STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA **COUNTY OF COLLETON**	)	**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS** **FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**
State of South Carolina, v. Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Defendant.	)	Indictment Nos. 2022-GS-15-00592, 593, 594, and -595 **RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENSE MOTION TO DISMISS THE INDICTMENTS**

On July 14, 2022, a Colleton County Grand Jury returned true-billed indictments against Defendant for the murders of Margaret "Maggie" Kennedy Branstetter Murdaugh and Paul Terry Murdaugh (2022-GS-15-00592 and 593), along with two counts of possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent crime (2022-GS-15-00594 and 595). Defendant now moves to dismiss the indictments for alleged misconduct during the presentment of the case to the Colleton County Grand Jury in July of 2022, asserting the State fabricated evidence about blood spatter on Defendant's T-shirt and mixed shotgun loads found on the property. The State did not fabricate or falsify any testimony. Regardless, there was more than ample probable cause regardless of whether that evidence is considered or not. This extraordinary and rare relief of dismissal is unsupported under the facts and the law and thus should be denied.

A. The State did not present false or fabricated evidence to the Colleton County Grand Jury regarding blood spatter on Defendant's T-shirt.

The defense is simply incorrect in its assertions that a SLED agent presented false blood spatter evidence – much less "fabricated" evidence -- to the Colleton County Grand Jury that indicted Defendant Alex Murdaugh for the murders of his wife and child. The

NOV 6 2026 PM3:16
COLLETON CO GS, GARY HALE

defense asserts that SLED and an outside expert fabricated an opinion that blood spatter was found on Defendant's T-shirt, and bases this in part on the fact that a SLED lab report showing no blood present was inadvertently missed and initially not provided by SLED to the expert. These are not new issues, and all of this was litigated prior to and during the previous trial. Regardless, as will be seen, the resulting opinion was not fabricated much less even false, and it represented but one part of what the investigation had uncovered when the agent related the opinion to the Colleton County Grand Jury.

1. Facts

In the early morning hours of June 8th, 2021, SS/A David Owen collected and secured the clothing Alex Murdaugh had been wearing when law enforcement arrived at the scene, and this included his white T-Shirt **{Ex. A, Tr. 3613, (item 19)}**. On June 25th, 2021, a SLED lab report was issued indicating a presumptive positive for blood on a cutting from the bottom of the shirt. **{Ex. B, Tr. 3208-3209, S460}**. On July 21, 2021, following discussion among the agents, SLED Lab processed item 19 with a LeuroCrystal Violet (LCV) test. This presumptively indicated the presence of blood, as well as spatter and transfer stains on the shirt. **{Ex. B, Tr. 3208-3209, S460}**. Further, on July 25th, 2021, the SLED lab issued a DNA report finding Maggie or Paul were contributors on certain cuttings taken from the shirt. **{Ex. C, 7/25/2021 DNA Report}**.

Given these findings, and given that SLED does not perform conclusive blood spatter analysis, SLED researched four experts in the field and ultimately engaged Bevel, Gardner, and Associates (BGA) in late 2021.[1] SLED investigative materials were sent to

[1] Tom Bevel, MA, CCSR, is a principal in Gardner, Bevel, and Associates, Inc. **{Ex. X, CV}**.

BGA on January 4, 2022. **{Ex. D, 1/4/2022 Email}**.[2] One month later, on February 4, 2022, BGA sent a draft report to SLED, which did not indicate the presence of blood spatter. **{Ex. E, 2/4/2022 Email}**. A Zoom call was held a few days later to discuss this and other crime scene findings. On February 15, 2026, SLED sent a picture of the T-shirt to Bevel, who indicated "it doesn't look promising but if I testify at trial I would prefer to say I saw [the shirt] in person". **{Ex. F, 2/15/2022 – 2/16/2022 Emails}**.

On 3/9/2022, SS/A Owen and Lt. Wallace flew to Oklahoma to meet with Bevel, taking item 19 for his examination, along with "raw" photographs of the shirt taken prior to its processing with LCV. **{Ex. G, 2/19/2022 – 3/1/2022 Emails}**.[3] On 3/29/2022, Bevel transmitted his final report to SLED. Reviewing the higher quality images taken prior to LCV processing, and having enhanced the image in Photoshop, BGA concluded there were over 100+ spatter stains on Defendant's T-shirt. **{Ex. H, 3/29/2022 Email, 3/29/2022 Bevel Report}**.

The State did not seek indictment until long after additional evidence was obtained, including the discovery and assessment of the kennel video, completion of the FBI telemetry analysis, and further development of motive evidence. SS/A Owen presented the murder case to the Colleton County Grand Jury in July of 2022. The SLED agents prepared an outline for this testimony, which ultimately was provided to the defense in discovery prior to the first trial. This outline contained the following passage regarding blood spatter evidence:

---

[2] Upon information and belief, SLED investigative materials provided to Bevel, Gardner, and Associates at this point did not include the November 10, 2021, supplemental report.

[3] While Bevel suggested mailing the shirt, SLED insisted on bringing it to Oklahoma through agents in order to preserve the chain with physical custody. The Attorney General's Office had advised the chain had to be physically preserved and was unwilling to risk the possibility of chain defects or the risk of the evidence being lost or damaged in the mail.

Clothing worn by Alex taken and analyzed by lab and BS experts: DNA/blood spatter (mist) on shirt (Bevel Gardner conclusion) (Shooter in doorway – Paul)

On November 23, 2022, the defense filed a motion in which it demanded production of all Bevel related documentation, and sought to suppress his opinion concerning Murdaugh's shirt. Attached to the motion was a SLED HemaTrace report dated November 10, 2021, that was in the SLED lab case file provided to the defense. It indicated "no human blood identified" on samples from the T-shirt. This report unfortunately had been inadvertently missed by the agent and had not been previously provided in the normal discovery process to the Attorney General's Office or the expert. The report was uploaded on November 30, 2022, and provided to the defense on December 2, 2022.

The missing November 2021 SLED lab report was also provided to the expert Bevel on December 1, 2022, who reviewed it and conducted additional analysis and experimentation. Bevel ultimately concluded that treatment with LCV could in fact cause a false negative result of "no blood identified" from HemaTrace, and issued a supplement to his report in which he confirmed his prior opinion that blood spatter was present on Defendant's T-shirt. **{Ex. I, Bevel Report Addendum 12-18-22}**.

The prosecution ultimately elected not to present Bevel's expert opinion at the first trial. SS/A Owen, however, was cross-examined at the first trial about the spatter evidence and the outline of his presentation to the Colleton County Grand Jury. He noted he related the opinion to the grand jury, and that he had not seen the November 2021 HemaTrace lab report until the error was discovered in November of 2022. **{Ex. J, Tr. 3684-85; 3689}**. On redirect he related some of all the other substantial evidence he presented to the Colleton grand jury. **{Ex. K, Tr. 3722-27}**.

2. **Law**

The right to presentment is secured by the state constitution and statute. State v. Baker, 411 S.C. 583, 588, 769 S.E.2d 860, 863 (2015) (citing S.C. Const. art. I, § 11); S.C. Code Ann. § 17–19–10 (2014). The regularity of grand jury proceedings is presumed absent clear evidence to the contrary, and the burden is on the defendant to prove facts upon which a challenge to the legality of the grand jury is predicated. Evans v. State, 363 S.C. 495, 514, 611 S.E.2d 510, 520 (2005).

While certain procedural or structural challenges can be made to a grand jury proceedings, see Evans, *supra*, South Carolina courts have generally rejected any inquiry into the adequacy or substance of the evidence presented to the grand jury.[4]

In State v. Thrift, 312 S.C. 282, 440 S.E.2d 341 (1994), the court recognized that while "ordinarily we do not inquire into the nature or sufficiency of the evidence before a grand jury", an exception would exist for a colorable claim of prosecutorial misconduct. Thrift was a 1994 SGJ case in which there was a transcript, unlike the Colleton County matter here, and in which the prosecutor repeatedly elicited from a target – who was ultimately indicted – that he had refused to take a polygraph. The prosecutor also called

[4] A challenge to the grand jury process is generally restricted to procedure and qualification, *i.e.*, "...the drawing, summoning, returning, or impaneling of jurors" to a defendant's prejudice, S.C. Code Ann. § 14-7-1140, or disqualification of a juror who sat on the grand jury. Evans v. State, 363 S.C. 495, 511–12, 611 S.E.2d 510, 518–19 (2005). See, e.g. State v. Batchelor, 377 S.C. 341, 661 S.E.2d 58 (2008) (fact that indictments charged person who was not driving as principal in DUI did not establish the State misinformed the jury the defendant was the driver); State v. Williams, 263 S.C. 290, 295–296, 210 S.E.2d 298, 301 (1974) (rejecting challenges under Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth amendments to competency and adequacy of evidence presented to grand jury, in part due to the "long-established secrecy of grand jury actions and the nature and of its operations and functions"); State v. Sanders, 251 S.C. 431, 437, 163 S.E.2d 220, 224 (1968) (rejecting argument that defendant should have right to have judge poll the grand jury to ensure at least twelve of them voted to indict him because such a procedure would violate "the cloak of secrecy which has always been thrown around the deliberations of that body"); Margolis v. Telech, 239 S.C. 232, 241, 122 S.E.2d 417, 421 (1961) (emphasizing secret nature of grand jury matters in rejecting effort of defendant in civil case to present evidence of events and testimony that allegedly occurred in presence of grand jury, which chose not to indict relative who later sued defendant for malicious prosecution).

the polygrapher before the state grand jury to testify that the target repeatedly refused to take a polygraph, after the polygrapher told the target he should not take one if he was going to lie. Id. at 301, 440 S.E.2d at 352.

Thrift stated dismissal for "prosecutorial misconduct" was only appropriate if the "violation substantially influenced the grand jury's decision to indict, or there is grave doubt that the decision to indict was free from substantial influence of such violations". Id. at 303-04, 440 S.E.2d at 353. Polygraphs are of course exceedingly prejudicial and strongly rejected as credible evidence by our state supreme court, so it is not surprising Thrift ultimately found dismissal was warranted. Id. The court did so noting the "extensive testimony elicited about the polygraph refusal, especially without any instruction to the State Grand Jury, coupled with the State's acknowledgment of the weakness in its case against Gilreath". Id.

3. Discussion

Here, the record thus establishes that no fabricated evidence was presented to the Colleton County Grand Jury. To summarize, SLED sprayed the shirt with LCV in July of 2021 to check for blood spatter, and concluded it was presumptive for blood and possible blood spatter. Since SLED needed an external expert to actually complete a blood spatter analysis, they hired a national expert who was qualified in that field. Following discussion in February of 2022 with the expert following his draft findings, the expert indicated he would rather have seen the shirt in person if he might be testifying. He also indicated he wanted raw images of the shirt prior to treatment with LCV. Since the Attorney General's Office had made it clear to SLED that no evidence in this case would be transported by mail or commercial carrier for fear of it being lost, damaged, or complicating chain issues

FITSNEWS

at trial, two SLED agents physically took the shirt to Bevel in early March of 2022. Inspection of the shirt did not assist the expert in his ultimate findings, but the images he reviewed did, and he issued a report on March 29, 2022, opining the presence of stains consistent with blood spatter. After the defense motion caused the agent in November 2022 to locate the missing SLED lab report from November 2021, it was delivered to Bevel and Associates. Bevel did further analysis and experimentation as to whether LCV application could have precluded a positive HemaTrace result. Concluding it could cause a false negative, Bevel issued a subsequent report in which he said the recently discovered SLED lab report did not change his opinion. He continued to conclude that Defendant's shirt had stains that came from a "disruptive force consistent with a back spatter event such as the discharge of a firearm". **{Ex. I, Bevel Report Addendum 12-18-22}**.

Therefore, the agent's presentation of the opinion to the Colleton County Grand Jury was not false or even just mistaken. After the missing SLED lab report was discovered in November of 2022, Bevel's addendum stated: "I stand by this opinion", and "The original opinion based on the information at the time was correct". **{Ex. I, Bevel Report Addendum 12-18-22}**.. The opinion remains viable. Therefore, nothing false was presented to the Colleton County Grand Jury.

Moreover, nothing establishes this evidence was fabricated. The defense's editorializing of a purported nefarious purpose every step of the way during SLED's process is an unsupported supposition. A single mistake is not bad faith, and the record of the process between SLED and Bevel actually weighs against any conclusion of a purported nefarious conspiracy as to one opinion about piece of evidence. When the

agent testified as to the opinion before the Colleton County Grand Jury, it was simply relevant evidence form the investigation known to him at the time – and of course a grand jury is exactly that – an *investigative* process. The fact the State subsequently decided not to use this opinion at the first trial is not a concession that anything was false or fabricated – it was simply a strategic prosecutorial decision based on the strength and persuasiveness of all the other powerful evidence against Defendant Murdaugh. This is akin to classic "weight not admissibility".

Therefore, there is no evidence of misrepresentation or intentional fabrication, much less even presentation of false evidence. Further, even if this evidence was excluded from the presentation, there was ample other evidence to support probable cause in the matter, and the high burden for dismissal from Nova Scotia[5] as adopted by Thrift is not met.

B. The SLED agent did not fabricate evidence about the shotgun loads before the Colleton County Grand Jury that considered the murder indictments.

In their motion, the defense contends SLED misrepresented information about the how certain shotguns were loaded to the grand jury, and attributes some bad faith to the police in this regard. Again, not only is this not an issue, but the defense contention is incorrect. Even if the agent did have a misunderstanding about what he was told regarding other shotshell loads recovered when he testified before the State Grand Jury in November of 2021, there was in fact evidence of mixed loads in recovered Murdaugh shotguns -- including another shotgun with a buckshot and a birdshot load. Thus, the testimony before the Colleton County Grand Jury was certainly not fabricated, and regardless, even if it is excised there was ample evidence for probable cause.

---

[5] Bank of Nova Scotia v. United States, 487 U.S. 250, 108 S.Ct. 2369, 101 L.Ed.2d 228 (1988)

1. Facts

Paul was struck by two shotgun shells – first, a 12-gauge Federal Premium Double-ought Buck 3 inch round **{Ex. L, Tr. 1907, 1932, 1948, S34, S400 (Item 9)}**, and second, the fatal shot, a 12 gauge Winchester Drylok Number 2 shotshell **{Ex. L, Tr. 1907, 1932, 1948, S33, S400 (Item 10)}**. The steelshot Drylok shell contains a heavier shot primarily used for hunting larger waterfowl.

Of course, prior to the first trial, the defense had transcripts of the State Grand Jury. Because county grand jury proceedings are not generally transcribed, there is no transcript of that, but the defense was provided draft documents that the SLED agent had prepared for his testimony in presenting the indictments to the Colleton grand jury. At the first trial, during SLED SS/A Owen's cross-examination, he testified that he was not a hunter but knew the difference between big pellets and small pellets, that he was told at first by other officers a turkey load was one of the rounds that were found in the feed room, and that he used a permissible "investigative tool" in discussing the issue of mixed loads in his final interview with Defendant. He added:

> Q: But you also testified under oath in front of the State Grand Jury. You said basically the same thing, that there were four shotguns on the Moselle property and they were loaded with buckshot and turkey load.
>
> A: Yes.
>
> Q: Now, were you mistaken then or were you trying to trick the State Grand Jury?
>
> A: No. I was not trying to trick the State – or trick the State Grand Jury.
>
> Q: You were mistaken.
>
> A: No.
>
> Q: Well, did you not –

A: The shotguns that were recovered from the house had two different loads in them. They weren't Winchester-Winchester, or Federal-Federal. They had different loads in them. So, when I tell the State Grand Jury there's different loads in the shotguns, there were different loads in the shotgun.

Q: So, you're saying you weren't telling them it was buckshot and turkey key load, but you were telling them it was just different brand names of the – of something.

A: I may have used buckshot and turkey load or birdshot, but they were two different loads.

Q: Well, I think we've established that you did not find – SLED did not find any weapons at the house with buckshot and turkey load loaded in them, right?

A: That is correct.

Q: I'm going to show you page 48, line 7 through 14 of your Statewide Grand Jury testimony. Agent Owen, do you recognized that to be a copy of your State Grand Jury testimony?

A: Yes, I do.

Q: And what date was that given?

A: Tuesday, November 16, 2021.

Q: All right, and if you'll go to the page I had open, and I tell you I'm going to read the questions. If you'll read the response. It says at line 7:

> "All right, and were all of them to your recollection loaded that – like that?
>
> And your answer was?"

A: They were – they were loaded in a similar fashion, yes.

Q: Question: In a similar fashion?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Question: With on turkey load and one buckshot load.

A: Response: Yes, sir.

Q: All right. Thank you. And that was not accurate, correct?

A: Correct.

FITSNEWS

Q: And people make mistakes, do they not?

A: Yes, they do make mistakes.

{Ex. M, Tr. 3693-97}.

Defendant's August 11, 2021 interview with SS/A Owen was introduced and played for the jury, in which Owen -- who ultimately confronted Defendant on "another concern [that] I've got [because] the same load as the shot shells in multiple guns and 300 blackout . . . match ones found on your property", asked Defendant:

> OWEN: The reason I'm askin' about that … the shot shells that were recovered that night, one was a turkey load and one was a buck shot.
>
> MURDAUGH: I understood that.
>
> OWEN: The shotgun that you had with you that night – there was a bird shot and a buck shot (Mr. Murdaugh shakes head in the affirmative) um when Jeff went back the next day um I'm not sure which attorney it was pointed out that there had been a shotgun layin' on the pool table that he had put away and pointed out that ammunition that was with that and it was a buck shot and a bird shot and then the shotgun that we took um for potential comparison, it was loaded with a bird shot and a buck shot, so I have all of these consistent loads along with what's that? in the feed room – I call it the feed room at the kennels, is that what you call it?

{8/11/21 Interview 10:22:22 AM; 10:28:20}.

Provided to the defense in discovery prior to the first trial was a working document attached to an email between SLED agents that was prepared for the investigator's testimony. The document, which was named "SGJ Presentation" but had been then edited to be entitled "Colleton County Grand Jury Presentation", has a metadata reflecting it was created in October of 2021 but was being edited in July of 2022. In it, there were the following references consistent with Owen's testimony about the State Grand Jury presentation in November 2021:

> "The shotgun located in Alex's possession the night of June 7, as well as shotguns located in the Moselle property were found to be loaded in the

> same manner (buckshot shell and one turkey/ bird load shot shell) as those that were used in the murder of Paul."
>
> "Two different shot shells, one turkey/ bird shot load and one buck shot load were found near Paul's body were found to be a consistent load found in the 12-gauge shotgun found in Alex's possession the night of the homicides as well as two other shotguns found in the Murdaugh residence."

{Ex. N, Owen Email to Ghent 7/7/22}. However, the defense was also provided in discovery prior to the first trial the outline that SLED agents had prepared in July of 2022 for presentation of the murders to the Colleton County Grand Jury in July 2022. That outline contained the following:

> -Weapons inventoried in home, explanation of shotshell loadings (Waterfowl load/buckshot), 300 Blackout rifles
>
> -Family had [a]t least 2 Blackout rifles – Paul and his brother Buster's.
>
> - Blackout casings near Maggie matched to those found near house and elsewhere on property
>
> -Shotshells of similar make and load found on property, types of loads consistent in inventoried weapons

{Ex. O, Ghent Email to Owen 7/12/22}.

Ultimately, shotshells of the exact make, model, and size as the 12 gauge Federal Premium buckshot that struck Paul were found in the "hangar" at the kennel area of the property, and shotshells of the exact make, model, and size of the 12 gauge Winchester Dry-Lok steel shot that killed him were found in the "gun room" of the main house. **{Ex. P, Tr. 828-30, S143 – S150}**. A family-owned Benelli 12-gauge shotgun could not be accounted for. More importantly, firearms examiners found the 300 Blackout casings that surrounded Maggie's body had been loaded into, extracted, and ejected through same

weapon as the weathered 300 Blackout casings found outside the gun room of the main house and at the family shooting range across the street. **{Ex. Q, Tr. 1996, S400}**.

The forensic evidence established the following about the four 12-gauge shotguns recovered from the Murdaugh property:

(1) The camo Benelli Super Black Eagle 3, which Defendant stated on the 911 call he left the murder scene and obtained from the main house, was loaded with: (a) a Federal 12 gauge 00 buckshot shotshell and a (b) Winchester 16 gauge Super X Game #8 birdshot shotshell. **{Ex. R, Tr. 762-63, 1909, S4, S400 (Item 22)}**.

(2) The Mossberg shotgun from the main house was loaded with a single shell – a Browning TSS 3 ½ Magnum" #7 and #9 blend turkey load. **{Ex. S, Tr. 1010, 1917, S89, S400 (Item 30)}**.

(3) The Browning Auto-5 shotgun found in the main house was unloaded. **{Ex. T, Tr. 1916, S90, S400 (Item 31)}**.

(4) The Benelli Super Black Eagle 2 found in the main house was loaded with: (a) Federal Premium Heavyweight TSS 3 ½ length #7 shot, and a (b) Winchester 3" Longbeard XR Shot – a turkey load. **{Ex. U, Tr. 940-41, 1917, 1934, 1977, S91, S400 (Item 32)}**.

Therefore, the evidence shows: (1) there was in fact a Benelli shotgun Defendant had from the main house that did have a mixed buckshot and birdshot load, and (2) the other Benelli shotgun recovered from the main house had mixed loads of differing length and shot sizes. Also, one of Defendant's law partners testified that he went in the gun room just hours after the murders, and saw three shotguns and "some shells and stuff" on the pool table that had been apparently put up by the time he returned the next afternoon (before SLED's firearms search). **{Ex. V, Tr. 4421-22}**. Further, in multiple locations on the property there were boxes or crates containing mixed shotgun shells together of various makes, gauges, and shot. **{Ex. W, Tr. 824-25, S119, S122}**.

2. Discussion

While there may have been some confusion and imprecise language early on as to what the investigator remembered he was told about the variation of loads found in the various shotguns on the Murdaugh property by other officers, there is simply no evidence of an effort to intentionally mislead the Colleton County Grand Jury that considered the murder indictments in July 2022. The outline for use with the Colleton County Grand Jury did accurately correct from "turkey loads" the rounds used the shoot Paul ("Waterfowl load/buckshot"). The outline correctly stated that "[s]hotshells of similar make and load found on property" – actually the *exact* make and load were found, and the outline appropriately discussed "types of loads consistent in inventoried weapons." In fact, two other shotguns did in fact have mixed loads, including one that had a buckshot and a birdshot loaded just as the murder weapon did. And, of course, boxes of casually mixed shells were found within the property.

Thus, there is no indication of an intentional fabrication of false evidence before the Colleton County Grand Jury, on what is really a very minor circumstantial point anyway. It simply makes no sense to contend the agents would go to the trouble to intentionally fabricate on this point of all things – particularly given all of the significant other evidence presented in the case and reflected on the outline. Ultimately, the presentation was consistent with the evidence recovered, but even if there was some misunderstanding in how the mixed shotshell issue was precisely related, the evidence at the scene still reflected mixed loads in other shotguns and elsewhere throughout the property. Therefore, there is no evidence of misrepresentation or intentional fabrication.

FITSNEWS

Further, even if this evidence was excluded from the presentation, there was ample other evidence to support probable cause in the matter.

C. Even when considered together, the presentation of the spatter opinion and the shotgun evidence provides no basis for the extraordinary remedy of dismissal without prejudice of an indictment.

Collectively or individually, neither the Bevel opinion nor the shotgun evidence warrant the extraordinary remedy of dismissal of an indictment. As set forth before, there is absolutely no evidence of prosecutorial misconduct in the presentation of this information by the SLED agent. Of course, prosecutors were not present in the county grand jury room. Nor is there evidence of police misconduct in the presentation. The record is simply devoid of any evidence showing intentional fabrication, and bare speculation of improper motive is insufficient. See generally State v. Needs, 333 S.C. 134, 146, 508 S.E.2d 857, 863 (1998) (refusing to impute misconduct where the prosecutor indicted an accomplice but later dismissed the charges). Thus, the first prong of the Thrift analysis is not triggered.[6]

---

[6] The State takes issue with Defendant's allegation that anyone actually directing this investigation and prosecution leaked information to the press. No leaks or dissemination of nonpublic information have been authorized or directed by the undersigned or anyone at his knowledge or direction. Leaks and the premature release of information do nothing but undermine the integrity of an investigation and the direction of the undersigned to all involved was they were not to be tolerated.

Indeed, at an August 29, 2022 pretrial hearing, the **State** was moving for a protective order over defense objection for the express purpose of preventing leaks and ensuring ALL parties had an obligation to avoid unwarranted dissemination. There, the undersigned noted: "None this [protective order] is to preclude a public trial. Everything will come out in the open. All this is meant to do is have it come out when it's supposed to, and that's in this courtroom." Later, the undersigned stated: "Leaks do nothing but provide, make it look amateurish, make it look messy, and provide strategic opportunity for the defense. Those who know how to handle high-profile case don't leak, because it does you no good whatsoever, Your Honor. And the only thing I am aware of two indiscretions about procedural issues that were immediately addressed. And both in both of those instances, it was just simply about a step in the process and both of those were unauthorized, undirected, and were immediately addressed and had nothing to do with any substantive evidence." https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4sx0B2KM4Zo&t=753s.

Indeed, it absolutely strains credulity to contend that the State decided to engage in a conspiracy on these just two pieces of evidence months later at a July 2022 indictment presentation -- when they were but a few lines in an outline on probable cause that covered, among other things: the motive evidence (including the Satterfield case, the confrontation that morning about the missing $792,000, the boat case hearing to expose his finances, and the fact the murders put all of this at bay), the blue raincoat (that Defendant suspiciously brought to Almeda that tested off the charts for GSR on the inside), the roadside shooting (which like the murders briefly took the heat off Defendant when accountability was at his door), the missing Blackout rifle, the match of the Blackout casings around Maggie's body with casings found throughout the property, and more importantly, the timeline – which showed Defendant was at the scene, with the victims, just moments before they died, and had been lying to everyone about it, from law enforcement to his family, friends, and law partners. It makes no sense to impute an improper and intentional motive as to a couple of pieces of evidence where to do so would be completely unnecessary. State v. Thompson, 305 S.C. 496, 409 S.E.2d 420 (Ct.App.1991), held that, "[s]peculation about 'potential' abuse of grand jury proceedings cannot substitute for evidence of actual abuse as grounds for quashing an otherwise lawful indictment.

For the reasons above, Defendant simply cannot meet the second prong of the Thrift test in establishing any error "substantially influenced the grand jury's decision to indict, or there is grave doubt that the decision to indict was free from substantial influence of such violations". The spatter opinion is not even false. The shotgun testimony is not either – even if *maybe* it was not precisely expressed by the time of Colleton grand jury.

It was still a ball fairly put in play given the evidence of other mixed loads in two other shotguns and bins on the property. Both represented the agent's best understanding of the investigation at the time. Even if there was a mistake, mere mistakes are rarely sufficient for the Defendant's desire remedy where there is ample other evidence. United States v. Moore, 184 F.3d 790, 794 (8th Cir. 1999) ("these statements were made based on [the agent's] belief at the time, and misstatements or mistakes alone do not justify the dismissal of an otherwise valid charge" . . . "As long as there is some other competent evidence to sustain the charge, the charge should not be dismissed").[7]

And neither issue overcomes all the other evidence, set forth above, that was more than sufficient to establish probable cause many times over. There is no "grave doubt" under Thrift's text. This is not a case like Thrift where something exceptionally prejudicial like a polygraph was harped upon, and there was hardly anything else to the rest of the case. Indeed, this case survived directed verdict (and got a jury verdict) without presentation of these supposed errors.

Finally, Defendant has also arguably failed to raise the issue in a timely fashion – none of his allegations are new. In fact, Defendant made the same complaints at the first trial and even questioned witnesses about the Bevel opinion, the "hematrace test," and Agent Owens's testimony to the grand jury regarding the shirt and the shotguns. Though

[7] United States v. De Rosa, 783 F.2d 1401, 1405 (9th Cir. 1986) (though misleading "testimony elicited by the prosecutor before the grand jury arguably implied that De Rosa had made a false claim" that "might have produced some prejudice against De Rosa ... without this evidence, however, there was more than sufficient evidence to indict" and no basis to dismiss the indictment); United States v. Lombardozzi, 491 F.3d 61, 79–80 (2d Cir. 2007) ("In addition, the mere fact that evidence presented to the grand jury was unreliable, misleading, or inaccurate, is not sufficient to require dismissal of an indictment, citing Bank of Nova Scotia); United States v. Fritz, 852 F.2d 1175, 1178 (9th Cir.1988) (Mistakes in testimony, misstatements, or the failure to present exculpatory evidence will not serve as grounds to dismiss an indictment where they do not "amount to flagrant deception or overreaching of a grand jury").

this is a retrial, that does not require a new indictment anymore than it requires a new arrest warrant. Where defendant intentionally did not move to dismiss before, it is difficult to resolve that prejudice has increased from an unchanged set of facts fully available before the first trial. The claim is at best stale.

"[A] trial court generally has no power to dismiss a properly drawn indictment issued by a properly constituted grand jury before trial unless a statute grants that power to the court." State v. Needs, 333 S.C. 134, 146, 508 S.E.2d 857, 863 (1998). Here, the claim lacks merit under the very rare Thrift exception to that general rule.

D. Claims of impermissible recent use of the State Grand Jury are irrelevant.

Defendant also claims the State is violating State Grand Jury procedures to investigate an already indicted case, and argues that the State was using the State Grand Jury to investigate matters outside of its jurisdictional purview. The is completely irrelevant, but regardless the defense is entirely incorrect.

A few points here are necessary. First, Defendant is discussing a supposed recent investigation into a completely separate matter from spatter or mixed shotgun loads. It is thus completely irrelevant to the matter before the Court – which is a motion to dismiss based on the specifics of what an agent presented to the Colleton County Grand Jury over four years ago.

The defense motion, publicly filed, breathlessly details allegations involving supposed disposal of weapons by Greg Alexander. Defendant quotes a purported conversation between Joe McCulloch and the undersigned, and attaches a copy of a supposed subpoena to the State Grand Jury for Mr. McCulloch's client, while recounting in a public filing the nature of the supposed State Grand Jury inquiry. The State was thus

compelled to respond in a public motion, but did not talk about the specifics of any testimony that might be before the State Grand Jury. It just commented that it would – as it always would do –assess the allegations the defense breathlessly trumpeted in their very public filings and put squarely in play, whether they prove to be nothing, inculpatory, or exculpatory.

Third, some general discussion of the procedure and grand jury law is warranted. The State Grand Jury is one of limited jurisdiction over particular crimes, and in this case began indicting in November 2021 various financial crimes against Defendant Murdaugh, ultimately totaling 101 total charges in indictments that continued with new or superseding charges against Defendant and others through April 2023 (2021-GS-47-27, -28, -29, -30, -31, -32, -33, -34, -35, -36, -37, and -38; 2022-GS-47-01, -02, -03, -10, -23, -24, and -34; 2023-GS-47-03; 2022-GS-15-00592, -593, -594, and -595). The grants of jurisdiction to the State Grand Jury for which these indictments against Defendant were obtained are listed on each count, and include: (1) money laundering, under S.C. Code § 14-7-1630 (A)(14) (a crime involving money laundering or related to money laundering); (2) computer crime S.C. Code § 14-7-1630 (A)(5); and (3) crimes involving narcotics, dangerous drugs, or controlled substances under S.C. Code § 14-7-1630 (A)(1).

While a grand jury cannot be used with the "sole or dominant purpose" of preparing for trial on existing indictments, a grand jury may be used to explore new or superseding conduct against existing defendants, or conduct against as yet unindicted subjects or targets. See, e.g. United States v. Flemmi, 245 F.3d 24, 28 (1st Cir. 2001) ("if a grand jury's continuing [investigation] results in the indictment of parties not previously charged, [or] "when the grand jury's investigation leads to the filing of additional charges against

previously indicted defendants."); United States v. Moss, 756 F.2d 329, 332 (4th Cir. 1985) ("Once a defendant has been indicted, the government is precluded from using the grand jury for the "sole or dominant purpose" of obtaining additional evidence against him.").

Thus, a "good faith inquiry into other charges [not included in the indictment] ... is not prohibited even if it uncovers further evidence against an indicted person.' United States v. Moss, 756 F.2d 329, 332 (4th Cir. 1985). See also Flemmi, 245 F.3d 24, 28 ("After all, superseding indictments setting forth new charges or adding new defendants are familiar fare."). See also U.S. Dep't of Justice, Justice Manual § 9-2.120 (2026) ("After indictment, the grand jury may be used if its investigation is related to a superseding indictment of additional defendants or additional crimes by an indicted defendant, citing *In re Grand Jury Subpoena Duces Tecum, Dated January 2, 1985*, 767 F.2d 26, 29-30 (2d Cir. 1985); *In re Grand Jury Proceedings*, 586 F.2d 724 (9th Cir. 1978)); 1 Charles Alan Wright, Federal Practice and Procedure (Criminal) § 111.1 (3d ed. 1999) ([I]f a grand jury is making a bona fide investigation of a possible crime, the fact that testimony thus obtained might be useful in a pending criminal action does not show an abuse of the grand jury process").

As a general rule, "[t]he nature of questioning for a grand jury investigating obstruction of justice or witness tampering will necessarily require some inquiry into the facts of the underlying, ongoing case". United States v. Alvarado, 840 F.3d 184, 193 (4th Cir. 2016). And, "[i]t follows logically that, as a general rule, "evidence obtained pursuant to [an ongoing grand jury] investigation may be offered at the trial on the initial charges." United States v. Flemmi, 245 F.3d 24, 28 (1st Cir. 2001).

FITSNEWS

Moreover, the South Carolina State Grand Jury Act specifically authorizes the state grand jury – by court order -- to provide information it uncovers during an investigation within its jurisdictional grant to "[assist] local, state, other state or federal law enforcement or investigating agencies, **including another grand jury**, in investigating crimes under their investigative jurisdiction". See S.C. Code § 14-7-1720 (A)(3) (emphasis added).

Crimes are so often intertwined with each other. Thus, the rules do not require an artificial separation as long as the specific investigation for the entity is authorized. It should also be noted as a general matter here that the South Carolina State Grand Jury Act specifically authorizes inquiry into allegations of public corruption. See S.C. Code § 14-7-1630 (A)(3) ("a crime, statutory, common law or other, involving public corruption as defined in Section 14-7-1615, a crime, statutory, common law or other, arising out of or in connection with a crime involving public corruption as defined in Section 14-7-1615, and any attempt, aiding, abetting, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a crime, statutory, common law or other, involving public corruption as defined in Section 14-7-1615). Just because allegations are made, or reported, or even investigated, does not mean they will amount to anything, or eventually be exculpatory or incriminating.

CONCLUSION

The Defendant was indicted by the Colleton County Grand Jury in July of 2022 for the murder of his wife and son. Based upon arguments set forth previously, the indictment was supported by a sufficient showing of probable cause considering SS/A Owen's outline of the presentation to the grand jury. The Defendant has not shown that the challenged statements would have "affected" the indictment determination, which cannot be

reasonably concluded based on the evidence Defendant offers for the reasons previously stated above.

For all these reasons, the motion to dismiss the indictment without prejudice, should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

ALAN WILSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

By: _____

S. Creighton Waters
Sr. Assistant Deputy Attorney General

Columbia, South Carolina
November 6, 2026

FITSNEWS

NOV 6 2026 PM3:16
COLLETON CO GS,GARY HALE

EXHIBIT

A

FITSNEWS

the bag that I would have put them in. My initials are not on them, but my handwriting says shoes 01:40. So that -- 014, 01:40, which would have been the time that I collected the shoes.

Q Is that 1:40 a.m.?

A Yes, sir.

Q On June 8th of 2021?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you make any other observations? Did there appear to be any other stains to your naked eye on those shoes when you saw them at 1:40 a.m. on June 8th of 2021?

A No, sir. I did not make any other observations.

Q If you would leave your gloves on, please.

A Yes, sir.

Q I'm going to show you what's been entered as 418, and tell me if you recognize this, and does it relate to your testimony, please?

A This is a bag that's sealed up, but I know that it's a T-shirt. It's got my writing on it with the time of 0141, or 1:41 a.m. And again, my initials are not on it, but I do recognize my signature, or my writing.

Q You put 1:41 a.m. on there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, had you packaged those clothes separately?

A Yes, I did.

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

B

FITSNEWS

shirt when it was initially received by the lab?

A So, the white shirt from Richard Murdaugh was submitted with a blood request. On June 9th of 2021, I processed this item for the possible presence of blood. So, that entails -- I first visually examined the shirt for any areas that are consistent with the staining of blood. Then I tested the these items that I have indicated with our Phenolphthalein presumptive test for blood. Two stains were indicated are -- were tested. Both stains were positive for the possible presence of blood. One stain located at the exterior front bottom edge of white shirt was forwarded to the DNA section for further analysis. Afterwards --

Q I'll stop you for just a second, and I'm going to hand you State's 460. Now, you just said that that stain was processed and sent to DNA. How did you process that? Did you send the whole shirt, or how did that work?

A So the stain that I had located, I cut that stain from the shirt and then prepared it for a DNA analysis, which means I cut a small portion of that stain, placed it within the tube, labeled that tube, and forwarded the cutting as well as the portion that I had prepared to the DNA section for further analysis.

Q And that cutting is contained in State's 460. Is that correct?

FITSNEWS

A That cutting is contained in State's 460.
Q And what date did you perform that initial analysis?
A On June 9th of 2021.
Q And I think you mentioned there was another stain also located on the shirt at that time.
A Yes. Two stains were presumptively tested.
Q Was that second stain cut on June the 8th?
A It was not. It remained in the shirt and was identified with the presumptive test results.
Q Now due to ongoing investigation, did you come back and examine that shirt again?
A Yes. So, afterwards a request was related to me to go back to the shirt and retrieve that stain and forward it for DNA analysis.
Q Did you do any other testing this second time around?
A So when I went to remove the second stain, I met with members of the Crime Scene Unit, Lieutenant Wallace as well as Special Agent Worley, and they processed the shirt with their LCV testing, which, to my understanding, is their presumptive test for blood.
Q And what was discovered during the LCV testing?
A So after removing the second stain from the June 9th date that I processed it, ten additional stains were identified from the LCV processing, which were cut from the shirt and prepared for DNA analysis and forwarded for

FITSNEWS

further testing.

Q And I will show you State's 461. Are those the additional cuttings from the shirt?

(Break in proceedings.)

Q And there are quite a few cuttings there.

A Uh-huh.

(Break in proceedings.)

A Yes. So, all the cuttings from the shirt are here.

Q Okay. Now, as far as you're concerned, did you process the shirt any further?

A No. Besides preparing these additional stains that were identified, nothing further was done.

Q And what did you do with those cuttings?

A I cut a small portion from each of the stains that was indicated as being positive and forwarded it to the DNA section for further analysis.

Q All right, and State's Exhibit 418 is the defendant's shorts. How were those shorts processed in comparison to the shirt?

A So, the shorts also were submitted with a blood request. They were processed in a similar manner. Several stains were tested. However, two were positive for the possible presence of blood. A stain located at the front left interior pocket of the pair of green shorts was forwarded for further analysis. This was processed on the

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

C

FITSNEWS

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

FORENSIC SERVICES LABORATORY REPORT

HENRY D. MCMASTER
Governor

MARK A. KEEL
Chief

July 25, 2021

David Owen, III
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
4400 Broad River Road
Columbia, SC 29210

DNA ANALYSIS

SLED LAB: L21-09074
Your Case No: 31210061
Incident Date: 6/7/2021
[V-Deceased] Paul Murdaugh
[V-Deceased] Margaret Murdaugh
[W] Richard Murdaugh

This is an official report of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Forensic Services Laboratory and is to be used in connection with an official criminal investigation. These examinations were conducted under your assurance that no previous examinations of person(s) or evidence submitted in this case have been or will be conducted by any other laboratory or agency.

Mark A. Keel, Chief
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

SUPPLEMENTAL

COMPARISON STANDARDS

138 Buccal swabs from Nolen Tuten

RESULTS:

- The DNA profile developed is suitable for use as a known standard.

ITEMS OF EVIDENCE

19.3 Cutting from exterior, back, bottom center of white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

- A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

- Paul Murdaugh, John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster), and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

- Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

FITSNEWS

• Proposition Set:

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from two individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Margaret Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 360 quadrillion (3.6E17) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Margaret Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

19.4 Cutting from stain "A" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• Margaret Murdaugh, John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster), and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• Proposition Set I:

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from two individuals.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 120 quadrillion (1.2E17) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• Proposition Set II:

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from two individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Paul Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

FITSNEWS

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 7 octillion (7.0E27) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Paul Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

19.5 Cutting from stain "B" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• Paul Murdaugh, John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster), and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• **Proposition Set:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from two individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Margaret Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 3,800 (3.8E3) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Margaret Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

19.6 Cutting from stain "C" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• John Murdaugh and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Due to the relatedness of the contributors, no conclusions will be offered regarding Paul Murdaugh and Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) as possible contributors to the mixture.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

- **Proposition Set:**

  - The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  - Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  - Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

  - Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- The DNA profile is approximately 570 octillion (5.7E29) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

19.7 Cutting from stain "D" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

- A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

- John Murdaugh and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

- Due to the relatedness of the contributors, no conclusions will be offered regarding Paul Murdaugh and Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) as possible contributors to the mixture.

- Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

- **Proposition Set I:**

  - The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from four individuals.

  - Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  - Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

  - Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- The DNA profile is approximately 1.9 quadrillion (1.9E15) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

FITSNEWS

• **Proposition Set II:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from four individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Nolen Tuten, and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 48 septillion (4.8E25) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Nolen Tuten, and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set III:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from four individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, Nolen Tuten, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 450 duodecillion (4.5E41) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, Nolen Tuten, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

19.8 Cutting from stain "E" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• Paul Murdaugh, John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

- **Proposition Set:**

  - The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  - Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  - Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

  - Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- The DNA profile is approximately 590 million (5.9E8) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

19.9 Cutting from stain "F" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

- A DNA profile was developed.

- Due to the inability to determine the number of contributors, no further interpretation will be offered.

19.10 Cutting from stain "G" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

- A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

- John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

- Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

- **Proposition Set I:**

  - The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  - Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  - Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

FITSNEWS

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 430 octillion (4.3E29) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set II:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Paul Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• Paul Murdaugh is excluded as a contributor to the mixture under the listed propositions.

19.11 Cutting from stain "H" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• Paul Murdaugh, John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster), and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• **Proposition Set:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from two individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Margaret Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• An uninformative statistical result was obtained. No conclusion can be made regarding Margaret Murdaugh as a possible contributor to the mixture under the listed propositions.

FITSNEWS

19.12 Cutting from stain "I" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• Paul Murdaugh, John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster), and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• **Proposition Set:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from two individuals.

  • Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  • Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Margaret Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 1.3 nonillion (1.3E30) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Margaret Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

19.13 Cutting from stain "J" on white shirt from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• **Proposition Set I:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Hp = Margaret Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

FITSNEWS

• The DNA profile is approximately 1.5 sextillion (1.5E21) times more likely if Margaret Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set II:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Hp = Paul Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 24 quintillion (2.4E19) times more likely if Paul Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set III:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 29 (2.9E1) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set IV:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Hp = Margaret Murdaugh, Paul Murdaugh, and Richard Alexander Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 260 quindecillion (2.6E50) times more likely if Margaret Murdaugh, Paul Murdaugh, and Richard Alexander Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The LR for Proposition Set IV was calculated to confirm that the mixture could be explained by the contribution of DNA from all individuals listed under Hp. Due to the disparity in the individual LRs between the contributors for this item, it is recommended to put more weight on the results of Proposition Set III rather than the results of Proposition Set IV when considering Richard Alexander Murdaugh as a possible contributor to the mixture.

FITSNEWS

20.3 Cutting from stain "A" on pair of green shorts from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• John Murdaugh and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Due to the relatedness of the contributors, no conclusions will be offered regarding Paul Murdaugh and Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) as possible contributors to the mixture.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• **Proposition Set:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  • Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 94 septillion (9.4E25) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

20.4 Cutting from stain "G" on pair of green shorts from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• John Murdaugh and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Due to the relatedness of the contributors, no conclusions will be offered regarding Paul Murdaugh and Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) as possible contributors to the mixture.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

FITSNEWS

• **Proposition Set:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 24 sextillion (2.4E22) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

20.5 Cutting from stain "C" on pair of green shorts from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• Margaret Murdaugh, John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster), and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• **Proposition Set:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from two individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Paul Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 4.1 septillion (4.1E24) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and Paul Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

FITSNEWS

20.6 Cutting from stain "D" on pair of green shorts from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• John Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• **Proposition Set I:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Hp = Margaret Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 930 quintillion (9.3E20) times more likely if Margaret Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set II:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Hp = Paul Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 38 quintillion (3.8E19) times more likely if Paul Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set III:**

  • The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  • Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

  • Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

FITSNEWS

• The DNA profile is approximately 190 (1.9E2) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• Proposition Set IV:

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

• Hp = Margaret Murdaugh, Paul Murdaugh, and Richard Alexander Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 8.7 quindecillion (8.7E48) times more likely if Margaret Murdaugh, Paul Murdaugh, and Richard Alexander Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The LR for Proposition Set IV was calculated to confirm that the mixture could be explained by the contribution of DNA from all individuals listed under Hp. Due to the disparity in the individual LRs between the contributors for this item, it is recommended to put more weight on the results of Proposition Set III rather than the results of Proposition Set IV when considering Richard Alexander Murdaugh as a possible contributor to the mixture.

20.7 Cutting from stain "E" on pair of green shorts from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile was developed.

• Due to the inability to determine the number of contributors, no further interpretation will be offered.

20.8 Cutting from stain "F" on pair of green shorts from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A DNA profile suitable for comparison was developed.

• John Murdaugh and Randy Murdaugh are excluded as contributors.

• Likelihood Ratios (LR) for this profile were calculated using STRmix™.

• Proposition Set I:

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

FITSNEWS

- Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- Hd = Three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- The DNA profile is approximately 320 million (3.2E8) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture than if three unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- **Proposition Set II:**

  - The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  - Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  - Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

  - Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- The DNA profile is approximately 2.6 sextillion (2.6E21) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- **Proposition Set III:**

  - The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

  - Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

  - Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Paul Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

  - Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

- The DNA profile is approximately 17 quintillion (1.7E19) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Paul Murdaugh, and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

HTSNEWS

• **Proposition Set IV:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and Paul Murdaugh contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• The DNA profile is approximately 93 quattuordecillion (9.3E46) times more likely if Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Margaret Murdaugh, and Paul Murdaugh contributed to the mixture than if Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• **Proposition Set V:**

• The DNA profile was interpreted as a mixture originating from three individuals.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh is contributing to the mixture.

• Hp = Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster), and an unidentified unrelated individual contributed to the mixture.

• Hd = Richard Alexander Murdaugh and two unidentified unrelated individuals contributed to the mixture.

• Richard Alexander Murdaugh, Jr. (Buster) is excluded as a contributor to the mixture under the listed propositions.

20.9 Cutting from stain "H" on pair of green shorts from Richard Murdaugh

RESULTS:

• A partial DNA profile was developed.

• Due to the inability to determine the number of contributors, no further interpretation will be offered.

FITSNEWS

NOTES:

Sample preparation for DNA performed by Forensic Serologist Rachel Nguyen.

DNA analysis was performed using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) PCR DNA analysis.

The following kits/loci were utilized in the analysis of this case:

GlobalFiler™: D3S1358, vWA, D16S539, CSF1PO, TPOX, Yindel, AMELOGENIN, D8S1179, D21S11, D18S51, DYS391, D2S441, D19S433, TH01, FGA, D22S1045, D5S818, D13S317, D7S820, SE33, D10S1248, D1S1656, D12S391, D2S1338

No comparisons were performed with the following individuals at this time: Anthony Cook, Roger Davis, Rogan Gibson, Claude (C.B.) Rowe, Connor Cook, Phillip Beach, Renee Beach, Robin Beach, Miley Altman, Morgan Doughty, and Michael List.

Comparisons were only performed with Nolen Tuten for item 19.7.

This report supplements the original testing performed in the report issued on June 25, 2021.

Any remaining evidence and/or packaging will be returned to the requesting agency.

The verbal scales listed in the tables below were implemented by SLED for use with STRmix™ results only. Verbal scales are designed to assist in conveying the weight of likelihood ratios.

Supported Proposition	**Likelihood Ratio**	**Verbal Wording**
First proposition (Hp) is supported against the alternative proposition (Hd)	1	Uninformative
	2 to 99	Weak support
	100 to 9,999	Moderate support
	10,000 to 999,999	Strong support
	≥ 1,000,000	Very strong support

Supported Proposition	**Likelihood Ratio**	**Verbal Wording**
The alternative proposition (Hd) is supported against the first proposition (Hp)	1	Uninformative
	2 to 99	Moderate support for Hd
	≥100	Exclusion

Reported likelihood ratios are based on the stated propositions. Alternate propositions may require calculation of additional likelihood ratios. If interpretation based on propositions other than those reported is needed, please contact the analyst listed below and allow up to **30 business days** for calculation and reporting of additional likelihood ratios.

Definitions:

Proposition: A statement, based on case circumstances and genetic results, that expresses an opinion
Hp: First proposition
Hd: Alternative proposition
Likelihood ratio: The comparison of the probabilities of Hp and Hd
Person of interest: An individual whose known standard has been submitted for comparison

This report contains the conclusions, opinions and interpretations of the analyst whose signature appears below.

Technical records supporting the conclusions in this report are available upon request. Afford sufficient time for production.

Sarah Zapata

Sarah Zapata

Forensic Scientist

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

D

FITSNEWS

Creighton Waters

From: Ghent, Charles
Sent: Tuesday, January 4, 2022 12:50 PM
To: tbevel bevelgardner.com
Cc: Tebeau, Debby; Owen, III, David; Wallace, Kukila
Subject: FW: SLED Request - BGA

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
tbevel bevelgardner.com	
Tebeau, Debby	Read: 1/4/2022 2:12 PM
Owen, III, David	Read: 1/4/2022 1:11 PM
Wallace, Kukila	Read: 1/4/2022 4:00 PM

Mr. Bevel,

Per our discussion, we will be re sending the link for Evidence.com. The email will come to you from Axon with a link for downloads. Please contact our admin, Debby Tebeau dtebeau@sled.sc.gov 843-782-3822 with any questions regarding access.

You may also contact Senior Special Agent David Owen dowen@sled.sc.gov 803-528-0513 (Lead Case agent), Lt. Kukila Wallace kstanley@sled.sc.gov 803-331-4923 (Crime Scene/ Forensics), or myself (Lt. Charles Ghent cghent@sled.sc.gov 803-609-8149) for any case specific questions.

Thank you,

Lieutenant Charles Ghent
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Lowcountry Region - Investigative Services
Cell - (803)-609-8149
Office - (843)-782-3822
Fax - (843)-782-3833

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or copying this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.

From: Ghent, Charles
Sent: Wednesday, December 15, 2021 3:24 PM
To: tbevel bevelgardner.com <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Cc: Wallace, Kukila <kstanley@sled.sc.gov>; Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>; Neill, Ryan <rneill@sled.sc.gov>;

Tebeau, Debby <dtebeau@sled.sc.gov>; Reighley, Jr., Cal Cpt <sreighley@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: SLED Request - BGA

Mr. Bevel,

I appreciate your time today to discuss the request from SLED for Crime Scene Reconstruction and BPA for our investigation. As I mentioned, we will be transferring the majority of the case materials via Evidence.Com, which is a server that you will be provided direct access to in order to download these items. In the event that any physical evidence is needed for your work, Lt. Kukila Wallace will coordinate shipping this to you. Once we have the initial batch of items uploaded, Debby Tebeau from our office will send you the link for Evidence.Com so that you can begin.

Contact information is as follows:

Senior Special Agent David Owen dowen@sled.sc.gov 803-528-0513 (Lead Case agent)
Debby Tebeau dtebeau@sled.sc.gov 843-782-3822 (Admin)
Lt. Kukila Wallace kstanley@sled.sc.gov 803-331-4923 (Crime Scene/ Forensics)

And my information is below. We look forward to working with you and BGA. Please do no hesitate to call me with any questions. Thank you.

Lieutenant Charles Ghent
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Lowcountry Region - Investigative Services
Cell - (803)-609-8149
Office - (843)-782-3822
Fax - (843)-782-3833

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or copying this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

E

FITSNEWS

From: TOM BEVEL <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Sent: Friday, February 4, 2022 2:33 PM
To: Owen, III, David
Cc: Ghent, Charles
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Draft report
Attachments: 22-01 SC rpt[1]KFM.doc

EXTERNAL EMAIL Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

EXTERNAL EMAIL Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

David & Charles:

Please advise if there are other areas you want an analysis done and included in this report.

The PP that goes with the report will come through dropbox

Look forward to your input.

Tom

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

F

FITSNEWS

From: Owen, III, David
Sent: Wednesday, February 16, 2022 12:03 PM
To: 'tbevel bevelgardner.com' <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Cc: Ghent, Charles <cghent@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Shirt photo

Mr. Bevel,

Due to chain of custody issues, I will hand deliver the shirt for your review. I would wait for you to inspect the shirt and then bring the shirt back with me on my return.

For planning purpose, we are looking at the week if March 7 – 11, 2022. What day(s) work best for you that week? Also, what is the closest airport to you and what area would you recommend staying in?

Please give me a call at 803.528.0513 to discuss in person if needed.

Thank you,

David

David Owen
Senior Special Agent
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Investigative Services – Low Country Region
c: 803.528.0513 | o: 843.782.3822 | f: 843.782.3833

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or coping this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.

From: tbevel bevelgardner.com <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 15, 2022 4:23 PM
To: Ghent, Charles <cghent@sled.sc.gov>
Cc: Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>; Neill, Ryan <rneill@sled.sc.gov>; Wallace, Kukila <kstanley@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Shirt photo

EXTERNAL EMAIL Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

I would say that it doesn't look promising but if I testify at a trial I would prefer to say that I saw it in person to make that determination and the cuttings are probably more important than the rest of the shirt. So yes please send them
1007 S Pickard Ave
Norman, OK 73069

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Ghent, Charles <cghent@sled.sc.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 15, 2022 1:43:36 PM
To: tbevel bevelgardner.com <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Cc: Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>; Neill, Ryan <rneill@sled.sc.gov>; Wallace, Kukila <kstanley@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: Shirt photo

FITSNEWS


19.1
19.2
19.5
19.10

Mr Bevel, see the attached photograph which shows the current appearance of Alex Murdaugh's shirt after treatment and storage. The cut out areas are packaged separately, but likely will be in similar shape. The question we have is whether the shirt in this condition will still be of potential use for your examination of the stains in question. If you believe so, we will make arrangements to have the shirt and the cuttings delivered to you.

Thank you,

Lt. Charles Ghent
SLED Lowcountry Region
843-722-3822/803-609-8149

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

G

FITSNEWS

-----Original Message-----
From: TOM BEVEL <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 19, 2022 12:16 PM
To: Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Evidence

EXTERNAL EMAIL Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

One half of a day.

> On Feb 18, 2022, at 12:05 PM, Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov> wrote:
>
> Mr. Bevel,
>
> How many days do you think you need to inspect the shirt?
>
> Thank you,
>
> David Owen
> Senior Special Agent
> South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) Investigative Services
> – Low Country Region
> c: 803.528.0513 | o: 843.782.3822 | f: 843.782.3833
>
>
>
> CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or coping this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: TOM BEVEL <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
> Sent: Thursday, February 17, 2022 4:51 PM
> To: Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>
> Cc: Ghent, Charles <cghent@sled.sc.gov>
> Subject: [EXTERNAL] Evidence
>
>
> EXTERNAL EMAIL Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.
>
>
> Gentelmen,
>
> If you drive the shirt out March 7-11 will work for me.

FITSNEWS

>
> Just to make sure you know the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that sending evidence via U.S. Postal Service with a tracking number keeps the chain of custody in tack.
>
> If you don't take the above route, I would also like to meet and discuss the case in person.
>
> I will check on some local hotel's in Norman and give you the contact information. We would use the Norman PD investigative building, a shot distance from my house, to view the evidence.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> Tom Bevel
>
> EXTERNAL EMAIL: Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

FITSNEWS

Creighton Waters

From: Owen, III, David
Sent: Friday, March 4, 2022 2:27 PM
To: tbevel bevelgardner.com
Cc: Wallace, Kukila
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Evidence

Thank you sir.

David Owen
Senior Special Agent
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Investigative Services – Low Country Region
c: 803.528.0513 | o: 843.782.3822 | f: 843.782.3833



CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or coping this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.

FITSNEWS

Get Outlook for iOS

From: tbevel bevelgardner.com <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Sent: Friday, March 4, 2022 2:15:28 PM
To: Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>
Cc: Wallace, Kukila <kstanley@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Evidence

EXTERNAL EMAIL Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

David we have a reservation at the Lab on the 10th at 9 AM whenever you get into Norman which I think is the day or evening before give me a call
On hotel there are several new hotels around the Embassy suite in Norman if you bring that up on the web I'm sure you can get the listing of them

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 1, 2022 8:34:23 AM
To: tbevel bevelgardner.com <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Cc: Wallace, Kukila <kstanley@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Evidence

Good morning Mr. Bevel,

Lt. Wallace and I will be traveling to Norman to meet with you. We will arrive on March 9. We can plan to meet at Norman PD to view the shirt on Thursday, March 10. Just give us a time once arrangements have been made. We fly out on Friday, so the day is yours with us to review the case.

Thanks and see you next week.

David

David Owen
Senior Special Agent
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Investigative Services – Low Country Region
c: 803.528.0513 | o: 843.782.3822 | f: 843.782.3833

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or coping this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

H

FITSNEWS

From: tbevel bevelgardner.com <tbevel@bevelgardner.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2022 1:57 PM
To: Owen, III, David <dowen@sled.sc.gov>
Cc: Ghent, Charles <cghent@sled.sc.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Report & PP

EXTERNAL EMAIL Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Just sent the final report and PP to you both on Dropbox.

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

FITSNEWS

Tom Bevel, President
Ross M. Gardner, Vice President

Partners:
Tom "Grif" Griffin
Craig Gravel
Jonathyn Priest

Bevel, Gardner & Associates Inc.
A forensic education and consulting group.
www.bevelgardner.com

Associates:
Kim Duddy
Ken Martin
Cele Rossi

Tuesday, March 29, 2022

David Owen, III
dowen@sled.sc.gov

Charles Ghent
cghent@sled.sc.gov

Ref: Homicide Investigation of Paul and Margaret Murdaugh
BGA Case 2022-01 SC

As requested by your office a physical evidence and scene analysis has been conducted on the above case.

Crime Scene Reconstruction (CSR) is defined as the forensic science discipline, which employs the scientific method of analysis to identify the best explanation and sequence of objective actions for the incident in question. Information from all sources such as scene documentation, physical evidence, lab analysis, autopsy, photographs, and statements, are considered in identifying viable hypotheses that are possible within the context and limited universe of this crime scene. CSR provides for formal objective analysis versus subjective analysis of complex issues and in a holistic approach.

Should additional evidence or information become available, the analyst will consider its importance and *may* revise portions of the event analysis.

The physical evidence analysis is then used, as a benchmark, upon which any statements may be compared against.

Victims: Margaret Murdaugh
WF, 220 lbs., 5'9"
DOD: 06-07-2021, DOB: 09-15-1968

Paul Murdaugh
WM 176 lbs., 5'9"
DOD: 06-07-2021, DOB: 04-14-1999

Husband/Father to victims: Richard Alexander Murdaugh
DOB: 05-27-1968

Location: 4147 Moselle Road Islandton, SC 29929
Near dog kennels on this property

Incident Date: June 07, 2021

Direct Mailing Address: Billing Address: 7601 Sunset Sail Ave. Edmond, OK 73034
Voice: 405-447-4469 • Email: bevelgardner@cox.net

FTS NEWS

Brief Case Synopsis:

Alex Murdaugh stated that he drove to the dog kennel on his property and found his son and wife shot and non-responsive. Alex touched both victims in checking them for life signs. Alex stated he tried to roll Paul but could not. He called 911 to report the deaths and drove to his house to get a shotgun for protection and drove back to the scene to wait for first responders to arrive.

The following information was considered in this analysis:

First interview with Alex Murdaugh – 34:45 mins.
Crime Scene Investigation Summary – 46 pages
Autopsy Report for Paul Murdaugh – 6 pages
Autopsy Report for Margaret Murdaugh – 8 pages
DNA Report of June 25, 2021 – 18 pages
DNA Report of July 25, 2021 – 17 pages
Evidence processing EP – 449 photos
Evidence processing – 357 photos
Paul autopsy photos – 34 photos
Margaret autopsy photos – 38 photos
L21-09074 Lab photos of Shotgun – 30 photos
Firearms Report July 23, 2021, -10 pages
Mercedes GLS processing – 138 photos
Lab photos of victim's clothing – 200 photos
Evidence processing – 25 photos
Trace evidence report June 15, 2021 – 3 pages
Trace evidence report June 18, 2021 – 2 pages
Trace evidence report September 2021 – 2 pages
Trace evidence report October 25, 2021 – 2 pages
David Greene body cam recording – 57 mins.
L21-09074 Photos of inside feed room – 304 photos
View Alex t-shirt, shorts & cuttings at Norman, OK Police Lab 1501 W Lindsey 03-10-2022
Forensic mannequins with dowel rods placed corresponding to the autopsy for bullet paths were used for an understanding of possible body positions when deceased were shot

Evidence collected to include:

1 - shotshell wad located on floor in the feed room
2 - 1 cartridge case S&B .300 AAC BLK, on gravel between overhang and kennels
3 – 1 cartridge S&B, on gravel between overhang and kennels
4 - 1 cartridge S&B, where gravel meets grass between overhang and kennels
5 – 1 cartridge S&B, on the dirt near the female's right side
6 - 1 cartridge S&B, on the dirt near the female's right side

8 – Tire impressions consistent with dog's caretaker' vehicle
12 – Brain matter in grass between gravel and female
13 – Possible bullet strike in gravel between the overhang and dog kennels with metal fragments recovered
#18 gunshot residue (GSR) kit from Richard Murdaugh
#19 white t-shirt
#20 pair of green shorts
#21 pair of red/yellow/white Nike tennis shoes
#8 one fired bullet near tire impression in dirt
#9-10 two fired 12 GA shotshells
#12 one fired bullet from dog bedding
#13 One buckshot pellet from table storage room window
#22 Benelli Model Super Black Eagle 3, semiautomatic 12 GA with one unfired shotshell
Item 35-39 Five (5) fired 300 Blackout cartridges from ground at side entrance door
48 birdshot pellets from left shoulder and head of Paul
One piece of plastic from shoulder and head of Paul
One combination wad from left axilla of Paul
Scene diagram (See PP #1)

Gunshot wounds to Margaret:

1. Gunshot to left side of torso and head (See PP #2-3)
   Injury to left breast, left side of lower jaw of face and ear, skull & brain
   Path upward, no exit identified

2. Gunshot to left wrist (See PP #4)
   entrance on dorsal of left wrist
   Trajectory: back to front, upward, exit ventral of left forearm

3. Gunshot to left thigh (See PP #5)
   Entrance on anteromedial aspect of left thigh. No soot, there is stippling up to 2" surrounding the entry
   Exit back of left thigh, path front to back, left to right, downward

4. Gunshot back of head (See PP #6)
   Entrance right occipital scalp
   Injury to scalp, right occipital skull, brainstem & cerebellum, and right side of upper back
   Trajectory: Downward

5. Gunshot to upper abdomen (See PP #7)
   Entrance on right side of front of abdomen, no soot, sparse stippling, up to 3" above entry
   Exit on left side of lower back, trajectory – back, right to left, downward

Gunshot wounds to Paul: (A and B used in autopsy report)

A. Shotgun wound of shoulder and head (See PP #8)
   1. Entrance on left shoulder & left side of neck
   2. Trajectory: left to right, upward, slightly front to back, Exit right side of apex of head, no soot or gunshot residue
   3. Multiple pellets and fragments of plastic wadding recovered
   4. Aspiration of blood into upper airway

B. Shotgun wound to chest (See PP #9-11)
   1. Entrance on left anterior chest wall, cookie-cutter pattern
   2. Exit defect anterolateral of left side of chest in left axillary, frag of pink wadding
   3. Deformed plastic wadding from exit wound defect
   4. Trajectory: right to left, Path continues through left arm
   5. Stippling to right side of entry wound

Storage/feed room evidence that assists in Paul's position when shot: (See PP #12-21)

1. Directional bloodstains and tissue found on:
- entry door
- door threshold
- door frame
- above door on wall and ceiling
- items sitting on shelf to right (NW) of door as entering
- passive blood drips on the floor
- spatter on an opened dog food sack
- spatter on Emmerson white item possibly a refrigerator
- footwear impressions in blood
- blood spatter on all the items on shelf and floor in front of the window (See PP #21-23)

2. Other physical evidence that assists in Paul's position when shot include: (See PP #20-22)
- hair on top of door and on wall (See PP #20)
- two twelve gage (GA) spent shotgun shells on floor behind door if in open position (See PP #22)
- twelve windows panes on south wall with seven pellet defects (See PP #21)

- shotgun wound to left shoulder and head (See PP #8-11)
- shotgun wound to right chest continuing through upper arm (See PP #9-11)

- shotshell plastic wad on floor beside the dog food sack (See PP #23-24)
- skull fragments and tissue on floor (See PP #23-24)
- brain tissue on walk outside entry door (See PP #18)
- Paul's resting body position is face down just outside the door threshold with his right foot and shoe on the interior of the threshold and his left foot and shoe on the exterior of the door threshold (See PP #18)
- Shoe sole impressions in blood in two different locations (See PP #24)
- Appears to be blood on the soles of Paul's New Balance tennis shoes (See PP #17
- Shotgun wadding on right side of door threshold (See PP #15, 24)

3. Area of origin for directional bloodstains (See PP #25)

- Placing a line along the long axis of directional bloodstains identifies an area of origin where the blood source had to be to create the stains as found on the door, ceiling, and items on the shelf

Investigative Question – 1 (IQ-1) Which shotgun wounds to Paul occurred first and second?

Data IQ-1:

1. The shot to Paul's head that allows the brain to fall to the floor outside the entry door would ***not*** allow Paul to walk forward to the door, but would allow him to fall forward through the open entry door (See PP #18)
2. The shot to Paul's chest and arm would allow taking steps forward after shot
3. There are passive blood drips on the floor by the blue dog food sack and yellow marker #1 that are moving toward the entry door (See PP #16)
4. Tiny blood spatter and some tissue is on most of the items to southeast (SE) of marker #1 toward the broken windowpanes (See PP #21)
5. The exiting pellets out of the left upper arm would be inline with the broken windowpanes if Paul is located just SE of marker #1 and turned to his left (See PP #21)
6. The shot to the chest could ***not*** create the blood volume and direction of stains on the entry door and the ceiling above the door with the door in an open position (See PP #20, 25)
7. The shot to the head could create the blood volume and direction of stains on the entry door and the ceiling above the door while the door is in an open position (See PP #20, 25)
8. Hair on door, ceiling and floor in proximity of the door could only have come from the head wound.

Opinion IQ-1 The shotgun wound to the chest and through the upper left arm occurred first, then Paul moved toward the entry door and was shot a second time to his upper left shoulder continuing to his face and exiting out the apex of his head. This shot produced the blood spatter on the door and the ceiling above the door.

IQ-2: Where is the shooter positioned for the two shots to Paul?

Data IQ-2:

1. Both fired shotshells are found on the floor inside the storage room
2. With Paul's body in an upright standing position and turned toward his left near the yellow marker #1 it is possible to get a correct trajectory alignment from the open doorway, but the shotgun must be extended past the door threshold for the ejected fired shotshell to land on the interior of the room.
3. The directional blood spatter on the door and to the ceiling above the door places Paul's head in front of the top left panel of the open door.
4. The second shot to Paul's upper left shoulder and into his face and out the top of his head positions Paul upright just inside the doorway, thus the shooter must move from the first shooting position to outside the west edge of the door. The trajectory from down to up striking the upper left shoulder and head requires the long axis of the shotgun to be angled upward. This is consistent with the directional blood spatter on the door and ceiling of the storage/feed room and consistent with Paul falling forward through the doorway onto the concrete walkway with his head coming to rest on the gravel. The large mass of brain material on the cement separates from Paul's head as he is falling forward.

Opinion IQ-2:

The first shot places the shooter in the doorway with the shotgun extended sufficiently past the door threshold. The long axis of the shotgun must be in line with the shot to the chest and exiting pellets creating the defects to the seven (7) windowpanes.

The second shot places the shooter outside the doorway toward the west edge of the doorframe. The shotgun must be angled from the hip area upward to get a corresponding trajectory and directional blood spatter on the door and ceiling.

IQ-3: Can the sequence of shots to Margaret's body be identified?

Data IQ-3:

1. Margaret has five (5) different gunshot wounds
2. Four (4) wounds have different trajectories, except for wounds #1 & #2 are associated to one projectile which hits the wrist bone causing a hairline fracture that causes the projectile to tumble as it exits the forearm then hits the breast still tumbling

3. Six fired cartridge cases are in a walking cane handle shaped pattern showing movement
during shooting (See PP #1)
4. Margaret and the shooter both show movement during the shooting
5. None of the five (5) wounds establish an identified three (3) defect points for a trajectory path beyond the body
The shot to the lower part of the doghouse on the S side of the doghouse does not align with any of the exiting projectile's wounds unless Margaret's body is low to the ground. (See PP #1, 26)
6. Shots #3 and #5 have stippling around the entry wound requiring a near end-of-muzzle position to entry wound (See PP #7-27)
8. The end-of-muzzle for all other shots were farther away from the entry wounds since no stippling was detected around the wound sites.
9. Shot #1 to left side has a close weapon long axis to torso trajectory path with a steep upward trajectory, but no stippling or soot identified*
10. Gunshot #2 to left wrist is associated with shot #1 wound but has no stippling or soot on first contact with the body
11. Bullet defects associated with this series of shots include the doghouse, an animal cage and wall to the NE of her body position, and metal bullet fragments in gravel
12. The ATV has multiple blood stains/tissue on the front of the vehicle consistent with a shooting as the victim was forward or in front of the ATV (See PP #28-29)
13. Investigators used a metal detector and sifted soil at Margaret's location checking for any projectiles with nothing found

*The trajectory path of wound #1 places the long axis of the weapon in line with the skin graze on the abdomen, the wrist, the breast, lower jaw, skull, and brain which places Margaret's body in one (1) of three (3) possible positions for this shot.

1) The body upright and bent backwards such as leaning back over the hood of the ATV
2) The body bent at the waist forward, gravity pulling the body downward such as the breast, with the shooter to the left of Margaret and the shot misses her side and hits her abdomen for the graze shot then her wrist, breast, and face
3) The body in a prone position with the weapon held close to the ground and in line with the long axis of the body

The position to best comport with all physical evidence is #2 bent at the waist and shot from her left side and behind her.

Opinion IQ-3: Due to the perceived movement of both the shooter and victim during the shooting and no observed three (3) defect points for aligning a body position for each shot is not possible.

IQ-4: Are the bloodstains on Alex's white t-shirt consistent with back spatter from a gunshot?

Data IQ-4:
1. Eight (8) areas that are positive for blood using LCV on front of t-shirt (See PP #30-32)
2. Approximately 40+ misting size blood spatter
3. Edges of stains appear slightly diffuse from the application LCV and or body sweat

Opinion IQ-4: Some of the stains on the white t-shirt are consistent with transfers and 100+ stains are consistent with spatter on the front of the t-shirt (See PP #30-32)

IQ-5: Are the 100+ spatter stains on the front of t-shirt the result of using the t-shirt to wipe the face?

Data IQ-5:
1. In the Greene bodycam the front bottom of the t-shirt is observed to be pulled up over the face to wipe the face (See PP #33)
2. The front bottom of the t-shirt has transfer type blood staining consistent with wiping a sweaty face that has blood on the face, but spatter stains do not contact the face as the spatter stains areas folds over in contact with the t-shirt below the face
3. If the spatter areas did contact the face the transfer of blood onto the t-shirt would look very similar to the transfer on the front bottom of the shirt and they do not
4. If the t-shirt is raised high enough for the spatter stain areas to contact the face, then the front bottom edge of the t-shirt will not have transfer blood on it, and it is the only area with transfers in a large enough area to be consistent with wiping the face

Opinion 1Q-5: The 100+ spatter stains on the front of the t-shirt are ***not*** from wiping the face with the t-shirt.

IQ-6: What type of blood staining would be expected to be on the face from checking two deceased bodies for a pulse or trying to roll one body over to its back but failing to do so?

Data IQ-6:
1. As neither person is alive, and no CPR is attempted there will be no expectorate blood forced out of the mouth, nose or wounds
2. In attempting to roll Paul's body over and letting go the blood on the cement or gravel when the body falls into any blood accumulated on the cement or gravel the impact will produce spinning type stains on the cement and none on the gravel and if any spatter stains occurred, they will be directed to the shoes, legs or shorts if kneeling and won't rise high enough to cover the front of the t-shirt

   In handling the bodies, the hands may get blood on them and would create transfer patterns if still wet

   blood onto anything they touch, but this will not create spatter stains

Opinion IQ-6: The only blood patterns expected from handling the bodies would create transfer patterns.

IQ-7: Can the position of the shooter for Margaret's shooting be identified.

Data IQ-7:

1. Extrapolating backwards for bullet defects in fixed objects, doghouse, animal cage and workshop wall, will give a direction and general area where the shooter would have been when shooting
2. Marker #13 shows a bullet strike in gravel, consistent with the beginning of the cartridge trail leading to Margaret's body position
3. Margaret has five (5) bullet wounds. If #1 and #2 are associated with the same shot, then four (4) bullets struck Margaret leaving two (2) of the six (6) fired shots missing her
4. While expended shell cases can bounce (less likely on dirt, grass, or gravel) or be kicked with people moving around the crime scene, the location and pattern of their placement should still be considered
5. Six (6) fired S&B .300 cartridges are found forming a cane with hock/handle extending from the E, moving to W and then going to the N next to Margaret's body position
6. Two (2) of the entry wounds to Margaret have stippling around the wound, #3 left thigh and #5 upper abdomen, placing the end-of-muzzle closer to the victim than the other three wounds
7. The weapon for the .300 is not known. The most common rifle used in America firing .300 is an AR 15 which ejects the fired cartridge cases forward and to the right

Opinion IQ-7: Due to the great amount of movement by both Margaret and the shooter along with the lack of three (3) defect points to identify possible trajectory paths the shooter's shooting position is generally to the left along the path of the fired cartridge cases and next to Margaret's body for wounds #1 & 2.

IQ-8: How does environmental factors and physical manipulation of the shirt effect the stains observed?

Data IQ-8:

1. Once bloodstains are dry and set, they will remain the same geometric shape
2. If bloodstains get very sufficiently wet from water such as being immersed in a sink or soaked by rain, or from body sweat the stains, which have not dried and set (Approximately 12-18 hours) the stains may appear diffused along the outside edges depending on how much moisture is present
3. Physical manipulation of the shirt after the stains are dry and set will have little to no effect on the shape of the stains

FITSNEWS

Opinion IQ-8: Many different factors can affect and alter bloodstains before they completely dry and become "set or fixed" on clothing. Once the stains are completely dry and are set, in most instances will look the same over time even after washing and handling them.

IQ-9: Would the shooter for either victim get blood back spatter on their person or clothing?

Data IQ-9:

1. Mist size bloodstains from back spatter can travel up to four (4) feet from the source
2. Tissue or blood mixed with tissue can travel farther than four (4) feet due a heaver mass
3. If the distance from the shooter's body is greater than four (4) feet to the victim, mist spatter is not generally expected to get on the shooter unless the spatter is above the shooter then gravity pulling the spatter downward can create an arc pattern
4. In long barrel weapons such as shotguns and rifles the distance to the shooter is measured from the end-of-muzzle back to the trigger area along with how far away the end-of-muzzle is from the entry wound, an angled barrel versus a 90 degree angle may place the shooter closer to the entry wound
5. The best gage to determine if back spatter will get on the shooter is to determine the amount of back spatter on the weapon(s) (if available) and on surfaces surrounding the victim when shot
6. Are there intervening objects between the victim and shooter such as a wall or the victim's clothing
7. When there is an exit wound the majority of spatter created will go in the direction the projectile(s) are traveling creating forward spatter with a volume generally greater than the back spatter
8. Back spatter is common in a shooting if a second shot hits an already bleeding area from a first shot
9. Back spatter is more likely in a shotgun wound due to multiple pellets following each other after the wound is created

Opinion IQ-9: For the first shot to Paul the shooter is farther than four (4) feet from Paul, thus no back spatter is expected to land on the shooter or his clothing.

For the second shot to Paul there is an exit wound directing most of the spatter in the same direction as the force which is away from the shooter for the majority of spatter.

Since the trajectory of this shot is upwards resulting in some of the spatter, tissue, and hair to be deposited on areas above the victim, it can be expected due to gravity along with blood impacting these areas with sufficient force secondary spatter may also have been created raining down back into the scene and potentially on the shooter.
Margaret's #1 shot to her breast, lower jaw of face, ear, and head, the M.E. states "no exit identified." There is no soot or stippling. The shooter is likely four (4) feet away or farther. From the shooter's position to this shot I would look for spatter on their clothing.

Margaret's #2 wound is to her wrist with an exit and is associated with wound #1.

For Margaret's five shots #3 & #5 have stippling around the entry wound which places the shooter and the end-of-muzzle closer to these two entry wounds. Shot #3 to the left thigh and #5 to the upper abdomen both have exit wounds sending the majority of blood spatter away from the shooter.

Margaret's #4 wound is to her back of head striking the skull, brainstem and cerebellum and right side of the upper back likely from bullet fragments or skull continuing to the upper back shoulder. The majority of blood spatter will be in the direction of force away from the shooter.

Only one shot from Paul is likely to create back spatter, the shot to his shoulder and head. The shooter is certainly in a close enough range to get spatter on their clothing and the clothing would be examined for spatter. The weapon is likely to have blood spatter and/or tissue on it, if found.

Only one shot for Margaret, her head, is likely to produce back spatter, but the primary force is away from the shooter and the shooter is likely at the four (4) foot range or farther.

In this double shooting I would always look for back spatter on the weapons and possibly into the barrel if the weapon(s) and if the weapons are known and available. I would also examine the clothing of the shooter if the clothing worn at the time of the shooting is known and available, and if the weapons are known and available. For there to be spatter on the shooter or their clothing it is certainly possible given the facts and circumstances surrounding this incident.

IQ-10: Does the physical evidence support a struggle between Paul and the shooter given the shot to his chest?

Data IQ-10:

1. Stippling to the right side of the wound is observed on the clothing or skin of Paul's chest wound
2. Paul's upper torso is canted to his left relative to the long axis of the shotgun at the instant of discharge
3. Paul's body is in an upright position at the instant of discharge
4. The shotgun's ejection port is at least past the entry door threshold

Opinion IQ-10: There is no physical evidence to identify a struggle for the chest shot.

IQ-11: Could the shooter be prone or kneeling on the cement at the time of the shoulder-head shot?

Data IQ-11:
1. If the shooter is prone on the cement shooting upward to get the correct trajectory from the shoulder to the head, Paul would have to lean his body to his left
2. In #1 above body's position the correct placement of Paul's head is not possible to correspond with the spatter on the door, wall and ceiling
3. A kneeling position is more likely to position the shooter and Paul to get the correct trajectory and spatter to the door, wall and ceiling
4. A shooter from either position would have to instantly move at the discharge of the weapon before spatter from the wound lands on the ground, this is not impossible but is improbable

Opinion IQ-11: The best explanation to comport with the physical evidence is with the shooter in standing position to the S side of the open doorway

IQ-12: What is the best explanation for how the cell phone dislodged from Paul's back pocket?

Data IQ-12:
1. The back pocket reportedly is where Paul's cell phone was carried
2. The elastic at the top of the pocket will assist in preventing the phone from falling from the pocket
3. The elastic pocket top has transfer blood on the top edge of the pocket consistent with a bloody finger grabbing the pocket to pull the pocket open

Opinion IQ-12: The phone may be taken from the pocket by a person with blood on their fingers transferring blood onto the elastic pocket top when removing the phone.

****IQ-9: Above*** The t-shirt has been evaluated by six (6) recognized Bloodstain Pattern experts all agreeing the best explanation for the stains on the shirt are spatter from approximately the bottom third up to the top of the shirt and transfers on the bottom third down to the hem of the t-shirt. All agree they cannot identify some other mechanism to create the distribution and sizes of the questioned stain spatter.

If you have any questions on this report, please contact me at the above listed contact numbers.

Respectfully,

Tom Bevel
Certified Crime Scene Reconstructionist (awaiting 2nd recertification test under development)

Technical review by Ken Martin

Attachment PP

EXHIBIT

I

FITSNEWS

Tom Bevel, President
Ross M. Gardner, Vice President

Partners:
Tom "Grif" Griffin
Craig Gravel
Jonathyn Priest

Bevel, Gardner & Associates Inc.
A forensic education and consulting group.
www.bevelgardner.com

Associates:
Ken Martin
Cele Rossi
Kim Duddy

Sunday, December 18, 2022

David H. Owen
dowen@sled.sc.gov

Addendum to 20-22 SC March 29, 2022

On December 01, 2022, I received a lab report via email dated November 10, 2021, in reference to the above referenced case regarding the results of Forensic Scientist Sara Zapata's HemaTrace (HT) conformation tests on the Murdaugh t-shirt.

The report noted that twelve (12) areas of the t-shirt tested were negative for the presence of human blood.

This new information was provided by David Owen on a conference call detailing the negative HT test results. Based upon my training, experience of bloodstain back spatter cases, in experimentation, using oblique lighting and magnification and/or microscopy some visible bloodstains may be found along with the sub-millimeter misting stains not visible to the unaided eye. These findings lead to the chemical testing of the area in question not only to enhance the visible bloodstains but also to visualize those not readily visible (latent) bloodstain. This additional information may also allow for determination of the pattern type(s) and distribution of said pattern(s).

Additional information was given on a conference call with David Owen in reference the 11-10-2021 HT test results being negative. In my experience of past bloodstain back spatter cases and experimentation, using oblique lighting and magnification and/or microscopy some visible bloodstains are found along with the sub-millimeter misting stains that may not be visible to the unaided vision. This finding leads to chemical enhancement to show all the bloodstain distribution pattern.

In accordance with best practices, and with knowledge of this new information, I devised and conducted experiments assessing the results as it related to my opinion submitted in my original report. The experiments were conducted using known human blood that was misted onto white cotton t-shirt squares. The known human blood that was misted onto the test cotton squares were then tested with HemaTrace.

1. A control test with known human blood used in the experiments using HT produced a positive result.
2. Using the known human blood source mist bloodstains were created onto the shirt material.
3. Five (5) approximately 6 X 6-inch test squares with known bloodstains found were cut from the shirt.
4. Nothing was done to square #1 except HT testing with positive results before LCV processing.

Billing Address: 7601 Sunset Sail Ave., Edmond, OK 73034
Voice: 405-447-4469 • Email: bevelgardner@cox.net

5. Square #1 was then processed with LCV.
6. Square #2 was misted with sterile water to wet the material due to reported misting rain and sweat possibly diluting any blood on the shirt in question while at the scene. The degree of dampness from the scene is not known.
7. Square #3 had no misting of water added to the square.
8. Square #4 had no misting of water added to the square.
9. Square #5 had no misting of water added to the square.
10. All test squares were allowed to completely dry for twenty-four (24) hours after the LCV processing.
11. All test squares were sprayed with LCV and allowed to completely dry over a twenty-four (24) hour period.
12. Recommended sample sizes for HT testing is 3mm squared.
13. None of the blood on the test squares measured 3mm squared as they were misted.

Opinion on the first completed report and then considering new information and testing.

The opinion given based on the information known at the time was that the size and distribution of stains on the t-shirt worn by Mr. Murdaugh are consistent with a disruptive force. With the LCV test being positive for blood added to the probability that the stains came from a disruptive force consistent with a back spatter blood event such as the discharge of a firearm. I stand by this opinion.

The additional information that no blood was HT tested before the LCV processing, but only after the LCV processing all twelve (12) areas tested with HT produced negative results, must be considered in my analysis. Unknown to me is whether oblique lighting, magnification or microscopy was used in the search for bloodstains on the t-shirt in question prior to the LCV processing.

Opinion:

The original opinion based on the information available at the time is still correct.

Considering the additional information and my testing with known human blood using HT on the spatter sized stains on the test white t-shirt squares all produced negative results for human blood after LCV processing.

While there is not a conformation test for human blood on the questioned white t-shirt my testing with known human blood confirmed human blood only before LCV processing and negative for human blood after LCV processing.

Possible variables as to why human blood would test negative with the HT testing is dilution from reported misting rain and sweat while being worn along with the small misting sized stains used for the testing which is much smaller than the recommended 3mm squared.

Respectfully,

Tom Bevel Technical review by K. Martin
Attachment PP

EXHIBIT

J

FITSNEWS

A Yes.

Q And that was from treating it with this LCV.

A That is correct. That is my understanding.

Q Right. Now, when you presented this case to the Colleton County Grand Jury to obtain a true billed indictment, you testified under oath that an expert had found multiple --

MR. MEADORS: Your Honor, is he talking about grand jury presentation, Colleton County? That's -- you can't -- there's not a record of a county grand jury.

THE COURT: I didn't hear the complete question. It sounds objectionable but let me hear the question.

Q Well, let me lay a foundation. Mr. -- excuse me, Agent Owen, before you testified before the Colleton County Grand Jury, you prepared an outline of your presentation, did you not?

A I did.

Q And in that outline, you identified essentially a narrative of what you were going to tell the grand jury, correct?

A Yes.

Q And did you follow that narrative?

A For the most part, yes.

Q And in that narrative, didn't you state that an expert found multiple particles of blood spatter on the shoulders

FITSNEWS

and front of Alex's shirt? Isn't that correct?

A Yes.

Q And is that what you told the Colleton County Grand Jury?

A Yes.

Q However, what SLED and this expert out in Oklahoma overlooked is Agent Zapata's confirmatory blood testing, about which she testified earlier in this trial, that out of 74 cuttings from Alex's T-shirt, that zero tested positive for human blood. Completely overlooked the fact that when you did the human tracing test to confirm whether it's blood, it came up negative. Wasn't that overlooked?

A I had never seen the report.

Q When did you see the report?

A November of 2022.

Q After Alex had been indicted and months from trial. Is that right?

A Yes.

Q Now, a couple of things you talked about. On the tape that we just saw when you interviewed Alex, you told him that there's no unknown DNA taken from the crime scene. Do you remember that on the tape?

A At that time, yes.

Q Making that representation?

A Yes.

FITSNEWS

Paul. Do you remember that?

A Yes, and that was from the report that I had in my possession.

Q And was that accurate?

A Now that I have that hematrace report, the hematrace indicates that the parts that she tested, no human blood was found.

Q So, you didn't know at the time but you know now that what you told the Colleton County Grand Jury was not correct. Is that fair?

A In reference to the shirt, correct.

Q Talk about a few other things right quick. On the night of -- or early morning of June the 8th, you obtained Alex's clothes: his shirt, short, shoes. Correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you mentioned in your testimony that you wanted to get them there and then, but Buster was coming to the house and so you graciously allowed Alex to go greet his son, and then you went up and got his clothes, correct?

A Yes.

Q And when you got his shirt, did you -- well, let me back up. You were standing in the doorway as he was changing?

A Yes.

Q So you could see him changing?

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

K

FITSNEWS

sorry, tell your investigation hey, I saw him with this blue vinyl coat? When was that in relation to the murders? Was that five years? Ten years? How long was that?

MR. GRIFFIN: Objection, Your Honor. He's misstating --

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. GRIFFIN: -- the record.

A She told us she saw it the day after Mr. Randolph Murdaugh's funeral, which in my investigation was --

MR. GRIFFIN: Objection. Hearsay.

THE COURT: Objection is overruled.

A Which would be June 14th, the following Monday after Paul and Maggie were murdered, so seven days.

Q Was there -- now, he asked you about your testimony to the Colleton County Grand Jury.

A Yes, sir.

Q I didn't know it was out there. Did you give them a summary of the case?

A The grand jury? Yes.

Q Did that include timeline?

A I believe so, yes.

Q Some of his financial crimes?

A Yes.

Q Background?

A Yes, sir.

FITSNEWS

Q Did that include information the jury hears from some of these lawyers in the financial issues?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did that include whether Blackout casings near Maggie were consistent with those, or matched those found near the house and the property?

A It did.

Q Did it include that the family had three Blackout rifles?

A Yes.

Q Alex originally had two but remembered in the follow up one of them had been replaced?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that you had confirmed that?

A Yes.

Q Did you present whether or not shotguns of similar make and load were found on the property?

A Yes.

Q Did you present that Alex was in possession of a shotgun that was consistent with one of murderous weapons? Couldn't be excluded?

A Correct.

Q And did you mention to them about Shelley Smith and kind of what we've just been talking about?

A Yes, sir.

FITSNEWS

Q Did you mention to them about defendant denying going to the kennels three times?

A Yes.

MR. GRIFFIN: Objection, Your Honor. He's leading the witness.

THE COURT: Don't lead the witness.

Q What did you tell them about him going to the kennels?

A That after dinner he stayed at the house and took a nap when Maggie went to the kennels and Paul left. He wasn't sure where he went, but that he was never at the kennels after dinner.

Q Did you mention to them about Rogan Gibson?

A In the phone call that he had had with Paul, and that Rogan had heard Paul, was talking to Paul on the phone and heard Maggie in the background, and he was 99 percent sure that he heard Alex in the background. And that phone call would have been around 8:44 p.m.

Q Did you mention about this to the grand jury, this video ultimately got located or downloaded?

A That it was found on Paul's phone.

Q Did you tell them the contents of that video?

A Yes. That Paul was taking a video of the dog, Rogan Gibson's dog, his chocolate lab, and that Maggie was in the background, and that Alex was in the background.

Q And did you present to them about the -- I think some

FITSNEWS

of what we heard -- the money he acquired, he being Alex, after this incident, the money he came into?

A Yes.

Q Did you mention to them about whether Maggie intended to go to Moselle --

MR. GRIFFIN: Objection. Leading.

Q -- that night or not? What did you say to them about Maggie going to -- and her plans or whether she was going to go to Moselle that night or wanted to, if anything?

A That Maggie had intended to go to Edisto but had received a call from Alex requesting her to come home, that Paul was there, which contradicted the statements from the sister, Marian, where Maggie -- I'm sorry. I misspoke.

Maggie had called Marian and said that she had received a call from Alex, that Alex wanted her to come to Moselle, that Paul was there, and his dad was in the hospital. But during the interview with Alex in August, he stated that it was basically a surprise. He didn't know she was coming.

Q And did you mention to them that an award -- reward had been offered by the law firm?

A That a reward was offered, $100,000, with an expiration date.

Q And did you tell them whether or not there was any other information, or any other credible evidence pointing

FITSNEWS

to anybody else?

A I did.

Q He asked you -- Mr. Griffin asked you about the scene. It was bloody?

A Very bloody.

Q Defendant said he had touched and rolled, tried to move Paul.

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you see any evidence of that on him? You, your eyes, did you see any?

A I did not see any on Alex, no, sir.

Q Mr. Griffin has gone -- I don't know if this is a good question or not. Did they say go to Almeda?

A Who?

Q Him.

A No, sir.

Q Alex Murdaugh or any of the lawyers there.

A No.

Q Did they give you consent to search Almeda that night?

A No, sir.

Q Did they say go search Almeda?

A No, sir.

MR. MEADORS: Is that funny? I'm sorry.

MR. HARPOOTLIAN: Your Honor, I object, he's addressing me. If I found the question humorous --

FITSNEWS

MR. MEADORS: I apologize.

MR. HARPOOTLIAN: -- I'm sorry. I thought it was a funny question. It was a rhetorical question. I would ask the Court to instruct him not to address me but the witness. Thank you.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

Q I guess the point, Mr. Griffin said they were bending over wanting to help, wanting to do all this. Never mentioned Curtis Smith or anybody else until September, right?

MR. GRIFFIN: Objection. Leading.

THE COURT: Don't lead the witness.

MR. MEADORS: I'm sorry. I apologize.

Q Did he ever mention anybody else who could have done this, who could have been involved, who could have killed my wife and my son from June 7th of 2021 until September of '21? Did he ever mention anybody else?

A No, he did not.

MR. GRIFFIN: Objection. Leading.

THE COURT: He's already answered.

MR. MEADORS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Further questions?

MR. GRIFFIN: Yes, Your Honor.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRIFFIN:

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

L

FITSNEWS

reviewed in that batch?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. 300 Blackout round, do you -- were you able to see the head stamp on it? And I can give you back one of the items. If you would, were you able to identify the head stamp and who the manufacturer of that round was?

A Yes, sir, I was.

Q All right. Who was that?

A The manufacturer of Items 2 through 7 was Sellier and Bellot, and you may hear that referred to as S&B.

Q 300?

A Yes, sir, and head stamped 300 Blackout.

Q All right. Mr. Greer, I'm handing you what's been marked and entered into evidence already as State's Exhibits 33 and 34 -- 33 and 34, which I believe correlates with 9 and 10 on your report. Would you please take a look at these items and let me know if you recognize them?

(Break in proceedings.)

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q Okay. Can you please tell us what they are.

A SLED Item 9, which is State's Exhibit 34, is a fired Federal Premium Double-ought Buck three inch magnum shotshell. And SLED Item 10, which is State's Exhibit 33, is one fired Winchester Drylok Number 2 12 gauge shotshell.

Q And after your review of the scene, where were

FITSNEWS

Q All right.
A SLED Item 9 -- yes, sir.
Q Item 9 is which item?
A Item 9 is the red in color shotshell, which is State's Exhibit 34.
Q Okay.
A That was a Federal Premium Double-ought Buck 3 inch Magnum shotshell, and SLED Item 10 was -- is just the black in color shotshell, State's Exhibit 33, and that is a fired 12 gauge Winchester Drylok Number 2 shotshell.
Q Now, Mr. Greer, moving on to -- referencing Item 22 collectively --
A Yes, sir.
Q -- State's Exhibit 399, 22.7 on your report --
A Yes, sir.
Q -- which will be State's Exhibit 399, did you have an opportunity -- or could you tell us what that is?
A Yes, sir. That was the unfired 12 gauge shotshell that was submitted originally with the Item 22 shotgun, which is the camouflage color Benelli shotgun.
Q Would you go ahead and open that package for us, please?
A Yes, sir. Do you have scissors or just --
(Break in proceedings.)
Q Remind us again where that item was retrieved from.

FITSNEWS

A State's Exhibit 34 was SLED Item 9, that's correct.
Q And what's the make and model of that?
A SLED Item 9, State's Exhibit 34, was a fired 12 gauge shotshell with the Federal Premium Double-ought Buck 3 inch Magnum, red in color.
Q I'm showing what's been marked as State's Exhibit 399. This would be -- again, where is Item 9 from?
A Item 9 is listed as from Marker 9. And, again, based on my understanding of the crime scene document, that was near or around the feed room.
Q And what's marked as State's Exhibit 389, SLED Item 22.7, where is that item from?
A SLED Item 22.7, State's Exhibit 399, was the unfired 12 gauge shotshell that was originally submitted as Item 22 with a camouflage Benelli shotgun.
Q State's Item 24. And you've already reviewed this, Exhibit 4 for the State, 22 for you. Is that the shotgun that you're referring to?
A Yes, sir, this is my Item 22 shotgun.
Q Camouflage Benelli Super Black Eagle 3. Is that right?
A Yes, sir, that's correct.
Q And all of those items are of the same model and manufacturer. Is that correct?
A Yes, sir. They all appear to have the same head stamp

FITSNEWS

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

FORENSIC SERVICES LABORATORY REPORT

HENRY D. MCMASTER
Governor

MARK A. KEEL
Chief

October 06, 2022

David Owen, III
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
4400 Broad River Road
Columbia, SC 29210

FIREARMS DEPARTMENT
SLED LAB: L21-09074
Your Case No: 31210061
Incident Date: 6/7/2021
[V-Deceased] Paul Murdaugh
[V-Deceased] Margaret Murdaugh
[W] Richard Murdaugh

This is an official report of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Forensic Services Laboratory and is to be used in connection with an official criminal investigation. These examinations were conducted under your assurance that no previous examinations of person(s) or evidence submitted in this case have been or will be conducted by any other laboratory or agency.

Mark A. Keel, Chief
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

AMENDED

ITEMS OF EVIDENCE:

Item: 1 One shot cup and one wad component, listed as "...from Marker 1".
RESULTS:
See Item 69 results.

Item: 1.1 Reddish-brown debris swabbed from Item 1.
RESULTS:
Item 1.1 was returned without further analysis.

Item: 1.2 Fibrous material removed from Item 1.
RESULTS:
Item 1.2 was returned without further analysis.

Item: 2 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from Marker 2".
Item: 3 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from Marker 3".
Item: 4 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from Marker 4".
Item: 5 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from Marker 5".
RESULTS:
See Item 128 results.

CALEA

ANAB ACCREDITED FORENSIC TESTING LABORATORY

P.O. Box 21398, Columbia, South Carolina 29221-1398 Phone (803) 896-7300 Fax (803) 896-7351

Item: 6 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from Marker 6".
Item: 7 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from Marker 7".
RESULTS:
See Item 128 results.

Item: 8 One fired bullet, listed as "...near tire tire impression at Marker 8".
RESULTS:
See Item 137 results.

Item: 9 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, listed as "...from Marker 9".
Item: 10 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, listed as "...from Marker 10".
RESULTS:
See Item 135 results.

Item: 11 One fired bullet jacket fragment, three bullet jacket fragments, and one piece of lead, listed as "...from defect in ground (gravel) (Marker 13)".
Item: 12 One fired bullet, listed as "...from bedding inside doghouse".
RESULTS:
See Item 137 results.

Item: 13 One buckshot pellet, listed as "...from table below storage room window".
Item: 14 Twenty-four birdshot pellets listed as "...from dog food storage room".
RESULTS:
See Item 104 results.

Item: 14.1 Reddish-brown debris swabbed from Item 14.
RESULTS:
Item 14.1 was returned without further analysis.

Item: 22 One Benelli Model Super Black Eagle 3 semiautomatic shotgun, 12 gauge, serial number U573210E17, with one unfired 12 gauge shotshell, one unfired 16 gauge shotshell, and accessory. *Please note that the accessory was not listed on the submission documents.*
RESULTS:
Item 22 was physically examined. The shotgun was test fired and found to be in working order. The 12 gauge shotshell was the correct gauge for use in the shotgun. The 16 gauge shotshell was not correct for use in the shotgun.

No analysis was performed on the accessory.

Item: 22.4 Reddish-brown debris swabbed from the right side of the Item 22 receiver.
RESULTS:
Item 22.4 was forwarded to the DNA Department.

CALEA
ANAB ACCREDITED FORENSIC TESTING LABORATORY

P.O. Box 21398, Columbia, South Carolina 29221-1398 Phone (803) 896-7300 Fax (803) 896-7351

FTSNEWS

Item: 22.5 Reddish-brown debris swabbed from the left side of the Item 22 receiver, above manufacturer information.
RESULTS:
Item 22.5 was forwarded to the DNA Department.

Item: 22.6 Test specimens fired by Item 22 using Laboratory supplied ammunition.
RESULTS:
The test specimens were packaged for return to your Agency for long term storage as evidence.

Item: 22.7 The unfired 12 gauge shotshell submitted as Item 22 test fired in the Item 22 shotgun.
RESULTS:
This test specimen was used for comparison purposes and was packaged for return with the other evidence.

Item: 22.8 Reddish-brown debris swabbed from under the forearm on the magazine tube and receiver area.
RESULTS:
Item 22.8 was returned without further analysis.

Item: 30 One Mossberg Model 835 "ULTI-MAG" pump-action shotgun, 12 gauge, serial number UM613411, with one unfired 12 gauge shotshell, listed as "...(previously on pool table)..."
RESULTS:
Item 30 was physically examined. During test firing, the first shotshell was loaded from the magazine tube and successfully test fired. After firing, the next available shotshell in the magazine tube had to be manually removed. The shotshell was then fed into the chamber with the lifter and fired. This issue did not prevent test firing and no further analysis was performed.

Item: 30.2 Test specimens fired by Item 30 using Laboratory supplied ammunition.
RESULTS:
The test specimens were packaged for return to your Agency for long term storage as evidence.

Item: 31 One Browning Model Auto-5 Light Twelve semiautomatic shotgun, 12 gauge, serial number 03867NV211.
RESULTS:
Item 31 was physically examined. During test firing, the shotgun did not extract and eject the fired shotshells. The shotshells had to be removed from the chamber by manually cycling the firearm. This issue did not prevent test firing and no further analysis was performed.

Item: 31.2 Test specimens fired by Item 31 using Laboratory supplied ammunition.
RESULTS:
The test specimens were packaged for return to your Agency for long term storage as evidence.

Item: 32 One Benelli Model Super Black Eagle II semiautomatic shotgun, 12 gauge, serial number U391148, with two unfired 12 gauge shotshells and one accessory.
RESULTS:
Item 32 was physically examined. The shotgun was test fired and found to be in working order. The unfired shotshells were the correct gauge for use in the shotgun.

No analysis was performed on the accessory.

Item: 32.2 Test specimens fired by Item 32 using Laboratory supplied ammunition.
RESULTS:
The test specimens were packaged for return to your Agency for long term storage as evidence.

Item: 32.3 Debris swabbed from inside the choke of Item 32.
RESULTS:
Item 32.3 was returned without further analysis.

Item: 33 One Palmetto State Armory Model PA-15 semiautomatic rifle, 300 Blackout caliber, serial number PA068237, with accessory.
RESULTS:
Item 33 was physically examined. The rifle was test fired using the Item 34 magazine. During test firing, the first available cartridge in the magazine was fed and chambered correctly. The cartridge was successfully test fired, and extracted and ejected from the rifle. As the firearm cycled, the next available cartridge from the magazine failed to feed into the chamber. The bolt had to be manually cycled in order to feed the next cartridge. This issue did not prevent test firing and no further analysis was performed.

No analysis was performed on the accessory.

Item: 33.2 Test specimens fired by Item 33 using Laboratory supplied ammunition.
RESULTS:
The test specimens were packaged for return to your Agency for long term storage as evidence.

Item: 33.3 Test specimens cycled through Item 33 using Laboratory supplied ammunition.
RESULTS:
The test specimens were packaged for return to your Agency for long term storage as evidence.

Item: 34 One magazine and twenty-six unfired 300 Blackout caliber cartridges.
RESULTS:
Item 34 was physically examined. The magazine was a correct magazine assembly for use in the Item 33 rifle and in other similar type firearms. The unfired cartridges were the correct caliber for use in the Item 33 rifle and in other firearms chambered for 300 Blackout caliber cartridges.

FITSNEWS

Item: 35 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from ground at side entrance door".
Item: 36 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from ground at side entrance door".
Item: 37 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from ground at side entrance door".
Item: 38 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from ground at side entrance door".
Item: 39 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from ground at side entrance door".
RESULTS:
See Item 128 results.

Item: 66 Three fired bullet jacket fragments and seven pieces of lead, listed as "...from Margaret Murdaugh at autopsy".
RESULTS:
See Item 137 results.

Item: 67 Forty-eight birdshot pellets, listed as "...from left shoulder and head of Paul Murdaugh at autopsy".
RESULTS:
See Item 104 results.

Item: 68 One piece of plastic, listed as "...from left shoulder and head of Paul Murdaugh at autopsy".
RESULTS:
Item 68 was physically and microscopically examined. It could not be determined whether Item 68 was part of a wad or wad component at some prior time, or if it originated from another source. No marks of value suitable for identification were found, and it was concluded that Item 68 was unsuitable for identification.

Item: 69 One combination wad, listed as "...from left axilla of Paul Murdaugh at autopsy".
RESULTS:
Items 1 and 69 were physically examined and microscopically compared with each other and test wads fired by the Item 22 and 30 – 32 shotguns. Based on their observable, physical characteristics, Items 1 and 69 were most consistent with wads/wad components loaded into some 12 gauge shotshells. Items 1 and 69 bore some striated markings; however, their origin could not be determined and the results of these comparisons were inconclusive. It could not be determined whether Items 1 and 69 were fired by Items 22, 30, 31, 32, or by another firearm or firearms. Items 1 and 69 may not be suitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.

Sufficient differences in class characteristics were found to conclude that Items 1 and 69 were not fired by the Item 33 rifle.

Item: 104 One birdshot pellet, listed as "...found with Paul Murdaugh's clothing".
RESULTS:
Items 13, 14, 67, and 104 were physically and microscopically examined. From these examinations, the following conclusions were reached:

- Based on its observable, physical characteristics, Item 13 was most consistent with being a Number 0 or larger buckshot pellet. No marks of value suitable for identification were found, and it was concluded that Item 13 was unsuitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.
- Based on their observable, physical characteristics, Items 14, 67, and 104 were most consistent with being Number 2 birdshot pellets. No marks of value suitable for identification were found, and it was concluded that Items 14, 67, and 104 were unsuitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.

Sufficient differences in class characteristics were found to conclude that Items 13, 14, 67, and 104 were not fired by the Item 33 rifle.

Item: 108 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from to the left of shooting chair (near field)".

Item: 109 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...collected from right front corner (near field)".

Item: 110 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from in front of shooter's chair under table (near field)".

Item: 111 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from in front of chair at table (near field)".

Item: 112 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from under shooting table (near field)".

Item: 113 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from in front of right shooting table leg (near field)".

Item: 114 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from near right leg of shooting table in front of chair (near field)".

Item: 115 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from the front of and to the right of shooting table leg (near field)".

Item: 116 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from to the right halfway between leg and wall (near field)".

Item: 117 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from near right leg of shooting table near chair (near field)".

Item: 118 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from by right wall (near field)".

Item: 119 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right front part of front wall (near field)".

Item: 120 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right side of shooting platform (near field)".

Item: 121 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right of shooting chair by platform (near field)".

RESULTS:

See Item 128 results.

Item: 122 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right side near wall (near field)".

Item: 123 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right side chair platform (near field)".

Item: 124 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right wall near sandbags (near field)".

RESULTS:
See Item 128 results.

Item: 125 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, listed as "...collected near field". *Item 125 was originally submitted as "...8..." fired shotshells. This evidence was itemized for identification and reporting purposes. See Items 129 – 135.*

RESULTS:
See Item 135 results.

Item: 126 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right front corner".

Item: 127 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...from right and to the front of right table leg".

Item: 128 One fired 300 Blackout caliber cartridge case, listed as "...collected from right near front wall".

RESULTS:
Items 2 – 7, 35 – 39, 108 – 124 and 126 – 128 were physically examined and, where appropriate, microscopically compared with each other and test cartridge cases fired by the Item 33 rifle. From these examinations and comparisons, the following conclusions were reached:

- Matching individual identifying characteristics were found on Items 38, 109 – 110, 121, 126, 127 and test cartridge cases fired by the Item 33 rifle. It was concluded that these Items were fired by Item 33.
- Due to insufficient corresponding individual identifying characteristics, the results of comparisons of Items 2 – 7, 35 – 37, 39, 108, 111 – 120, 122 – 124, and 128 with each other and test cartridge cases fired by the Item 33 rifle were inconclusive. It could not be determined whether these Items were fired by Item 33 or by another firearm or firearms with similar characteristics. These Items may or may not be suitable for identification with other firearms related evidence. (The word "rifling" was removed from the above paragraph.)
- Matching individual identifying characteristics were found in the mechanism marks of Items 111, 114 – 115, 118 – 119, 123, and 128 to conclude that these Items were loaded into, extracted, and ejected from the Item 33 rifle at some previous time.
- Matching individual identifying characteristics were found in the mechanism marks of Items 2 – 7, 35 – 37, 39, 108, 113, 116 – 117, and 122 to conclude that these Items were loaded into, extracted, and ejected from the same firearm at some previous time.

Sufficient differences in class characteristics were found to conclude that Items 2 – 7, 35 – 37, 39, 108, 111 – 120, 122 – 124, and 128 were not fired by any of the Item 22, 30, 31, or 32 shotguns.

Item: 129 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, originally submitted as/with Item 125.
Item: 130 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, originally submitted as/with Item 125.
Item: 131 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, originally submitted as/with Item 125.
Item: 132 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, originally submitted as/with Item 125.
Item: 133 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, originally submitted as/with Item 125.
Item: 134 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, originally submitted as/with Item 125.
Item: 135 One fired 12 gauge shotshell, originally submitted as/with Item 125.

RESULTS:

Items 9 – 10, 125, and 129 – 135 were physically examined and, where appropriate, microscopically compared with test shotshells fired by the Item 22 and 30 – 32 shotguns. From these examinations and comparisons, the following conclusions were reached:

- Matching individual identifying characteristics were found, and it was concluded that Items 9 – 10 were fired by the same firearm.
- Due to insufficient corresponding individual identifying characteristics, the results of comparisons of Items 9 – 10 with test shotshells fired by the Item 22 shotgun were inconclusive. It could not be determined whether Items 9 – 10 were fired by Item 22 or by another firearm with similar characteristics. Items 9 – 10 may be suitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.
- Sufficient differences in class and/or individual characteristics were found to conclude that Items 9 – 10 were not fired by the Item 30, 31, or 32 shotguns.
- Due to their damaged and weathered condition, the results of comparisons of Items 125 and 129 – 135 with each other, Items 9 – 10, and test shotshells fired by the Item 22 and 30 – 32 shotguns were inconclusive. It could not be determined whether Items 125 and 129 – 135 were fired by the firearm that fired Items 9 – 10, the Item 22, 30, 31, or 32 shotguns, or by another firearm or firearms with similar characteristics. Items 125 and 129 – 135 may not be suitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.

Sufficient differences in class characteristics were found to conclude that Items 9 – 10, 125, and 129 – 135 were not fired by the Item 33 rifle.

Item: 137 One piece of lead, listed as "...from hair on the Item 92 dress".

RESULTS:

Items 8, 11 – 12, 66, and 137 were physically examined and, where appropriate, microscopically compared with each other and test bullets fired by the Item 33 rifle. From these examinations and comparisons, the following conclusions were reached:

- Based on their observable, physical characteristics, Items 8 and 12 were most consistent with bullets loaded into some 300 Blackout caliber cartridges.
- Marks of value were found on Item 8 and it was concluded that it may be suitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.
- Due to damage, Item 12 was unsuitable for identification with other firearms related evidence; however, it may be suitable for elimination purposes based on class characteristics.
- Due to damage and their size, the caliber or calibers of Items 11, 66, and 137 could not be determined.
- Due to damage and limited marks of value found on the Item 11 fired bullet jacket fragment and the Item 66 fired bullet jacket fragments, it was concluded that these Items may or may not be suitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.
- No marks of value were found on the Item 11 bullet jacket fragments, the Item 11 piece of lead, and the Item 66 pieces of lead, and it was concluded that these Items were unsuitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.
- Item 137 bore some striated markings; however, their origin could not be determined and it was concluded that this Item was unsuitable for identification with other firearms related evidence.
- Due to damage and insufficient corresponding individual identifying characteristics, the results of comparisons of Item 8, the Item 11 fired bullet jacket fragment, and the Item 66 fired bullet jacket fragments with each other and test bullets fired by the Item 33 rifle were inconclusive. Although some limited similarities were noted on Item 8 and one of the Item 66 fired bullet jacket fragments, it could not be determined whether Item 8, the Item 11 fired bullet jacket fragment, and the Item 66 fired bullet jacket fragments were fired by Item 33 or by another firearm or firearms with similar rifling characteristics.

Sufficient differences in class characteristics were found to conclude that Item 8, the Item 11 fired bullet jacket fragment, and the Item 66 fired bullet jacket fragments were not fired by the Item 22 and 30 – 32 shotguns.

Items 3, 9, 10, and 33 were entered into the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS). These exhibits will automatically be correlated with exhibits from SC, GA, NC, and VA. Should any investigative leads be developed, your Agency will be notified. Please retain the evidence for a minimum of two years in order to maintain its availability for future comparisons related to IBIS activity.

SLED LAB No. L21-09074 October 06, 2022	Page 10 of 10

Amendments and/or additions to the original report are highlighted. This amended report serves to replace the report issued on July 23, 2021.

This report contains the conclusions, opinions and interpretations of the analyst whose signature appears below.

Technical records supporting the conclusions in this report are available upon request. Afford sufficient time for production.

Paul S. Greer
Forensic Scientist

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

M

FITSNEWS

requested it or not.

Q And you're also aware that Alex and Buster and his family put up a reward for tips.

A I knew a reward was offered. It was under my impression that that it came from the law firm, but I know that a reward was offered of $100,000 with an expiration date.

Q In the interview of August the 11th, one of questions that Alex had of you was essentially whether Maggie and/or Paul suffered.

A Uh-huh.

Q Do you remember that?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I think you told them that if they did, it wasn't for very long, a matter of seconds. Is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, let's talk about the shotshells, the shotshells that were found in the feed room where Paul was murdered. There was a buckshot, and I think it was Winchester Drylok?

A Uh-huh.

Q Waterfowl?

A Yes, sir.

Q That's not turkey load, right?

A I was told it was turkey load at first. I'm not a hunter. I'm not 100 percent sure. I know it was small

FITSNEWS

pellets and big pellets.

Q Right.

A I know the difference between small pellets and buckshot.

Q Right, and after -- okay. So you were operating, lead investigators, under the impression that it was buckshot and turkey load, right?

A Yes. Someone told me -- someone told me that night that it was turkey load.

Q And turns out it wasn't turkey load. Do you agree with that?

A I agree.

Q And I think Agent Croft got involved because of his knowledge of firearms and shotshells and the works, correct?

A Correct.

Q And you mentioned that -- in the interview that you told Alex that there were multiple guns found on the property that were loaded with buckshot and turkey load. Do you remember that?

A I believe I used buckshot/bird shot.

Q Okay. I mean, Agent Croft has testified, but can you identify any weapons that were loaded with buckshot and birdshot that were found in the house?

A Repeat the question.

FITSNEWS

Q Can you identify any weapons found in the house at Moselle that were loaded with buckshot and birdshot?

A No, sir.

Q Now, when you told Alex that there were multiple weapons loaded with that same load, buckshot and birdshot, was that an investigative tool, or were you just under the misimpression that that was the case?

A Investigative tool.

Q So, you lied to him?

A I'm allowed to use trickery to illicit a response.

Q I understand. So, you were trying to trick him. You agree?

A I'm allowed to use trickery to illicit a response, yes.

Q And you're allowed to do it and you did it.

A Yes.

Q But you also testified under oath in front of the State Grand jury. You said basically the same thing, that there were four shotguns on the Moselle property and they were loaded with buckshot and turkey load.

A Yes.

Q Now, were you mistaken then or were you trying to trick the State Grand Jury?

A No. I was not trying to trick the State -- or trick the State Grand Jury.

FITSNEWS

Q You were mistaken.
A No.
Q Well, did you not --
A The shotguns that we recovered from the house had two different loads in them. They weren't Winchester-Winchester, or Federal-Federal. They had different loads in them. So, when I tell the State Grand Jury there's different loads in the shotguns, there were different loads in the shotgun.
Q So, you're saying you weren't telling them it was buckshot and turkey key load, but you were telling them it was just different brand names of the -- of something.
A I may have used buckshot and turkey load or birdshot, but they were two different loads.
Q Well, I think we've established that you did not find -- SLED did not find any weapons at the house with buckshot and turkey load loaded in them, right?
A That is correct.
Q I'm going to show you page 48, line 7 through 14 of your Statewide Grand Jury testimony. Agent Owen, do you recognize that to be a copy of your State Grand Jury testimony?
A Yes, I do.
Q And what date was that given?
A Tuesday, November 16, 2021.

FITSNEWS

Q All right, and if you'll go to the page I had open, and I tell you I'm going to read the question. If you'll read the response. It says at line 7:

All right, and were all of them to your recollection loaded that -- like that?

And your answer was?

A They were -- they were located loaded in a similar fashion, yes.

Q Question: In a similar fashion?

A Yes, sir.

Q Question: With one turkey load and one buckshot load.

A Response: Yes, sir.

Q All right. Thank you. And that was not accurate, correct?

A Correct.

Q And people do make mistakes, do they not?

A Yes, they do make mistakes.

Q And people make mistakes about time frequently. Is that right?

A I would believe that would be the most mistakes made is time.

Q Okay, and here you were asked to identify inconsistencies with Alex's statements to you, and the one that you pointed out was times. Do you recall that?

A Well, the inconsistencies is they kept changing.

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

N

FITSNEWS

From: Owen, III, David
Sent: Thursday, July 7, 2022 11:29 AM
To: Ghent, Charles
Subject: GJ Notes
Attachments: SGJ Presentation.docx

See attached.

David Owen
Senior Special Agent
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Investigative Services – Low Country Region
c: 803.528.0513 | o: 843.782.3822 | f: 843.782.3833

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or coping this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.

FITSNEWS

Notes for Colleton Grand Jury Presentation

Opening

This case is about the June 7, 2021, murders of Margaret "Maggie" Murdaugh and her son Paul Murdaugh. But first we need to understand what got us there.

History

The Murdaugh family has been a well-known, powerful, and influential family in the legal, political, and law enforcement community in the 14th Judicial Circuit of South Carolina for decades. Richard Alexander Murdaugh, better known as "Alex," his father, grandfather and great-grandfather collectively have practiced law in and around Hampton, SC, for over 100 years. Three generations of Murdaughs were the Solicitor, or top prosecutor, for the 14th Judicial Circuit for many years, and Alex served as a volunteer Assistant Solicitor as well. Until recently, Alex practiced law with the firm, Peters, Murdaugh, Parker, Eltzroth, and Detrick (PMPED) where he mainly handled personal injury cases in which people sustained injuries from vehicle accidents, injuries sustained from product malfunctions and similar injury cases. It was well known that cases tried by PMPED in Hampton County received lucrative settlements.

One point during his career as an attorney, Alex employed a friend of his who was also a bank official at Palmetto State Bank (PSB). Alex

began to "structure" monies from settlements, which he would then borrow large amounts of money from and sought large unsecured loans from PSB as well. Alex stole the settlement monies from clients and his partners at PMPED by structuring them with PSB.

Forge Consulting, LLC., is a legitimate company that assisted their clients with large, structured settlements and/or annuities. Alex later opened a banking account in his name, but DBA as "Forge." This was another way that Alex stole money from his clients.

It was from these settlements that Alex would later be charged with stealing from. An investigation revealed that Alex has stolen an estimated 8.5 million dollars from his former law firm, their partners, and its clients. He also employed the assistances of friends and acquaintances. Alex has been indicted on 75 counts related to the thefts. The above mentioned 8.5 million and 75 indictments include the money stolen from his former housekeeper, Gloria Satterfield's family.

Labor Day Weekend 2021

On September 4, 2021, Alex reported to Hampton County 911 that he was the victim of a shooting that occurred near 15385 Old Salkehatchie Road, Varnville, SC (Hampton County). Alex stated that he was changing a tire on his Mercedes, when an unknown white male

FITSNEWS

in a blue truck, shot him in the back of the head. Alex was flown to a Savannah area hospital for treatment. It was found that Alex sustained a superficial wound from a small caliber weapon to the back of his head along with cracked skull. The Hampton County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) was the initial responding law enforcement agency. On that same day, Hampton County Sheriff T.C. Smalls requested that SLED take the lead in the investigation. SLED Crime Scene and regional agents responded and began their investigation.

During the investigation, SLED agents learned that just one day prior, Alex had admitted to his partners at PMPED that he had been stealing money from the firm and its clients. He also admitted to having a drug addiction for many years.

Agents learned that, while receiving treatment in the hospital in Savannah following the shooting, Alex borrowed a nurse's phone to contact a friend.

SLED agents later identified that friend as Curtis Edward Smith (Eddie) and that Eddie owned a truck like one captured on a nearby church's surveillance system. The truck was seen in the area immediately before and after the shooting of Alex.

Agents later located a knife in a wooded near the shooting scene on Old Salkehatchie, which was found to have a DNA profile to which

Alex and Eddie were contributors. It is believed that this knife was used to puncture the tire on Alex's vehicle and that Eddie provided the knife to Alex.

There are different stories to events of Alex being shot, but the common factor is that Alex and Eddie were present when Alex was shot.

A search warrant executed at Eddie's residence in Walterboro, SC, found financial records showing that Eddie had deposited numerous checks written from Alex's bank accounts into his own accounts. These checks totaled hundreds of thousands of dollars over several years.

On September 24, 2021, Attorney Chris Wilson provided a statement to SLED agents regarding Alex. According to Wilson's statement, he has had personal and business relationship with Alex for over thirty years, including working on litigation with him and PMPED. Alex and Wilson were also law school students together and roommates.

Wilson described a case he and Alex litigated together and settled in January of 2021. Alex was to receive a $792,000 attorney's fee. Wilson stated that Alex told him that he planned to structure his fee because of his exposure in the (2019) boat crash lawsuit, and that the money would be put "on the books" at his firm. At the request of Alex,

FITSNEWS

Wilson ultimately wrote Alex (not his firm) three checks: one for $192,000, one for $375,000 and the third for $225,000. Wilson stated he had never been asked to write fee checks directly to Alex.

Wilson stated that on May 19, 2021, his office was contacted by PMPED inquiring why they did not receive a fee check for the case. On May 27, 2021, a bookkeeper from PMPED inquired further, requesting copies of check ledgers and other material associated with the settlements, as the firm believed they were still owed additional fees associated with the case. Inquires between the firm and Wilson's firm continued up until around June 4, 2021. Wilson stated that he spoke to Alex around that time and that Alex said he would get with the others in the firm to make sure they knew the funds were on the books. Alex was also approached by PMPED as asked about the fee check. Alex told his firm that Wilson had not yet wrote the checks.

On June 7, 2021, PMPED's Chief Financial Officer confronted Alex about the missing $792,000 fees. The meeting was interrupted by a call that Alex's father had been readmitted to a Savannah Hospital and was failing health. Alex's mother was also suffering from advance stage Alzheimer's. Alex and his father Randolph Murdaugh had very close relationship.

On approximately June 14, 2021, just one week after Maggie and Paul's the murder, Alex told Wilson that he had to send the fee back

to Wilson's trust account as he had not set up the annuities the right way. Wilson received one wire for $350,000 on July 15, 2021, and another wire from a different bank that referenced Alex, for $250,000 on July 16, 2021. Wilson said Alex told him he could not access the remaining $192,000 because of the way he set it up, so Wilson was forced to write a personal check for $192,000 to equalize his trust account. Alex later signed a handwritten promissory note for the $192,000.

Wilson added that on September 3, 2021, PMPED partner Lee Cope from PMPED called him and told him Alex had stolen money from the firm, and specifically asked about the $792,000.

Wilson stated that on or about September 4-5, 2021, Alex confessed to him that he had stolen client and firm money and had "shit up" Wilson. Alex also stated he had a drug problem but always bought drugs off the same person.

Following the shooting of Alex on September 4, 2021, SLED Agents were contacted by representatives of PMPED who provided documentation suggesting that Alex stole in excess of $2 million from the firm and from various clients.

Boat Crash

On or about February 28, 2019, and at the request of the South

FITSNEWS

Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), SLED became involved in an investigation into the boating crash that occurred in Beaufort County. Alcohol was believed to be a contributing factor.

One boat occupant, nineteen-year-old Mallory Beach, died as a result of injuries sustained in the boat crash. Five additional passengers, all under the age of 21, were on the boat at the time of the collision. Two sustained great bodily injury and the other three sustained minor injuries. Subsequent investigation led to Paul Murdaugh, the youngest son of Alex and Maggie, being charged with three felonies in relation to the boat crash, the death of Mallory Beach and injuries to the other occupants.

Also, because of the boat crash, Paul Murdaugh and his family were facing numerous lawsuits related to the crash, injuries and death, and the case was the subject of extensive media attention. A motion hearing in the civil case against Alex for the boat crash was scheduled to be held on June 10, 2021, where it was believed Alex would be ordered to disclose his financial records.

Homicides

On June 7, 2021, Alex called 911 and reported to the Colleton County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) that he had found his wife, Maggie, and their son, Paul, shot and killed on the family property located at 4147

FITSNEWS

Moselle Road, Islandton, SC (Colleton County). During the 911 call Alex stated that he had been up there and, "It's bad." The call taker asked if Maggie and Paul shot themselves. Alex responded, "Oh no, hell no!" Alex told the call taker that he was going to his residence to retrieve and gun for protection.

CCSO responded to the scene and located Alex in possession of a 12-gauge shotgun. CCSO requested that SLED crime scene and regional agents respond. CCSO Sheriff Guerry Hill subsequently asked SLED to take the lead in the investigation.

Maggie and Paul were both found in the dog kennel area of the family property. Paul sustained a shotgun wound to his chest and another to his head. Maggie sustained multiple gunshot wounds to her head and body from what was later identified as a 300 Blackout rifle. SLED agents documented and collected evidence and conducted numerous interviews in the course of the investigation. No weapons were recovered from the scene other than the shotgun Alex had in his possession with CCSO arrived. That shotgun cannot be excluded as one of the murder weapons.

In Alex's initial interview with SLED, he stated that on June 7, 2021, he left work "early" to help Paul on the farm at Moselle. He could not provide an approximate time other than after lunch and before dark. (Cell phone records indicate Alex was in the Moselle area at

approximately 6:40 p.m. Paul's cell phone indicate he was in the Moselle area at approximately 6:53 p.m.) Farmhand Claude "CB" Rowe had sprayed and killed planted dove fields (Sunflowers). Paul was working to replant the fields. During the evening of June 7, Paul and Alex rode the farm, randomly shot a handgun, and just talked for about 45 minutes to an hour.

After riding around, Alex and Paul returned to the residence for dinner. Maggie, who had a doctor's appointment in Charleston, had returned home (Cell phone extraction indicates she was in the Moselle area at approximately 8:17 p.m.). The three ate dinner, which had been previously prepared by housekeeper Blanca Simpson. (An Autopsy report supports that Maggie and Paul had the same meal and that meal was in similar stages of digestion at the time of their deaths.)

After dinner, Alex reported that he watched TV, looked at his phone and fell asleep on the couch for approximately 25-30 minutes. (Cell phone extraction of Alex's phone indicated no activity between 8:17 and 9:02 p.m.) He knew that Maggie went to the kennels but was not sure where Paul went. Alex stated that he did not go to the kennels after dinner.

Alex reported that after his nap, he left his home at approximately 9:06 p.m. (Time was verified via Alex's cell phone) and drove to his

FITSNEWS

mother and father's residence, referred to as Almeda, located at 2175 Yemassee Hwy in Varnville, SC. While at Almeda, he spoke with his mother's caretaker, Mushelle "Shelly" Smith and visited with his mother for approximately 25-30 minutes. In his travels, he made and/or received phone calls from attorney friend Chris Wilson, son Buster Murdaugh, and farmhand CB Rowe. He then returned to Moselle where he found his wife and son deceased and called 911 at around 10:06 p.m. (verified by Alex's cell phone and 911 records.)

Forensic examination of Maggie and Paul's cell phones show that the activity on their phones ended at approximately 8:50 – 8:55 p.m. Incoming calls and text messages went unanswered after 9:00 p.m.

According to phone records and interviews, at approximately 8:40 p.m., Paul called lifelong friend, Rogan Gibson to discuss Rogan's dog at the kennels that was believed to be injured. Rogan disclosed in an interview with SLED agents that during the call with Paul, he was 100% sure that he heard the voice of Maggie in the background as well as a male voice that he was 99% sure was Alex.

Rogan has known the family throughout his upbringing and thought of Alex and Maggie as second parents. In a subsequent interview, Rogan backed down from his near certainty on hearing Alex's voice. Rogan also disclosed that he has had conversations with family members that Alex was present for, since his initial interview with

SLED. During those family conversations, Alex never denied that he was present.

Paul's phone was found resting on his buttocks. During an interview with Alex, he stated that Paul's phone "popped" out of his pocket when Alex attempted to roll him over. Alex stated that he started to do something with it, thinking maybe...but then put it down "really quickly." He added that he did not try to open the phone.

The next day, Maggie's phone was found on Moselle Road approximately 200 feet from the driveway.

During the Crime Scene investigation on June 7, SLED Crime Scene agents located and collected 300 Blackout cartridge cases and 12 gauge shot shells; one buck shot shell and one turkey/ bird load shot shell. SLED agents later learned that the Murdaugh family had purchased at least three 300 Blackout rifles in recent years. The following day, only one 300 Blackout rifle was located on the property at Moselle. This rifle was excluded. A continued search of the property the morning after the murders, SLED agents located additional 300 Blackout rifle cartridge cases within feet of the residence that appeared somewhat weathered. Those cartridge cases were collected and submitted to the SLED laboratory for analysis. Similar cartridge cases were located days later at a rifle range on the property, which were also collected and submitted. Forensic analysis

FITSNEWS

revealed that some of the collected cartridge cases had been loaded into, extracted, and ejected from the same rifle that was used in the murder of Maggie. (Forensic scientist can not 100% confirm the cartridge cases are the same until the missing rifles are recovered.) The shotgun located in Alex's possession the night of June 7, as well as shotguns located in the Moselle property were found to be loaded in the same manner (buckshot shell and one turkey/ bird load shot shell) as those that were used in the murder of Paul.

The establishment of a SLED Task Force tip line, national and international media attention, and a reward of $100,000 that was established by PMPED for information, was set up. A deadline was also attached to the $100,000 award for information. No evidentiary information was gained through these measures.

Evidence collected and processed as well as testimony during interviews conducted into the death of Maggie and Paul include:

- Two different shot shells, one turkey/ bird shot load and one buck shot load were found near Paul's body were found to be a consistent load found in the 12-gauge shotgun found in Alex's possession the night of the homicides as well as two other shotguns found in the Murdaugh residence.
- 300 Blackout cartridge casings located near Maggie's body were found to have been loaded into, extracted, and ejected

from the same rifle as those cartridge cases found near the residence the next day and from the rifle range several days later. The one 300 Blackout rifle recovered from the residence was not a match to the casings found at the murder scene but were to others found on the property. The rifle seized from the residence was identified as Buster's rifle.

- In reference to the other two rifles, it was reported to SLED agents that Paul had misplaced his original rifle and he received a replacement rifle in approximately April 2018. That third rifle is now missing. Both missing rifles have been entered into the National Crime Information Computer (NCIC) in hopes they are located. ATF has also been notified of the missing rifles.

- Maggie's movements
  - Stayed at Edisto Beach due to remodeling of the beach house.
  - Maggie usually stayed at Edisto, she did not like Moselle
    - She did not like the country
    - To many bugs
    - Hot
    - Isolated
    - Preferred the beach

FITSNEWS

Notes for Colleton Grand Jury Presentation

- During August 11 interview, Alex stated he was not totally surprised that Maggie came home to Moselle
    - She told Alex early that day she may return
        - He later found out why she returned to Moselle. She was concerned for Alex because his father was in the hospital.
- Maggie's sister Marian told agents of a conversation she had with Maggie on June 7
    - Alex had called Maggie and asked her to return to Moselle
    - Alex and Paul would be there
    - Marian did not find it odd that Alex requested Maggie come home to Moselle
    - What she found odd was that Maggie called at least three family members asking if she should, which they all encouraged her.
        - Marian
        - Mother Kennedy Branstetter
        - Sister-in-law Liz Murdaugh
- Follow up interviews with Alex on June 10, 2021, and August 11, 2021, were conducted. In the original interview and both follow up interviews, Alex denied ever being at the kennels after dinner.
- Rogan Gibson interview

FITSNEWS

- Between the times of 8:40 p.m. and 8:45 p.m., he was on the phone with Paul
- The conversation revolved around Rogan's dog, Cash, possibly being injured
- Rogan reported that he was 100% sure he heard Maggie in the background and 99% sure he heard Alex.

- August 11 interview with Alex
  - Agents asked Alex about someone hearing him on the phone at the kennels that night
  - Alex stated that Rogan Gibson asked if it was him, he thought it was him
    - When asked if it was him, Alex stated "No sir, not if my times are right."
    - It surprised him that Rogan thought he heard him
    - Could think of no one else that sounded like him that would lead Rogan to think it was Alex
- Video found on Paul's phone capture Paul, Maggie, and Alex's voice. The voices have been verified by family, friends and co-workers as Alex.
  - Talked about chicken in video
  - Dead chicken found next to feed room
- Alex visited his mother who was in an advance stage of

FITSNEWS

Notes for Colleton Grand Jury Presentation

Alzheimer's the night of the murders.

- We believe that Alex left Moselle around 9:06 p.m. as he stated
  - Alex called and sent text messages to Maggie and Paul beginning at approximately 9:06 p.m. that he was going to Almeda. Those calls and text messages went unanswered.
  - Alex stated that Maggie always called him back if she missed a call or text from him. She never responded.
  - Maggie did not normally ride with Alex to Almeda but that night she stated she might.
  - By Alex's admission, he did not go to the kennels on his way to Almeda.
- Visiting his mother late night, was infrequent, not all the time.
- He visited for just a little while
- Caretaker Mushelle Smith stated that Alex arrived around 9:30/ 9:45 p.m.
  - It was uncommon for Alex to come that late
  - He Stayed for about 30 minutes
  - Later changed to about 20 minutes
    - In a follow-up interview with Shelly, Alex told Shelly, if anyone asked, he was there that night

FITSNEWS

for 20-30 minutes.

- Alex was fidgety

- Shelly Smith stated that on June 14, 2021, the day after Randolph Murdaugh's funeral Alex showed up at Almeda approximately 6:00 a.m.
- He entered the residence with something blue in his arms that resembled a plastic cover or trap, something you cover a car with
- Alex went upstairs, she went to the bathroom. When she exited the blue covering was on a chair in the front of the residence
- She noticed a UTV had been moved from the smoke house closer to the residence.
- She saw Alex leave Almeda in Randolph's white truck
- Approx. 10 minutes later, Alex returned, parked the white truck, and left in a truck that Shelly recognized as Alex's.

- A search warrant was executed at Almeda
  - A blue raincoat was located and seized as evidence
    - Raincoat processed for trace
    - Large amounts of GSR were found on the interior (underside) of the raincoat and the interior of the hood.
    - No GSR was found on the exterior or the raincoat or

FITSNEWS

inside the pockets.

- No DNA found on the raincoat.

- Shirt
  - The clothing that Alex was wearing the night of the homicides were collected and processed
    - Contributors to the DNA found on the shirt consisted of
      - Alex Murdaugh
      - Maggie Murdaugh
      - Paul Murdaugh
      - Nolan Tuten
        - Best friend of Paul and present at the residence when clothing collected
      - At least one unidentified unrelated male
        - Alex's law partners and friends began to arrive at the scene prior to SLED and prior to the collect of the clothing
  - The clothing was examined by an expert
    - The expert found multiple particles of blood spatter on the shoulders and front of Alex's shirt
      - The DNA in the areas of spatter were identified as belonging to Alex, Maggie, and Paul

FITSNEWS

Notes for Colleton Grand Jury Presentation

Closing notes

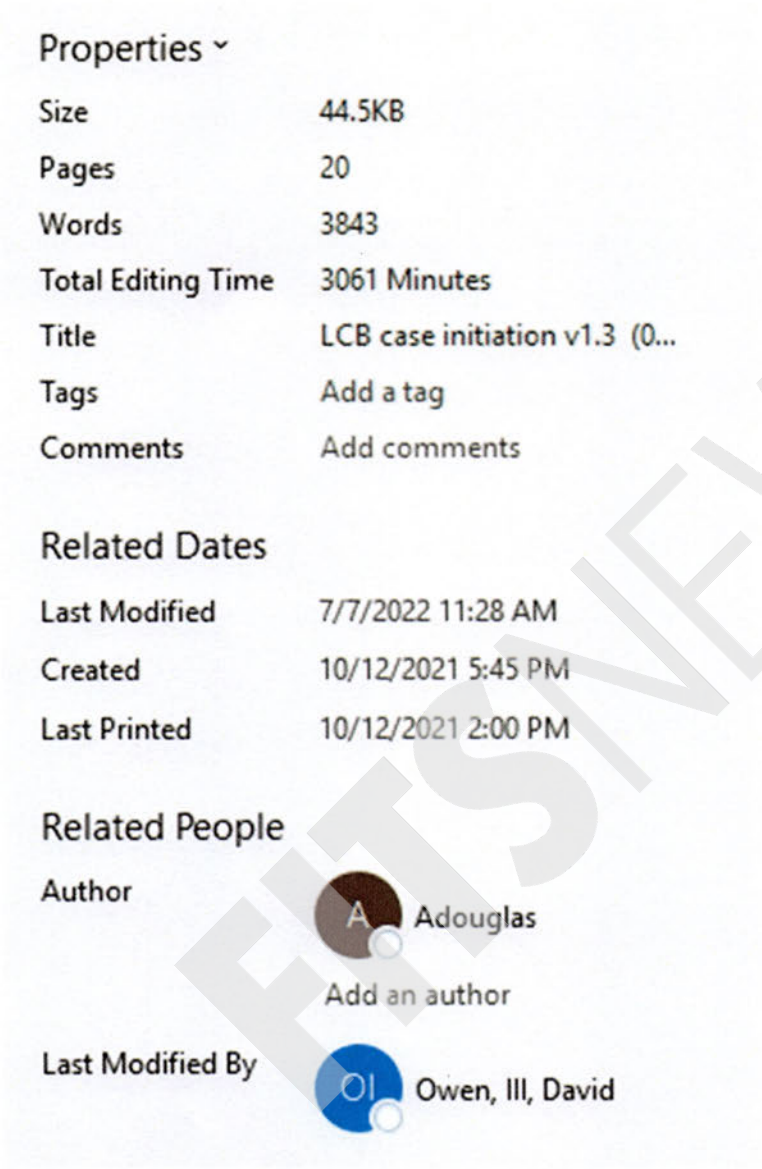
- The information provided above is a synopsis of some of the interviews and evidence.
- During the course of the current investigation, SLED agents conducted hundreds of interviews, reviewed reports of those interviews, reviewed collected evidence in the form of documents, photographs, surveillance video, medical records, etc., and utilized common investigative activities to develop information regarding the aforementioned allegations.
- Interviews conducted consisted of the boat passengers and their families. To date, there is no evidence to indicated any of them were involved.
- The farmhand CB Rowe has been interviewed multiple times and to date there is no evidence he was involved.
- There have been limited to no information developed from the tip line or the community. While this is not evidence, it is information to consider.
- Alex was extremely close with his father, Randolph Murdaugh, whom he turned to for help on numerous occasions.
    - Alex would do anything to protect them.
    - In February 2019, Paul was suspected of operating a boat that injured five of the six passengers and killed one. He

FITSNEWS

was later arrested and changed in relation to the boat crash.

FITSNEWS

7-7-2022: Owen emails SGJ Presentation to Ghent



Properties

Size	44.5KB
Pages	20
Words	3843
Total Editing Time	3061 Minutes
Title	LCB case initiation v1.3 (0...
Tags	Add a tag
Comments	Add comments

Related Dates

Last Modified	7/7/2022 11:28 AM
Created	10/12/2021 5:45 PM
Last Printed	10/12/2021 2:00 PM

Related People

Author: A Adouglas

Add an author

Last Modified By: OI Owen, III, David

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

O

FITSNEWS

From: Ghent, Charles
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2022 2:06 PM
To: Owen, III, David
Cc: Neill, Ryan
Subject: v3
Attachments: Colleton GJ Outline (Draft CG v3).docx

Lieutenant Charles Ghent
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)
Lowcountry Region - Investigative Services
Cell - (803)-609-8149
Office - (843)-782-3822
Fax - (843)-782-3833

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and contains information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are now on notice that you are strictly prohibited from printing, storing, disseminating, distributing or copying this communication. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to this message and deleting it from your computer.

FITSNEWS

Outline:

-Establish indictments as opener

-Identify victims, suspect, date and location of incident (4147 Moselle Road, Islandton, SC)

~~-Brief history of family (if needed).~~

-Murders (June 7, 2021):

-911 call (10:06 pm), Alex comments "Oh hell no", says he goes to retrieve a shotgun from the house.

-Colleton deputies on scene, recovery of shotgun

-Brief discussion of injuries to Paul and Maggie, evidence located (shell casings/ shot shells)

Paul – 2 wounds from shotgun (1 – chest to side, 2- arm to head)

Maggie – 5 wounds from rifle

-Alex's clothing seized on scene (establish) MORE ON THIS LATER

-Coroner's estimated time of death (9:00 pm ?)

-Timeline bringing Paul, Alex, Maggie to Moselle (times of arrival verified by phones)

-Alex @Moselle 6:42 pm?) -Paul @Moselle 7:04 pm, - Maggie @Moselle 8:17 pm

-Timeline of phones for Alex, Paul, Maggie around time of the murder (last activity, locations, showing believed time of death)

-Paul – Facetime with Rogan Gibson 8:44pm. Last unlock at 8:48/8:49pm, no other activity beyond this. MORE ON THIS LATER

-Maggie – Numerous orientation changes up to 9:06 pm

-Alex's statements of his actions that day up to the discovery of the bodies

- watch tv, play on phone (no activity), nap.

-Calls Maggie 9:04 pm (not answered), sends text 9:06 pm

-Goes to Almeda

-Alex at Almeda – "fidgety" per Shelly Smith.

-Murders (cont):

Weapons

-Weapons inventoried in home, explanation of shotshell loadings (Waterfowl load/buckshot), 300 Blackout rifles

-Family had t least 2 Blackout rifles – Paul and his brother Buster's.

FITSNEWS

- Blackout casings near Maggie matched to those found near house and elsewhere on property

-Shotshells of similar make and load found on property, types of loads consistent in inventoried weapons

Alex at the Kennels:

-Alex denied going to kennels in 3 different interviews when asked. (Has been interviewed a total of 5(?) times).

- Rogan Gibson gives statement of phone conversation with Paul on June 7th – 100% sure Maggie in background, 99% sure of Alex. (Later backs down from 99%). Alex has very distinctive voice.

-Video located on Paul's phone 8:44 pm, Paul videoing Gibson's dog's tail. Maggie and Alex heard in background (identified by friends and family members).

-**Clothing** worn by Alex taken and analyzed by lab and BS experts: DNA/blood spatter (mist) on shirt (Bevel Gardner conclusion) (Shooter in doorway – Paul)

-No other information identifying other parties at the kennel during that time.

Financial Crimes:

-Further investigation reveals that Alex is suspected of stealing millions of dollars from his clients and firm. Among the victims are the surviving children of his former caretaker, Gloria Satterfield, who died following a reported fall at the Moselle property in Feb 2018 (an incident that is still under investigation by SLED).

-Satterfield case: Alex encouraged the family to sue him/ his insurance company for the money. He had an "umbrella policy" that allowed for large settlements. Satterfield children received total settlement of over $4 million in settlement money, but never saw any of it or knew of the settlements. Alex suspected of taking all of it and converting to his own use.

-Alex stole money in two identified ways: 1) with assistance from a PSB employee who allowed checks to be made in the bank's name, and.. 2) Through use of fake "Forge" account.

-Alex employed numerous subjects, including Smith, to cash checks from him, paying them a small amount per check and then keeping the cash for himself.

-Analysis of bank records show Alex constantly paying out money as soon as he received it, moving or extending debts to stay ahead of suspicion/scrutiny.

-June 7, 2021 Alex had stolen an attorney's fee of $792,000. PMPED began asking questions when they realized the attorney fee had not been received from the other firm the case was worked with. Alex was confronted by CFO of PMPED several times and he told her he was going to structure money to hide it because of the boat case. CFO confronts him again on June 7, 2022 (day of murders) about this missing money. Alex ended the confrontation because he apparently got a call informing him that his father's heath had taken a turn for the worse.

-Investigation has currently identified in excess of 8 million dollars Alex is suspected of stealing.

-Boat Crash:

-Feb 28, 2019 – Paul Murdaugh and 5 others in a boat crash in Beaufort, Mallory Beach killed. Paul charged with 3 felony counts related to the crash.

-Alex, who was working part time as an assistant Solicitor, accused by witnesses of tampering with the investigation on the night of the crash (Also being investigated).

-Subsequent lawsuits against Alex by surviving family members, extensive media attention.

-Attorney for victim's family made it clear he expected Alex to pay and communicated prior to the murders that if he suspected any issues with the jury in Hampton, he would then file to sue Maggie and Paul in Beaufort.

-Alex did not have umbrella policy anymore, having used up that with the Satterfield case. Was not going to be covered by existing insurance policy on himself or Moselle property.

-Judge from outside of Hampton area overseeing the case, was not seemingly sympathetic to PMPED/Murdaugh family – (family name not mattering).

-Attorney (Tinsley) did jury tests – Alex and Paul did not fare well. Jurors gave feedback: "Is there a maximum we can give?"

-Court hearing was scheduled for June 10, 2021 week of the murders) in which Alex was expected to have to turn over his financial information.

Aftermath of Murders:

-Solves problems (for a time)

-Pending boat case hearings/ financial disclosures are postponed

-Attorney in boat case tells clients civil case is largely over following murders.

-Alex obtains loan shortly after murders (July 14-15th?) from PSB to cover money taken from Mack Trucks case. This gets pressure from the firm off of him.

-Sympathy

Misc.

Other (If needed):

-Shotgun in Alex's possession cannot be excluded as murder weapon.

-Shelly Smith – Alex comes to Almeda the morning of June 14th. Something wrapped in a blue tarp or coat. Blue raincoat seized in subsequent search warrant. Forensic analysis shows high levels of GSR inside (not outside or in pockets)

FITSNEWS

-Maggie did not intend to go to Moselle that evening but planned to stay at Edisto which she had increasingly been doing. Interviews with family members revealed that Alex called that day and begged her to come due to his father's illness, and that she called asking them for advice.

-Reward offered by firm June 25, 2021, with expiration in September. Tip line set up. No credible information obtained pointing to other suspect(s). No "street talk."

--Importance of relationship to his father – always getting him out of things, into law school, etc.

-**Roadside shooting (September 4, 2021):**

-Alex reports being shot on roadside in Hampton County while attempting to change a flat tire, small caliber injury to head.

-Agents learn from PMPED attorneys that Alex has been stealing money from clients and firm, up to 2 million suspected initially. Alex also claiming a drug addiction. He was confronted the day before and resigned from the firm.

-Alex initially lies to agents/first responders/family - unknown shooter, provides phony composite sketch. Eventually changes story, says Curtis Edward Smith, his drug dealer, shot him in a botched suicide/ insurance scam.

-Curtis Edward Smith identified through vehicle, other info (prior to Alex's confession). Search of his home reveals he has been cashing numerous checks from Alex.

-Agents locate knife on scene of shooting with Curtis and Alex's DNA.

-Smith is arrested and charged. Ultimately leads investigators to the gun used (Alex's).

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

P

FITSNEWS

WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 129 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 130 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 131 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 132 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 133 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 134 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 135 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 136 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 137 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 138 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 139 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 140 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

FITSNEWS

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 141 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(CARTRIDGE CASE MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 142 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

Q And we have some additional cases that were found.

A One unfired shot shell from estate box on bookshelf in gun room head stamped Winchester 12 gauge.

Q That will be State's 149.

A And one unfired shot shell head stamped 12 gauge Federal from red bin on workshop bench.

Q State's 150.

A One unfired shot shell head stamped 12 gauge Federal from the red bin on workshop bench.

Q That will be State's 148.

A One unfired shot shell from nightstand in Paul's bedroom head stamped Winchester 12 gauge.

Q State's 147.

A One unfired shot shell from tin box on bookshelf in gun room head stamped Winchester 12 gauge.

Q That will be 146.

A One unfired shot shell from estate box on the bookshelf in gun room head stamped Winchester 12 gauge.

Q That's 145.

A One unfired shot shell head stamped 12 gauge Federal from the red bin on the workshop bench.

FITSNEWS

Q That will be State's 144.

A And another unfired shot shell head stamped 12 gauge Federal from the red bin on the workshop bench.

Q That would be State's 143.

MS. GOUDE: Your Honor, the State would move these items -- exhibits into evidence at this time.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. HARPOOTLIAN: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: They're admitted without objection.

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 143 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 144 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 145 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 146 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 147 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 148 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 149 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

(SHOT SHELL MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 150 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE.)

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

Q

FITSNEWS

was.

A I was able to determine that, based on matching characteristics and the mechanism marks, that Items 2 through 7, 35 through 37, 39, 108, 113, 116 through 117, and 122, had all been loaded into, extracted, and ejected from the same firearm at some previous time.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Nothing further. Thank you.

THE COURT: Further examination?

MR. GRIFFIN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You may step down.

While he's preparing to step down, ladies and gentlemen, we will recess for the remainder of the day and the weekend, and I need you back at 11:30 on Monday morning. 11:30. Please do not discuss the case.

(The jury left the courtroom.)

(The witness exited the stand.)

THE COURT: If everyone will be seated.

So when we reconvene at 9:30 Monday morning, which witnesses will you have?

MR. WATERS: Your Honor, if we're talking about the *in-camera* hearing --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WATERS: -- we'll have Mark Tinsley. And we do have another issue, which I had indicated to Your Honor perhaps in pretrial conversation as to a conversation that

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

R

FITSNEWS

A We met with David Owen, Special Agent David Owen, and regional agents to try and get more information about what the scene entailed. We did a little initial walk-through to see -- the sheriff's office had marked some potential evidence so we can walk around to see what was what, and to see if we could find any additional evidence before we started taking photographs.

Q Do you recall collecting a shotgun from Agent Daniel Green -- or, excuse me, Officer or Sergeant Daniel Green?

A Yes.

Q And how did that occur?

A He had maintained custody of the shotgun and transferred it to me, so he brought it over to my truck and we put it in the gun box. We took photographs of it and rendered it safe.

Q Was that gun loaded or unloaded when you took custody of it?

A It was loaded.

Q And did you unload that weapon?

A I did.

Q And why would you do that?

A We always render a firearm safe before we transport it.

Q Agent Worley, I'm going to show you what's already been entered as State's Exhibit 4, along with the rifle --

FITSNEWS

or, excuse me, the shotgun that was collected. Could you tell us what you have there?

A It's one of the two shot shells that were in the shotgun.

Q And that is a shot shell that you unloaded from this gun?

A That's right.

Q Okay. What gauge is that?

A This one is a 16 gauge.

Q Okay, and the correct caliber for that gun is a 12 gauge?

A That's right.

Q Since Daniel Greene collected that gun, did you take a buccal swab from him?

A We did, yes.

Q And why would you do that?

A In case his DNA was on the firearm and we would need to eliminate him, or know that was his.

MR. HARPOOTLIAN: No objection.

Q Agent Worley, this is State's Exhibit 249. Does that appear to be the buccal swab you collected from Daniel Green?

A Yes, it is.

Q How can you tell?

A It has my writing, my initials. The seal tape has my

FITSNEWS

A Yes, sir.

(Break in proceedings.)

Q All right, I'm handing you what's been marked as -- I'm handing you what's been marked as and entered into evidence as State's Exhibit 4. Please take a look at this firearm. Let me know if you're familiar with it.

A Ladies and gentlemen, this firearm is unloaded and it's safe for me to handle. I will keep it pointed in a safe direction here. I'm going to look for some of those identifying marks that I placed on this shotgun. Yes, sir, I do recognize this shotgun.

Q All right. Tell us what that gun is.

A This shotgun was determined to be one Benelli Model Super Black Eagle 3 semiautomatic shotgun in 12 gauge with a serial number of U573210E17.

Q Thank you. Was there anything that accompanied State's Exhibit Number 4?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was submitted with that?

A Also submitted with that firearm was an accessory, which was the sling, and one unfired Federal Premium Double-ought Buck three inch 12 gauge shotshell, and one unfired Winchester Super X Game load 16 gauge shotshell.

Q And I think you just testified that 12 gauge is -- this shotgun is what gauge?

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

S

FITSNEWS

Exhibit 90 you brought to court, right?

A There was no rounds in that weapon.

Q When you seized it on the 8th, no rounds in it, right?

A That is correct, yes, sir.

Q All right. The Mossberg Model Ulti-mag, which is Exhibit 89, you have a 12 gauge shot shell written on the outside. So, there was one shot shell in this, loaded in this gun, correct?

A That is correct, yes, sir.

Q And do you remember if it was buckshot or birdshot?

A It was black. I don't remember what it was.

Q Will you be able to look at it and tell us?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. I'm going to hand you Exhibit 89 and ask you if you can pull out the shot, the ammo in there, and tell this jury if that's birdshot or buckshot first.

A It's a Browning 12 gauge three and a half inch Magnum two and a quarter number seventy-nine.

Q And that's for hunting turkeys, right?

A That's my understanding, yes, sir.

Q All right. Thank you. You can put it back in there. So, in the Mossberg there's one birdshot. Now, the other, the Benelli Super Black Eagle 3, had two unfired shot shells according to your notes on the box, and it's Exhibit 91. Is that correct?

FITSNEWS

Exhibit -- and entered into evidence State's Exhibit 89, Item 30 on your report. Did you have an opportunity to inspect that firearm?

A This firearm is also unloaded. Yes, sir, I did.

Q And how do you know that?

A When I'm looking at these firearms, we ascribe our evidence, if possible, in multiple location, so I'm looking for those identifying features: that SLED lab number, and that item number, as well as my initials on some of these items that I was able to mark that. So, I see that on this firearm.

Q Thank you, and for purposes of our results that we'll discuss shortly, did you conduct additional testing on that firearm?

A Yes, sir.

Q I'm handing you what's been marked and entered into evidence as State's Exhibit 91; that would be your SLED Item Number 32. Tell me if you recognize that firearm and if you, in fact, were the one that received it and conducted examinations on it.

A This firearm is also unloaded. I'm going to look again for those identifying marks. Yes, sir, I identified this as my SLED Item 32.

Q And lastly I'll direct your attention to what's been entered into evidence as State's Exhibit 91 -- I'm sorry,

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

T

FITSNEWS

and that was determined to be three fired bullet jacket fragments and seven pieces of lead listed as from Margaret Murdaugh at autopsy. State's Exhibit 11 --

Q 111?

A Yes, sir, excuse me, I apologize. 111 is SLED Item 69, and that is one combination wad listed as from left axilla of Paul Murdaugh at autopsy. And State's Exhibit 113 is SLED Item 104, and that was one birdshot pellets listed as found in Paul Murdaugh's clothing.

Q Thank you. All right, Mr. Greer, I'm going to direct your attention to State's Exhibit 90, SLED Item 31. Did you have an opportunity to inspect this item?

A I did inspect SLED Item 31.

Q Is this the item you inspected?

A This firearm is unloaded and safe to handle. Yes, sir, I see my identifying marks as SLED Item 31 on this firearm.

Q Can you tell us what this is?

A That was determined to be one Browning Model Auto 5 Light 12 semiautomatic shotgun 12 gauge with serial number 03867NV211.

Q And did you conduct further examinations on that firearm that we'll discuss in a little bit?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q I'm going show you what's been marked as State's

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

U

FITSNEWS

(The video continued to play.)

Q All right. You just put another gun on the table. Do you recognize that particular gun?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q All right, and what about the particular condition of that gun did you notice, if anything?

A That is a 12 gauge pump and the breach is open. Inside of the chamber is a shotgun shell that's ready to be chambered into the -- to be fired.

Q And I paused it at 20 minutes and 17 seconds. What do we see right there?

A That is a 12 gauge shotgun shell that's ready to be chambered. Once you slide the pump action forward, it would be chambered into the chamber and ready to fire.

Q All right.

MR. WATERS: And, Your Honor, just very quickly for the record, that Browning shotgun, I believe I referred to it as State's Exhibit 80. It's actually State's Exhibit 90, which I believe was entered over objection.

All right, let's go to 32, please.

Q All right. I'm going to show you what's been marked as State's Exhibit 91. If you could just take a look at it before you pull it out and tell me if you recognize what that is?

A Yes, sir, I do.

FITSNEWS

Q And what is that?

A That is a Benelli 12 gauge.

Q All right. Thank you. Let me close that up real quick. All right. We've got one step ahead of ourselves, so let's do this one. This is State's Exhibit 87. Let's try this one. Can we do this without knocking everything over?

A I think so.

Q All right. Let's try a take a look -- don't show it to the jury -- and tell me if you recognize that.

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q All right. Tell me what that is.

A That is the pump shotgun, which I secured from the gun wall, which is depicted in the video.

Q All right. This is the one that's on the screen right now?

A Yes, sir, it is.

Q All right.

MR. WATERS: For the record, this is State's Exhibit 89.

Q Let's go ahead and take a look and see if you recognize that. That's the gun we were just talking about?

A Yes, sir, it is.

Q All right.

MR. WATERS: Your Honor, at this time I would move

FITSNEWS

Exhibit -- and entered into evidence State's Exhibit 89, Item 30 on your report. Did you have an opportunity to inspect that firearm?

A This firearm is also unloaded. Yes, sir, I did.

Q And how do you know that?

A When I'm looking at these firearms, we ascribe our evidence, if possible, in multiple location, so I'm looking for those identifying features: that SLED lab number, and that item number, as well as my initials on some of these items that I was able to mark that. So, I see that on this firearm.

Q Thank you, and for purposes of our results that we'll discuss shortly, did you conduct additional testing on that firearm?

A Yes, sir.

Q I'm handing you what's been marked and entered into evidence as State's Exhibit 91; that would be your SLED Item Number 32. Tell me if you recognize that firearm and if you, in fact, were the one that received it and conducted examinations on it.

A This firearm is also unloaded. I'm going to look again for those identifying marks. Yes, sir, I identified this as my SLED Item 32.

Q And lastly I'll direct your attention to what's been entered into evidence as State's Exhibit 91 -- I'm sorry,

FITSNEWS

Q Correct.
A My results after examining that, it was determined that the Item 30 shotgun did not fire the Items 9 and 10 shotshells.
Q And could you move on to item -- your Item 31, State's Item -- one moment, I'm sorry. And the item you just referenced was State's Item 89, the Mossberg Shotgun, State's Item -- State's Exhibit 90, SLED Item 31. Can you please tell us about that item?
A Yes, sir. Based on my examination it was -- I was able to determine that Item 31 was not fired by -- excuse me, that Item 31 did not fire Items 9 and 10.
Q All right. Concerning State's Exhibit 91, your SLED Item 32, that would be a Benelli Super Black Eagle 2, black in color. Could you tell us the results of that?
A Yes, sir. Based on my examination, it was determined that Item 32 did not fire Items 9 and 10.
Q Item 32 was, however, recovered with a number of rounds in it. Is that correct?
A Yes, sir, that is correct.
Q And what were those rounds?
A Item 32, the Benelli model Super Black Eagle 2 shotgun, was submitted with two unfired 12 gauge shotshells, Federal and Winchester.
Q All right. Did you have an opportunity to compare the

FITSNEWS

get is 147 grains, right?

A Of -- when I weighed these items, Item 8 and Item 12, they weighed approximately 147.

Q You mentioned in your testimony that Item 32, which is Exhibit 91, had a Winchester and a Federal 12 gauge shotgun shells in here. Do you remember that?

A Yes, sir. They did have two unfired 12 gauge shotshells submitted with it, that's correct.

Q But you did more than that when you testified shortly ago. You said one was a Winchester and one was a Federal, I believe.

A Yes, sir. One is a Federal Premium Heavyweight TSS, and one is a 12 gauge Winchester Long Beard XR, I believe.

Q Okay. The Winchester is not a Drylok, correct?

A No, sir. The markings on that shell said a Long Beard XR.

Q Okay, and the Winchester found at the murder scene is a Drylok, correct?

A The Item 10 shotshell, which was recovered from Marker 10, which I do believe from my understanding was around the body of Margaret Murdaugh, was a Winchester 12 gauge shell, and it says Drylok on it, yes, sir.

Q Thank you, and then Item 22, which is the gun that Alex Murdaugh -- Murdaugh was holding or was leaning up against his Suburban when Deputy Daniel Greene arrived,

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

V

FITSNEWS

one over there in the gun rack, and he said no, there's not, and apparently SLED had been there some time that morning or whatever. He said they already checked. There's not one over there, and I said yes, there is, and -- so, later on when they got there, there was one there.

Q So -- and you located it for SLED?

A Yeah.

Q The night/early morning hours, 2:00 or 3:00, before you left, had you seen the gun room?

A I had.

Q Were there guns on the pool table and whatnot?

A I walked in there. The door was shut, I think. I think the door was shut between it and the -- it's sort of a transition hall. You go through there, and then there's a bathroom, and then where the freezers were, and then it exits out on the porch, and then straight ahead would be -- I guess in the original house plans would have been a garage, but it was kind of a den/game room that Alex had turned into a recreation/gun room and a large room. And I walked in there, and there were three shotguns on the table, pool table.

Q Right.

A And some other stuff, some shells and stuff, and --

Q And when you went back the next day, the 8th, daylight

FITSNEWS

hours, early afternoon, were -- did it look like things had been put up?

A They had been put up. There were no guns on the table, there were no shells, no nothing there, and so I asked what happened to that and was told that the maid had put them up, so I went and asked her.

Q Was it Blanca?

A Yeah. I went to Blanca and she said yeah, I was told to clean up the room, so I put them up and put them in the rack.

Q And did you point out to the SLED agents the guns that were on the table that you thought you had seen the night before?

A I didn't point out the guns. I told them that there had been guns there.

Q When you're on the property on the -- I guess the -- the morning of -- on the 8th at some point in time, did you observe an employee that had been working on the property for Alex, an individual by the name of C.B. Rowe?

A I did.

Q And did you take pictures of his vehicle for some reason?

A I took pictures of a vehicle. I didn't know whose vehicle it was. There was a vehicle that had pulled up underneath -- again, if you're standing in front of the

FITSNEWS

EXHIBIT

W

FITSNEWS

Q It appears to have a pool table and a little workout bike in there?
A That's right.
Q And do you recall whether this door in the picture exits to the outside of the house?
A Yes, it does.
Q State's 118, is that the gun rack in that room?
A Yes, it is.
Q Now, when y'all did this search on -- in September, were any of those guns collected that day?
A No.
Q So, these are additional guns to the guns that had already been collected by SLED agents?
A That's right.
Q Was there a lot of ammunition in that room?
A There was.
Q Okay. How about State's 119? Is that a box of ammunition?
A Yes, it is.
Q Mixed ammunition?
A Right.
Q In fact, was there -- this whole bookcase we're looking at over here, was that just full of ammunition?
A Yes.
Q An ammunition bookcase?

FITSNEWS

A Yes.
Q State's Exhibit 120?
A That was also on that bookshelf.
Q State's Exhibit 121?
A Yes.
Q That is 300 Blackout ammunition from this box?
A That's right.
Q In the bookcase?
A Yes.
Q And you -- was some of this ammunition collected?
A It was.
Q And you said y'all also searched the work shed or hangar out near the kennels?
A Yes.
Q State's Exhibit 122, is that ammunition that was found in the workshop?
A Yes. It was in the red bin on the work bench.
Q Okay, and we see ammunition in a little -- like a wire tub and then in this tray?
A Yes.
Q Specifically in Exhibit 123, what types of ammunition was some of the ammunition that was located?
A It was one unfired cartridge head stamped Barnes 300 BLK -- it's the one on the left -- and then the four unfired shot shells head stamped 12 gauge Federal.

FITSNEWS



FOI SAF WS



FTSAEMC

S122

EXHIBIT

X

FITSNEWS

Tom Bevel, President
Ross M. Gardner, Vice President

Partners:
Tom "Grif" Griffin
Craig Gravel
Jonathyn Priest

Bevel, Gardner & Associates Inc.
A forensic education and consulting group.
www.bevelgardner.com

Associates:
Kim Duddy
Ken Martin
David Dustin
Lesley Hammer

CURRICULUM VITAE

TOM BEVEL
1007 S Pickard Ave.
Norman, OK 73069
tbevel@bevelgardner.com
405-447-4469 office
Updated: 2021

CURRENT POSITION

Bevel, Gardner & Associates, Inc. President
Board Certified Crime Scene Reconstructionist – IAI
(Awaiting new test for 2nd recertification)

LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREER

Retired Captain, 1996 - Oklahoma City Police Department
Served 27 years, Last assignment Commander of Homicide, Robbery, Missing Persons & Major Unsolved Cases
Total of 18 years in the Forensic Science Services Division & the Deputy Lab Director over Fingerprints, Crime Scene Investigations, Photo Lab, AFIS, Questioned Documents, Firearms & Tool Mark Lab

MILITARY SERVICE

U.S. Army Infantry 1967-1969

PRE-PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Talihina High School, Talihina, Ok. Diploma 1966

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

BA, University of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, Oklahoma, 1977
MCJ, University of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, Oklahoma, 1982

FORENSIC TRAINING

ACSR Training on CSR, Denver, CO 2022
ACSR Training on CSR, Tulsa, OK 2021

FTSNEWS

ACSR Training on CSR, Reno, NV. 2020
ACSR Training on CSR, Nashville, TN. 2018
AAFS Training on CSR, New Orleans, LA. 2017
ACSR Training on CSR, Blackhawk, CO. 2017
ACSR Training on CSR, Marshall, NJ. 2016
ACSR Training on CSR, Oklahoma City, OK. 2015
ACSR Training on CSR & BPA, Montgomery Co. TX 2014
IAI Training on BPA & CSR, Providence, RI. 2013
IAI Training on BPA & CSR, Milwaukee, WI. 2011
IAI Training on BPA & CSR, Spokane, WA. 2010
IABPA Training on BPA, Lisbon, Portugal. 2010
IAI Training on BPA & CSR, Tampa, FL. 2009
IABPA Training on BPA Zürich, Switzerland. 2008
IAI Training on BPA & CSR, Louisville, KY. 2008
IABPA Training on BPA, Bolder, CO. 2008
ASCR Training on CSR, Denver, CO. 2007
IAI Training on CSR, Boston, MA. 2006
ACSR Training on CSR, Albuquerque, NM. 2006
IABPA Training on BPA, Santa Barbara, CA. 2005
IABPA Training on BPA, Tucson, AZ. 2004
IAI Training BPA on Clothing, St. Louis, 2004
AAFS FSEC Conference, BPA for Teachers, LSU 2004
Shooting Incident Reconstruction Workshop ACSR, 2002
AAFS Training Conference, Chicago, IL. 2002
ACSR Training Conference, Denver, CO. 2002
ACSR Training Conference, Los Vegas, NV. 2001
ACSR Training Conference, Atlanta, GA. 2000
IABPA Training Conference, Tucson, AZ. 2000 & 2001
ACSR Training Conference, Kansas City, MO. 1999
ACSR Conference, Oklahoma City, OK. 1998
IABPA Conference, Toronto, Canada, 1998
ACSR, November, OKC. OK. 1998
IABPA Training Conference, Toronto, CA. Sept. 1998
Physics & Computer Bloodstain Analysis 40-hour course taught by Dr. Carter, held at the University of Central Oklahoma, May 1998
Crime Scene Reconstruction & Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, Seattle, WA. 1997
Advanced Crime Scene Reconstruction & Bloodstain Pattern Albuquerque, NM. 1996
ACSR & IABPA Conference, Oklahoma City, OK. 1995
ACSR Conference, Oklahoma City, OK. 1994
ACSR Conference, Oklahoma City, OK. 1993

ACSR Conference, Oklahoma City, OK. 1992
Advanced Bloodstain Conference, Montreal, CA. 1991
Advanced Bloodstain Conference, Reno, NV. 1990
Advanced AFIS System Training, Oklahoma City, OK. 1989
Advanced Bloodstain School, Corning, N.Y. 1983
Instructor Certification for State of Oklahoma, 1983, 40 hrs.
FBI National Academy, Quantico, VA. 1982, 440 hours
Post Graduate Medical Jurisprudence, London Medical College, 1980, 80 hours
On-The-Job Training, Scotland Yard, London, England, 1980, 80 hrs.
Forensic Science School, London, England, 1980, 240 hours
Instructors School Oklahoma City University, 1979, 40 hours
Geometric Bloodstain Analysis, Elmira College, N.Y. 1979, 40 hours
Bloodstain Interpretation, Orlando Medical Examiner Office, 1979, 40 hours
Crime Prevention, University of Louisville, 1978, 24 hours
Oklahoma State Medical Examiner Seminar, 1977
Innovations to Forensic Science, OK-IAI, 1978, 24 hours
Forensic Photography, FBI, 1974, 40 hrs.
Homicide Seminar, conducted by S.W. Homicide Association held at the University of Oklahoma, 1972, 40 hrs.
Fingerprint Classification, FBI, 1970, 40 hrs.

APPOINTMENTS

Forensic Science Advisory Board South Korean National Police, 2014 - present
International Forensic Science Board, Singapore, 2013-2016
Executive Board for the International Scientific Working Group on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN), FBI, 2002 - 2009
Regional Representative for the International Association for Identification 1992 - 2005
Child Death Review Board for the State of Oklahoma 1994 - 1996

Appointed to the Editorial Review Board for IAI, 1995-present
Steering Committee for a Master of Forensic Science Degree Degree, University of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, OK. 1996 – 2008

PUBLISHED

Cranial Backspatter Pattern Production Utilizing Human Cadavers, Journal Forensic Science, American Academy of Forensic Science, 2017 (co-author)
Hardback textbook, *Practical Crime Scene Analysis and Reconstruction,* Taylor and Francis, 2009
Crime Scene Analysis Methodology, Principles and Theory, Journal of Forensic Identification, 2007
Hardback textbook, *Cold Case Homicides: Practical Investigative Techniques*, Chapter on *Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in Homicide Cold Cases*, CRC, Press, 1st Edition, 2006
Hardback textbook, *Bloodstain Pattern Analysis: With an Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction*, CRC, Press, 2nd Edition 2001
Hardback textbook, *Bloodstain Pattern Analysis: With an Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction*, CRC, Press, 1st Edition 1997
Applying the Scientific Method to Crime Scene Reconstruction Journal of Forensic Identification, Vol. 51, No.2 2001
A Case for Reconstruction, ACSR Journal, January 1994
Terms from Yesteryear, IABPA Newsletter, September 1991, Vol.7 No.3
Laboratory Manual – Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, CCI, Colorado Springs, CO 1991
Fact or Fantasy – A Case Study, IABPA Newsletter, July 1991, Vol. 7, No. 2
Preparation for Court, IABPA Newsletter, July 1991, Vol. 7, No. 2
Stop Motion Photography of Bloodstain Formation, IABPA Newsletter, 1987
Crime Scene Reconstruction – IAI Journal of Forensic Identification, June 1991
Bloodstain Interpretation, The Peace Officer, 1983
Bloodstain Interpretation – An Investigative Aid, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 1983
Gentian Violet Process on Sticky Surfaces, The Peace Officer, 1980

HONORS AND AWARDS

CSR Recertification test, IAI, 2016
Certified Crime Scene Reconstructionist, IAI, 2011
Distinguished Member, International Association for Identification, 2008

Elected by peers to Executive Board for SWGSTAIN
Fellow, Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction, 2000
Distinguished Member, Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction, 1998
Distinguished Member, International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts, 1998
Who's Who in Science & Engineering, 1998-99 Edition
Recipient of the "Graduate Criminal Justice Award", Central State University, 1983
Named "Distinguished Former Student" University of Central Oklahoma, 1982
Member British Academy Forensic Science of Great Britain, 1981
Fellow, Fingerprint Society of England, 1981
Outstanding Young Man of America, U.S. Jaycees, 1977
Silver Star, U.S. Army, "Gallantry in Action", 1968

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

International Association for Identification, Distinguished Member (D.M.)2008
Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists
Oklahoma Div. IAI, President 1982-83
International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analyst, Charter President 1983, Regional V.P. 1984-86; D.M.
American Academy Forensic Science
Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction, Charter President, 1991, D.M. and Fellow
Rocky Mountain Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts, Honorary Member

PUBLISHED

VIDEO TAPE PROGRAM

Violent Crime Scene Reconstruction Using Bloodstain Interpretation, Forensic Education Specialties, Inc. Oklahoma City, OK 1983

TELEVISION PROGRAMS

50+ Television Programs for A&E Network, The Learning Channel, 48 Hours, Court TV, Discovery Channel, Forensic Files, Medical Detective, History Channel, CNN, 20/20

LECTURED AT UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES

National Police College, China
Monterrey University, Mexico
Guadalajara University, Mexico
Oklahoma University
Ohio University
Texas University
Oklahoma City University
Oklahoma State University
Oklahoma City Southwestern Junior College
El Reno Junior College
Eastern State College
Louisiana State University
Oklahoma Baptist University
University of South Alabama
University of Arkansas
University of Louisville
University of Central Oklahoma
Iowa State University

LECTURED AT PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

Criminal Investigation Bureau, Korean Nat'l Police Agency Seoul, S. Korea
European IABPA Conference, Lisbon & Zürich
American Academy Forensic Science
Arizona Defense Attorney's Conference
International Association for Identification
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Oklahoma Medical Examiners Conference
Maine Medical Examiners Conference
Oklahoma City Police Training Academy
District Attorney Investigators Seminar
Southwest Investigative Seminar
Oklahoma State Fire Marshall Seminar
Independent Insurance Agents Association
International Association for Identification
America Association of Industrial Security
Engineering Club of Oklahoma
Oklahoma Defense Attorney Seminar
Oklahoma Highway Patrol
Oklahoma Chiefs of Police Seminar

Southwest Association of Forensic Scientists
International Homicide Seminar
FBI National Academy
Advanced Bloodstain Interpretation School
American Society of Clinical Pathologists
Houston TX. Homicide Training Academy
Southern Assoc. of Forensic Scientists, Kenner, La.
Texas Defense Attorney's Association
Texas Division IAI
National College for District Attorneys
Southern Police Institute
Southwest Association for Forensic Scientists

EXPERT CONSULTANT FOR

Eighteen (18) Foreign Countries (Reviewed case files, offered opinion, testimony at trial or teaching)

Forty-nine (49) U. S. States

FITSNEWS