

TBI, LLC

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December 20, 2007

Mark Say
Number FS3435
Box A
Bellefonte, PA 16823-0820

Re: Victim: Jamie Walling
Defendant: Mark Say

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Mark Anthony Say
No. 63 Criminal 2002
TBI case number: 06-40

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

A physical evidence and scene analysis is a study of available reports, photographs, drawings, diagrams, and physical evidence. These are then used by the analyst to form an expert opinion as to the best explanation of events.

The analyst's opinions are based upon the available evidence and rely upon his experience, education, and training. While all events and segments may not be explained, those that are explained reflect the best explanation of event(s) sequence based upon the known facts. Should additional evidence or information become available, the analyst will consider its importance and may revise portions of the event analysis.

The following documents and records were reviewed prior to completing the event analysis and reconstruction for this report:

- Transcripts of court proceedings regarding this case
- 191 pages of photographs of victim Jamie Walling and the Say residence
- 1007 document pages

*Note: The photographs reviewed for this analysis were black and white photocopies of the actual scene photos. Due to the low quality of the images, it was difficult to draw firm conclusions about the presence, absence, or specific patterns of the bloodstains. All blood found at the scene is assumed to belong to the victim, Jamie Walling.

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On October 14th, 2000, at approximately 2117 hours, officers were dispatched to the residence of Mr. Mark Say at 41 Mohawk Court, Coolbaugh, Pennsylvania. Upon arrival, officers found three people present at the residence. Mr. Say, a friend named Joseph Laird, and the victim in this case, Ms. Jamie Walling. Ms. Walling had suffered a gunshot wound to the head and was unresponsive when police and medical personnel arrived. Ms. Walling was transported to a nearby medical center where she died from her injuries. Mr. Say stated to police that he and his girlfriend (Walling) had been involved in an argument and that Ms. Walling had shot herself. Police interviewed Mr. Laird at the scene. Laird initially corroborated Say's position by stating that he and Say were in a separate room when they heard the shot, but Mr. Laird later changed his story and gave several different versions of the events that took place.

Photographs

Victim

Pages 1-3, 5, 37, 40-42 These photos depict the hands of Jamie Walling. A few small dots are present on the anterior (palmar) aspect Jamie's left thumb. These dots appear to be consistent with bloodspatter, but no firm conclusion can be drawn.

Pages 4, 7-9 These photos depict the entrance gunshot wound and fragment exit wound as described by Dr. Hoffman on page A69.

Pages 8-13, 56 These photos show the entrance gunshot wound suffered by Jamie Walling. The bullet path depicted by the trajectory rod indicates an impact angle that could be consistent with a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Pages 10-13, 40, 42-45 These photos show the surface injuries to the skin surrounding the entrance gunshot wound. There are several dots present surrounding the entrance wound that would be consistent with suture marks secondary to medical treatment.

Pages 46-50 These photos depict one entrance gunshot wound through the skull of Jamie Walling.

Scene

Pages 75, 148 These photos depict the area where Ms. Walling was found lying on the floor. The large pool of blood represents the location of her head when emergency responders arrived. Spatter can be seen on the wall and baseboard heater near the blood pool.

Pages 152, 153 These photos shows the large blood pool, the leg of the bed, and the bed linens near the final resting position of Ms. Walling's head.

Page 177 This photo depicts the wall behind the bed. There is directional spatter moving from right to left along the surface of the wall and baseboard heater.

Pages 178-181 These photos show close-up images of the leg of the bed. An item wet with blood came into contact with the bed leg, depositing a transfer stain and allowing liquid blood to flow down the side of the wooden leg. Spatter is also present on the leg but no sequencing can be determined.

Pages 57-68, 146, 147 These photos show the front surface of the dresser in the bedroom. There are numerous bloodstains on the vertical surface of the dresser drawers, the horizontal surface of the dresser, and the vertical surface of the mirror near the back of the dresser. These stains appear to be consistent with spatter, likely caused by one or more cast-off events.

Pages 98, 100-103 These photos represent what appear to be bloodstains located in the kitchen of the Say residence. Apparent stains are visible on the linoleum flooring, the leg of a chair, and within the sink basin. This indicates that someone wet with blood entered the kitchen area and may have used the sink.

Pages 106-107 These photos depict what appears to be staining of some kind on laundry soap bottles and the shelf on which they are resting. No determination can be made as to what the stains consist of or how they were deposited.

Pages 109-114 These photos depict the stains present on the wall above the final resting position of the victim's head. These stains could be consistent with backspatter or medium velocity impact spatter, but no determination can be made as to how the stains were deposited.

Pages 114-117 These photos depict directional stains present on the lower aspect of the dresser drawers. These stains are directional, high volume stains and could be consistent with backspatter. These stains may also be the result of a medium velocity impact into a large volume of blood.

Pages 121-130 These photos depict what appears to be a transfer stain located on the ceiling in one of the rooms of the residence. No conclusions can be drawn as to the origin of this stain.

133, 135-138 These photos depict the ventilation grate located in the floor of the bedroom. There are high volume directional bloodstains located on the grate. These stains appear to be a combination of spatter and possibly projected stains.

Statements

Dr. Hoffman stated during his testimony that the victim suffered one entrance gunshot wound (p. A67).

Dr. Hoffman stated that it was "exceedingly unlikely" that a person suffering from the type of injuries Jamie Walling sustained would be able to talk to, hug or grasp anyone after they were shot (p. A60).

Dr. Hoffman testified that he did not see any type of burn injury to the skin, nor did he smell any gunpowder while treating the victim (p. A58).

Dr. Hoffman testified that sutures were placed in the skin to treat the victim's injuries (p. A57).

Dr. Hoffman testified that Ms. Walling's injury was observed to be "pulsative with each heartbeat" and spurting copious amounts of blood (p. A62)

Conclusions

Jamie Walling was shot once on the head while in the bedroom located in Mark Say's residence. She suffered one entrance wound located above and slightly behind her right ear. The trajectory of the shot and bullet path could be consistent with a self-inflicted gunshot; however, no definitive conclusion can be drawn.

Jamie Walling did not suffer any significant blunt force trauma. It does not appear that she was beaten or attacked following the initial gunshot injury.

There is no readily apparent muzzle imprint, charring, burning, or powder tattooing in or around the gunshot wound which would indicate a contact or near-contact gunshot. However, this does not exclude the possibility of a self-inflicted wound.

The bloodstain evidence at the scene suggests that many actions were taken following the initial injury to the victim. The origins of these stains and the nature of these actions cannot be conclusively determined. If the wound was pulsating blood at the scene in a manner similar to that observed by Dr. Hoffman, it is likely that some of the bloodspatter in the scene was caused by this spurting action of the injury.

There were many emergency responders present in the scene during rescue efforts. It is likely that some of those responders either caused or altered some of the bloodstain patterns in the scene while lifting, moving, or treating Ms. Walling.

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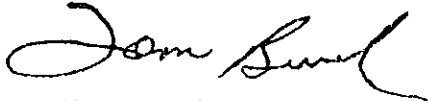
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No evidence presented to this analyst excludes Jamie having shot herself, and no evidence excludes the possibility of someone else having shot her. No definitive conclusion can be drawn as to the manner of Jamie Walling's death.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Bevel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tom Bevel