

ALLIANCE SERVICES
INVESTIGATIVE MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael A. Tigar
Ronald G. Woods

FROM: John W. Hough

DATE: February 7, 1997

RE: Analysis of Roger Moore's Grand Jury Testimony

CASE: Nichols

On June 1, 1995 Roger Moore testified before the Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma. The purpose of this memorandum is to analyze the Grand Jury testimony provided by Roger Moore for any significant inconsistencies or contradictions in that testimony with other "first person" statements offered by Moore or physical evidence, e.g. written material such as a letter. The sources of other "first person" statements include, but are not limited to, any government investigative reports, including Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) FD-302 reports or inserts; reports from investigators assigned to the McVeigh defense team; reports prepared by Alliance Services personnel; investigative reports from Roland Leeds; a transcript of an interview conducted by Rick Spivey, claims adjuster for the Farmers Group of Insurance Companies, and a transcript of a telephone conversation between Special Agent James Logan (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms ?) and Roger Moore.

For the purposes of this analysis, it will be assumed that Roger Moore is "married" to the "first person" statements provided in his Grand Jury appearance because those statements are a direct transcript of his sworn testimony. "First person" statements offered in other sources are subject to a variety of interpretations or prejudices that may, or may not, be reflected in the reports. However, the information contained in the other sources referenced above are the next-best source of "first person" statements of Roger Moore or any individual who testified before the Grand Jury and must be searched for possible inconsistencies or contradictions in statements.

A short explanation of the mechanics employed in the analysis of Grand Jury testimony is necessary. The transcript of the Grand Jury testimony was reduced, or "backed out," to an outline of the most significant points presented in the testimony. All other sources of "first person" statements were then compared to the outline of significant points from the Grand Jury testimony. Contradictions or inconsistencies were highlighted in the narrative of this memorandum, with appropriate references to locations in the Grand Jury testimony transcript and other "first person" statements. Any significant issues that were obviously not addressed in the Grand Jury testimony, but had been addressed in other "first person" statements, were also highlighted in this memorandum. A summary of the Grand Jury testimony was woven through the memorandum; therefore, any narrative in this memorandum not specifically referenced to another source has been derived from the Grand Jury testimony transcript.

A search of the January 24, 1997 revisions to the master indices of FBI FD-302 reports and inserts by name revealed references to "Roger E. Moore," including FBI FD-302 reports #810, #1524, #3470, #3484, #4400, #4504, #5206, #5462, #5558, #6088, #6426, #6466, #6701, #9256, #9307, #9317, #9428, #10718, #10773, #16800, #17112, and #17114 and FBI inserts #E6954, #E6955, #E7052, #E7612, and #E8307. Those FBI FD-302 reports and inserts were reviewed and any relevant information was incorporated into this memorandum.

There exist no reports of investigative interviews of Roger Moore prepared by Alliances Services personnel. There is one report of an investigative interview of Roger Moore prepared by Roland Leeds. There is one investigative report prepared by Richard Reyna of the McVeigh defense team regarding his interview of Roger E. Moore on October 10, 1995. There is no transcript accompanying that report prepared by Reyna. There is a transcript of an interview between Rick Spivey, claims adjuster for the Farmers Group of Insurance Companies, and Roger Moore. There is a transcript of a recorded telephone conversation between Special Agent James Logan and Roger Moore. Any relevant information from those "first person" sources other than FBI FD-302 reports was incorporated into this memorandum.

In his Grand Jury testimony Roger Moore maintained that he and Karen Anderson have had a "hobby" business in ammunition and miscellaneous firearms parts for about six years in which the merchandise is sold through Anderson's attendance at gun shows and a "minor" mail-order enterprise. "About three years ago," as of the date of his Grand Jury appearance, Moore began to tire of attending gun shows; therefore, he offered Karen Anderson the option of either remaining home in Arkansas "with the farm" or attending the gun shows. Anderson elected to continue to attend the gun shows. Moore only attended "interesting" gun shows such as the Soldier of Fortune "trade show" in Las Vegas; an event in April and October in "Louisville, Kentucky" including "machine gun shoot competition, rifle competition, pistol competition," and "occasionally" the Indian Territory show promoted by Wanamaker in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Moore recalled that his first contact with McVeigh occurred on January 10, 1993 at a gun show at an armory in Florida while he was "down at a marina looking at boats." Moore noticed McVeigh "in the back corner on the right with one table" wearing his "full-dress uniform" from Desert Storm, which interested Moore. McVeigh was not selling guns, but was selling a limited amount of ammunition, duffel bags, military belt(s), and a cypress clock in the shape of the State of Texas. Moore characterized the items being sold by McVeigh as "surplus junk." In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 2, Moore recalled that McVeigh was also selling flags, "White Power" T-shirts, and copies of the Turner Diaries. In the FBI FD-302 report Moore admitted to having purchased a "rebel flag" and a clock from McVeigh. During Moore's most lengthy conversation with McVeigh, which lasted only ten to fifteen minutes, McVeigh informed Moore that he had left New York and was "doing shows" down the Coast "getting rid of stuff." McVeigh seemed "hard-up for money" to Moore.

McVeigh told Moore that he was enroute in one month to "Dinner Key," the site of the "hottest show in the state of Florida" at the marina in Coconut Grove. McVeigh told Moore that he had secured a display table at the show, which Moore knew was difficult to accomplish. From prior involvement with the gun show, Moore knew that the cost of one display table at the "Dinner Key" gun show was \$50.00 paid to a promoter in Miami who was also a disc jockey and used a fictitious name in promoting the event.

Moore asked McVeigh if he could "share" part of McVeigh's display table at the gun show to "dump" some "stuff in the garage." McVeigh did not immediately agree to sharing his display table; rather, he asked Moore to telephone him at his sister's telephone number in Hollywood, Florida "a week before the show." Moore did telephone the individual McVeigh identified as his sister in Hollywood, Florida, at which time McVeigh allowed Moore to share his display table since McVeigh had "sold some stuff" and had no use for the entire display table space.

At the "Dinner Key" gun show Moore noticed that McVeigh sold "T-shirts, canteens, duffel bags," a "cot," a "sleeping bag," and a "pile of those red books" that Moore identified as the "Turner Diaries." McVeigh sold about half his display while wearing his Desert Storm uniform again, which drew customers to his table "like a magnet." McVeigh conversed with Moore about his experiences, with which he was "very pleased," in the military, the Bradley fighting vehicle, and his abilities with a 25 mm chain-gun in Iraq. In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 2, Moore maintained that McVeigh told him he was "sick and tired of the military, and that is why he got out." In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 2, Moore recalled that McVeigh "seemed very interested in the world money supply, 'white power,' and the 'Turner Diaries.'"

At the conclusion of the gun show, McVeigh indicated to Moore that he was going to work for his brother-in-law, a major electrical contractor in Hollywood, Florida, to earn "travelling money" to "go West," up the coast to Oregon and Washington. Moore thought that McVeigh was going to "make a loop and go back to New York." Moore denied that he offered McVeigh the opportunity to stay at his ranch at that time. Moore maintained that he has had "five or less" visitors to his ranch in the previous 2 1/2 years. As Moore and McVeigh separated at the end of the gun show, Moore suggested that McVeigh attend the gun show in Tulsa, the "largest and most prestigious show in the United States." Moore maintained that he only provided McVeigh with his telephone number as a means to contact him, not an address. In FBI FD-302 report #811, page 2, Moore indicated that McVeigh told him he was travelling West to "see an acquaintance in Arizona." In the same FBI FD-302 report Moore stated that he offered to let McVeigh stay at his ranch in Arkansas if "he passed through" and provided McVeigh with directions to the residence. In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 2, Moore stated that he extended an invitation to McVeigh to "stop by" his ranch in Arkansas during his travels in the western United States.

On either April 8 or 9, 1993 Moore observed McVeigh at the Tulsa, Oklahoma gun show, but McVeigh was not selling merchandise at the gun show. Moore had a limited conversation with McVeigh at the gun show and characterized McVeigh as a "loner." Moore recalled that he talked with Karen Anderson, who had accompanied him to the gun show, about how "poor" McVeigh appeared. According to Moore's recollection, Karen Anderson asked him if she could invite McVeigh to their Arkansas ranch for a "couple of days" to "help us out" with spring chores. Moore agreed to invite McVeigh to the ranch, but maintained that it was "out of the ordinary" for him to do so.

In FBI FD-302 report #811, page 2, there was no mention of Moore's meeting with McVeigh at the Tulsa, Oklahoma gun show in April 1993- only that McVeigh came to Moore's ranch and was able to find it "easily with his directions." In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 3, Moore stated that he extended the invitation to McVeigh to "stop by" his ranch, rather than Karen Anderson as suggested in his Grand Jury testimony.

McVeigh "readily" accepted the invitation from Moore and Anderson and stayed at the ranch for "two and a half days," during which he completed some "chores" for which he was paid "50 bucks" by Karen Anderson. The only conversation that Moore recalled having with McVeigh during this visit to the ranch concerned his (McVeigh's) "world-band" short-wave radio which McVeigh used to listen to "Radio Free America" at night. McVeigh seemed "fixated" on the radio broadcasts, which centered on "constant news." To strengthen the reception of the radio broadcasts, since Moore's ranch was surrounded by mountains, McVeigh attached a wire "antenna" to the gutter of the residence. Moore stated that he never listened to the radio broadcasts because McVeigh listened to them with earphones.

Moore expanded upon his recollection of conversations he had with McVeigh during this visit in his Grand Jury testimony transcript on page 18, line 17, through page 20, line 5. "Once or twice" Moore and McVeigh had discussions, during which McVeigh told Moore that he had been to within "two or three miles" of Waco. Moore claimed that he told McVeigh he was "nuts" for having gone to Waco as he (Moore) "wouldn't go near there with a 10-foot pole." McVeigh seemed agitated about the number of federal agents, helicopters, and tanks involved in the siege. Moore recalled that McVeigh thought the Branch Davidians were "kind of outnumbered." McVeigh thought the entire incident was "very wrong" and was particularly "upset" with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF), but never offered any suggestion(s) on the type of action that he (McVeigh) thought should be undertaken to correct the situation. Moore did not remember any literature that McVeigh asked him to read during this visit.

In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 3, Moore added more recollections of his contact with McVeigh during this visit to the ranch. McVeigh appeared to be "hyper" on "black helicopters" and the Turner Diaries. In the same FBI FD-302 report, Moore recalled that McVeigh attempted

to get him to read the Turner Diaries during this visit, but Moore only read "three chapters" before stopping. Moore admitted that he did receive "Spotlight" magazine, but McVeigh had not subscribed to the publication for him.

McVeigh left the Moore/Anderson ranch "abruptly," indicating that he was going "out West." The only explanation that McVeigh offered for his abrupt departure was that Moore and Anderson were "just too easygoing and laid-back" and he had no interest in the farm animals. In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 3, Moore remembered that just before McVeigh left the ranch he (Moore) had a discussion with Karen Anderson which McVeigh might have overheard. In the discussion Moore suggested to Anderson that she not make McVeigh help her by taking apart and refurbishing used "M-60" initiator kits. In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 2, Moore indicated that he "assumed McVeigh was going to Arizona." In late May or early June Moore received a letter from McVeigh at his post office box in which McVeigh told him about obtaining a "security job" in Kingman, Arizona. Moore recalled that there "was probably rhetoric in there about the burning of Waco." In his letter McVeigh expressed "harsh" sentiments or words toward the BATF.

Moore's next in-person contact with McVeigh was in Las Vegas on about September 20, 1993 at the Soldier of Fortune convention when McVeigh seemed "more intense, more agitated." Moore had no idea that McVeigh would be attending the convention, but offered to allow McVeigh to sleep on the floor of his (Moore's) motel room since McVeigh had no place to sleep. In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 3, Moore admitted that he and McVeigh had been corresponding by letter, learned that they both would be attending the convention, and agreed to meet.

A "little rift" developed in the relationship between McVeigh and Moore when McVeigh began to talk to "one guy that had a badge fastened to his belt" after McVeigh heard the word "patriot" in a conversation between the individual with the badge and Moore. Moore admitted that the conversation between the individual with the badge and McVeigh occurred out of his "earshot," but he (Moore) feared that any political conversation might cause both of them to be "kicked out" of the convention because the promoters tried to maintain a "very generic nonpolitical show." Moore believed the individual with the badge was a "cop" who could easily have approached the promoters with a complaint about the political conversation. In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 3, Moore related that when he told McVeigh that he believed the individual with the badge was a police officer McVeigh became "very excited," went to talk with the man and "pumped him for information."

Moore defined "patriot" as a term related to the Constitution, the United Nations, and the New World Order that would be a "red flag" at the convention as an issue not to be discussed. McVeigh was "upset" that he had been "chastised" about his discussion. McVeigh only spent one night in the motel with Moore and informed him at the end of the convention that he was "going back to Kingman."

"(T)wo weeks later" in West Point, Kentucky Moore had a "very limited" discussion with McVeigh at the "machine gun shoot." Moore did not believe that McVeigh was selling anything at West Point. In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 4, Moore maintained that "about 20 people, who are experts in bombs," attended the show, but he was not certain if McVeigh talked with those individuals.

In late 1993 McVeigh wrote to Moore and indicated that he wanted any letters to him to be addressed to "Tim Tuttle" at a "drop box." Moore admitted that he had continued to correspond with McVeigh "briefly" by mail, but there might arise a delay of up to 2 1/2 months in receiving a response from McVeigh if he was in Michigan or New York. In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 3, Moore acknowledged that he wrote to McVeigh "approximately seven or eight letters in a span of two years," approximately "every four months," with the letters sometimes being sent to "private friends." In a letter described in FBI FD-302 report #810, page 3, Moore recalled that McVeigh stated he "did not like getting ordered around by his brother-in-law in Florida." Apparently McVeigh, in Moore's opinion, did not like anyone "having authority over him." In a reference to another letter, McVeigh mentioned that he "beat the hell out of" one of his father's friends.

In the written correspondence and conversations between McVeigh and Moore, McVeigh mentioned that he had traveled to Michigan to "see an army friend" and to New York because he anticipated receiving \$500.00 after an estate settlement. Moore maintained that despite his offer to accept collect telephone calls from McVeigh he never received one such telephone call; however, in the middle or late January 1994 McVeigh telephoned Karen Anderson at the ranch in Arkansas while Roger Moore was in Florida and asked if he could stay overnight.

In April or May 1994 McVeigh visited the ranch in Arkansas when both Anderson and Moore were present. McVeigh gave Anderson and Moore no forewarning before his arrival. McVeigh told Moore that he was enroute to Hollywood, Florida to again earn more traveling money. McVeigh's secondary goal was to travel to Saucier and Gulfport, Mississippi to view the "Russian vehicles that were being stored down there." McVeigh told Moore that "ammunition carrier trucks," "armored personnel carriers," and "chemical warfare trucks" were being stored in Mississippi, which "upset" him. McVeigh believed that the presence of the "Russian vehicles" was evidence of a "plot" for the United Nations to "take over" the United States and "disband the Constitution." In a subsequent letter to Moore, McVeigh confirmed his sighting of the "Russian vehicles" he had previously described to Moore. McVeigh told Moore in the letter that he had climbed an "8-foot chain link with barbed wire" fence and walked across the tops of the vehicles until a "Doberman" forced him to flee the storage area.

During McVeigh's visit in April or May 1994 he appeared to be "more radical, more intense" and "absolutely" believed that the "Russian vehicles" were stored in Mississippi. In response to a question posed to him by the Assistant United States Attorney, Moore indicated that McVeigh's

belief in the information about the "Russian vehicles" "most certainly was" a "cause" to McVeigh. McVeigh slept with a "handgun" beneath his pillow and "never went anywhere without his handgun." After a visit of a few days McVeigh left the ranch enroute to Hollywood, Florida through Mississippi. Moore told the Grand Jury that his only contact with McVeigh "until the robbery" was "a couple of indiscriminate letters."

In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 4, Moore advised that when McVeigh came to the ranch "sometime during the summer of 1994" he (McVeigh) discussed "living in caves" in the Kingman area to "save money" and "learn survival techniques." In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 5, Moore stated that when McVeigh visited his ranch sometime between mid-April and the end of May in 1994 he (McVeigh) mentioned that he had been living with a friend from Fort Riley, Kansas who resided in Michigan and he (McVeigh) was enroute from Kingman, Arizona to New York State. The information contained in both these FBI FD-302 reports was not discussed in the Grand Jury testimony.

From page 35, line 20, through page 44, line 7, from page 52, line 7, through page 54, line 9, and from page 57, line 14, through page 59, line 10 in his Grand Jury testimony transcript Roger Moore describe his residential robbery on November 5, 1994. Moore stated that he was alone at the ranch when he walked out of the house towards the barn in the morning after about 8:00 or 8:30 AM. A "real deep" voice behind Moore ordered him to "lay down on the ground." Moore described the clothing of the suspect as "Israeli combat boots, two pairs of Vietnam cameo-fatigues, two pairs of Vietnam cameo-shirts, a long field jacket, a black ski mask, a pistol-grip shotgun...with a garrote wire on it." The suspect wore gloves and boots where he was "tucked in." Moore complied with the suspect's demand. The suspect placed the shotgun barrel at the back of Moore's neck and ordered him to "crawl to the house." Once again Moore complied with the suspect's demand. Moore described the suspect as "polite."

Moore crawled into the living room of the house where the suspect secured his hands behind his back and his ankles with "quarter-inch police ties," which Moore maintained "you can't get out of those regardless." Moore had duct tape placed over his eyes and a jacket thrown over his head for "additional darkness." After searching the residence for "five minutes" to make certain no one else was present the suspect removed "seventy-six guns entirely," including "eight or nine handguns," or about one-third of the handguns in the residence. The suspect took every "long gun." The weapons were removed from closets. Also removed from the residence were some ammunition; 35 mm cameras and tripods; 40 or 50 pre-Columbian jade statues purchased in Columbia in 1974; very expensive stones from Ceylon purchased in the 1960's; gold Tiki dolls from Costa Rica; 1,000 ounces of silver in ten 10-ounce bars; \$3,000 worth of "new gold eagles" purchased from a Hot Springs jewelry store about one week earlier; \$8700.00 in cash; and ten gray Naugahyde and ten gray cameo-cloth "very unusual cases" "easily identifiable" and custom-made by a female from Guthrie, Oklahoma for some of the 76 firearms. Moore maintained that the silver bars were "well hidden" in the bedroom.

After 80 to 90 minutes in the residence, the suspect fled and Moore was able to free himself. Moore discovered that the telephone line to the residence had been cut and all the keys to the vehicles and the residence had been taken. Moore located a .45 caliber stainless steel firearm near a chair, stuck the handgun in his belt, and began to walk towards "Bradley's a half a mile down the road." Moore looked back and noticed that his neighbor's vehicle was in the driveway. He returned to the neighbor's residence and used the telephone to contact the Sheriff's Department.

Moore provided additional information regarding the robbery suspect's ski mask. The mask was black and "serged," with "pretty good openings" around the eyes and the mouth that had not been cut with a pair of scissors. From his limited observation of the facial skin around the mouth opening in the ski mask, Moore formed the opinion that the suspect had neither the skin of someone "60 or 50" or of a "young guy." Moore maintained that he could detect at least a one-inch full "growth" beneath the suspect's mouth by virtue of the ski mask "protruding down." One aspect of the suspect's physical appearance not probed in the Grand Jury testimony, but elicited in FBI FD-302 report #810, page 5, was Moore's belief that the suspect was "dark complected."

Moore could only confirm having heard or seen one suspect involved in the robbery, although "all of the people" Moore consulted after the robbery, including "special forces and federal police and deputy sheriffs," expressed their opinions that "(T)here had to be two people." In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 5, Moore repeated the suspect's statement, "'Don't move, my buddy is outside and coming back for the rest of it.'" That statement, suggestive of more than one suspect, was never presented in the Grand Jury testimony, nor was the suspect's announcement to Moore, "'Don't worry about the guns, they are going to gangs.'"

At Moore's request, the suspect "instantly just went snip, snip" and cut the tie wraps on his hands and feet. Moore was then "duct-taped" like a "mummy" and the jacket was removed from his head. In FBI FD-302 report #810, pages 4-5, Moore revealed that he "immediately" thought that the robber might be "some type of special forces individual." Moore recalled asking the suspect if "they were 'feds,'" but he received no reply. The reason for Moore's somewhat curious question of the suspect was never explored in any statement elicited from him.

Moore described the physical stature of the robbery suspect as a white male, about 5'11", 175 to 190 pounds in weight, and 35-40 years of age. Moore estimated the age of the suspect by his "huskiness" and his ability to pick up Moore by his collar and move two-thirds of his weight across a room to a couch without a "big problem." Interestingly, Moore described the distinctive shape of the suspect's head as a "perfect match" for the "long," "elongated" head of James Nichols. Moore did not suggest to the Grand Jury that James Nichols was the robbery suspect, merely that he "has a matching head." In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 8, Moore maintained that he "never heard of an individual named Nichols." Moore insisted that the suspect wore two pairs of pants and two shirts, one on top of each other. Because of the "puffy" appearance of the two

shirts, Moore could not be certain if the suspect wore a "flak jacket." When the suspect came in close contact with Moore, he (Moore) noticed a distinctive "smell" about him, as if the suspect "had been in those clothes for 90 days or more."

The issue of the extent of McVeigh's possible involvement in the robbery of Roger Moore was never explored in the Grand Jury testimony. As per FBI FD-302 report #810, page 8, Roger Moore did not believe that McVeigh had committed the robbery in disguise because the suspect was shorter, i.e. 5'10" to 5'11", and more "husky" than McVeigh and had a beard beneath the ski mask. Moore did not dismiss the possibility that the robbery suspect was "working with McVeigh" in the robbery. Throughout Richard Reyna's interview with him on October 10, 1995 in Las Vegas, Nevada, Moore repeated that he could not identify the person who had robbed him, but was certain that the suspect was not McVeigh because "Mr. McVeigh would be easy to identify." Moore did believe, however, that "Tim McVeigh set him up" but "he could not prove it." Moore suggested in his interview with Reyna that it was the Garland County Sheriff's Department in Arkansas that "led him to suspect Tim McVeigh's involvement in the robbery" by asking him who had been to his residence in the last two or three years. One of the names on Moore's "short list" of those three or four individuals included the name of McVeigh.

Moore told Leeds in a telephone interview conducted on November 11, 1996 that he felt the items "hidden" in his residence were taken by McVeigh, since McVeigh was the only individual who knew the "hidden" locations. Moore attributed McVeigh's possible participation in the robbery to the confrontation he had with McVeigh at the Soldier of Fortune convention in Las Vegas. McVeigh and Moore argued about McVeigh's aggressive pursuit of a possible police officer to discuss a potentially controversial issue, specifically the term "patriot." Moore described the argument as the beginning on an "ongoing friction" that was "never resolved" between the two men.

FBI FD-302 report #810, pages 5-6, contain details regarding the robbery and subsequent recovery of Moore's van stolen during the robbery that were not addressed in the Grand Jury testimony. Moore related that he learned from Walt Powell, a neighbor, that his (Powell's) dog had been on Moore's property the night before the robbery, barking for a long period of time. Moore surmised that the dog was barking at "intruders" who robbed him early the next morning. Moore's van which had been stolen by the suspect was recovered on a logging road. The van was discovered "torn up" with the keys discarded between the seats. The suspect had located a list of serial numbers of all the stolen weapons in Moore's van and removed it, leaving Moore unable to provide the investigating officers from the Sheriff's Department with a list of the serial numbers of the stolen firearms. Despite removing the list of serial numbers, the suspect had not removed money left in the van.

On page 6 of FBI FD-302 report #810, Moore suggested that the lug nuts on one of the wheels in his recovered van had been loosened, nearly causing Moore to become involved in an accident. Moore expressed his belief that a member of the Sheriff's Department might have been an associate of McVeigh working in concert with him in the robbery or had removed the list of serial numbers of the firearms from the van before it was returned to Moore.

After the robbery, on about May 1, 1995, Moore viewed about 40 guns and 11 or 12 of the custom gun cases on a table in a conference room at the FBI Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C. Moore recognized the guns and the custom gun cases by some of their distinctive or "individual" qualities. In Hot Springs, Arkansas, at the FBI office, Moore identified two safety deposit keys, one from the Arkansas Bank & Trust and one from the Union Bank of North Carolina, taken during the robbery.

In FBI FD-302 report #3484, page 2, Roger Moore recalled while viewing property at the FBI Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C. that several of the weapon cases positively identified by him had been custom made by "an acquaintance in Florida," although in his Grand Jury testimony he suggested the custom made cases had been made by a female from "Guthrie, Oklahoma."

Moore recalled that he wrote McVeigh in Kingman, Arizona a total of "three letters" after the robbery, attempting to "jar him loose" and prompt him to return to Arkansas; however, McVeigh never returned to Arkansas and Moore never saw him again. In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 4, Moore stated that he believed McVeigh "had the capability of doing this robbery;" however, in his Grand Jury testimony Moore never indicated that his reason for attempting to prompt McVeigh to return to Arkansas was to assess McVeigh's possible involvement in the robbery. Moore remembered in FBI FD-302 report #810, page 6, that he wrote McVeigh and offered to hire him to set up a security system at the ranch. In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 7, Moore maintained that he told McVeigh in a letter about a \$30,000.00 reward fund established by him and other victims of "armed robbers in the area" as an additional incentive to entice McVeigh to return to Arkansas. On page 8 of FBI 302-report #9256 Moore stated that his knowledge of other victims of similar robberies in Arkansas was obtained from the Arkansas Pawn Brokers Association. The Association told Moore that three pawn shops and a doctor had been robbed in a similar manner.

In an admission not elicited in his Grand Jury testimony, Moore maintained in FBI FD-302 report #810, page 7, that he received a letter in response from McVeigh in which McVeigh indicated that he was not going to travel to Moore's residence because he was "wanted on an outstanding speeding warrant in Arkansas." McVeigh also stated in the response letter his belief that the "feds" were surveilling Moore's residence and had been responsible for the robbery. In the letter McVeigh told Moore that he had recently obtained a van and affixed a "fake plate" on it.

In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 6, Moore did not remember showing McVeigh where all his weapons were stored in his residence; yet in his Grand Jury testimony on page 55, lines 20-23, Moore was insistent that he had divulged to "not to anybody" the fact that he kept such an amount of cash, gold, or weapons at the residence.

Moore admitted that Karen Anderson, while "talking to Steven Colbern one day," "attempted" to put McVeigh and Colbern in communication with each other because of their common interests, e.g. "desert maneuvers," in the Kingman area. Anderson provided Colbern an address for McVeigh, but as "Tim Tuttle." In FBI FD-302 report #4400 Roger Moore had denied any familiarity with the name "Steven Garrett Colbern" and did not recognize a photograph of Colbern displayed in a photographic line-up. In FBI FD-302 report #5558 Roger Moore re-contacted the FBI agents who had interviewed him regarding his knowledge of "Steven Garrett Colbern" just several hours earlier. In this subsequent interview, Moore admitted that Karen Anderson had been contacted by Colbern "approximately two years previous" through their mail-order business. Colbern had placed an order for 100 rounds of .50 caliber ball ammunition and a small quantity of .308 tracer ammunition, which Anderson shipped to an address in Bullhead City, Arizona. Anderson maintained that she did not recognize the name "Steven Garrett Colbern" until "writing it down on a piece of paper."

Five days after he re-contacted the FBI and advised them of Karen Anderson's contact with Steven Colbern, Moore voluntarily appeared at the Hot Springs, Arkansas office of the FBI to admit his knowledge of Colbern. In FBI FD-302 report #5206 Moore admitted that he had spoken to Colbern "four or five times over the last couple of years," each time in connection with the mail-order business. Moore maintained that Anderson handled the business transactions for the business, while he handled any technical problems or questions that arose, which were the circumstances surrounding his conversations with Colbern. Moore suggested that Karen Anderson had more conversation with Colbern. Moore denied that he had ever forwarded any mail for Colbern, or that he had provided Colbern with a contact address for McVeigh in Kingman, Arizona, but he could not be certain that Anderson had not forwarded any mail for Colbern or provided Colbern with McVeigh's address.

In FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 10, Moore remembered that in a letter he had received from McVeigh while McVeigh was in New York State McVeigh indicated that he (McVeigh) had placed a note on a power pole in the desert in an attempt to contact Colbern. Because McVeigh was in New York State he could not meet Colbern. In another letter McVeigh mentioned that he had not made contact with Colbern and no longer desired to do so, although McVeigh did not offer a reason for his decision not to contact Colbern. Neither of these letters were discussed in Grand Jury testimony.

In his Grand Jury testimony Roger Moore admitted that "in a business atmosphere" he used the name of "Bob Miller." Moore explained that his use of an alias was because he did not want "anybody to know where you live." "(T)hey stalk shows and they look for people. And they stalk coin shows and they look for people. They have spotters. This group has an airplane even for rural surveillance." Moore claimed that one individual has "had 500 major firearms robberies in the last four years, 87 of them in '94." In essence, Moore claimed the use of an alias was a "safety measure."

Roger Moore claimed that he had only read "two and a half chapters" of the copy of the Turner Diaries given by McVeigh to Moore at his residence in Arkansas because it was "awful reading." Moore summarized his limited knowledge of the plot of the book as being about a "guerrilla group" trying to "figure out" after the "country is taken over" how to "get it back." Moore suggested that the book paralleled a television series "Amerika" in 1988.

In response to a direct question from the Grand Jury, Moore acknowledged a much greater knowledge of the "Russian vehicles" being stored in Mississippi. Moore provided a more detailed description of the location of the vehicles, "in plain sight outside right on the Highway 49 running from Gulf Port, Mississippi to Hattiesburg on the west--on the east side of the highway about 35 miles north of Gulf Port." Moore indicated that some of the vehicles were stored at Gulf Port Air Base. Moore maintained that he had seen pictures that people have taken of the location with a sign "Aromar, Inc" on a building.

In FBI FD-302 report #810, page 7, Roger Moore discussed a letter he received that might have been sent by McVeigh. The letter was addressed to "Carol Moore, Old Dallas Road, Royal, Arkansas 71968-9658" and bore a return address of "K. Anderson, Box 2406, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71914." The letter was postmarked from Springfield, Missouri on February 26, 1995 and contained a photocopy of map depicting the location of Moore's property outside Hot Springs, Arkansas. Moore and Anderson were in fear after their receipt of the letter because they believed it indicated that the sender of the letter knew "exactly" where they resided. The contents and receipt of the letter were never discussed in Moore's Grand Jury testimony.

A significant omission from Roger Moore's Grand Jury testimony was any reference to a letter he wrote under his alias "Bob Miller" to McVeigh's alias "Tim Tuttle" in Kingman, Arizona. FBI FD-302 report #810, page 9, contained numerous specific references to the contents of the letter, which Moore maintained he had written to McVeigh to answer, question by question, those questions posed by McVeigh in an earlier letter. Moore maintained that he no longer possessed the letter sent by McVeigh that prompted the cryptic responses, nor any letters he had received from McVeigh. Moore categorically denied that any of the responses presented in his letter were cryptic references to explosives or bombs, but rather answers to McVeigh's questions in the earlier letter, attempts to entice McVeigh to return to Arkansas, or expressions of the fear he and

Karen Anderson still felt in the aftermath of the robbery. Moore claimed to be attempting to appeal to McVeigh in the letter by employing the same type of rhetoric or language.

Two of Roger Moore's prior negative contacts with law enforcement were never discussed in his Grand Jury testimony. FBI FD-302 report #16800 provided a summary review of six videotapes of law enforcement agents operating a military surplus store as a cover for "Operation Punch-Out." The videotapes were recorded on September 22, 1988, probably in "Roy, Utah." Identified as appearing in the videotapes were Roger Moore and his wife, Carol Moore, as well as law enforcement agents. The videotapes captured Moore negotiating the sale of ammunition to the undercover law enforcement agents for \$2100.00, accepting \$1500.00 in cash and a check for \$600.00, and carrying the ammunition he sold into the store. On the videotapes the undercover law enforcement agents identified Moore's vehicle as bearing Arkansas license plate OZL 060.

Moore was arrested in Wagoner County, Oklahoma on October 23, 1993 by the Oklahoma Highway Patrol on the Muskogee Turnpike for several offenses precipitated by an accusation against him by the occupants of another vehicle. Moore was charged with assault with a deadly weapon, transporting a loaded firearm, possession of a controlled dangerous substance, and removing the label from a controlled dangerous substance. After posting \$50,000.00 cash bond, Moore was eventually allowed to plead "no contest" to a misdemeanor charge of transporting a loaded firearm, which resulted in a \$200.00 fine, a \$100.00 drug fund assessment, and imposition of court costs. The circumstances surrounding the arrest, posting of bond, and disposition of the case against Moore were documented in FBI FD-302 reports #11749, # 11941, #12655, #12656, #12657, #14841, #14842, #14910, and #14922 and FBI inserts #E2407, #E2408, #E6954, #E6955, and #E7117.

In Richard Reyna's investigative report regarding his interview with Roger Moore on October 10, 1995 in Las Vegas, Nevada there appear references to repeated statements from Moore that "he (Moore) could not hurt 'Timmy.'" Moore stressed his inability to "hurt" McVeigh and his desire that his position be conveyed to Stephen Jones, attorney for McVeigh.

Throughout Reyna's interview with him, Moore expressed his anger and bitterness towards the FBI and his treatment by FBI agents. Moore indicated that the FBI "continuously stayed in contact with him until it became public that Michael Fortier agreed to cooperate with the government." In another comment, Moore told Reyna that his interviews with the FBI dwindled over time, then "stopped when Michael Fortier agreed to cooperate" with the FBI.

Moore commented to Reyna, "The prosecution better not count on me for very much because I will not have very much to say because I don't know anything. I cannot even identify who it was that robbed me." Moore maintained that he had "no insurance on the property that was stolen" and the robbery had "absolutely ruined him." Yet insurance records from the Farmers Insurance Group of Companies indicated that Moore received an insurance settlement payment of \$5913.00,

albeit not a total reimbursement for the value of all the property that Moore maintained had been stolen in the robbery. In addition, financial background information on Roger Moore obtained by Farmers Insurance Group of Companies prior to the issuance of his insurance policy revealed Moore's net worth to be in excess of \$1,000,000.00. With such financial worth, it would be difficult to believe that the robbery "absolutely ruined him (Moore)." Any insurance settlement, the financial impact of the robbery upon Moore, and the extent of Moore's financial assets or background were not explored in the Grand Jury testimony.

In an extremely interesting comment made to Reyna, Moore "smiled" and said he was glad the FBI had not executed a search warrant at his residence on the day after the Oklahoma City bombing because at that time he had "more weapons in his home than were found at the Davidian compound in Waco, Texas."

In Roland Leeds' interview with him, conducted by telephone on November 11, 1996, Moore stressed his dissatisfaction with and contempt of the FBI and its handling of the Oklahoma City bombing investigation and its interviews with him. Moore indicated that he was approached by one of the investigators assigned to McVeigh's defense team in Las Vegas, Nevada during the Soldier of Fortune convention in 1995; however, rather than admitting to having conversed with the investigator, Moore told Leeds that the investigator was "scared off" by a reporter from the "Dallas Morning News" for an unknown reason.

Included with this memorandum as Attachment A is a copy of an earlier memorandum I completed on December 18, 1996 which further outlined possible inconsistencies in Roger Moore's statements.

SUMMARY OF CONTRADICTIONS IN GRAND JURY TESTIMONY

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY	SOURCE OF CONTRADICTION
Page 7, lines 15-21, items McVeigh selling at gun show at armory in Florida on January 10, 1993 were "surplus junk," including ammunition, duffel bags, military belts, and a cypress clock	FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 2, McVeigh also selling "White Power" T-shirts and copies of the <u>Turner Diaries</u> ; purchased a rebel flag and a clock from McVeigh.
Page 11, lines 18-20, at Dinner Key gun show McVeigh indicated he was "very pleased" with his military experience.	FBI FD-302 report #810, page 2, at Dinner Key gun show McVeigh said he was "sick and tired of the military, and that is why he got out. FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 2, at Dinner Key gun show McVeigh "seemed very interested in the world money order, 'white power,' and the ' <u>Turner Diaries</u> .'"
Page 12, lines 6-17, at conclusion of Dinner Key gun show did not offer McVeigh the opportunity to stay at his ranch at that time.; only provided McVeigh with a telephone number, not an address, for contact; McVeigh going West up the coast to Oregon and Washington, make a loop and go back to New York	FBI FD-302 report #811, page 2, told by McVeigh that he was travelling West to "see an acquaintance in Arizona;" offered to let McVeigh stay at ranch in Arkansas if he "passed through" and provided McVeigh with directions to residence. FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 2, extended an invitation to McVeigh to "stop by" ranch during his travels in western United States.
Page 13, line 21, through page 15, line 19, at Tulsa, Oklahoma gun show in April 1993 again met McVeigh and had a limited conversation; Karen Anderson asked if she could invite McVeigh to ranch- Moore agreed.	FBI FD-302 report #811, page 2, no mention of Moore's meeting McVeigh at the Tulsa, Oklahoma gun show, only that McVeigh came to ranch and found it "easily with his directions. FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 3, Moore extended invitation to McVeigh to "stop by" ranch, not Karen Anderson.
Page 18, line 17, through page 20, line 5, during visit to ranch after Tulsa, Oklahoma gun show McVeigh discussed having been to Waco; McVeigh seemed agitated about number of federal agents, helicopters, and tanks; McVeigh thought Branch Davidians "outnumbered;" McVeigh particularly upset with BATF; did not recall any literature that McVeigh asked him to read during visit.	FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 3, McVeigh "hyper" about "black helicopters" and the <u>Turner Diaries</u> , which he attempted to get Moore to read; Moore only admitted to reading "three chapters."

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY	SOURCE OF CONTRADICTION
Page 20, lines 9-25, McVeigh left ranch after Tulsa, Oklahoma gun show "abruptly," saying he was going "out West."	FBI FD-302 report #810, page 2, "assumed McVeigh was going to Arizona."
Page 22, line 17, through page 24, line 6, indicated had no idea that McVeigh would be attending the Soldier of Fortune convention in Las Vegas, Nevada in September 1993.	FBI FD-302 report #810, page 3, admitted that he and McVeigh had corresponded by letter, learned that they both would be attending the convention, and agreed to meet.
Page 31, lines 1-18, admitted corresponding with McVeigh "briefly" by letter addressed to "Tim Tuttle" at a "drop box."	FBI FD-302 report #810, page 3, wrote McVeigh "approximately seven or eight letters in a span of two years," approximately "every four months," with the letters sometimes being sent to "private friends."
Page 58, lines 1-13, described the robbery suspect's head as a "perfect match" for the "long," "elongated" head of James Nichols.	FBI FD-302 report #810, page 8, maintained had "never heard of an individual named Nichols."
Page 41, line 20, to page 42, line 21, described gun cases custom-made by a female from "Guthrie, Oklahoma."	FBI FD-302 report #3484, page 2, when viewing recovered property on display at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., positively identified several weapons cases that had been custom-made for him by "an acquaintance in Florida."
Page 55, lines 20-23, was insistent that he divulged "not to anybody" the fact that he kept such large amounts of cash, gold, and weapons at his residence.	FBI FD-302 report #810, page 6, did not remember showing McVeigh where all his weapons were stored in the residence. In Leeds' interview on November 11, 1996 stated that he felt the items "hidden" in his residence were taken by McVeigh, because McVeigh was the only one who knew the "hidden" locations. Page 46, line 24, to page 47, line 6, in Grand Jury testimony admitted that he "probably" discussed some of the guns he owned with McVeigh.

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY	SOURCE OF CONTRADICTION
Page 50, line 2, to page 51, line 7, admitted contact between Karen Anderson and Steven Colbern, including attempting to put Colbern and McVeigh in communication with each other.	FBI FD-302 report #4400 denied any knowledge of Steven Colbern by name or photograph. FBI FD-302 report #5558, only hours after interview documented in FBI FD-302 report #4400, admitted contact between Karen Anderson and Colbern "two years" earlier through mail-order for ammunition. FBI FD-302 report #5206, five days after FBI FD-302 report #5558 interview, Moore admitted having conversed with Colbern "four or five times over the last couple of years" in conjunction with the mail-order ammunition business; suggested Anderson had more contact with Colbern; denied having forwarded mail for Colbern or having provided Colbern with a contact address for McVeigh, but could not be certain if Anderson had done so.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS FROM GRAND JURY TESTIMONY

1. Moore maintained that "about 20 people, who are experts in bombs," attended the machine gun shoot in West Point, Kentucky about "two weeks" after the conclusion of the Soldier of Fortune convention in Las Vegas, but he was not certain if McVeigh talked with those individuals. (FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 4).
2. In a letter from McVeigh (date not provided) Moore recalled that McVeigh stated he "did not like getting ordered around by his brother-in-law in Florida." Apparently McVeigh, in Moore's opinion, did not like anyone "having authority over him." In a reference to another letter, McVeigh mentioned that he "beat the hell out of" one of his father's friends. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 3).
3. Moore advised that when McVeigh came to the ranch "sometime during the summer of 1994" he (McVeigh) discussed "living in caves" in the Kingman area to "save money" and "learn survival techniques." (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 4).
4. Moore stated that when McVeigh visited his ranch sometime between mid-April and the end of May in 1994 he (McVeigh) mentioned that he had been living with a friend from Fort Riley, Kansas who resided in Michigan and he (McVeigh) was enroute from Kingman, Arizona to New York State. (FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 5).
5. Moore believed that the suspect in his robbery was "dark complected." (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 5).
6. Moore repeated the robbery suspect's statement, "'Don't move, my buddy is outside and coming back for the rest of it.'" That statement, suggestive of more than one suspect, was never presented in the Grand Jury testimony, nor was the suspect's announcement to Moore, "'Don't worry about the guns, they are going to gangs.'" (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 5).
7. Moore revealed that he "immediately" thought that the robbery suspect might be "some type of special forces individual." Moore recalled asking the suspect if "they were 'feds,'" but he received no reply. The reason for Moore's somewhat curious question of the suspect was never explored in any statement elicited from him. (FBI FD-302 report #810, pages 4-5).

8. The issue of the extent of McVeigh's possible involvement in the robbery of Roger Moore was never explored in the Grand Jury testimony. Roger Moore did not believe that McVeigh had committed the robbery in disguise because the suspect was shorter, i.e. 5'10" to 5'11", and more "husky" than McVeigh and had a beard beneath the ski mask. Moore did not dismiss the possibility that the robbery suspect was "working with McVeigh" in the robbery. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 8).

Throughout Richard Reyna's interview with him on October 10, 1995 in Las Vegas, Nevada, Moore repeated that he could not identify the person who had robbed him, but was certain that the suspect was not McVeigh because "Mr. McVeigh would be easy to identify." Moore did believe, however, that "Tim McVeigh set him up" but "he could not prove it." Moore suggested in his interview with Reyna that it was the Garland County Sheriff's Department in Arkansas that "led him to suspect Tim McVeigh's involvement in the robbery" by asking him who had been to his residence in the last two or three years. One of the names on Moore's "short list" of those three or four individuals included the name of McVeigh. (Richard Reyna's interview with Roger Moore on October 10, 1995).

9. Moore told Leeds in a telephone interview conducted on November 11, 1996 that he felt the items "hidden" in his residence were taken by McVeigh, since McVeigh was the only individual who knew the "hidden" locations. Moore attributed McVeigh's possible participation in the robbery to the confrontation he had with McVeigh at the Soldier of Fortune convention in Las Vegas. McVeigh and Moore argued about McVeigh's aggressive pursuit of a possible police officer to discuss a potentially controversial issue, specifically the term "patriot." Moore described the argument as the beginning on an "ongoing friction" that was "never resolved" between the two men. (Roland Leeds' telephone interview with Roger Moore on November 11, 1996).
10. Moore related that he learned from Walt Powell, a neighbor, that his (Powell's) dog had been on Moore's property the night before the robbery, barking for a long period of time. Moore surmised that the dog was barking at "intruders" who robbed him early the next morning. Moore's van which had been stolen by the suspect was recovered on a logging road. The van was discovered "torn up" with the keys discarded between the seats. The suspect had located a list of serial numbers of all the stolen weapons in Moore's van and removed it, leaving Moore unable to provide the investigating officers from the Sheriff's Department with a list of the serial numbers of the stolen firearms. Despite removing the list of serial numbers, the suspect had not removed money left in the van. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 5).

11. Moore suggested that the lug nuts on one of the wheels in his recovered van had been loosened, nearly causing Moore to become involved in an accident. Moore expressed his belief that a member of the Sheriff's Department might have been an associate of McVeigh working in concert with him in the robbery or had removed the list of serial numbers of the firearms from the van before it was returned to Moore. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 6).
12. Moore recalled that he wrote McVeigh in Kingman, Arizona a total of "three letters" after the robbery, attempting to "jar him loose" and prompt him to return to Arkansas; however, McVeigh never returned to Arkansas and Moore never saw him again. Moore stated that he believed McVeigh "had the capability of doing this robbery;" however, in his Grand Jury testimony Moore never indicated that his reason for attempting to prompt McVeigh to return to Arkansas was to assess McVeigh's possible involvement in the robbery. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 4).

Moore remembered that he wrote McVeigh and offered to hire him to set up a security system at the ranch. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 6).

Moore maintained that he told McVeigh in a letter about a \$30,000.00 reward fund established by him and other victims of "armed robbers in the area" as an additional incentive to entice McVeigh to return to Arkansas. Moore stated that his knowledge of other victims of similar robberies in Arkansas was obtained from the Arkansas Pawn Brokers Association. The Association told Moore that three pawn shops and a doctor had been robbed in a similar manner. (FBI FD-302 report #9256, pages 7-8).

13. Moore maintained that he received a letter in response from McVeigh in which McVeigh indicated that he was not going to travel to Moore's residence because he was "wanted on an outstanding speeding warrant in Arkansas." McVeigh also stated in the response letter his belief that the "feds" were surveilling Moore's residence and had been responsible for the robbery. In the letter McVeigh told Moore that he had recently obtained a van and affixed a "fake plate" on it. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 7).
14. Moore remembered that in a letter he had received from McVeigh while McVeigh was in New York State McVeigh indicated that he (McVeigh) had placed a note on a power pole in the desert in an attempt to contact Colbern. Because McVeigh was in New York State he could not meet Colbern. In another letter McVeigh mentioned that he had not made contact with Colbern and no longer desired to do so, although McVeigh did not offer a reason for his decision not to contact Colbern. (FBI FD-302 report #9256, page 10).

15. Roger Moore discussed a letter he received that might have been sent by McVeigh. The letter was addressed to "Carol Moore, Old Dallas Road, Royal, Arkansas 71968-9658" and bore a return address of "K. Anderson, Box 2406, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71914." The letter was postmarked from Springfield, Missouri on February 26, 1995 and contained a photocopy of map depicting the location of Moore's property outside Hot Springs, Arkansas. Moore and Anderson were in fear after their receipt of the letter because they believed it indicated that the sender of the letter knew "exactly" where they resided. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 7).
16. A letter Roger Moore wrote under his alias "Bob Miller" to McVeigh's alias "Tim Tuttle" in Kingman, Arizona contained numerous specific references to the contents of the letter, which Moore maintained he had written to McVeigh to answer, question by question, those questions posed by McVeigh in an earlier letter. Moore maintained that he no longer possessed the letter sent by McVeigh that prompted the cryptic responses, nor any letters he had received from McVeigh. Moore categorically denied that any of the responses presented in his letter were cryptic references to explosives or bombs, but rather answers to McVeigh's questions in the earlier letter, attempts to entice McVeigh to return to Arkansas, or expressions of the fear he and Karen Anderson still felt in the aftermath of the robbery. Moore claimed to be attempting to appeal to McVeigh in the letter by employing the same type of rhetoric or language. (FBI FD-302 report #810, page 9).
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18. In another negative contact with law enforcement, Moore was arrested in Wagoner County, Oklahoma on October 23, 1993 by the Oklahoma Highway Patrol on the Muskogee Turnpike for several offenses precipitated by an accusation against him by the occupants of another vehicle. Moore was charged with assault with a deadly weapon, transporting a loaded firearm, possession of a controlled dangerous substance, and removing the label from a controlled dangerous substance. After posting \$50,000.00 cash bond, Moore was eventually allowed to plead "no contest" to a misdemeanor charge of transporting a loaded firearm, which resulted in a \$200.00 fine, a \$100.00 drug fund assessment, and imposition of court costs. (FBI FD-302 reports #11749, # 11941, #12655, #12656, #12657, #14841, #14842, #14910, and #14922 and FBI inserts #E2407, #E2408, #E6954, #E6955, and #E7117).
19. In Richard Reyna's investigative report regarding his interview with Roger Moore on October 10, 1995 in Las Vegas, Nevada there appear references to repeated statements from Moore that "he (Moore) could not hurt 'Timmy.'" Moore stressed his inability to "hurt" McVeigh and his desire that his position be conveyed to Stephen Jones, attorney for McVeigh. (Richard Reyna's interview with Roger Moore on October 10, 1995).
20. Throughout Reyna's interview with him, Moore expressed his anger and bitterness towards the FBI and his treatment by FBI agents. Moore indicated that the FBI "continuously stayed in contact with him until it became public that Michael Fortier agreed to cooperate with the government." In another comment, Moore told Reyna that his interviews with the FBI dwindled over time, then "stopped when Michael Fortier agreed to cooperate" with the FBI. (Richard Reyna's interview with Roger Moore on October 10, 1995).
21. Moore commented to Reyna, "The prosecution better not count on me for very much because I will not have very much to say because I don't know anything. I cannot even identify who it was that robbed me." Moore maintained that he had "no insurance on the property that was stolen" and the robbery had "absolutely ruined him." Yet insurance records from the Farmers Insurance Group of Companies indicated that Moore received an insurance settlement payment of \$5913.00, albeit not a total reimbursement for the value of all the property that Moore maintained had been stolen in the robbery. In addition, financial background information on Roger Moore obtained by Farmers Insurance Group of Companies prior to the issuance of his insurance policy revealed Moore's net worth to be in excess of \$1,000,000.00. With such financial worth, it would be difficult to believe that the robbery "absolutely ruined him (Moore)." (Richard Reyna's interview with Roger Moore on October 10, 1995).

22. In an extremely interesting comment made to Reyna, Moore "smiled" and said he was glad the FBI had not executed a search warrant at his residence on the day after the Oklahoma City bombing because at that time he had "more weapons in his home than were found at the Davidian compound in Waco, Texas." (Richard Reyna's interview with Roger Moore on October 10, 1995).