

A photograph of a crime laboratory. The scene shows a long, white lab bench with various pieces of equipment, including computers and specialized instruments. Several people in white lab coats are working at the benches. The background is filled with more lab equipment and a clean, professional environment. The text "The Organization of a Crime Laboratory" is overlaid on the image in a large, bold, yellow font with a black outline.

# The Organization of a Crime Laboratory

## **Four main reasons:**

**1 – Increase in crime rates**

**★ 2 – Increase in drug related arrests  
(require chemical analysis for prosecution)**

**3 – Introduction of the Miranda Law  
(decline in use of confessions)**

**4 – Supreme Court emphasis on the need for  
scientific evidence in successful  
prosecution of cases**



# **Four Major Federal Crime Labs**

**Provide expertise in  
investigative matters to local  
agencies upon request.**

# The Federal Bureau of Investigation



**Associated with the Dept. of Justice – Has the largest crime lab in the world.**

**DEA**



**Analyzes drugs seized in violation of federal laws.**



**Associated with the  
Dept. of Treasury.**

**Analyzes:**

- Alcoholic beverages**
- Documents relating  
to tax law**
- Weapons and  
explosive devices**

**ATF**



# **U.S. Postal Inspection Service**

## ***Crime Lab***



**Deals with investigations relating to the postal service, i.e. letter bombs, questioned documents, etc.**

# Services of the Crime Lab

*Can vary in different communities due to:*

**Variations in local laws.**

**Different capabilities and functions of the organization to which the lab is attached.**

**Budgetary and staffing limitations**



# Physical Science Unit

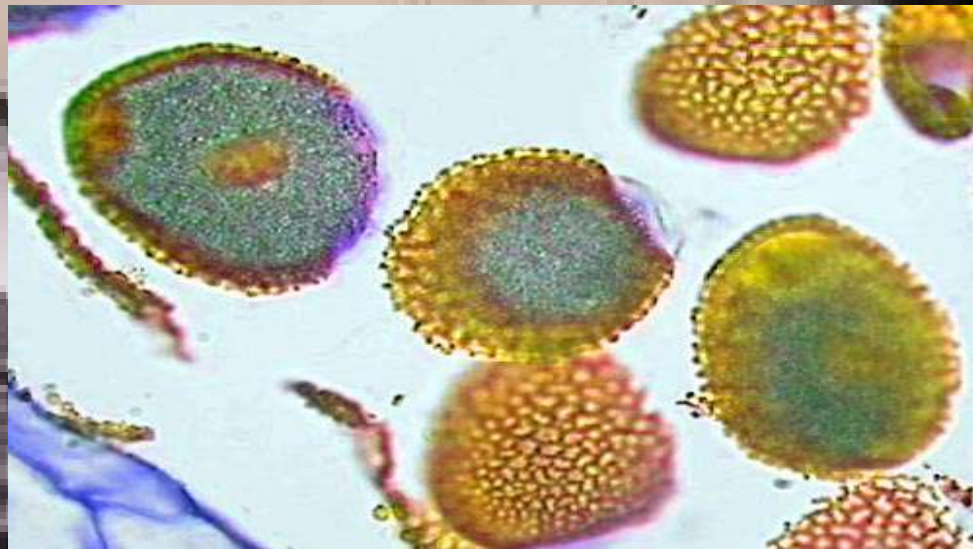
Applies principles of chemistry, physics, and geology to the identification and comparison of crime-scene evidence.

Examines drugs, glass, paint, explosives, and soil.



# Biology Unit

Applies principles of biology to examine, compare, and identify: bloodstains, bodily fluids, hairs, fibers and botanical materials.

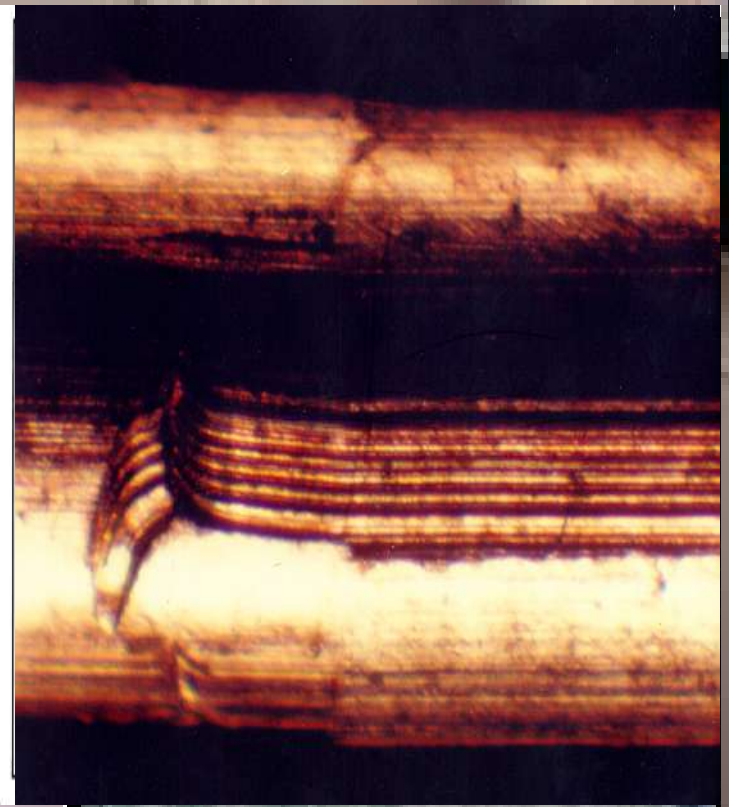


# Firearms Unit

**Tests firearms, discharged bullets, cartridge cases, shotgun shells, and ammunition.**

**Analyzes tool marks**

**Examines garments and other objects to detect firearm discharge residues.**



# Document Examination Unit

**Studies handwriting and typewriting on documents to ascertain authenticity and/or source.**

**Analyzes indented writing, erasures, and burned or charred documents.**



A photograph of a crime laboratory. In the foreground, there is a laboratory bench with various pieces of glassware, including beakers and flasks, and a Bunsen burner. The background shows a clean, well-lit lab with white cabinets, a person working at a desk, and various pieces of equipment. The text "Optional Crime Lab Services" is overlaid in a large, bold, yellow font with a black outline.

# Optional Crime Lab Services



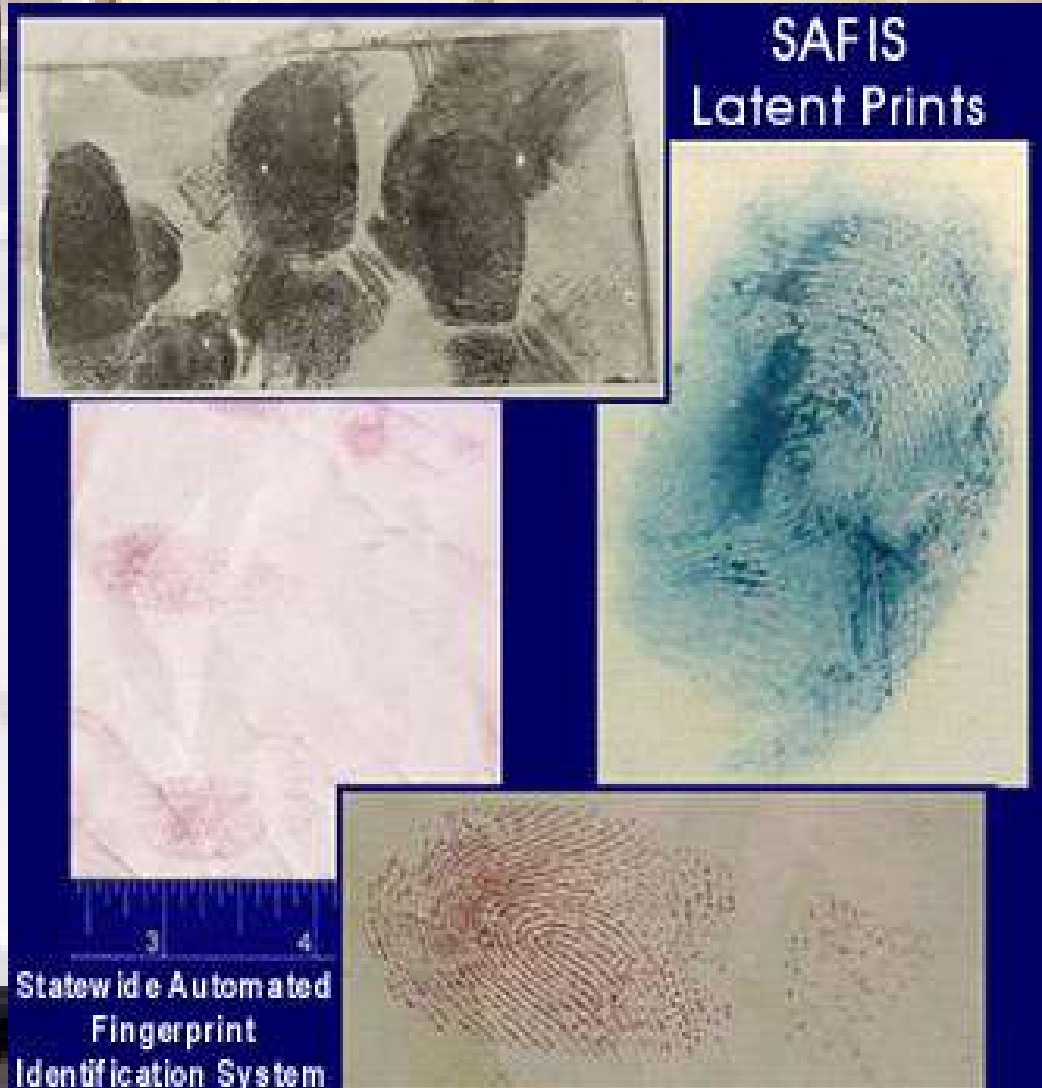
# Toxicology Unit

**Associated with  
medical examiner or  
coroner's office.  
Examines body fluids  
and organs for the  
presence of drugs and  
poison.**



# Latent Fingerprint Unit

**Processes  
and  
examines  
evidence for  
latent  
fingerprints.**



# Polygraph Unit

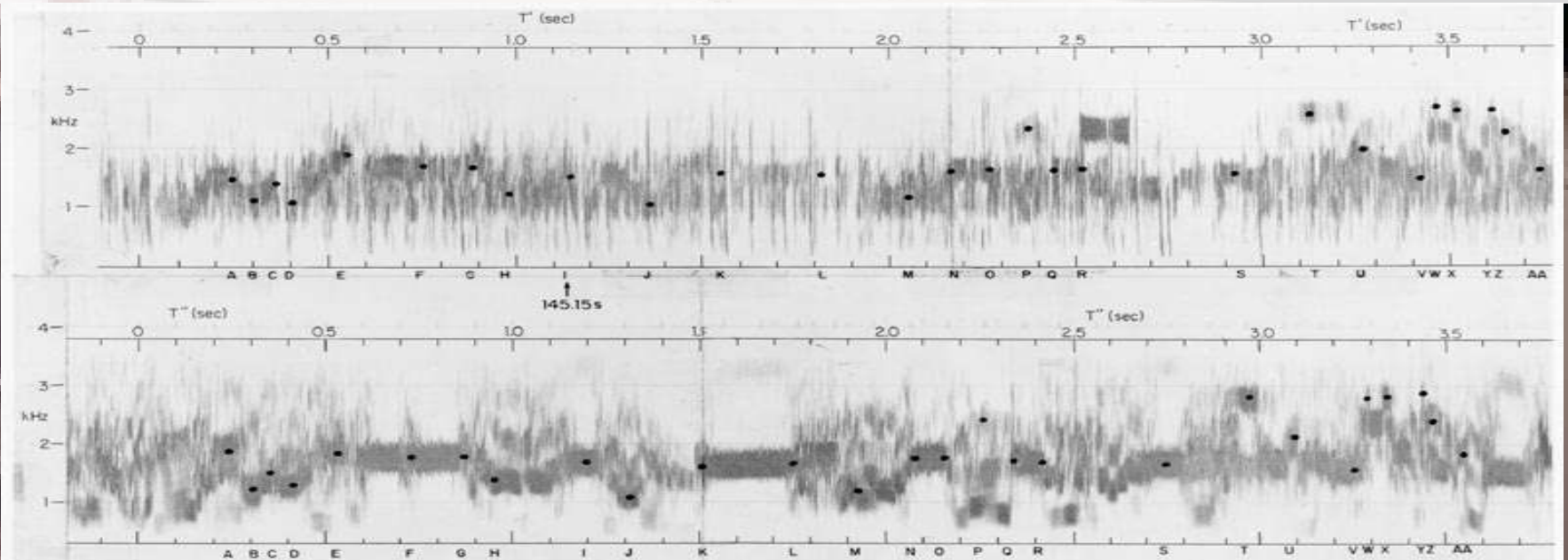
**Trained personnel utilize the polygraph or lie detector.**





# Voiceprint Analysis Unit

Analyses telephoned and tape-recorded messages with instruments that transform speech into visual graphic displays called voiceprints.





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POWER TOOL CASES BY NIK

DO NOT

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