



HERTZBERG - DAVIS
FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTER



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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOS ANGELES REGIONAL CRIME LABORATORY FACILITY AUTHORITY

For centuries, science has gradually crept into criminal investigations by producing new methods to gather and examine evidence. While technology has forged ahead, the law enforcement profession, by no fault of its own, has not always been as successful in keeping with the advancing pace of science. Despite the incredible capabilities of our law enforcement officers and criminal laboratory personnel, financial deficits and personnel shortages prevented the acceptable nexus of science and crime fighting.

The essential need to bridge the gap between modern science and outdated criminal laboratories was clearly visible in the facilities utilized by law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles County. Outdated equipment, inadequate work space, and lack of personnel plagued the old labs. "Cold case" files lay unsolved year after year, while crimes continued to occur. Many of these cases held clues within them encrypted in forensic evidence with no means to find them. The need to bring criminal laboratories into the 21st century became crucial to solve crimes and protect the public. From this need a partnership developed between the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the Los Angeles Police Department.

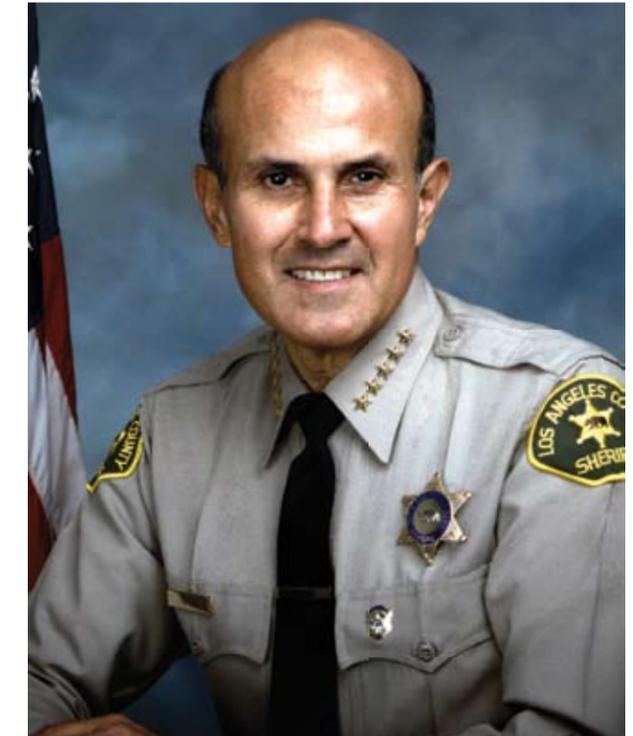
The concept to build a joint-agency crime lab, which also housed a university, soon took form. Former California Governor Gray Davis, Speaker of the Assembly Robert Hertzberg and Los Angeles County Supervisor Edmund D. Edelman were instrumental in the final triumph: \$96 million in funding to build a multi-jurisdictional crime lab in Los Angeles.

Today, May 11, 2007, the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Facility Authority dedicates the **Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center**. In opening the doors of this state-of-the-art criminal laboratory and education center, we are simultaneously providing criminal investigators the opportunity to apply decades of scientific advancement toward their investigations.

This facility houses the criminal laboratories of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Los Angeles Police Department, as well as classrooms for the California State University, Los Angeles, School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics, and the California Forensic Science Institute. It will also provide criminal laboratory services to numerous law enforcement agencies within Los Angeles, such as the District Attorney's Office, 46 police agencies, and the City Attorney's Office.

This monumental achievement was made possible through the visionary work of countless individuals. The work of architects from Harley Ellis Devereaux, contractors from S.J. Amoroso Construction Co., construction managers from Jacobs Facilities Inc., and staff from the City and County of Los Angeles and California State University, Los Angeles have all made this dream facility a reality.

This book highlights those individuals and organizations who were paramount to the successful completion of the **Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center**.



CHAIRMAN OF LOS ANGELES REGIONAL CRIME
LABORATORY FACILITY AUTHORITY
SHERIFF LEROY D. BACA
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

HISTORY OF THE CRIME LAB PROJECT: THE REALIZATION OF A VISION



GROUND BREAKING
HERTZBERG-DAVIS FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTER.
“January 14, 2005”

Large capitol projects such as the Los Angeles Regional Forensic Science Center just do not happen over night. They can literally take decades. Consider the complexities involved in an average construction project, and then multiply those complexities by a project encompassing a joint City and County crime lab, with the added educational component of a University. To say the least, it takes vision and persistence.

IN THE BEGINNING...

In 1994, Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department Scientific Services Bureau Crime Lab Director Barry Fisher attended a reception at the California Department of Justice Crime Lab in the City of Riverside to celebrate the awarding of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB) accreditation. During the reception, Fisher had occasion to meet a Dean from the University of California, Riverside, School of Engineering. The Dean related that there were tentative discussions to build a new Department of Justice crime lab on the University’s campus. He had recognized that a working crime laboratory on the campus would be valuable to both the University and the California Department of Justice.

Professor Anthony Longhetti, a retired Deputy Chief in charge of the crime lab for the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department, and later head of California State University, Los Angeles’ Criminalistics Program, was also in attendance. Longhetti suggested that Fisher send him a letter outlining the idea. Longhetti briefed the Department Chair, Deborah Baskin, who in turn briefed her Dean, Don Zingale. The idea eventually made its way up to the University’s President, James Rosser.

Everyone who heard the proposal liked the idea. For years, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department and the Los Angeles Police Department laboratories, as well as other crime labs throughout the state, hired master’s degree graduates in criminalistics in large numbers. It seemed to be a natural fit to house a criminal laboratory on the campus of a University.

DOCUMENTING THE NEED

In 1997, in a separate initiative, the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury undertook a study focusing on the adequacy of police forensic laboratories within the County. The study concluded that the existing crime labs for both the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department and Los Angeles Police Department were antiquated and egregiously undersized for current demands. Forecasts for growth in forensic science needs for both agencies led to the conclusion that the two laboratories were in desperate need of expansion and/or replacement. The Grand Jury’s final report also suggested that the two labs should consider consolidation. Their vision brought the Los Angeles Police Department into consideration as a partner in a joint crime lab venture.

Funding for any new building, however, continued to be an issue. Using the Grand Jury’s study as a foundation, the Sheriff’s Department provided funding for a “Needs Assessment” study. A local architectural firm, Fields–Devereaux, was selected to complete the study. Their report, completed in 1998, concluded that to meet the needs of the two law enforcement agencies and provide classroom space for the University, a facility totaling approximately 320,000 square feet was necessary. The estimated cost for such a facility in 1998 was a daunting \$132 million.

PROJECT FACILITATOR : EDMUND D. EDELMAN

Recognizing that this project now had a multi-jurisdictional face, a facilitator was needed to bring the parties together and develop a common focus. The person chosen for this task required a broad base of experience in dealing with City and County political processes, have contacts within the University, and knowledge of the California state government system. Edmund D. Edelman, a former Los Angeles City Councilman and retired Los Angeles County Supervisor, was brought in as a consultant on the project.

Edelman recognized that financial support was going to be nearly impossible to obtain if the individual agencies each focused only on meeting their particular needs. The project would gain far wider support if the individual requirements were brought together as a single vision. Mr. Edelman provided just such leadership.

SEEKING THE FUNDS

Speaker of the Assembly Robert Hertzberg was the first person outside the county, city and university to pick up the “forensics torch.” Speaker Hertzberg recognized the wider need for improved forensic science capabilities throughout the State of California. Along with State Senator Richard Polanco, Hertzberg sponsored the “Crime Lab Construction Bond Act of 1999,” also known as Proposition 15. This bond measure was intended to address crime laboratory needs throughout the state. In



Project Facilitator
Edmund D. Edelman

spite of their best efforts, including substantial campaigning in Los Angeles County, Proposition 15 failed at the ballot boxes in March 2000. The initiative was not a complete failure, as it received wide voter approval from Los Angeles County residents.

Undeterred with the statewide setback and emboldened from the support of Los Angeles voters, Los Angeles County Sheriff Leroy D. Baca pressed forward. In 2000, the California State Legislature, led by Speaker of the Assembly Robert Hertzberg, in concert with Governor Gray Davis, granted the Los Angeles region \$96 million to meet, at least in part, the funding needs for the forensic science laboratory. While the \$96 million was short of the documented need, it provided the breath of air needed to make the project move forward.

FORMATION OF THE INTERNAL PLANNING UNIT

Concurrent with the effort to support Proposition 15, as well as the progress on other fronts to obtain funds, Edelman facilitated the formation of an Internal Planning Unit (IPU). This group was comprised of representatives from each of the project partners, as well as voices representing virtually all stakeholders in the delivery of forensic science services, and served as the basis for project development.

Stalwarts in the Internal Planning Unit effort included Los Angeles Police Department’s Captain Paul Enox, Commanding Officer Steve Johnson, Crime Lab Director Greg Matheson; Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Captain Chris Beattie, Crime Lab Director Barry Fisher,



Internal
Planning Unit

Lieutenant Nick Berkuta, Assistant Crime Lab Director Harley Sagara, Deputy Paul Bustrum; and California State University, Los Angeles, Dean James Kelly and Assistant to the Vice President Benjamin Figueroa.

THE LOS ANGELES REGIONAL CRIME LABORATORY AUTHORITY (JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY)

In recognition of the complexities involved in designing and constructing a facility to mold to the needs of many users who facilitated the intricacies of various political jurisdictions, an agreement was necessary to unify the effort. Since the majority of the facility would focus on the needs of the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department and the Los Angeles Police Department, the county and city became principles of the Agreement. While the parties stipulated that the Sheriff’s Department would be the lead agency during the project, the Agreement essentially established equal standing between Los Angeles County and City. The University, occupying a lesser amount of space in the facility, was also given a voice in how the facility would be operated and managed.

The final agreement established five voting members, two each from the County and City, and one from the University. The County and City executed this agreement, establishing the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Facility Authority, otherwise known as the Joint Powers Authority (JPA), in 2001. The agreement also stipulated that the Sheriff’s Department would provide a Project Coordinator. Sheriff Baca



JPA Member
Chief William J. Bratton
Los Angeles Police Department



Chairman of JPA
Sheriff Leroy D. Baca
Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department



JPA Member
William T Fujioka
Los Angeles City Administrative Officer



JPA Member
Dr. Steven N. Garcia
CSULA Vice President for Administration and Finance



JPA Member
David E. Janssen
Los Angeles County Chief Administrative Officer



Project Coordinator
Patrick J. Mallon



DGS Project Director
Paul W. Davidson



DGS Project Director
Shelley Whitaker



The Jacobs/Vanir
Team



Jacobs Engineering Project Director
James C. Hall



Jacobs Construction Manager
John F. Merriam



The Harley Ellis Devereaux
Team

appointed then Captain and later Commander Patrick J. Mallon to fulfill that responsibility.

PROJECT COORDINATOR: PATRICK J. MALLON

Under the leadership of the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Facility Authority and with the direction of Commander Mallon as Project Coordinator, the Internal Planning Unit (IPU) was charged with new responsibilities. The Internal Planning Unit gathered weekly to craft as best as practical a building design that would meet the needs of all involved entities.

Some common understandings were required among the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Facility in order to make the project a success. Most important to the project was a focus toward the future. Everyone realized that the field of forensic science was bound to face inevitable change. The design of the facility had to be crafted to maximize flexibility toward future technology. Another common understanding was that the limited funding provided required looking at new ways of doing business. The budgetary constraint of 73 percent of need, coupled with rapidly escalating construction materials cost, forecast a significant reduction of the initially proposed 320,000 square-foot facility originally identified in the "Needs Assessment."

Efficiency of space required sharing of as much of the facility as possible. Lastly, the sharing of space would require a mutual understanding

of how everyone could effectively and fairly occupy the same space. Agreements were required to codify expectations on cleanliness, prioritization of use of conference rooms, instrumentation, and use of supplies. These specific areas required the involved entities to maintain constant dialog throughout the life of the building to minimize inter-agency conflict. An additional task undertaken by the Internal Planning Unit was the development of a series of (ultimately seven) leases and sub-leases required to acquire the underlying ground and provide a structure for assignment of space to the occupying entities. Crucial to the success of this process were several members who contributed countless hours to the project: Thomas Faughnan and Karen Lichtenberg of the Los Angeles County Counsel's Office; Kevin Ryan of the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office; Victor King, Counsel for the University; and Deborah Cregger of the State of California, Department of Finance.

THE DESIGN PROCESS AND ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

The common understanding during the design phase was that the initial facility design was likely to change. Everyone had to remain flexible. No one could have imagined how crucial this understanding would prove to be with the huge changes on the horizon.

The economy in California was suffering the effects of the "dot.com bust" of 2002. California's fiscal horizon seemed gloomy, and Governor Davis was scrutinizing any and all funds available to meet the State's

financial shortfall. With only \$4 million being contractually committed, the remaining \$92 million initially allocated was retracted. This was not the deathblow to the project that many feared. The California State Legislature, again under the leadership of Speaker of the Assembly Hertzberg, restored the funds in the form of "lease bond revenue."

The lease bond revenue essentially provided a financing mechanism wherein project costs were distributed over many years. Investors purchase financing bonds at the prevailing interest rates, and project costs are repaid over a number of (typically 30) years. With this financing change, however, the dynamics of project management also changed. The Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Authority would no longer be responsible for managing the construction of the facility. That task would eventually fall on the State's Department of General Services (DGS), an agency that oversees most of the State's construction efforts.

The Department of General Services made a strong commitment to include the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Authority (JPA) in the design of the building and permitted their involvement in project management throughout the construction phase with the philosophy that any end product of the project that did not meet the needs of the users was destined for failure.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN TEAM

In 2001, the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Authority (Joint Powers Authority), with the Sheriff's Department taking its role as lead agency, undertook a selection process for project management and architectural design services. The JPA released "Requests for Proposals (RFP) publicly for response by qualified companies. The following were those companies who were selected to participate in a project that would eventually come to be the "Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center and Crime Laboratory."

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER: JACOBS FACILITIES, INC.

Jacobs Engineering, in partnership with Vanir Construction, was contracted to provide project management services. James Hall, a project director with previous experience in Los Angeles County projects, was selected for the lead role. John Merriam was appointed as the management team's construction manager. Almost immediately after their contract was established, Hall and Merriam undertook an evaluation of prevailing construction costs and, based on the \$96 million overall budget, recommended the establishment of a construction budget in the range of \$70 million. The remainder of the budget would be reserved for architectural design costs, construction management services, inevitable change orders, inspection and laboratory testing of construction material, furnishings and equipment, and any unexpected jurisdictional fees that might be encountered. The net estimate of usable floor space allowable by the budget was approximately 210,000 square feet, or 65 percent of the defined need.

The Jacobs/Vanir team worked closely with the State, the Los Angeles Crime Laboratory Authority, and architects and engineering personnel to ensure that the design met all the functional needs of the tenants while maintaining the best value. Jacobs ensured

that the design documents were complete and possible before being released for bid. This significantly reduced the risk of claims and kept construction changes to a minimum. The Jacobs/Vanir effort was a major reason the project was completed within budget.

Throughout the course of construction, Jacobs Engineering and Vanir have been diligent in supporting the best interest of the end users of the facility. By contract, Jacobs/Vanir has been tasked with administering the General Contractor's contract, providing construction expertise, being the official keeper of records, chief negotiator of cost for change requests, monitor of construction schedule adherence, and quality assurance control.

Jacobs/Vanir controlled the schedule by monitoring contractor performance, anticipating schedule threats and proactively working with the contractor and crime lab team to resolve schedule issues before they could impact the project. In regards to cost control, Jacobs/Vanir helped the team find no cost or low cost solutions to the inevitable cost issues that come up during construction. When changes were needed, Jacobs/Vanir helped the State negotiate the cost, ensuring fair value for the work. Jacobs/Vanir's accomplishments on this project can often be compared to juggling several items while all the time ensuring satisfaction to many varied interests.

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER: HARLEY ELLIS DEVEREAUX/HERA

Fields-Devereaux/Harley-Ellis (subsequently Harley Ellis Devereaux), a Los Angeles-based architectural firm, was retained for program development and preliminary facility design. Fields-Devereaux/Harley-Ellis partnered with HERA, a firm specializing in hospital and laboratory design, based in St. Louis, Missouri. It should be recalled that Fields-Devereaux had been retained to perform the 1998 needs assessment and was intimately aware of the laboratory needs for the two law enforcement agencies.

Along with its partner companies, Crime Lab Design and GreenWorks Studio, Harley Ellis Devereaux sought to bring the highest level of forensic design expertise and green design capabilities to this LEED-certifiable project. The project team was lead by Project Director Steven Moodie, including William Gilliland Architecture, Lou Hartman Mechanical Engineering, Phillip Granitz Electrical Engineering and Jason Lorcher Sustainable Design Services. Marc Savelle, Norman Patena, Fred Sajed and Geoff Tuck provided Construction Administration services.

The firm enlisted the expertise of Ken Mohr of HERA (Health Education + Research Associates), a nationally known laboratory facilities planner, to provide laboratory consulting and forensic planning services for the project; KPFF provided civil engineering; John Martin Associates provided structural engineering; and Melendrez Design Partners provided landscape architecture services. Harley Ellis Devereaux approached the overall design of the facility to underscore the consensus that the Los Angeles Regional Crime Lab needed a strong presence to create a robust signature gateway for the campus and a powerful and vital image for the city. The message in the design is both permanent as well as forward-looking, blending a revered traditional institution with cutting-edge technology.

On the inside, the design needed to meet the needs of the tenants, which include law enforcement, students and administrators, in a secure but open and inviting, flexible facility that enhanced the environment for all. This



HED Project Director
Steven Moodie



The S.J. Amoroso
Team



S.J. Amoroso President
Dana McManus



S.J. Amoroso Project Executive
Binks Graval



S.J. Amoroso Project Superintendent
Alex Ballesteros

challenge was accomplished through a series of workshops with the tenants to establish their goals and offer flexible solutions that meet their needs.

The Joint Powers Authority established the primary goal of the facility: maximize shared space. The design team was able to achieve a rate of 25 percent shared space, making an extremely efficient building. These results were a testament to the high level of cooperation between all parties, especially the tenants, during the design process and exceeded all stakeholders' expectations.

Their success in the very specialized world of forensic laboratory design is wrought from the best teacher: experience. With a record of building more than 40 crime labs from California to Kuwait, Harley Ellis Devereaux understood the needs and the requirements of their clients. This understanding is clearly evident in the resultant design.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

The "Budget Act of 2002," appropriation AB 3000, Chapter 1124 (referred to above), authorized the Department of General Services to acquire, develop, design and construct a regional crime laboratory, infrastructure and parking on the California State University, Los Angeles' campus, which came to be known as the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Facility Project (LARCLF).

The Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division, Project Management Branch (PMB), had the overall project delivery and management responsibility. PMB Project Director Paul Davidson, with the assistance of Project Director Shelley Whitaker, was assigned to assure that the project came in within scope, budget and on schedule. Upon project commencement and throughout the project, Davidson worked closely with the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Authority (Joint Powers Authority), along with their representative, Project Coordinator Patrick Mallon, and assured that the project goals were met.

As part of the project delivery, the Department of General Services (DGS) procured and managed project funding during design, construction and sale of the Lease Revenue Bonds. The Department of General Services also contracted for and managed the services of the Architectural/Engineering firm, the Construction Management firm, and prequalification and contracting of the General Contractor. To maintain the momentum established during the programming and early schematic design phases, the Department of General Services elected to accept the assignment of the contracts with Jacobs Engineering and Harley Ellis Devereaux from the Joint Powers Authority.

During construction, the Department of General Services Construction Services Section provided extensive on-site inspections to assure that the project was constructed in accordance with the final plans and specifications.

Mr. Davidson and Ms. Whitaker have commented, "The collaborative and cooperative relationship between all parties resulted in an extremely successful project which produced a state-of-the-art Crime Laboratory and teaching facility that will serve the City and County of Los Angeles for decades to come."

The State remained true to its commitment. In January 2004, the schematic design of the facility was submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Authority for approval. Subsequent to this approval, the State authorized the architect to proceed with completion of construction documents. In July 2004, the architect submitted their 95 percent construction documents for approval. However, during this period costs of construction were escalating at a phenomenal rate. As the months passed, concern grew that the project budget would not absorb the cost escalation.

SELECTION OF THE CONTRACTOR AND BUDGETARY AUGMENTATION

The completed construction documents were released for bid in August 2004. Because of the complexities forecast in building a crime laboratory, the aforementioned pre-qualification process was undertaken to eliminate any

construction firm without large laboratory or hospital experience. This process limited the bidding process to four construction firms. Another fear surfaced during the bid process. Public entity construction projects presented a glut to the market. Subcontracting firms were committed to other projects and reluctant to submit cost estimated for work on our project. In the end, two of the competing firms withdrew from the process. It is a well-known fact that the elimination of competition dramatically increases the dynamics of the remaining bidders. This fact became a reality.

With the opening of construction bid responses, the budgetary allocation for this phase of the project was almost \$8 million below contract requirements. Project staff, in concert with State Project Director Paul Davidson, scrubbed the budget and identified certain categories that could either be reduced or redirected to other sources of revenue. Staff from the Los Angeles City Administrative Office and Los Angeles County Chief Administrative Office, with approval from the City Council and County Board of Supervisors, were able to allocate an additional \$6 million to fill the deficit and identify an additional \$1.3 million to cover the cost of furnishings. With this commitment, the project was allowed to proceed forward.

The firm of S.J. Amoroso was ultimately selected to undertake construction of the facility. Binks Graval was appointed as Project Executive for S.J. Amoroso and Alex Ballesteros was designated as the Project Superintendent.

CONTRACTOR: S.J. AMOROSO CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Since 1939, S.J. Amoroso has been successful largely due to its people and their passion for construction.

Under the direction of their President, Dana McManus, Amoroso employees pride themselves with building a lasting value for their clients and community through their commitment to safety, workmanship and integrity. Graval, commenting on his experience with the Regional Forensic Science Center project, stated, "My role as manager of relationships, time and money was very fulfilling. It was a very good project for me."

Graval added, "The Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Project was clearly a very special project. It is rare that the partnering efforts yield the high level of success as was demonstrated on this project. The owners were very positive and proactive, as were the various end-user clients. A special thanks goes out to the State of California, Department of General Services, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the Los Angeles Police Department, the State of California Criminal Justice Department and California State University, Los Angeles. This Project would not have been completed on time and within budget without their cooperation. Jacobs Facilities, acting in the capacity of Owner's Representative and Construction Manager, did a masterful job of managing all of the owners' interests and is to be commended."

THE CALIFORNIA FORENSIC SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Another unique component of the regional forensic science center is the California Forensic Science Institute. During Dean James Kelly's administration at the School of Health and Human Services, Director Barry Fisher proposed the creation of a forensic science institute to be a resource for the three partners: the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's and Los Angeles Police Department's crime labs and the University. The idea was an outgrowth of the progress made in planning for the new crime lab and teaching facility. The Institute, chartered under the University, would support those needs that could not be readily accomplished by the partners alone. Rose Ochi, a former official in Attorney General Janet Reno's Department and past member of the Los Angeles Police Commission, was selected for the post of Executive Director of the Institute.

The Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center stands as a testament to a score of visionary people from different public agencies, each of whom were able to set aside parochial mandates for the benefit of the citizens of the County and City of Los Angeles and the State of California. In recognition of their effort, and to memorialize the partnership that developed, their image will be permanently displayed at the entrance to the Center.

SCHEDULE MILESTONES

AE/CM PROGRAM PHASE NTP		JANUARY 14, 2002)
PROGRAM ADOPTED		JUNE 26, 2002
SCHEMATIC DESIGN NTP:		AUGUST 1, 2002
FUNDING-TRAILER BILL APPROVAL		SEPTEMBER 30, 2002
STREET VACATION COMPLETION:		MARCH 5, 2003
SCHEMATIC DESIGN COMPLETE:		JUNE 18, 2003
WORKING DOCUMENT PHASE NTP:		JUNE 19, 2003
50% WD SUBMITTAL:		OCTOBER 27, 2003
ADVERTISE GC PRE-QUALIFICATION:		MAY 13, 2004
PRELIMINARY 95% WD SUBMITTAL:		MAY 28, 2004
FINAL 95% WD SUBMITTAL:		JULY 1, 2004
JPA APPROVE 95% WD:		JULY 29, 2004
QUALIFIED BIDDERS PRE-BID MTG.:		OCTOBER 6, 2004
BID OPENING:		NOVEMBER 17, 2004
GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY:		JANUARY 14, 2005
CONSTRUCTION NTP:		FEBRUARY 14, 2005
MOVE IN/OCCUPANCY:		MAY 14, 2007
OPENING CEREMONY		MAY 11, 2007

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

	ORIGINAL	AMENDED
CONTRACT AMOUNT	\$78,580,000	\$80,038,607
CONTRACT DURATION (DAYS):	575	737
CONTRACT COMPLETION	09/11/06	02/20/07



NAMING THE LOS ANGELES REGIONAL CRIME LABORATORY



ROBERT M. HERTZBERG
Speaker of the Assembly
(2000-2002)

GRAY DAVIS
Governor of California
(1999-2003)

Within every historical project lie two crucial components: an uncommon vision and people with prodigious talent who can make the idea a reality. The Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory project is an example of these two combined elements.

When Los Angeles County Sheriff Leroy D. Baca presented his vision of a joint agency crime lab in Sacramento, Speaker of the Assembly Robert Hertzberg and Senator Robert Polanco supported the project wholeheartedly. They sponsored the “Crime Lab Construction Bond Act of 1999,” also known as Proposition 15, to obtain the funds necessary for the project. When the bond failed, Speaker Hertzberg continued to work relentlessly to gain funding for a joint agency crime lab in Los Angeles.

Governor Gray Davis appropriated \$96 million to specifically address the need for a regional crime laboratory in Los Angeles. Due to budgetary cutbacks, funding for the crime lab was reduced by millions of dollars, and the overall project faced possible termination. Governor Davis and Speaker Hertzberg supported this meritorious and special project by endorsing Assembly Bill 3000, the “Budget Act of 2002,” which restored \$92 million in the form of Lease Bond Revenue. Once again, their strong leadership and perseverance made the project a reality.

The support of Governor Davis and Speaker Hertzberg not only made the project possible, but also created a unique partnership between the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, the Los Angeles Police Department, and California State University, Los Angeles. The collaborative effort of the newly joined entities will undeniably benefit the citizens of the Los Angeles region by solving crimes, taking criminals off the streets, and educating students in the disciplines of forensic science.

On November 16, 2006, during a meeting of the Los Angeles Crime Laboratory Facility Authority (Joint Powers Authority/JPA), Sheriff Baca presented a motion (Agenda Item 4B) to name the Los Angeles Regional Crime Lab. He moved for the Joint Powers Authority to recognize the contributions that Governor Davis and Speaker Hertzberg made to bring the project to fruition. In unanimous support, the Los Angeles Crime Laboratory Facility Authority voted to name the building the “Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center,” in honor of former Governor Davis and Speaker of the Assembly Hertzberg. This name is proudly displayed on the front of the building above the main entry doors.

ECO-FRIENDLY ASPECTS OF THE FACILITY



HIGH PERFORMANCE LABORATORY EXHAUST FANS

While there are many advantages to building “green,” perhaps the three greatest in the context of a Forensic Laboratory are reduced operating cost, improved worker productivity and longevity of the building.

The State of California, along with cities, universities, corporations, public school systems and many other organizations, have adopted LEED™ as a requirement for all new construction. The LEED™ program allows project teams a datum to compare the performance of their designs. Today, 21 projects are certified (two of which are laboratories) and over 340 projects are registered for certification upon their completion.

There are many benefits to building a green building. According to the U.S. Department of Energy’s Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development:

- Buildings consume 25 percent of wood harvest, 40 percent of the world’s energy and 16 percent of water consumption.
- Buildings are also responsible for pollutants that cause air quality problems and climate change contributing 49 percent of sulfur dioxide emissions, 25 percent of nitrous oxide emissions, 10 percent of particulate emissions, and 35 percent of our carbon dioxide emissions.
- Construction, demolition and debris from land clearing constitute as much as 40 percent of the municipal solid waste stream.
- One third of all buildings have poor indoor quality, which affect worker productivity.

The LEED Green Building Rating System™ is a program of the U.S. Green Building Council, the nation’s foremost coalition of leaders from across the building industry, working to promote buildings that are environmentally responsible, profitable and healthy places to live and work. The LEED™ rating system is a voluntary, consensus-based rating system, based on proven technology that evaluates environmental performance from a “whole building” perspective over a building’s life cycle and provides a design standard for what constitutes a “green building.” It introduces a metric into the sustainable development process that gives ownership a means to ensure that they receive a building that meets their intents and they get what they pay for.

This rating system is based on accepted energy and environmental principles balanced between known effective practices and emerging concepts. The system is based on earning points for satisfying criteria in five different categories: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy & Atmosphere, Material Resources and Indoor Environmental Quality. Extra points are awarded for innovation in the design process. There are a total of 69 points that can be met and 7 prerequisites. Different levels of certification, certified, silver, gold or platinum, are awarded based on the total credits earned.

GreenWorks Studio, in collaboration with Harley Ellis Devereaux, worked with the entire project team to develop sustainable environmental strategies for the facility. The result is a building that integrates the design of the lab and office spaces for an efficient, flexible, occupant healthy and environmentally friendly facility. Following the United States Green Building Council’s LEED Green Building Rating System, the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center and Crime Laboratory offers the following benefits:

SUSTAINABLE SITES

Located on the southern edge of the California State University, Los Angeles campus, the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center and Crime Laboratory is within a ¼ mile of 2 Metro bus lines and has over 50 secure bike racks, locker rooms, and showers to promote the use of lower carbon footprint modes of transportation. Each measure above helps reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use. As part of the storm water management plan, a 300,000-gallon rain store system is located below the north parking area which captures rain water for use in landscape irrigation, reducing the need for use potable water for irrigation. The building’s roof is an Energy Star rated “cool roof” that reflects solar energy to reduce the buildings heat island effect and lower summer HVAC cooling loads due to lower heat absorption. The site lighting was designed to reduce environmental light pollution and met the full cutoff requirements resulting in minimizing light trespass from the site and reduces development impact on nocturnal environments.

WATER EFFICIENCY

Water efficiency is a major component of the new facility. Landscape irrigation is provided through the rain store system and native type plantings help reduce potable water consumption for irrigation by 50 percent from a calculated mid-summer baseline case. Interior potable water use efficiency was met through the use of water efficient lavatory fixtures, urinal flush fixtures, and automatic occupant sensors to reduce our potable water use by over 250,000 gallons per year versus the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements baseline.

ENERGY & ATMOSPHERE

Energy performance of the building exceeded Title 24 (United States Government Code) by 24.5 percent through the use of high efficiency variable speed chillers, premium efficiency variable speed pumps on the secondary cooling and heating hot water pumps, and super efficient built up variable volume air handling units. Contributing to the efficiency are continuous dimming day lighting controls and occupancy sensors for light fixtures in lab and administration areas causing lights to turn off when not in use.

To confirm the designed high efficiencies of equipment, commissioning was performed on all energy using systems during construction to ensure optimal building performance. The commissioning work included observing sequences of operations for the variable volume fume hoods, which resulted in overall energy savings due to optimal operations and occupant scheduling. Building Commissioning, as required by LEED, provides an in-depth quality assurance to optimize the performance of the building. The chiller plant uses environmentally friendly refrigerant (HFC-134a for reduced ozone depletion while minimizing contribution to global warming.

MATERIALS & RESOURCES

A facility recycling program provides collection areas located on each floor for staff to dispose of recyclables. During the construction phase

of the project, a waste management diversion plan was able to divert 75 percent of the construction waste from being landfill. The building materials have a high level of recycled content and were manufactured within 500 miles of the project site. Building materials that contain recycled content include carpet, linoleum flooring, acoustical ceiling tile, restroom tile, insulation, drywall, concrete, and the structural steel.

INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Carbon Dioxide (CO2) monitoring of the return air from the administration areas ensures optimal ventilation air for building occupants. Laboratory fume hoods are continuously exhausted and supplied 100 percent outside air make-up, while maintaining negative pressure in relation to adjacent spaces to protect occupants. All paints, adhesives, sealants, and carpets are low in volatile organic compounds (VOCs). During construction, an indoor air quality (IAQ) management plan was implemented to adhere to the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors’ National Association (SMACNA) standard IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings under Construction, 1995, Chapter 3.

The interior spaces of the building were flushed out with 100 percent outside air for a two-week period prior to occupancy to help reduce indoor air quality problems resulting from the construction process to sustain the comfort and well-being of future building occupants.

Designing the building span across the east/west axis provided daylight and views for occupants. The result was a narrow floor plate that maximizes penetration of natural light to interior spaces, and provides north light for laboratories and south light for offices. Light shelves aid to penetrate daylight deeper into the administration areas for additional comfort of occupants.



Water Irrigation System “Rain Stores”



Chilled Water & Condenser Water Pumps



Laboratory Vacuum System



“Eyebrow” Ceilings



JAIME A. LOPEZ

OVERVIEW OF THE NEW FACILITY



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES
HERTZBERG-DAVIS FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTER
LECTURE HALL

CRIME LABORATORY SERVICES

The Los Angeles Forensic Science Center Crime Laboratory, designed to hold both the Los Angeles Police Department's Scientific Investigation Division and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Scientific Services Bureau, will be the largest local full-service crime laboratory facility in the United States. With room for approximately 400 staff members, they will provide forensic science support to all law enforcement agencies within Los Angeles County. Evidence from approximately 140,000 criminal cases will be submitted for analysis annually by both agencies. Both of the agencies' laboratories have been accredited through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB).

On January 14, 2005, the Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory ushered in the construction phase of a decade-long joint project. The Los Angeles City-County Consolidation Commission first proposed a consolidation of these two laboratories in 1980. Since then, the overcrowded and outdated conditions at both the Sheriff's and Police Department's crime laboratories have been well documented in Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury reports. Unfortunately, for many years limited resources made the possibility of new or expanded facilities just a dream. Although the facility is unable to accommodate the entire staff from both the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Scientific Services Bureau and the Los Angeles Police Department Scientific Investigation Division, the disciplines listed in this section (as indicated by their floor location within the building) are present at the new laboratory.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES

The College of Health and Human Services is committed to educating and preparing human service professionals to become innovative practitioners and leaders. The College promotes the integration of teaching, research, policy, and public service in an interdisciplinary context. Knowledge, skill, and caring provide the foundation for educating a diverse workforce of the future who effectively serve multicultural urban communities. The College strives to be student-centered, faculty and staff focused, and community minded.

Offering Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Criminal Justice, and a Masters Degree in Criminalistics, the school presents to students numerous specializations—for example, on DNA, controlled substances, and trace-evidence analysis—that emphasize the forensic perspective within the justice system. The laboratory-based curriculum applies scientific concepts uniquely to the forensic sciences—such as crime-scene reconstruction, legal integrity of scientific evidence, courtroom testimony, and individualization.

The second floor will house the school's teaching and research laboratories, primary administrative offices, faculty offices, graduate-assistant offices, student work areas, computer laboratory and four large multi-media lecture rooms. It will also include display cases, a library and a conference room.

The proximity to Los Angeles County Sheriff Department and Los Angeles Police Department personnel will provide countless opportunities for interdisciplinary collaborations in research, guest lectureships and student internships.

NARCOTICS

Case submissions include a wide variety of stimulants, hallucinogens, hypnotics, steroids and designer drugs. The most commonly encountered drugs include methamphetamines, cocaine freebase, cocaine powder, heroin, MDMA, and marijuana. Other drugs received on a less frequent basis include psilocybin, codeine, phencyclidine, flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), ketamine, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), 1,4 butanediol and numerous types of steroids. For a majority of casework, a series of tests of increasing specificity are employed. Generally, the analysis consists of color tests, crystal tests, and some form of instrumental analysis.

Color test - A drop or two of a chemical is added to a small amount of the unknown substance. If a reaction occurs, a color change takes place. This is viewed as a screening test, as a color reaction can occur with a variety of substances. This test is generally employed to distinguish classes of compounds from one another.

Crystal test - This test also uses a chemical solution, but instead of a color change, crystal formation is viewed microscopically. Various substances will form characteristic crystal shapes with specific chemicals.

Instrumental analysis - There are two basic instruments that are currently in use: the gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer (GC-MS), and the Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (FT-IR). The instrumental analysis assists in the identification of a particular compound and is regarded as a specific test.

TOXICOLOGY SECTION

Forensic toxicologists are responsible for detecting and identifying drugs and poisons in blood and urine samples. They must be well versed in analytical chemistry, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, and pathology, and have a familiarity with legal practices and the judicial setting.

Blood and urine samples are examined for the presence of drugs and/or their metabolites. The samples are first screened for drugs using automated instrumentation that can test each sample for several drugs. Blood samples are screened using enzyme immunoassay (EIA) techniques, whereas urine samples are screened using enzyme multiplied immunoassay techniques (EMIT). If a screening test is positive, the sample is confirmed prior to the result being used in court. Confirmations of drugs and/or their metabolites in blood and urine are done using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS).

TRACE EVIDENCE

Trace Evidence analysis involves the examination of a diverse array of evidence items. The work is based on the Locard Exchange Principle: Whenever two objects come into contact with one another, there is a transfer of material across the contact boundaries. The section's primary tasks are to identify items of physical evidence, examine them for mutual transfer, and, if appropriate, compare recovered questioned items to collected exemplars/standards from a known source. Items recovered for examination include shoe prints and tire tracks, fiber evidence, paint chips left from hit-and-run automobile accidents, broken glass, arson and explosives related materials, gunshot residue, and many other diverse materials.



Narcotics Testing



Toxicology Lab



Examiner Observing Tire Track Trace Evidence

OVERVIEW OF THE 5TH FLOOR



Examiner Viewing Trace Evidence



Trace Evidence Section



Examiner Working in the Toxicology Lab

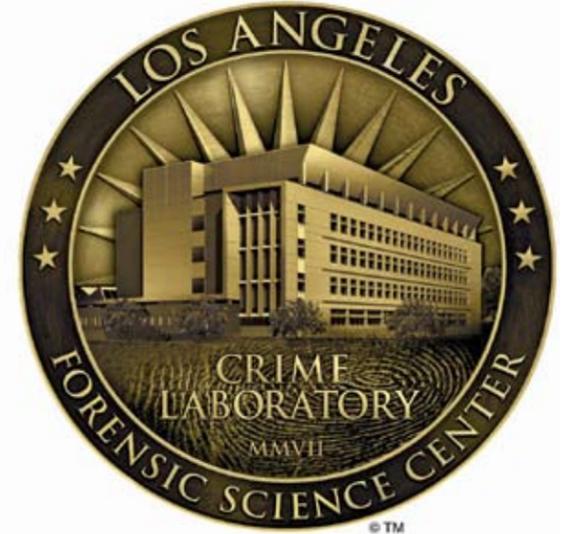
THE FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTER MEDALLION

The Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center provides the residents of Los Angeles with the services of two fully accredited crime laboratories, as well as a singularly focused location for research, education, and collaboration. All of these are accomplished in an atmosphere of corporation while maintaining the individual identity, history, and culture of each partner.

On the front of the medallion, the outer ring represents a bullet cartridge case, which, combined with the fingerprint pattern below the building, symbolize the forensic sciences. The rays shining from behind the building signify the essence of truth and justice that those in the building strive to advance. The stars are representative of the law enforcement agencies involved.

On the rear of the medallion, the Golden Eagle is the central focal point symbolizing freedom, strength and courage. The eagle in the design is modeled from the sculpture on the California State University, Los Angeles campus. It is flanked by three symbols depicting the fundamental characteristics of the involved agencies: science (represented by a DNA double helix), justice (represented by the Scales of Justice), and education (represented by a parchment text). The three sets of stars depict three organizations partnering as joint powers to establish the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center.

Bradley Grose Enterprises, Creative, graciously donated the concept work and logo design of the medallion to the Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory Facility Authority. The medallion is proudly displayed inside of the entrance of the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center.



HISTORY OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT SCIENTIFIC SERVICES BUREAU



HUMBLE BEGINNINGS
THE LABORATORY OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Established in 1928 - Hall of Justice
"Scientific Services Bureau"

HISTORY

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Laboratory of Criminological Research, or the "Crime Lab," was founded during the term of Sheriff William I. Traeger in 1928, and initially consisted of two people responsible for firearms identification, physical identification, and fingerprinting. The Crime Lab was housed in downtown Los Angeles within the "Hall of Justice" building, where additional staff and disciplines were added for over 20 years until it finally outgrew that location.

The lab was then moved to one of Los Angeles' oldest buildings, 501 North Main Street. In 1969, the Scientific Services Bureau (SSB) was formed, and in 1976, the growing laboratory staff was moved to 2020 West Beverly Boulevard. This location was considered "temporary" until a more suitable facility became available. To provide enhanced levels of service and to accommodate a growing staff, several regional facilities were added over the years. The largest of these was the Downey facility which became operational in 1996 and housed the Questioned Documents, Toxicology, Blood Alcohol, Narcotics, and Quality Assurance/Training Sections.

Since its inception, the Sheriff's Crime Lab has expanded and developed to keep pace with the County's growth and demand for services. Relying on physics, mathematics, chemistry, and related fields, more than 140 experienced analysts are dedicated to the analysis of forensic evidence and the unbiased reporting of findings relative to that evidence.

PRESENT

Presently, the Scientific Services Bureau (SSB) is comprised of the Forensic Biology, Blood Alcohol, Latent Prints, Narcotics, Polygraph, Toxicology, Trace Evidence and Questioned Documents Sections, and special units such as Photo/Digital Imaging, Evidence Control, Quality Assurance, Information Systems and Operations. SSB is recognized as one of the largest Crime Labs in the United States in terms of caseload and personnel.

The services of the Sheriff's Scientific Services Bureau are available to every unit within the Department and all law enforcement agencies within Los Angeles County. Analyses are also made for Federal and State agencies, as well as County agencies requesting the services.

While the Crime Lab is responsible for making scientific examinations of physical evidence, it also is responsible for furnishing expert testimony in court and rendering on-the-spot technical and scientific assistance to investigators. SSB also conducts research that promotes the best interests of the Department and all of law enforcement in general.

With the opening of the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center, Scientific Services Bureau now operates from six primary locations: the main laboratory at the Forensic Science Center; the principal regional laboratory in Downey; smaller regional laboratories in Lancaster, West Covina and Century Station;

and Latent Prints and Polygraph Sections operating out of the former main laboratory facility on Beverly Boulevard in Los Angeles.

The Downey facility, located on the old Rancho Los Amigos Hospital grounds, houses the Toxicology, Blood Alcohol, Narcotics and Clandestine Laboratory Sections, along with a training facility for latent print examiners.

The Lancaster facility is adjacent to the Lancaster Sheriff's Station and has Latent Print, Polygraph and Narcotics Section personnel. The West Covina facility is housed in the West Covina courthouse and handles narcotics cases. The Century facility is located on the grounds of the Century Station in Lynwood and also handles narcotics cases.

SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL CASES

A few of the historical cases handled by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Scientific Services Bureau include Richard Ramirez - "Night Stalker," Linda Sobek, 1957 "El Segundo Police Officers," William Bonin - "Hillside Strangler," Cerritos air disaster, "Paramount Rapist," the Twilight Zone helicopter crash that killed Vic Morrow, and the "Belmont Shores Rapist."



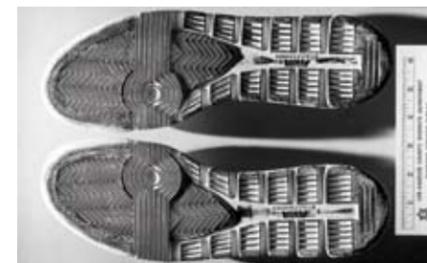
Hall of Justice



501 North Main Street



2020 Beverly Boulevard



Richard Ramirez - "Night Stalker,"
Evidence



"Linda Sobek"
Murder Evidence



1957 "El Segundo Police Officers"
Murder Evidence



SHERIFF,
LEROY D. BACA



UNDERSHERIFF,
LARRY L. WALDIE



ASSISTANT SHERIFF,
R. DOYLE CAMPBELL



ASSISTANT SHERIFF,
PAUL K. TANAKA



CHIEF,
MICHAEL ARANDA



COMMANDER,
ROBERT N. SEDITA



CAPTAIN,
EARL M. SHIELDS



DIRECTOR,
BARRY A. J. FISHER



LIEUTENANT,
NICHOLAS G. RAMPONE



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
HEIDI M. ROBBINS



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
ERIN A. TRUJILLO



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
WAYNE G. PLUMTREE



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
WESLEY P. GROSE



Los Angeles County
Sheriff's Department



CHIEF OF POLICE,
WILLIAM J. BRATTON



ASSISTANT CHIEF, SHARON PAPA
COMMANDING OFFICER
OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES



POLICE ADMINISTRATOR III, RHONDA SIMS-LEWIS
COMMANDING OFFICER
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
BUREAU



POLICE ADMINISTRATOR II PETER DICARLO
ASSISTANT COMMANDING OFFICER
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
BUREAU



POLICE ADMINISTRATOR II NANCY GENNUSA
ASSISTANT COMMANDING OFFICER
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
BUREAU



POLICE ADMINISTRATOR I YVETTE SANCHEZ-OWENS
COMMANDING OFFICER
SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION DIVISION



CHIEF FORENSIC CHEMIST GREGORY MATHESON
LABORATORY DIRECTOR
SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION DIVISION



CHIEF FORENSIC CHEMIST JOSEPH HOURIGAN
ASSISTANT LABORATORY DIRECTOR
SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION DIVISION



**Los Angeles
Police Department**

HISTORY OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION DIVISION



RAY PINKER AND DETECTIVES INVESTIGATING
A MURDER SCENE

HISTORY

In a time when the nightstick and notepad were the chief instruments of police work, August Vollmer strode onto the Los Angeles scene. On August 3, 1923, the then Chief of Berkeley, California, Police Department had come to reorganize the shaky Los Angeles Police Department. Vollmer, a dedicated reformer and administrator, completely reorganized the Department. He improved working conditions, established new standards of professionalism, and laid the groundwork for what since has become today's Scientific Investigation Division. It was under his guidance that the Los Angeles Police Department's Crime Laboratory was established, the first governmental crime laboratory in the country, preceding the FBI crime laboratory by seven years.

On July 1, 1923, Rex Welsh, a police officer, received the assignment to become Los Angeles Police Department's first criminalist. He was a logical choice having completed scientific coursework in college and a desire to apply scientific analysis to police work. He faced a unique challenge. He had to develop reliable, sound laboratory methods that would be applicable to criminal investigations at a time when the concept of criminalistics had not yet come into being in America. To perform his duties, Officer Welsh was given an antiquated microscope and a cubbyhole lab in a corner of Central Division. A handful of chemicals and a smattering of glassware soon followed this.

In 1929, the Crime Lab received strong scientific buttressing with the addition of civilian Ray Pinker. Pinker had studied chemical engineering for two years at the University of California, Los Angeles, and had graduated from the University of Southern California with a Bachelor of Science degree in Pharmacology. Pinker took over the more technical work of sifting through physical evidence in criminal cases, while Welsh, until his tragic death in the 1930s, concentrated chiefly on narcotics analysis.

To replace Rex Welsh, Leland (Lee) Jones, an inquisitive young officer who had been dabbling in fingerprints, was assigned to the Scientific Investigation Division (SID). Against stubborn skepticism from the old detective, plus a few laughs at their creaky microscope and smelly chemicals, Pinker and Jones proved that their evidence (a speck of dirt or a tiny seed caught on a shoe or trouser leg) would incriminate or eliminate a suspect.

PRESENT

Over time, SID staff grew and diversified. As funding for more instrumentation became available, SID was able to perform additional analyses and answer scientific questions.

During the 1950s, the City Council allocated funds for construction of new police facilities citywide. As soon as the Police Administration Building (PAB), otherwise known as Parker Center, was completed in downtown, SID moved into the fourth floor. As soon as the San Fernando Valley police facility was completed in Van Nuys, a satellite SID laboratory began operating on the second floor.

By the 1980s, SID had outgrown the allocated space at PAB. Consequently, in 1990 the majority of the SID Criminalistics Laboratory moved into the Piper Technical Center near downtown Los Angeles. This new facility had been built to house numerous city technical services.

Since the two-man team of Pinker and Jones, SID has grown into a Division of over 316 staff. From a cubbyhole equipped with little more than a child's chemistry set, SID expanded into an operation utilizing state-of-the-art techniques and equipment.

The vision for the new Los Angeles Regional Forensic Science Center is to unite the involved entities and maximize resources in the common mission of fighting crime. Interestingly, a former LAPD criminalist, Reed McLaughlin, and his wife, Virginia McLaughlin, both shared this same vision. They wanted to unify and maximize training opportunities for all criminalists. When the McLaughlins passed away, they each left an educational endowment for the sole purpose of training criminalists throughout the State. This endowment began in 1989 and continues today. In the future, funds from this Endowment will train criminalists at the Los Angeles Regional Forensic Science Center.

Today, the SID is composed of an Administrative Section, Technical Laboratory, and Criminalistics Laboratory. The Electronics, Latent Prints, Photographic and Polygraph Units make up the Technical Laboratory. The Criminalistics Laboratory is comprised of the Blood Alcohol, Field, Firearms Analysis, Forensic Photography, Narcotics, Questioned Documents, Serology/DNA, Toxicology, Trace Analysis, and the specialized Hazardous Chemical Team.

In the broadest sense, the function of SID is the identification, documentation, collection, preservation, and analysis of all types of physical evidence and the expert court testimony in these areas. The Quality Assurance Unit ensures that the laboratory continuously maintains the highest quality of performance while maintaining the standards to meet accreditation by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB). They also administer the compulsory proficiency testing program for all analysts, oversee the mandatory courtroom testimony monitoring, and conduct biannual quality audits of each unit.

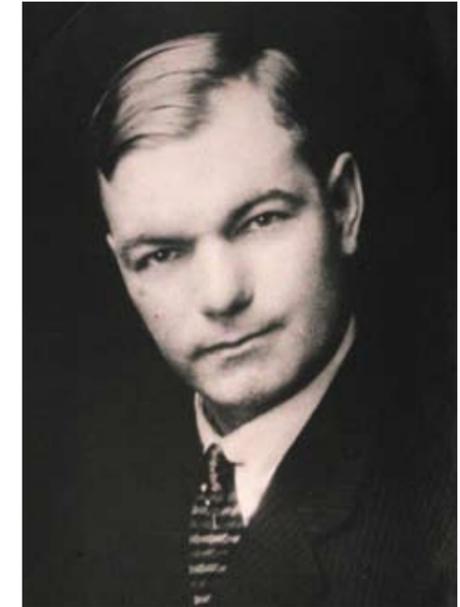
SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL CASES

Some historical cases assigned to the Los Angeles Police Department Scientific Investigation Division include, but are not limited to Robert F. Kennedy, Marilyn Monroe, Black Dahlia, Richard Ramirez (Night Stalker), Hillside Strangler, O.J. Simpson, Ennis Cosby, Robert Blake, North Hollywood shootout, and thousands more that never make the front page of the newspaper or the evening news.

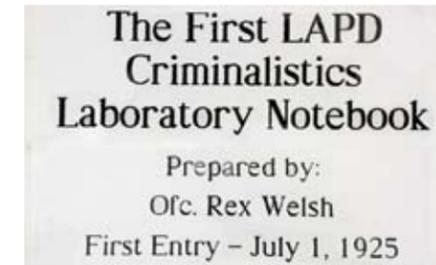
Many notable and interesting cases of SID are highlighted on the Court TV show, "LA Forensics."



Ray Pinker



Rex Welsh



Cover of Los Angeles Police Department's First
Criminalistics Laboratory Notebook



"Black Dahlia"
Elizabeth Short Murder Investigation



Central Division



Parker Center



Piper Technical Center

HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINALISTICS



THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES
RAYMOND H. PINKER AND STUDENTS
STUDYING A SIMULATED CRIME SCENE

INTRODUCTION

For those examining the evidence through the years, it was easy to make a case to establish a major crime lab, such as the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center, at the California State University, Los Angeles campus. The story simply made sense given Cal State L.A.'s location, leadership, commitment to learning (through both teaching and research), and its legacy of collaborating with local law enforcement agencies to advance the study of criminal science.

A major urban university located five miles east of downtown Los Angeles, Cal State L.A. has long coupled academic excellence and a robustly diverse campus community to provide innovative educational opportunities to a student population that reflects the contemporary mosaic of Southern California. (Its 2007 enrollment of about 20,000 is approximately 52 percent Latino, 22 percent Asian American, 16 percent white, 8.5 percent African American and 0.5 percent Native American.)

Established in 1947 and rooted in the culture and history of the region, the University plays a unique role in meeting the educational needs of Los Angeles' many communities. Indeed, most Cal State L.A. students are the first in their families to attend college, and more than 70 percent come from households with annual incomes of less than \$36,000. And by providing educational access and fostering academic excellence, Cal State L.A. engages the transformational power of education to foster social and economic mobility in the region.

LEADERSHIP

Long a champion of collaboration among public institutions, Cal State L.A. President James M. Rosser took an early and active role in the formation of the Joint Powers Authority (JPA) – from selection of the site to securing CSU Board of Trustee's approval. He envisioned the University's School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics students benefiting greatly through internships and from other opportunities and interactions that would come from sharing a major criminal science facility with the LASD and LAPD. Against the historical backdrop of the University's decades of leadership in criminal science education, he could also see how the profession itself would be well-served by educating future practitioners amid the day-to-day challenges and operations of two excellent law-enforcement agencies—and by creating research collaborations of university faculty and forensic professionals that “bridge the gap between scientific advancements and their effective use in crime laboratories.”

Also, as President Rosser championed diversity and excellence comprehensively in education, Cal State L.A. became a major factor in developing a highly educated criminalistics workforce that more closely reflects the communities it serves. (In 2007 at Cal State L.A., about 80 percent of the graduate students in criminalistics are female, and about 65 percent of the undergraduates in criminal justice are Latino.)

CSULA Vice President for Administration and Finance, Dr. Steven N. Garcia, serving as the University's representative to the JPA, led a complement of campus administrators, faculty and staff. In concert, they successfully addressed the myriad of financial, legal, logistical and other challenges to emerge from such a complex, unprecedented partnership.

THE EARLY YEARS

Los Angeles State College opened in September 1947 with 136 students. Two years later, with an enrollment of more than 2,000, it became Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts & Sciences and began offering six evening courses in police science: Introduction to Police Work, Elementary Criminal Law, Advanced Criminal Law, Radio Car Patrol 1 & 2, and Police Administration. In 1950, the campus offered graduate classes in the discipline for the first time and introduced a bachelor of science degree in police science. When the Police Science and Administration Department was organized in 1951, William R. Barker was appointed its chair and its instructors came primarily from local law enforcement agencies.

By spring 1954, enrollment exceeded 6,000, forcing the college to turn away some qualified students; meanwhile, the Police Science and Administration Department had ten faculty (mostly part-time). With the campus urgently needing a permanent home, in 1955 the former Rancho Rosa Castilla, a 175-acre hilltop site on the eastern edge of the city, was chosen as a site.

In 1956, the first classes were held in temporary bungalows on the new site and a Masters Degree emphasizing police science and administration

was offered. The campus was ultimately constructed at a cost of more than \$35 million just north of the San Bernadino Freeway at Eastern Avenue.

Under G. Douglas Gourley, who became department chair in 1957, the Police Science and Administration Department soon offered 27 different classes, mostly in the campus's Fine Arts building. With the opening in 1962 of North Hall (now King Hall, named to honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.), the department had a new home equipped with classrooms, laboratories, and lecture halls.

CRIMINALISTICS PROGRAM EVOLVES

In 1963, with enrollment eclipsing 19,000 students and full-time faculty growing to 650, the institution was renamed California State College at Los Angeles and the program continued to evolve, offering a master of science degree in criminalistics for the first time in 1965. That's when Raymond H. Pinker arrived and began teaching criminalistics and police photography. Anthony Longhetti, a criminalist with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, joined the faculty (part-time) in 1966; and Charles V. Morton joined to teach advanced criminalistics and police photography in 1969.

In the early 1970s, when Charles V. Morton headed the criminalistics program, Cal State L.A.—which officially gained “university” distinction in 1972—began offering a Master of Science degree in Police Science and Administration. In 1974, with Richard Hankey serving as department chair, the program was renamed the Department of Criminal Justice. At this time, the program also offered a Masters Degree in criminalistics and criminal justice and a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice.

In 1977, Walter 'Jack' Cadman began teaching at Cal State L.A. In 1981, Ernest R. Kamm assumed leadership of the department. In 1985 it became the Department of Criminal Justice and Safety Studies in 1985 and began offering two new certificates: International Criminal Justice Administration and Occupational Safety and Health.

In 1989, the department returned to its simpler name of Department of Criminal Justice. The department chairs since then have included Howard H. Earle, Thell Glascock, Anthony Longhetti and Delos Kelly.

Under the leadership of Deborah Baskin, who became chair in 1995, the department became the School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics in 2003.

Joseph Peterson was appointed director of the School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics in the fall of 2006.

The current faculty includes Katherine Roberts, who joined in 1998, and specializes in mitochondrial DNA technology and trace evidence. Roberts received her Ph.D. from John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY) concentrating in forensic science. Donald Johnson, the School's other criminalistics faculty member, received his graduate training in biology from UCLA and arrived in 2003. Johnson specializes in forensic biology and crime-scene investigation and reconstruction. As the anchors of the Cal State L.A. criminalistics program, Roberts and Johnson oversaw the design of the teaching and research laboratories in the Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center.

BIO FILE: RAYMOND H. PINKER (1905-1979)

Modern science methods formally moved in with policing in 1927 when the nation's first crime laboratory was established in Los Angeles. Two years later, Raymond H. Pinker—with chemical engineering training and a Bachelor's Degree in Pharmacology from the University of Southern California—became the first civilian employee of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) crime laboratory. A consummate criminalistics generalist, he perhaps became best known as a skilled crime scene investigator. Pinker and Leland Jones are credited for transforming a modest, cramped laboratory into the foundation for today's comprehensive modern scientific facility. As an early pioneer in criminalistics in California, he helped found (along with



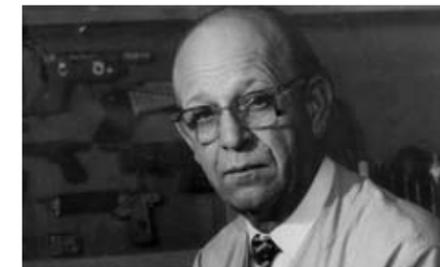
Women Take Aim at Criminal Justice Careers



From Left: Paul Kirk, Charles Morton and Peter DeForest



Anthony Longhetti Makes a Point Teaching



Raymond H. Pinker arrived in the 1960s.

Jack Cadman) the California Association of Criminalists. He also investigated the Elizabeth Short (or notorious “Black Dahlia”) case of 1947, worked with the 1950s television series “Dragnet,” and was portrayed in the 1997 movie “LA Confidential.”

BIO FILE: ANTHONY LONGHETTI (1928-2001)

Anthony Longhetti became nationally recognized as a highly respected criminalist and educator. With a degree in technical criminology from the University of California, Berkeley, he started the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department Criminalistics Laboratory in 1957. He retired as the deputy chief of its Scientific Investigations Bureau in 1989, the same year he was appointed assistant professor at Cal State L.A. after more than two decades of teaching criminalistics part-time on the campus. The American Academy of Forensic Sciences awarded Longhetti major honors in 1989 and 1993, as did the California Association of Criminalists in 1996. At Cal State L.A., the Anthony Longhetti Endowment Scholarship is a testament to his commitment to students and early vision to create a new regional crime lab.

BIO FILE: WALTER “JACK” CADMAN (1918-2003)

In September 1948, shortly after graduating from the University of California, Berkeley with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Technical Criminology, Jack Cadman established the Orange County Sheriff’s Coroner’s Forensic Science Laboratory. Cadman is credited with developing innovative gas chromatographic methods to identify accelerants in fire investigation debris and for the analysis of alcohol in blood, breath and urine samples. One of a handful of founding members (along with Ray Pinker) of the California Association of Criminalists in 1954, Cadman was also a Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and a former president of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors. In the late 1970’s he chaired the Criminalistics Certification Study Committee, the forerunner of today’s American Board of Criminalistics, the principal certifying body in

this field. Professor Cadman served as director of the Cal State L.A.’s graduate program in criminalistics until his retirement in 1989.

BIO FILE: CHARLES V. MORTON

With a Masters Degree in criminalistics from University of California, Berkeley, Charles Morton joined the Cal State L.A. faculty in 1969, a year after becoming a member of the California Association of Criminalists (CAC). The CAC recently honored Morton, who had been the organization’s president in 1976, for his more than 40 years of criminalistics practice, which included extensive experience examining physical evidence (from firearms to fibers), engaging in crime-scene processing and reconstruction, as well as laboratory administration. Morton was involved in numerous notable cases, including those of Ted Bundy, Jeffrey McDonald, O.J. Simpson, Wayne Williams, and the incident at Ruby Ridge, Idaho. He was also involved in the re-examination of evidence in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. As an independent voice in the field of criminalistics throughout his career, he was known for the quality and integrity of his work, and for producing results that led to important changes in several laboratories’ staffing and procedures.

COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The University’s College of Health and Human Services (HHS) prepares students and current professionals to become innovative practitioners and leaders. Under the leadership of its dean, Beatrice Yorker, the College integrates teaching, research, policy and public service to provide an education of knowledge, skill and caring to a diverse workforce of the future. In doing so, it focuses particularly on preparing individuals to serve multicultural urban communities.

James Kelly, HHS dean from 1995 to 2001, played key roles in strengthening the University’s criminal justice and forensic programs, elevating campus awareness to the benefits of having

a forensic facility, and unifying the various entities to be housed in the new Herzberg-Davis forensic center. Mitchell Maki, acting HHS dean from 2001-2005, continued Kelly’s leadership, provided important insight into the design and architectural plans of the facility. Yorker, dean since 2005, has continued to coordinate various campus units’ involvement in the center and the development of final administrative plans.

Along with serving as home to the School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics and the California Forensic Science Institute, the College includes the Department of Child and Family Services; the Department of Communication Disorders; the School of Kinesiology and Nutritional Sciences; the School of Nursing/Health Science; and the School of Social Work; the Child Maltreatment and Family Violence Institute; and the Applied Gerontology Institute. Its certificate programs address gerontology, youth agency administration, child abuse and neglect, and substance abuse.

With more than 60 full-time and many more part-time instructors serving approximately 4,000 undergraduate and graduate majors, the College faculty is renowned for its scholarship, teaching, community partnerships and community service. For example, the College’s School of Nursing ranks among the top nursing schools in the nation; and students contribute thousands of hours each year to health and human service agencies through fieldwork and clinical service.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINALISTICS

For decades, the demand for university-educated personnel in criminal justice has grown unabated; and today, law enforcement, judicial, correctional and forensic science agencies at all levels actively recruit Cal State L.A. graduates. Now situated within the Herzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center, Cal State L.A.’s School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics will be well-positioned to address the professional community’s educational and workforce needs, particularly in Southern

California. With additions to the criminal justice faculty, state-of-the-art lecture and laboratory facilities, the School—under the leadership of Joseph Peterson—is embarking on an exciting period of innovation and leadership. As it does, it will continue its strong teaching and internship programs, strengthen its ties with the criminal justice community, remain engaged in important research, and offer in-service training and policy studies to benefit the justice system.

The School offers programs leading to the bachelor of science degree in criminal justice, a master of science degree in criminal justice (with options in administration and forensic mental health), and a master of science degree in criminalistics (which builds upon undergraduate studies in the natural sciences). Its programs integrate social and physical science perspectives of social-legal and evidentiary problems to provide students with the skills required to pursue contemporary advanced scholastic and professional positions.



CSULA Students with Microscopes



CSULA Teacher and Students



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**CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
LOS ANGELES**



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HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA FORENSIC SCIENCE INSTITUTE



CRIME LABORATORY DIRECTOR
BARRY A. J. FISHER AND STAFF
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

1994

Before there could be an Institute, there had to be a place to house it. Over a decade ago, Barry Fisher, Crime Laboratory Director for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, was a few years into a search for funding to build a new crime laboratory. While attending an accreditation ceremony at Riverside's California Department of Justice Laboratory, he spoke to a Dean from the University of California, Riverside. The Dean mentioned that they were in preliminary discussions with the California State Department of Justice to build a new laboratory on the UC Riverside campus. The idea of a university-crime lab partnership was a revelation so obvious that Fisher immediately discussed the idea with Professor Tony Longhetti, head of the Cal State LA Criminalistics program, who was also in attendance that day. Dr. Longhetti enthusiastically suggested that Fisher write a letter explaining the idea to California State University, Los Angeles administration. Ultimately, through the leadership of Los Angeles County Sheriff Leroy D. Baca, the ensuing chain of events would result in the securing of a \$96 million State of California grant to build the new crime laboratory on the Cal State LA campus to house the crime lab operations of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD), as well those of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

2001

During Dean James Kelly's tenure at the College of Health and Human Services, Fisher next proposed the creation of a forensic science institute to be a resource for the partnership of LAPD, LASD, and the University. The idea was a simple outgrowth of the progress made in planning for the new crime lab/teaching facility. The California Forensic Science Institute (CFSI), chartered by President James M. Rosser, would meet the needs that could not be readily accomplished by the individual partners alone. The next critical step was to find a suitable leader for the Institute. Rose Ochi, a former presidential-appointed U.S. Department of Justice official at the Assistant Attorney General level and a Commissioner for the Los Angeles Police Department, was an early, promising choice for the first Executive Director. Dean Kelly asked Fisher for his opinion of Ochi, with whom he had worked some years earlier in a city-county project, Fisher had been impressed by her tenacity and verve, and so he readily encouraged her selection. Initially, Cal State LA President James M. Rosser asked Ochi to serve as Special Advisor to help with the design and development of the organization – and thus began the California Forensic Science Institute. Under her guidance, Cal State LA faculty and staff members met with key LASD and LAPD officials to begin the planning and development process. Their initial focus was on preparing and securing approval of operating procedures, and building an infrastructure of support and advisement. Special credit goes to Greg Matheson and Barry Fisher, as well as Jack Smart and former HHS Acting Dean Alfredo Gonzales, who was instrumental in the formulation of operating procedures and the approval of the Institute's Presidential Charter.

2002

Upon approval of the Presidential Charter, Cal State LA Provost Herman Lujan and President James M. Rosser endorsed the recommendation of Acting Dean Mitchell Maki and appointed Rose Ochi to serve as the founding Executive Director. She worked closely with Dr. Maki, who lent his energy and enthusiasm to the position of Co-Chair of the Coordinating Council, along with the strong support of Co-Chair, Dean of Natural and Social Sciences Desdemona Cardoza. The initial focus was on building an organization and raising funds to support the Institutes' goals.



Barry A. J. Fisher, Sheriff's Leroy D. Baca, and Rose Ochi

2003-PRESENT & FUTURE

CFSI's first objective was to define the mission, which was to become the in-service training, applied research, career development, and public education arm for the new Los Angeles Regional Crime Laboratory (LARCL). The motto became "bridging the forensic science gap" between scientific advancements and their effective utilization in crime laboratories by improving the preparation of the next generation of criminalists and enhancing the capabilities of current forensics professionals.

Director Ochi reached out to executives in the criminal justice system, to community, civic, and business leaders to become members of the Honorary and Advisory Board, whose responsibility is to support the Executive Director and provide policy guidance.

Darlene Kuba, Ph. PA, encouraged Councilman Gilbert Lindsay's family and former staff to designate his \$90,000 donation to be used as start-up funding for the Institute. Because of the efforts of U.S. Representative Lucille Roybal Allard, CFSI received \$750,000 Department of Justice (DOJ) earmark, which financed our efforts to develop innovative continuing education courses for working professionals. A Coordinating Council made up of Cal State faculty and administrators and LAPD and LASD managers and experts have organized Working Groups to serve as the working body. Working Groups focused on developing in-service training programs in the fields of DNA, drug toxicology, and firearms. With the opening of the LARCL, these programs will be available to criminalists and will be offered as a distance



California Forensic Science Institute Board of Directors

learning course for other jurisdictions. Over the past few years, CFSI has also partnered with other governmental agencies and the private sector to conduct in-service training, such as courses with National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center on new Digital Technology and the Crime Laboratory Management Systems; Entech Instruments, Inc. presented on the applications of "Trace Level Analysis of Airborne and Off-Gassing Chemicals in Forensic Science"; presented two courtroom testimony courses with the California Criminalistics Institute for LAPD, LASD, and other jurisdictions; conducted NIJ "Principles of Forensic DNA for Officers of the Court" for Los Angeles County Public Defenders and Alternate Public Defenders, and presented "DNA in Forensic Nursing."

The Institute also organized "The Potential for Errors in Cartridge Case Identification" for firearms examiners. Beta Tam, LAPD firearms expert, taught the workshop to examiners from the LASD, DOJ CCI, San Bernardino Sheriff's Department, Fresno Sheriff's Department, Kern County District Attorney's Office, and, as far as, Honolulu Police Department. The examiners found the presentation and the material to be informative. The course is available in a DVD-video format for the Firearms "Course in a Box," which will include instructional materials, a media plan, and a Course Facilitator's guide. The Institute is currently developing curriculum materials for other forensic science disciplines as well.

Under the guidance of Dr. Katherine Roberts, the Research Development Director, the applied research development's objective is to support

public crime laboratories by designing and testing research in the application of advance technology to forensic services. CFSI has been involved in collaborative ventures with various public and private institutions to develop synergies through strategic partnering and to increase the number of internship opportunities for students. Research collaborations includes special testing sensitivity in detecting accelerants with the LAPD and the National Forensic Science Training Center; detection of fingerprints after a bomb explosion with LASD and LAPD; DNA profiles in urine and fecal matter with LASD and Cal State L.A.; Heteroplasmy and mtDNA linear array assay with Roche; and exploration of portable sampling devices with Entech Instruments.

At the Fifth Annual DNA Awareness Forum, Dr. Katherine Roberts and Professor Donald Johnson presented their research on sexual assault evidence. Sherille Cruz, former CFSI research assistant and current LAPD analyst in the serology unit, who conducted her masters research on this subject participated in the workshop.

CFSI has also been developing a career development program to serve forensic professionals and Cal State L.A. students by exposing participants to the expertise and experience of subject matter experts. Initiatives will include internships, fellowships, and seminars in conjunction with Cal State LA SCJC, LASD, and LAPD. As a result of Elizabeth Devine, Co-Executive Producer of "CSI: Miami," a CSI Endowment has been established to support this objective. Working with our partners, LASD and LAPD, there are



CSULA Student Presentation

opportunities for merchandising which will raise resources to support student internships and research assistants.

The goal of public education activities is to build cross-jurisdictional relationships and improve public understanding of forensic service policies and practices through educational activities. CFSI will continue to promote public education by identifying current issues facing public crime laboratories; through convening symposia, roundtables, and other gatherings; and meeting with public officials to advance understanding regarding forensic matters. Some public forums CFSI hosted include Homeland Security Forensic Services, DNA Initiative Proposition 69, "From O.J. Simpson – The DNA Revolution & Beyond", and the Fifth Annual DNA Awareness Forum.

Our last objective is Policy Development, which flows from the issues that are identified from our Public Education forums, to advocate the need for staffing requirements and resources to provide adequate levels to ensure public safety to elected officials.

The CFSI conference rooms and the second floor classrooms will be used for board meetings, training, and public education activities.

In the **Hertzberg-Davis Forensic Science Center**, the LASD Scientific Services Bureau, the LAPD Scientific Investigations Division, Cal State LA School of Criminal Justice and Criminalistics, and CFSI will be housed. Together, this collaboration has the potential of becoming one of the foremost forensic science centers in the country.

HERTZBERG-DAVIS FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTER

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