FBI Crime Lab

Use the word bank to help you fill in the worksheet as you watch the video.

1. The FBI crime lab is located in QUANTICO, Virginia. It cost over $150 million to build.

2. According to the FBI Lab Director the most important quality of the lab is to ensure that the evidence is SECURE and contamination free.

3. Forensic science is the ART of finding whatever is left at a crime scene, developing it in such a way that it can be used to associate it to the person(s) at the scene ... because you can’t FOOL science.

4. The FBI laboratory is composed of 25 different labs, such as LATENT fingerprints, DNA analysis, TRACE evidence, and chemistry. It receives over 600 pieces of evidence each day from outside agencies.

5. In 1936 the FBI crime lab was among the first labs to test the POLYGRAPH or lie detector.

6. The FBI created a SEROLOGY unit, which could test for HUMAN blood types.

7. In the mid 1970s the crime lab became a CRIME fighting tool. It began to realize that physical evidence is far more ACCURATE than any eyewitness description.

8. The FBI was finally ACCREDITED in 1997 when a larger lab was built in Virginia.

Firearms & Tool Marks Unit

9. The FIREARMS & tool marks unit examines guns, bullets, cartridges, and other items.

10. When matching a bullet to a gun, examiners examine the GROOVES of the gun. Every gun will leave its own UNIQUE microscopic marks or striations on a bullet.

11. The FBI has the largest working firearm forensic collection in the USA with over 6000 guns.

Explosive Unit

12. The basic component of a bomb is to have some type of ENERGETIC material which provides the explosive force.

13. The LARGEST case tackled by the FBI explosive unit was the crash of Pan-Am 103 Scotland in 1988.

14. The explosive unit is more important than ever because of TERRORISM.

Personal Identification Unit

15. In the 19th Century the BERTILLON system was being used as an identification system until the William West case proved it to be flawed.

16. In 1924 the first fingerprint files were created and they started being used to support criminal matters in 1933. Today there are 80 processes to develop latent prints from CYANOACRYLATE (superglue) fuming to alternate light sources.

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid

17. DNA is the biological equivalent to a person’s FINGERPRINT.
18. In the 1980s the FBI developed DNA technology to solve crimes, such as rapes, HOMICIDES, and other violent crimes.

19. The FBI uses two types of DNA testing: nuclear and MITOCHONDRIAL.

20. The National DNA INDEX system comprised of 170 crime labs sharing DNA information.

**Chemistry & Trace Evidence Unit**

21. Evidence often arrives inside or on everyday items, such HAIRS and FIBERS.

22. The FBI relies on three forms of instrumentation: spectrophotometry, CHROMATIC instruments, and mass spectrometry.

23. The HAZARDOUS Materials Response Unit is one of the busiest response units used. One of their first cases involved investigating letters that contained ANTHRANX.

24. The bomb data center provides TRAINING to all public safety agencies and uses bomb-defusing ROBOTS.

*Want to learn more about the FBI? Go to [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/history](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/history).*

**Questions:**
1) Who was the first FBI director? Who is the current director?
2) What are the requirements for an FBI agent? A crime lab tech? Other employees?
3) Where are the FBI field offices located?
4) What are some of the famous cases the FBI has solved?
5) What is the FBI’s Most Wanted list?
6) What does it mean to have “FBI clearance”?