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POLICE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
100 WEST FIRST STREET, SUITE 134
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4112

(213) 236-1400 PHONE
(213) 236-1410 FAX
(213) 236-1440 TDD

November 2, 2010

BPC #10-0416

The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
Mayor, City of Los Angeles
City Hall, Room 303
Los Angeles, CA 90012

The Honorable City Council
City of Los Angeles
c/o City Clerk's Office

Dear Honorable Members:

RE: TRANSMITTAL OF THE GRANT APPLICATION FOR THE 2010 SOLVING COLD CASES WITH DNA PROGRAM FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held Tuesday, November 2, 2010, the Board APPROVED the Department's report relative to the above matter.

This matter is being forwarded to you for approval.

Respectfully,

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Maria Silva

MARIA SILVA
Commission Executive Assistant

Attachment

c: Chief of Police

BPC#10-0416 RECEIVED 8C

OCT 25 2010

POLICE COMMISSION

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

October 14, 2010
1.17

TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: TRANSMITTAL OF THE GRANT APPLICATION FOR THE 2010 SOLVING COLD CASES WITH DNA PROGRAM FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. That the Board of Police Commissioners (Board) REVIEW and APPROVE this report.

2. That the Board TRANSMIT the attached grant application, pursuant to Administrative Code Section 14.6(a), to the Mayor, Office of the City Administrative Officer (CAO), Office of the Chief Legislative Analyst and to the City Clerk for committee and City Council consideration.

3. That the Board REQUEST the Mayor and City Council to:

   A. AUTHORIZE the Chief of Police to ACCEPT the award of funds for the 2010 Solving Cold Cases with DNA Program in the amount of $1,130,868 for the period of January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011, should funding be awarded from the National Institute of Justice, United States Department of Justice.

   B. AUTHORIZE the Chief of Police to negotiate and execute the Cooperative Agreement, subject to City Attorney's approval as to form and legality;

   C. AUTHORIZE the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) to submit grant reimbursement requests to the grantor and deposit grant receipts in Fund 339, Department 70;

   D. AUTHORIZE the Controller's Office to establish a grant receivable in Fund 339 in the amount of $1,130,868;

   E. AUTHORIZE the LAPD to establish an appropriations account to be determined within Fund 339, Department 70, for disbursement of the 2010 Solving Cold Cases with DNA Program;

F. AUTHORIZE the LAPD to spend up to the grant amount of $1,130,868 in accordance with the grant award agreement;

G. AUTHORIZE the Controller to:

a. Increase appropriations for 2010 Solving Cold Cases with DNA Program from Fund 339, Department 70, appropriation account number to be determined, to Fund 100, Department 70, account numbers and amount as follows:

Account No. 1092, Sworn Overtime	$190,788
Account No. 1090, Civilian Overtime	$ 41,273

b. Transfer appropriation of $7,584 for 2010 Solving Cold Cases with DNA Program, within Fund 339, Department no. 70, appropriation account number to be determined, to Account No. G299 for related costs.

H. AUTHORIZE the Chief of Police or his designee to negotiate and execute either new agreements or to amend any agreements with contract laboratory service providers, subject to the approval of the City Attorney; and

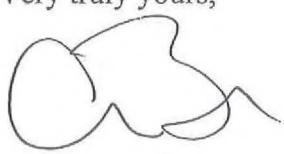
I. AUTHORIZE the LAPD to prepare Controller Instructions for any technical adjustments, subject to the approval of the City Administrative Officer, and AUTHORIZE and INSTRUCT the Controller to implement the instructions.

DISCUSSION

The 2010 Solving Cold Cases with DNA Program provides funding to state and local units of government to identify, review and investigate "cold" or unsolved cases of homicides or Uniform Crime Report, Part I sexual assaults that have the potential to be solved using DNA analysis, and to locate and analyze biological evidence associated with these cases. As a result of advances in DNA technologies, samples from crime scenes once thought to be unsuitable for DNA testing or samples that generated inconclusive results may now yield DNA profiles.

If you have any questions, please have a member of your staff contact Senior Management Analyst Nancy Cammarata, Officer in Charge, Contracts and Grants Section, at (213) 486-0380.

Very truly yours,



CHARLIE BECK
Chief of Police

BOARD OF
POLICE COMMISSIONERS
Approved November 2, 2010
Secretary Maria Silva

Attachment

1. ABSTRACT

The proposed Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Solving Cold Cases With DNA Program will focus on the following: 1) the review and prioritization of 800 "cold" homicides that have the potential of being solved through DNA analysis; 2) the retrieval and evaluation of biological evidence; 3) DNA analysis of biological evidence likely to yield results from those cases reviewed; and 4) follow-up investigations. In the City of Los Angeles, 46 out of every 100 homicides, and 80 out of every 100 rapes, are never solved. There are currently more than 6,000 unsolved homicides dating back to the 1960s. The LAPD also faces another formidable challenge, an unknown number of the homicide and sexual assault cases may be gang and drug related.

The LAPD has based its strategy on the simple premise that Detectives take an average of six (6) hours to review and investigate a case to determine the availability of biological evidence. Since detectives will review the cases after their regular work hours or on their days off using the $374,400 in overtime funds supplied by the grant, they can hopefully review a total of 800 cases during this 12 month grant period. In addition, $629,900 from the grant will be utilized for the analysis of DNA samples by outsourcing to contract vendors. Grant funds in the amount of $16,619 will be utilized for investigative travel associated with determining the existence of available DNA samples associated with a Cold Case.

The review of "cold case" homicide and sexual assault investigations will be prioritized to ensure that the goal of reviewing 800 cases is met and possibly exceeded. Detectives will prioritize both homicide and sexual assault cases in a similar manner by first looking at those cases that possibly have biological evidence booked into the LAPD

Property Division and then those crimes that occurred indoors or in enclosed spaces that have a known suspect who is not in custody.

During the entire review process, Detectives will work closely with criminalists in the LAPD laboratory, medical examiners from the Los Angeles County Department of Coroner, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's and City of Los Angeles Attorney's Offices. A team approach is intended to provide institutional as well as general perspective, while fostering new, innovative approaches.

2. TABLE OF CONTENTS

3. NARRATIVE

a. Purpose, Goals, and Objectives

Purpose

In the City of Los Angeles, 46 out of every 100 homicides, and 80 out of every 100 rapes, are never solved. The LAPD's Cold Case Special Section Homicide Unit (CCHU) and Sexual Assault Unit (CCSAU) receive these "cold" cases - the unsolved homicides over five years old, where there are no significant leads – to review with the intent of solving where DNA may be a solution to the crime. There are currently more than 6,000 unsolved homicides dating back to the 1960s, many of which should have untested DNA evidence. The LAPD also faces another formidable challenge, an unknown number of the homicide and sexual assault cases may be gang and drug related. As a result, even fewer leads may be available due to the fear of retaliation that prevents most witnesses from coming forward or from speaking to the police, making DNA analysis even more valuable in solving these crimes when biological evidence is present. The City of Los Angeles has one of the highest concentrations of gangs in the nation - 700 gangs and 40,000 gang members.

Although not all of the cold cases identified can be solved through conventional DNA analysis, some may be solved through new DNA technologies that permit the testing or retesting of smaller quantities or of degraded samples. Therefore, old cases that were previously thought unsolvable may contain valuable DNA evidence capable of identifying a perpetrator, or exonerating an individual who has been wrongfully convicted. For example, the LAPD in 2009, solved a series of unsolved rape/murders of elderly females committed by John Floyd Thomas through a review that it undertook when the CCHU was established in 2001. In these cases, two unsolved rape/murders of

elderly females were linked case-to-case. In addition, two and possibly three unsolved rape/murders of elderly women in Inglewood, California, were linked case-to-case to the two LAPD cases. And, two additional cases involving unsolved rape/murders being investigated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department were linked through DNA case-to-case.

Thomas was a registered sex offender who had never submitted a DNA sample. Los Angeles Police Department officers charged with monitoring sex registrants determined that Thomas had not submitted a sample, went to his residence and obtained a Buccal Swab. Upon being profiled and entered into CODIS there was a match between Thomas and the six to seven cases. Detectives are scouring other cases with similar modus operandi in an effort to locate biological evidence that may connect Thomas to other similar homicides.

Also, in 2009 the CCHU solved the two murders of elderly females committed by Victor Alvarez. Alvarez was originally suspected of committing the 1982 murders of Hazel Hughes (63 years old) and Cordelia Ferguson (65 years old) but DNA technology was not available at that time. Detectives re-screening those murder cases determined that, although Alvarez was thought to be dead, he was actually living in New York City. The Detectives located Alvarez and with the help from New York officials obtained a Buccal Swab from Alvarez. He had no idea the Detectives were looking at him for the 1982 murders. The DNA matched and directly connected him to one of the murders. He and Thomas are both currently awaiting trial for those heinous crimes.

Achieving success in investigating cases, particularly cold cases, in California has become even more likely since the passage of Proposition 69 in November of 2004.

Proposition 69 calls for the immediate collection of DNA from 1) all adults and juveniles convicted of any felony offense; 2) adults and juveniles convicted of any sex offense or arson offense, or an attempt to commit any such offense (not just felonies); and 3) adults arrested for or charged with felony sex offenses, murder, or voluntary manslaughter (or the attempt to commit such offenses). On January 1, 2009, Proposition 69 extended the collection of DNA to all adults arrested for or charged with any felony offense. As a result of Proposition 69, the number of DNA profiles in the State Database Index System (SDIS) will increase to well over a 1,000,000 in the next few years. The increase in profiles provides the LAPD an exceptional opportunity to solve cases in those instances where biological evidence from crime scenes is available for DNA analysis. In 2009, LAPD received a total of 642 CODIS DNA hits which was a 150% increase over the previous year. This included a 59% rise in homicide hits and a 203% increase in sexual assault related hits.

To realize the full crime solving potential of CODIS, DNA analysis has to be performed on biological evidence found at the crime scenes. However, like laboratories nationwide, the LAPD laboratory, despite its best efforts, continues to struggle meeting its current demand for analysis due to its limited resources. For example, many cases are not re-tested even when re-testing can yield valuable information due to advances in DNA technology. Moreover, only a few samples are often tested, resulting in erroneous or partial leads. This is particularly true in sexual assault homicide cases, when the victim may have been penetrated by more than one individual. In addition, the LAPD laboratory does not have experts to perform Mitochondrial (MtDNA), Y chromosome or

DNA witness testing. Although the tests are not always accurate, they do provide information that can be useful in eliminating potential suspects or identifying victims.

Detectives from the LAPD Cold Case Special Section cannot rely solely on witness testimony or DNA evidence to establish the identity and the guilt of perpetrators. DNA only provides clues as to who may have been at a crime scene and it does not always establish guilt. To prove their cases, detectives must conduct thorough investigations both prior to when the DNA analysis is performed and after a "cold hit." The Cold Case Detectives must locate any personnel who worked on the case, and they must locate all witnesses. Because prosecutors may be concerned about the ability of witnesses to recall information, the detectives must in many instances travel to obtain recorded testimony. In addition, prior to interviewing suspects, detectives must do a "work-up" or gather information, contacting the suspect's family members, friends and acquaintances. Detectives may have to surreptitiously recover DNA samples from a suspect to confirm the "cold hit" or to obtain a comparison sample when the samples recovered and tested from the crime scene do not match any profiles in CODIS or match the profile of an identified individual.

The turnover of personnel also places a greater emphasis on the need for a team approach that includes criminalists, coroner examiners from the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner's Office, and prosecutors from the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office and the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office, when it comes to solving cold cases. A team is more likely to provide institutional as well as general perspective, and to foster new, innovative approaches and ideas during each step of the investigative process. The

team may collectively have a variety of experience and training about various types of homicides and sexual assault investigations that can be shared.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1

The Cold Case Units will review 800 cases to prioritize those cases that have the potential to be solved through DNA analysis.

Performance Measure

To increase the total number of solved homicide or UCR, Part I violent crime cold cases where the files or evidence, or both have been reviewed for the presence of biological evidence.

Goal 2

Screen and/or test biological evidence identified and upload the resulting profiles to CODIS.

Performance Measure

Increase the number of homicide cold case DNA profiles that are uploaded to CODIS.

b. Review of Relevant Literature

The premise of Cold Case Squads or Units is that they can be especially useful in reviewing case files and examining physical evidence, and locating and working with past and potential witnesses from cases that are over a five years old and have no significant leads—that is cold cases. These Squads are particularly advantageous in reducing the backlog of unsolved homicide cases.

Cases are reviewed and prioritized according to the likelihood of an eventual solution. Those cases deemed to have the highest potential for being solved receive attention first. They are cases in which the murder victim has been identified, the death was ruled a homicide; suspects were previously named or identified either through witness testimony or through forensic methods, significant physical and/or biological evidence can be processed or reprocessed for further clues, newly documented leads have arisen within the last 6 months; and witnesses are accessible and willing to cooperate. High priority cases generally involve those in which witnesses can identify suspects, forensic evidence testing has the potential to identify possible suspects, or the initial investigation identified witnesses who could not be located or need to be re-interviewed.

The resolution of cold cases is primarily rooted in the squad's ability to identify, locate and secure the testimony and cooperation of witnesses and informants. Investigators work to secure the participation of previously unknown or uncooperative witnesses. Cold case investigations usually start by reviewing the case file, talking with all previous investigators tied to the case, and obtaining any notes they may have that are not in the case file. Investigators are particularly interested in reviewing or locating any gaps of information in the case, including people mentioned in statements that have not been contacted and questioned.

A Cold Case Squad, however, requires significant staffing and financial resources to pursue leads and track suspects. A Squad's success in reviewing files, obtaining victim and/or witness statements, may actually hamper its effectiveness if resources for pursuing additional leads are not available. Cold Case Squads have at their disposal technology, investigative methods, and resources that were not available to law enforcement agencies

in the past. The most frequently cited technological tools are DNA analysis and fingerprint identification systems. In addition, the Internet is also a valuable tool in locating witnesses or obtaining information.

DNA evidence is particularly important because when few other clues are left at a crime scene, it may provide the only indication as to the perpetrators' or victims' identities and it can link different crime scenes to each other. Blood evidence has been found in 60% of murders and in a similar percentage of assaults and batteries. Hair has been found at the scene of 10% of robberies and six percent of residential burglaries. In some instances, DNA may also be the only evidence to suggest a crime was committed because it provides clues as to the identity of victims.

DNA testing has become an established part of criminal justice investigations. It is a powerful tool because each person's DNA is unique (with the exception of identical twins). DNA is the fundamental building block for an individual's entire genetic makeup, and is a component of virtually every cell in the body. Because each person's DNA is the same as the DNA in the individual's skin cells, saliva, and other biological material, it is often left behind at crime scenes as clues to a victim's or perpetrator's identity.

DNA is generally used to solve crimes in one of two ways. In cases where a suspect is identified, a sample of that person's DNA can be compared to evidence from the crime scene. The results of the comparison may help to establish that the suspect committed the crime. In cases where a suspect has not yet been identified, biological evidence from the crime scene can be analyzed and compared to offender profiles in DNA databases to help identify the perpetrator.

Forensically valuable DNA evidence from crime scenes that are decades old may benefit from new technologies that permit the testing or re-testing of smaller quantities or of degraded samples. Therefore, old cases that were previously thought unsolvable may contain valuable DNA evidence, capable of identifying the perpetrator, or exonerating an individual who has been wrongfully convicted.

DNA is often compared to fingerprint analysis in how matches are determined. When using either DNA or a fingerprint to identify a suspect, the evidence collected from the crime scene is compared with the "known" print. If enough of the identifying features are the same, the DNA or fingerprint is determined to be a match. If even one feature of the DNA or fingerprint is different, it is determined not to have come from the suspect. To identify individuals, forensic scientists scan 13 DNA regions that vary from person to person and use the data to create a DNA profile of that individual—sometimes called a fingerprint. There is an extremely small chance that another person has the same DNA profile for a particular set of regions. A marker by itself is not unique to an individual; if, however, two DNA samples are alike at four or five regions, odds are great that the samples are from the same person.

In 1994, the FBI established CODIS, a distributed database, and in 1997, it announced the selection of 13 STR loci or specific regions to serve as the standard, allowing for DNA test comparisons across the nation. CODIS, an automated DNA information processing and telecommunications system, is implemented as a distributed database with three hierarchical levels: local, state and federal. CODIS allows investigators to compare crime scene evidence to a database of DNA profiles obtained

from convicted offenders and to link DNA evidence obtained from different crime scenes.

DNA profiles that are uploaded to CODIS dramatically enhance the chances that potential crime victims will be spared or that the families of victims will find closure when the identity of perpetrators is established. However, the full potential of CODIS cannot be realized if DNA analysis does not take place.

One of the biggest problems facing the criminal justice system today is the substantial backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples and biological evidence from crime scenes, especially in sexual assault related murder cases. In many instances, public crime labs are overwhelmed by requests for DNA analysis. In addition, these labs may be ill equipped to handle the increasing influx of DNA samples and evidence. In a 2001 survey of public DNA laboratories, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) found that between 1997 and 2000, DNA laboratories experienced a 73% increase in casework and a 135% increase in their casework backlogs. In addition, the demand on public laboratories is expected to increase as more states join the 23 that now require all convicted felons to provide DNA samples. According to one publication, NIJ estimates that there are between 500,000 and 1,000,000 convicted offender samples that are owed, but not yet collected.

c. Implementation Plan

The LAPD's Cold Case Special Section is an established unit that has exceptionally qualified investigators and has quickly implemented its Solving Cold Cases with DNA Program. Cases have already been identified that require review. The LAPD recognizes that successful investigations require experienced personnel to elicit information from

victims, witnesses, suspects, and the public; travel to conduct the investigations; and, equipment to ensure productivity. Keeping this in mind, the LAPD has developed a strategy that will allow it to maximize the use of personnel and resources.

Detectives will work overtime in teams to review and prioritize 800 cases. They have determined that each case takes an average of 6 hours to review and investigate in order to determine the availability of DNA evidence. There are currently 25 Detectives assigned to the Cold Case Special Section. There is also a Lieutenant II, and a Senior Management Analyst II assigned to the Section. Last year (2008-2009) the Section screened 758 cases.

A prioritizing system was developed to ensure that only those cases that are likely to have biological evidence are reviewed. Those cases that do not meet the criteria for prioritization will be set aside for later review.

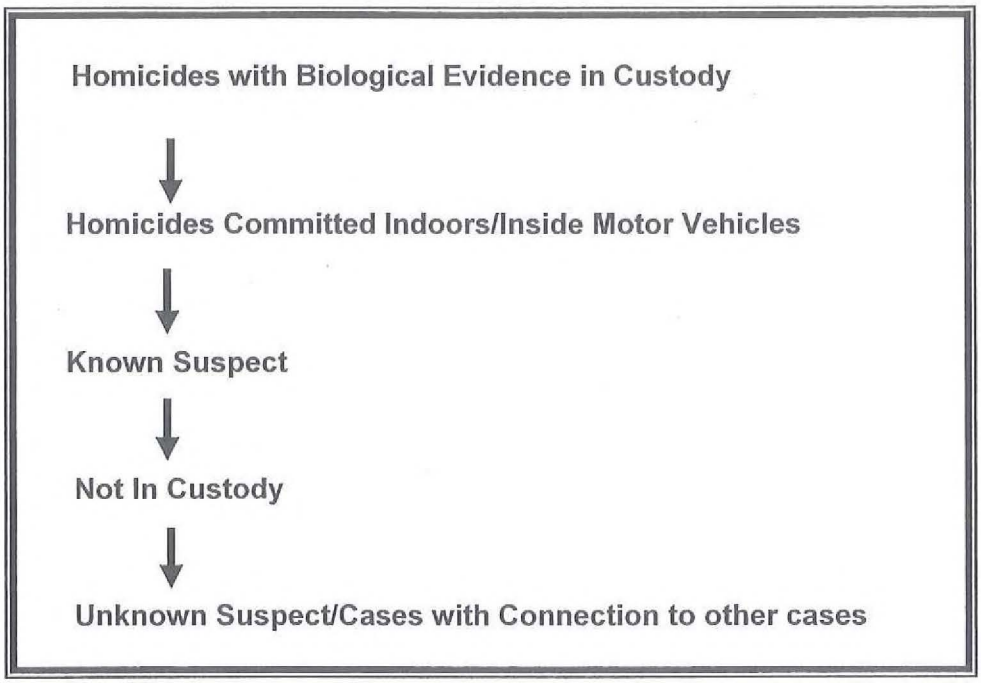
Methodology

The review of "cold case" homicide investigations will be prioritized according to Table 1, below. If an investigation, after the careful but calculated review of a file, determines that biological evidence is unlikely to exist, the detective will move on to another case; thus, maximizing the unit's ability to review more files. The detectives will review the casebook and typed case summaries to evaluate solvability factors, particularly the availability of DNA evidence for testing or re-testing. They will select those cases that have biological evidence in custody and were committed indoors or in confined spaces because of the greater probability that DNA evidence exists. In addition, they will then select from those cases the ones that have a known suspect or suspects;

thereby, increasing the likelihood of solving the cases with DNA. They will then determine the risk posed by the suspect. If the review reveals that the suspect is not in custody, the case will receive greater consideration since the individual is capable of committing more violent crimes.

The second step that detectives will take is to follow-up on "cold hits." Those cases that produce multiple hits with a known, outstanding suspect, will receive greater attention. They will be followed by those cases with a single hit to an outstanding suspect, especially if the suspect and the victim were strangers because DNA evidence cannot be contested easily. The next group of cases to receive priority are those that have a multiple hit to an unknown, outstanding suspect, or a single hit to an unknown, outstanding suspect. Cases that will then receive consideration are those in which there has been a "cold hit" to a suspect already serving time for another crime but who may be due to be released.

Table 1



The LAPD estimates that approximately 30% of the cases reviewed will have biological evidence that can be analyzed. Biological evidence from those cases will be forwarded to the LAPD Laboratory. Criminalists from the LAPD Laboratory will package and ship the evidence to a contract laboratory for screening and/or testing. From experience, criminalists in the LAPD Laboratory predict that 60% of the evidence forwarded for screening will be positive for DNA and will require testing. Once the profiles are returned, the criminalists will perform data review and upload to CODIS. If a "cold hit" occurs, the criminalists will notify the detectives. The detectives will then be expected to obtain a new reference sample from the suspect for a final comparison or a confirmatory comparison. Criminalists predict that only 30% of the uploaded profiles will produce a "hit" to a specific person. These hits will require confirmatory testing by the contract laboratory.

If the detectives identify biological evidence from more than 30% of the cases, then the LAPD Laboratory will treat those requests for screening and/or testing as if they were part of its backlog. Thus, the biological evidence from all of the cases will eventually be screened and/or tested.

d. Management Plan and Organization

The LAPD is one of the most well known and respected law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation. Serving an incredibly diverse population of 4 million in one of the largest geographic areas (468 square miles), the LAPD exceeds expectations. In addition, it has served as the lead agency in many multi-agency, multi-regional projects.

The LAPD will employ a team approach, bringing together Detectives from the Cold Case Units, Criminalists from the LAPD Laboratory, Medical Coroner Examiners from the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner's Office, and prosecutors from the Los Angeles District Attorney's and City Attorney's Offices to optimize the chances of solving "cold" homicide and sexual assault cases. (See attached Letters of Support.) These entities will work as part of the team, with each taking the lead in their areas of expertise and guiding the others. The supervisors in the LAPD Cold Case Special Section will serve as coordinators and facilitators, making sure that questions and concerns are addressed and recommendations implemented. These individuals will arrange the quarterly meetings to discuss progress on specific cases. However, all team members will be available telephonically to consult with the Detectives or other members to ensure that information is readily exchanged.

The City Attorney's Office is not as likely to have a large role, since most of the crimes are likely to be prosecuted as felonies. However, in those instances when the District Attorney's Office cannot charge suspects with a felony due to insufficiency of the evidence or for other reasons, the City Attorney's Office may be able to prosecute them on the charge of having committed a misdemeanor.

Captain Kevin L. McClure, Commanding Officer, Robbery Homicide Division, will provide overall leadership to the project. A seasoned veteran of the LAPD, the Captain brings years of knowledge and experience to the position. He is currently overseeing the implementation of the DNA Expansion Program. He reports to Commander Michael P. Moriarity, Assistant Commanding Officer, Detective Bureau, and Commander David Doan, Commanding Officer, Detective Bureau, both of whom are taking an active role in overseeing this project and the Scientific Investigation Division as a whole.

In addition, Lisa Kahn from the District Attorney's Office, who pioneered the use of DNA evidence in trials, will serve as a resource not only for her colleagues but also for those participating in the team. She has provided her expertise on numerous similar projects and is well respected throughout the legal community.

BUDGET NARRATIVE

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) budget for the 2010 Solving Cold Cases With DNA Program (Program) promotes the apprehension of those individuals who have committed homicides and UCR, Part I sexual assaults through the review of casebooks or files for solvability, and retrieval and analysis of DNA evidence. In addition, the budget facilitates investigation of "cold" homicide and sexual assault cases prior to and after initial DNA testing or re-testing, ensuring successful prosecution of these crimes. No law enforcement agency has as great or similar need to review this volume of unsolved cold case homicides, in an effort to bring the suspects to justice and provide closure for the victims' families, as does the LAPD.

Personnel Services

Utilizing a total of $464,122, the LAPD will provide overtime to Detectives, Laboratory Technicians and Criminalists. The overtime will ensure that these individuals will be able to work on the Program, while carrying out their primary responsibilities.

Detectives, who receive an average of $78 an hour in overtime pay, will work 4,800 hours of overtime to review and investigate 800 cases for a total of $374,400. The 4,800 hours is derived by multiplying 6 hours, the average time to review a case, by 800 cases. Each week, a team of detectives will review multiple cases. Detectives working on the Program will be rotated to ensure that every one is provided an opportunity to learn and participate, and that no one burns out, since they may need to work overtime for other reasons like court appearances. The LAPD has also allocated $7,176 for investigative travel overtime. This provides two detectives traveling together, two hours of overtime per day during 23 trips for one-day or one night stays.

The LAPD has allocated a total of $82,546 in overtime pay to either Laboratory Technicians or Criminalists for their work under this Grant. Laboratory technicians will package DNA evidence for shipping to a contractor or rebook evidence when returned, and for Criminalists who will perform data review prior to uploading any developed DNA profiles into CODIS, as well as administrative tasks to oversee the laboratory portion and the work completed by the laboratory technicians. In some instances, entry level Criminalists may perform the packaging, shipping, and rebooking functions of a Laboratory Technician. The overtime salary difference between a top step Laboratory Technician and an entry level Criminalist is less than two percent, and the Criminalist can perform the required technical and administrative reviews.

This overtime amount is derived by determining the probability of locating and retrieving DNA evidence from the 800 cases reviewed. The LAPD expects that 30% of the 800 cases reviewed will have biological evidence. At an average overtime pay of $46 an hour, the Laboratory Technicians will have to package 240 cases, taking 3.25 hours for each at a total cost of $33,880. The Laboratory Technicians require additional time (compared to previous grant applications) to open cartons, remove only the items identified for screening and DNA typing, then repackage and return the carton. There is also additional time to log in the returned contract laboratory reports and other associated grant related miscellaneous duties.

In addition, the Criminalists who earn an average of $76 in overtime pay will require overtime for several tasks. They will require .5 hours per case to review the 240 case packets generated by the Laboratory Technicians for a total of $9,120 in overtime. They will also require 2.75 hours per case to perform data review for approximately 144 cases, prior to uploading developed profiles into CODIS. This equates to an additional $30,096 in overtime. In addition,

Criminalists or Laboratory Technicians will require 0.75 hours to review 96 cases, log the findings and generate reports for a cost of $5,472 in overtime.

Also, $1,978 in overtime will be needed to package the anticipated 43 CODIS "hits" and ship the reference samples for confirmation.

Fringe Benefits

There are no fringe benefits associated with overtime.

Travel

Because detectives cannot rely entirely on DNA evidence to prove their cases, they will have to travel to interview victims, witnesses and suspects and may have to travel to various cities or states. While some destinations may be relatively close in proximity to the City of Los Angeles, others are not. When traveling to distant destinations, detectives will require airfare, lodging, meals, incidentals and transportation. $21,679 has been allocated for travel expenses.

Consultants/Contractors

The LAPD will utilize a total of $629,900 for contract laboratory services. Due to an increasing demand on its services, the LAPD Laboratory cannot perform the screening and/or testing of the biological evidence that is retrieved. The LAPD anticipates that 30% or 240 of the 800 cases will have biological evidence that can be tested. Any biological evidence from the 240 cases will be shipped to a contract laboratory for screening. Three samples from each of the 240 cases (a total of 720 samples) will be screened at a cost of $350 per item for a total cost of

$252,000. The LAPD further anticipates that 60% of the 720 samples or 432 samples will require DNA typing at a cost of $825 per sample for a total cost of $356,400. It is anticipated that multiple samples from the same case will usually yield only one DNA profile foreign to the victim. In those instances, only one sample will be uploaded into CODIS, resulting in approximately 144 unique DNA profiles added to the DNA database. Based on current rates, only 30% of these 144 uploaded profiles or 43 profiles are expected to "hit" to a specific person. These 43 "hits" will require confirmatory testing: a new reference sample from each identified person in the CODIS database will have to be tested by the contract laboratory at a cost of $500 each for a total cost of $21,500.

Indirect Costs

$15,167 is being allocated for Department Administration & Support. This funding will provide for salary costs incurred by the Grant Specialist managing this grant. The rates used are from the last approved CAP 31 rate.

Budget Detail Worksheet

A. Personnel—List each position by title and name of employee, if available. Show the annual salary rate and the percentage of time to be devoted to the project. Compensation paid for employees engaged in grant activities must be consistent with that paid for similar work within the applicant organization.

Name/Position	Compensation	Cost
Detectives in the Cold Case Units	800 cases x 6 hours per case = 4,800 hours 4,800 hrs. x $78 an hour in overtime pay = $374,400	$374,400
Detective (investigative travel time)	2 Detectives x $156 ($78 an hour of overtime pay x 2 hrs. per day) x 23 trips = $7,176	$7,176
Laboratory Personnel to Package Cases	240 cases x 3.25 hours per case x $46 an hour = $35,880	$35,880
Criminalists to Perform Reviews	240 cases x 0.5 hours per case x $76 per hour = $9,120	$9,120
Criminalists to Perform Data Review for CODIS Upload	144 cases (60% of the cases typed) x 2.75 hours x $76 per hour = $30,096	$30,096
Criminalists to Review Cases not CODIS Suitable	96 cases (40% of typed cases) x 0.75 hours x $76 per hour = $5,472	$5,472
Laboratory Technicians to Package and Ship Reference Samples	43 samples x 1 hour per sample x $46 per hour = $1,978	$1,978
	TOTAL	**$464,122**

Budget Detail Worksheet

B. Fringe Benefits—Fringe benefits should be based on actual known costs or an established formula. Fringe benefits are for the personnel listed in budget category (A) and only for the percentage of time devoted to the project. Fringe benefits on overtime hours are limited to FICA, Workman's Compensation, and Unemployment Compensation.

Name/Position	Compensation	Cost
		$0
	TOTAL	**$0**
	Total Personnel & Fringe Benefits	**$464,122**

Budget Detail Worksheet

C. **Travel**—Itemize travel expenses of project personnel by purpose (e.g., staff to training, field interviews, advisory group meeting, etc.). Show the basis of computation (e.g. six people to 3 day training at $X airfare, $X lodging, $X subsistence). In training projects, travel and meals for trainees should be listed separately. Show the number of trainees and any costs involved.

Purpose of Travel	Location	Item	Computation	Cost
Travel for Investigation Purposes	Undetermined			
		Airfare	2 Detectives x $221.29 (average cost of round trip ticket) x 23 trips = $10,179	$10,179
		Lodging	2 Detectives x $110 per night = $220 per day x 23 trips = $5,060	$5,060
		Meals	2 Detectives x $60 per day x 23 trips = $2,760	$2,760
		Incidentals	2 Detectives x $25 per day x 23 trips = $1,150	$1,150
		Transportation	2 Detectives x $55 x 23 trips = $2,530	$2,530
			TOTAL	**$21,679**

Budget Detail Worksheet

D. Equipment—List non-expendable items that are to be purchased. (Note: Organization's own capitalization policy for classification of equipment should be used). Expendable items should be included in the "Supplies" category. Applicants should analyze the cost benefits of purchasing versus leasing equipment, especially high cost items and those subject to rapid technical advances. Rented or leased equipment costs should be listed in the "Contractual" category. Explain how the equipment is necessary for the success of the project. Attach a narrative describing the procurement method to be used.

Item	Computation	Cost
		$0
	TOTAL	$0

E. Supplies—List items by type (office supplies, postage, training materials, copying paper, and other expendable items such as books, hand held tape recorders) and show the basis for the computation. Generally, supplies include any materials that are expendable or consumed during the course of the project.

Supply Items	Computation	Cost
		$0
	TOTAL	$0

F. Construction—As a rule, construction costs are not allowable. In some cases, minor repairs or renovations may be allowable. Consult with the program office before budgeting funds in this category.

Purpose	Description of Work	Cost
		$0
	TOTAL	$0

Budget Detail Worksheet

G. Consultants/Contracts—Indicate whether applicant's formal, written Procurement Policy or the Federal Acquisition Regulations are followed.

Consultant Fees: For each consultant enter the name, if known, service to be provided, hourly or daily fee (8-hour day), and estimated time on the project. Consultant fees in excess of $450 per day require additional justification and prior approval from OJP.

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
Accredited DNA Laboratories Orchid Cellmark Bode Technology Fairfax Identity Labs. Serological Research Inst.	Screening	800 cases x 30% of cases having biological evidence = 240 cases 240 cases x 3 samples per case for a total of 720 samples x $350 per screening = $252,000	$252,000
	Typing	240 cases x 60% of cases screening positive for DNA = 144 cases 144 cases x 3 samples per case for a total of 432 samples x $825 per typing = $356,400	$356,400
	Confirmatory Typing	144 cases x 30% resulting in a hit that will require confirmatory typing = 43 profiles. 43 profiles x 1 sample per case x $500 per typing = $21,500	$21,500
		TOTAL	**$629,900**

Budget Detail Worksheet

H. Other Costs—List items (e.g. rent, reproduction, telephone, janitorial or security services, and investigative or confidential funds) by major type and the basis of the computation. For example, provide the square footage and the cost per square foot for rent, and provide a monthly rental cost and how many months to rent.

Description	Computation	Cost
		$0
	TOTAL	**$0**

Budget Detail Worksheet

I. **Indirect Costs**—Indirect costs are allowed only if the applicant has a Federally approved indirect cost rate. A copy of the rate approval (a fully executed, negotiated agreement), must be attached. If the applicant does not have an approved rate, one can be requested by contacting the applicant's cognizant Federal agency, which will review all documentation and approved rate, one can be requested by contacting the applicant organization, or if the applicant's accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct costs categories.

Item	Computation	Cost
Dept. Administration and Support	Grant Specialist (Management Analyst II) (Annual salary times Admin & Support CAP 31 rate) $83,750 x 18.11% = $15,167	$15,167
	TOTAL	**$15,167**

Budget Worksheet Summary

Budget Summary—When you have completed the budget worksheet, transfer the totals for each category to the spaces below. Compute the total direct costs and the total project costs. Indicate the amount of Federal requested and the amount of non-Federal funds that will support the project.

Budget Category	**Total**
A. Personnel	$464,122
B. Fringe Benefits	$0
C. Travel	$21,679
D. Equipment	$0
E. Supplies	$0
F. Construction	$0
G. Consultants/Contracts	$629,900
H. Other	$0
I. Indirect Costs	$15,167
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	**$1,130,868**

Federal Request	**$1,130,868**
In Kind Match	**$0**