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DNA Identification Act



- DNA Identification Act of 1994 and its amendments

 - NNA Identification Act of 1994 and its amendments

 Establishes (CODIS"/NDIS

 Establishes Quality Structure

 FBI Quality Assurance Standards (QAS)

 Accreditation and QAS audit requirements

 Access and penalties for unauthorized disclosure

 Rapid DNA Act of 2017 is an amendment to the DNA Identification Act of 1994
- Analyzing samples under the FBI QAS has been a foundation of DNA result admissibility for investigations since 1998
 CODIS eligibility
 Probable cause determination
 Court admissibility
 Comparison of forensic unknowns to reference samples, surreptitious samples or other forensic samples
 Non-CODIS eligible samples such as suspect, surreptitious, elimination, and victim samples

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Rapid DNA Systems - Laboratory Use



- 2 Rapid DNA Systems (fully automated) currently approved for accredited laboratory use on reference sample buccal swabs
- 2020 FBI Forensic and Database Quality Assurance Standards (QAS) addresses Rapid DNA use for Casework Reference and Database Reference Samples
- Only A-chip (ANDE) and ACE cartridge (Thermo) are included in NDIS approval

 Reference Sample Buccal Swabs Only

Rapid DNA in an Ac	credited DNA Laboratory	
The following Rapid DNA System	s are approved for NDIS use by an accredited forensi	DNA laboratory for eligible reference n
DNAscan 6C Rapid DNA Analys	sis System	
Component	Name	Part/Version Number
Rapid DNA Instrument	ANDE 6C Instrument	A0120001003
Typing Kit	FlexPiex27	FiexPlex27
Cartridge	ANDE A-Chip (FlexPlex)	A0210001067
System Software	ANDE System Software	2.0.6
Expert System Software	ANDE Expert System	2.0.5
RapidHIT**ID		
Component	Name	Part/Version Number
Rapid DNA Instrument	Applied Biosystems N RapidHIT N ID	A41810
Typing Kit	GlobalFiler™ Express PCR Amplification Kit	4476629
Cartridge	Applied Biosystems™ RapidHIT™ ID ACE GlobalFiler™ Express	A41831
System Software	RapidHIT™ ID System Software	v1.3, v1.3.1, v1.3.2, v1.3.3

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Benefits of Laboratory Use

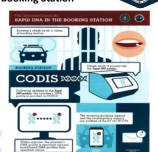


- Benefits of Integrating Rapid DNA for Casework Reference Samples
 - Streamline workflow for casework reference samples

 - Allows DNA analysts to focus on evidence samples
 Suspect and elimination samples submitted after the evidence don't disrupt analyst's workflow
 - DNA data/profiles are quickly available for comparison

Rapid DNA Implementation at the Booking Station

- A mouth swab is taken after a qualifying arrestee is identified via fingerprints
- A CODIS DNA profile is automatically developed by the Rapid DNA Booking System
- · The qualifying arrestee's DNA profile is immediately enrolled in the State and National DNA Database
- DNA Profile is immediately searched against the DNA Index of Special Concern (unsolved "DNA Watchlist")
 - Arrestee profile searched against all other forensic profiles within 24 hours
- Hits to DNA Index of Special Concern are immediately disseminated via Nlets



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Rapid DNA Booking Station Implementation Timeline

- First Approval to Operate Rapid DNA issued to Louisiana on April 27, 2022

 Second ATO issued to Florida on December 9, 2022

 Third TOO:
- Third ATO issued to the FBI on May 3, 2023
- The Louisiana State Police Crime Laboratory went online with a single booking station on August 2, 2022
 - 3 hits within the first 3 weeks
 - · 1 NDIS hit
 - 2 DISC hits



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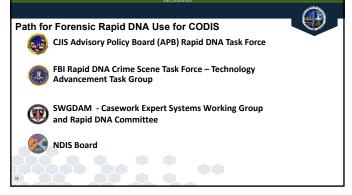
Benefits Arrestee Collection and Booking Station Rapid DNA

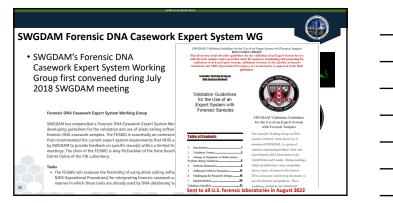
- Benefits of Rapid DNA at the Booking Station
 - Improves sample collection compliance
 - · Prevents missed collections
 - Prevents duplicate collection of samples already in the database
 Allows for collection of qualifying arrestees only
 DNA results loaded into CODIS while arrestee is in custody

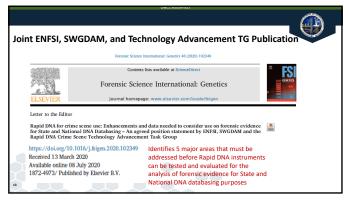
 - Immediate searching of high interest unsolved crimes
 Searching of all crimes within 24 hours

 - · Quick investigative leads
 - Release of Hit information faster due to qualifying offense and confirmation of identity at time of collection
- Resource Needs
 - Requires upgrading and integrating Rapid DNA into electronic booking process and state criminal history database.

Rapid DNA and Forensic Samples — Challenges • DNA Advisory Board (established by the DNA Identification Act of 1994 and passed to SWGDAM) created separate Quality Assurance Standards (QAS) for Databasing and Forensic Laboratories due to inherent sample differences • House Committee Report accompanying H.R. 510 (Rapid DNA Act of 2017) • "At present, Rapid DNA technology can only be used for identification purposes, not crime scene analysis." • Crime scene samples present many challenges that must be overcome • Many challenges require interpretation by a trained DNA analyst • Matures - (greater than 50% of crime scene samples analysed) • Low quantity DNA • Degraded DNA • Forensic QAS requires quantitation of forensic samples • No Expert System for crime scene samples (requires DNA Analyst interpretation) • Evidence retention laws and preservation of evidence policies







The Technology Advancement Task Group, SWGDAM and the ENFSI DNA Working Group Steering Committee strongly agree that there are five major areas must be addressed before Rapid DNA instruments can be tested and considered for the analysis of forensic evidence for State and National databasing purposes Integrated positive controls to identify low quantity, degradation, and inhibition Co-amplified positive controls of varied sizes and quantities for each sample could be used to meet the human quantification requirements share by SWGDAM and many of the member countries of ENFSI. Ability to export analyzable raw (optical preprocessed) data Expert System programmed with rules to accurately flag allele calls in both single source and mixture data that require analyst evaluation. Improved peak height ratio balance (per locus and across loci) for low quantity and mixture samples Developmental validation on a wide variety of forensic evidence-type samples commonly encountered in the forensic DNA laboratory High-end and low-mad sensitivity limits Detailed mixture studies involving the extraction process Sensitivity and stochastic studies involving the extraction process

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FBI-NIJ Multi-lab Study • FBI-NIJ have joined forces to test the limitations of the Rapid DNA enhancements outlined in (FSI-Genetics 48 (2020) 102349) • Study designed by the FBI'S Rapid DNA Crime Scene Technology Advancement Task Group • FBI/NIST collaboration for samples and data analysis 12 laboratories – 6 laboratories for each instrument manufacturer • NIDS Participating Laboratories and EMFSI Laboratories • Phase one started the week of August 14, 2023 • Main objectives of the multi-lab study are: • Determine the limitations of the enhanced technology through sensitivity and mixture studies involving the extraction process • Target DNA concentrations will be calculated by the number of cells present in each sample • Determine the variability between the instruments of the same manufacturer • Publish independent articles • Articles will not compare the two manufacturers • Articles will not compare the two manufacturers • Articles will not compare the two manufacturers where allele/locus dropout occur • PHR and atturer for sensitivity study • Articles will not make any recommendations

