Crime Scene Rapid DNA Requirements for CODIS

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

1) A Law Enforcement (LE) Agency's Crime Scene Rapid DNA (CS Rapid DNA) Program and location must be included in the scope of a CODIS Laboratory's ISO 17025 accreditation. Discussions with the CODIS Laboratory are necessary and must include the Quality Manager, DNA Technical Leader and CODIS Administrator when developing a CS Rapid DNA program where Rapid DNA devices will be located outside the accredited CODIS Laboratory.
2) The LE Agency must have an executed MOU with the CODIS Laboratory defining the roles, responsibilities, information technology requirements, and sample acceptance with each Agency planning to establish a CS Rapid DNA Program.
3) The LE Agency must have the ability to transfer CS Rapid DNA data (including raw data) and other required case documentation over a secure network to the CODIS Laboratory.
4) The LE Agency must have a mechanism to associate CS Rapid DNA samples with other DNA samples in the case that may be submitted to an accredited laboratory. Mechanism must include different items and/or A-swab/B-swab from the same item.
5) The LE Agency must ensure the CS Rapid DNA Device is listed on the FBI's Rapid DNA webpage (https://le.fbi.gov/science-and-lab/biometrics-and-fingerprints/codis/rapid-dna) and approved for crime scene use.
6) Prior to implementing a CS Rapid DNA Program, the LE Agency must adopt and implement the CODIS Laboratory's CS Rapid DNA policies and procedures that are required by the CODIS Laboratory's ISO 17025 accreditation and FBI CS Rapid DNA Quality Assurance Standards (CS Rapid DNA QAS). These policies and procedures must include but may not be limited to:
   a) Format and numbering scheme for evidence, suspect, and elimination sample names
   b) Acceptable sample types for the CS Rapid DNA Device
   c) Requirements for consumption of evidence
   d) The number of swabs to be collected from a single item of evidence and the designation of swab(s) for submission to the Laboratory or for Rapid DNA use (A-swab/B-swab)
   e) Measures for CS Rapid DNA samples identified as a mixture
   f) Measures for CS Rapid DNA sample failures and Rapid DNA device failures
   g) Authorized users of the CS Rapid DNA Device
   h) Documented training of authorized CS Rapid DNA Device users
   i) Facility and security requirements
   j) CS Rapid DNA Device maintenance
   k) Quality Assurance documentation
   l) CODIS eligibility and acceptable CODIS specimen categories
   m) Case documentation for submission to the Laboratory
   n) Responding to CODIS Hit information
7) The LE Agency must provide critical case documentation with the CS Rapid DNA data upon submission to the CODIS Laboratory. Case documentation for determining CODIS eligibility must include the following:
   a) Case synopsis
   b) Description of how the evidence is crime scene evidence and how the evidence is attributed to the putative perpetrator of the crime
   c) Description of evidence sample(s) processed using the CS Rapid DNA device
   d) Data generated by the CS Rapid DNA device including the raw data

These requirements developed by the CJIS Advisory Policy Board's Rapid DNA Task Force are intended to be a guide to help Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and CODIS Laboratories plan for the future use of Rapid DNA on crime scene samples once national Quality Assurance Standards and Procedures are in place. The requirements do not identify all the policies, procedures, or issues any individual LEA or CODIS Laboratory may have to address to implement a crime scene sample Rapid DNA program. For the most current information regarding Rapid DNA please see https://le.fbi.gov/science-and-lab/biometrics-and-fingerprints/codis/rapid-dna.

CODIS LABORATORIES:

8) The CODIS Laboratory must expand the scope of their ISO 17025 accreditation to include each LE Agency location where a CS Rapid DNA device is used prior to implementation.

9) The CODIS Laboratory must execute an MOU defining the roles, responsibilities, information technology requirements, and sample acceptance with each LE Agency planning to establish a CS Rapid DNA Program.

10) The CODIS Laboratory must have the ability to receive CS Rapid DNA data (including raw data) and other required case documentation over a secure network from the LE Agency.

11) Prior to implementing a CS Rapid DNA Program, The CODIS Laboratory must adopt and implement CS Rapid DNA policies and procedures that are required by the CODIS Laboratory's ISO 17025 accreditation and FBI CS Rapid DNA Quality Assurance Standards (CS Rapid DNA QAS). These policies and procedures must include but may not be limited to:
    a) Format and numbering scheme for evidence, suspect, and elimination sample names
    b) Acceptable sample types for the CS Rapid DNA Device
    c) Requirements for Consumption of evidence
    d) The number of swabs to be collected from a single item of evidence and the designation of swab(s) for submission to the Laboratory or for Rapid DNA use (A-swab/B-swab)
    e) Measures for CS Rapid DNA samples identified as a mixture
    f) Measures for CS Rapid DNA sample failures and Rapid DNA device failures
    g) Authorized users of the CS Rapid DNA Device
    h) Documented training of authorized CS Rapid DNA Device users
    i) Facility and security requirements
    j) Use of approved CS Rapid DNA devices
    k) CS Rapid DNA Device maintenance
    l) Quality Assurance documentation
    m) CODIS eligibility and acceptable CODIS specimen categories
    n) Case documentation for submission to the Laboratory
    o) Responding to CODIS Hit information

12) The CODIS Laboratory must establish policies and procedures for the approval of locations, configuration, and initial CS Rapid DNA QAS compliance for the operation of a CS Rapid DNA Program.

Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM):

13) SWGDAM must establish Quality Assurance Standards for CS Rapid DNA sample analysis once the technology meets the requirements outlined in Forensic Science International: Genetics 48 (2020) 102349.

NDIS Procedures Board:

14) The NDIS Board must establish procedures for the initial acceptance of CS Rapid DNA sample analysis once Quality Assurance Standards addressing the use of CS Rapid DNA sample analysis are approved.

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