

Introduction

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) facilitated the development of this Human Forensic DNA Analysis Process Map through a collaboration between the NIST Forensic Science Research Program and the NIST administered Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Sciences (specifically OSAC's Human Forensic Biology Subcommittee) with contributions from the Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDM).

*This Human Forensic DNA Analysis Process Map (Current Practices) captures details about the various procedures, methods and decision points most frequently encountered in the discipline of human forensic biology/DNA analysis from a national perspective and **is intended to reflect current practices**. The discipline requires analysts to make many decisions that can impact the quality and accuracy of results. The Human Forensic DNA Analysis Process Map can benefit the discipline by providing a behind-the-scenes perspective into the various components and decision points in the human forensic biology/DNA analysis process.*

Process mapping is the visual representation of critical steps and decision points of a process. Components of the process are deconstructed, placed into specific shapes within a flowchart and connected by one-way arrows to indicate directionality regarding decisions as well as progression throughout the overall process. The shape of each box assists the reader by representing a specific type of activity.

*This process map captures the **diverse** practices of multiple laboratories, with the goal of allowing a human forensic biology/DNA analyst to find their process represented in the map. To ensure this, the mapping team avoided creating a map of what **should** be done (e.g., best practices) and instead attempted to represent all reasonable variations of casework **currently performed** by human forensic biology/DNA analysts. For this reason, it is important to state that neither the OSAC Human Forensic Biology Subcommittee nor SWGDAM necessarily support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and paths depicted in this process map.*

This map is not intended to be a step-by-step instruction manual outlining minutia, nor is it intended to be so broad that it lacks utility. Rather, judgements were made by the process mapping group as to which steps should be combined and which steps should be divided further. Certain processes represented in the map have a required sequence while other components may vary by analyst or agency. Processes and decisions may also be dictated by agency policy or law.

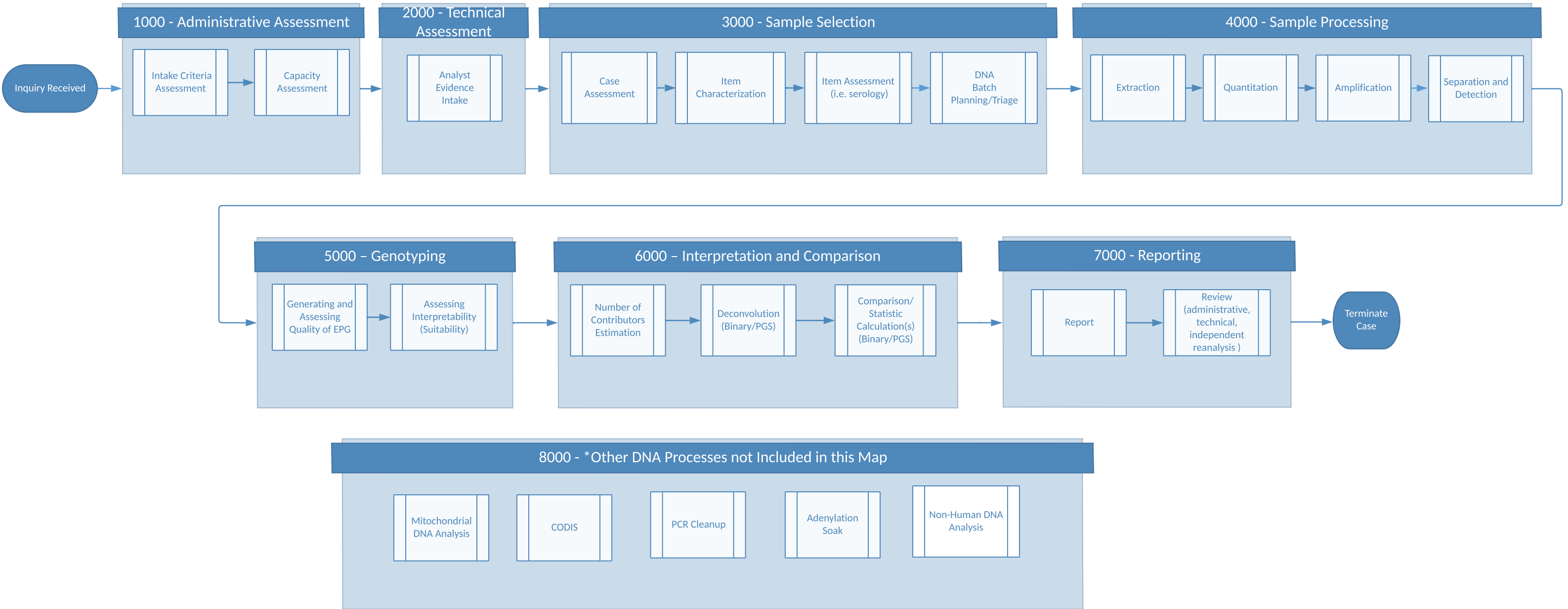
Process Map Applications:

The Human Forensic DNA Analysis Process Map is intended to be used to help improve efficiencies while reducing errors, highlight gaps where further research or standardization would be beneficial, and assist with training new examiners. It may also be used to develop specific laboratory policies and identify best practices.

Scope of the Human Forensic DNA Analysis Process Map:

The scope of Human Forensic DNA Analysis Process Map is limited to core processes within the discipline of human forensic biology/DNA analysis. Several topics are omitted from this map including mitochondrial DNA, CODIS, PCR cleanup, adenylation soak, and non-human DNA analysis. These topics may subsequently be addressed by the process mapping team, an individual laboratory or a standardization committee.





Technology/Tool Assist
Describes how technology aids in the steps on this page

Input Box
Outlines the inputs available at the beginning of each section

Output Box
Describes the output of the steps on the page

Discontinuation of Assessment or Examination

PAP
Stands for per agency policy

Legend	
	Process start/end
	Process
	Decision
	Subprocess
	Document

There was a statement by the group that certain assumptions need to be made.

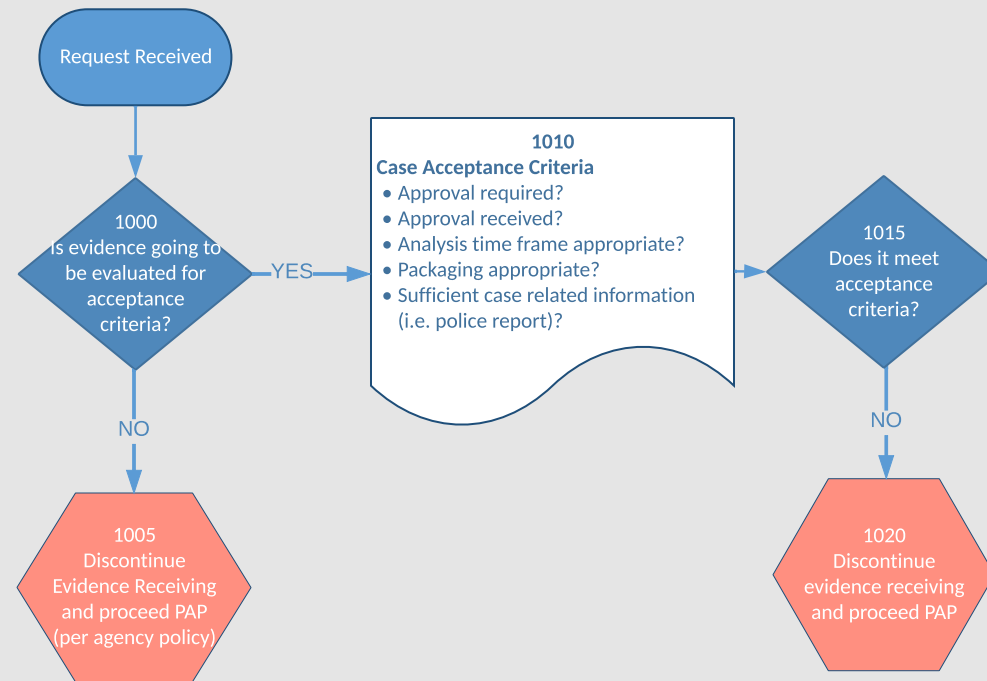
These are:

All reagents that are in use have been appropriately QC'ed PAP and in accordance with appropriate standards.

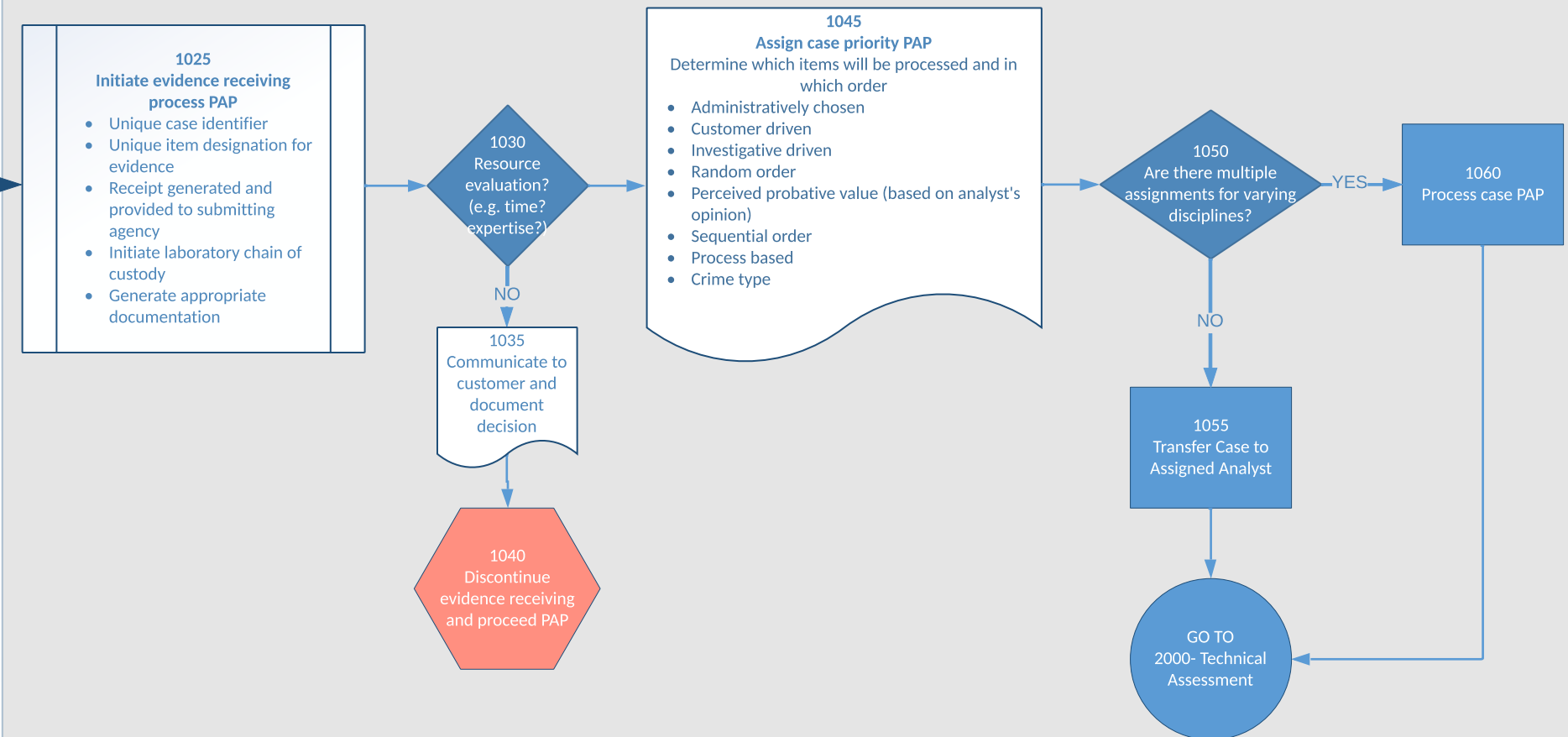
All instruments in use have been properly maintained PAP and in accordance with appropriate standards.

The movement through this map reflects a single item and appropriate separation of evidence from exemplars (separated by time and space) is followed.

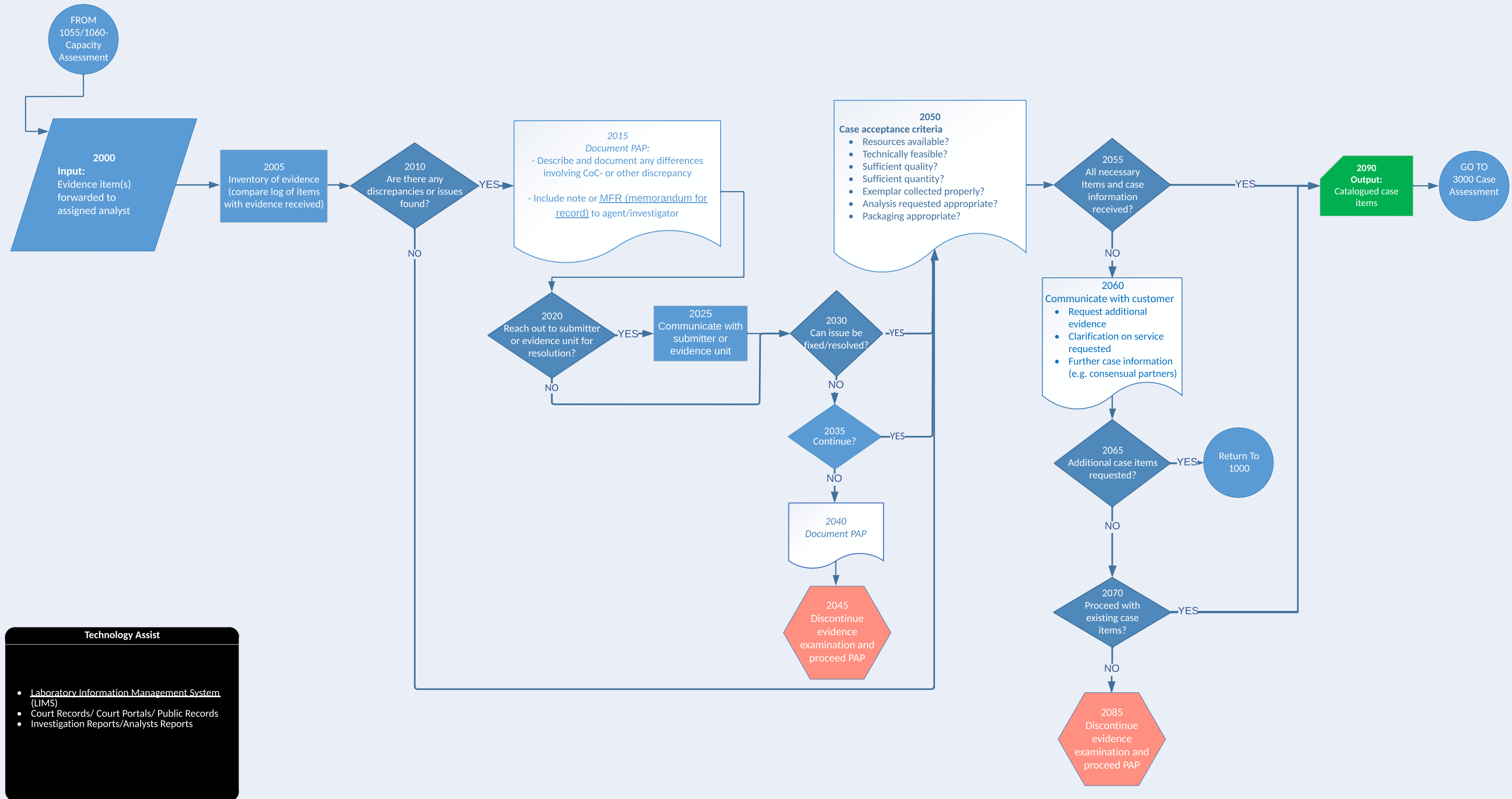
1000 - Intake Criteria Assessment



1025 - Capacity Assessment



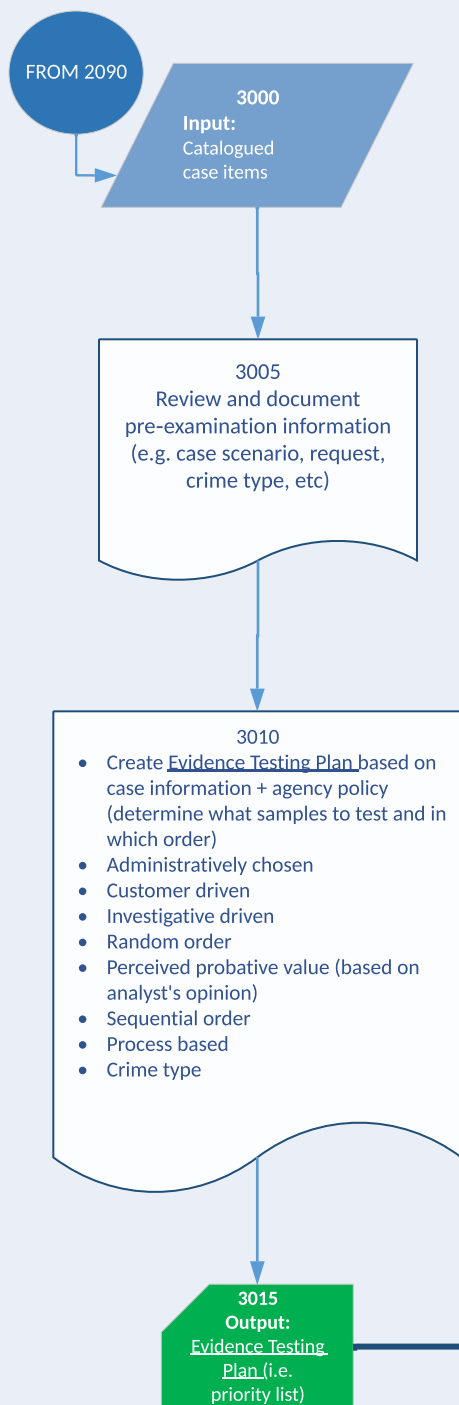
2000 - Technical Assessment



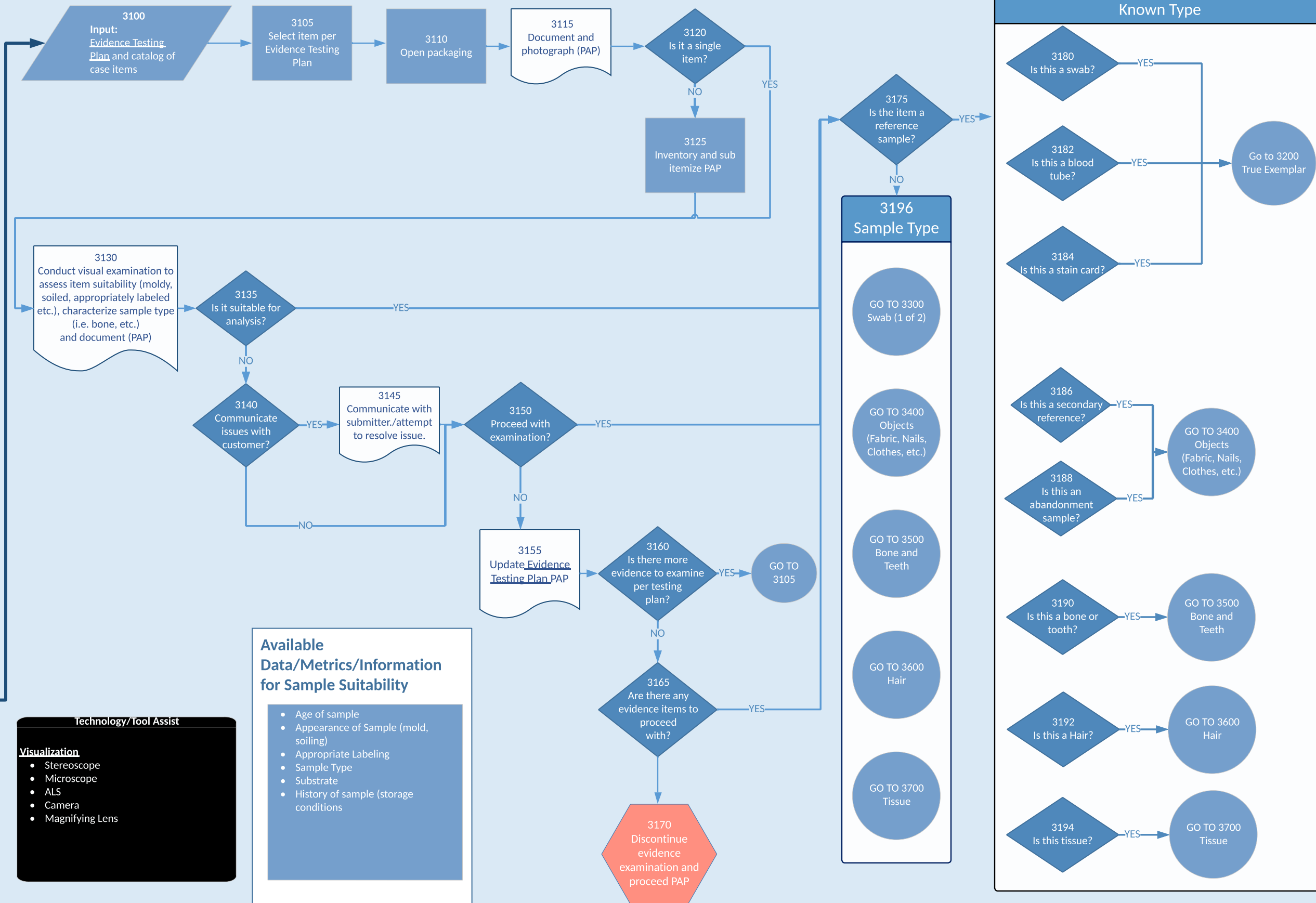
Technology Assist

- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- Court Records/ Court Portals/ Public Records
- Investigation Reports/Analysts Reports

3000 - Case Assessment



3100 - Item Characterization



Available Data/Metrics/Information for Sample Suitability

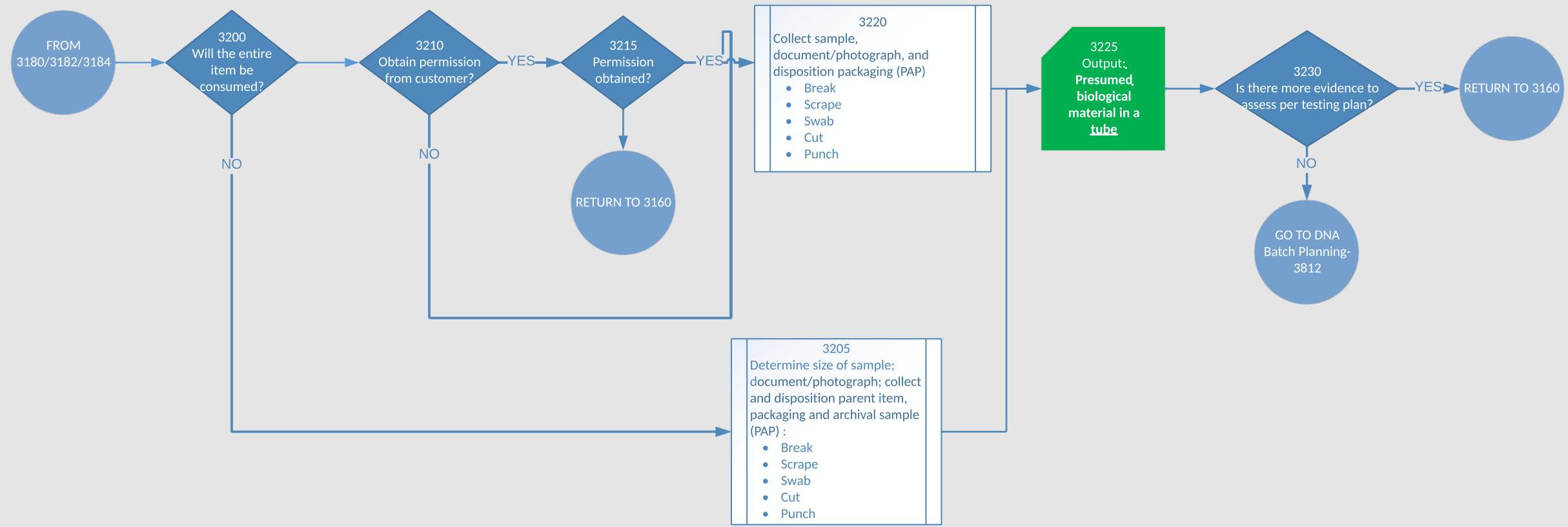
- Age of sample
- Appearance of Sample (mold, soiling)
- Appropriate Labeling
- Sample Type
- Substrate
- History of sample (storage conditions)

Technology/Tool Assist

Visualization

- Stereoscope
- Microscope
- ALS
- Camera
- Magnifying Lens

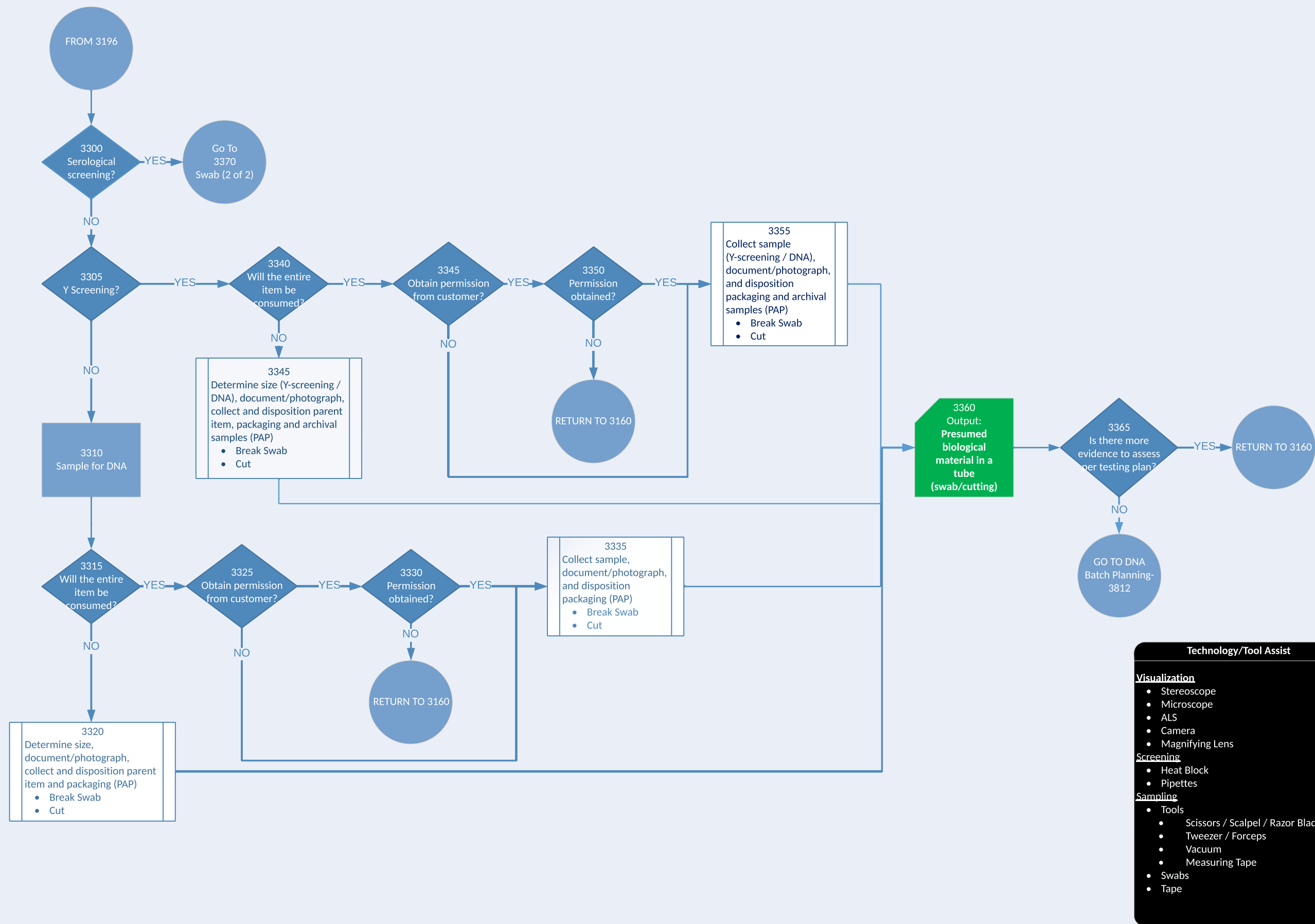
3200 - True Exemplar



Technology/Tool Assist

- Punch Robot
- Pipette
- Scissors / Scalpel / Razor Blades
- Tweezer / Forceps

3300 - SWAB (1 of 2)



Technology/Tool Assist

Visualization

- Stereoscope
- Microscope
- ALS
- Camera
- Magnifying Lens

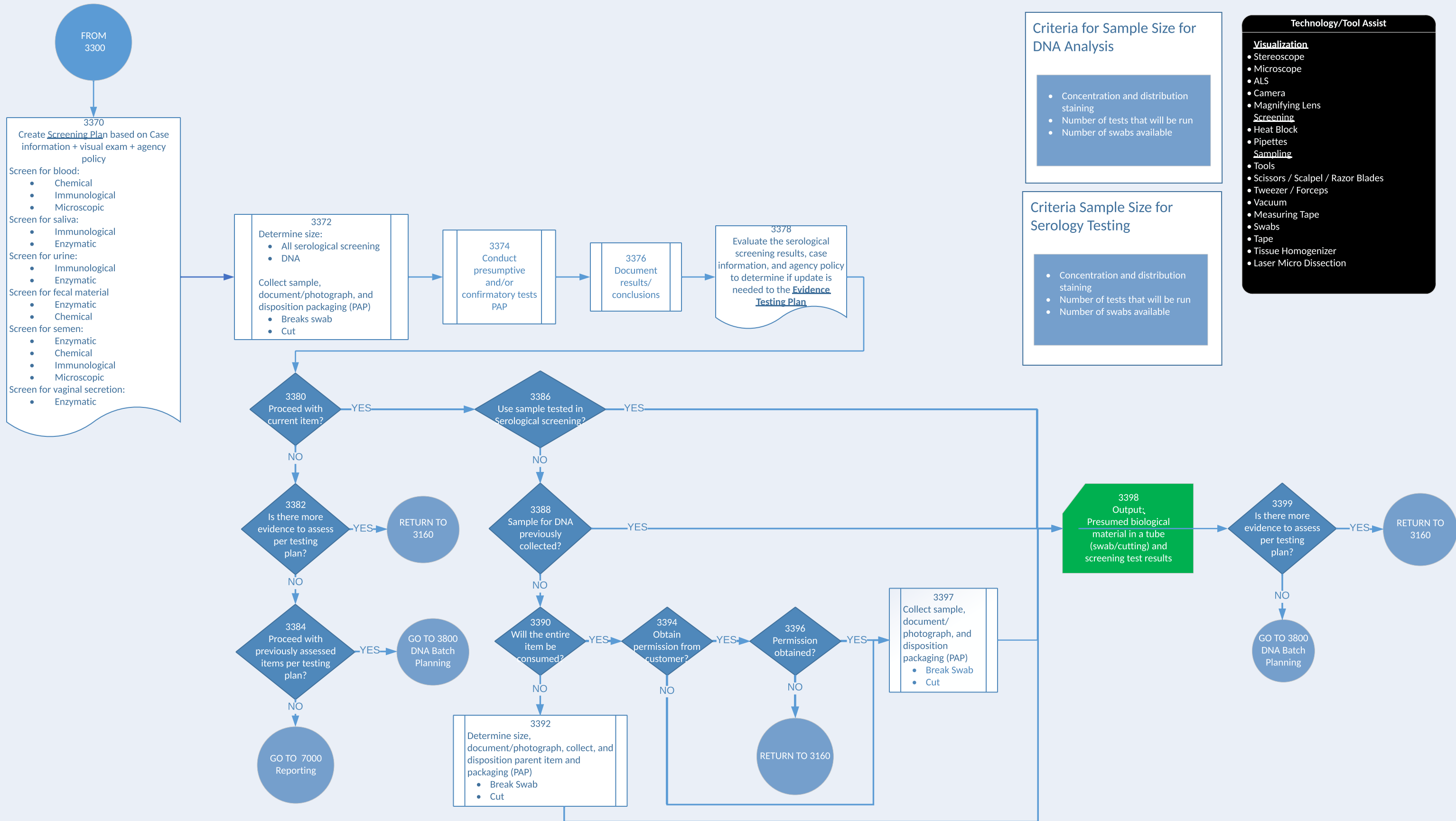
Screening

- Heat Block
- Pipettes

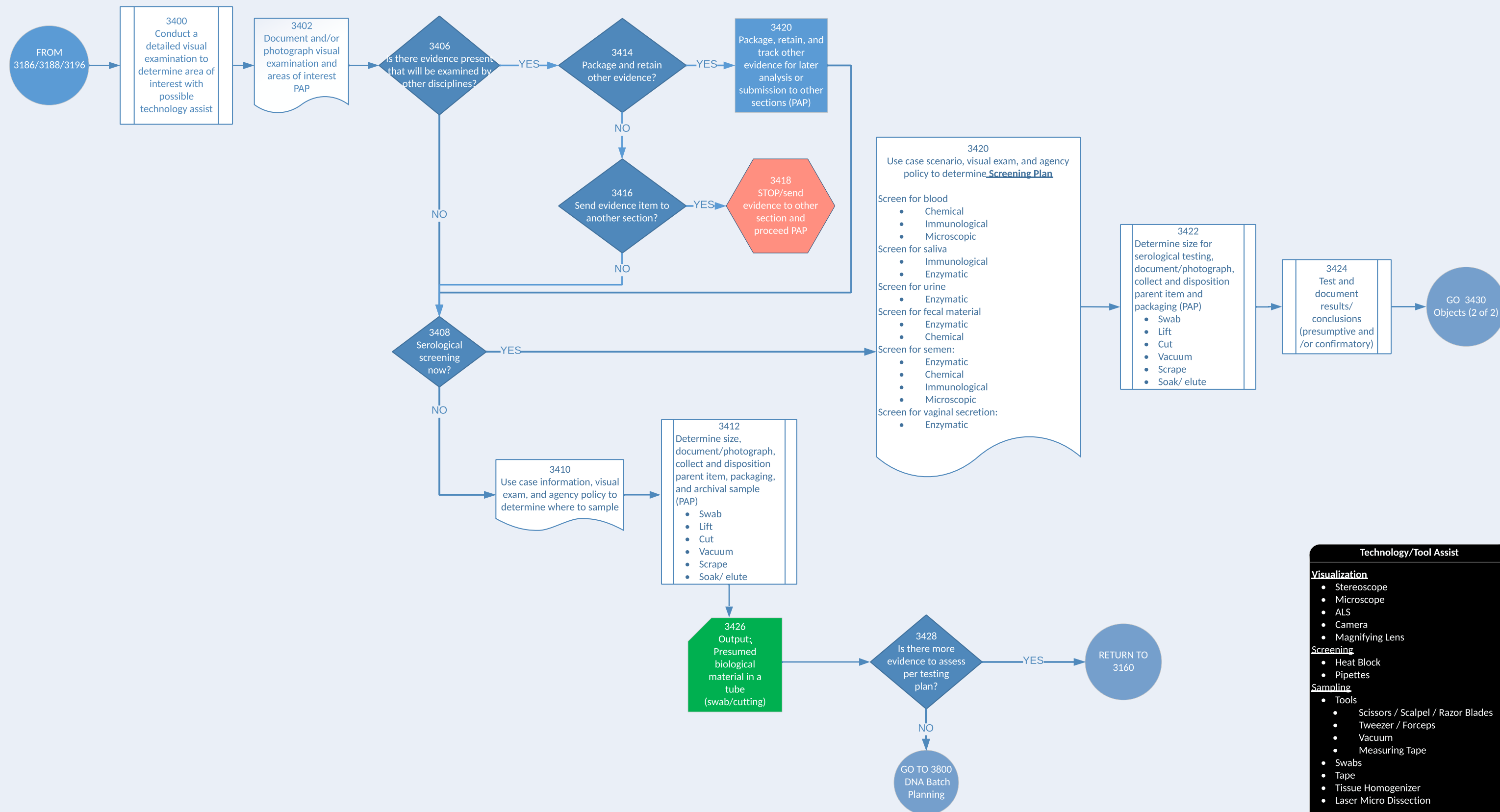
Sampling

- Tools
 - Scissors / Scalpel / Razor Blades
 - Tweezer / Forceps
 - Vacuum
 - Measuring Tape
- Swabs
- Tape

3300 - SWAB (2 of 2)



3400 - OBJECTS (Fabric, Nails, Clothes, etc.) (1 of 2)



Technology/Tool Assist

Visualization

- Stereoscope
- Microscope
- ALS
- Camera
- Magnifying Lens

Screening

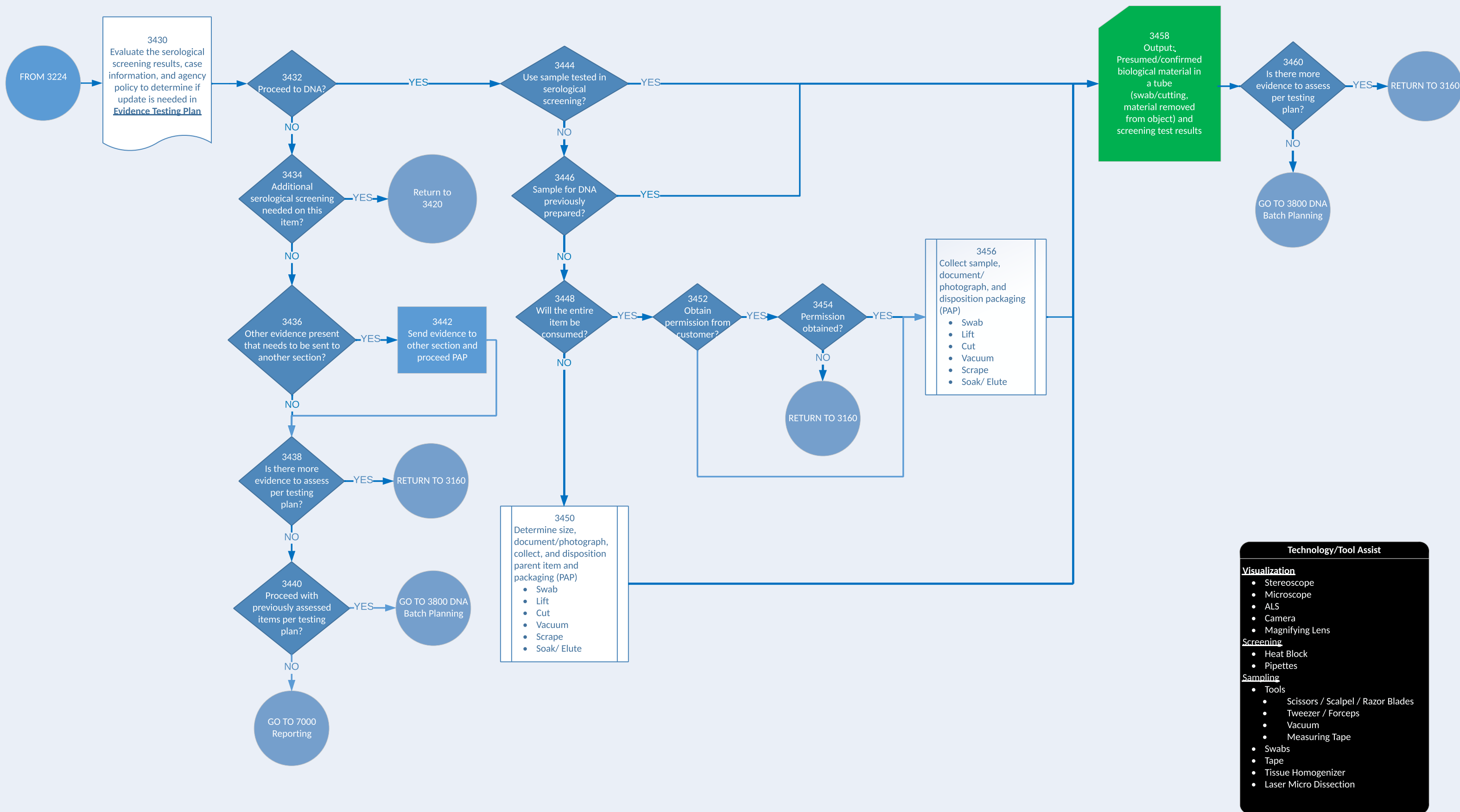
- Heat Block
- Pipettes

Sampling

- Tools
- Scissors / Scalpel / Razor Blades
- Tweezer / Forceps
- Vacuum
- Measuring Tape
- Swabs
- Tape
- Tissue Homogenizer
- Laser Micro Dissection

This Process Map provides a visual description of the various steps of the casework process performed by DNA analysts and is an attempt to represent all reasonable variations in current practice. OSAC and SWGDAM do not explicitly support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and/or paths as depicted on this current-practices process map.

3400 - OBJECTS (Fabric, Nails, Clothes, etc.) (2 of 2)



Technology/Tool Assist

Visualization

- Stereoscope
- Microscope
- ALS
- Camera
- Magnifying Lens

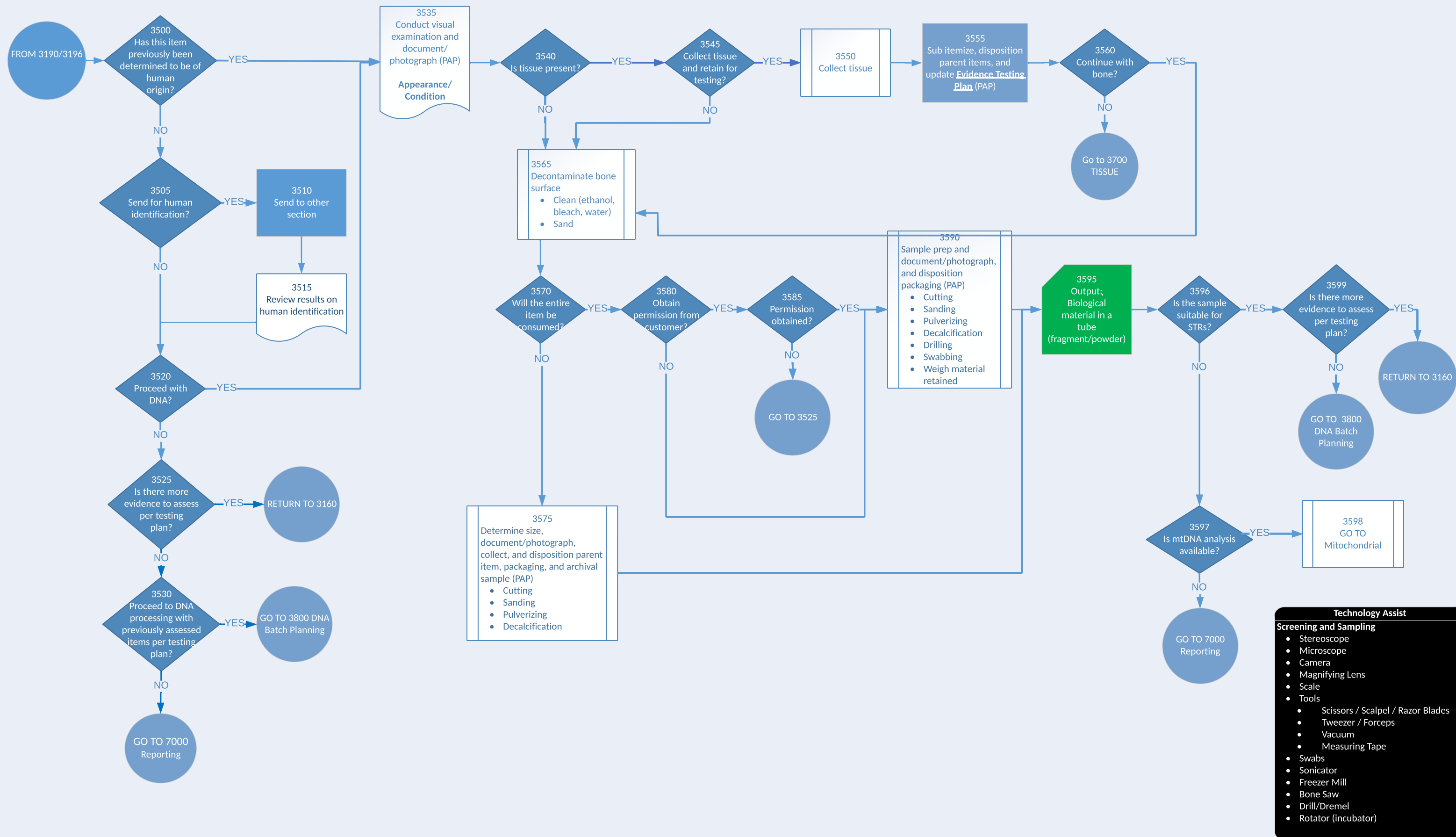
Screening

- Heat Block
- Pipettes

Sampling

- Tools
 - Scissors / Scalpel / Razor Blades
 - Tweezer / Forceps
 - Vacuum
 - Measuring Tape
- Swabs
- Tape
- Tissue Homogenizer
- Laser Micro Dissection

3500 - BONE AND TEETH



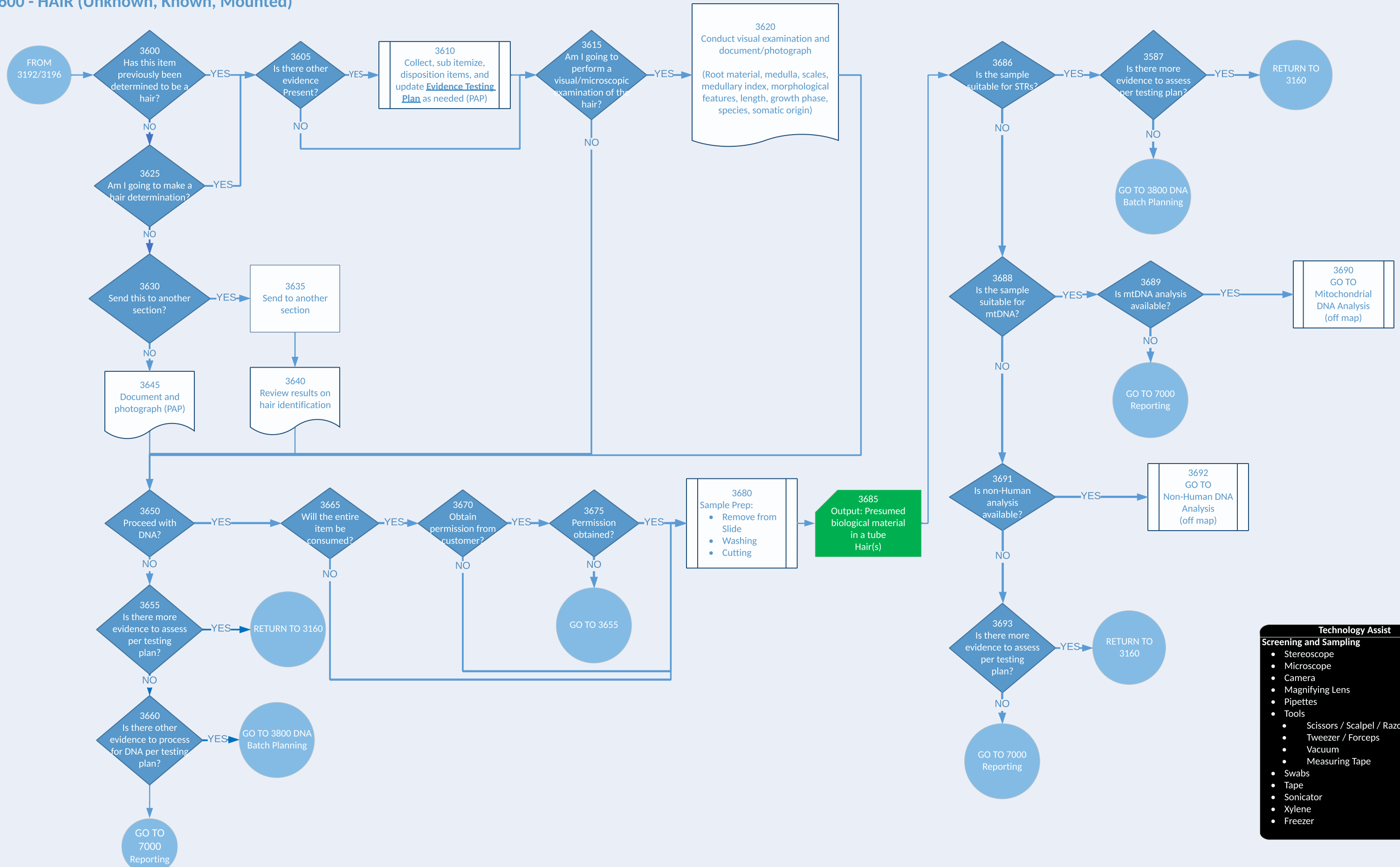
Technology Assist

Screening and Sampling

- Stereoscope
- Microscope
- Camera
- Magnifying Lens
- Scale
- Tools
- Scissors / Scalpel / Razor Blades
- Tweezer / Forceps
- Vacuum
- Measuring Tape
- Swabs
- Sonicator
- Freezer Mill
- Bone Saw
- Drill/Dremel
- Rotator (incubator)

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3600 - HAIR (Unknown, Known, Mounted)

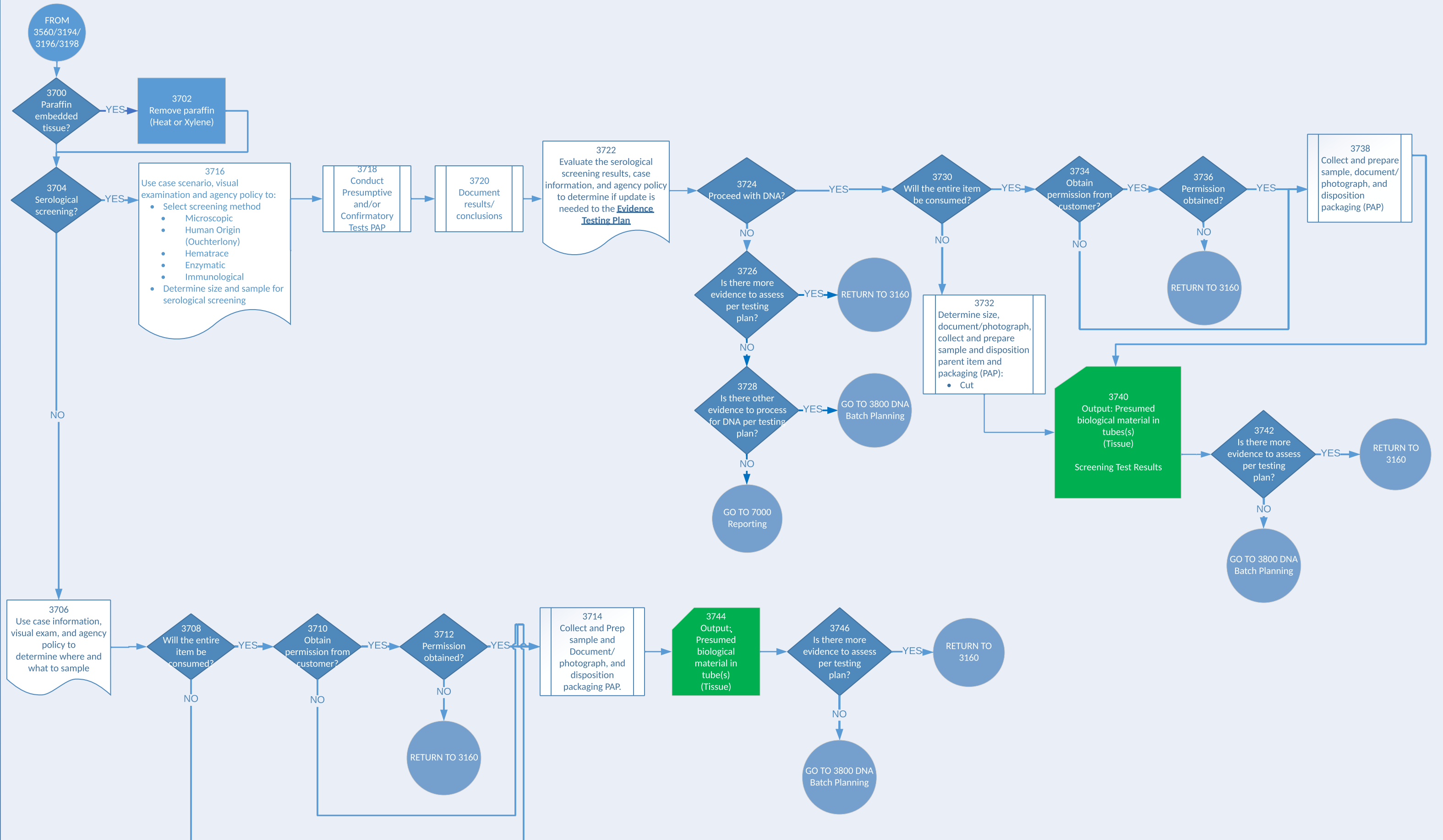


Technology Assist

Screening and Sampling

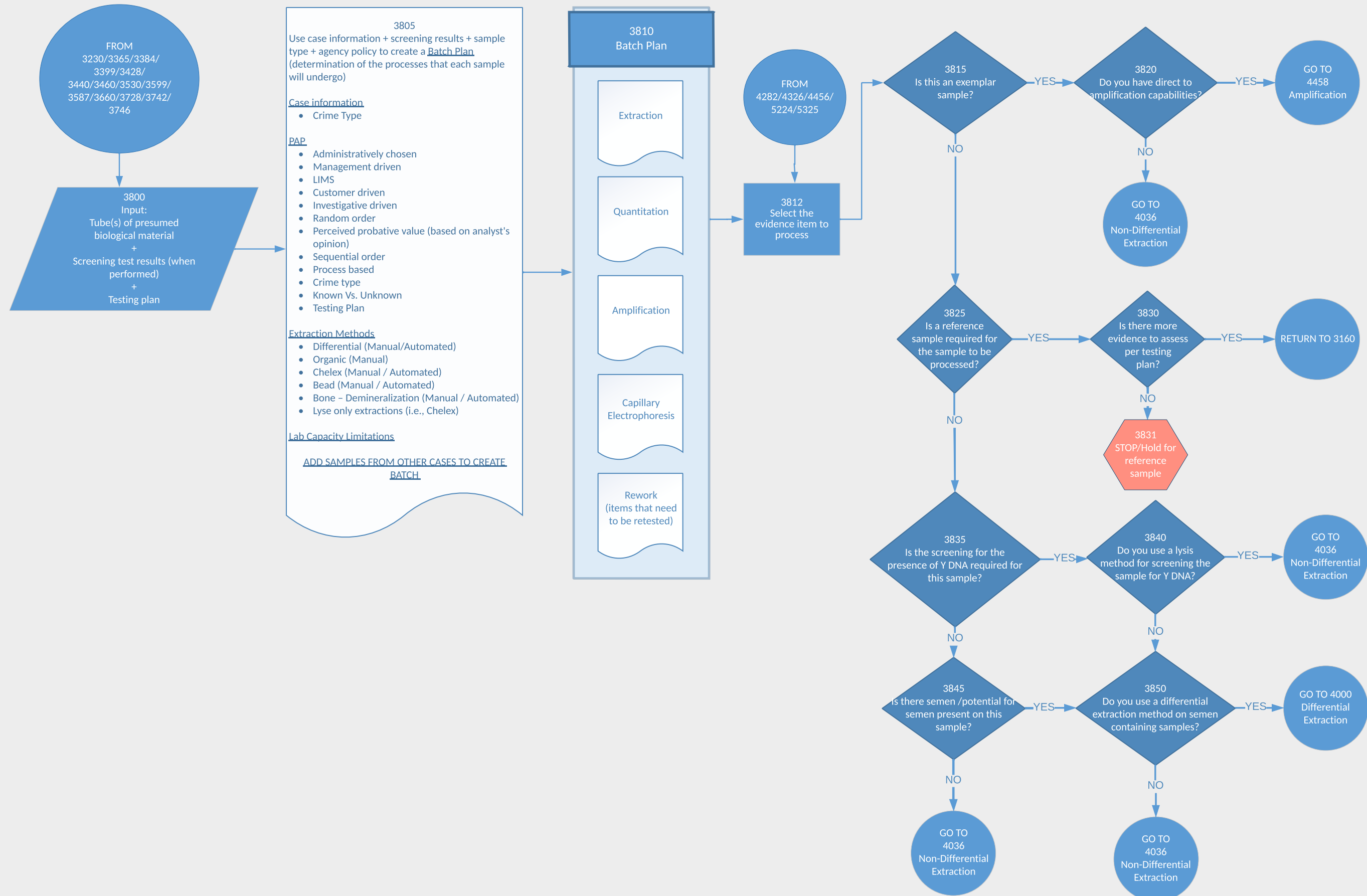
- Stereoscope
- Microscope
- Camera
- Magnifying Lens
- Pipettes
- Tools
 - Scissors / Scalpel / Razor Blades
 - Tweezer / Forceps
 - Vacuum
 - Measuring Tape
- Swabs
- Tape
- Sonicator
- Xylene
- Freezer

3700 - TISSUE

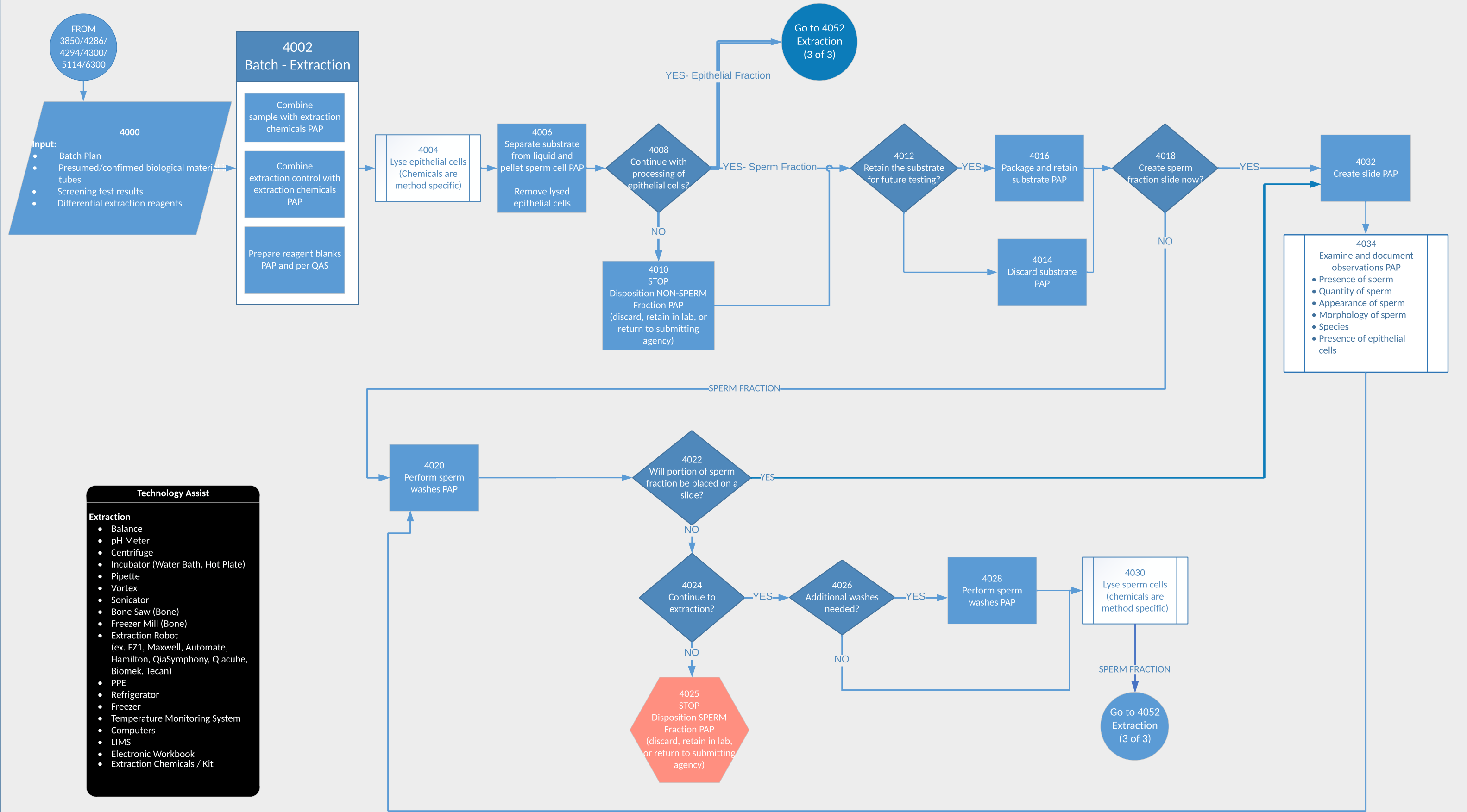


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3800 - DNA Batch Planning



4000 - EXTRACTION (1 of 3): Differential Extraction

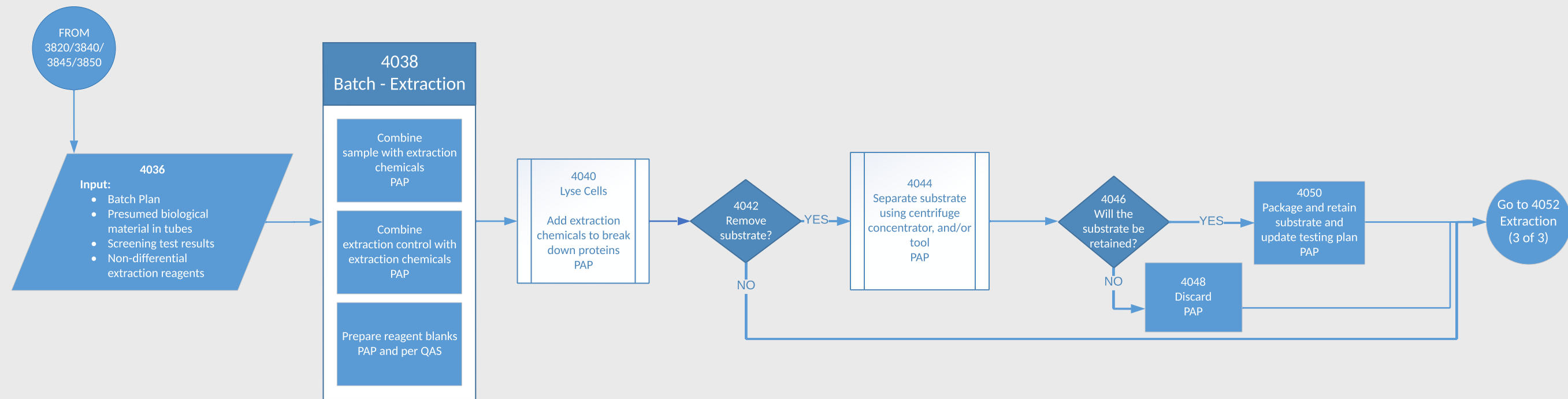


Technology Assist

Extraction

- Balance
- pH Meter
- Centrifuge
- Incubator (Water Bath, Hot Plate)
- Pipette
- Vortex
- Sonicator
- Bone Saw (Bone)
- Freezer Mill (Bone)
- Extraction Robot (ex. EZ1, Maxwell, Automate, Hamilton, QiaSymphony, Qiacube, Biomek, Tecan)
- PPE
- Refrigerator
- Freezer
- Temperature Monitoring System
- Computers
- LIMS
- Electronic Workbook
- Extraction Chemicals / Kit

4000 - EXTRACTION (2 of 3): Non-Differential Extraction

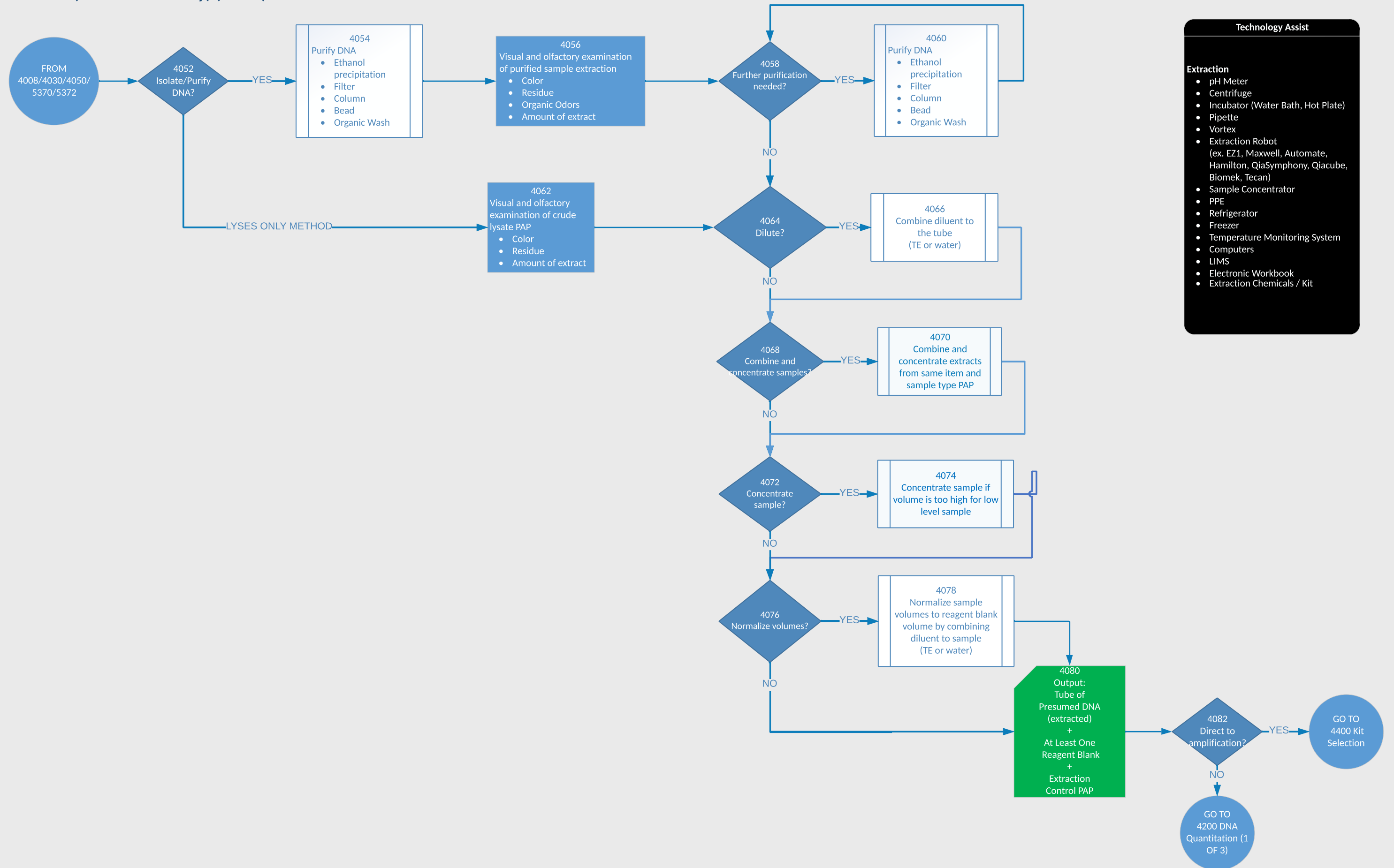


Technology Assist

Extraction

- Balance
- pH Meter
- Centrifuge
- Incubator (Water Bath, Hot Plate)
- Pipette
- Vortex
- Sonicator
- Bone Saw (Bone)
- Freezer Mill (Bone)
- Extraction Robot (ex. EZ1, Maxwell, Automate, Hamilton, QiaSymphony, Qiacube, Biomek, Tecan)
- PPE
- Refrigerator
- Freezer
- Temperature Monitoring System
- Computers
- LIMS
- Electronic Workbook
- Extraction Chemicals / Kit

4000 - EXTRACTION (Isolate and Purify) (3 of 3)



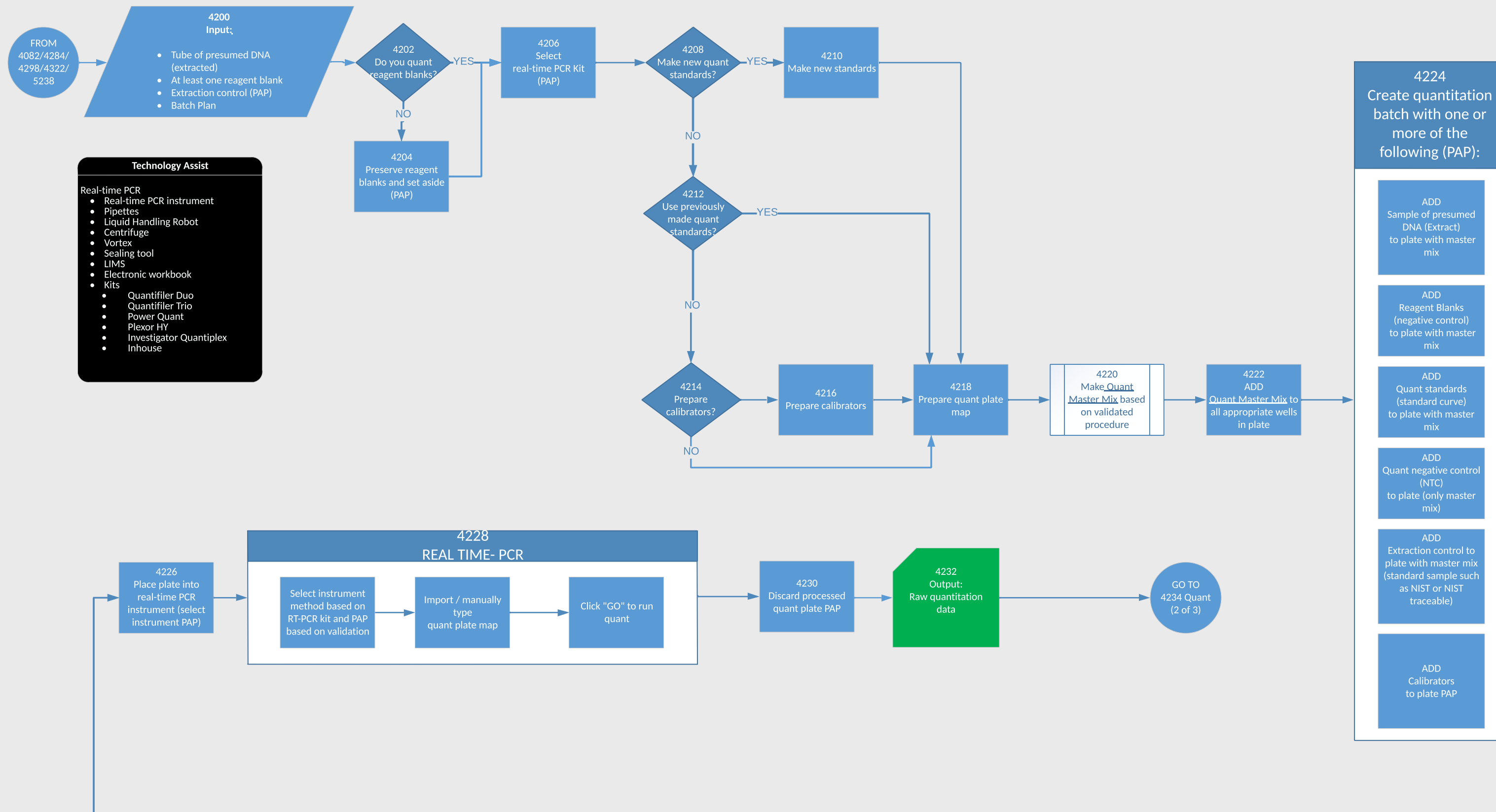
Technology Assist

Extraction

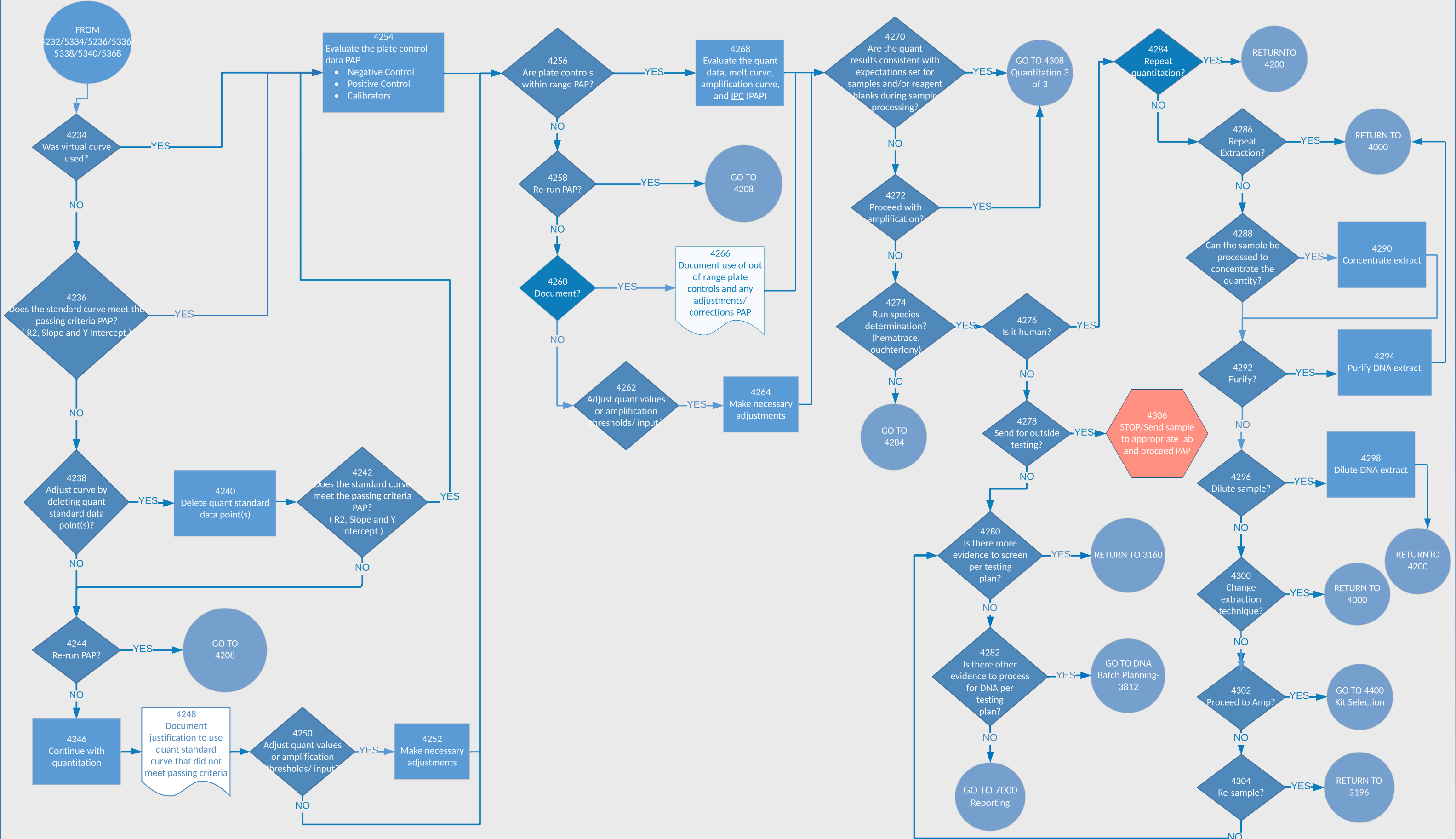
- pH Meter
- Centrifuge
- Incubator (Water Bath, Hot Plate)
- Pipette
- Vortex
- Extraction Robot (ex. EZ1, Maxwell, Automate, Hamilton, QiaSymphony, Qiacube, Biomek, Tecan)
- Sample Concentrator
- PPE
- Refrigerator
- Freezer
- Temperature Monitoring System
- Computers
- LIMS
- Electronic Workbook
- Extraction Chemicals / Kit

4200 - QUANTITATION (1 of 3)

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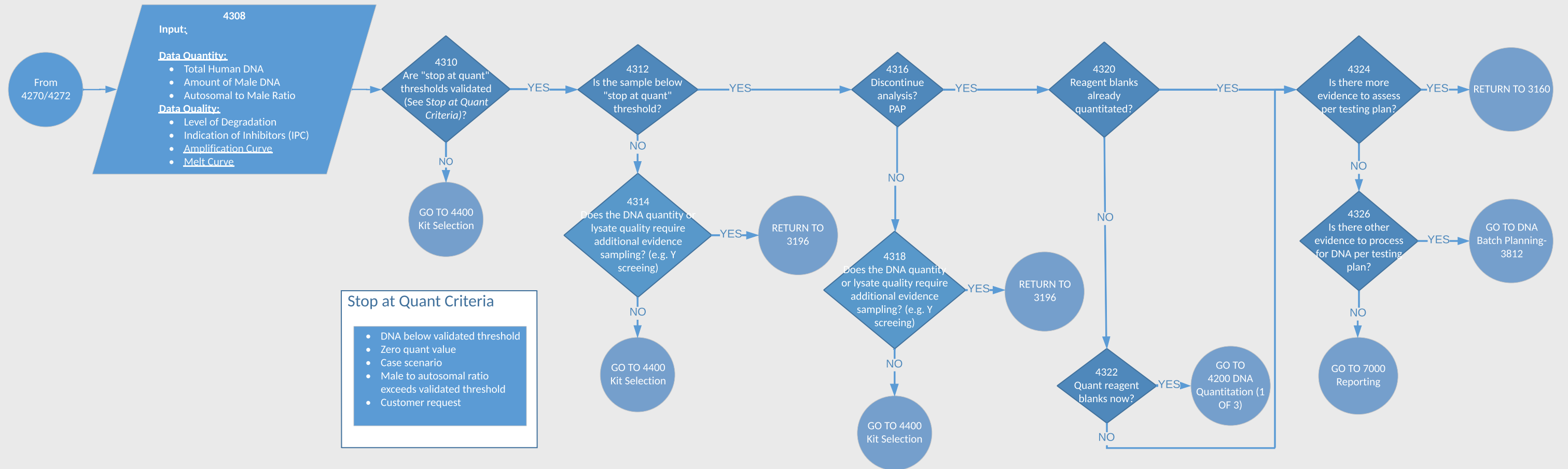


4200 - QUANTITATION (2 of 3)

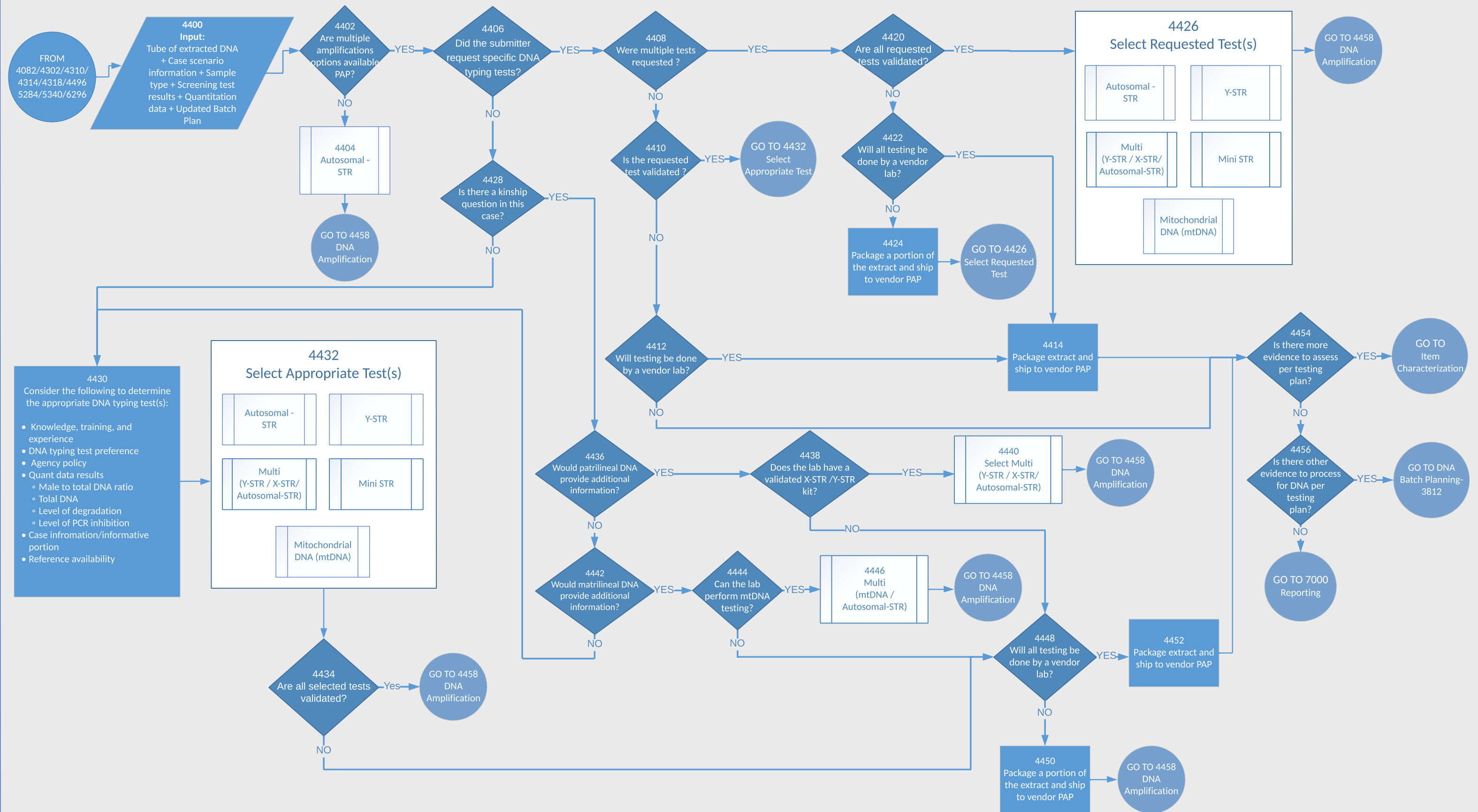


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QUANTITATION (3 OF 3)

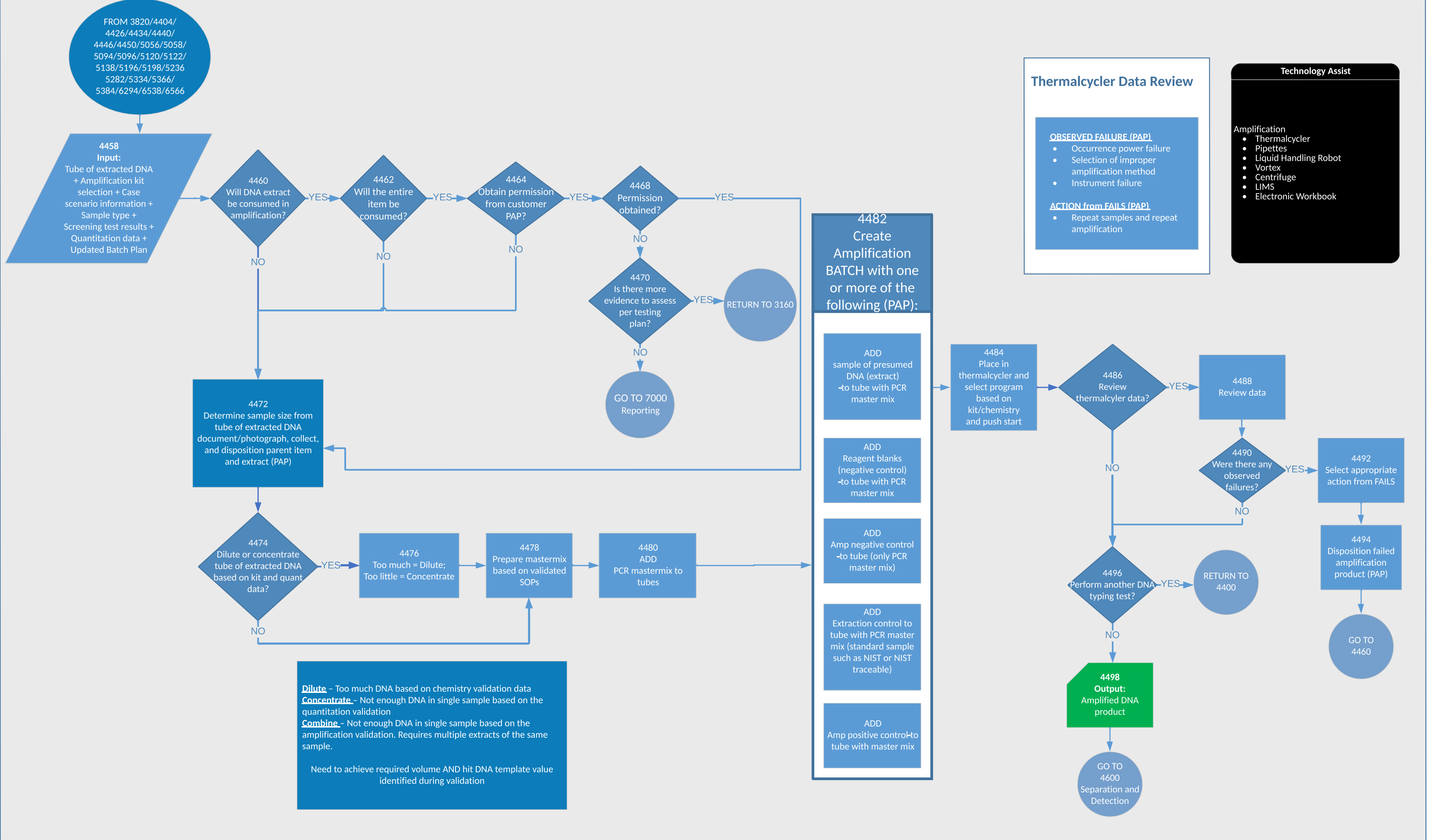


4400 - KIT SELECTION



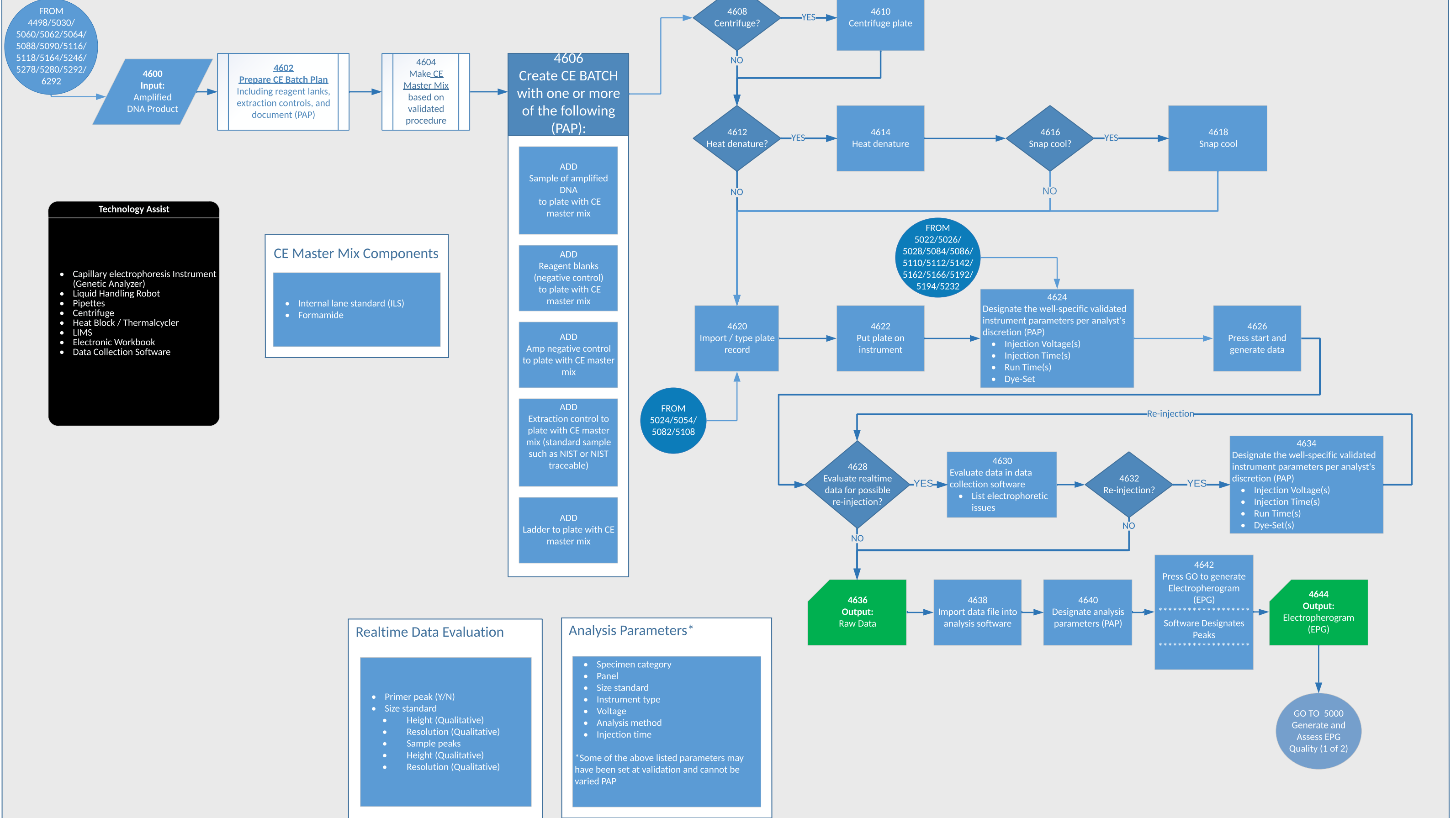
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4400 - AMPLIFICATION

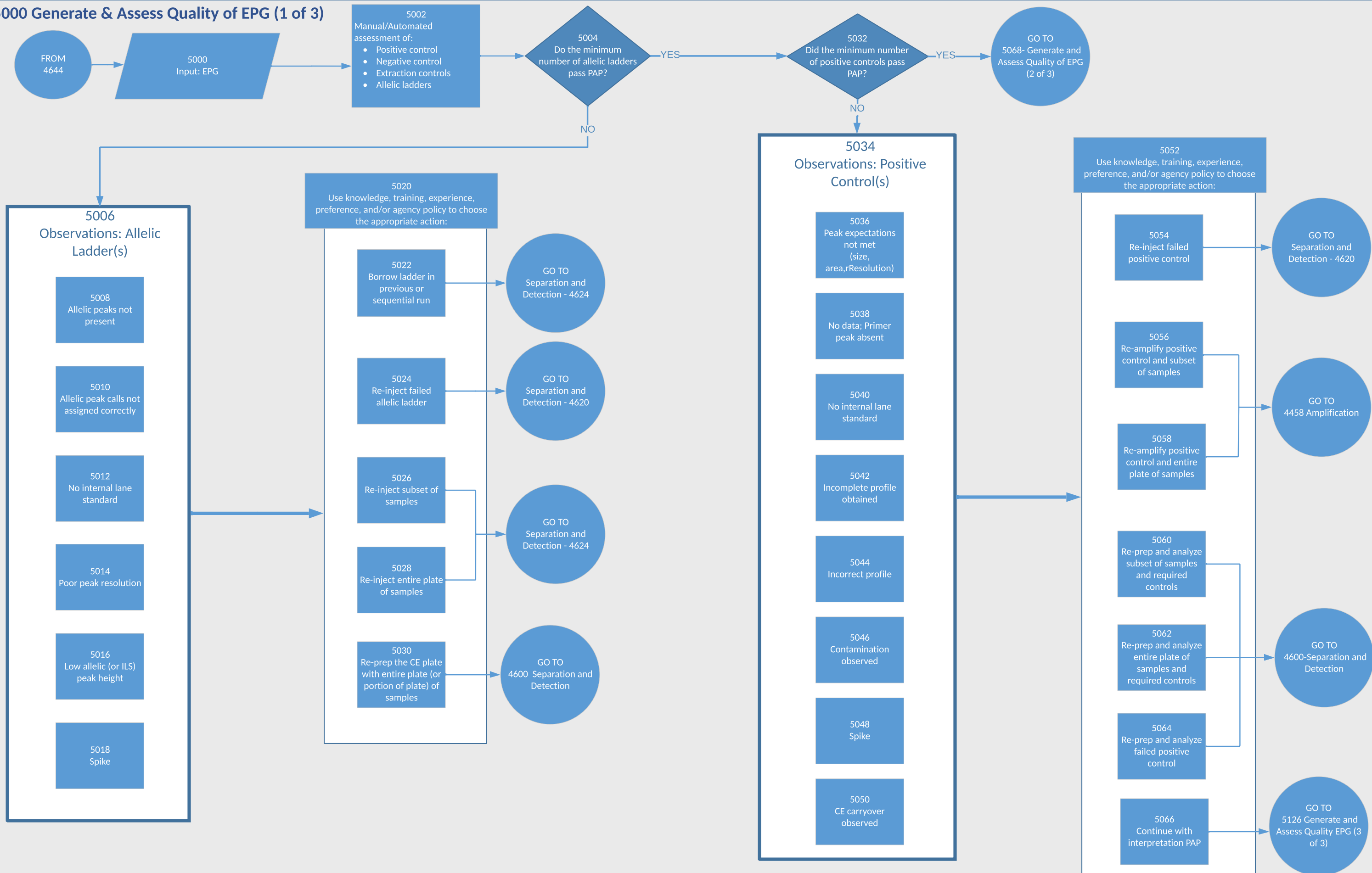


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4600 - SEPARATION and DETECTION

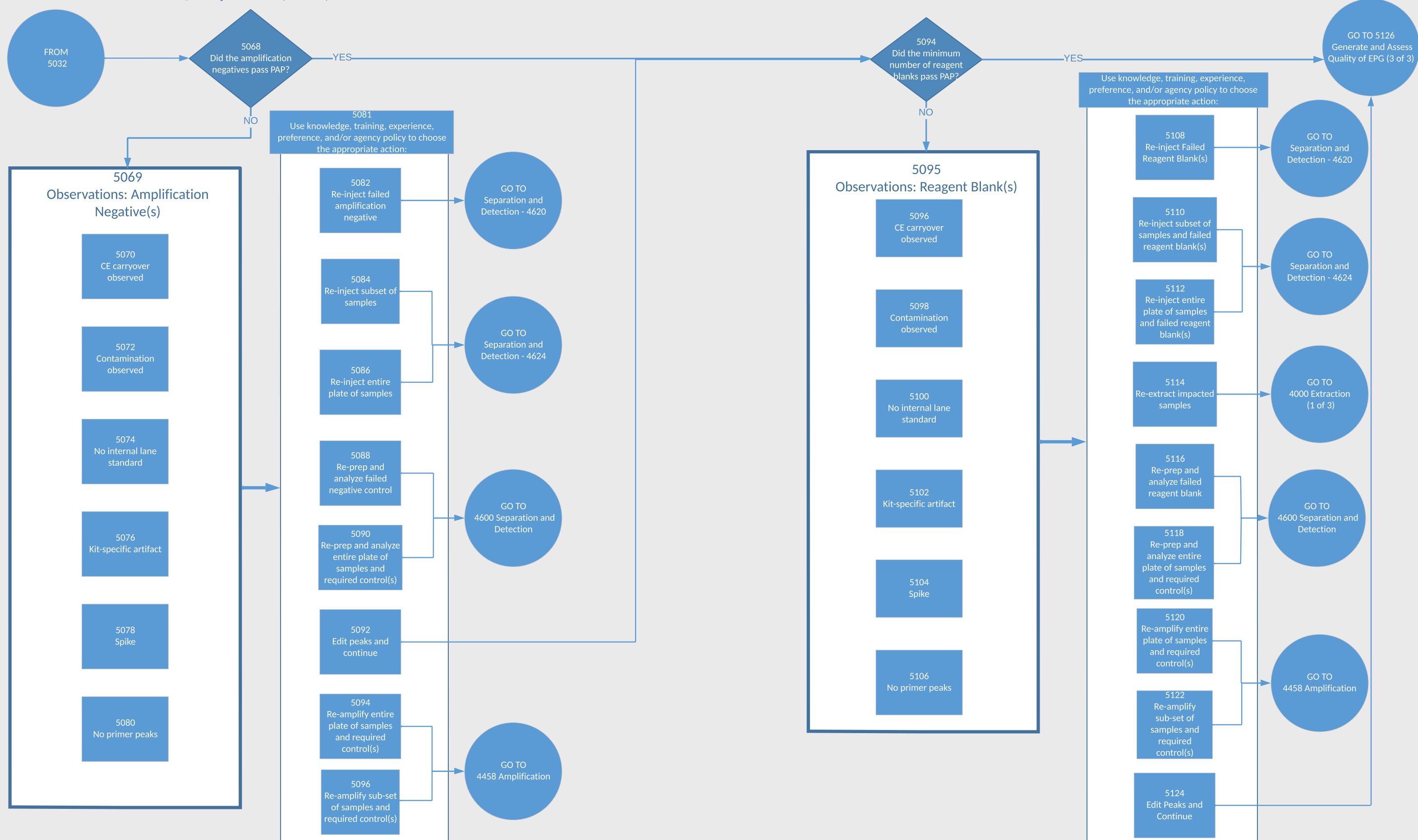


5000 Generate & Assess Quality of EPG (1 of 3)

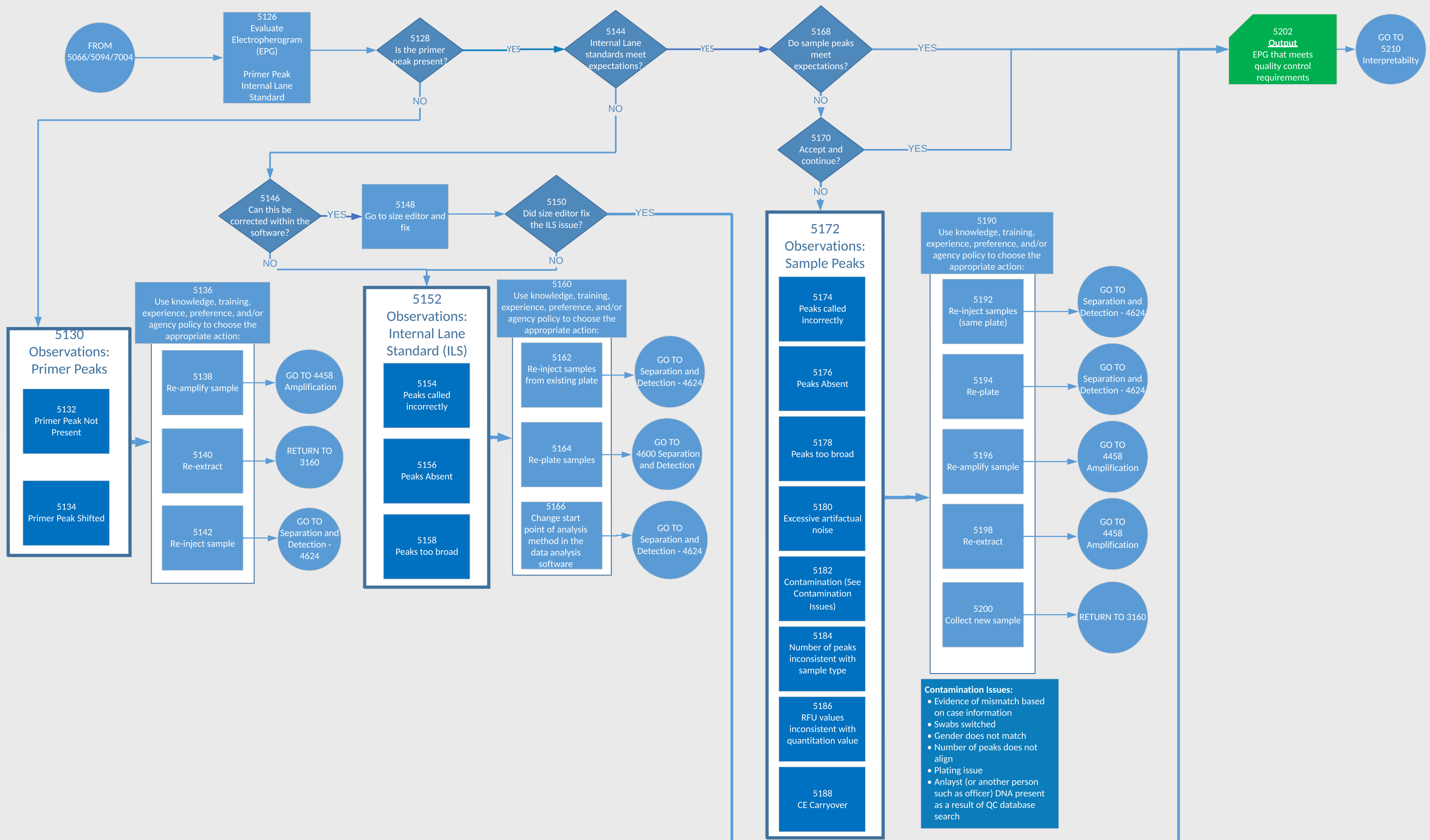


This Process Map provides a visual description of the various steps of the casework process performed by DNA analysts and is an attempt to represent all reasonable variations in current practice. OSAC and SWGDAM do not explicitly support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and/or paths as depicted on this current-practices process map.

5000 - Generate & Assess Quality of EPG (2 of 3)



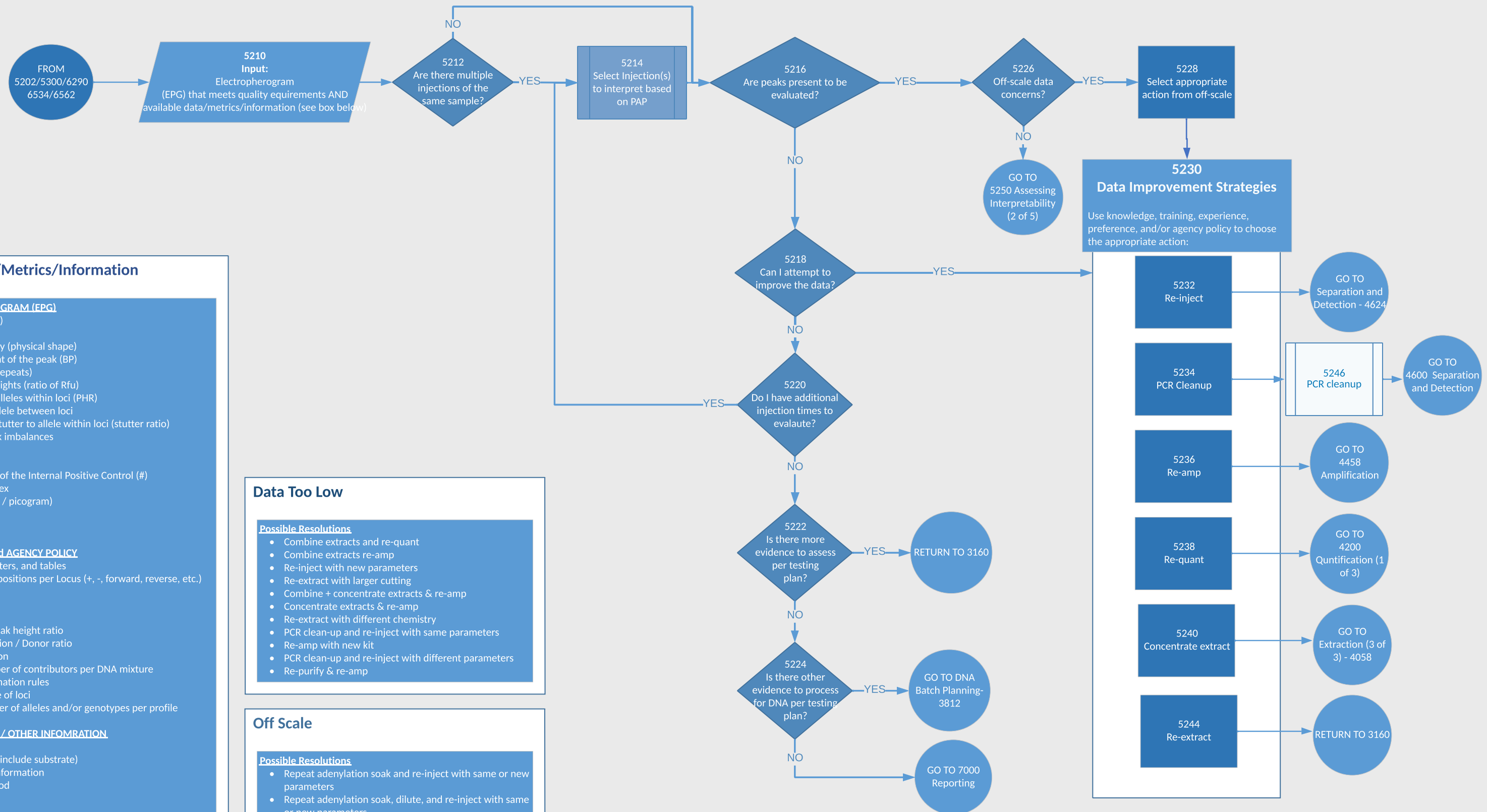
5000 - Generate & Assess Quality of EPG (3 of 3)



This Process Map provides a visual description of the various steps of the casework process performed by DNA analysts and is an attempt to represent all reasonable variations in current practice. OSAC and SWGDAM do not explicitly support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and/or paths as depicted on this current-practices process map.

5000 - Assessing Interpretability (Suitability) (1 of 5): Data Reliability and Allele Designation

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Available Data/Metrics/Information

Data ELECTROPHEROGRAM (EPG)

- Peak height (Rfu)
- Peak count (#)
- Peak morphology (physical shape)
- Molecular weight of the peak (BP)
- Allele size (# of repeats)
- Relative peak heights (ratio of Rfu)
 - Alleles to alleles within loci (PHR)
 - Allele to allele between loci
 - Potential stutter to allele within loci (stutter ratio)
 - Other peak imbalances

QUANT DATA

- Cycle Threshold of the Internal Positive Control (#)
- Degradation Index
- Yield (nanogram / picogram)
- Male to total
- Curves

VALIDATION DATA and AGENCY POLICY

- Stutter ratios, filters, and tables
- Defined stutter positions per Locus (+, -, forward, reverse, etc.)
- Threshold
 - Stochastic
 - Analytical
- Heterozygote peak height ratio
- Mixture proportion / Donor ratio
- Sex determination
- Maximum number of contributors per DNA mixture
- Minimum information rules
 - Percentage of loci
- Minimum number of alleles and/or genotypes per profile

EVIDENCE / PROCESS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Sample size
- Sample type (to include substrate)
- Case scenario/Information
- Extraction method
- Serology results
- Color of extract
- Published data

Data Too Low

Possible Resolutions

- Combine extracts and re-quant
- Combine extracts re-amp
- Re-inject with new parameters
- Re-extract with larger cutting
- Combine + concentrate extracts & re-amp
- Concentrate extracts & re-amp
- Re-extract with different chemistry
- PCR clean-up and re-inject with same parameters
- Re-amp with new kit
- PCR clean-up and re-inject with different parameters
- Re-purify & re-amp

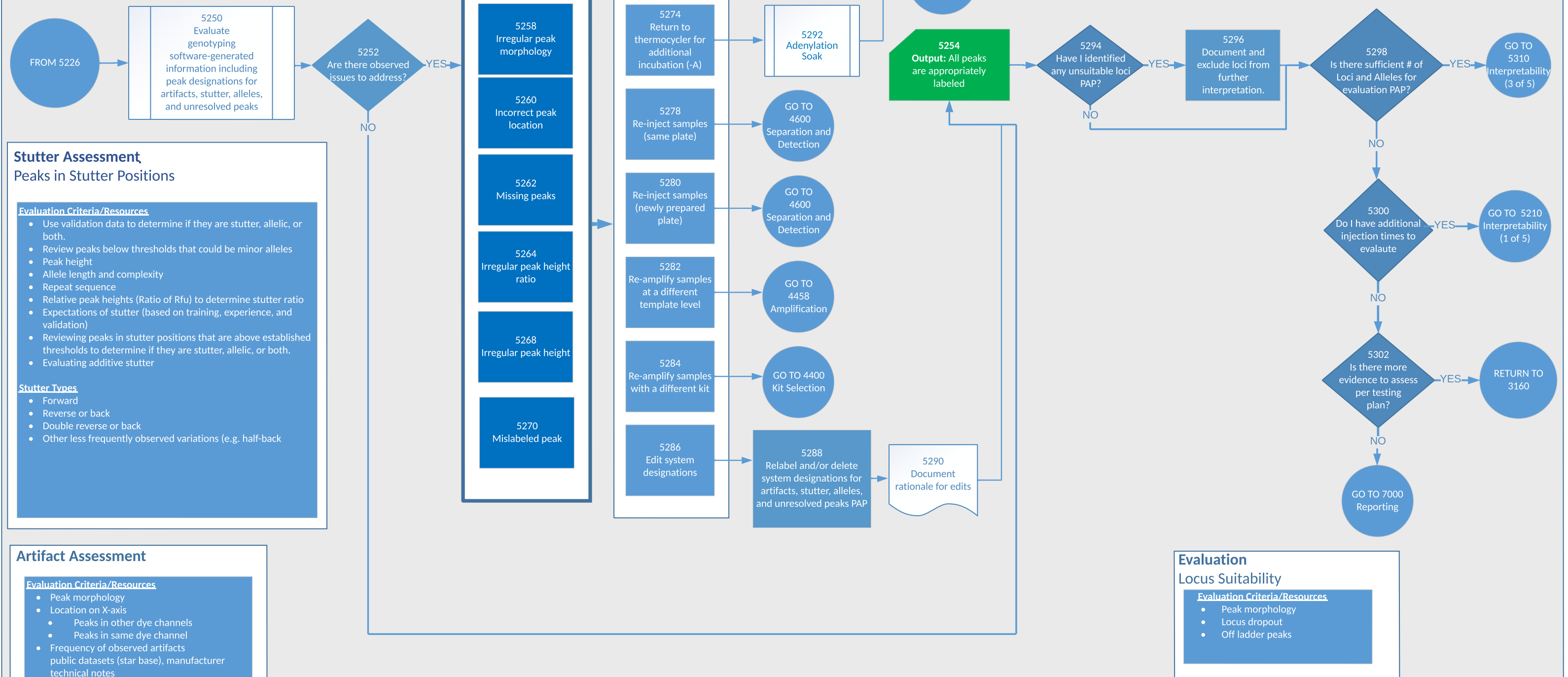
Off Scale

Possible Resolutions

- Repeat adenylation soak and re-inject with same or new parameters
- Repeat adenylation soak, dilute, and re-inject with same or new parameters
- Re-inject with new parameters
- Dilute PCR product and re-inject with same parameters
- Re-amp extract
- Dilute extract and re-amp

5000 - Assessing Interpretability (Suitability) (2 of 5): Data Reliability and Allele Designation

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Stutter Assessment

Peaks in Stutter Positions

Evaluation Criteria/Resources

- Use validation data to determine if they are stutter, allelic, or both.
- Review peaks below thresholds that could be minor alleles
- Peak height
- Allele length and complexity
- Repeat sequence
- Relative peak heights (Ratio of Rfu) to determine stutter ratio
- Expectations of stutter (based on training, experience, and validation)
- Reviewing peaks in stutter positions that are above established thresholds to determine if they are stutter, allelic, or both.
- Evaluating additive stutter

Stutter Types

- Forward
- Reverse or back
- Double reverse or back
- Other less frequently observed variations (e.g. half-back)

Artifact Assessment

Evaluation Criteria/Resources

- Peak morphology
- Location on X-axis
 - Peaks in other dye channels
 - Peaks in same dye channel
- Frequency of observed artifacts public datasets (star base), manufacturer technical notes

Artifact Types

- Stutter (e.g. -1 repeat, +1 repeat)
- Shoulder (e.g. -A)
- Dye blobs
- Spike
- Pull up
- Pull down (Raised baseline)
- Non-human peaks
- Non specific amplification peak

Unresolved/Indistinguishable Peak Determination

Evaluation Criteria/Resources

- Peak morphology
- Peak label

Evaluation Locus Suitability

Evaluation Criteria/Resources

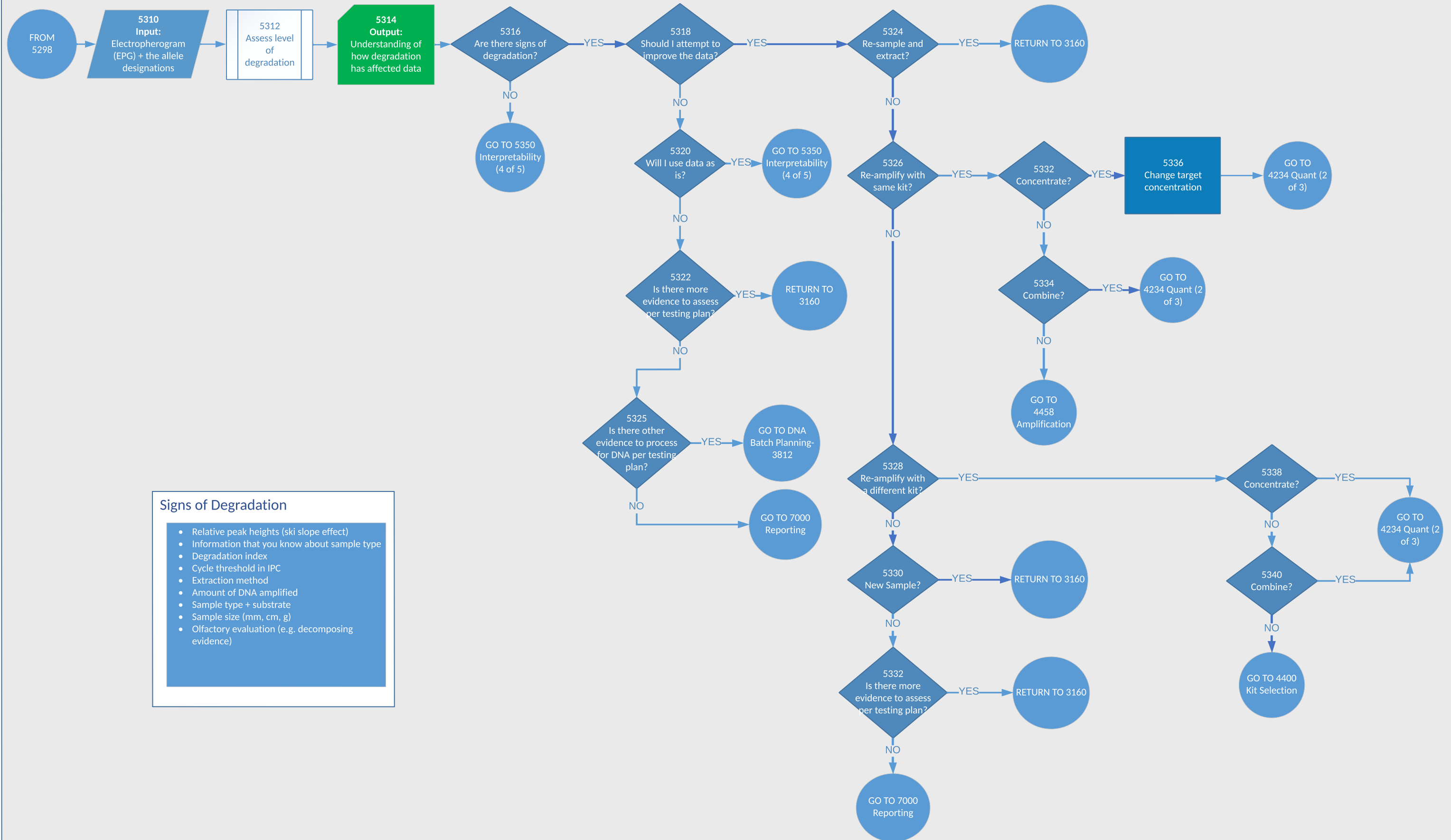
- Peak morphology
- Locus dropout
- Off ladder peaks

Expectations Quality and Quantity

Inputs for Expectations

- Case scenario
- Sample type
- Data gathered
 - Amplification
 - Quantitation
 - Screening test results

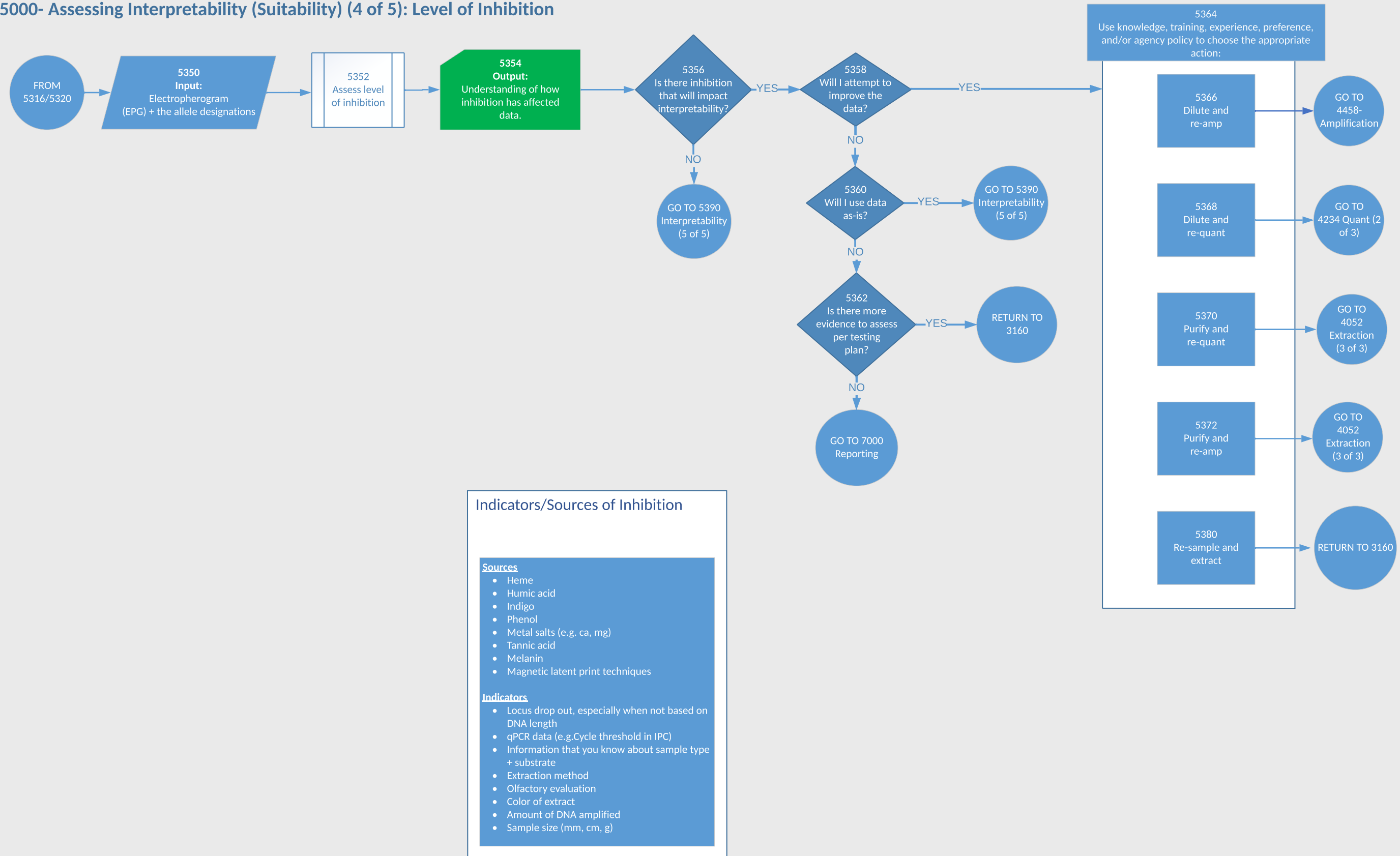
5000 - Assessing Interpretability (Suitability) (3 of 5): Level of Degradation



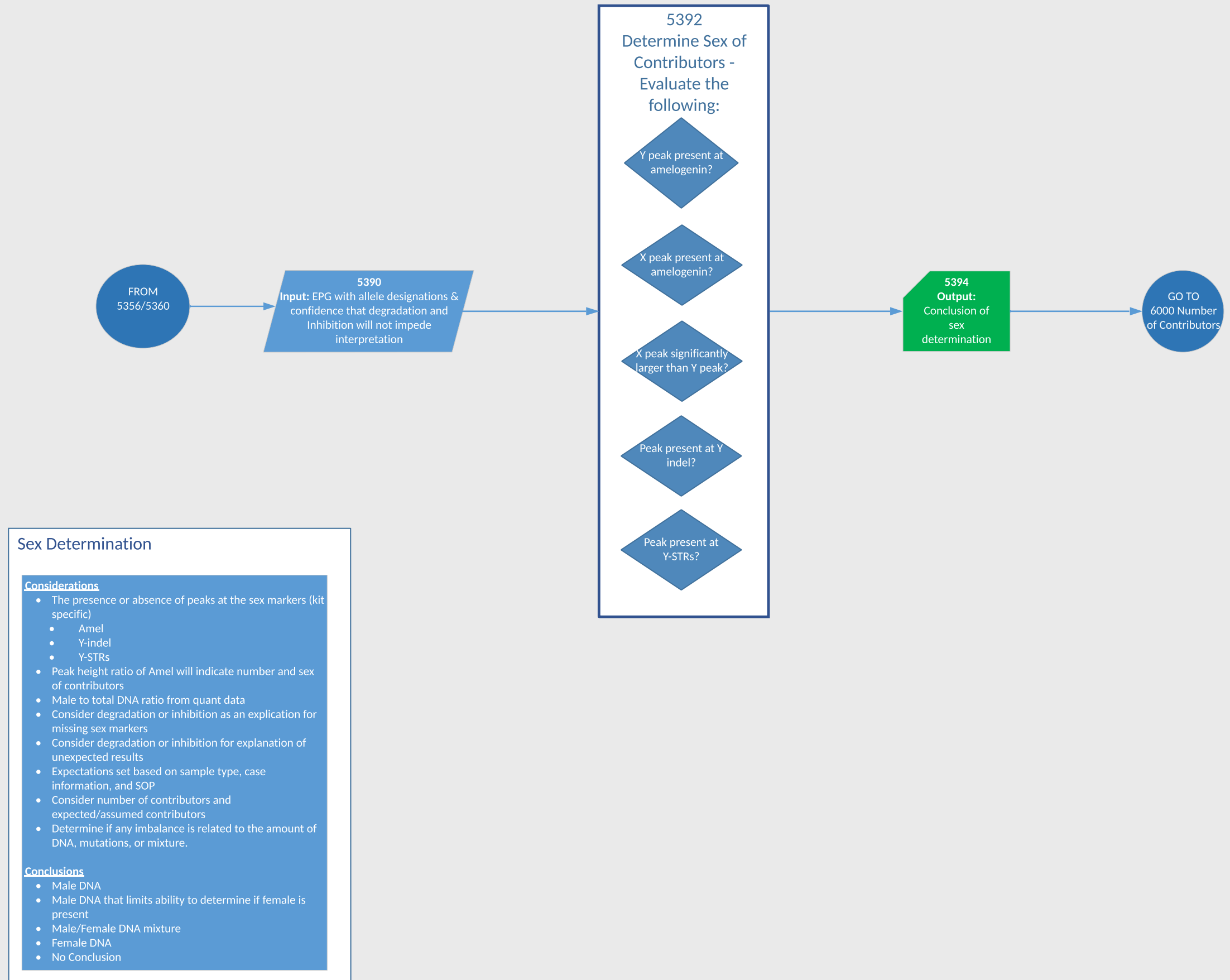
Signs of Degradation

- Relative peak heights (ski slope effect)
- Information that you know about sample type
- Degradation index
- Cycle threshold in IPC
- Extraction method
- Amount of DNA amplified
- Sample type + substrate
- Sample size (mm, cm, g)
- Olfactory evaluation (e.g. decomposing evidence)

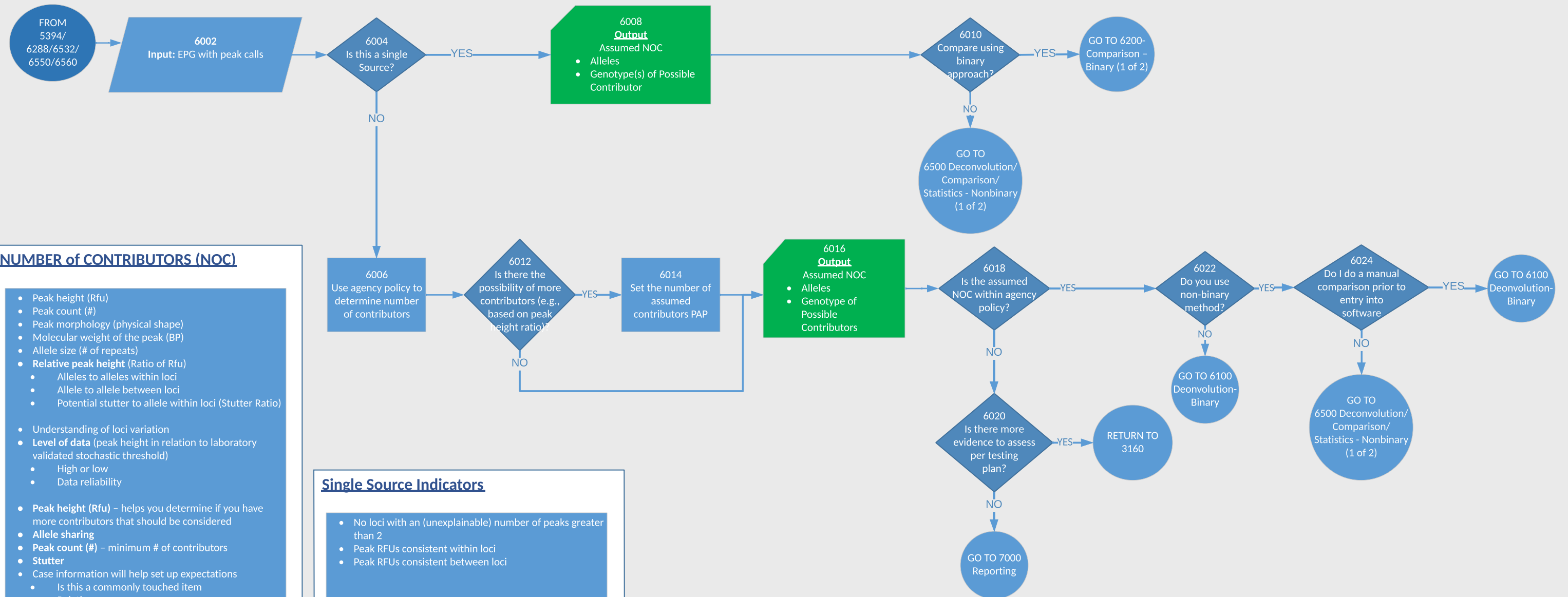
5000- Assessing Interpretability (Suitability) (4 of 5): Level of Inhibition



Assessing Interpretability (Suitability) (5 of 5): Sex of Contributors

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6000 - Number of Contributors

[Return to Overview](#)**NUMBER of CONTRIBUTORS (NOC)**

- Peak height (Rfu)
- Peak count (#)
- Peak morphology (physical shape)
- Molecular weight of the peak (BP)
- Allele size (# of repeats)
- **Relative peak height** (Ratio of Rfu)
 - Alleles to alleles within loci
 - Allele to allele between loci
 - Potential stutter to allele within loci (Stutter Ratio)

- Understanding of loci variation
- **Level of data** (peak height in relation to laboratory validated stochastic threshold)
 - High or low
 - Data reliability

- **Peak height (Rfu)** – helps you determine if you have more contributors that should be considered
- **Allele sharing**
- **Peak count (#)** – minimum # of contributors
- **Stutter**
- Case information will help set up expectations
 - Is this a commonly touched item
 - Relatives
 - Sexual assault
 - # of reported assailants
 - # of consensual partners
 - relatives
- Expected/Assumed contributor profiles (quick comparison to see if this helps determine # of contributors)
- Consider carryover as an explanation for what you see
- Assumed # of contributors (Prob Gen)
- Minimum # of contributors (CPI/CPE)
- Look at peaks below detection level to determine if there are indication of additional contributors

Administrative Information

- Sample type
- Case type
- Potential Relatives in the mixture

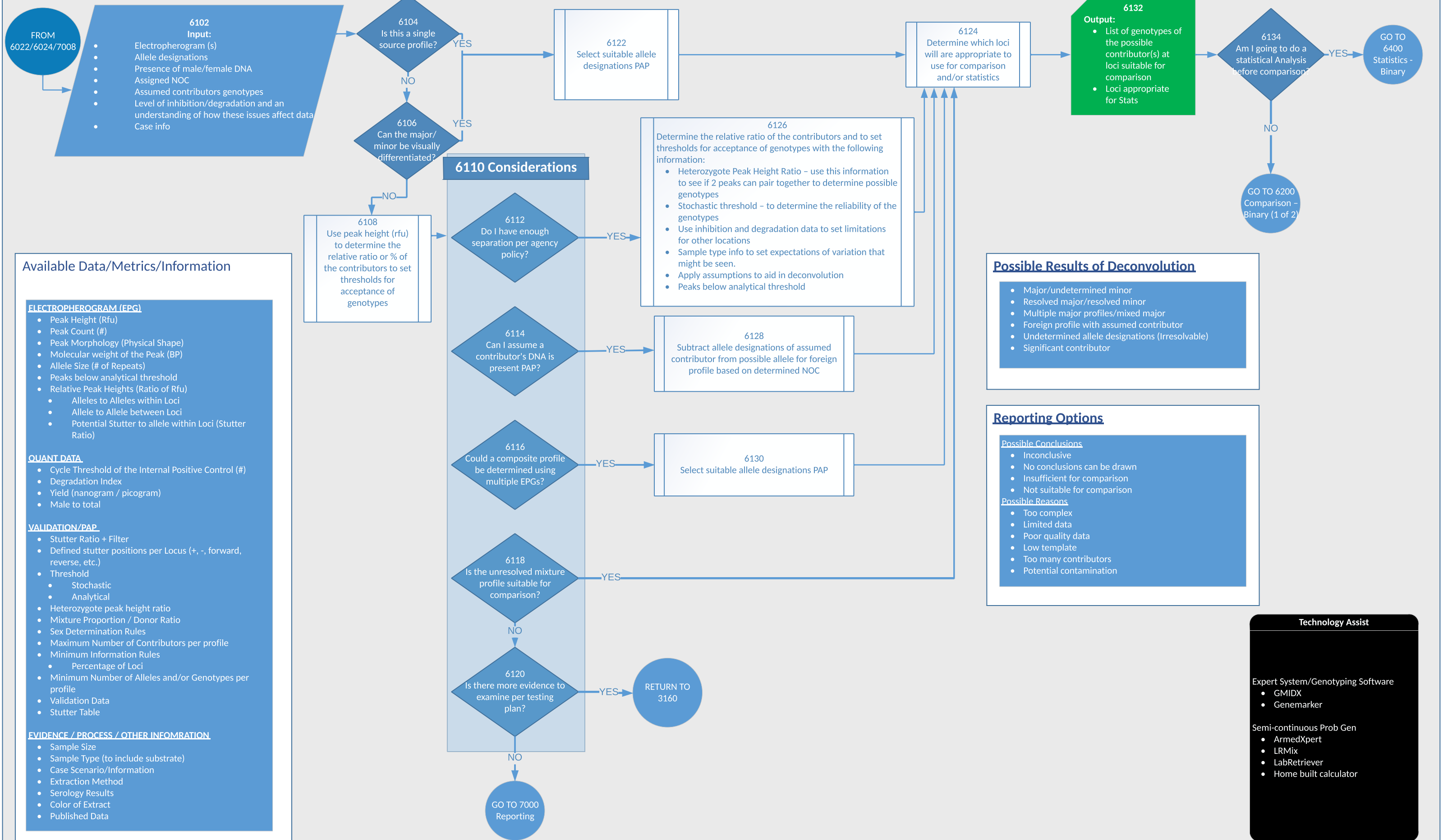
Single Source Indicators

- No loci with an (unexplainable) number of peaks greater than 2
- Peak RFUs consistent within loci
- Peak RFUs consistent between loci

Methods for Determining NOC

- Total number of peaks divided by 2
- Accounting for/Subtracting out assumed contributor
- Use information from both fractions of a differentially extracted sample
- Peak height ratios
- Peak heights
- Use a software tool to assist (e.g., PACE and NOCIt)

6100 - Deconvolution - Binary



Available Data/Metrics/Information

ELECTROPHEROGRAM (EPG)

- Peak Height (Rfu)
- Peak Count (#)
- Peak Morphology (Physical Shape)
- Molecular weight of the Peak (BP)
- Allele Size (# of Repeats)
- Peaks below analytical threshold
- Relative Peak Heights (Ratio of Rfu)
 - Alleles to Alleles within Loci
 - Allele to Allele between Loci
 - Potential Stutter to allele within Loci (Stutter Ratio)

QUANT DATA

- Cycle Threshold of the Internal Positive Control (#)
- Degradation Index
- Yield (nanogram / picogram)
- Male to total

VALIDATION/PAP

- Stutter Ratio + Filter
- Defined stutter positions per Locus (+, -, forward, reverse, etc.)
- Threshold
 - Stochastic
 - Analytical
- Heterozygote peak height ratio
- Mixture Proportion / Donor Ratio
- Sex Determination Rules
- Maximum Number of Contributors per profile
- Minimum Information Rules
 - Percentage of Loci
- Minimum Number of Alleles and/or Genotypes per profile
- Validation Data
- Stutter Table

EVIDENCE / PROCESS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Sample Size
- Sample Type (to include substrate)
- Case Scenario/Information
- Extraction Method
- Serology Results
- Color of Extract
- Published Data

Possible Results of Deconvolution

- Major/undetermined minor
- Resolved major/resolved minor
- Multiple major profiles/mixed major
- Foreign profile with assumed contributor
- Undetermined allele designations (Irresolvable)
- Significant contributor

Reporting Options

Possible Conclusions

- Inconclusive
- No conclusions can be drawn
- Insufficient for comparison
- Not suitable for comparison

Possible Reasons

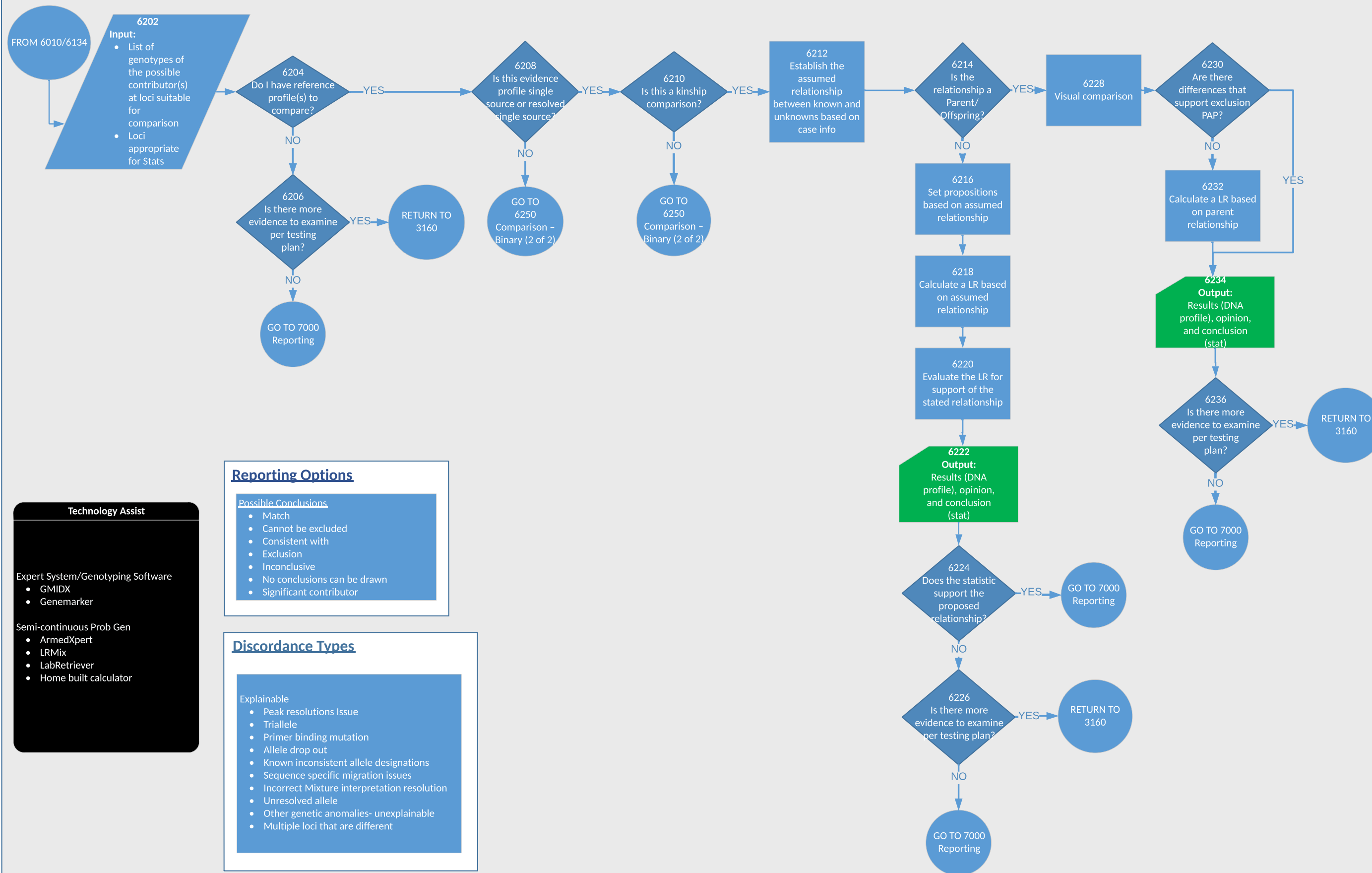
- Too complex
- Limited data
- Poor quality data
- Low template
- Too many contributors
- Potential contamination

Technology Assist

- Expert System/Genotyping Software
- GMIDX
 - Genemarker
- Semi-continuous Prob Gen
- ArmedXpert
 - LRMix
 - LabRetriever
 - Home built calculator

6200 - Comparison - Binary (1 of 2)

[Return to Overview](#)



Technology Assist

Expert System/Genotyping Software

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- LabRetriever
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Reporting Options

Possible Conclusions

- Match
- Cannot be excluded
- Consistent with
- Exclusion
- Inconclusive
- No conclusions can be drawn
- Significant contributor

Discordance Types

Explainable

- Peak resolutions Issue
- Triallele
- Primer binding mutation
- Allele drop out
- Known inconsistent allele designations
- Sequence specific migration issues
- Incorrect Mixture interpretation resolution
- Unresolved allele
- Other genetic anomalies- unexplainable
- Multiple loci that are different

6200 - Comparison - Binary (2 of 2)

[Return to Overview](#)

6250
Conduct side by side comparison of reference and evidence to determine if the reference genotype is included in/consistent with the evidence genotypes

Discordance Types

- Explainable**
- Peak resolutions Issue
 - Triallele
 - Primer binding mutation
 - Allele drop out
 - Known inconsistent allele designations
 - Sequence specific migration issues
 - Incorrect mixture interpretation resolution
 - Unresolved allele
 - Other genetic anomalies
- Unexplainable**
- Multiple loci that are different

Possible Reasons for Inconclusive

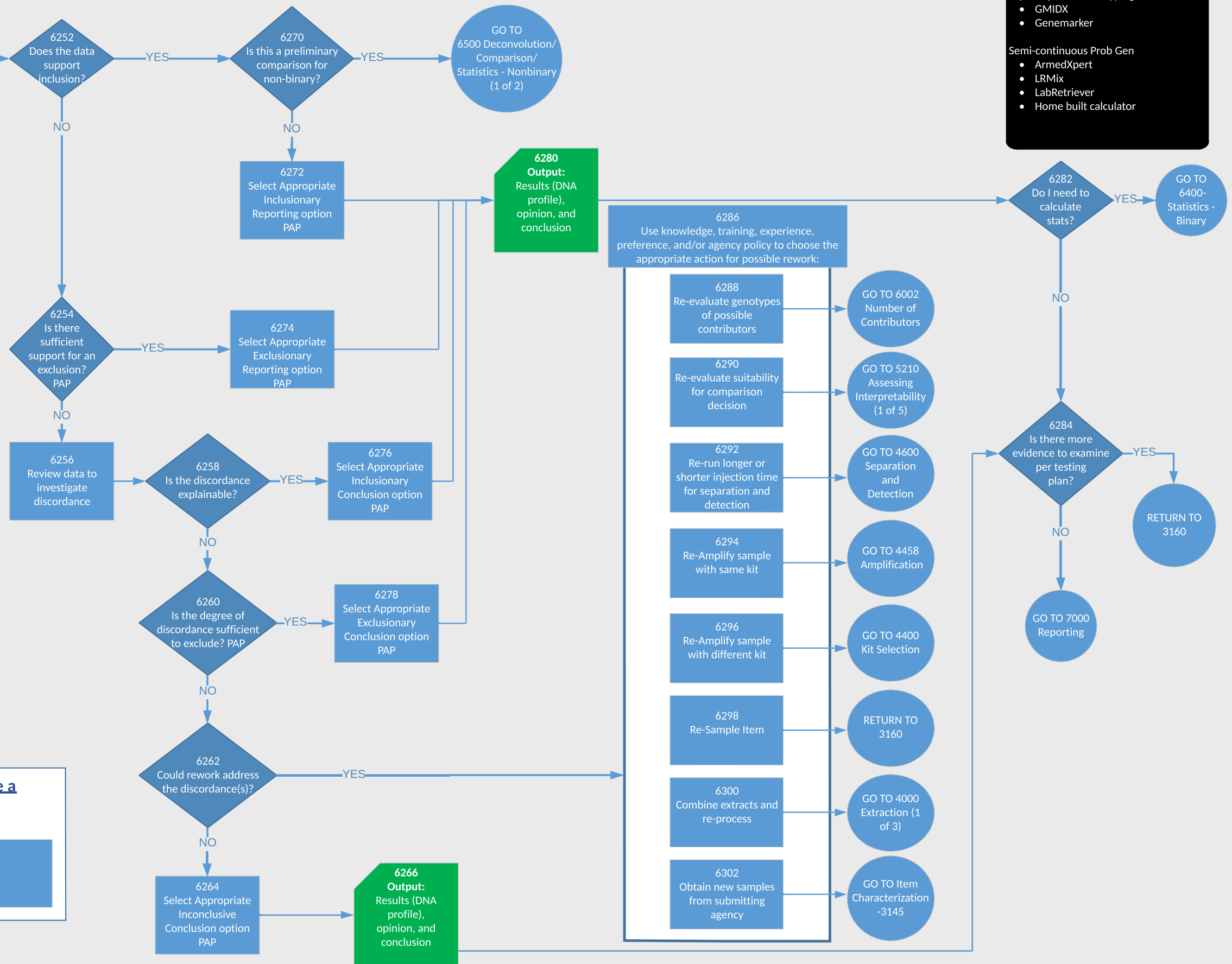
- Too complex
- Limited data
- Poor quality data
- Low template
- Too many contributors
- Potential contamination

Conclusion Options

- Possible Inclusionary Conclusions
- Match
 - Cannot be excluded
 - Consistent with
- Possible Exclusionary Conclusions
- Excluded
- Possible Inconclusive Conclusions
- Inconclusive
 - No conclusions can be drawn

Reasons not to calculate a statistic

- Possible Inclusionary Conclusions
- Nonprobative information
 - PAP
 - Case information



Technology Assist

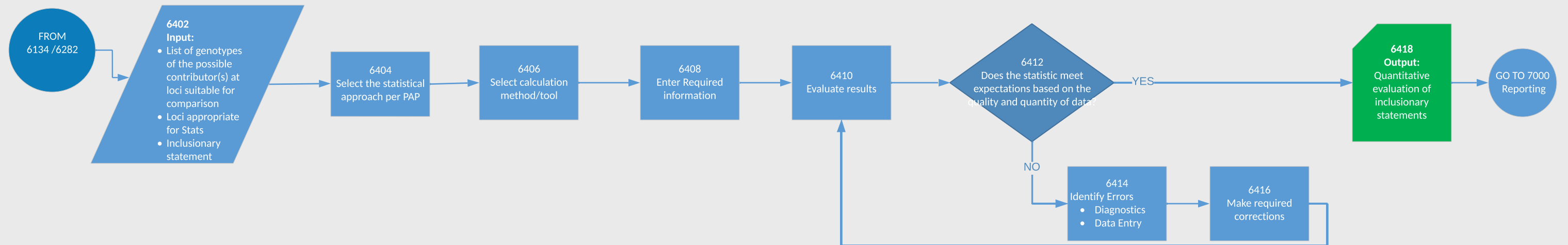
Expert System/Genotyping Software

- GMIDX
- Genemarker

Semi-continuous Prob Gen

- ArmedXpert
- LRMix
- LabRetriever
- Home built calculator

6400 - Statistics - Binary

[Return to Overview](#)

Technology Assist

Expert System/Genotyping Software

- GMIDX
- Genemarker
-

Semi-continuous Prob Gen

- ArmedXpert
- LRMix
- LabRetriever
- Home built calculator

Statistical Software

- Home built calculator
- POPStats

Statistical Method Options

Combined Probability of Inclusion (CPI)/
Combined Probability of Exclusion (CPE)

- Sample type: Mixtures
- Information provided: The combined probability that a randomly selected unrelated individual is not excluded or is included from being a source of DNA evidence

Random Match Probability (RMP)

- Sample type: Single source or resolved single source
- Information provided: The probability of observing the evidence profile at random among unrelated individuals in population

Modified Random Match Probability (mRMP)

- Sample type: Mixtures
- Information provided: The probability of observing the evidence profile at random among unrelated individuals in population)

Likelihood Ratio (LR)

- Sample type: Mixtures, single source, resolved single source
- Information provided: The ratio of probability of the evidence given two competing hypotheses)

Y frequency estimate

- Sample type: Single source or resolved single source, mixtures
- Information provided: Frequency estimate in the population

Y match probability

- Sample type: Single source or resolved single source, mixtures
- Information provided: The probability that that Y haplotype would be observed in the population given that has been observed previously

Statistical Method Inputs

Combined Probability of Inclusion (CPI)/
Combined Probability of Exclusion (CPE)

- Allele calls
- Frequencies from database PAP

Random Match Probability (RMP)

- Allele calls
- Frequencies from database PAP

Modified Random Match Probability (mRMP)

- Allele calls
- Frequencies from database PAP

Likelihood Ratio (LR)

- Allele calls
- Frequencies from database PAP
- Propositions

Y frequency estimate

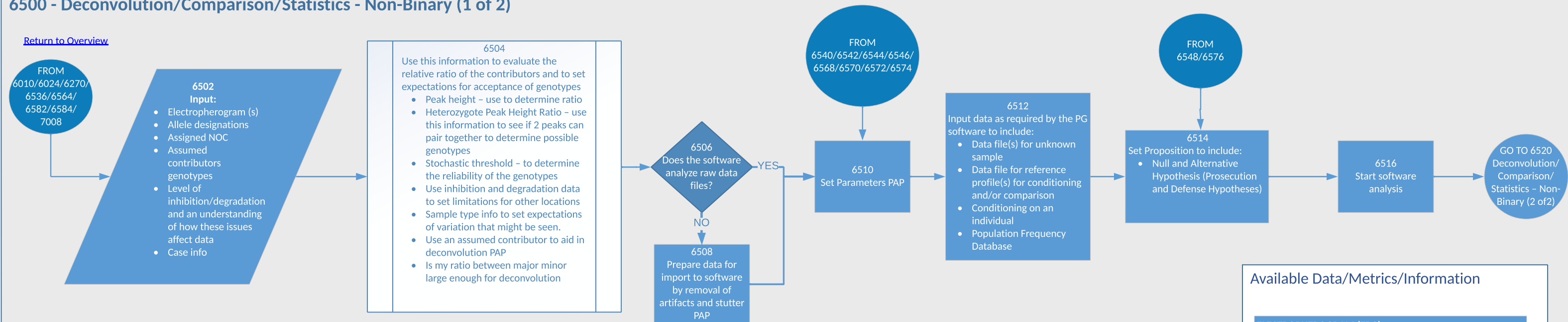
- Allele calls
- Frequencies from haplotype database PAP

Y match probability

- Sample type: Single source or resolved Allele calls
- Frequencies from haplotype database PAP

6500 - Deconvolution/Comparison/Statistics - Non-Binary (1 of 2)

[Return to Overview](#)



Technology Assist

Expert System

- GMIDX
- Genemarker

Probabilistic Genotyping

- Fully continuous Prob Gen
 - STRmix
 - TrueAllele
 - DNA-View
 - GenoProof Mixture
- Semi-continuous Prob Gen
 - ArmedXpert
 - LRMix
 - LabRetriever
 - Home built calculator

Data Import

Prob Gen (Continuous)

- Allele (STRmix)
- Height (STRmix)
- Base pair size (STRmix)
- Raw data file (TrueAllele)

Semi-Continuous

- Allele
- Height

Parameters

- Number of Contributors (NOC)
- # Burn-in accepts
- # MCMC accepts
- Drop in settings
- Degradation settings
- Variance settings
- Threshold(s)
- MCMC settings
- Loci to be ignored due to tri-alleles, unresolved peaks, or artifacts
- Use of replicates

Basis for Setting the Proposition(s)

- Case Information
- Customer driven
- Investigative driven
- Administratively chosen
- Management driven
- Perceived probative value (based on analyst's opinion)
- Process based
- Crime type

Available Data/Metrics/Information

ELECTROPHEROGRAM (EPG)

- Peak height (Rfu)
- Peak count (#)
- Peak morphology (Physical Shape)
- Molecular weight of the Peak (BP)
- Allele size (# of Repeats)
- Relative peak heights (Ratio of Rfu)
 - Alleles to allele within a locus
 - Allele to allele between loci
 - Potential stutter to allele within loci (Stutter Ratio)

QUANT DATA

- Cycle threshold of the internal positive control (#)
- Degradation Index
- Yield (nanogram / picogram)
- Male to total

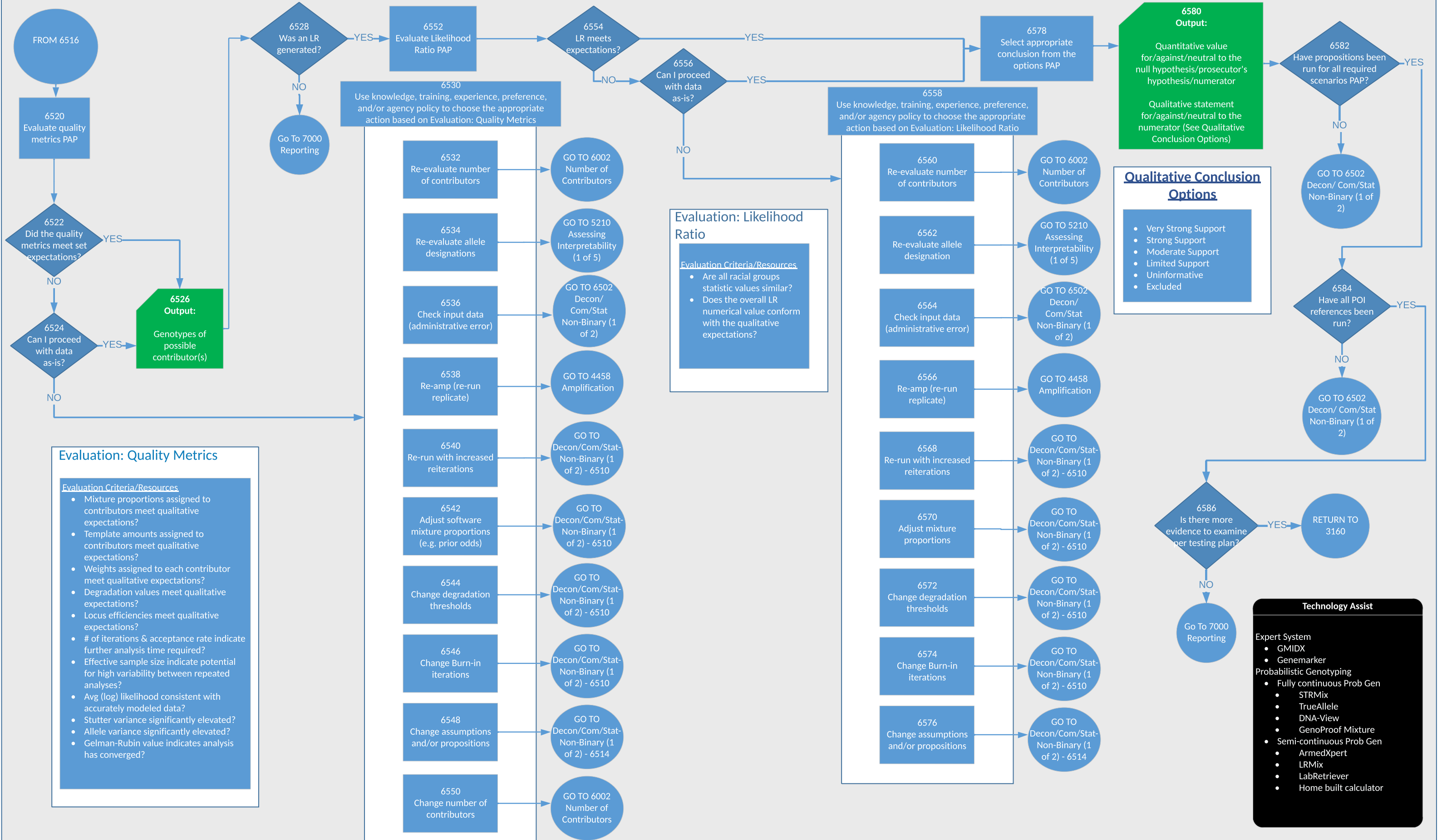
VALIDATION/PAP

- Stutter ratio + filter
- Defined stutter positions per locus (+, -, forward, reverse, etc.)
- THRESHOLD
 - Stochastic
 - Analytical
- Heterozygote peak height ratio
- Mixture proportion / Donor ratio
- Sex determination rules
- Maximum number of contributors per profile
- Minimum information rules
 - Percentage of loci
- Minimum number of alleles and/or genotypes per profile
- Validation data
- Stutter table

EVIDENCE / PROCESS / OTHER INFORMATION

- Sample size
- Sample type (to include substrate)
- Case scenario/Information
- Discussion of imbalances
- Extraction method
- Serology results
- Color of extract
- Published data

6500 - Deconvolution/Comparison/Statistics - Non-Binary (2 of 2)



This Process Map provides a visual description of the various steps of the casework process performed by DNA analysts and is an attempt to represent all reasonable variations in current practice. OSAC and SWGDAM do not explicitly support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and/or paths as depicted on this current-practices process map.

7000 - Reporting

FROM
 3384/3440/3530/3597/
 3689/3660/3693/3728/4282/
 4326/4456/4470/5224/5302/5332/
 5362/6020/6120/6206/6224/
 6226/6236/6418/6284/
 6528/6586/7128/7214

7002
Input:

- Case record (electropherogram, examination notes, analysis, worksheets, agency service request etc.)
- SOPs
- Definitions
- Analysis history (i.e. any past analysis performed)
- Databases (population)
- CODIS documentation
- Disposition of the items

7004
 Have all suitability decisions been rendered and documented PAP?

NO
 GO TO
 Generate and Assess Quality of EPG (3 of 3)- 5126

YES

7006
 Have all required deconvolution(s)/ comparison(s) been completed?

NO
 7008
 Is the deconvolution/ comparison method binary?

NO
 GO TO 6500
 Deconvolution Comparison Statistics - NonBinary (1 of 2)

YES
 GO TO 6100
 Deconvolution - Binary

YES

7010
 Assemble all supporting documentation PAP

7012
 Draft preliminary report

7014
Output:
 Signed draft report that includes:

- Case identifier
- Description of evidence examined
- Description of technology
- Locus or amplification system
- Qualitative conclusion statements
- Quantitative conclusion statements
- CODIS eligibility/suitability information
- Sample/evidence disposition information
- Identification/signature and title of author
- Identification of samples tested
- Results and /or conclusions for each item tested

*Reports may include other information PAP

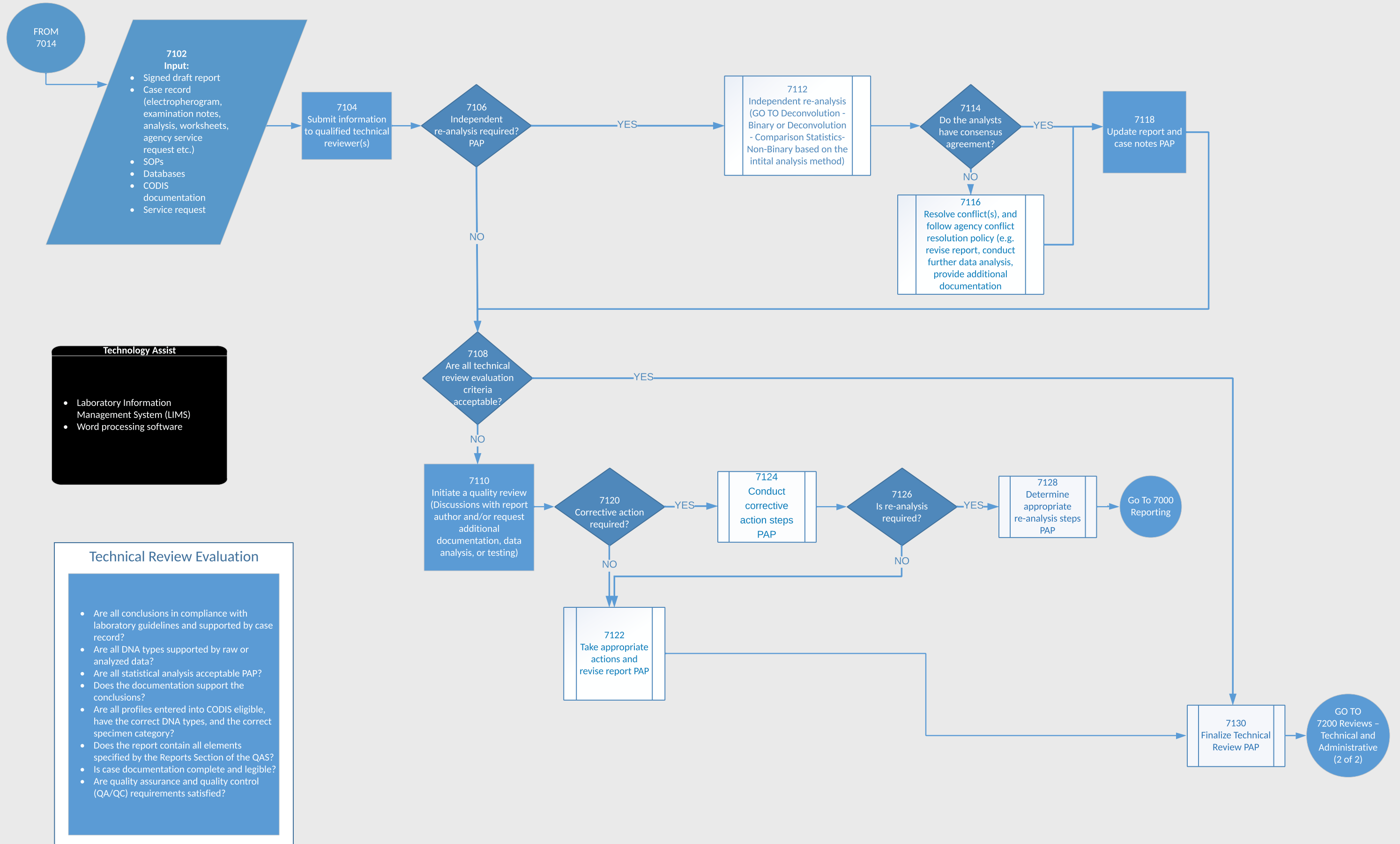
Documentation sufficient to support all conclusions

GO TO 7100
 Reviews

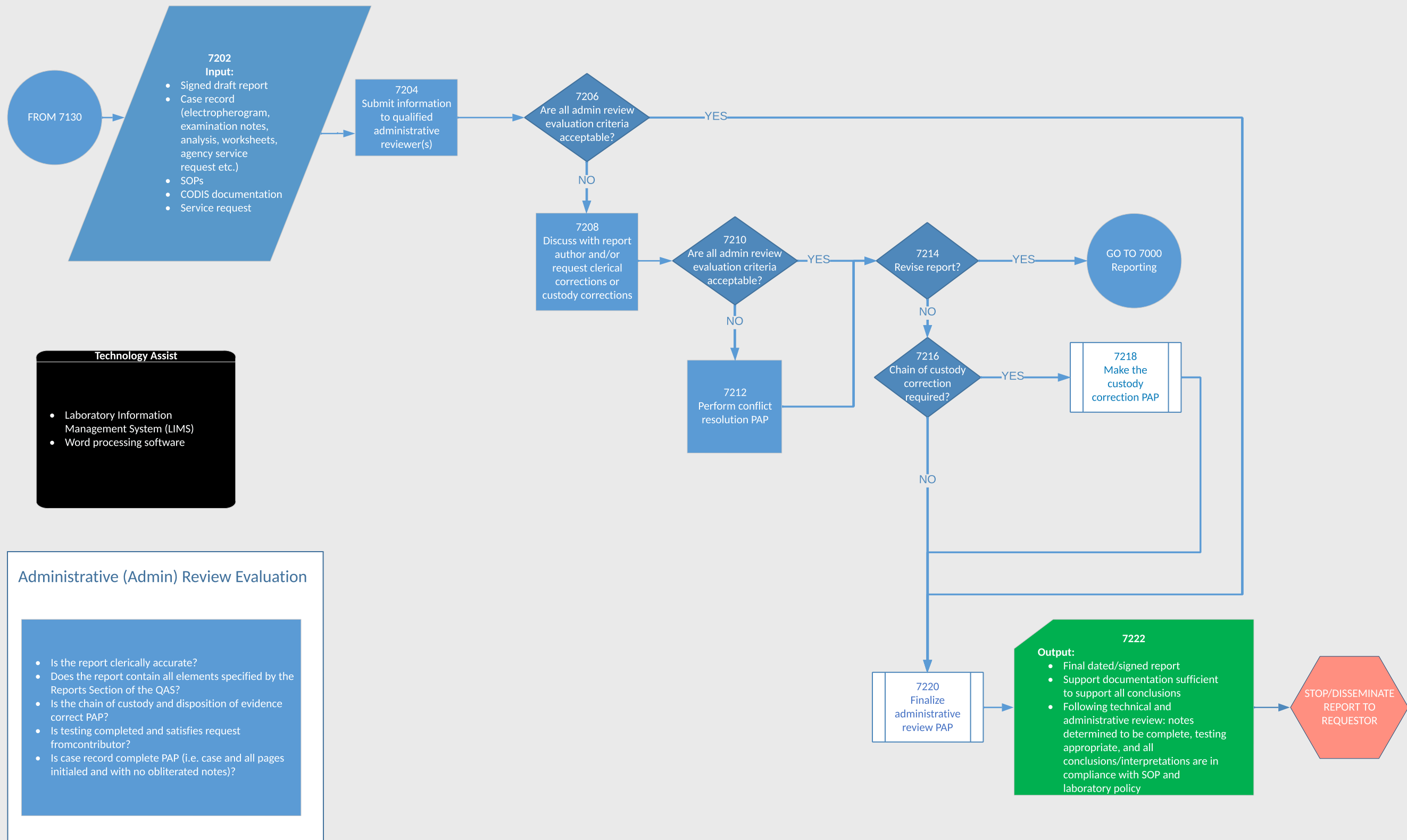
Technology Assist

- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- Word processing software

7100 - Reviews- Technical and Administrative



7200 - Reviews - Technical and Administrative (2 of 2)



Technology Assist

- Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- Word processing software

Administrative (Admin) Review Evaluation

- Is the report clerically accurate?
- Does the report contain all elements specified by the Reports Section of the QAS?
- Is the chain of custody and disposition of evidence correct PAP?
- Is testing completed and satisfies request from contributor?
- Is case record complete PAP (i.e. case and all pages initialed and with no obliterated notes)?