

Ohio CODIS Operating Procedures

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1 CODIS Overview

The acronym CODIS stands for the Combined DNA Index System. The CODIS software is an investigative tool that is used by DNA laboratories associated with law enforcement agencies to compare DNA records and to identify leads in criminal cases. These comparisons result in crimes being linked together and/or samples from a crime being linked to a known source (offender samples or suspect samples).

An investigative lead may be made by:

- a. Linking DNA profiles from different unsolved criminal cases together
- b. Linking DNA profiles from an unsolved criminal case to a solved criminal case
- c. Linking an offender to a criminal case where no suspect has been identified or no suspect standard has been submitted to the laboratory for confirmation
- d. Identifying unidentified human remains using an offender sample, suspect samples or from known relatives

The CODIS database is a secure system and contains only the necessary information for processing DNA matches. No criminal history, case related information, social security or other identifying information is entered into the database with the known samples.

When a hit is made between two crime scene samples, the laboratories responsible for the matching DNA profiles must contact each other to verify the information.

When a match is made to an offender DNA profile, the casework laboratory contacts the offender DNA laboratory for the name of the individual. This request triggers a verification process that must be performed before a name may be released. Once the name is released to the Law Enforcement Agency, a new sample should be collected from the individual for submission to the casework laboratory.

NOTE: Convicted Offender and Arrestee samples will be referred to collectively as offender samples. In some instances, it may be necessary to refer to the samples as Arrestee or Convicted Offender.

1.1 CODIS Network

The use of the CODIS system in Ohio must be in accordance with the NDIS Operational Procedure Manuals and the current National CODIS User Guide and/or instructions provided to the Ohio laboratories by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Laboratories that submit profiles to the national level of the network are considered an "NDIS Participating Laboratory."

1.1.1 Hierarchy

The CODIS network is made up of three levels: local, state, and national. The CODIS hierarchy is linked through the Criminal Justice Information System Wide Area Network (CJIS-WAN). Local laboratories in the state submit DNA records to the state level and the state level submits eligible records to the national level. Profiles are searched at the national level twice a week. Matches are sent directly to both the state and local laboratories.

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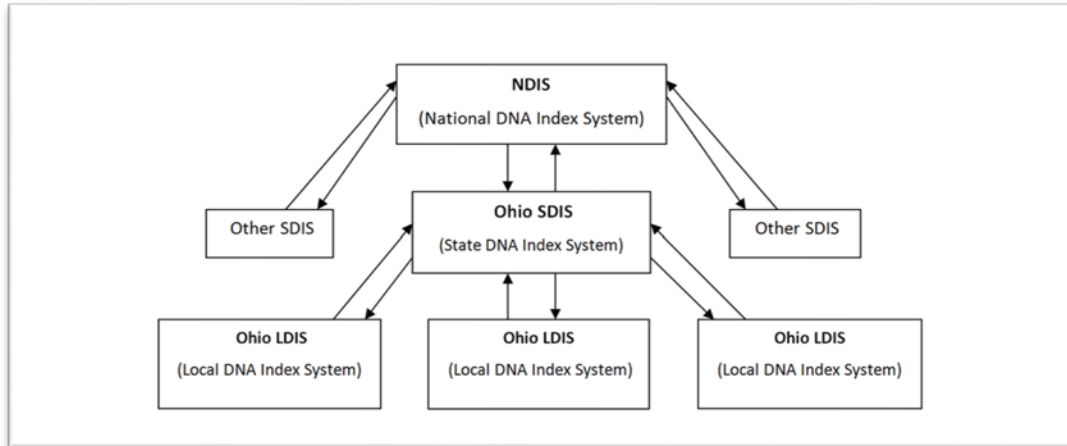


Figure 1. Example of the CODIS Network Hierarchy.

1.1.2 LDIS

In Ohio, multiple local labs participate in the CODIS network. These laboratories are known as LDIS (Local DNA Index System). LDIS houses eligible DNA records developed by their local laboratory only.

Table 1. Ohio CODIS participating local laboratories

Name of Lab	Location	ORI
Bureau of Criminal Investigation - London Crime Laboratory	London	OHBCI0001
Bureau of Criminal Investigation - Richfield Crime Laboratory	Richfield	OHBCI0028
Columbus Police Department	Columbus	OH COP0000
Cuyahoga County Regional Forensic Science Laboratory	Cleveland	OH018013K
Hamilton County Coroner’s Office	Cincinnati	OH031013Y
Lake County Regional Forensic Laboratory	Painesville	OH043013Y
Mansfield Police Department Crime Laboratory	Mansfield	OH0700100
Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory	Dayton	OH0570005

1.1.3 SDIS

The State of Ohio’s DNA Index System (SDIS) is located at the London BCI Laboratory. SDIS houses eligible DNA records submitted by LDIS laboratories and Ohio’s convicted offender and arrestee DNA profiles.

1.1.4 NDIS

The National DNA Index System (NDIS) is a centralized index of DNA profiles administered by the FBI. DNA records from SDIS that meet the NDIS entry requirements specified in the NDIS Operational Procedures are uploaded electronically via CJIS-WAN from SDIS to NDIS.

1.2 Ohio CODIS Local Administrators

At every level and location, the CODIS system has a CODIS administrator and an alternate administrator. Local administrators must communicate to the SDIS administrator and alternate any changes regarding persons accessing CODIS, changes for the Technical Leader, or changes to the local administrator or back-up administrator.

These duties, and additional duties and requirements to be a CODIS administrator or alternate, are outlined in the FBI Quality Assurance Standards, NDIS Procedures Manual, and the CODIS Administrator's Handbook (a Law Enforcement Sensitive Document).

1.3 CODIS and Authority

1.3.1 National Requirements

All NDIS participating laboratories must comply with applicable federal and state law, NDIS Operating Procedures, the current NDIS Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and FBI bulletins.

DNA records entered into CODIS must comply with federal and state law. Ohio laboratories must adhere to the stipulations set forth in the Federal DNA Identification Act of 1994, as amended, the Ohio DNA Database legislation, as amended (§ 109.573 section R.C. 2901.07) and the current FBI NDIS Procedures. Failure to meet the required criteria could result in the termination of a laboratory's participation in CODIS.

The DNA Identification Act of 1994 formalized the FBI's authority to govern the establishment and administration of the NDIS. The DNA Act specifies the following categories of data that may be maintained at the national Index:

1. DNA identification records of:
 - a) persons convicted of crimes
 - b) persons who have been charged in an indictment or information with a crime
 - c) other persons whose DNA samples are collected under applicable legal authorities, provided that DNA samples are solely for elimination purposes and shall not be included in the National DNA Index system
2. Analyses of DNA samples recovered from crime scenes.
3. Analyses of DNA samples recovered from unidentified human remains.

4. Analyses of DNA samples voluntarily contributed from relatives of missing persons.

The Federal DNA Act provides that the DNA identification records and DNA analyses offered to the National Index must comply with the Quality Assurance Standards (QAS) issued by the FBI. A change in the DNA Act by the Justice for All Act of 2004, starting October 30, 2006, requires that all laboratories participating in the National Index must be accredited by a non-profit professional association of persons actively involved with the forensic science community and that is recognized by the forensic science community.

The NDIS participating laboratory must undergo an external audit once every two years using the QAS document issued by the FBI. The external audit results must be reported to the FBI.

1.3.2 Ohio Requirements

The Ohio DNA database and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation's (BCI) ability to establish and maintain a DNA database at the state level is outlined in the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 109.573.

Ohio Revised Code 109.573 (B)(1) authorizes the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation to (a) establish and maintain a state DNA laboratory to perform DNA analyses of DNA specimens and (b) establish and maintain a DNA database.

The state DNA database laboratory issues the Ohio CODIS Operating Procedures manual. This manual is distributed to the local Ohio labs once a year or anytime a new revision is published. The Ohio local laboratories shall comply with these procedures.

1.3.3 Ohio DNA Collection Requirements

Persons are collected for the State DNA Database pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 2901.07 and 2152.74. See sections 9 and 10 for further information regarding the collection of these persons for the DNA database.

BCI will enter and retain a suspect's DNA profile in the SDIS database. The Ohio Revised Code does not explicitly address the issue of suspect DNA records. However, Ohio Revised Code section 109.573 defines "DNA database" as "a collection of DNA records from forensic casework or from crime scenes." The decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in State v. Emerson (2012), 134 Ohio St.3d 191, concluded that a lawfully collected suspect standard is the product of forensic casework and could properly be retained in the state's DNA information system. See section 2 3.3 defines suspect standard as used at SDIS.

1.4 CODIS Software

The CODIS software is designed by and provided to state and local laboratories by the FBI.

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1.4.1 Use of CODIS Software

The use of the CODIS software must be in accordance with the current version of the user guide and/or instructions provided by the FBI or contractor of the FBI.

1.4.2 Distribution

In accordance with the CODIS license agreement between BCI and the FBI, BCI is strictly prohibited from copying or distributing the CODIS software and associated written material to individuals or organizations outside of the BCI agency.

1.4.3 Upgrades and Modifications

The upgrades and modifications to the software are periodically provided to the state and local laboratories by the FBI or a contractor of the FBI. These updates and hotfixes must be completed as instructed by the deadlines given.

1.5 Goals and Objectives

It is the objective of BCI's CODIS Section to process all convicted offender samples and felony arrestee samples utilizing validated DNA technology for input into SDIS and NDIS.

Goals:

- a. To provide NDIS participating Ohio local laboratories access to the SDIS system in order to search qualifying DNA profiles and to upload qualifying profiles to NDIS.
- b. To provide the criminal justice system with a functional DNA database (CODIS) to help law enforcement agencies solve crimes.
- c. To provide timely, accurate, and high quality CODIS operations to the NDIS participating Ohio local laboratories.
- d. To release the confirmed information of an Ohio offender associated with criminal case in a timely manner to the requesting crime laboratory.

2 DNA Records

A DNA record is the database record that includes the DNA profile and the data required to allow the profile to be searched and managed in the CODIS software. A DNA profile is the set of identification characteristics or numerical representation at each of the various loci analyzed.

The state database allows additional DNA records that are not accepted at the national level because of the completeness of the profile or the specimen category.

2.1 CODIS Core Loci

CODIS requires a minimum number of standardized genetic markers (CODIS Core Loci) to be entered for a DNA record. This allows consistency between agencies in different states and cities to be able to

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compare the DNA records and make a hit between DNA records collected from crime scene samples or offenders or unidentified human remains.

DNA records submitted to SDIS and or NDIS shall contain the required CODIS Core Loci specified. As of January 1, 2017, the minimum number of loci required for the Offender category (includes Convicted Offender, Arrestee, and Suspect) is the 20 CODIS Core Loci and for the Relatives of Missing Person category is the 20 CODIS Core Loci and Amelogenin. **In addition, as of January 1, 2017, an analysis of all 20 CODIS Core Loci shall be attempted for Forensic Samples** (this includes Forensic Unknown, Forensic Mixture, Forensic Partial, SDIS Forensic Unknown, SDIS Forensic Mixture, and Other).

The **Original 13 CODIS Core Loci** are CSF1PO, FGA, THO1, TPOX, vWA, D3S1358, D5S818, D7S820, D8S1179, D13S317, D16S539, D18S51, and D21S11.

The **Expanded CODIS Core Loci** include the Original CODIS Core Loci plus D1S1656, D2S441, D2S1338, D10S1248, D12S391, D19S433 and D22S1045.

2.2 Requirements

All DNA records offered to SDIS and NDIS must be generated by an accredited laboratory and be produced in accordance with the current FBI Director's Quality Assurance Standards (QAS), as required by the DNA Identification Act of 1994, [42 U.S.C. §14132(a)(2)]. These DNA records must be technically reviewed per the QAS before the upload and searching of these records at SDIS.

All DNA records submitted to CODIS must be interpretable.

The Federal DNA Act specifies the categories of DNA records that may be stored and searched at NDIS. DNA records submitted to SDIS for NDIS upload shall meet the NDIS eligibility requirements. Refer to NDIS Operational Procedures for additional information regarding the eligibility requirements and definitions.

2.3 Format of DNA Records

- a. Each local laboratory shall name DNA records in CODIS so that the source of the profile origin (for example, case number and item number) may be identified by the laboratory.
- b. Alleles below or above the allelic ladder (as indicated in the NDIS Operational Procedures Manual) are entered as < (smallest allele) or > (largest allele), respectively.
- c. The DNA result from each locus will be entered in the form of "p,q" for heterozygotes and "p,p" or "p" for homozygous locations.
- d. Alleles shall be entered according to their relative base pair size even if they are between two relative points on the allelic ladder. For example, an allele between alleles 10 and 11 on a ladder has been calculated to be a 10.2, the allele should be entered as a 10.2.
- e. Partial Locus Indicator should be used for those locations where allelic dropout may be present for forensic partial samples.

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- f. The source ID shall be updated for samples. A suspect standard, arrestee, and convicted offender would always have a source ID of "Yes." For forensic profiles associated with a known suspect standard, select "Yes" in the source ID field. For forensic profiles not associated with a known suspect standard, select "No" in the source ID field.
- g. A DNA profile developed from Sexual Assault Kits (SAK) from anonymous victims must be entered as SDIS Forensic Unknown, start the entry with "DOE."
- h. An obligate allele notation may be used to designate the allele that must be present for a locus that is mixed. For example, a forensic mixture at vWA is a 22, 24, 26. If allele 24 must be present, enter this mixture as: 22, 24+, 26. This profile will hit to the following allelic combinations at moderate stringency: 24, 26 -or- 24, 22 -or- 24. It will not hit to a 22, 26.

2.4 DNA Record Specimen Categories

DNA records entered into CODIS must be placed into a specimen category based on the source of the biological material and the completeness of the DNA profile.

Different specimen categories are present at the national and state level. If a specimen category is accepted at NDIS, the SDIS requirements are the same as the NDIS requirements. Local laboratories may choose to define a specimen category to remain at the local level based on their internal policies. See table 2 for a list of common SDIS/NDIS specimen categories.

2.4.1 Forensic Specimen Category Guidelines

- a. These guidelines are for all forensic specimen categories: Forensic Unknown, Forensic Partial, Forensic Mixture, SDIS Forensic Unknown, SDIS Forensic Mixture, and Other.
- b. Which forensic specimen category should be used for a specific forensic profile is dependent on the DNA profile: how many loci are present, whether the profile is single source or a mixture, MME (Moderate Match Estimate) if applicable, and any potential allelic drop out. The flow charts in Appendix A may be used to aid in the determination of which forensic category the DNA profile shall be entered.
- c. All DNA records entered in a forensic specimen category maintained at the state or national level must be:
 - 1. developed from biological material left behind at a crime scene and
 - 2. would potentially link a subject to the crime.
- d. Case facts and other information should be used in making a determination as to whether a profile is eligible. The CODIS Administrator's Handbook, which is a Law Enforcement Sensitive Document produced by the FBI, should be referenced for further examples as needed.
- e. No victim, witness, or elimination profiles shall be entered into CODIS as a forensic unknown. In cases where an elimination standard may not be obtained or has not been

received, a request for the elimination standard shall be documented. The forensic unknown then may be entered into CODIS. Once an elimination standard is received or the forensic unknown is determined to match the elimination or victim standard, the forensic unknown will be removed from CODIS.

f. If DNA results from one case indicate only one subject is potentially linked, enter the most complete single source DNA profile. The less complete profile does not need to be entered into CODIS. If multiple subjects are potentially linked to the case, enter the most complete profile for each individual profile.

2.4.2 Commonly Used Forensic Specimen Categories

2.3.2.1 Forensic Unknown (accepted at NDIS)

- A single source DNA profile or a single source DNA profile fully deduced from a mixture.
- The minimum number of the 13 original core loci is 13. It may have 1 locus with 3 alleles; all the remaining loci may have up to 2 alleles. If the additional expanded loci are partial they must have the partial indicator marked.

2.4.2.2 Forensic Partial (accepted at NDIS)

- A single source DNA profile or a single source DNA profile fully deduced from a mixture with either locus or allelic dropout at any of the 13 core loci.
- The Moderate Match Estimate (MME) threshold is 1.000E+007.
- The minimum number of the 13 original core loci is 8. May have 1 locus with 3 alleles, all the remaining loci may have up to 2 alleles.
- The partial profile indicator and/or partial locus indicator should be updated. The partial profile is set to "yes" to indicate that the profile has potential allelic or locus dropout and/or there is additional information to aid in match resolution (it must be set manually). The partial locus indicator may be used to indicate the specific locus with potential allelic dropout. If a locus indicator is set to "partial," it will automatically set the partial profile indicator to "yes."

2.4.2.3 Forensic Mixture (accepted at NDIS)

- An interpretable DNA profile that contains contributors from more than one source.
- The Moderate Match Estimate (MME) threshold is 1.000E+007.
- The minimum number of the 13 original core loci is 8 and shall have no more than 4 alleles at any locus.
- If the major/minor contributors can be resolved from the mixture, enter the individual DNA profiles into CODIS. Classify the major/minor DNA

profiles entered using the Forensic Unknown or Forensic Partial specimen categories (as appropriate), not Forensic Mixture.

2.4.2.4 SDIS Forensic Unknown (only accepted at SDIS)

- A single source DNA profile or a single source DNA profile fully deduced from a mixture and does not meet the MME threshold to qualify for NDIS.
- The Moderate Match Estimate (MME) threshold is 1.000E+005.
- Minimum number of CODIS 13 original core loci is 8.

2.4.2.5 SDIS Forensic Mixture (only accepted at SDIS)

- An interpretable DNA profile that contains contributors from more than one source and does not meet the MME threshold for NDIS.
- The Moderate Match Estimate (MME) threshold is 1.000E+005.
- Minimum number of CODIS 13 original core loci is 8.

2.4.2.6 Other (only accepted at SDIS)

- A DNA profile of those alleles not attributed to the known parent of a child or fetus sample. An exception is made when the known parent and child have the same homozygous profile allowing the known allele to be entered.
- This profile may also be entered as a forensic partial if it meets the minimum MME.
- The profile must have a minimum of 10 original core loci for entry into CODIS and a complete 13-core locus profile available for manual comparison.

2.4.2.7 SDIS Low Loci (only accepted at SDIS)

- A single source DNA profile or a single source DNA profile fully deduced from a mixture and does meet the SDIS MME threshold. This DNA record was entered into CODIS before May 1, 2016.
- The Moderate Match Estimate (MME) threshold is 1.000E+005.
- Minimum number loci is 5.
- No new samples will be accepted for this specimen category.

2.4.2.8 SDIS X-Core Loci (only accepted at SDIS)

- A single source DNA profile or a single source DNA profile fully deduced from a mixture and does meet the SDIS MME threshold (using the original core loci-only).
- The Moderate Match Estimate (MME) threshold is 1.000E+005 (using the original core loci-only).

- Minimum number loci is 8 (but may be either the original core loci, or expanded).

2.4.3 SDIS Level Specimen Categories (non-Forensic)

2.4.3.1 QC Sample

A DNA profile obtained from samples not attributed to the crime, but from a consumable or a common substrate used to collect/process the biological evidence and cannot be attributed to other samples worked by the laboratory or known staff.

Minimum number of 13 original core loci should be 5.

2.4.3.2 Suspect Standard

A DNA profile derived from a sample that has been lawfully collected by a Law Enforcement Agency during the course of a criminal investigation for the purposes of comparisons to DNA evidence. It is not a sample collected for elimination purposes or from a secondary sample such as a cigarette butt.

Minimum number of CODIS Core Loci (original or expanded) is 10 ~~20~~.

Table 2. Commonly Used Specimen Categories at Ohio SDIS

Specimen Category	CODIS Core Loci*	Accepted at SDIS	Accepted at NDIS	Comments
Forensic Unknown	13*	✓	✓	1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles
Forensic Partial	8*	✓	✓	1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles & MME threshold of 1.000E+007
Forensic Mixture	8*	✓	✓	No more than 4 alleles at any locus & MME threshold 1.000E+007
SDIS Forensic Unknown	8*	✓		1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles & MME threshold of 1.000E+005
SDIS Forensic Mixture	8*	✓		No more than 4 alleles at any locus & MME threshold of 1.000E+005
SDIS Low Loci	5*	✓		1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles & MME threshold of 1.000E+005
SDIS X-Core Loci	8 (expanded or original)	✓		1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles & MME threshold of 1.000E+005
Other	10*	✓		See Definition in Manual
Arrestee	13 20	✓	✓	1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles
Convicted Offender	13 20	✓	✓	1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles
Suspect, Known	10 20	✓		1 locus with up to 3 alleles and all remaining loci with up to 2 alleles
Deduced Missing Person & Missing Person	8 -7* & Amel	✓	✓	Accepted at NDIS; see NDIS Operational Procedures for additional information
QC Sample	5*	✓		See Definition in manual
Biological Child Biological Father Biological Mother Biological Sibling Maternal Relative Paternal Relative	13* & Amel	✓	✓	Accepted at NDIS; see NDIS Operational Procedures for additional information
Unidentified Person	8* & Amel	✓	✓	Accepted at NDIS; see NDIS Operational Procedures for additional information

* Only the Original CODIS Core Loci may count toward the minimum number loci required.

2.5 Indices

Specimen categories are added to indexes. Indexes function as search filters and allow users to group specimens. CODIS administrators are responsible for defining the association between

indexes and specimen categories. Specimens are searched based upon the indexes with which they are paired.

The minimum number of loci for an index at SDIS correlates to the least stringent specimen category in the index. Local laboratories may define their index minimum loci for the local level.

The national level indexes have a minimum number defined by the FBI. See the CJIS-WAN internet for the CODIS bulletin for completeness definition of the indexes at the NDIS.

Table 3. State Index Information (removed number of core loci column- refer to table 2)

Index	Assigned Specimen Categories
Arrestee	Arrestee
Forensic	Forensic, Unknown
Forensic Mixture	Forensic Mixture
Forensic Partial	Forensic Partial
Missing Person	Deduced Missing Person Missing Person
Offender	Convicted Offender
Other	Other
QC Index	QC Sample
Relatives of Missing Person	Biological Child Biological Father Biological Mother Biological Sibling Maternal Relative Paternal Relative
SDIS Forensic Unknown	SDIS Forensic Unknown
SDIS Forensic Mixture	SDIS Forensic Mixture
SDIS Low Loci	SDIS Low Loci
SDIS X-Core Loci	SDIS X-Core Loci
Suspect	Suspect, Known
Unidentified Human Remains	Unidentified Person

3 Removal of DNA Records Associated with a Local Laboratory

Occasionally, a DNA record that was previously entered into CODIS will need to be deleted, expunged, or sealed. The deletion of a forensic, suspect, or other DNA record entered by the local laboratory, should be done at the discretion of the local laboratory. The SDIS laboratory does not need to be notified regarding these deletions.

For the removal of a DNA record associated with convicted offender or arrestee samples, see section 13 "Removal of an Offender DNA Profile from CODIS Software."

4 DNA Record Upload

4.1 LDIS Uploads to SDIS

The frequency of uploads to the SDIS laboratory from an LDIS laboratory is left to the discretion of the LDIS laboratory. It is recommended an upload be sent at a minimum of once per week.

~~On the national upload days (Wednesday and Friday), uploads sent from LDIS laboratories before 2 pm will be processed, autosearched, and may be included in the national upload.~~

4.2 SDIS Uploads to NDIS

SDIS uploads NDIS-qualifying records to NDIS every Wednesday and Friday after 2pm. Uploads may also be sent as needed. **NDIS searches every business night.** *Requests to upload to NDIS on an alternate night may be requested.*

4.3 Reconciliation Report

An upload reconciliation report is generated automatically by the higher-level laboratory for the DNA records and users included in the upload. **It is the responsibility of the lower level laboratory to review the reconciliation reports received from SDIS and NDIS to ensure any problems associated with their laboratory's specimens are resolved.** It is recommended that the report be reviewed for completeness based on the sample that were uploaded or marked for removal.

4.4 Yearly Check of Unmarked Local DNA Records

One time per calendar year, a list of all local DNA records that are in an NDIS specimen category, but are not marked for NDIS or have been rejected by NDIS, will be sent to the local laboratory for review. If the sample(s) does not qualify for NDIS, but may be accepted at SDIS, it should be reassigned into the acceptable category.

4.5 Full Upload

One time per calendar year, at a minimum, the local laboratories will be asked to send a full upload to SDIS to ensure that all qualifying DNA records are maintained at the state level.

Full upload to NDIS by SDIS will be performed one time per year, once all local laboratories have submitted a full upload to state. The timing of these uploads will be determined by state and communicated to the locals. The full uploads may coincide with other software and computer maintenance.

5 Searching DNA Records in CODIS

5.1 Autosearcher

Autosearcher allows the searching of the forensic DNA records against the various indexes maintained in CODIS. The local laboratories may have autosearches that are different from the state or national searches.

5.1.1 SDIS Autosearches

The state autosearches do not search records from an LDIS against their own records. For example, Columbus Police Crime Lab records are not searched against Columbus Police Crime Lab records at SDIS. This type of search must be done at the local level before upload to SDIS.

An autosearch is scheduled for every business day at SDIS around midnight. Table 4 lists the frequency of the autosearches performed on allowable forensic DNA records stored at the state level. See Appendix C for additional search parameters. See section 5.3 for information regarding a rush search.

Table 4. Common SDIS AutoSearches Involving Forensic Profiles

(See Appendix for the Pedigree search parameters)

Name	Frequency	Min. # of Loci for a Match	# of Mismatches	Stringency	Comments
BCI Single Source	Every Business Day	8	1	Moderate	None
BCI Mixture	Every Business Day	8	0	Moderate	None
Monthly SDIS Low Loci	1 per month	5	0	Moderate and High	3 High Stringency Loci: D31358, vWA, and D8S1179
Other	1 per month	10	0	Moderate	None

5.1.2 NDIS Autosearches

AutoSearches at NDIS are performed by the FBI every business night. See the NDIS Operational Procedures and the FBI Bulletins regarding the autosearch parameters used at the national level.

5.2 Manual Keyboard Search

A manual keyboard search is performed outside of the daily search on a target DNA record that does not reside in the database at the level being searched. Samples searched in this manner are not saved and a new request must be made if the DNA record needs searched again in the future. A log of manual keyboard searches performed by Ohio SDIS shall be maintained. This log is located at F:\BCI\CODIS\KeyBoard Search & RUSH Search Requests.

The forensic DNA profile from Ohio or another state subject to a manual keyboard search must be developed by an accredited laboratory and be produced in accordance with the FBI Director's Quality Assurance Standards (QAS), as required by the DNA Identification Act of 1994, as amended [42 U.S.C. 14132(b)]. The DNA record must be technically reviewed before the manual keyboard search is performed.

5.2.1 Ohio LDIS Requesting a Keyboard Search of a Forensic Profile to other states

A forensic DNA profile may be requested to have a manual keyboard search performed for the following possible reasons:

- a. Exigent circumstances
- b. The profile does not have enough loci or meet the completeness definitions for National upload
- c. The law enforcement agency or LDIS Laboratory may ask the sample to be searched against other state specimen categories that are not accepted at national, such as suspect.

The request shall be made by a local CODIS administrator using the Keyboard Request form from the FBI (found on the CJIS-WAN under forms). This form along with a brief synopsis as to why the request is being made shall be sent to the State CODIS Administrator and Alternate.

The State Administrator or Alternate will review the information for completeness and will forward the request to all states or specific states as requested by the originator of the target profile. The accompanying information sent to the states may list the local laboratory as the contact. It is the responsibility of the local laboratory to follow up on all results sent to the local lab. The SDIS laboratory will send any information sent only to SDIS directly to the LDIS laboratory.

5.2.2 Non-Ohio Labs Requesting a Keyboard Search of Ohio's Database

Requests from Law Enforcement Agencies for searches of the Ohio database should use the Keyboard Request form from the FBI. Exceptions may be made in exigent circumstances. The request, at a minimum, includes the DNA profile and associated alleles and loci to be searched, the identity and agency of the requesting individual, and contact information. The request will be directed to the State CODIS Administrator or Alternate, who will have the search request processed.

5.2.2.1 Ohio Keyboard Search Parameters

The minimum number of loci for the search is determined by the Forensic DNA profile, unless it has more than 8 loci.

The search will be performed at moderate stringency with 1 mismatch if the Forensic Unknown profile has a minimum of 8 loci and an MME threshold of 1.000E+005. The CODIS State Administrator or Alternate may choose to perform a search with a mixture of stringencies at each locus as noted on the keyboard request form. The DNA target profile will be searched against all allowable indexes, based on the daily search parameters, see Appendix C.

5.2.2.2 Keyboard Search Results

a. Matches Generated

Matches generated because of such requests will be sent to the originating laboratory of the forensic unknown profile *using Match Manager or alternately using a secure PDF of the match. An e-mail will be sent to the requesting laboratory to let them know the results have been sent.* The matches will be saved in Match Manager. It is expected the matches will be evaluated by the requesting laboratory. The disposition of the match should be communicated to the laboratory that performed the search of the forensic profile. The disposition and processing of the hit will proceed as normal.

b. No Matches Generated

If no matches are generated from the Manual Keyboard Search, this result will be sent to the requesting agency. The no match will be saved in Match Manager. *SDIS will communicate the results of the search to the requesting laboratory and this communication shall be documented.* All results from a keyboard search of a forensic profile shall be communicated by the local laboratory to the submitting Law Enforcement Agency of the forensic profile. This communication shall be documented.

5.3 Rush Search

A rush search is a search of a forensic unknown profile that involves a serious crime, may pose a potential public safety issue, and requires a verbal release of an offender name (if an offender hit is identified to the forensic unknown profile). Release of offender information may only be performed verbally if the thumbprint collected with the database sample can be verified.

Potential rush search requests should be made to the State Administrator and *CODIS Unit* at least 24 hours before the search may need to be performed, *the State administrator should still be contacted regardless of the amount of lead time.* This will ensure the SDIS lab has proper personnel available. A rush search may be requested on non-business days for a forensic profile involving a matter of public safety. Once the profile has been uploaded to SDIS, the LDIS laboratory will communicate that the profile has been uploaded (non-keyboard request) and will provide the forensic specimen ID and laboratory point of contact for the verbal release of the offender name if identified.

6 Match Evaluation

It is the responsibility of the casework laboratories to review all matches generated from SDIS and NDIS searches in a timely manner. The review of the matches should include those steps outlined in the NDIS Operational Procedures Manual.

6.1 LDIS Match Evaluation

Local Laboratories should follow their internal procedures to verify that the information placed into the CODIS system is correct. The local laboratory should use their match criteria in order to determine the disposition of the candidate match made by the CODIS system. It is the responsibility of the local laboratory to contact the state or national lab regarding confirmation of a known sample. Laboratories shall make a good faith effort to review and disposition candidate matches within 30 days of receiving the match.

6.2 Update Source ID

Upon a hit/confirmation to a known sample, the forensic sample source ID in the CODIS software should be updated by the local laboratory to 'Yes'.

6.3 Mixture

SDIS recommends the following for any complex mixture evaluation:

If an offender DNA record has incomplete loci that could aid in the mixture evaluation, the LDIS should request SDIS to perform testing on the offender sample. SDIS will perform this testing and results will be added to CODIS if they meet the laboratory guidelines. The LDIS should use these loci before making a final match/no match determination.

6.4 Y-STR Loci

For those cases where additional loci do not help in the evaluation of a match or could not be obtained, but the profile has Y-STR data, the databasing laboratory may perform Y-STR testing on the offender sample. The results of this testing will be sent to the LDIS laboratory to aid in the evaluation of a match. This type of testing may be done on approval of the state CODIS administrator or alternate.

7 Hit Disposition

Once a match has been reviewed, the casework laboratories will disposition the candidate match. SDIS will disposition matches on the state side associated with offender samples to 'Pending' until contacted by the casework laboratory regarding the disposition to be used with the match.

Below is a list of the most common dispositions used at Ohio SDIS with casework laboratories; reference the NDIS procedures for additional dispositions as needed.

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Table 5. Common dispositions used at SDIS

Disposition	Definition
Arrestee Hit	A match between an arrestee's DNA record and the DNA record from a forensic sample in an unsolved forensic case where it aids the investigation.
Benchmark Match	Benchmark Matches occur when forensic cases are linked externally to CODIS are also matched by CODIS. When CODIS makes the association, no new information or assistance is provided to the investigation.
Candidate Match	A possible match between two or more DNA records reported by CODIS software after a search. This is an interim disposition and laboratories must assess each candidate match to disposition appropriately.
Conviction Match	A Conviction Match occurs when CODIS matches a forensic DNA record to a DNA record from an offender or suspect, but the crime from which the evidence was collected has already been solved or the match does not aid the investigation in any way. The forensic lab must communicate to the lab with the known that the identity of the matching offender/suspect is the same as the identified individual for their solved case.
Duplicate	The same match is already in the database (same Candidate and Target DNA records). Used in cases where a duplicate offender sample matches the same forensic record in a single search.
Forensic Hit	A match between an unsolved forensic record or to a solved or unsolved forensic record from another case. The match is considered a forensic hit if the match aids the investigation in some way.
Investigative Information	This disposition is used as a generic category for matches that do not provide probative information and/or does not readily fit the other disposition categories. This disposition is also used for a positive association made with a sample in other specimen category.
Insufficient Data	This missing person disposition is used following a match or rank when the combination of metadata and genetic information is lacking in either quantity or quality to either confirm or refute kinship or issue a report to law enforcement.
No Match	The two DNA records were determined not to result in a hit.
Offender Duplicate	A match made between two offender records that does not provide probative information.
Offender Hit	A match between a convicted offender's DNA record and the DNA record from a forensic profile in an unsolved forensic case where it aids the investigation.
Pending	Pending is an intermediate disposition, indicating that the Candidate Match is in the process of being confirmed or refuted.
State User Defined 3	A disposition to be used with unsolved forensic record and a suspect record.
State User Defined 5	A disposition to be used with an unsolved forensic record with multiple matches in the database at the state level or local level but cannot be interpreted because it is a complex mixture or is determined to be too partial.
Twins	This disposition is used when it is believed that a match involves two individuals that share the same DNA profile and are believed to be the result of the same pregnancy.
Waiting for more data	This disposition is an intermediate missing person disposition, indicating that additional genetic analyses and/or metadata evaluation is being conducted to confirm or refute a match or rank

7.1 Convicted Offender or Arrestee Disposition (Offender Confirmation Request) for Ohio SDIS

An offender confirmation request may be received via e-mail, fax, or other form of written communication. At a minimum, this confirmation request should contain the match identification number, the offender specimen ID, the casework specimen ID, case type, and date of offense. An exception is made for BCI LDIS laboratories. Once a BCI laboratory updates the disposition to a convicted offender or arrestee hit, the confirmation process will be initiated at the Ohio SDIS lab.

A verbal release of an offender's information shall be given upon request for those cases involving a potential public safety issue. The thumbprint associated with the offender sample must have been verified against the BCI ten-print master card, *if no duplicate or conviction match has occurred with the same offender.*

For an offender confirmation request, the following steps shall be taken before the release of the written notification of the offender's demographic information:

- The qualifying offense for the offender from the DNA Collection Form shall be checked against the CCH (Computerized Criminal History). If the qualifying offense cannot be identified, a different qualifying offense will be identified or the paperwork will be noted that a qualifying offense may not be found.
- Thumbprint collected with the sample shall be checked against the master ten-print card, for that individual. If no ten-print card is available, the Identification Quality Assurance section will be notified.
- The offender sample will be reanalyzed with the current procedures to confirm the DNA profile, if the offender does not have a duplicate sample in the system. If new loci are developed upon reanalysis that meet laboratory threshold criteria, these loci will be added to CODIS.
- For duplicate samples in the system, both profiles must have the same DNA type at all duplicate loci and the thumbprint from both collections are verified back to the same BCI ten-print card.

A written investigative lead letter will be sent to the LDIS laboratory upon completion of the confirmation process. If the offender confirmation request was from a BCI laboratory, the letter will be addressed to the law enforcement agency that submitted the evidence and the prosecutor carbon copied. All other confirmation letters will be written to the laboratory requesting the confirmation.

The state laboratory shall make a good faith effort to confirm the offender sample requested within 30 days of receiving the request.

7.2 Conviction Match Disposition for Ohio SDIS

A disposition of a conviction match will be made when the name of the individual is provided to SDIS by the local laboratory. This name must match the name the SDIS laboratory has on file or a known alias listed on the offender's Computerized Criminal History (CCH). Other demographic or

fingerprint information may be used in determining if the individual for both labs is the same person.

In cases where no resolution of the information can be concluded, the offender sample will be confirmed and a written investigative lead letter will be issued.

7.3 No Match Disposition for Ohio SDIS

The SDIS laboratory will query Match Manager for “No Match” dispositions to Ohio offender samples and update the SDIS disposition. Labs do not need to notify the SDIS laboratory about no match dispositions, unless it involves the testing of additional loci or a match that was originally dispositioned as a convicted offender or arrestee hit (information has been released to LEA).

It is recommended that the individual match ID numbers be verified on the casework side when updating a disposition, including, but not limited to, bulk disposition of a “no match.”

7.4 Casework Information Exchange for Forensic Hits & Investigative Information *LDIS laboratories exchange casework information as a result of Forensic Hits and Investigative Information Dispositions.*

- *Forensic Hit information should be exchanged in a timely manner. When a Forensic Hit involves an unsolved case, before the suspects name is released, the supporting documentation must be reviewed and documented.*
- *Casework information exchanged for an Investigative Information Disposition should be communicate to the law enforcement agencies. This information may be communicated through a phone call, email or letter.*

8 **Overdue Match Dispositions**

At times, the dispositions of the matches in CODIS are not the same for both the target and candidate. For example, a candidate may have their side dispositioned as Conviction Match and the target side indicates the match is dispositioned as Pending. Once a month, the SDIS database should be queried for Overdue Dispositions with SDIS (*as staffing allows*). The dispositions will be researched and sorted between the various laboratories and notification will be sent to the local laboratory to update their disposition. It is the responsibility of the local laboratory to research, respond, and update the overdue disposition.

In rare instances, a disposition cannot be updated due to circumstances such as the match was deleted, the original sample was deleted, or the ORI is no longer in existence associated with the sample. A log of these overdue dispositions is maintained at SDIS. These dispositions do not need to be reviewed each month. A record of overdue dispositions and the notifications are maintained.

9 Collection of Offender Samples

The requirement of identifying persons with a qualifying offense and collecting the sample is placed on the collection agencies.

9.1 Ohio Revised Code

Samples are collected by local Law Enforcement Agencies throughout the state of Ohio as defined by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). The ORC 2152.74 provides the authority to those law enforcement agencies to collect a DNA sample from adjudicated delinquent juveniles and ORC 2901.07 allows for the collection of adults arrested for a felony offense, adults convicted of a felony offense, and adults convicted of certain misdemeanors.

9.2 Computer Criminal History Flag

If the person's identity has been verified, the Law Enforcement Agency may check the person's Ohio Computerized Criminal History (CCH) if present. If the CCH indicates a sample has been collected, the agency does not have to collect a second sample. See OAC (Ohio Administrative Code) 109:5-5-01 and 109:5-5-02.

9.3 DNA Collection Kits and Postage

BCI provides collection kits and postage at no cost to the collection agencies, per the ORC. The collection kit consists of an instruction sheet, DNA collector, database collection card, transport pouch, and a pre-addressed and prepaid return mailing envelope.

9.4 DNA Collection Training

BCI provides access to on-line training for the collection of offender samples. Instructor lead training may also be requested by an agency, but individual must have completed the computer based training first.

9.5 Negative DNA Flag Report

This report is run in OHLEG by the collection agency to help monitor collection of felony arrestees from their agency. This report identifies individuals that were in custody for a felony arrest, but the individual's DNA sample was not received or processed successfully by BCI. A successful collection is one where the DNA flag for the individual's CCH is updated to a positive statement of "DNA is Registered in the Ohio Offender Databank."

10 Accessioning of Offender Samples

Offender samples are received through mail delivery to BCI, London, Ohio location. The date of receipt of a sample is the day mail was received. This date is recorded in the demographic database.

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All samples received by BCI pursuant to ORC 2152.74 and 2901.07 are assumed to have been collected in good faith by law enforcement agencies.

10.1 Collection Errors

Samples received will be screened for errors that prohibit their processing or limit their value for future verification. The following collection errors result in sample failure and recollection will be requested:

- a. The name on the DNA collection form and the buccal DNA collector label do not correspond

Note: Laboratory Manager may allow a sample to be processed if it can be verified that the thumbprint from the collection card corresponds to the names on the collector and the DNA collection form.

- b. No thumbprint/fingerprint or an unacceptable thumbprint/fingerprint

Note: These may be processed, but a notation made in the demographic record. A request for a new sample will be made to the agency.

- c. No name on DNA collection form or collector label
- d. Multiple collectors in the same envelope
- e. Multiple DNA collection form in the same envelope
- f. No collector or DNA collection form submitted

Agencies that have submitted a sample that possess any of the above-mentioned errors are notified by BCI. The reason the sample failed and request for recollection of the sample is made to the original collection location. Notification of the recollection request to the law enforcement agency is maintained in a log. If the offender sample has a duplicate in the system, notification is not made.

Starting on December 5, 2014, if a sample has a failed thumbprint, missing thumbprint, or has the collector's name on the handle, the sample will still be sent for recollection, but will be processed with a client case number = failed, thumbprint = no, and the BCI number (if present) will be placed in the comments.

10.2 Duplicate Samples

A convicted offender sample received by BCI does not need to be processed if it already has a duplicate collected and entered in the system. ~~Arrestee samples are not screened for a duplicate; all are processed and tested.~~ A sample is defined as a duplicate when the CODIS system has a sample for the same individual with the following criteria:

- a. It was collected as a convicted offender sample or starting January 1, 2017, an arrestee where the 'Thumbprint Verified' is marked "yes" in COD.
- b. Has a positive DNA flag for the individual's CCH
- c. The sample was collected after 2009 (i.e. 2010, 2011, 2012, etc.)
- d. The demographic information is the same

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10.3 Accessioning Components

Samples and accompanying paperwork are assigned a unique identifier during accessioning. The accessioning process includes: collection quality assessment, data entry of the demographic data from the DNA collection card, and assignment of a unique identifier (aka offender number). Accessioning procedures may be found in the CODIS AP2 and Clerk 2 Procedures manual.

11 Storage of Offender Samples

The DNA collection cards and offender samples are stored separately at BCI according to their offender number and batch number. Under R.C. 109.573(H) (2), the BCI superintendent is responsible for maintaining and preserving the DNA samples.

Offender samples that pass DNA analysis are retained for quality assurance, sample confirmation purposes, and future forensic DNA testing as needed. Failed samples may be destroyed and the record removed from the database that links the unique offender number to the offender's demographic information.

The DNA profiles generated from the offender samples are stored in Specimen Manager in the CODIS software on the SDIS server. The electronic data generated by the DNA analysis laboratory is stored at BCI according to the data package or the First Run project number.

12 Use and Disclosure of Offender Samples

The use and disclosure of offender samples are outlined in the Ohio R.C. 109.573 (B) (2).

The Federal DNA Act defines limited access and disclosure of DNA samples and DNA analysis. The more restrictive provision must be followed whether it is the Federal DNA Act or the Ohio Revised Code. Additional information regarding the Federal DNA Act may be found in the NDIS Operational Procedures.

12.1 Ohio Revised Code

Ohio R.C. 109.573 (B) (2): If the bureau of criminal identification and investigation establishes and maintains a DNA laboratory and a DNA database, the bureau may use or disclose information regarding DNA records for the following purposes:

- a. The bureau may disclose information to a law enforcement agency for the administration of criminal justice.
- b. The bureau shall disclose pursuant to a court order issued under section 3111.09 of the Revised Code any information necessary to determine the existence of a parent and child relationship in an action brought under sections 3111.01 to 3111.18 of the Revised Code.
- c. The bureau may use or disclose information from the population statistics database, for identification research and protocol development, or for quality control purposes.

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12.2 Requests Regarding if an Individual is in the Ohio Database

A request regarding whether an individual is in the Ohio database must be received in writing from a Law Enforcement Agency on letterhead or using an e-mail with an address showing the agency (i.e. @sylvaniapolice.com). *It is recommended that a copy of the request is saved to the offender's notes when possible. A form is available for these agencies to complete for this inquiry.* If the agency is from Ohio, it is recommended they check the offender's rap sheet (CCH) first.

Information inquiries by a collection agency regarding the collection status of a particular individual they submitted shall be handled on a case-by-case basis. It is recommended they check CCH first.

12.3 Disclosure of Matches

The disclosure of non-confirmed matches is not allowed whether at LDIS, SDIS, or NDIS.

Direct disclosures of NDIS records are authorized to the federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies who participate in NDIS. These direct disclosures would include access to the DNA record contributed to NDIS if a potential match is identified. An indirect disclosure of a DNA record is permitted to law enforcement agencies for criminal identification purposes via the release of information to a law enforcement agency following the confirmation of a match.

For post-conviction cases and other cases in which information is requested it is important to disclose directly to appropriate law enforcement agency, prosecutor, or court.

12.4 Offender Samples for Use in a Criminal Case

The samples collected and analyzed for the DNA database are intended only to point to a probable suspect. If possible, a second DNA sample must be obtained from the suspect in a criminal investigation and submitted to the crime laboratory for use as evidence in the prosecution of a case.

13 Removal of an Offender DNA Profile from CODIS Software

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 14132(d) (2) (A) (ii), an offender DNA profile will be removed if a certified copy of a final court order is received by the CODIS laboratory indicating any of the following: 1) that a qualifying charge has been dismissed; 2) that criminal proceedings occurring as a result of a qualifying offense have resulted in an acquittal; or 3) that no charge was filed within an applicable time period.

DNA samples collected pursuant to sections 2152.74 and 2901.07 of the Revised Code are subject to the sealing restrictions in R.C. 2953.31 – R.C. 2953.61. DNA samples collected pursuant to the ORC shall remain on record unless BCI receives a certified copy of a final court

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order that decrees otherwise. DNA samples shall also be maintained if a qualifying offense on the offender's CCH is different than the qualifying offense on the final court order or it is determined that the individual has an additional CODIS qualifying offense.

An offender DNA profile may be removed from the CODIS software if any of the following apply:

- a. The collection agency notifies the CODIS laboratory in writing that the sample was taken in error.
- b. There was a procedural deficiency in the collection of a DNA sample that cannot be resolved. The deficiency must be documented in writing.
- c. The retention of the DNA profile has expired. (See the DAS website for the retention schedule.)

A removal may be performed by personnel assigned to the CODIS unit or working under direction of the CODIS Laboratory Manager. The offender's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) will be verified to ensure the offender has not been convicted or arrested for another qualifying offense, which would otherwise authorize the retention of the offender sample in the CODIS database. Such authorization renders a DNA profile ineligible for removal from CODIS software. When a DNA profile is deemed ineligible for removal, this information shall be recorded. The court shall be notified in writing that the DNA sample was not removed from the DNA database.

The NDIS custodian does not need to be notified of the removal of an offender DNA profile.

For court orders indicating a sample shall be expunged pursuant to 2953.52, ~~as opposed to 2953.32~~, the laboratory shall destroy the physical sample and delete the DNA profile from the software. The offender's DNA Collection Form and the CODNA information shall be removed.

~~For court orders indicating a sample shall be removed pursuant to 2953.32, the offender's DNA Collection Form will be marked as sealed and the CODNA information will be updated to reflect the sample's 2953.32 status.~~

14 Removal of a Casework Profile from CODIS Software

Forensic DNA records that are subsequently removed from CODIS by the local laboratory must communicate this information to the submitting law enforcement agency. This communication may occur through a phone call, email or letter. BCI laboratories must document this communication. Additional documentation is not needed when an agency notifies BCI the DNA record belongs to a victim or consensual sex partner, if the agency is informed at that time the DNA record will be removed.

15 CODIS Software Maintenance

The state and local laboratories with CODIS software must be compliant with the FBI security requirements. This security document is a law enforcement sensitive document.

The data at the state level is automatically backed up each night. The backup of the data is stored off site. Each business day, the backup is checked by IT to ensure that it has been

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completed successfully. The CJIS-WAN is checked weekly for updates to the Norton Anti-Virus software installed on the CODIS computers. When an update is made available, it will be downloaded to the state server and executed.

Both the back-up and antivirus logs are saved for SDIS to F:\BCI\CODIS\FSC\CODIS Anti-virus and Back-ups. The LDIS laboratories shall also ensure on a regular basis their anti-virus definitions are up to date and back-ups meet the FBI requirements.

Configuration changes of the CODIS network should be made in consultation with the State CODIS Administrator. Any changes must receive approval from the FBI and/or FBI contractor.

~~16 John Doe Warrants~~

~~Approximately 3 months to 1 year before the statute of limitations will expire on a sexual assault case, a query will be made to identify those sexual assault cases submitted to BCI where a forensic unknown DNA profile resides in CODIS, but no match to a known individual has been made. A letter will be sent to the chief or point of contact of the agency that submitted the evidence to the laboratory. The prosecutor of the originating county will also be notified of the case(s) nearing the statute of limitation.~~

~~The notification will be received as a letter. The letter, if not generated by LIMS, will be added to the documents section of the case in LIMS.~~

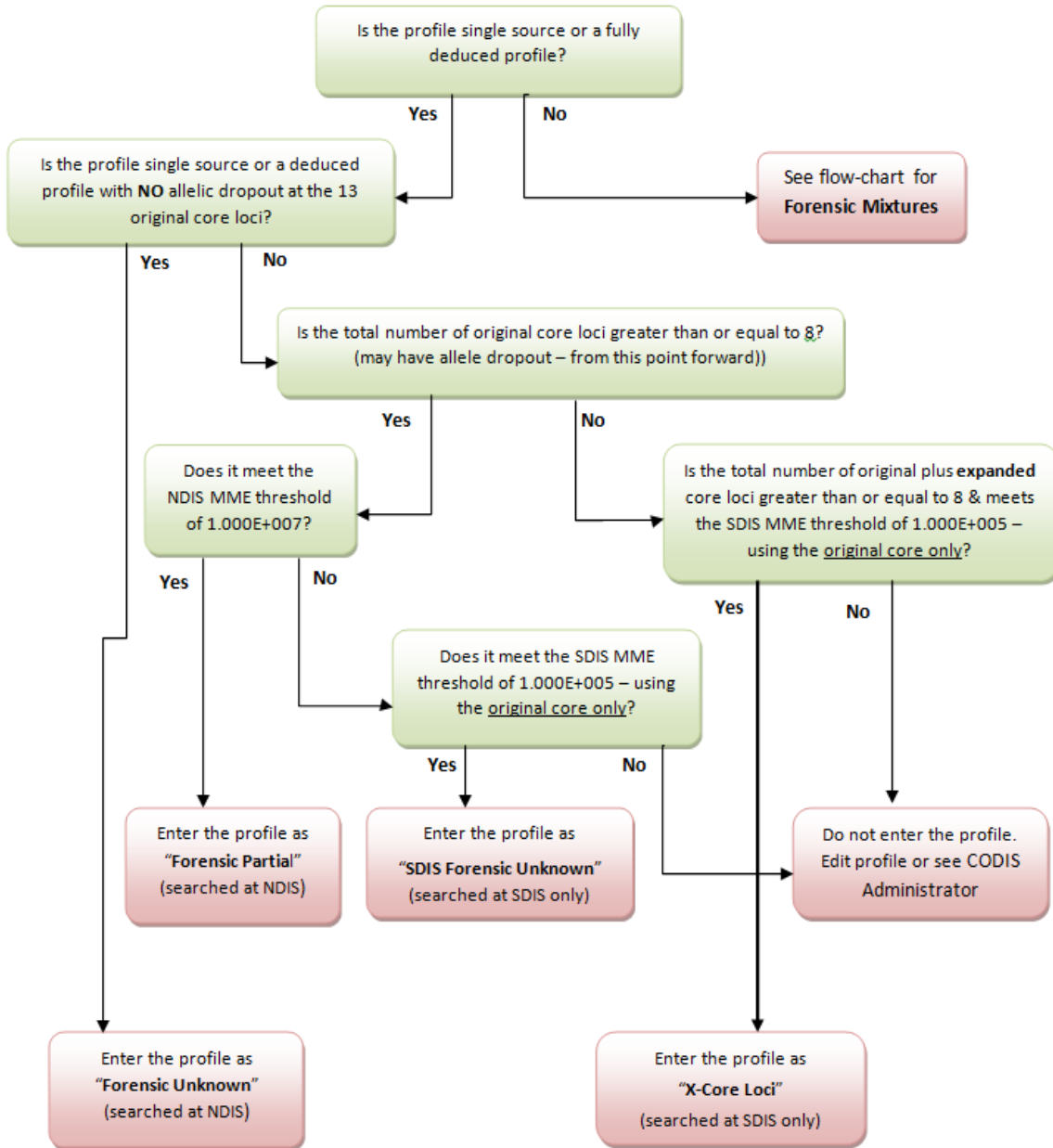
17 Samples from Missing Persons (MP) and Unidentified Human Remains (UHR)

The CODIS section works in conjunction with Evidence Receiving, Investigative Agents, and the Casework Laboratory at BCI in the submission of samples to help identify Missing Persons (MP) and Unidentified Human Remains (UHR).

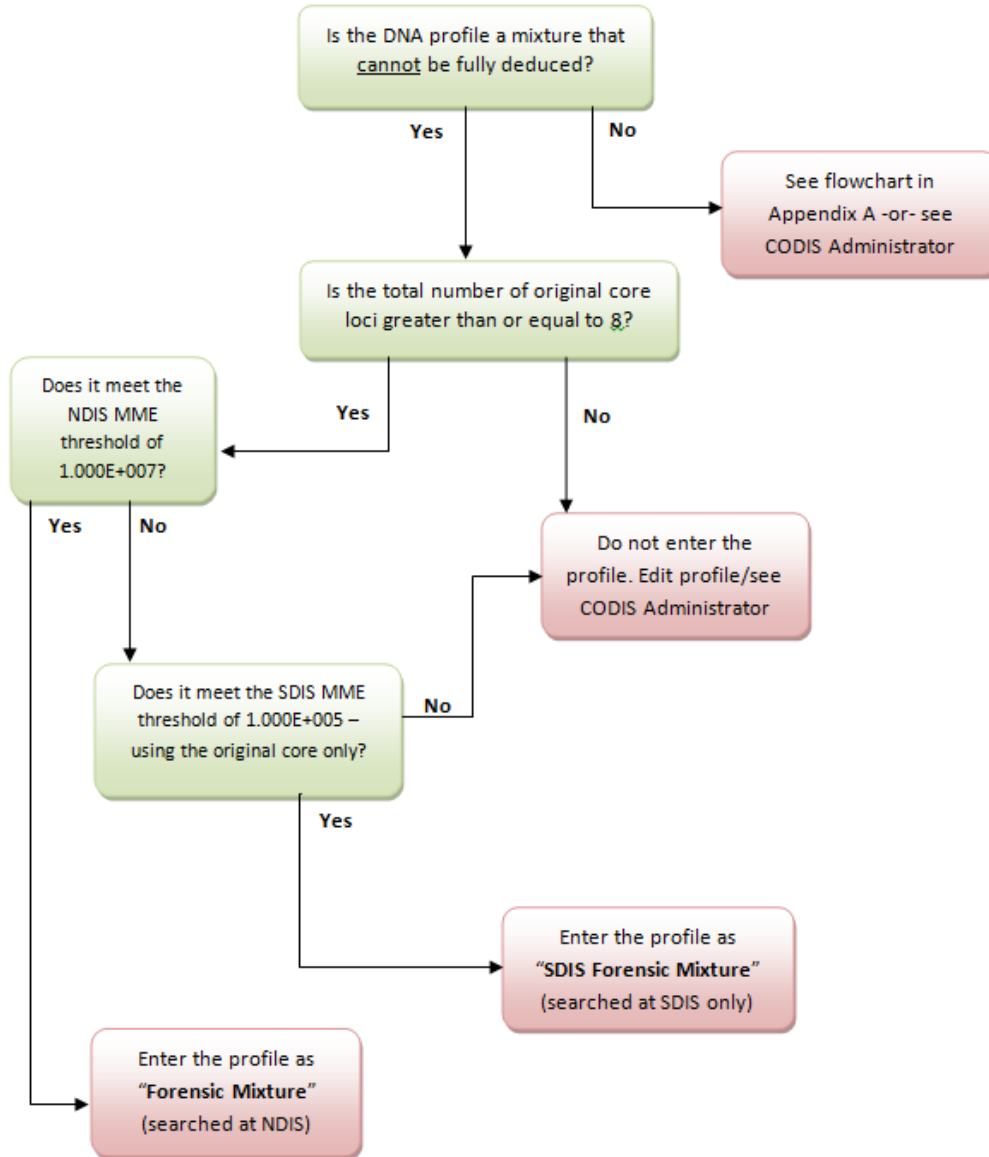
Samples from MP or UHR may be worked in-house or sent to the University of North Texas Health Science Center (UNT). This determination will be made on a case-by-case basis based on the facts and circumstances around the MP or UHR.

Samples sent to UNT from MP or UHR and relatives of missing persons will have autosomal STR testing, mitochondrial testing, and possibly Y-STR testing.

Appendix A: Determination of Forensic Profile Specimen Category



18 Appendix B: Mixture Sample Flowchart for Forensic Specimen Category Entry



19 Appendix C: State Search Configurations Involving Forensic Specimens

Search Configuration: **BCI Single Source**

Configuration	Index(es) to Search In
General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return All Candidates 	Arrestee against Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, SDIS Forensic Unknown, SDIS X-Core Loci & Unidentified Human (Remains)
STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum # of Loci Required to Report a Match: <u>8</u> Include Candidate Specimens that Match on All but ___ Loci: <u>1</u> 	Forensic against Arrestee, Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, Offender, QC index, SDIS Forensic Unknown, Suspect & Unidentified Human (Remains)
mtDNA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	Forensic Partial against Arrestee, Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, Offender, QC index, SDIS Forensic Unknown, Suspect & Unidentified Human (Remains)
Y-STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	
AutoSearcher Mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard 	Missing Person against Arrestee, Forensic, Forensic Partial, Offender, SDIS Forensic Unknown Offender, Suspect, & Unidentified Human (Remains)
Specimens to Autosearch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specimens Not Previously Searched 	
Match Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically Send Match Reports to Remote Labs 	Offender against Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, SDIS Forensic Unknown & Unidentified Human (Remains) QC Sample against Forensic, Forensic Partial, QC Sample, SDIS Forensic Unknown Relatives of Missing Person against Unidentified Human (Remains) SDIS Forensic Unknown against Arrestee, Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, Offender, QC index, SDIS Forensic Unknown, Suspect & Unidentified Human (Remains) Suspect against Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, QC Sample, SDIS Forensic Unknown & Unidentified Human (Remains) Unidentified Human (Remains) against Arrestee, Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, Offender, Relatives of Missing Person & Suspect

Search Configuration: **BCI Mixture**

Configuration	Index(es) to Search In
General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return All Candidates 	Arrestee against Forensic, Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture Forensic against Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture Forensic Mixture against Arrestee, Forensic, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, Offender, QC index, SDIS Forensic Mixture, SDIS Forensic Unknown, Suspect & Unidentified Human (Remains) Forensic Partial against, Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture. Missing Person against Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture Offender against Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture QC Sample against Forensic, Forensic Partial, QC Sample, SDIS Forensic Unknown SDIS Forensic Mixture against Arrestee, Forensic, Forensic Mixture, Forensic Partial, Missing Person, Offender, QC index, SDIS Forensic Mixture, SDIS Forensic Unknown, Suspect & Unidentified Human (Remains) SDIS Forensic Unknown against, Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture. Suspect against Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture Unidentified Human (Remains) against Forensic Mixture & SDIS Forensic Mixture

Search Configuration: **Monthly SDIS Low Loci**

Configuration	Index(es) to Search In
General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return All Candidates 	Arrestee against SDIS Low Loci
STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum # of Loci Required to Report a Match: <u>5</u> Include Candidate Specimens that Match on All but ___ Loci: <u>0</u> 	Offender against SDIS Low Loci SDIS Low Loci against Arrestee & Offender
mtDNA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	
Y-STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	
AutoSearcher Mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard 	
Match Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically Send Match Reports to Remote Labs 	

Search Configuration: **Other (paternal obligate)**

Configuration	Index(es) to Search In
General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return All Candidates 	Arrestee against Other
STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum # of Loci Required to Report a Match: <u>10</u> Include Candidate Specimens that Match on All but ___ Loci: <u>0</u> 	Offender against Other Other against Arrestee & Offender
mtDNA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	
Y-STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	
AutoSearcher Mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard 	
Specimens to Autosearch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Specimens 	
Match Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically Send Match Reports to Remote Labs. 	

Search Configuration: BCI Pedigree

Configuration	Index(es) to Search In
General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return All Candidates • Use Metadata Sex as Rank Filter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • Combined Pedigree Likelihood Ratio Threshold: 5.00+2 	Pedigree Tree against Unidentified Human (Remains) Single Type Node against Unidentified Human (Remains)
STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum # of Loci Required to Report a Rank: <u>8</u> • Use as a Rank Filter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • Required to Report Rank: NOT Checked • Joint Pedigree Likelihood Ratio Threshold: 1.00 E+00 	
mtDNA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	
Y-STR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum # of Loci Required to Report a Rank: <u>8</u> • Required to Report Rank: NOT Checked • Use as a Rank Filter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • Likelihood Ratio Threshold: 1.00 E+200 	
AutoSearcher Mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard 	
Pedigrees to Autosearch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedigrees Not Previously Searched 	
Match Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatically Send Match Reports to Remote Labs. 	

Search Configuration: BCI Pedigree No Y

<i>Configuration</i>	<i>Index(es) to Search In</i>
<i>General</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Return All Candidates</i> • <i>Use Metadata Sex as Rank Filter</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • <i>Combined Pedigree Likelihood Ratio Threshold: 5.00+2</i> 	<i>Pedigree Tree against Unidentified Human (Remains)</i> <i>Single Type Node against Unidentified Human (Remains)</i>
<i>STR</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Minimum # of Loci Required to Report a Rank: <u>8</u></i> • <i>Use as a Rank Filter</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • <i>Required to Report Rank: NOT Checked</i> • <i>Joint Pedigree Likelihood Ratio Threshold: 1.00 E+00</i> 	
<i>mtDNA</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>None</i> 	
<i>Y-STR</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>None</i> 	
<i>AutoSearcher Mode</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Standard</i> 	
<i>Pedigrees to Autosearch</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pedigrees Not Previously Searched</i> 	
<i>Match Reports</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Automatically Send Match Reports to Remote Labs.</i> 	