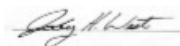


1. CODIS Eligibility Considerations for Evidence

- a. Type of Sample – forensic samples may be entered with documentation of how they are related to a crime and that are attributable to a putative perpetrator.  
*Note: CODIS Administrators can be consulted at any point in order to help determine eligibility.*
- b. Quality of Sample – alleles must present at a minimum number of loci and specific MME values must be met for samples to be uploaded. These values will be used to assign the profile to the appropriate specimen category.

2. CODIS Eligibility – Type of Sample:

- a. In determining the eligibility of a DNA record for the Forensic Indices (Forensic Unknown/Partial/Mixture), there shall be documentation of the following 3 criteria:
  - i. That a crime has been committed
  - ii. That demonstrates the DNA sample was recovered directly from the crime scene and is attributed to the putative perpetrator; and
  - iii. That elimination sample(s) have been requested if applicable
- b. The case analyst should use the following questions as a guide for determining if the evidence sample submitted in the case is eligible for CODIS entry.
  - i. Are all standards present – victim, elimination (consensual partner/witness), suspects? *If there is indication that an elimination standard is needed, that request must be documented in the case record.*
  - ii. Is sufficient documentation present that a crime was committed?
  - iii. Do the details describe how the evidence item is related to the crime?
  - iv. Is there documentation where the evidence item was found? *If only an address is listed, the analyst must find out how that location is related to the crime.*
  - v. Was the evidence item located in an area that is accessible to the public (i.e. sidewalk, public building, parking lot, etc.)? *It is best when there is limited access to the location where the evidence is found.*
  - vi. Is there documentation of how much time has passed between the crime and the evidence being located? *The more time that passes between the crime occurring and the evidence being collected, the chances of the evidence being handled by someone other than the putative perpetrator increases and should be taken into consideration.*
  - vii. Was the evidence item left behind by the perpetrator?
  - viii. Does the evidence item belong to the victim?
  - ix. Was the evidence item present at the crime scene before the crime was committed?
  - x. Has the evidence item ever been touched/handled by someone other than the perpetrator (i.e. owner/victim)? *If yes, an elimination standard must be requested.*
  - xi. Was the evidence item taken directly from the suspect or from something belonging to the suspect (i.e. backpack, car, etc.)? *If yes, this is considered a suspect standard (for CODIS purposes) and is not eligible.*
  - xii. *Note: Analysts are encouraged to use the document "A Guide to Determining What is Allowable in the Forensic Index at NDIS"*



### 3. CODIS Eligibility – Quality of Sample

\*A minimum of 5 original core loci (without potential dropout) must be present for the profile to entered at SDIS.\*

Type of Sample	Required # <u>Original</u> <u>Core</u> Loci		Max # alleles at one locus	MME	
	NDIS	LDIS/SDIS		NDIS	LDIS/SDIS
Forensic Unknown – Single Source <i>Fully represented profile at all 20 core loci tested. Results at Y loci do not affect this designation.</i>	13	13	3 - remaining loci can have up to 2 alleles	n/a	n/a
Forensic Mixture	8	5	4 - no more than 4 alleles at any locus	1.0000E+007	1.5000E+004
Forensic Partial – Single Source <i>Dropout or possible dropout at any of the 20 core loci tested</i>	8	5	3 – remaining loci can have up to 2 alleles	1.0000E+007	1.5000E+004
Suspect	n/a	13	3 - remaining loci can have up to 2 alleles	n/a	n/a

Locus
CSF1PO
D3S1358
D5S818
D7S820
D8S1179
D13S317
D16S539
D18S51
D21S11
FGA
TH01
TPOX
vWA
D1S1656
D2S441
D2S1338
D10S1248
D12S391
D19S433
D22S1045



**Original 13 Core Loci**



**Expanded Core Loci  
(as of January 2017)**

4. CODIS Eligibility – Juveniles

- a. Juvenile – per NC law, an individual under the age of 18 is considered a juvenile
- b. Samples submitted as a part of a sexual assault kit
  - i. Treated differently due to interpretation of wording in the Survivor Act (HB 29) – the goal of the Survivor Act is to enter any profile developed into CODIS
  - ii. Forensic profiles that have been identified as coming from a juvenile that are developed from items submitted in a kit, can be entered into the appropriate indices of CODIS.
  - iii. Since the suspect standard is not part of the kit, it would not be entered unless there is documentation on the submission paperwork that the juvenile is being tried as an adult.
- c. Samples submitted in all other cases
  - i. If there is documentation on the submission paperwork or in the case record that the juvenile is being tried as an adult, any forensic sample (that meets all other eligibility requirements) that matches the juvenile suspect or the juvenile suspect standard, can be entered into the appropriate indices of CODIS.
  - ii. If there is no documentation that the juvenile is being tried as an adult, any forensic sample that matches the juvenile suspect or the juvenile suspect standard shall not be entered into CODIS.
  - iii. If no profiles from the juvenile are being entered, add a Discipline Code of 4 to the case record.

5. CODIS Eligibility – Suspect and Consensual Partner are the same individual

- a. If the consensual act occurred in one location on the victim's body (e.g. vaginal sex) and the non-consensual act occurred at a separate location (e.g. anal sex or body swabs), the profile from the non-consensual area may be entered.
- b. If the consensual act and non-consensual act occurred in the same location on the victim's body (e.g. both acts involved vaginal sex), the profile should not be entered due to the inability of our technology to differentiate whether the sample came from the consensual or non-consensual act.
  - i. The span of time between the consensual act and the non-consensual act, should be taken into consideration when determining eligibility. If the consensual act occurred 5 or more days prior, the profile is likely from the non-consensual act and may be eligible.
  - ii. *Exceptions:* Per NDIS if there is sufficient documentation that a crime occurred and details are available that help distinguish the consensual act from the non-consensual act, it is possible that these profiles may be entered.
    1. If there is documentation that the victim had injuries consistent with a sexual assault, the profile may be eligible.
    2. If a condom was used for the consensual act but not for the non-consensual act, the profile may be eligible.
    3. If the victim states that ejaculation occurred with the non-consensual act but not the consensual act, the profile may be eligible.
    4. If you have questions specific to the documentation in your case, please consult a CODIS Administrator.

6. General Information

- a. If you have a partial profile that is also a mixture, the overall specimen category will be Forensic Mixture.
- b. If the exact same profile is generated from multiple items of evidence, enter the item that best proves the elements of the crime committed. (*eg. vaginal swabs vs. breast swabs for a Rape, swabs the broken glass vs. swabs from the parking lot for a Property Crime*)
- c. If you have a mixture profile and one of the contributors to the mixture also has a single source sample, as long as the contributor is fully represented in the mixture, it is not necessary to enter both the mixture and the single source profile. You may enter the mixture profile.
- d. If STRMix generates mixture profiles that are very similar (only differ by a few alleles) for multiple contributors, you may select the most complete profile and enter it.
  - i. If they are equally complete, pick the one that has the most information at core loci.
  - ii. There is no need to create a hybrid profile from the two.
  - iii. Denote that the profile being entered represents both contributors.
- e. Do not enter alternate standards for suspects into the suspect database.
- f. Profiles from individuals identified as a "Person of Interest" are not entered into CODIS.
- g. Currently, family reference samples for missing persons cases cannot be entered into CODIS for searching purposes. If you receive this type of evidence, please contact Amanda Overman.
- h. Profiles from unidentified infant remains from baby death cases will be entered into the Unidentified Person specimen category.

7. Reminders

- a. Review the MME and ensure that the profile is being added to the appropriate level of CODIS.
- b. Ensure that you have marked samples for upload to National when appropriate.
- c. When performing tasks in the software, you are not finished until you have executed the action. Find the task you were performing in the message center window (in bold), and double click to finish the process.
- d. For rape/sexual assault cases worked in-house, add a Discipline # of 100 to the case record in FA when a forensic profile (unknown/mixture/partial) is entered into CODIS.
  - i. This applies to cases that have a kit and a STIMS number.
  - ii. These samples should also have the designation of "STIMS" in the Case ID box when they are entered into CODIS.