FORENSIC BIOLOGY PROTOCOLS FOR FORENSIC STR ANALYSIS

Reinterpretation of Legacy Amplification Kit Data		
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Reinterpretation of Legacy Amplification Kit Data

1 Definition of legacy data

1.1 Legacy data is data generated by a typing test kit, platform, or technology that is no longer in use by the laboratory that is used for the interpretation of DNA types.

1.2 Reinterpretation is the reassessment of legacy data that may change the previously documented results. This may be due to a reevaluation of any of the allele calls or genotype calls (to include potential allelic drop-out), removal of alleles (or entire loci) from statistical estimates, or a change in the assumptions. Comparison of a reference profile to legacy data where drop-out needs to be evaluated is also considered a reinterpretation.

2 Situations involving legacy data that may require reinterpretation

2.1 If a reinterpretation of legacy data is needed, it must be performed by a qualified DNA analyst who meets the requirements for analyzing data generated by that legacy testing kit.

2.2 For CODIS candidate match evaluation: Forensic – Offender

    2.2.1 If the forensic profile is a full profile (no Z's, obligates, or INCs) searched at high stringency, then the comparison is merely "numbers to numbers" and does not require reinterpretation.

    2.2.2 If the forensic profile is anything other than a full profile, then the comparison may require reinterpretation and must be done by a qualified DNA analyst who meets the requirements for analyzing data generated by that legacy testing kit.

2.3 For CODIS candidate match evaluation: Forensic – Forensic

    2.3.1 If both forensic profiles are full profiles (no Z's, obligates, or INCs) searched at high stringency, then the comparison is merely "numbers to numbers" and does not require reinterpretation.

    2.3.2 If either of the forensic profiles are anything other than full profiles, then the comparison may require reinterpretation and must be done by a qualified DNA analyst who meets the requirements for analyzing data generated by that legacy testing kit.

2.4 For CODIS candidate match evaluation: Suspect – Forensic, or direct comparison of a reference profile to legacy data:

    2.4.1 If the forensic profile is a full profile (no Z's, obligates, or INCs) searched at high stringency, then the comparison is merely "numbers to numbers" and does not require reinterpretation.

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2.4.2　　If the forensic profile is anything other than a full profile, then the comparison may require reinterpretation and must be done by a qualified DNA analyst who meets the requirements for analyzing data generated by that legacy testing kit.

2.4.3　　A direct comparison to a non-deduced mixture requires reinterpretation and must be done by a qualified DNA analyst who meets the requirements for analyzing data generated by that legacy testing kit.

2.5　　Calculation of moderate match estimate or match rarity estimate for legacy data previously not suitable for upload to CODIS:

2.5.1　　If the calculation is being performed without any changes to the previously determined profile, this is not considered a reinterpretation.

2.5.2　　If at the time of calculation, a determination is being made as to whether any of the alleles or loci in the profile are not suitable for CODIS entry, or any alleles are suitable for entry that were not previously entered, this is considered a reinterpretation and must be done by a qualified DNA analyst who meets the requirements for analyzing data generated by that legacy testing kit.

3　　Definition of a qualified DNA analyst who may perform reinterpretations of legacy data

3.1　　If reinterpretation is needed:

3.1.1　　A DNA analyst who has previously been competent in analyzing legacy data and has passed a re-competency test in that specific legacy amplification kit is considered a qualified DNA analyst who can reinterpret that legacy data.

3.1.2　　A DNA analyst that has not been previously competent in analyzing legacy data would require training and need to pass a competency test in that legacy amplification kit before being considered qualified to reinterpret that legacy data.