



TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Forensic Services Division

Standard Operating Procedures Laboratory Rapid DNA Manual

1. LABORATORY RAPID DNA MANUAL

1.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the Rapid DNA (RDNA) program. The policy will focus on collection and processing of evidence at crime scenes to be run on the Rapid DNA Instrument and the methods, techniques and procedures currently used for the Rapid DNA instrument.

1.2. SCOPE

1.2.1. It is the policy of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to collect, process, preserve and submit DNA profiles generated from evidence into a TBI Rapid DNA Database (TRDD).

1.2.1.1. TBI Rapid DNA Database (TRDD) is a database compiled and managed by the Forensic Services Division (FSD) containing samples obtained by the TBI and analyzed on the RDNA instrument, as well as a copy of forensic unknown, offender and arrestee profiles in SDIS, which will be updated at a minimum of monthly. The FSD will utilize the Federated ANDE Information Retrieval Software (FAIRS) as the TRDD.

1.2.1.2. The Forensic Services Division will maintain the TRDD. The TRDD will be accessible to authorized DNA Laboratory personnel provided they abide by all rules and guidelines, and are approved by the TRDD Administrator.

1.2.2. This policy applies to all authorized members of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation who collect, process, and/or possess DNA evidence or reference samples intended for RDNA testing in the performance of their duties. All samples must be collected by authorized personnel who have received RDNA instrument training. Training will be provided which will include operation of equipment, collection techniques, proper documentation, and evidence processing and preservation.

1.2.2.1. Technical Leader

The Technical Leader is a TRDD Analyst who oversees the technical operations of the Rapid DNA program within the laboratory and is authorized to stop or suspend the Rapid DNA program. The Technical Leader has full privileges within the Rapid DNA instrument and the FAIRS software. The Technical Leader may also perform the functions of a TRDD Operator or TRDD Analyst.

1.2.2.2. State CODIS Administrator



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The State CODIS administrator is responsible for administration and security of the laboratory's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) at a laboratory performing DNA analysis on forensic and casework reference samples. He/she serves as the gate keeper for DNA records entered into State DNA Index System (SDIS). The State CODIS administrator has authority over the copy of the forensic unknown, offender and arrestee profiles in SDIS placed in FAIRS. The State CODIS Administrator may also be the TRDD Administrator and may perform the functions of a TRDD Operator or TRDD Analyst.

1.2.2.3. TRDD Administrator

The TRDD Administrator is a TRDD Analyst who oversees the Rapid DNA program within the laboratory, is responsible for the quality and security of information contained in the TRDD and has full privileges within the Rapid DNA instrument and the FAIRS software. The TRDD Administrator shall meet the educational, experience, and training requirements in the FBI QAS (Quality Assurance Standards). The TRDD Administrator may also perform the functions of a TRDD Operator or TRDD Analyst.

1.2.2.4. TRDD Analyst

A TRDD Analyst is a Casework Analyst or CODIS Analyst within the DNA laboratory who has login access to the TRDD system and is authorized to read, add, modify, or delete DNA records in the TRDD. They may conduct all relevant searches of profiles in the Federated ANDE Information Retrieval Software (FAIRS). The TRDD Administrator shall meet the educational, experience, and training requirements in the FBI QAS (Quality Assurance Standards). The TRDD Analyst may also perform the functions of a TRDD Operator.

1.2.2.5. TRDD Lead Operator

The Rapid DNA Lead Operator is the SAC/ASAC or designee accountable for the operation of all deployed Rapid DNA instrument(s)/System(s) and serves as the designated point of contact with the laboratory. The Lead Operator is also responsible for all performance checks on their assigned instrument(s) outlined in section 1.4.7. The TRDD Lead Operator may also perform the functions of a TRDD Operator.

1.2.2.6. TRDD Operator

Personnel trained to operate ANDE instruments.

- 1.2.3. Data generated by RDNA instrumentation is searched against the TRDD. Positive matches will be considered an investigative lead requiring a reference sample for the crime laboratory.



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- 1.2.4. The use of RDNA instrumentation by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation shall be for non-CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) purposes only. Crime scene samples are not eligible for upload into CODIS if run on the RDNA instrument.
- 1.2.5. An internal validation of the RDNA instrument will be completed prior to casework utilization.
- 1.2.6. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation will utilize the NDIS approved ANDE Rapid DNA instrument and cartridges.

1.3. BACKGROUND

Rapid DNA is a fully automated (hands free) process of developing a DNA profile from a reference sample or crime-scene sample without human intervention. Rapid DNA along with a Rapid DNA Database can be used for direct comparisons and crime scene to crime scene comparisons, providing investigative leads.

1.4. PROCEDURE

1.4.1. Administration

- 1.4.1.1. The TRDD Administrator shall oversee the Rapid DNA operations, to include the authority to suspend the RDNA operations if an issue with the data is identified and with approval of the Technical Leader, enforce any corrective actions identified.
- 1.4.1.2. The TRDD Administrator has the authority to suspend a TRDD Operator's participation if an issue with their data is identified.
- 1.4.1.3. The TRDD Administrator shall oversee training to members of TBI integral to the RDNA Program, which will include policy, operation of equipment, collection techniques, storage requirements, proper documentation, and evidence processing and preservation.
- 1.4.1.4. The TRDD Administrator shall administer refresher training as necessary in accordance with any changes in law, equipment, techniques, and/or procedures.
- 1.4.1.5. The TRDD Administrator shall ensure required case documentation for the RDNA data is provided to the laboratory.
- 1.4.1.6. The TRDD Administrator shall review, on an annual basis, the policy and procedures for the RDNA program, including agency non-laboratory procedures.

1.4.2. Security

- 1.4.2.1. Physical Location of Resources



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A. The Rapid DNA Instrument(s) resides at 901 RS Gass Blvd, Nashville, TN 37216. The building is monitored 24/7 by uniformed security personnel and is equipped with extensive security systems.

B. Upon deployment of the Rapid DNA Instrument(s) to a remote location, the Rapid DNA Instrument will be in a secure climate controlled trailer or building.

NOTE: No routine alignment or manual recalibration is required following transport.

C. Cartridges will be stored along with the Rapid DNA Instrument(s) at room temperature, per manufacturer instructions.

D. Evidence collected in association with Rapid DNA will be maintained according to the Criminal Investigation Division evidence policy.

1.4.2.2. Personnel Access

1. The TRDD Administrator, TRDD Analysts, TRDD Lead Operator, TRDD Operators, Forensic IT Manager, and IT staff have access to the CID FAIRS virtual server.

2. The TRDD Administrator, TRDD Analysts, Forensic IT Manager, and IT staff have access to the TRDD FAIRS virtual server, which contains a copy of SDIS.

1.4.3. Training

1.4.3.1. The TRDD Administrator shall either be a previously qualified TRDD Analyst or undergo training provided by the vendor and successfully complete a competency test.

1.4.3.2. The TRDD Analyst shall successfully complete a training program provided by the TRDD Administrator.

1.4.3.3. The TRDD Lead Operator and TRDD Operator shall complete a training program provided by the TRDD Administrator or a TRDD Analyst.

1.4.3.4. The TRDD Analyst, TRDD Lead Operator, and TRDD Operator shall successfully complete refresher training in the following instances:

A. Upon major changes to the RDNA instrument or procedures

B. The TRDD Lead Operator and TRDD Operator has not used the instrument longer than one year



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C. Improper use

1.4.3.5. Refresher training includes review of policy followed by a practical competency test.

1.4.4. Records Accepted in the TRDD

1.4.4.1. The following categories of DNA records may be stored in the TRDD:

- A. Convicted Offender
Individuals convicted of a crime requiring submission of a DNA sample under Tennessee State Law.
- B. Arrestee
Individuals arrested for a crime requiring submission of a DNA sample under Tennessee State Law.
- C. Legal
Individuals determined by court order or other legal authority to be collected, entered, and searched within the state DNA database.
- D. Forensic Unknown, Forensic Partials, Forensic Mixtures, Forensic Targeted Evidentiary casework samples having DNA profiles that were generated within the DNA Laboratory.
- E. Crime Scene Samples (Swab B)
Crime scene samples processed on an ANDE Rapid DNA Instrument by TRDD Operator.
- F. Reference samples (Swab B)
Unknown and Presumed Known/Pseudo-Reference Known samples processed on an ANDE Rapid DNA Instrument by TRDD Operator.
- G. Unidentified Human Remains
Unknown human remains processed on an ANDE Rapid DNA Instrument by TRDD Operator.

1.4.5. Records Accepted in the TRDD for Quality Control Purposes

- 1.4.5.1. Crime Scene Staff
Reference samples from crime scene personnel.
- 1.4.5.2. Quality Control Samples
Positive DNA controls from the ANDE Rapid DNA Instrument and other miscellaneous QC profiles.

1.4.6. Upload of Data



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1.4.6.1. Crime Scene Sample Profiles

- A. Rapid DNA records from crime scene samples shall have at least eight complete loci for comparison; i.e., can draw conclusions from comparison to Rapid DNA reference sample(s) and/or offender, arrestee, or casework forensic samples.
- B. Crime scene and reference samples will be uploaded and search as requested, at a minimum of monthly.
- C. New samples (offender, legal, arrestee, forensic unknown) from the TN SDIS will be uploaded monthly.

1.4.7. Matches

1.4.7.1. Match Confirmation

- A. Searches within FAIRS generate intrastate candidate matches. Rapid DNA Reference Samples will be utilized for direct comparison to Rapid DNA records of crime scene samples from the same case.
- B. High possible matches will be confirmed and reported via Rapid hit notification.
- C. Moderate and low possible matches will be evaluated, and partial match loci will be considered prior to determining match results. If number of mismatch loci exceeds one, the results will be considered a no match.
- D. Matches will be reviewed and confirmed (if applicable) by the TRDD Administrator or a TRDD Analyst.

1.4.7.2. Matches Involving a Rapid DNA Reference

- A. A Rapid DNA reference candidate match occurs when a Rapid DNA profile developed from crime scene evidence matches a Rapid DNA reference DNA profile.
- B. Rapid DNA Reference Samples will be utilized for direct comparison to Rapid DNA records of crime scene samples from the same case with at least 8 overlapping loci.
- C. High possible matches will be confirmed and reported via Rapid hit notification.
- D. Moderate and low possible matches will be evaluated, and partial match loci will be considered prior to determining match results. If number of mismatch loci exceeds one, the results will be considered a no match.



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1.4.7.3. Matches Involving a TN Offender or Arrestee

- A. An offender candidate match occurs when a Rapid DNA profile developed from crime scene evidence matches an offender's DNA profile.
- B. High possible matches will be confirmed and reported via Rapid hit notification.
- C. Moderate and low possible matches will be evaluated, and partial match loci will be considered prior to determining match results. If number of mismatch loci exceeds one, the results will be considered a no match.

1.4.7.4. Forensic Matches

- A. A forensic candidate match occurs when Rapid DNA profiles developed from different crime scenes match one another, or when a Rapid DNA profile matches a laboratory generated forensic unknown.
- B. High possible matches will be confirmed and reported via Rapid hit notification.
- C. Moderate and low possible matches will be evaluated, and partial match loci will be considered prior to determining match results. If number of mismatch loci exceeds one, the results will be considered a no match.
- D. The case submitting agencies will then be informed of the forensic match (i.e., Rapid hit) linking the cases, along with information regarding the cases (to include case offense, offense date, submitting agency, submitting agency case number, and investigating officer contact information).

1.4.8. Rapid Investigative Hit Notifications

- 1.4.8.1. A case number will be assigned in the Laboratory Management Information System (LIMS). The TRDD Analyst will follow ER policy (EVID004) to create a new case.
- 1.4.8.2. The Rapid Investigative Hit Notification memo is the notification that is issued to the case submitting agency(s) informing them of a TRDD hit and providing personally identifiable information relating to an offender and/or information relating to associated cases. See Related Documents for investigative hit notification memo template. Any deviations of statements will be at the discretion of the TRDD Administrator.
- 1.4.8.3. All documentation necessary to support the match confirmation is stored electronically within the LIMS. The following (as applicable) is utilized when generating TRDD investigative hit notifications.

- A. TRDD Match Details



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B. Offender/Arrestee Information

C. E-mail communications

- 1.4.8.4. When completed, the Rapid Investigative Hit Notification letter is electronically signed in LIMS. The letter, along with the above supporting documentation, is then technically and administratively reviewed for completeness, accuracy of information, adherence to laboratory policy, and clerical errors by a current or former TRDD analyst who has been authorized in TRDD hit notification review. To document completion of hit review, the reviewer will electronically initial the notification letter and approve the TRDD investigative hit notification request in LIMS.

NOTE: Rapid hit information will not be released until the review has been conducted on the associated letter and documentation.

1.4.9. **Expungement and Administrative Removal of Records**

- 1.4.9.1. The TRDD Administrator or TRDD Analyst is responsible for deleting DNA records if it is determined such records are no longer lawfully permitted or appropriate for retention in the system.
- 1.4.9.2. Refer to the current TBI CODIS manual for expungement policy and procedures.
- 1.4.9.3. Any offender, arrestee, or forensic samples removed from SDIS will also be removed from the TRDD.
- 1.4.9.4. Samples that have a revoked consent must be expunged.

1.4.10. **Sample Selection**

Samples collected as part of a crime scene investigation should have a reasonable expectation that the sample may provide a viable investigative lead and should be appropriate for RDNA testing.

1.4.10.1. Samples Appropriate for RDNA testing:

- A. Apparent blood sample (reddish-brown staining)
- B. Apparent saliva sample:
 - 1. Sputum/phlegm
 - 2. Drinking container (cans, bottles, etc.)
 - 3. Gum
 - 4. Cigarette butt
- C. Apparent semen sample



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The sample cannot be from a suspected mixture such as a body swab from the victim.

D. Reference samples:

1. Knowns
 - a. Collected via search warrant
 - b. Collected via consent (Rapid DNA Consent Form)
2. Presumed Knowns

E. Samples not listed may be approved by the TRDD Administrator or TRDD Analyst.

F. If the sample type or the quantity or quality of sample is not appropriate for RDNA testing, the evidence shall be collected and submitted to the DNA Laboratory for analysis.

NOTE: Touch DNA shall not be tested using a RDNA instrument without approval from TRDD Administrator or TRDD Analyst.

1.4.11. Crime scene evidence collection and packaging

1.4.11.1. TRDD Operators will utilize disposable gloves and/or a facemask to avoid DNA contamination. Gloves should be changed between each item collected, after using a cell phone or radio, and after touching their face, eyes, nose, or hair for any reason (such as after sneezing, coughing, yawning, etc.).

1.4.11.2. To obtain the best DNA sample, focus on bodily fluids (e.g., blood, saliva, semen) that may have been left by a suspect, at the crime scene, that tend to produce sole source DNA profiles.

1.4.11.3. The required method of collecting evidence samples for crime scene DNA processing is the A/B swab method.

A. General Collection

1. If the item can be collected and transported to the location of the RDNA instrument, avoid swabbing the item on the scene.
2. Collect at least one cotton swab for confirmation testing by the laboratory (A swab).

NOTE: The wet/dry swabbing method is preferred for A swab collection.

3. Followed by one ANDE swab for RDNA analysis (B swab).

B. Cigarette butt collection



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1. Wet the ANDE swab (swab B) and swab no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the unburnt end on the ANDE swab.
2. Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " by $\frac{1}{4}$ " of the paper at the unburnt end should be removed for RDNA analysis



NOTE: No more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of filter paper (lengthwise) will be removed for RDNA analysis.

3. The cut portion will be added to the sample well on the ANDE chip along with the swab.
4. The remainder of cigarette butt shall be submitted to the DNA Laboratory for analysis.

C. Swab collection from a swab

1. Should an ANDE swab (swab B) need to be obtained from a buccal swab. Wet the ANDE swab and rub the tip of the ANDE swab approximately seven times on the buccal swab. Submit the remaining untouched buccal swab to the laboratory.

NOTE: Do not collect a swab A from the buccal swab. The buccal swab can be submitted directly to the laboratory.

1.4.12. Running a Sample Cartridge

1.4.12.1. Generally, the ANDE A-Chip should be used for reference (buccal) samples. The ANDE I-Chip should be used for crime scene (evidentiary) samples.

1.4.12.2. The chip lot number and expiration shall be documented. Cartridges should not be used beyond their manufacturer specified expiration dates.

- A. No more than 30 minutes prior to starting a run, remove an I- or A-chip Sample Cartridge from its packaging and place on the Sample Loading Fixture.



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NOTE: Chip should be handled by the block only.

- B. Log into the ANDE instrument and select Perform Run.
- C. Type in the unique swab name and/or number for the first swab and follow instructions as prompted on-screen.
- D. Repeat until the first 4 swab chambers are full.
 - 1. If running an A-chip, select A-chip when prompted and repeat step C for the fifth swab chamber.
 - 2. If there are not enough swabs to fill all swab chambers, place an unused ANDE swab or a positive control in the remaining chamber(s).

NOTE: Running unused ANDE swabs or additional controls should be avoided if possible.

- E. Insert chip when the instrument door opens and initiate run. Wait until the Processing Time Remaining populates on the screen before leaving the instrument unsupervised.

NOTE: The block is oriented on the operator's left. Place chip into the instrument by holding the block with the left hand, place right hand under the right side to guide it into the instrument.

- F. As soon as the run completes, remove chip from the instrument. Seal the black gasket on the chip using the provided chip seals or packing tape and close the instrument door.
- G. Discard the chip appropriately.

- H. If sample produces a green check mark, proceed to Data Export.

NOTE: Only samples with a green check mark are to be searched in the TRDD.

- I. If sample displays Mixture, recollect the sample if possible by swabbing a different area or smaller amount.
- J. If sample displays High, this indicates too much DNA. Recollect the sample, if possible swabbing a smaller amount.
- K. If the sample displays Low, this indicates too little DNA. Recollect the sample, if possible swabbing a greater amount.



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- L. If the sample displays a circle with arrows, this indicates the lane in the chip failed. Recollect the sample, if possible in the same manner.

1.4.13. Data Export

All run data is exported from the instrument in an encrypted format and requires the State CODIS Laboratory or the FAIRS Virtual Server for decryption.

- 1.4.13.1. To export run data, login and select Manage Data and then Export Run Data.

- 1.4.13.2. Insert a USB drive into the side of the instrument and choose the run(s) to be exported.

NOTE: The USB drive should not have any previously exported run data on it prior to inserting into the instrument.

- 1.4.13.3. Select Export Data to USB and wait until prompted that the export was successful before removing the USB drive.

1.4.14. FAIRS Data Handling

For FAIRS to decrypt an instrument's data, the certificate for that instrument must be installed on the associated virtual server.

1.4.14.1. Run Data Decryption

- A. FAIRS must be open prior to transfer of the run data for the software to detect and import new data for decryption. The USB drive should not have any previously exported run data on it prior to inserting into the workstation.
- B. Once the USB drive is inserted, a zipped decrypted run folder is automatically generated upon import into FAIRS for all associated data. The folders can be found in the FAIRS Data folder on the workstation desktop.
- C. The encrypted run data folders on the USB drive should be deleted once the data has been decrypted and imported.

1.4.14.2. Data transfer to virtual servers

- A. Connect the Digi device to a secure VPN.
- B. Insert the USB drive into the Digi drive.
- C. Transfer data to shared folder on virtual server.



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1. The data can then be searched in the TRDD once the TRDD Analyst is informed the data is ready to search.

1.4.15. Searching Profiles in FAIRS

The search configuration in FAIRS should be set as follows:

Stringency Type	Max # of Mismatches Allowed	Min # of Matched Loci
Match	0	8
High Possible Match	0	8
Moderate Possible Match	1	0
Low Possible Match	0	6

1.4.15.1. Match Stringencies are defined below based on the minimum number of loci matched:

- A. Match: the two samples have the same number of alleles and those alleles match
- B. High Possible Match: the two samples have the same number of alleles and those alleles match
- C. Moderate Possible Match: the two samples have a different number of alleles and the alleles in the sample with less alleles all match the alleles in the sample with more alleles
 1. The max number of mismatches allowed is configurable only for moderate matches.
- D. Low Possible Match: the two samples have the same number of alleles and one of the alleles doesn't match but the other does match
- E. Only the Casework Technical Leader or the TRDD Administrator have the authority to change these settings.

1.4.15.2. To be compared, samples must have a minimum of 8 overlapping loci for a possible match.

1.4.15.3. To perform a search in FAIRS, click on the Menu icon in the upper right hand corner of FAIRS and select Advanced DNA ID Search.



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- A. Search for and select the sample to be searched.
 - B. Select the applicable FAIRS databases to be searched in the Select Database(s) to Search drop-down box located in the upper right hand corner of the Selected DNA ID window.
 - C. Click Search Selected DNA IDs.
 - D. A match or no match report will be automatically generated in the FAIRS Data folder located on the associated workstation desktop and can be viewed by clicking on the hyperlink produced in FAIRS after a search is completed.
- 1.4.15.4. Rapid samples that do not generate a match after the first search completed after entry will be moved to the TRDD for an initial search. The sample will be searched periodically thereafter.
- 1.4.15.5. The match report will be retained for the associated case file.
- 1.4.16. Performance Checks (PC)**
- 1.4.16.1. Install Performance Check
- For the ANDE 6C Rapid DNA instrument initial install, an install PC must be successfully completed prior to the analysis of database, known or casework reference standard or evidentiary samples.
- A. The install PC requires running a positive sample control in each lane of a single A or I-chip.
 - 1. To consider the install PC satisfactory, at least 2 lanes must produce passing profiles and resultant genotypes must be correct and without unexplained non-concordances.
 - B. Prior to running any evidentiary samples on an instrument, the System Configurations need to be verified and/or set to the following:



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Setting	Value
GPS	OFF
WiFi	OFF
Built-In Barcode Reader	OFF
Time Source	System
Ethernet Data Export	ENABLED
Password expiration (months)	12
Loci required for green check mark in A-Chip	CODIS20 18
Loci required for green check mark in I-Chip	CODIS20 8
Low DNA Setting for A-Chip	ENABLED
Low DNA Setting for I-Chip	ENABLED
Lane Success Results Screen Timeout (min)	10

Save Done

- C. A table with verified run results or a match report will be maintained as documentation.

1.4.16.2. Post Service or Update Performance Check

A service PC must be completed when preventative maintenance, software update or a repair is completed; any work that requires working parts be replaced or the instrument is dismantled; when there are concerns about the instrument's integrity during transport. The service PC must be successfully completed prior to putting the instrument back into use.

NOTE: it is best practice to have the System Configurations verified after a service visit.

- A. The service PC requires at least two positive sample controls and two negative controls to be run. A negative control consists of an unused ANDE swab.
- B. Expected results must be produced from a minimum of one positive and one negative control.
1. Resultant genotypes from any positive sample control(s) that pass the expert system must be correct and without unexplained non-concordances.
 2. For a negative control to pass, it must be marked with a red X or LOW from the expert system and have no typeable peaks.
- C. A table with verified run results or a match report will be maintained as documentation.

1.4.16.3. Annual Performance Check



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At least one PC must be completed annually when the instrument is in working order and in use and can be run in conjunction with a chip lot quality control check.

- A. The annual PC requires at least two positive sample controls and two negative controls to be run. A negative control consists of an unused ANDE swab.
- B. Expected results must be produced from a minimum of one positive and one negative control.
 - 1. Resultant genotypes from any positive sample control(s) that pass the expert system must be correct and without unexplained non-concordances.
 - 2. For a negative control to pass, it must be marked with a red X or LOW from the expert system and have no typeable peaks.
- C. A table with verified run results or a match report will be maintained as documentation.

1.4.16.4. Idle Performance Check

If the instrument has been taken out of service and/or sitting idle for more than 6 consecutive months, a PC must be completed prior to putting the instrument back into service.

- A. The PC requires at least two positive sample controls and two negative controls to be run. A negative control consists of an unused ANDE swab.
- B. Expected results must be produced from a minimum of one positive and one negative control.
 - 1. Resultant genotypes from any positive sample control(s) that pass the expert system must be correct and without unexplained non-concordances.
 - 2. For a negative control to pass, it must be marked with a red X or LOW from the expert system and have no typeable peaks.
- C. A table with verified run results or a match report will be maintained as documentation.

1.4.16.5. Unsatisfactory Performance Check Results

If unsatisfactory results are obtained from a PC, troubleshooting will be undertaken and the Technical Leader will be notified. If the problem is not resolved, and a satisfactory PC is not obtained, the failed PC will be documented. The instrument will be taken out of service and a note will be placed on/at the instrument stating



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the instrument is out of service. The instrument will not be put back into service until the problem(s) are resolved and a satisfactory performance check has been completed.

1.5. REFERENCES

1.5.1. Related TBI Written Policies

A. 8-3-001

1.5.2. Related CALEA Standards

A. 42.2.1

1.5.3. Related State Statutes

A. TCA 38-6-113

1.5.4. Related Documents

- A. Rapid DNA Consent Form
- B. Rapid Investigative Hit Notification Letter