

Introduction

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) facilitated the development of this Wildlife Forensic Biology Process Map through a collaboration between the NIST Forensic Science Research Program and the NIST administered Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Sciences (specifically OSAC’s Wildlife Forensic Biology Subcommittee).

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

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

This process map captures the **diverse** practices of multiple laboratories, with the goal of allowing an examiner to find their process represented in the map. To ensure this, the mapping team avoided creating a map of what **should** be done (e.g., best practices) and instead attempted to represent all reasonable variations of wildlife forensic biology activities **currently performed** by examiners. For this reason, it is important to state that the OSAC Wildlife Forensic Biology Subcommittee does not necessarily support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and paths depicted in this process map.

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

**Process Map Applications:**

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

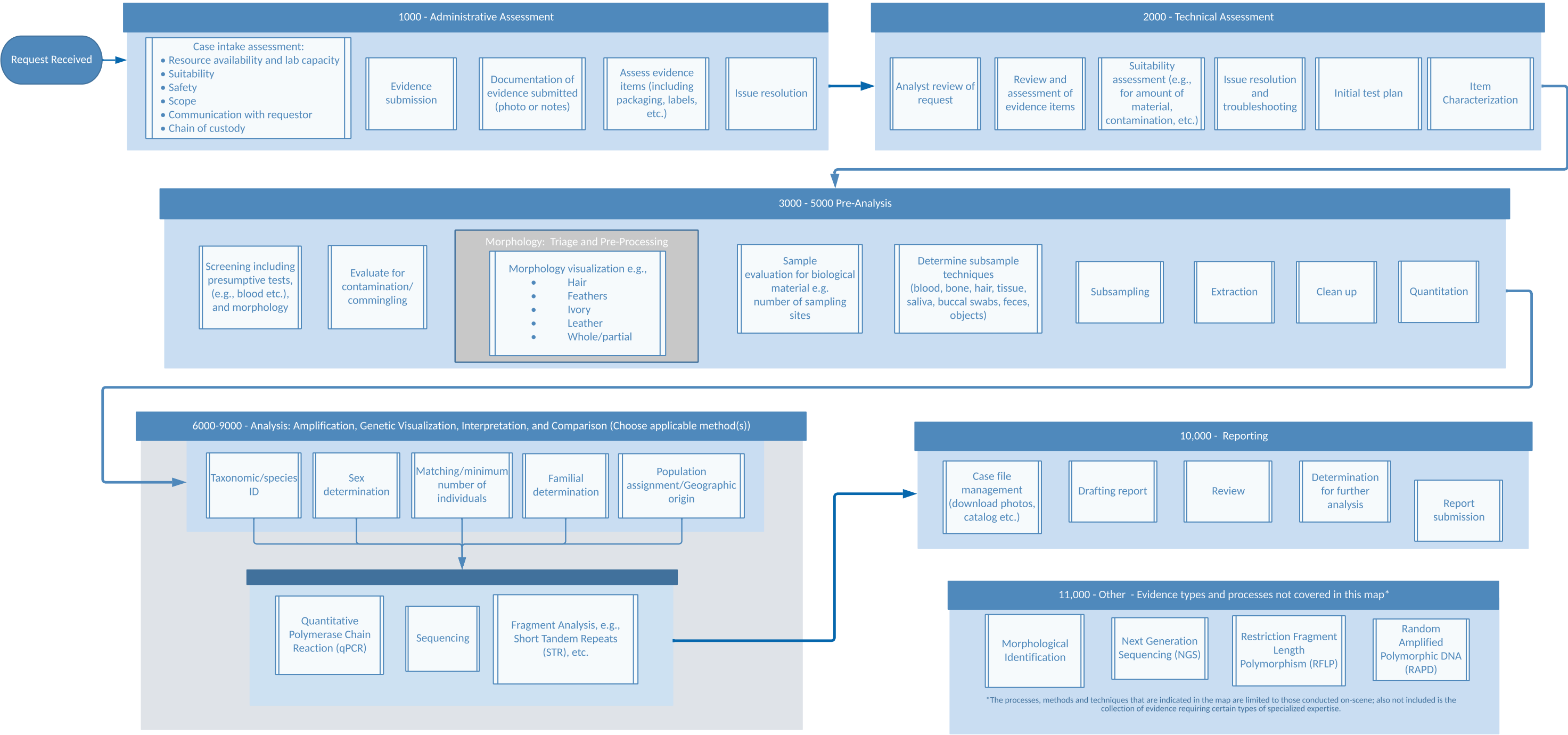
**Scope of the Wildlife Forensic Biology Process Map:**

The scope of the Wildlife Forensic Biology Process Map is limited to core processes within the discipline of wildlife forensic biology such as the analysis and comparison of wildlife evidence including species ID, sex determination, matching, geographic origin, and familial relationship. Several topics are omitted from this map including morphology. These and other topics may subsequently be addressed by the process mapping team, an individual entity or a standardization committee.

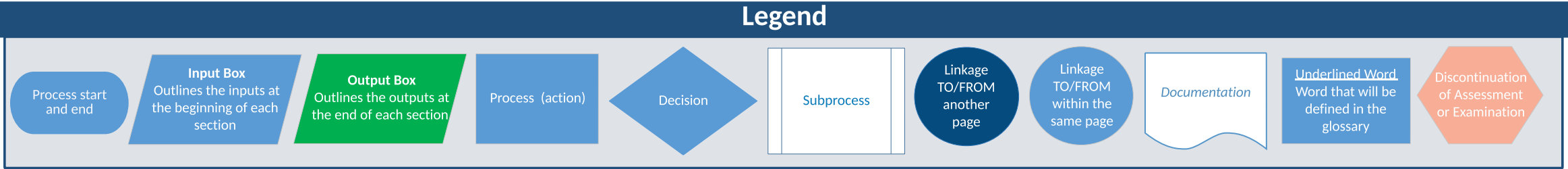


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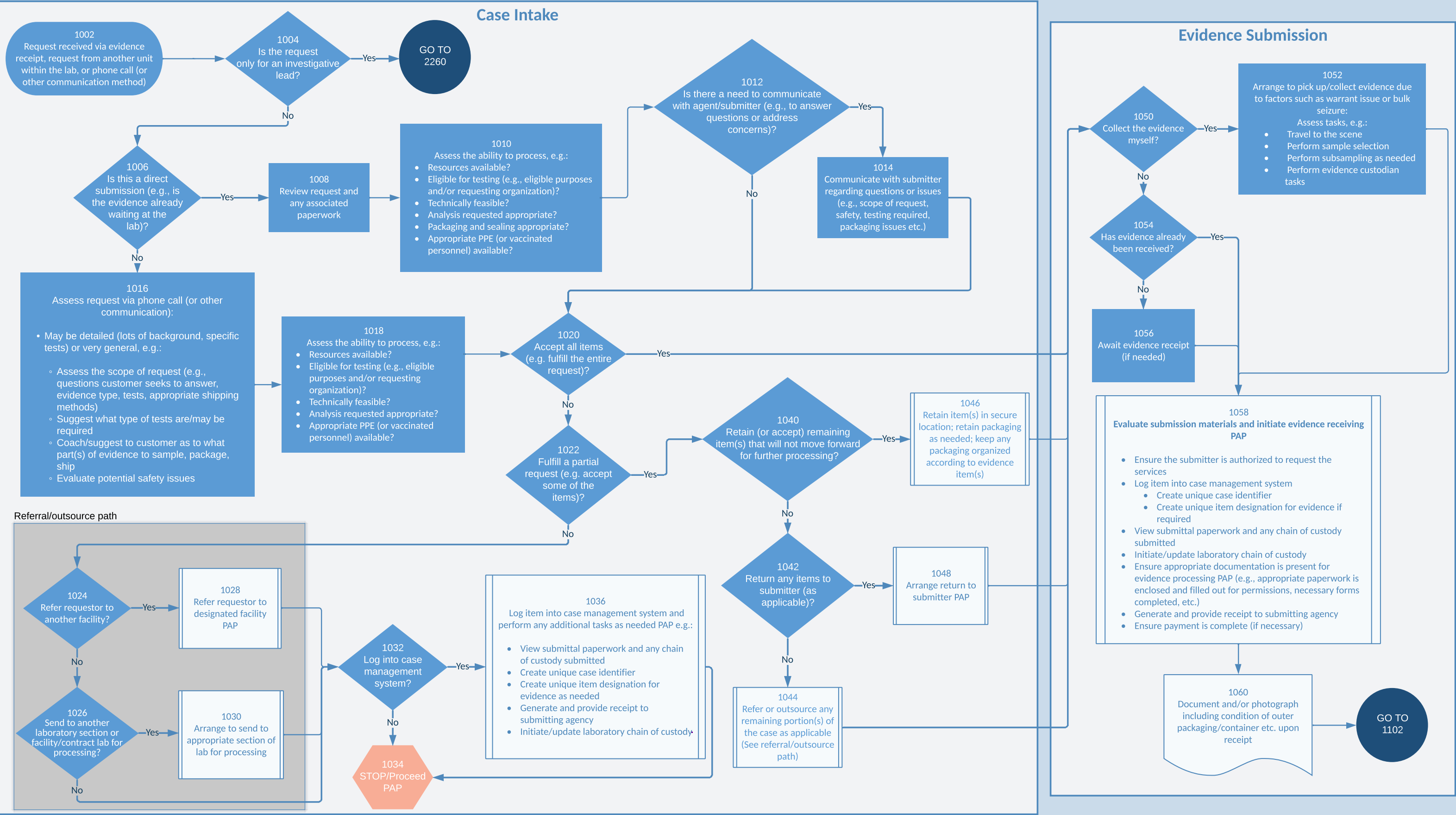




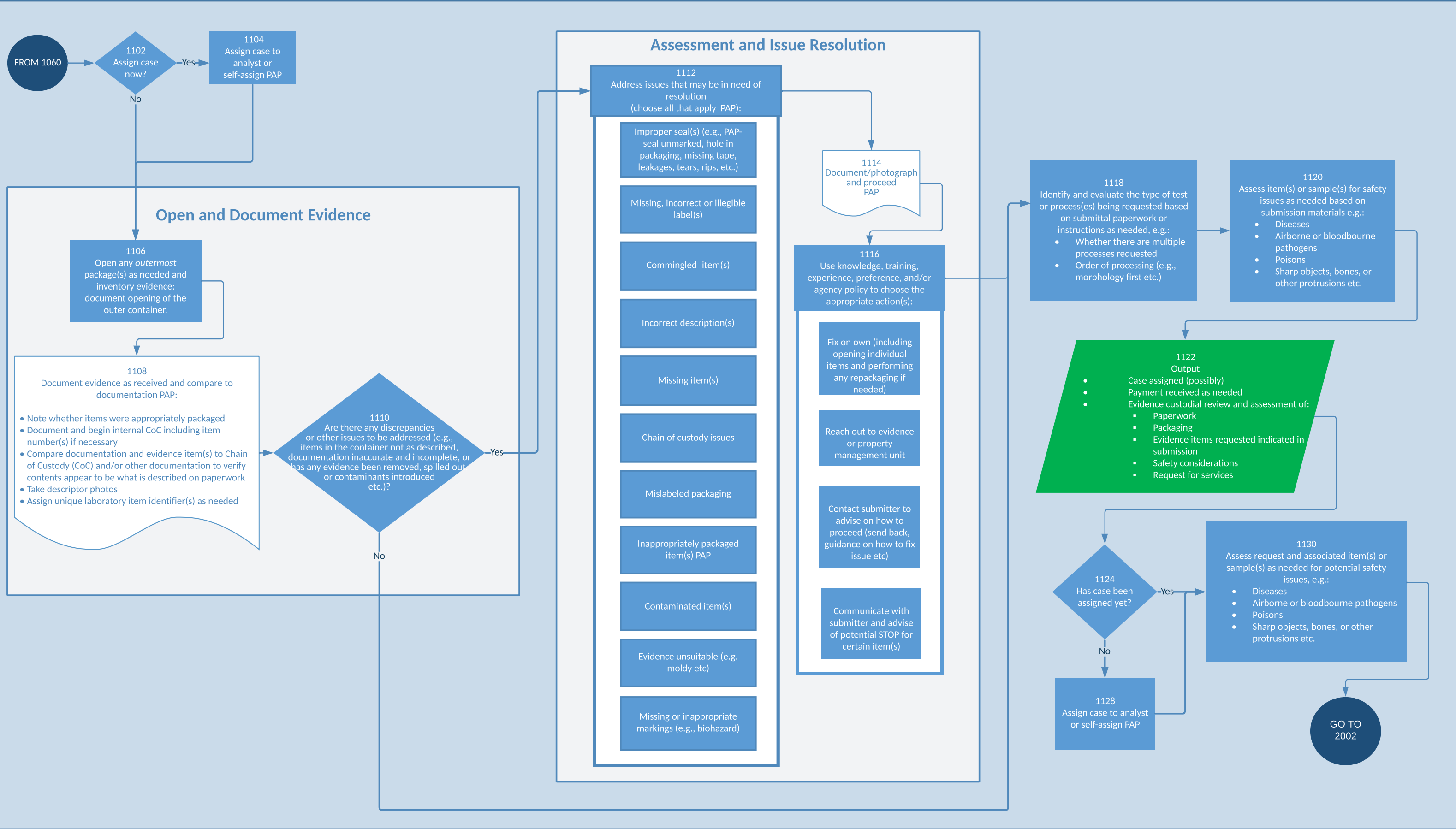
\*The processes, methods and techniques that are indicated in the map are limited to those conducted on-scene; also not included is the collection of evidence requiring certain types of specialized expertise.



1000 - Administrative Assessment (1 of 2): Case Intake and Evidence Submission

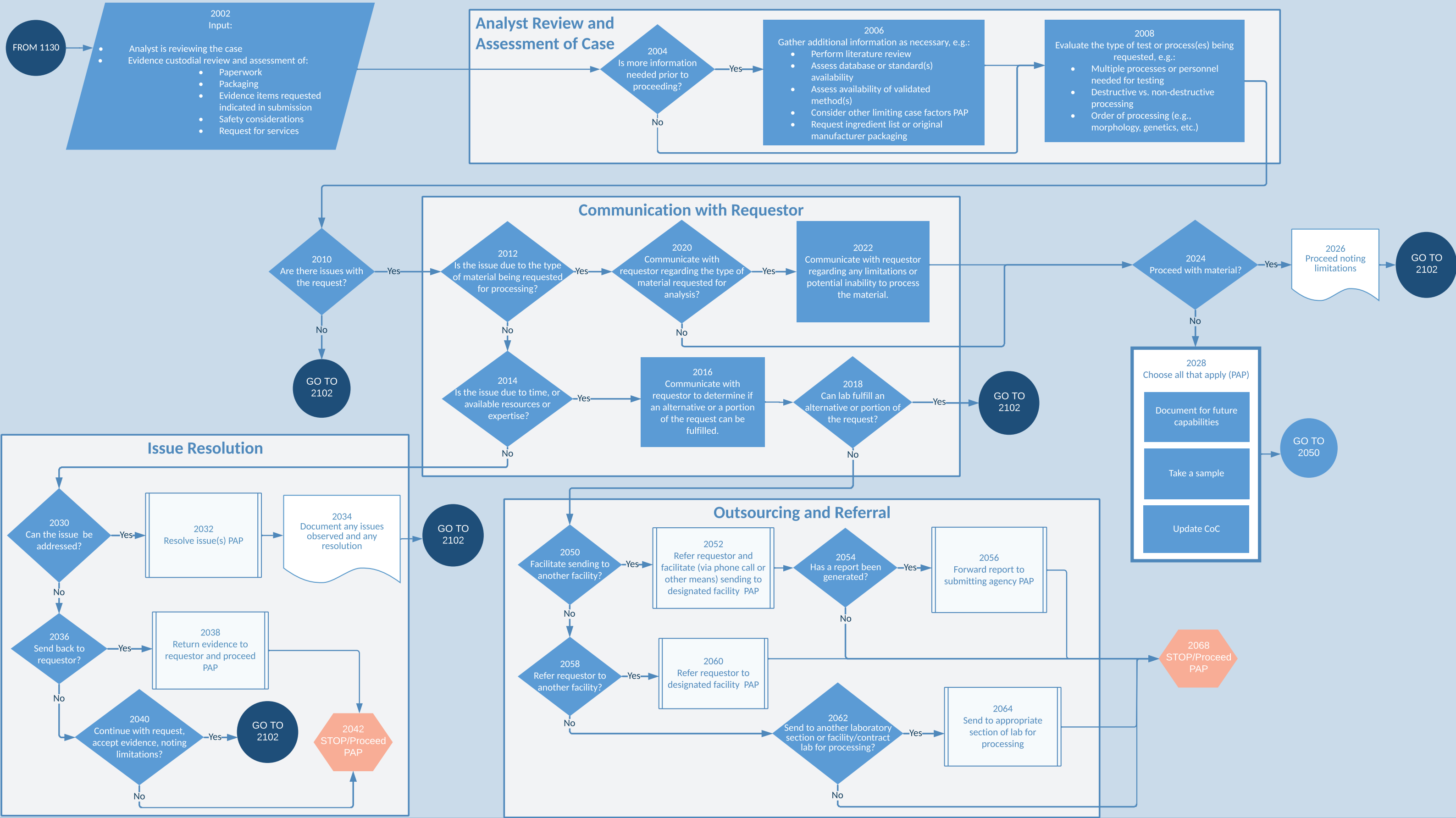


1100 - Administrative Assessment (2 of 2): Open Container and Assess Evidence

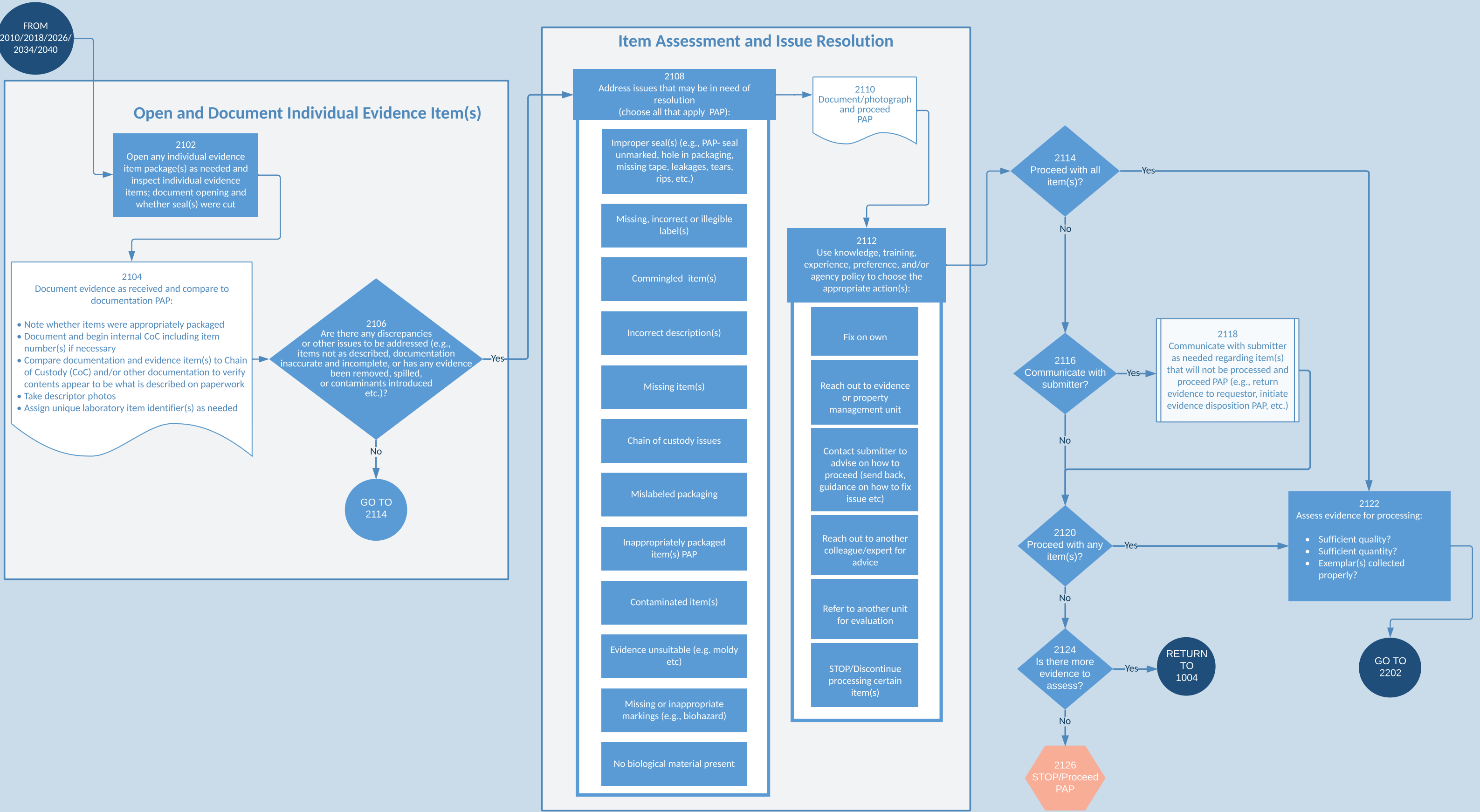




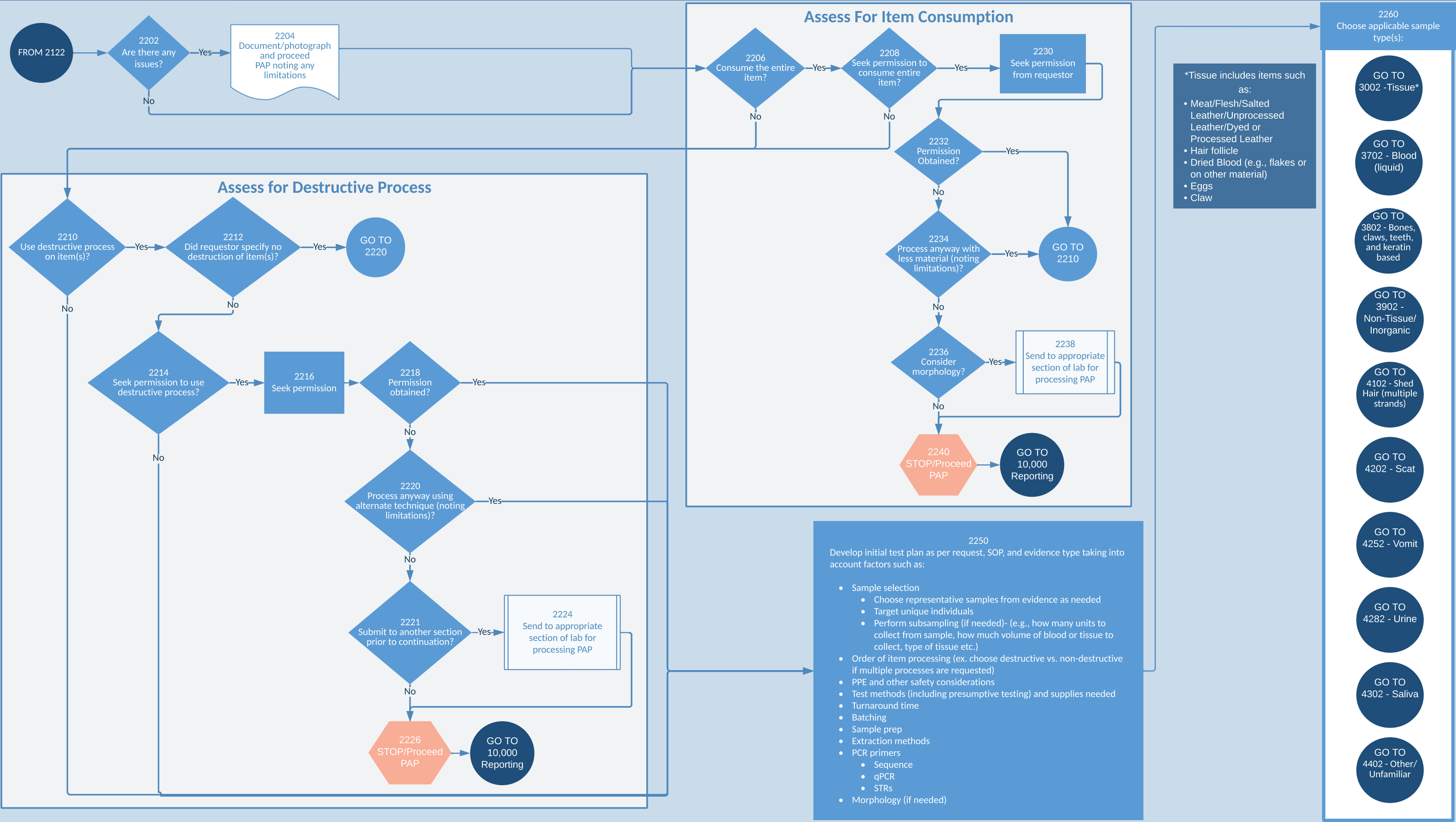
2000 - Technical Assessment (1 of 3): Analyst Review, Assessment, and Suitability Assessment for Proceeding



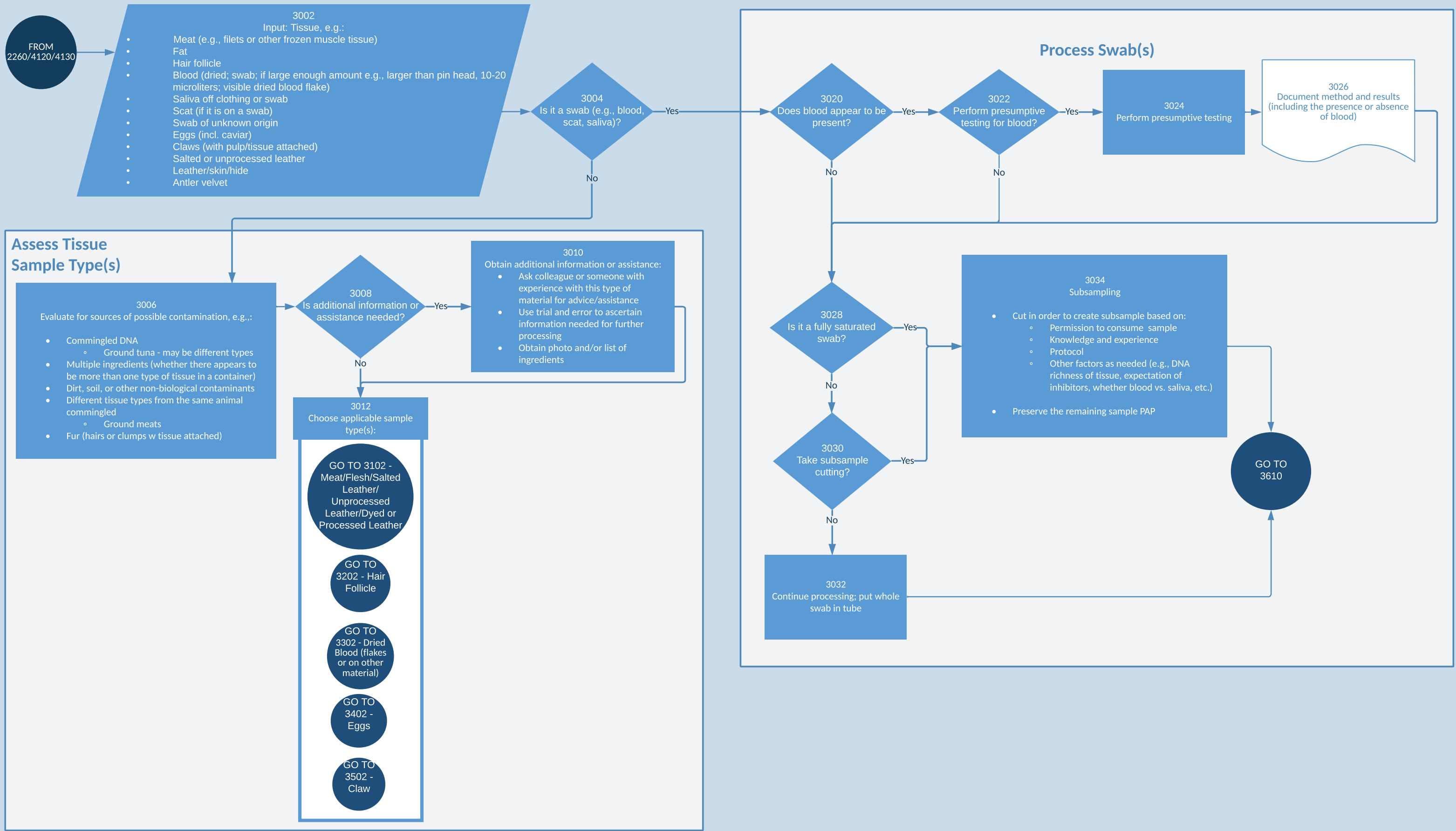
2100 - Technical Assessment (2 of 3)



2200 - Technical Assessment (3 of 3): Develop Initial Test Plan, and Evaluate for any All-consuming or Destructive Processes

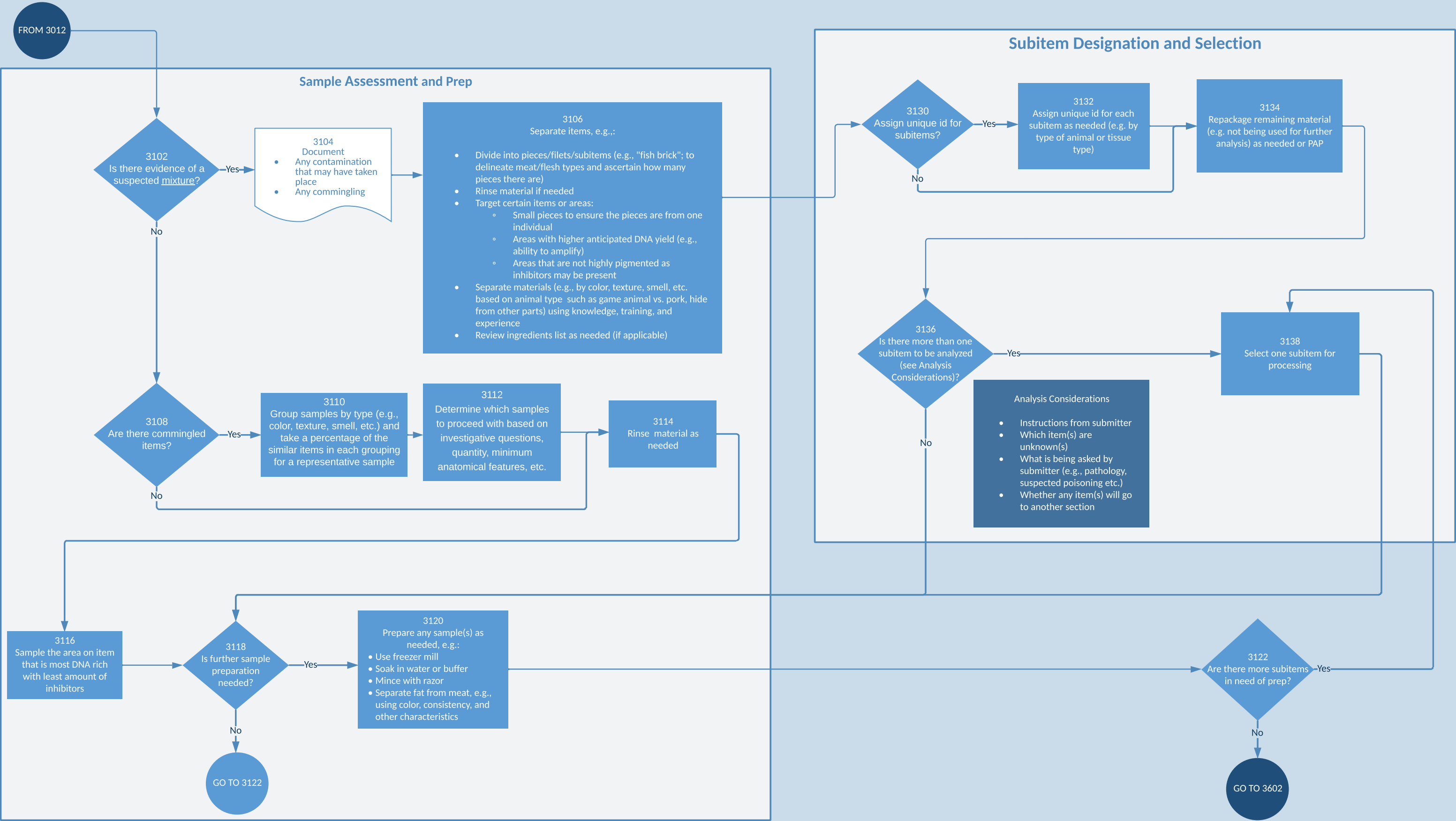


3000 - Tissue: Swabs and Assessment of Sample Type

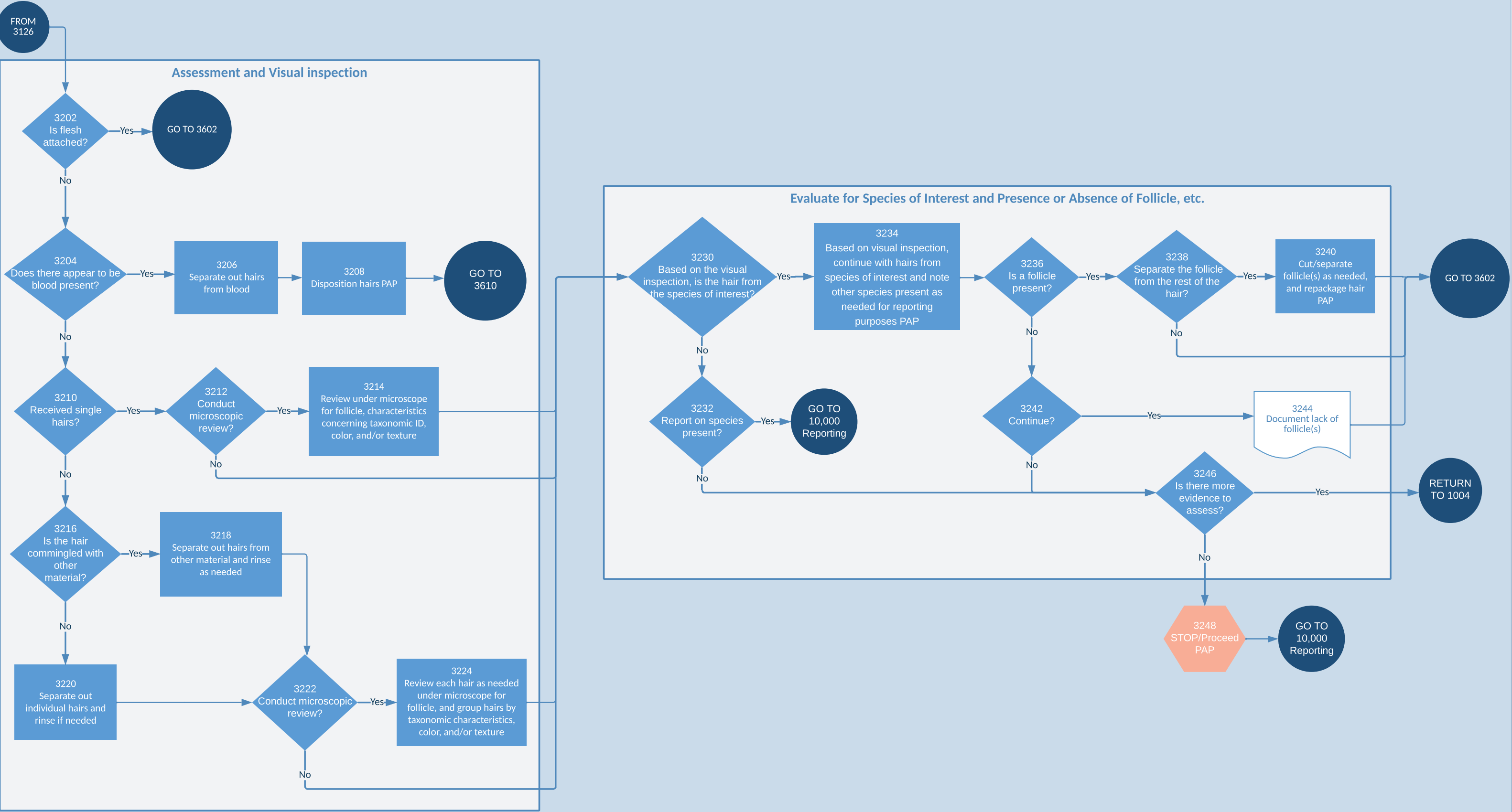




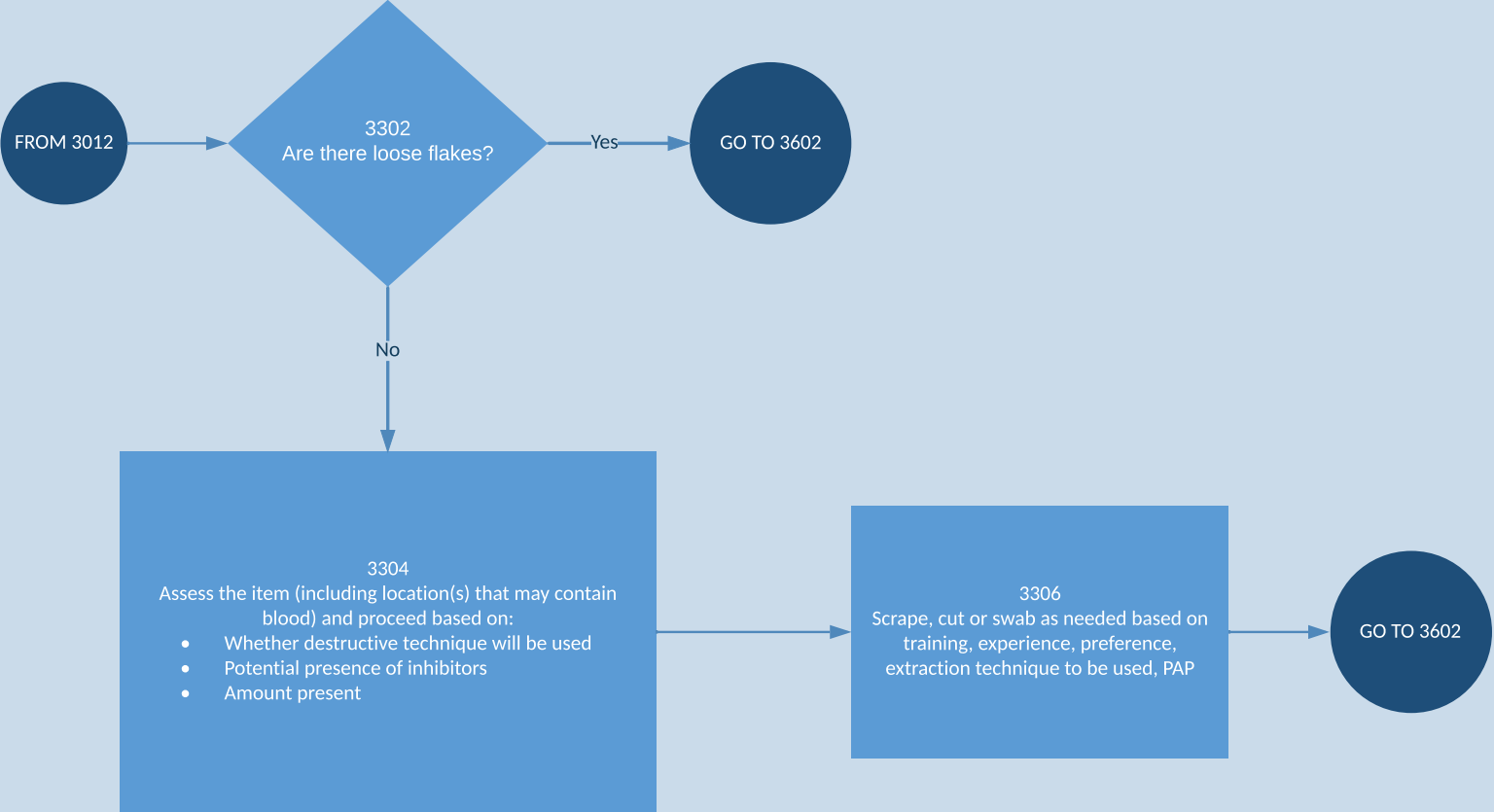
3100 - Tissue Prep -Screening - Meat/Salted Leather/Unprocessed Leather/Dyed or Processed Leather



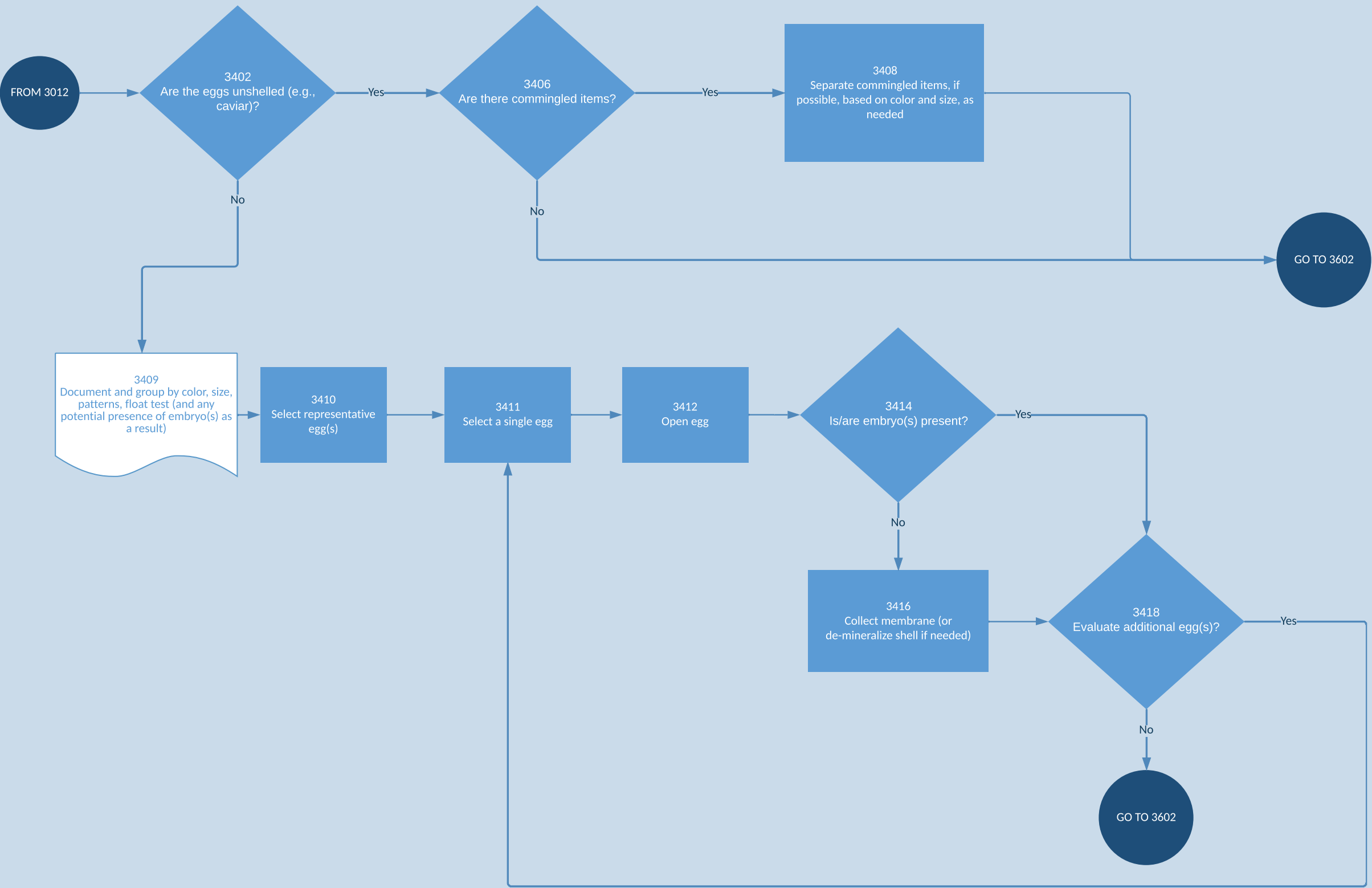
3200 - Tissue Prep -Screening - Hair Follicle



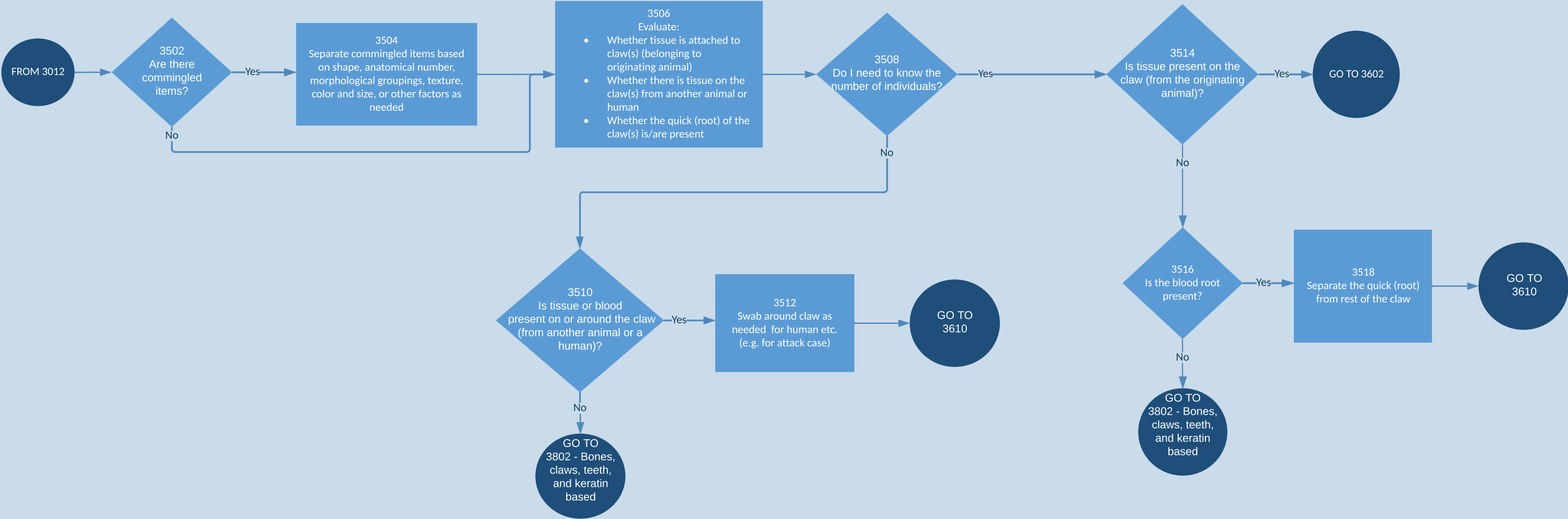
3300 - Tissue Prep - Screening - Dried Blood



3400 - Tissue Prep - Screening - Eggs

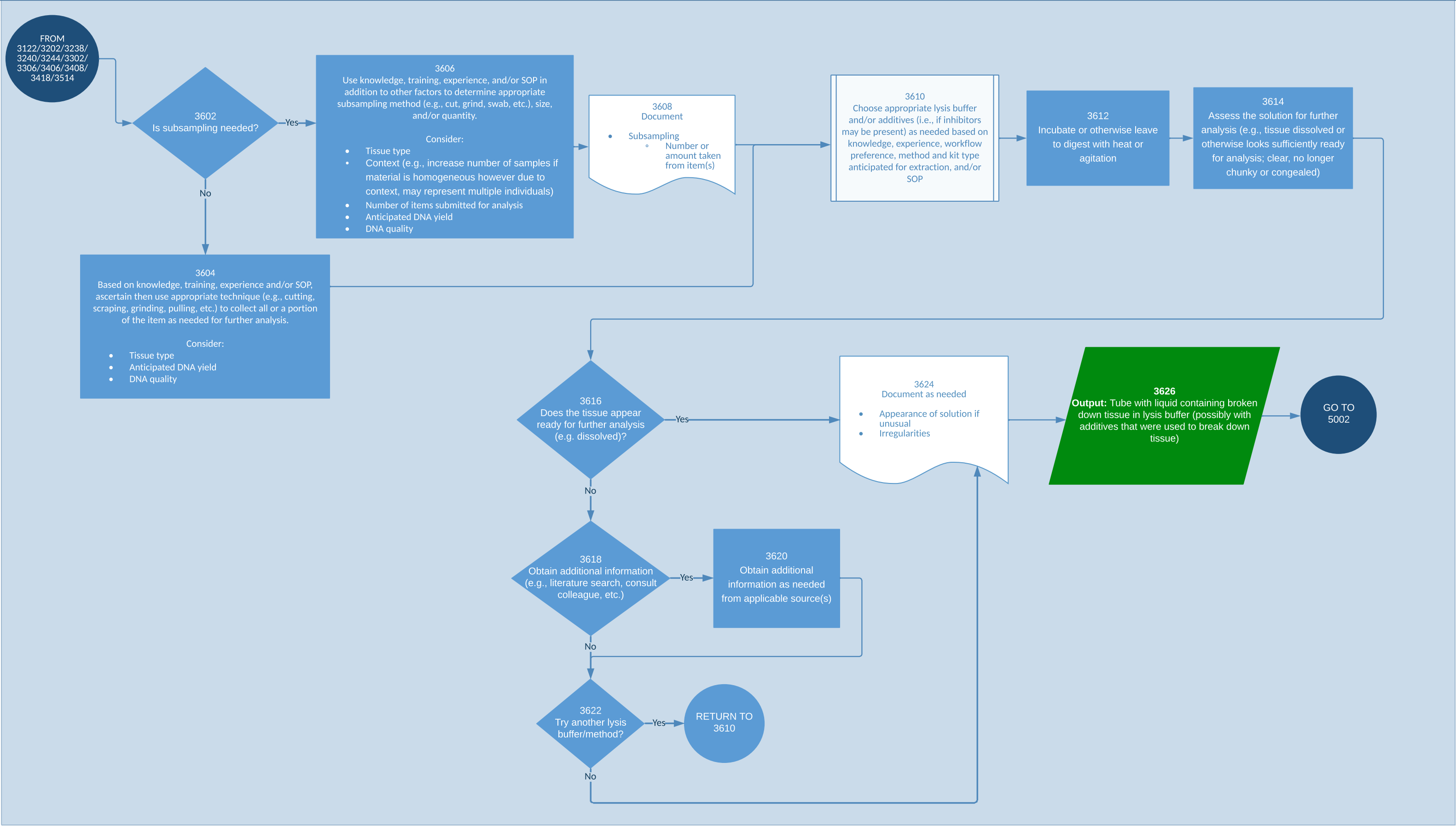


3500 - Tissue Prep - Screening - Claw

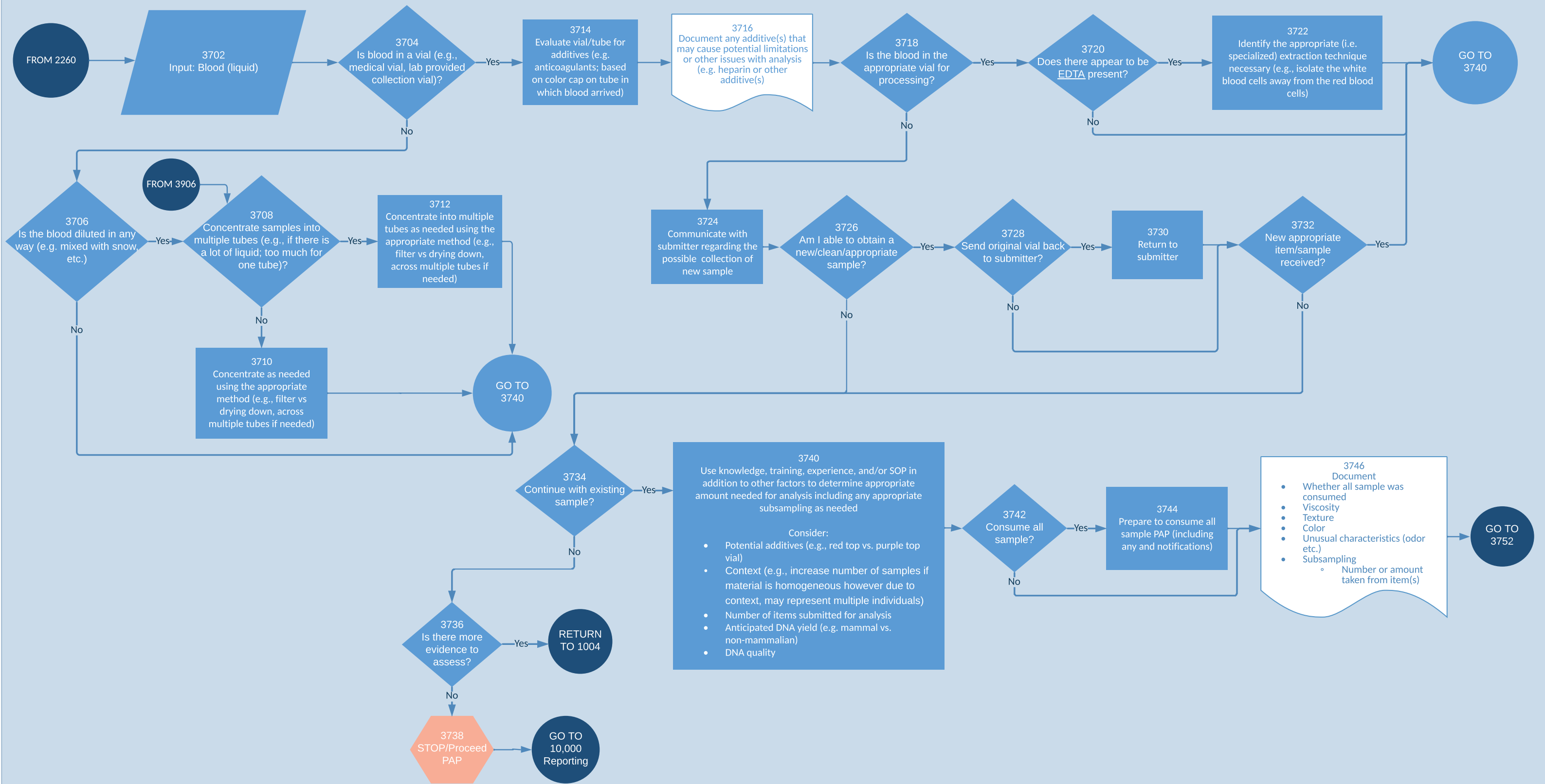




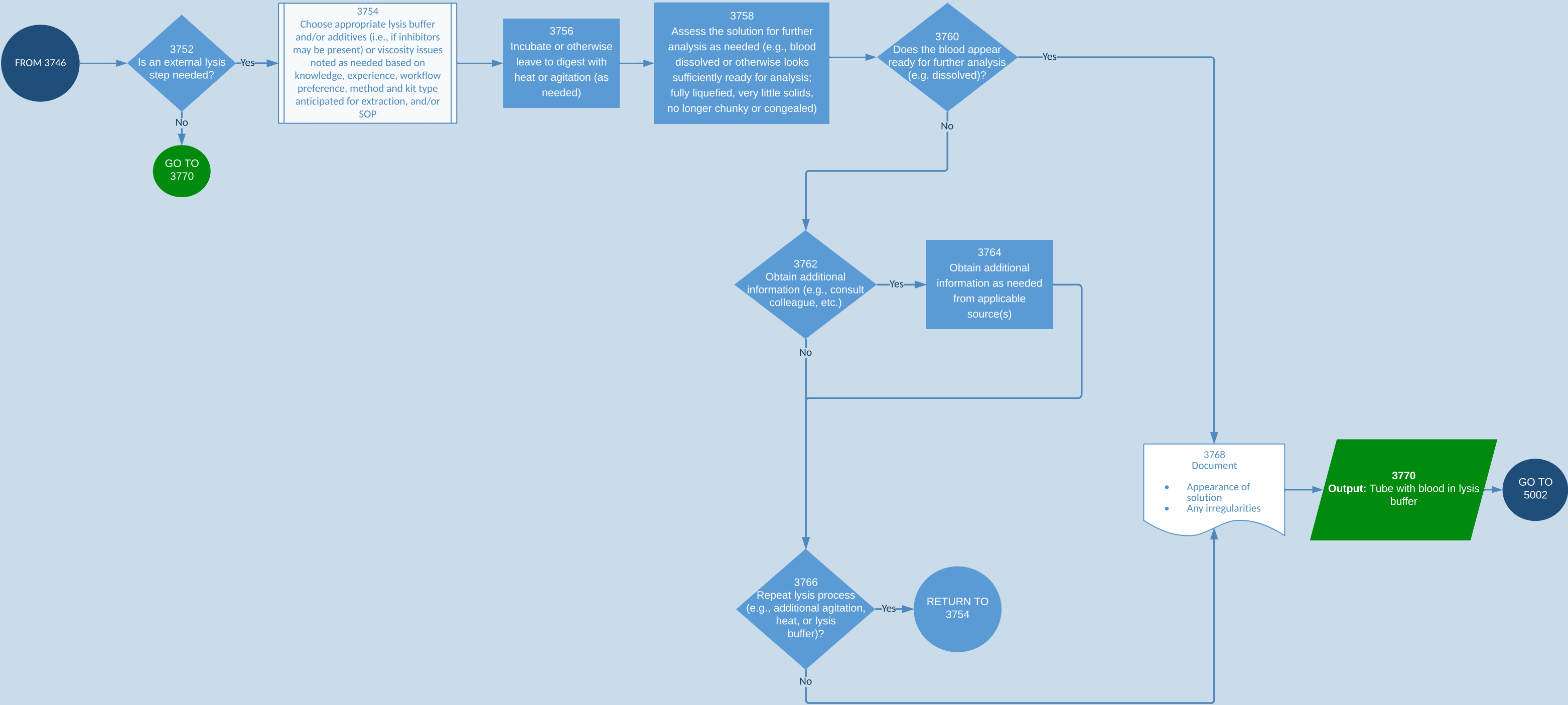
3600 - Tissue: Subsampling and Lysis



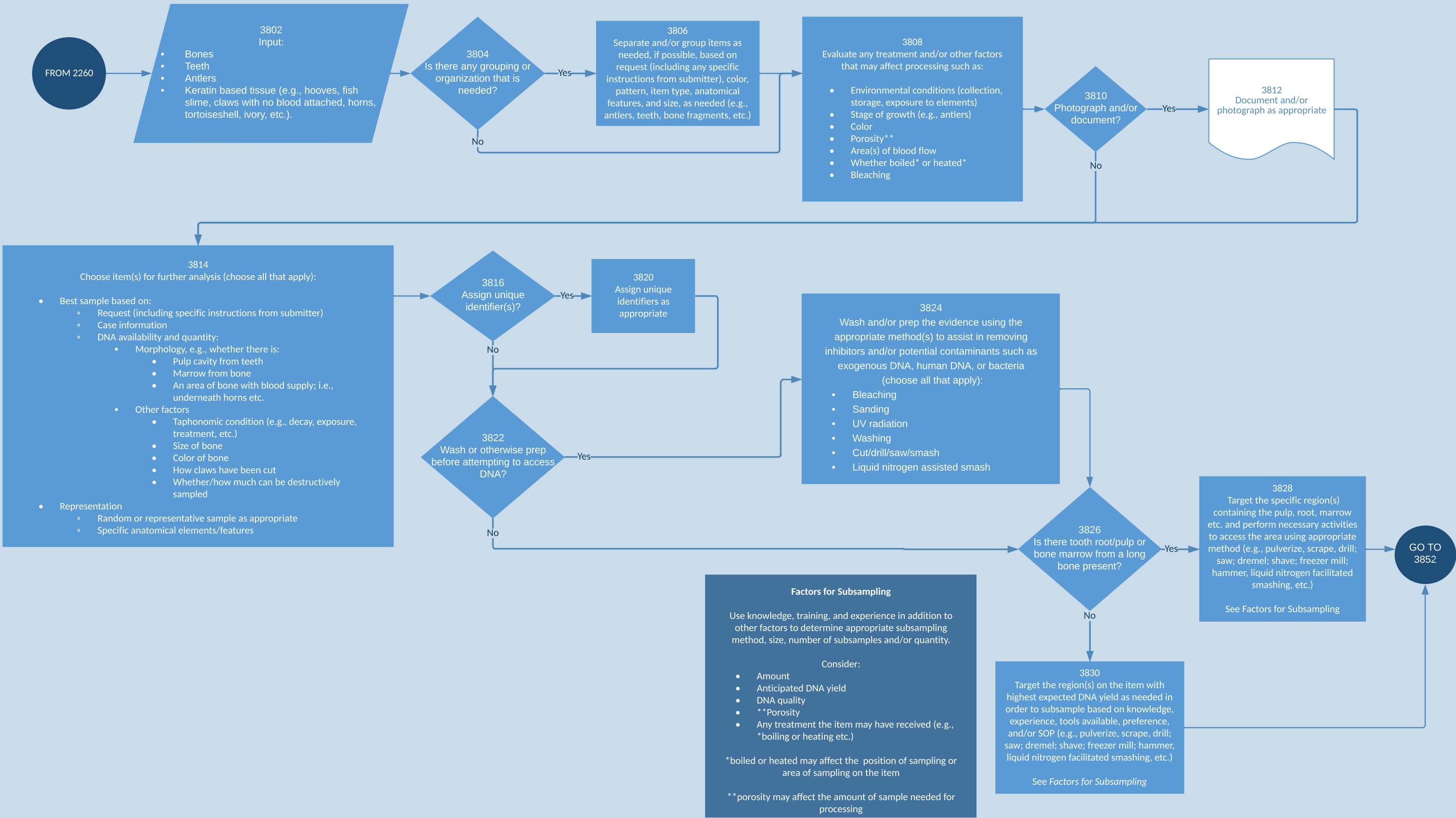
3700 - Sample Prep: Liquid Blood (1 of 2)



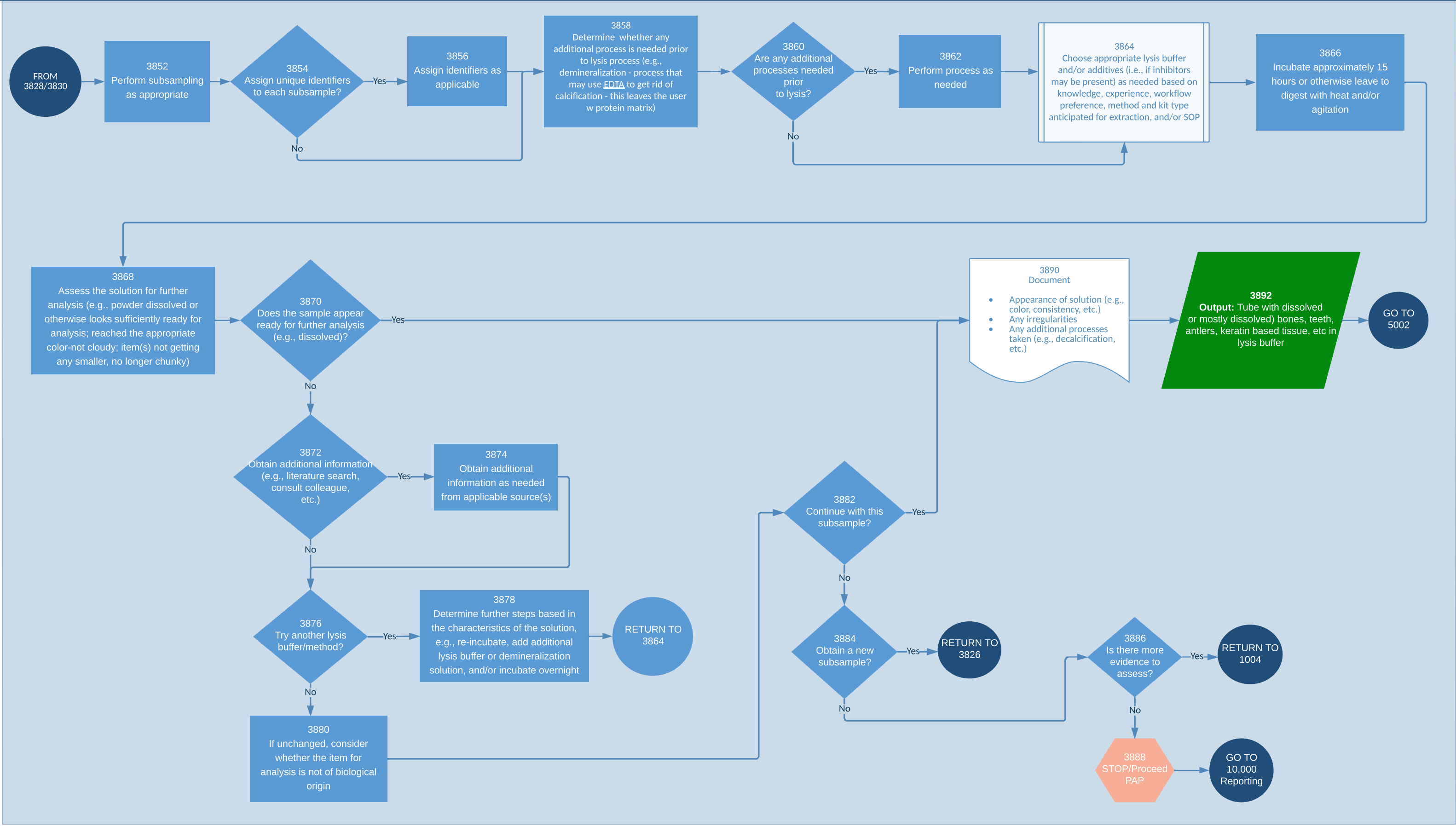
3750 - Sample Prep: Liquid Blood (2 of 2)



3800 - Sample Prep: Bones/Teeth/Keratin (1 of 2)

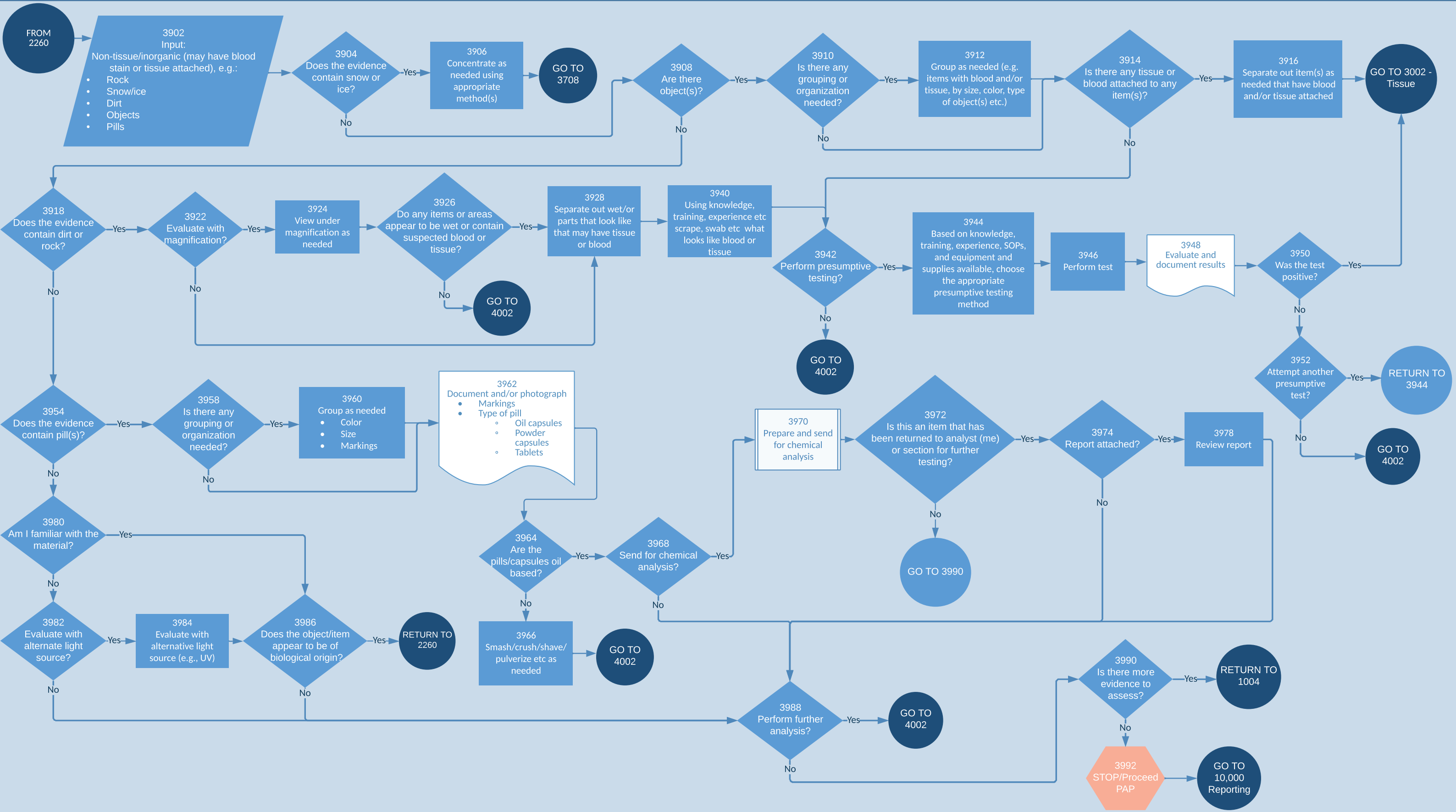


3850 - Sample Prep: Bones/Teeth/Keratin (2 of 2)

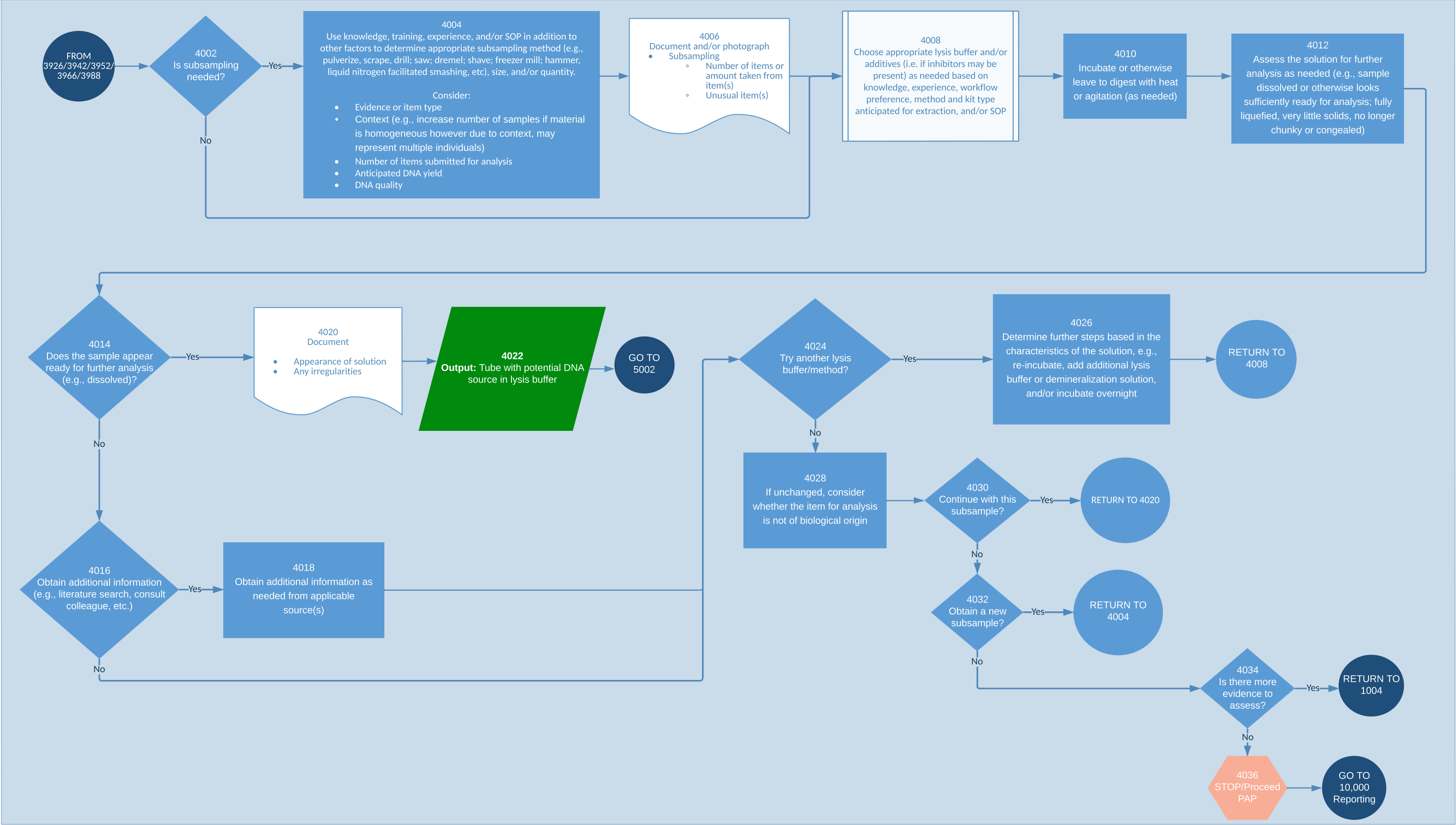




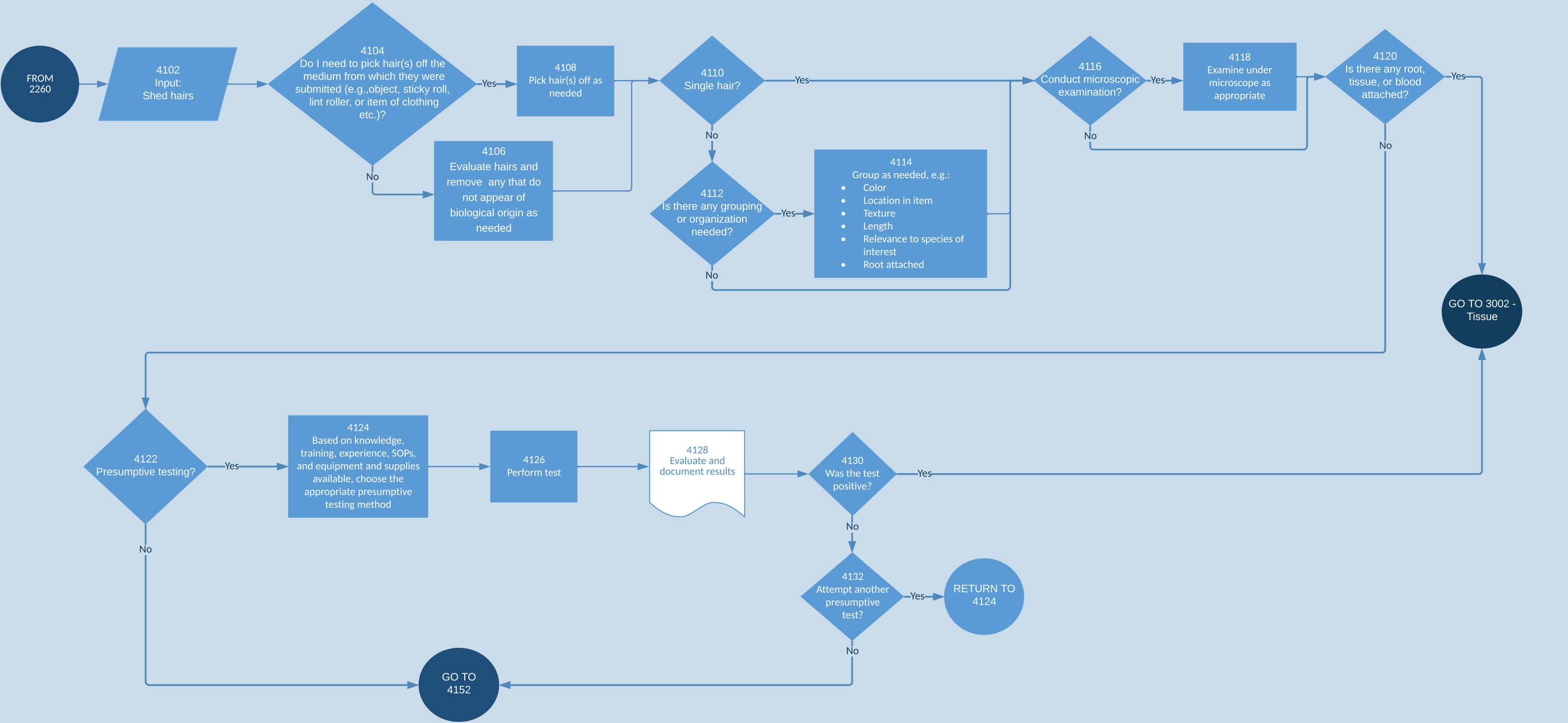
3900 - Sample Prep: Non-Tissue/Inorganic (1 of 2)



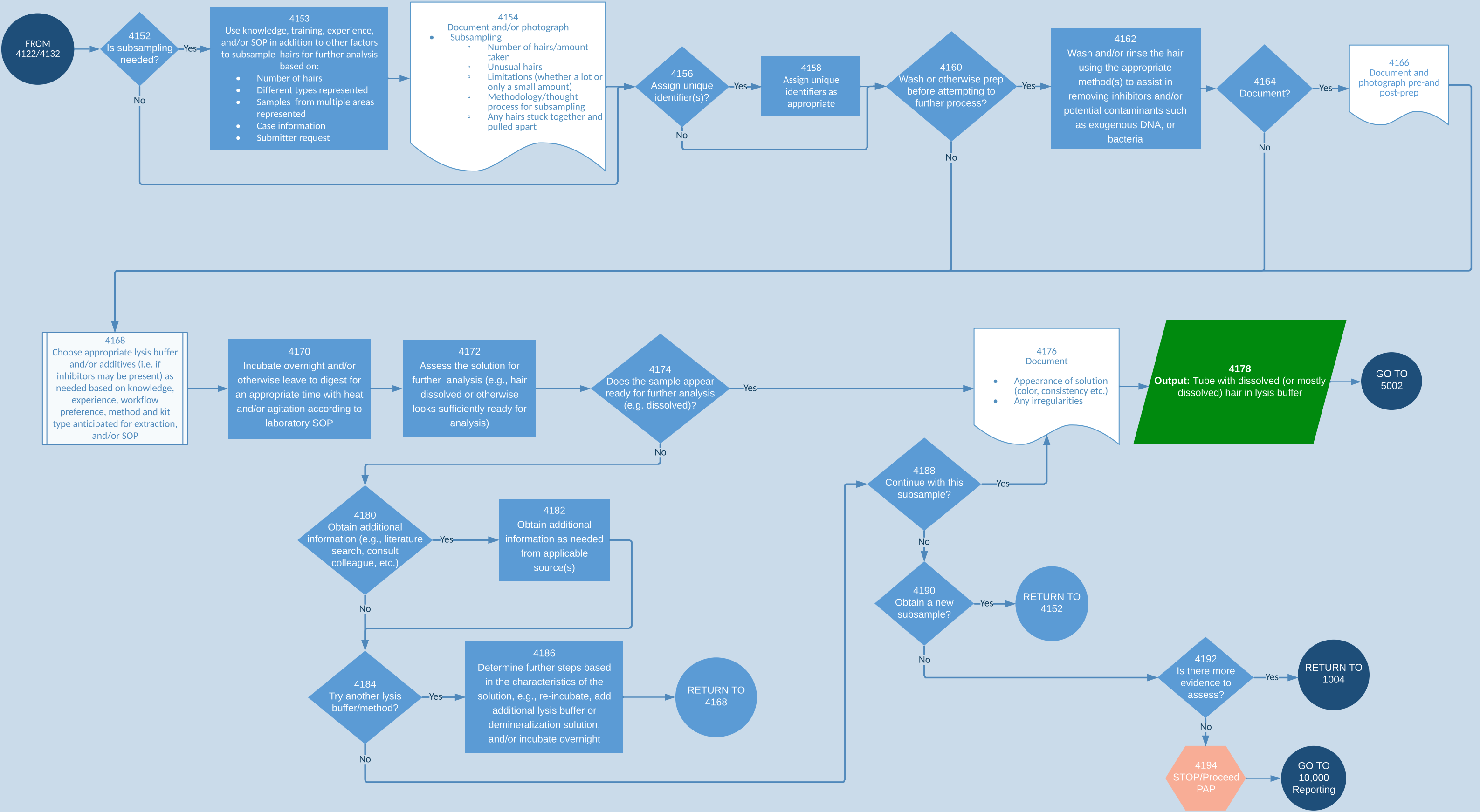
4000 - Sample Prep: Non-Tissue/Inorganic (2 of 2)



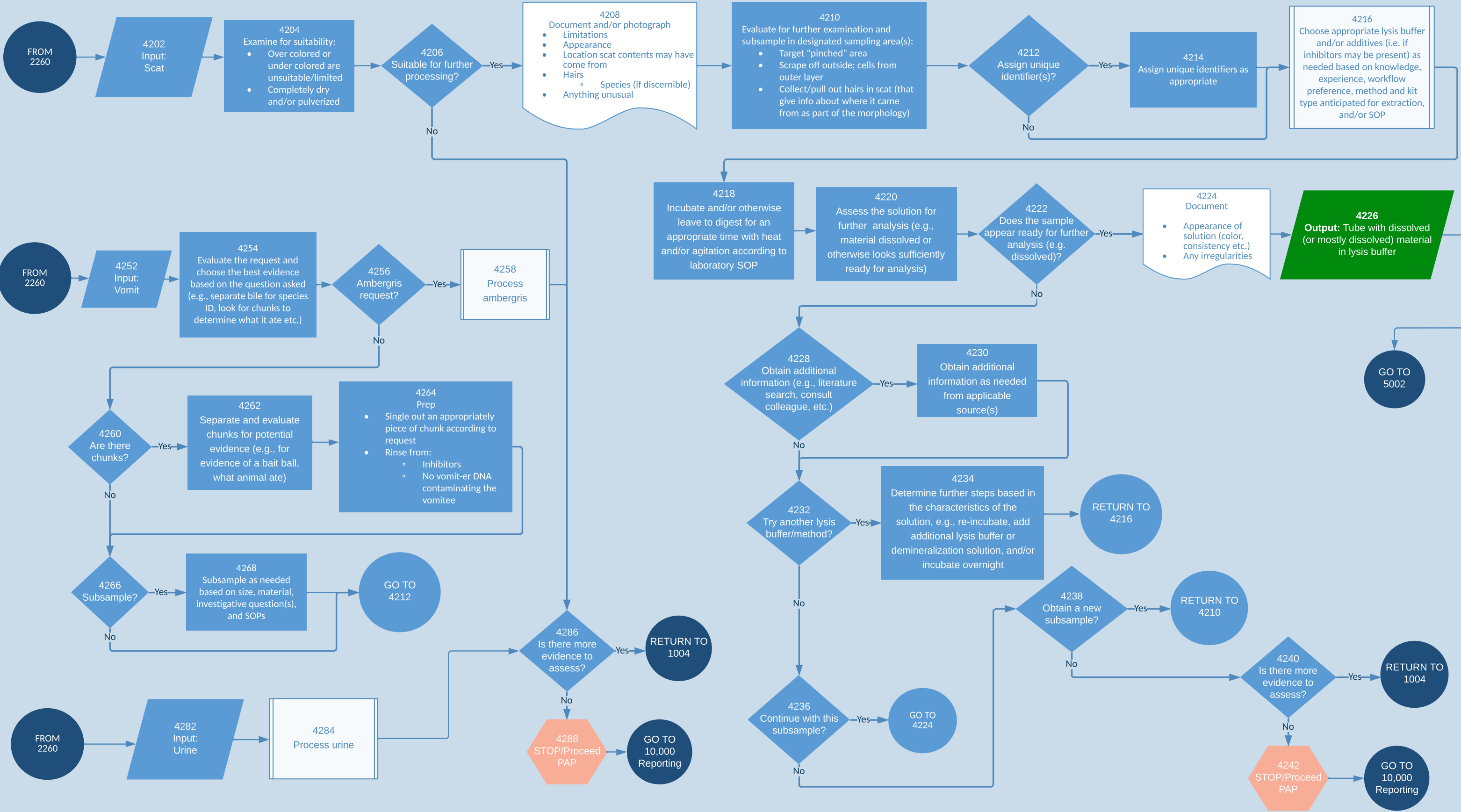
4100 - Sample Prep: Shed Hair (1 of 2)



4150 - Sample Prep: Shed Hair (2 of 2)

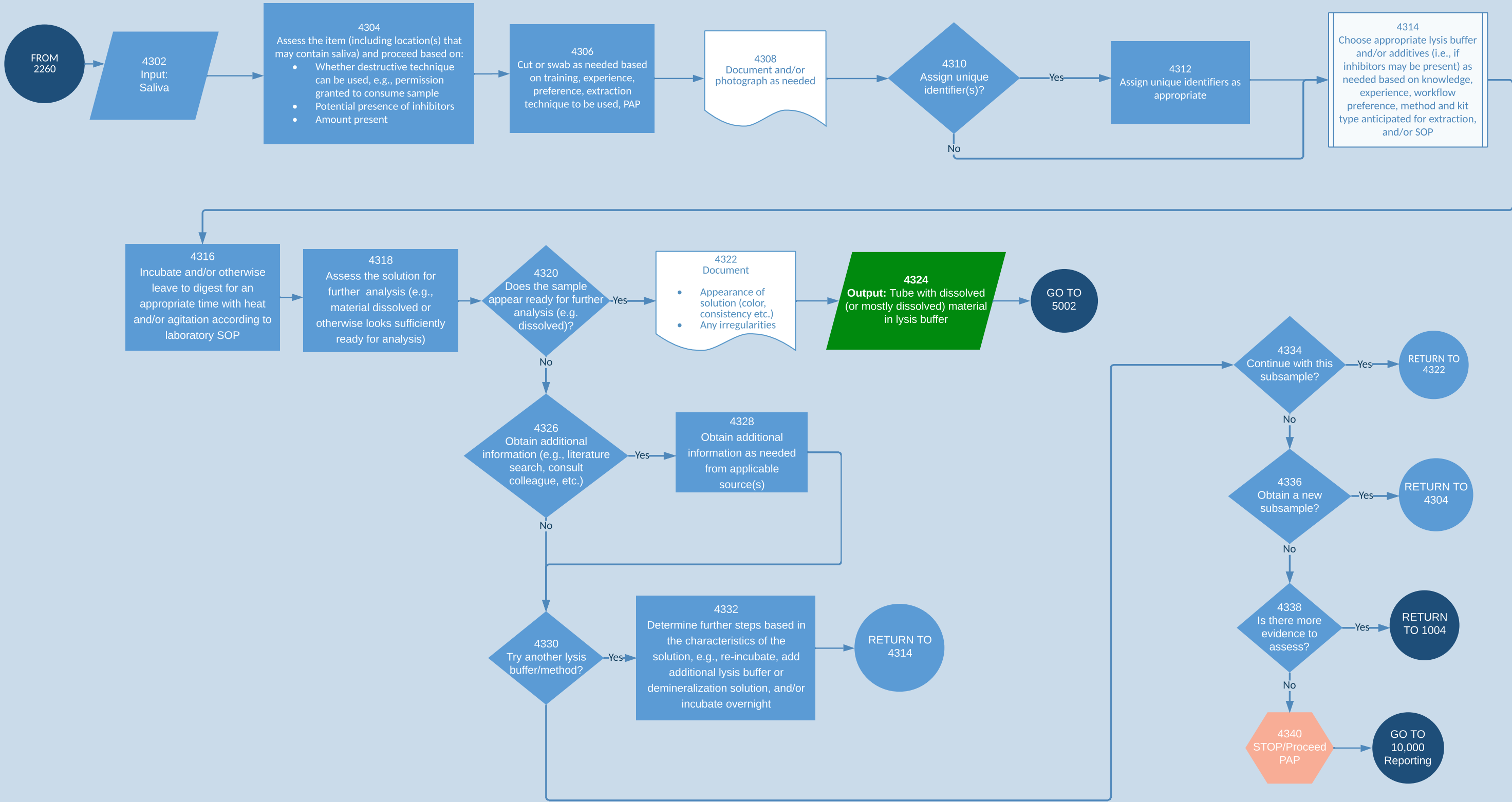


4200 - Sample Prep: Scat, Vomit, Urine

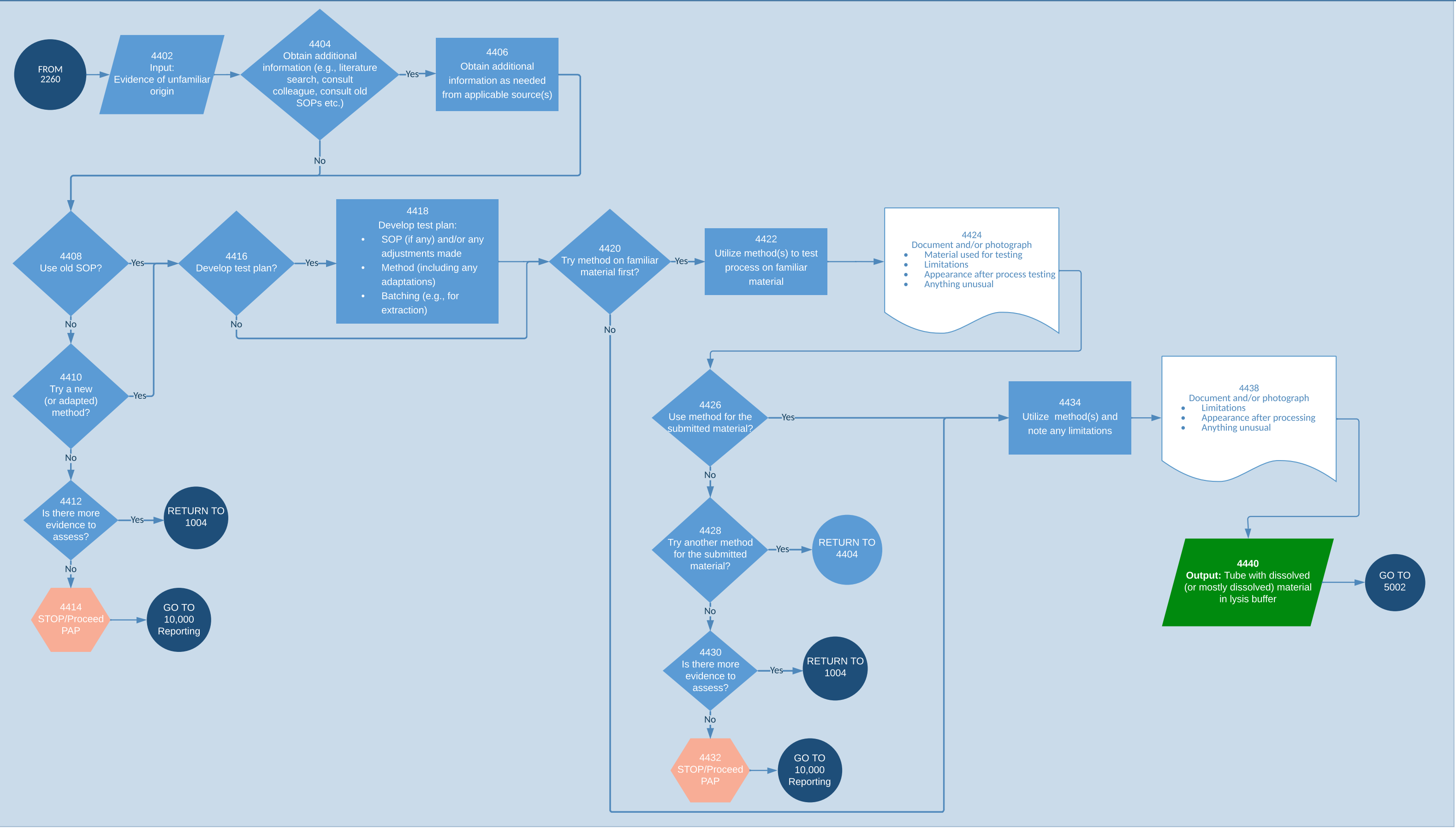




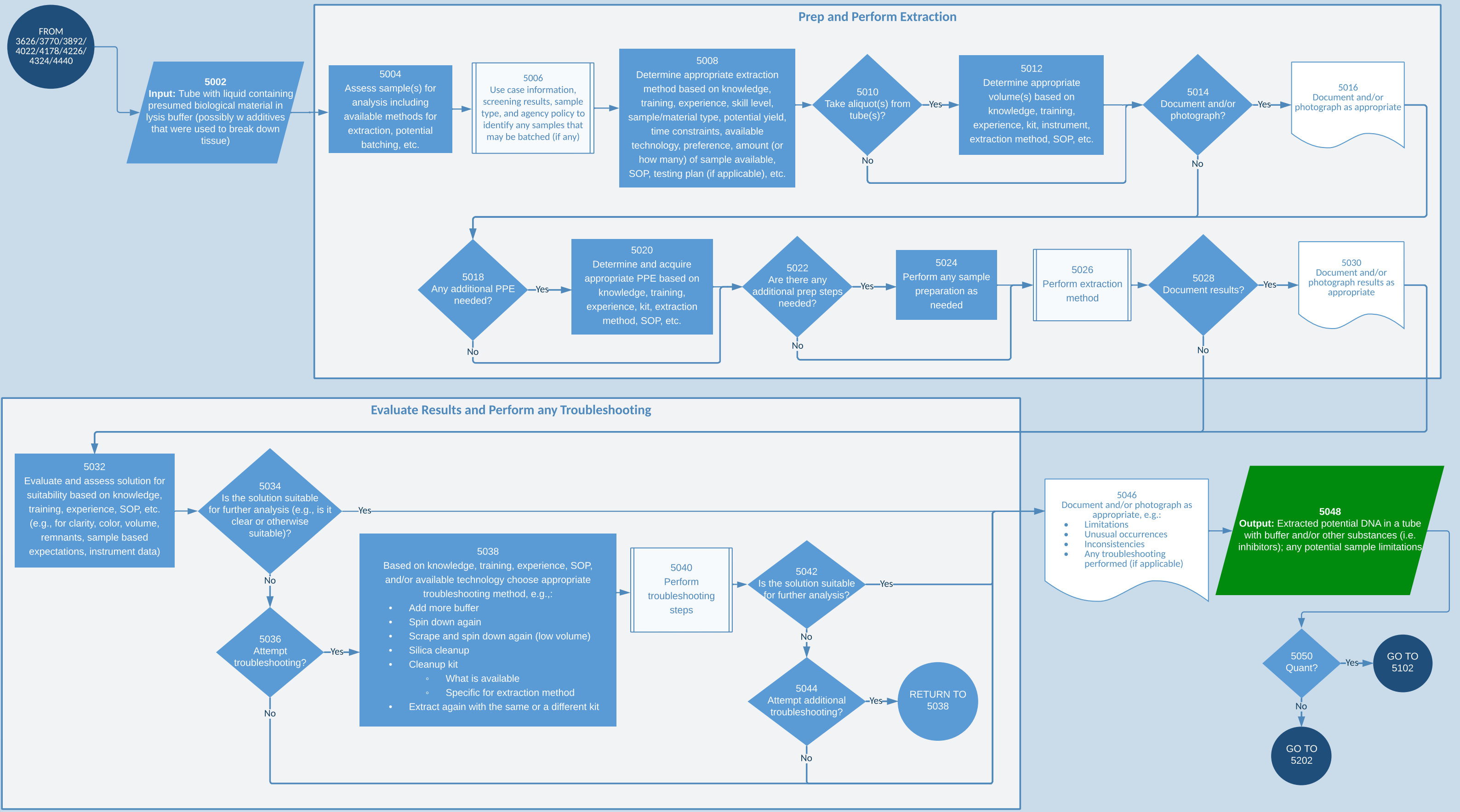
4300 - Sample Prep: Saliva



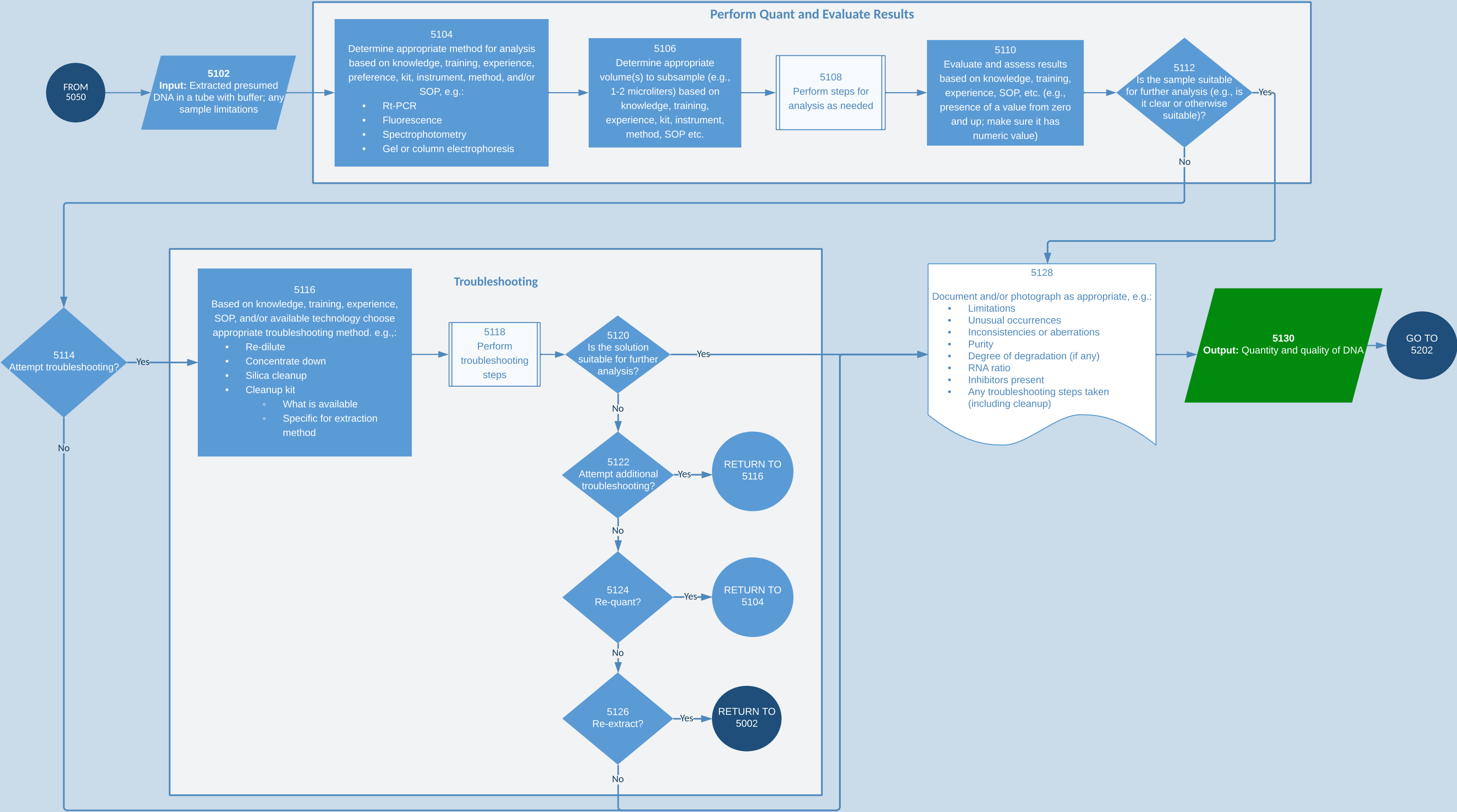
4400 - Sample Prep: Other/Unfamiliar



5000 - Extraction and Cleanup



5100 - Quantitation (Quant)

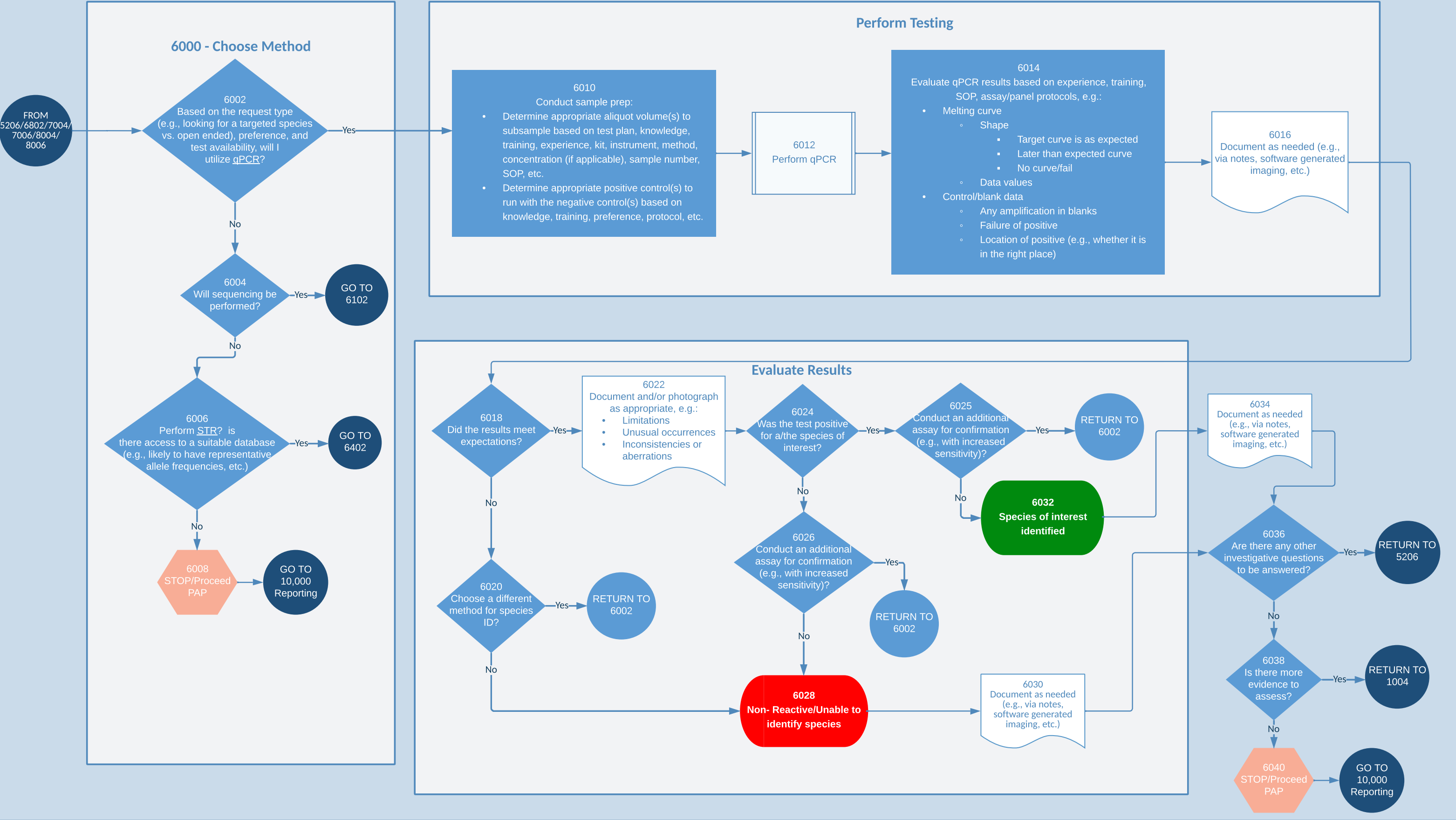


5200 - Select Method(s) for Analysis

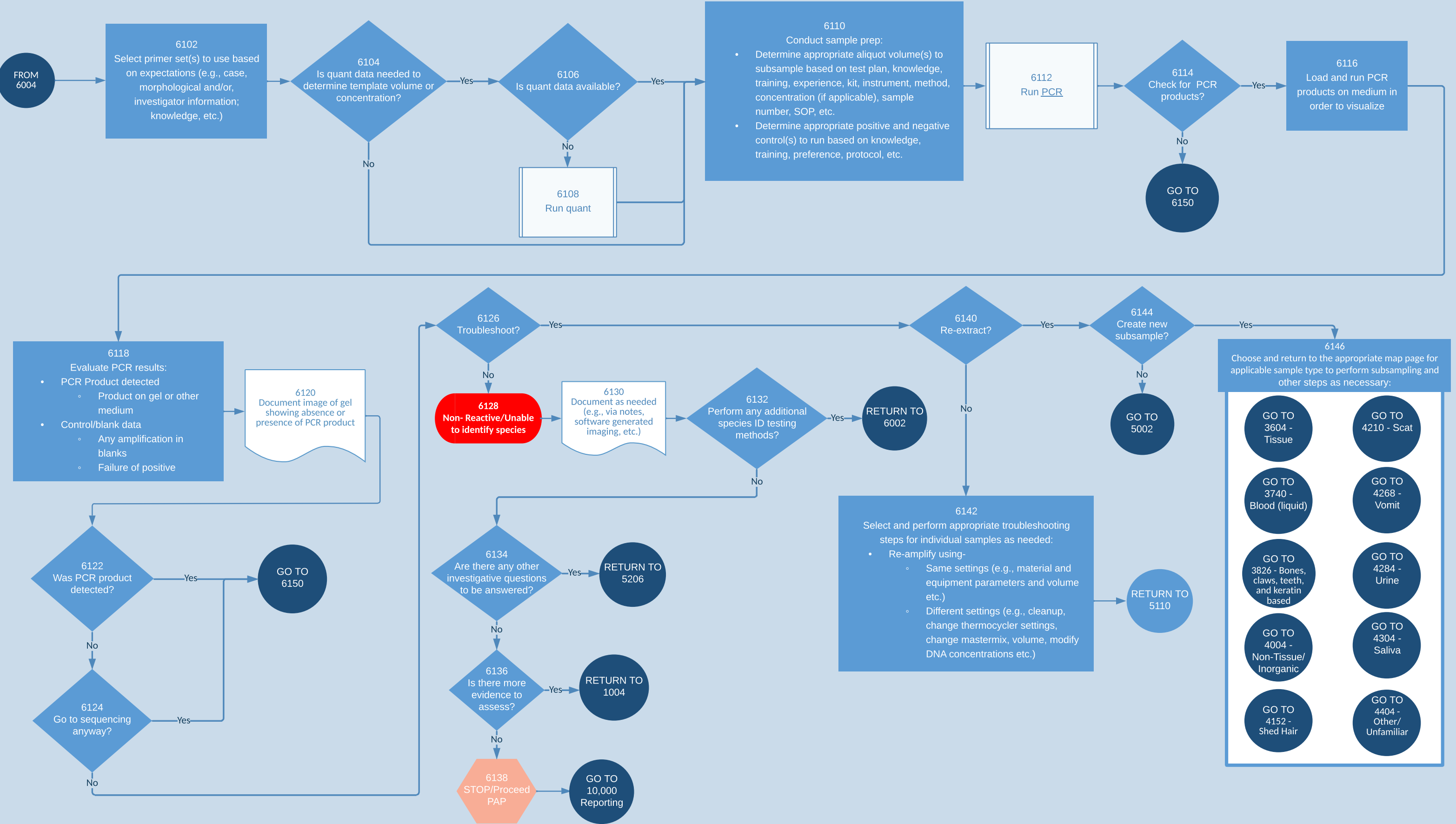




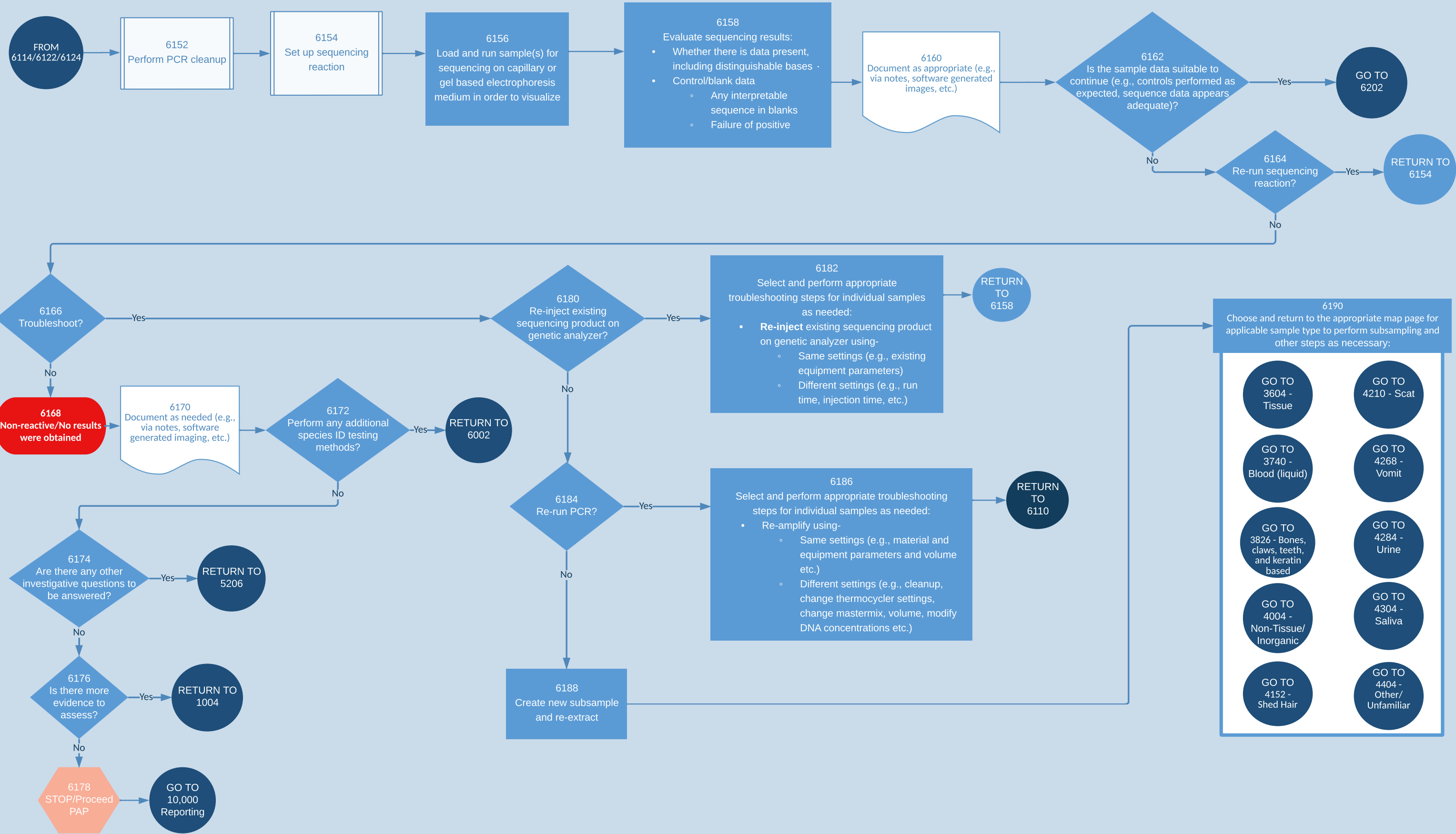
6000 - Species ID: Choose Method and qPCR



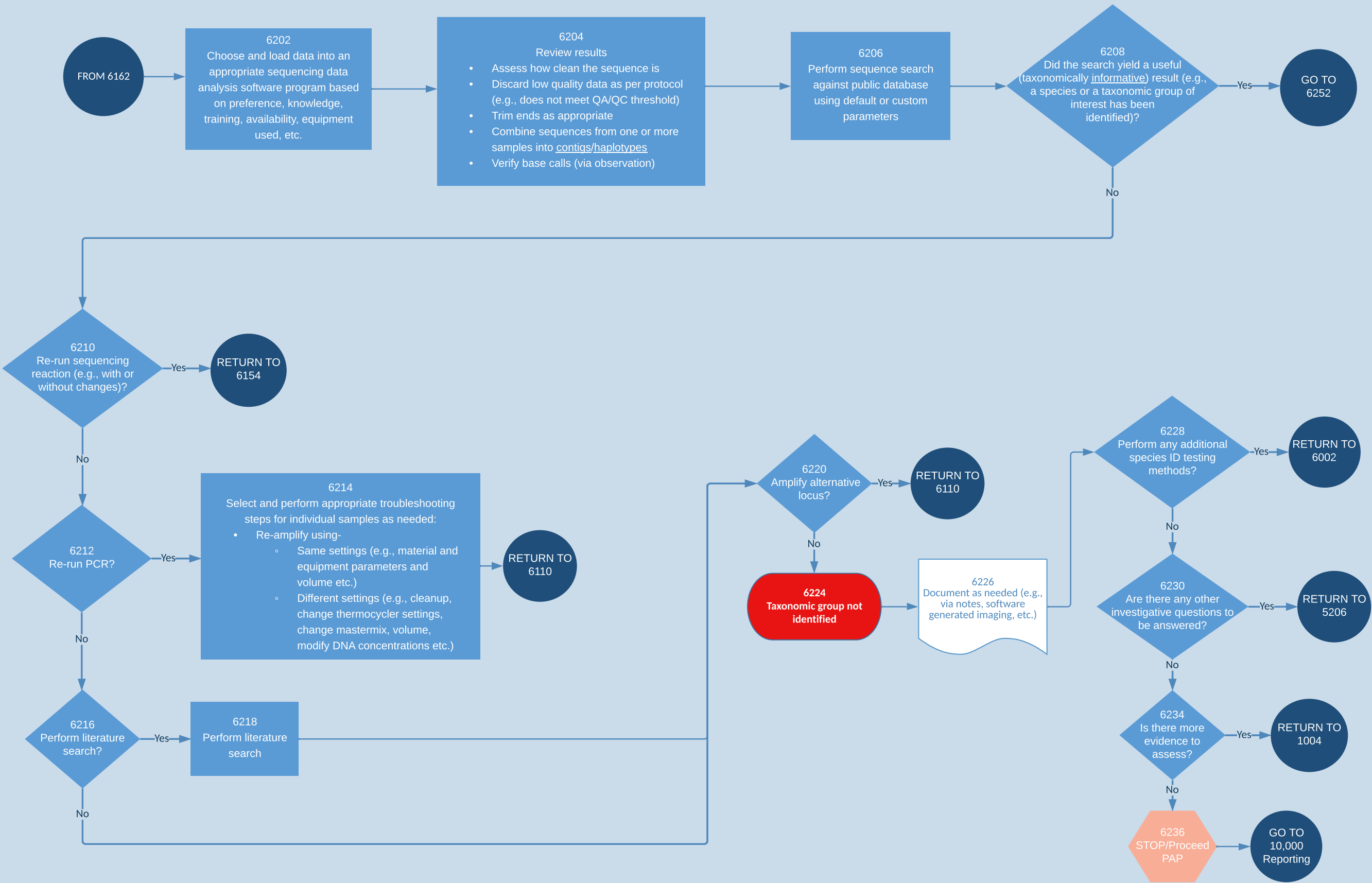
6100 - Species ID: Sequencing (1 of 4)



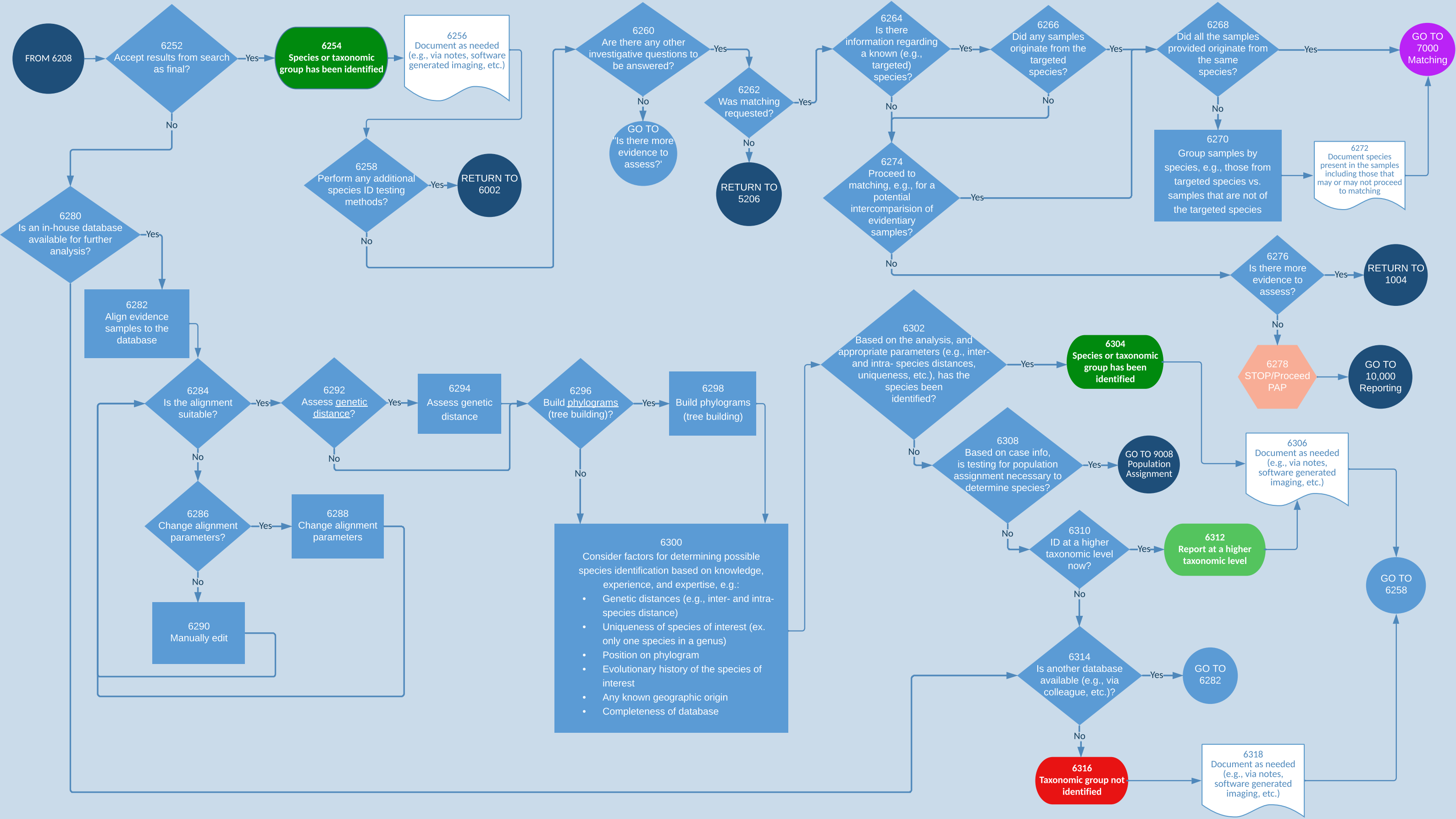
6150 - Species ID: Sequencing (2 of 4)



6200 - Species ID: Sequencing (3 of 4)

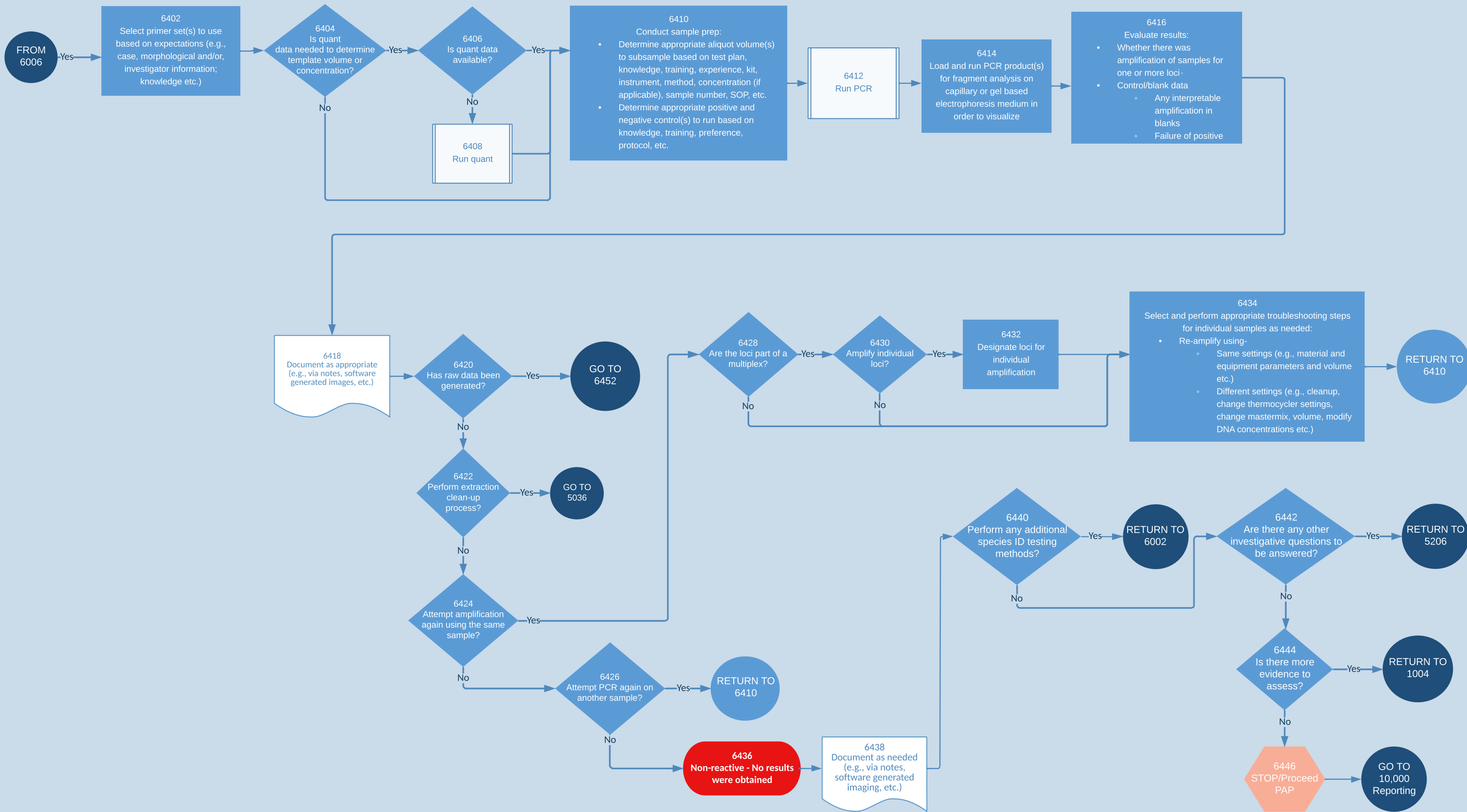


6250 - Species ID: Sequencing (4 of 4)



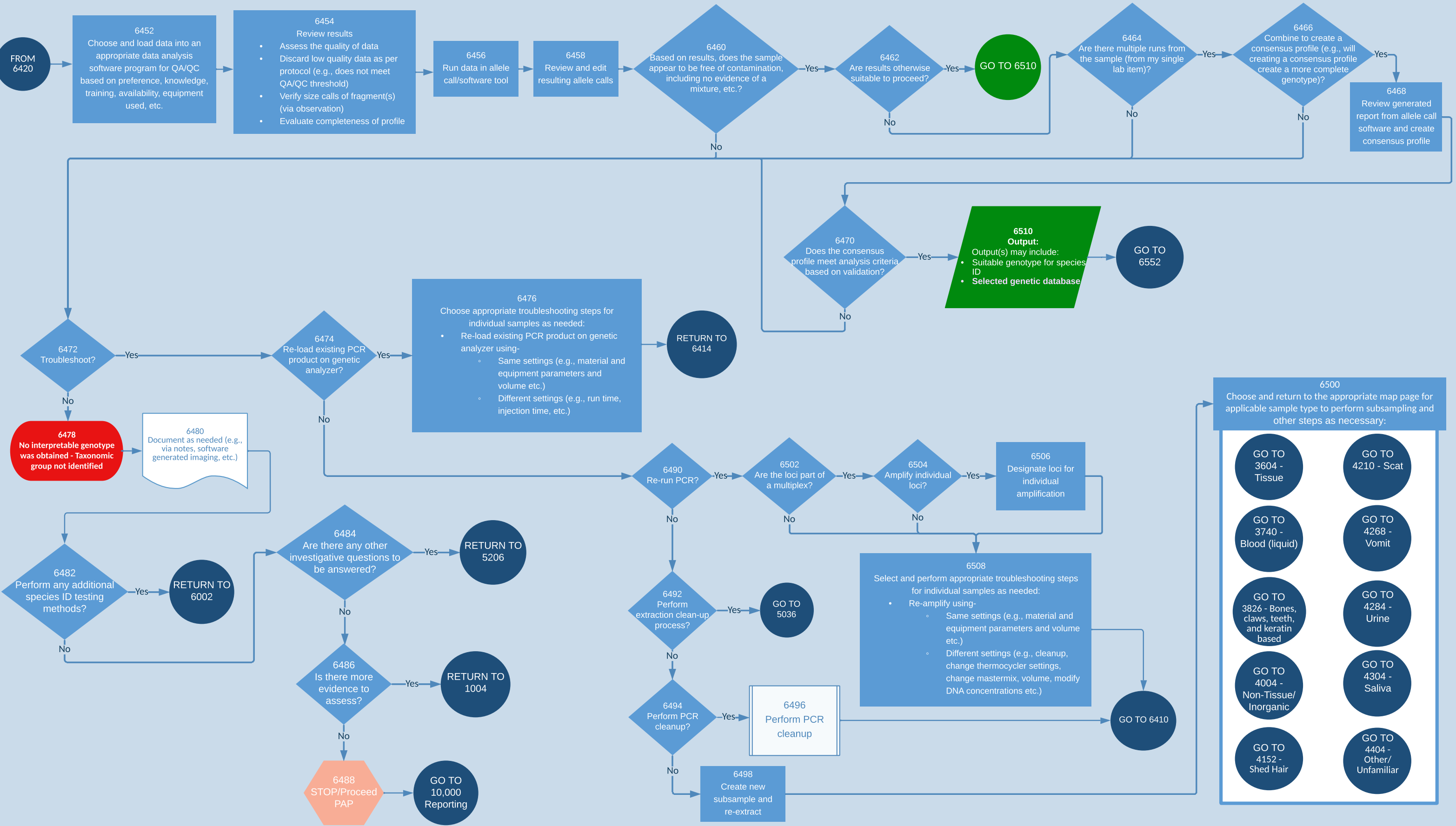


6400 - Species ID: STR (1 of 4)

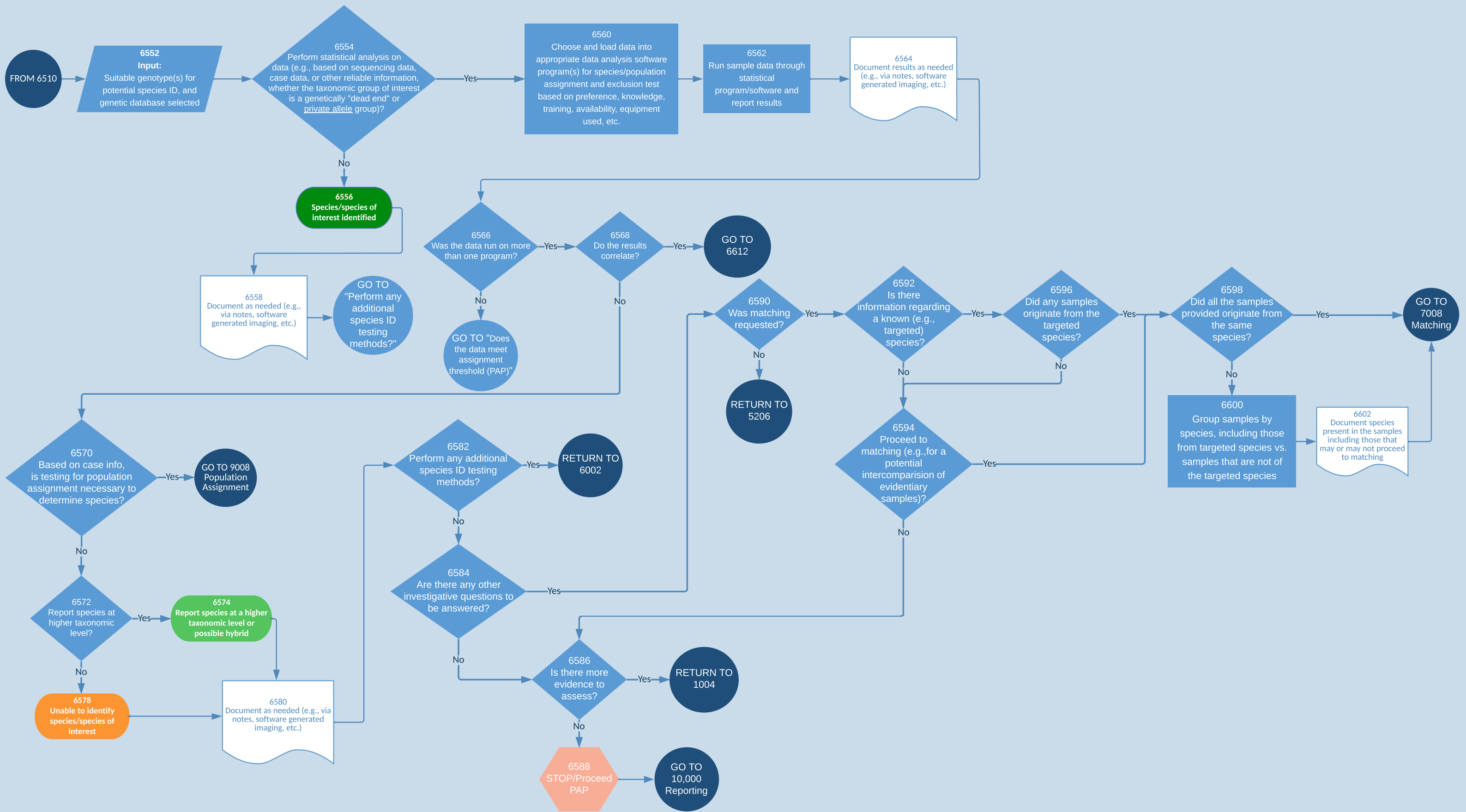




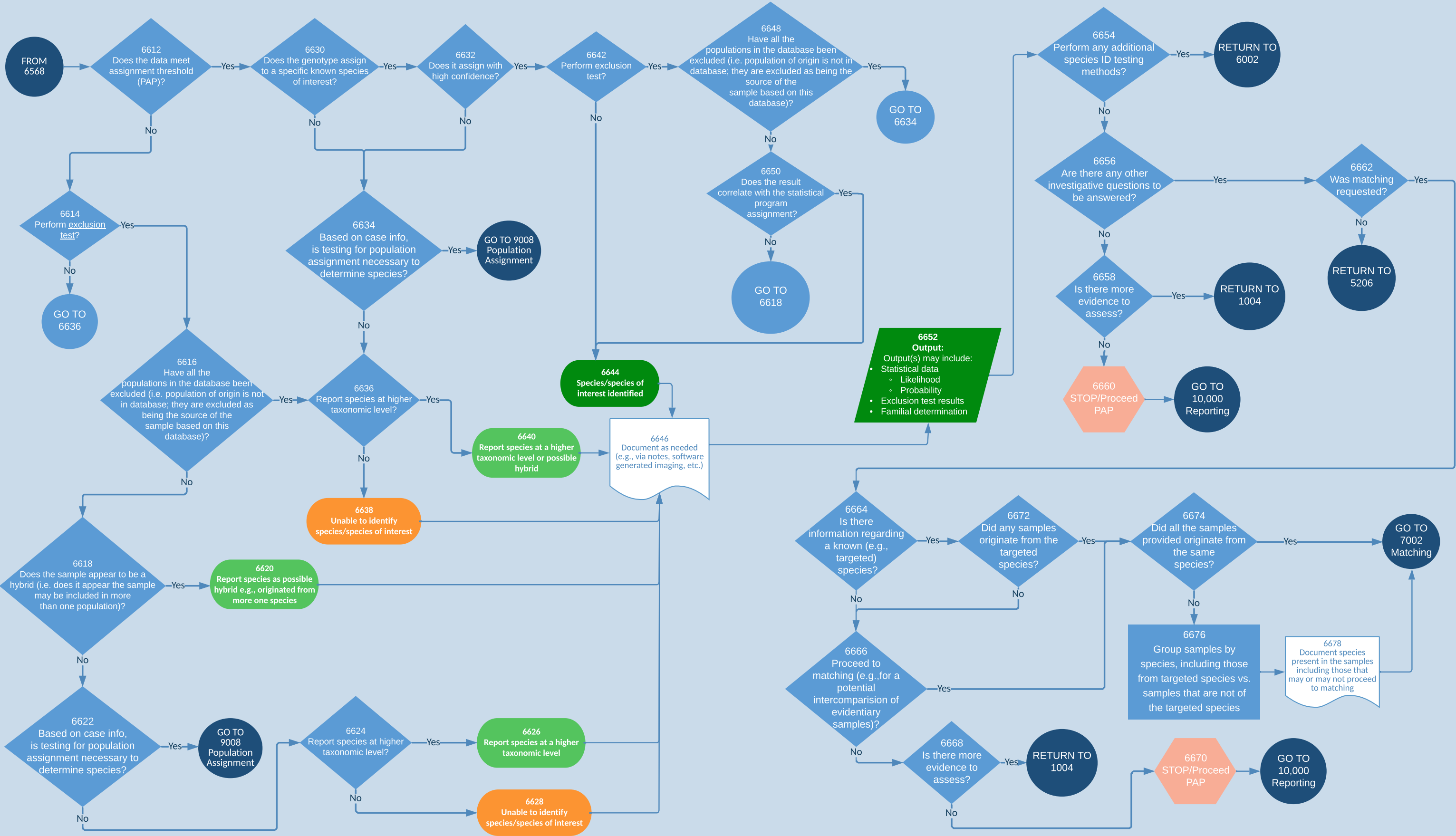
6450 - Species ID: STR (2 of 4)



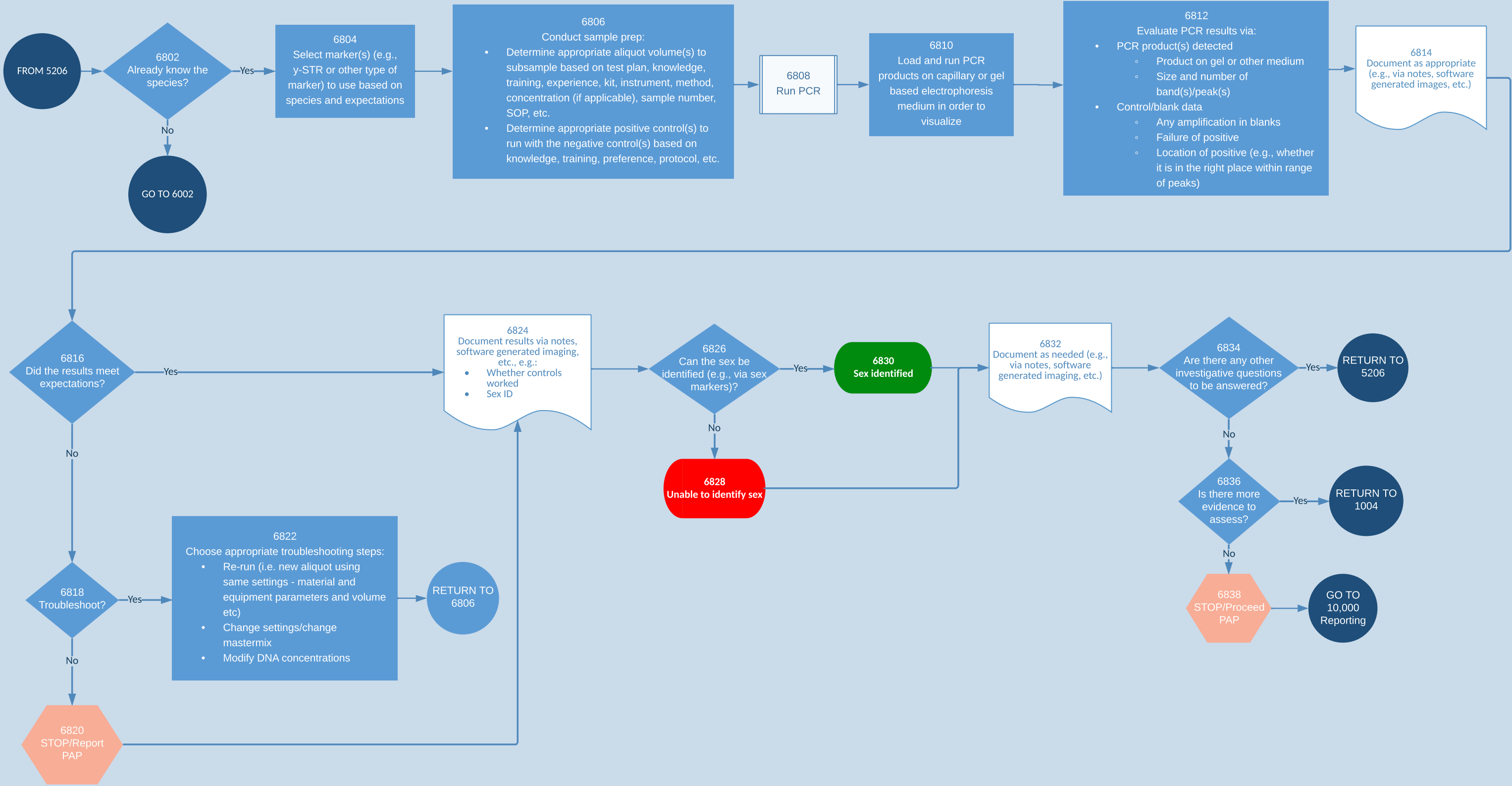
6550 - Species ID: STR (3 of 4)



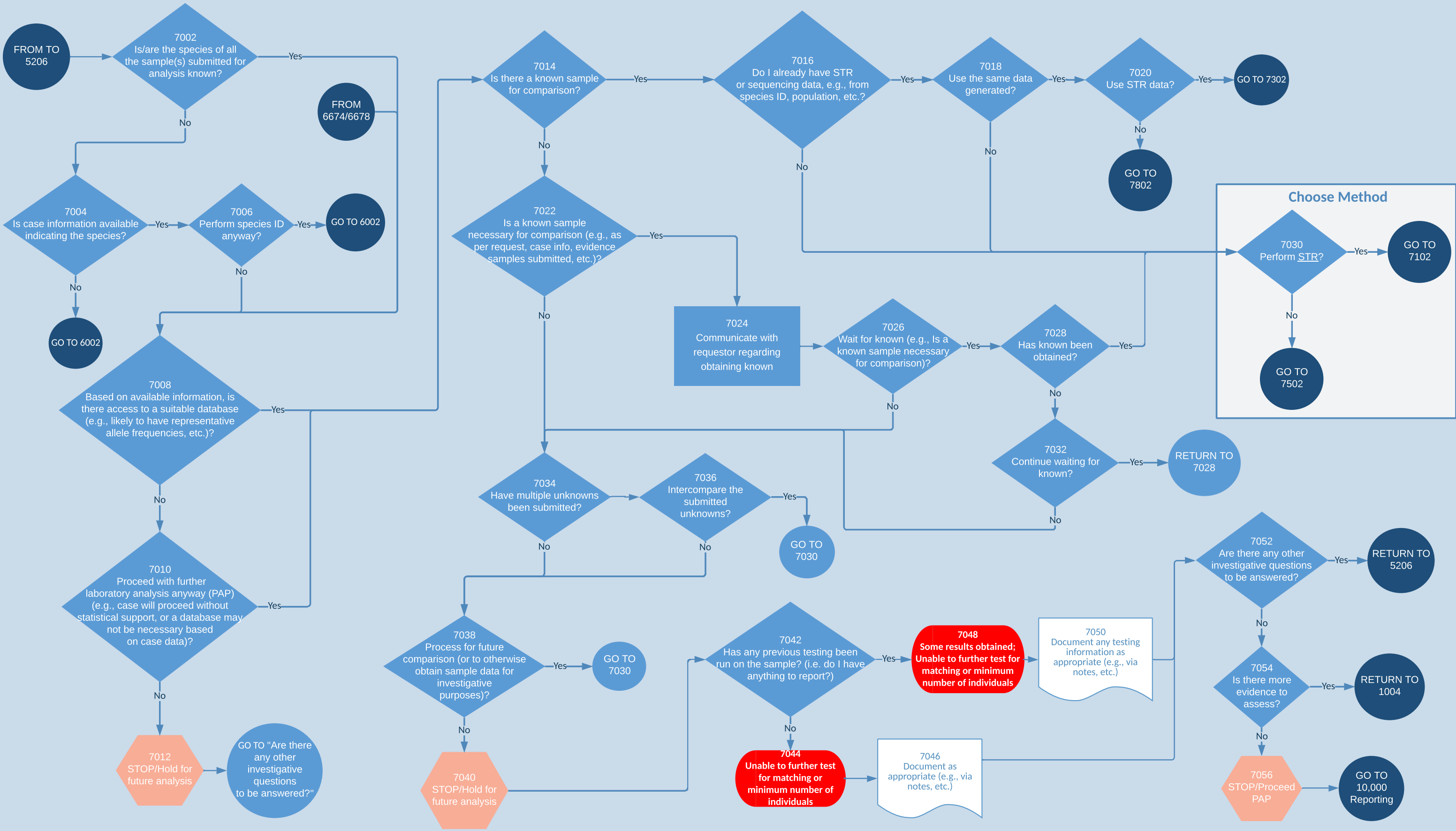
6610 - Species ID: STR (4 of 4)



6800 - Sex ID

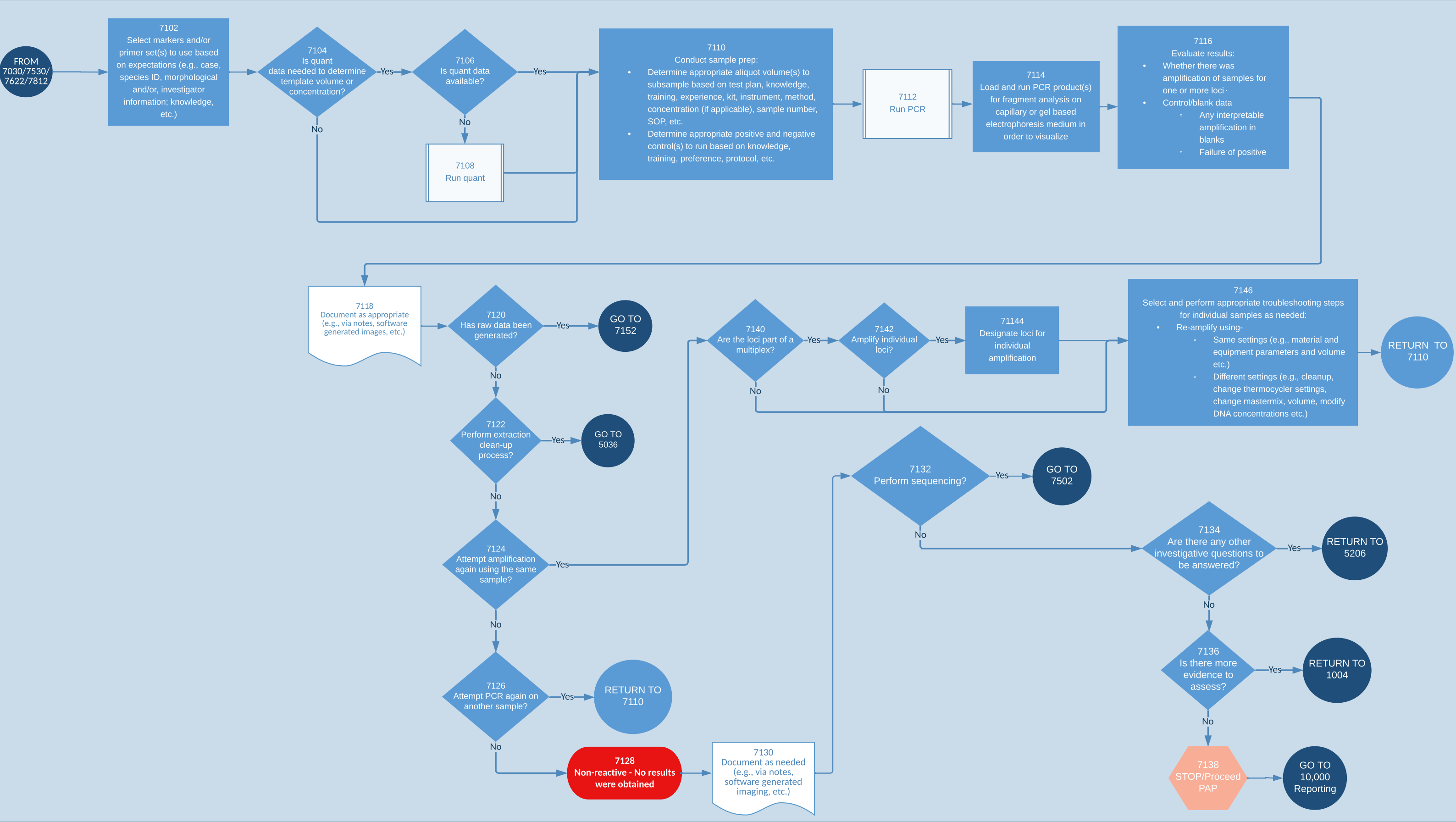


7000 - Matching/Individualization: Initial Assessment



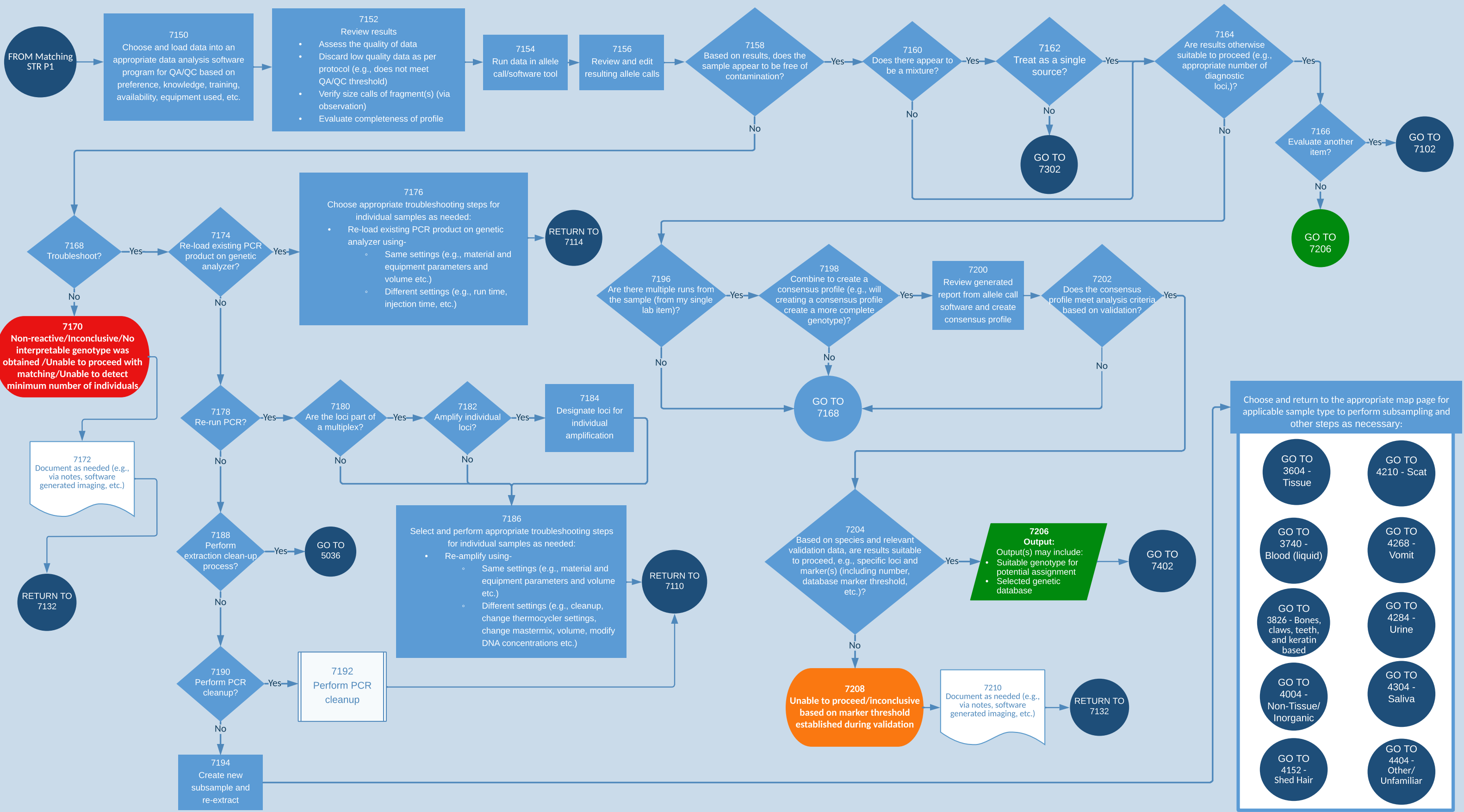


7100 - Matching/Individualization: Choose Method/STR (1 of 4)

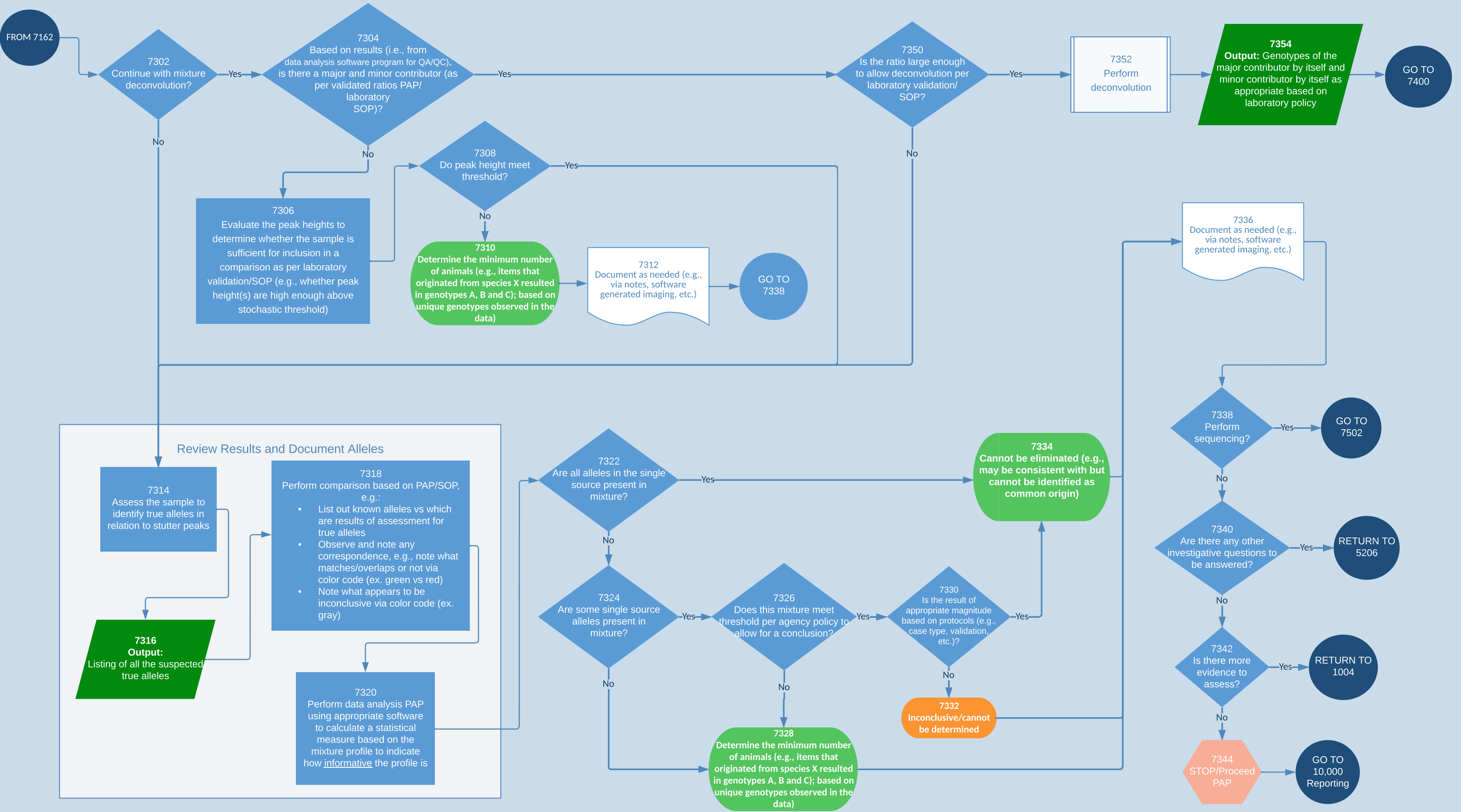




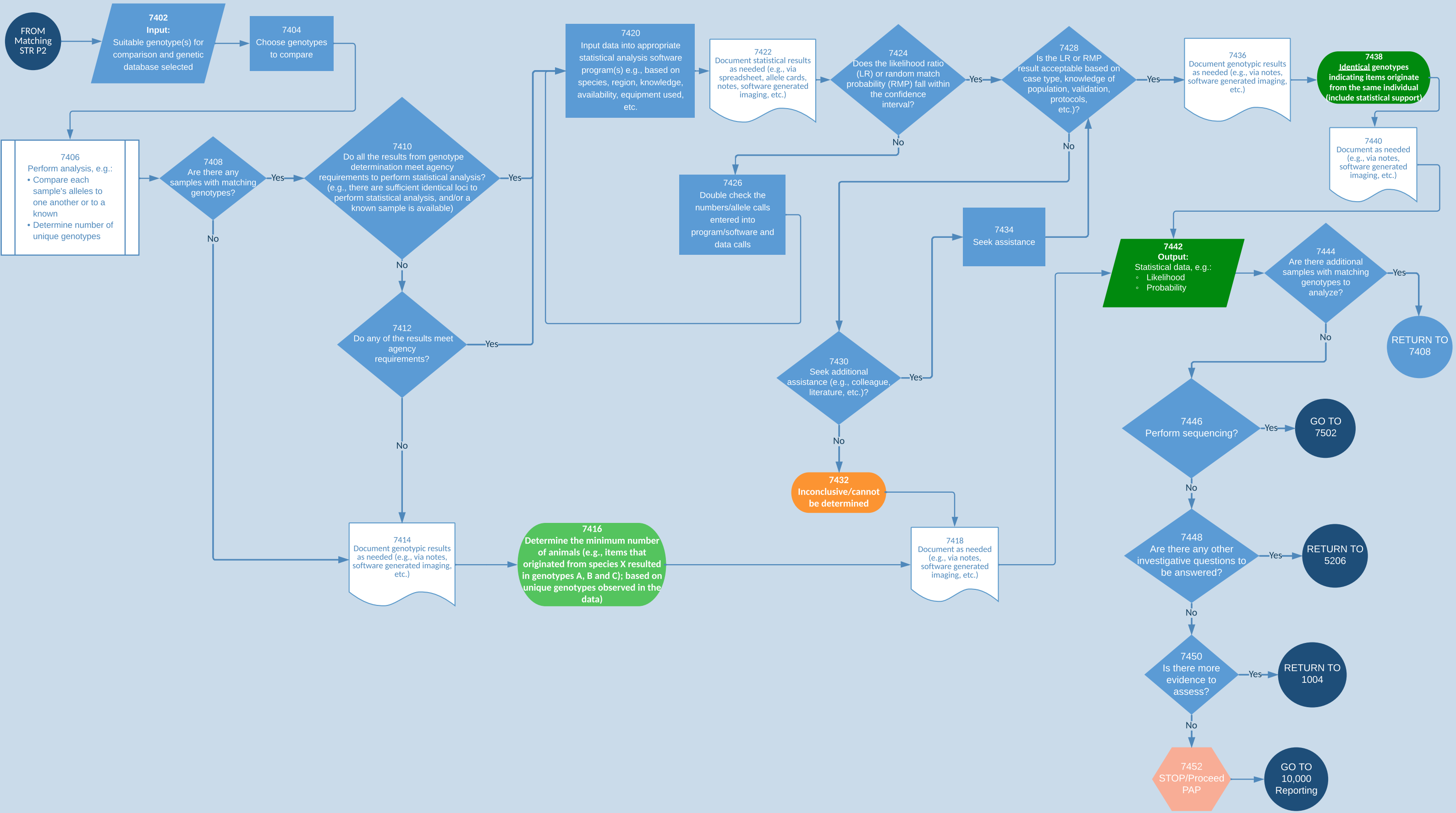
7150 - Matching/Individualization: STR (2 of 4)



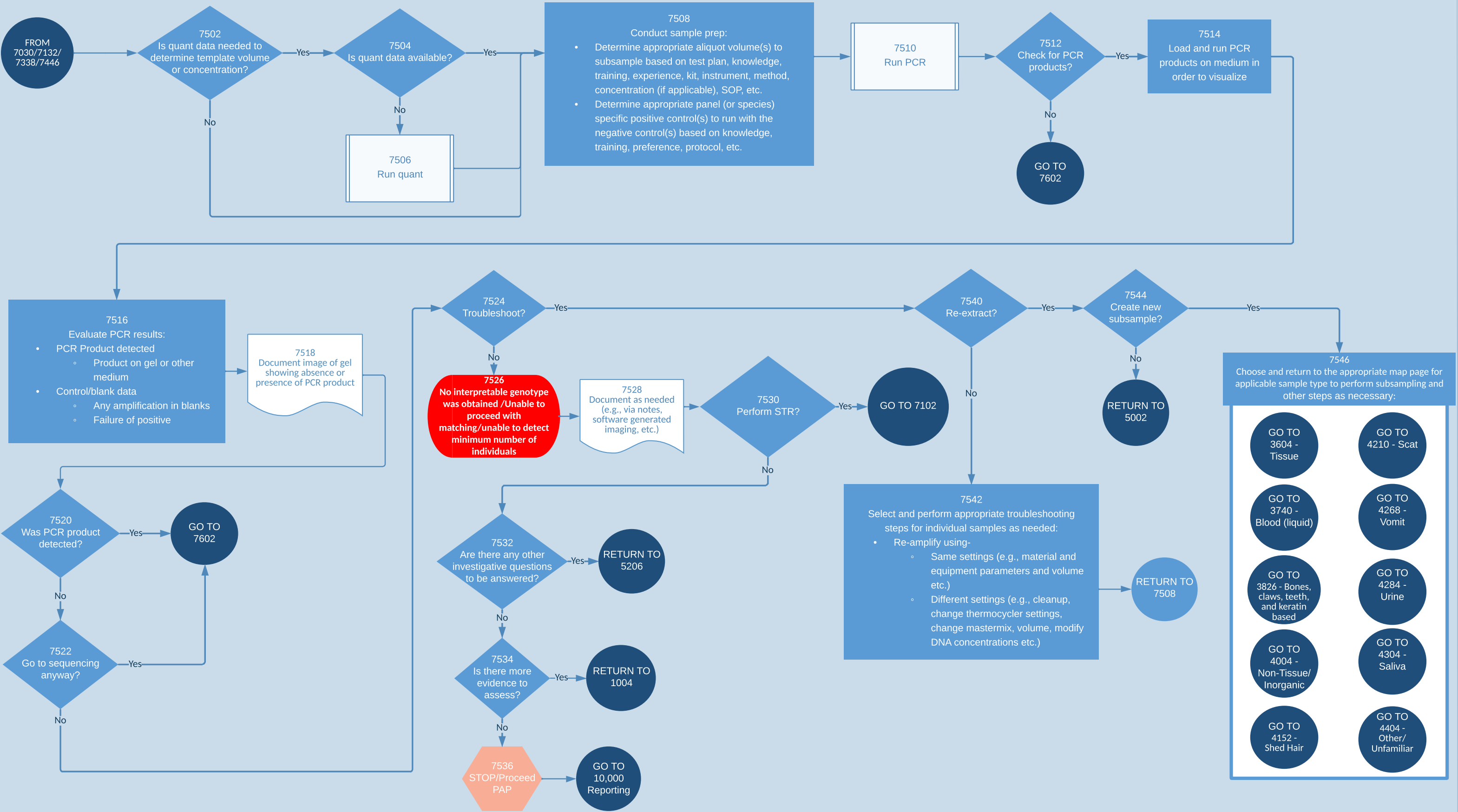
7300 - Matching/Individualization: STR Mixtures (3 of 4)



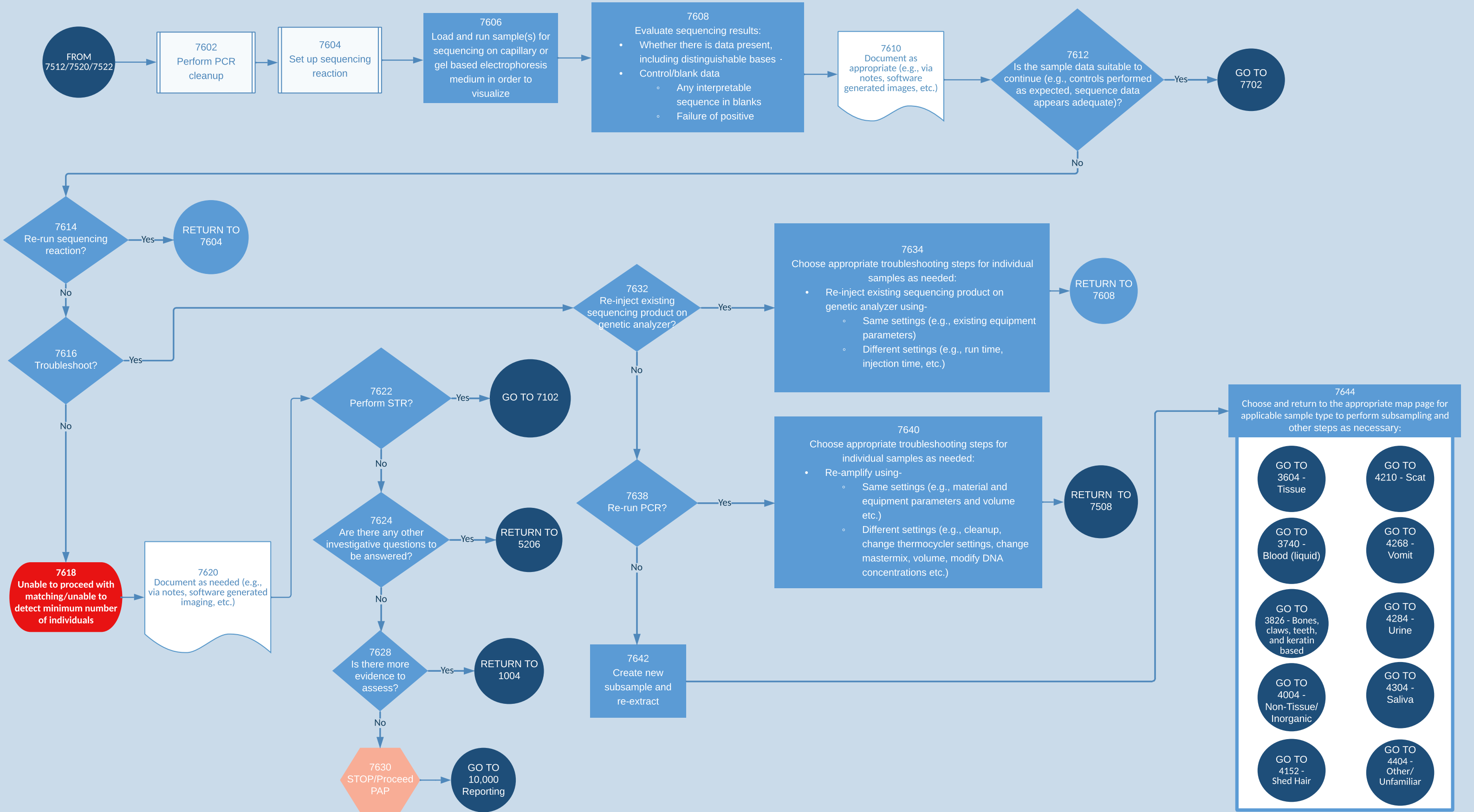
7400 - Matching/Individualization: STR (4 of 4)



7500- Matching/Individualization: Sequencing (1 of 4)

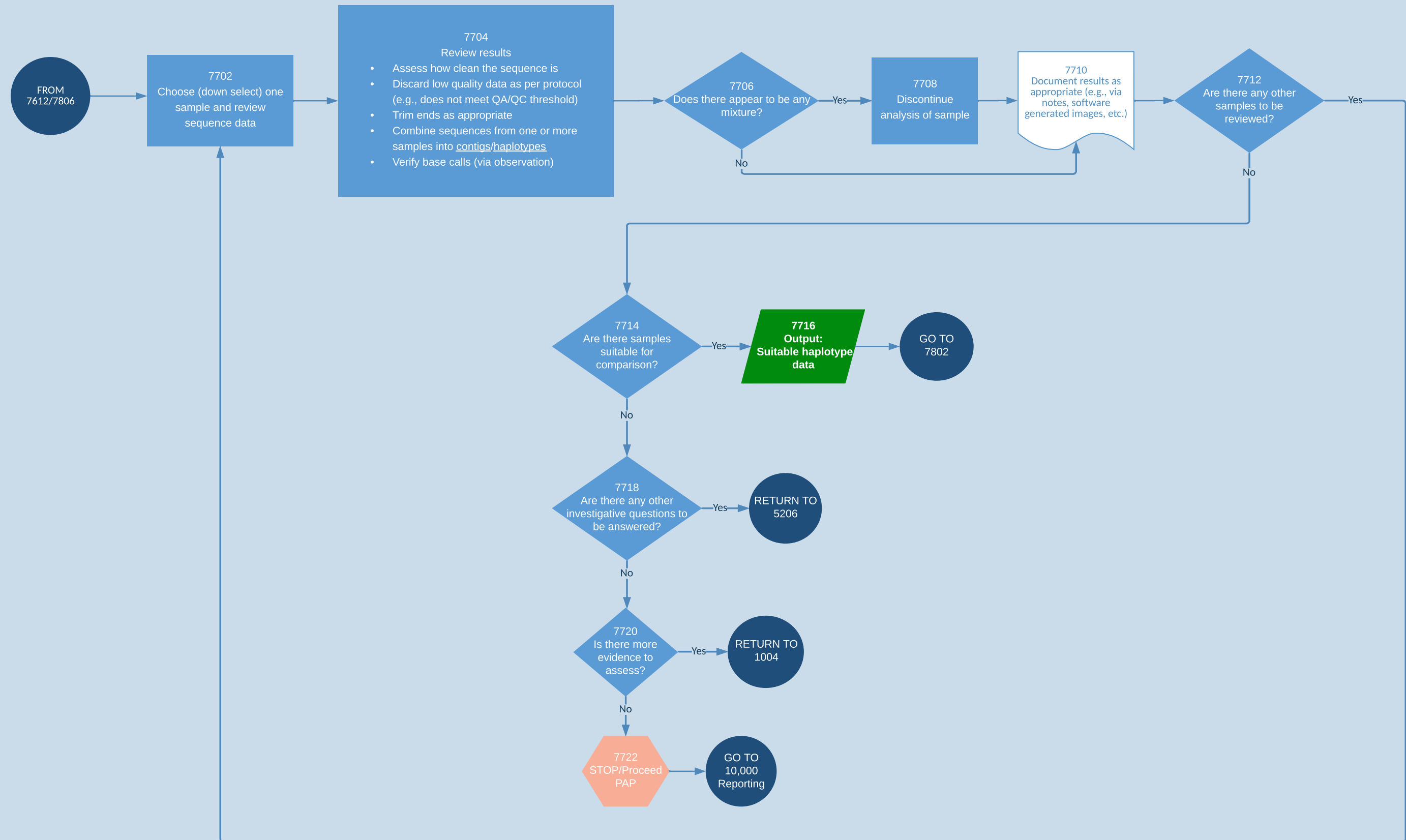


7600 - Matching/Individualization: Sequencing (2 of 4)



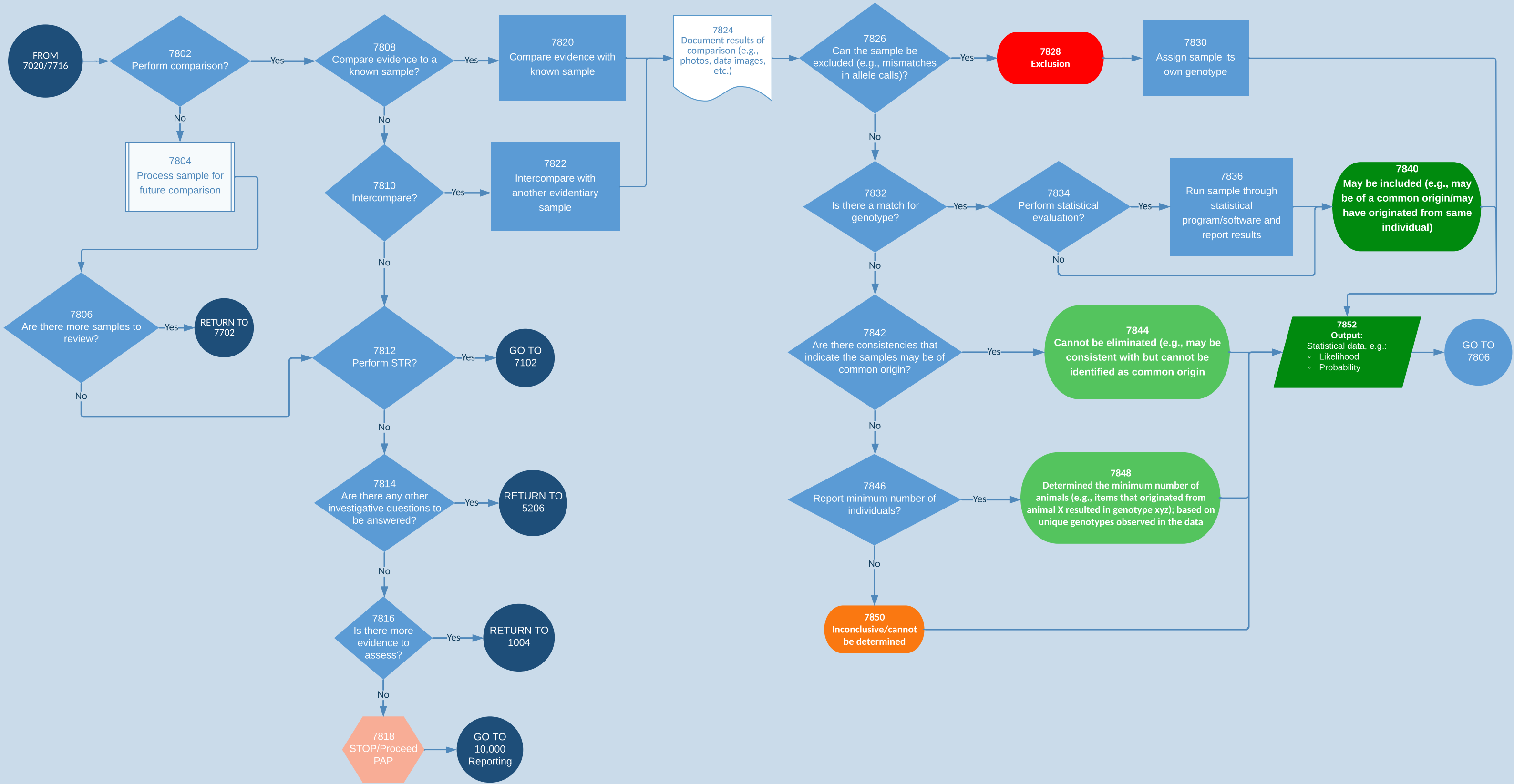


7700 - Matching/Individualization: Sequencing (3 of 4)

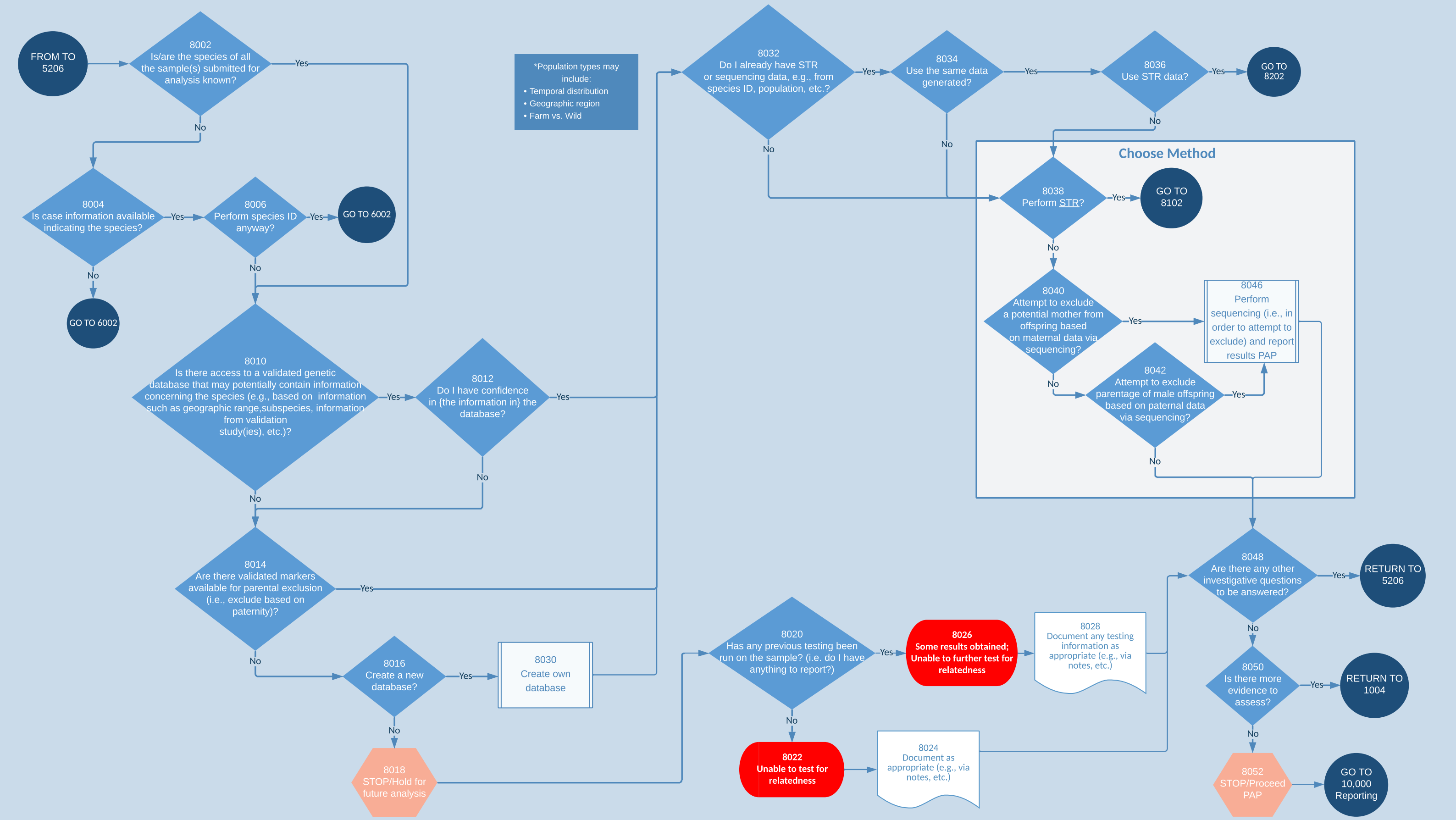




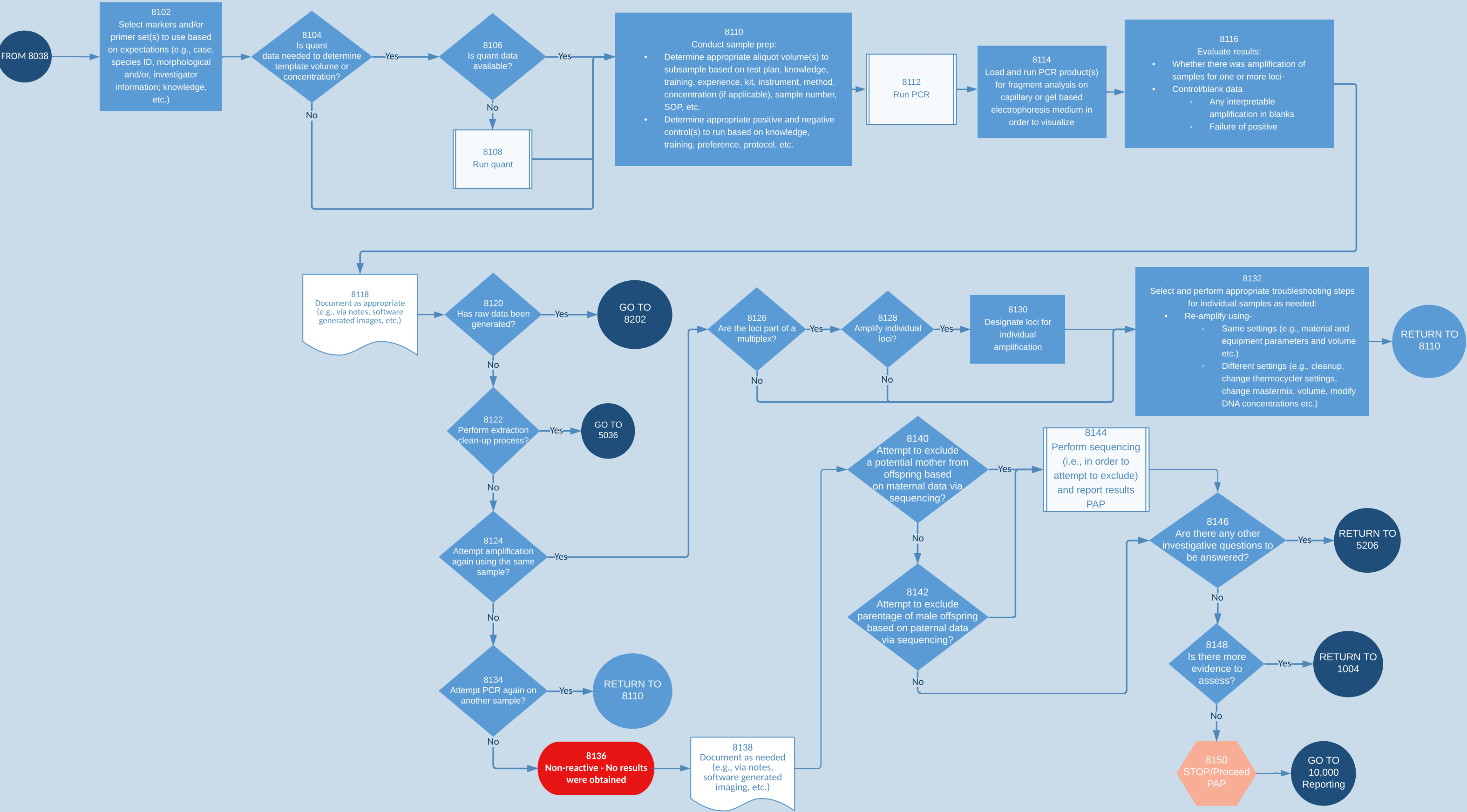
7800 - Matching/Individualization: Sequencing (4 of 4)



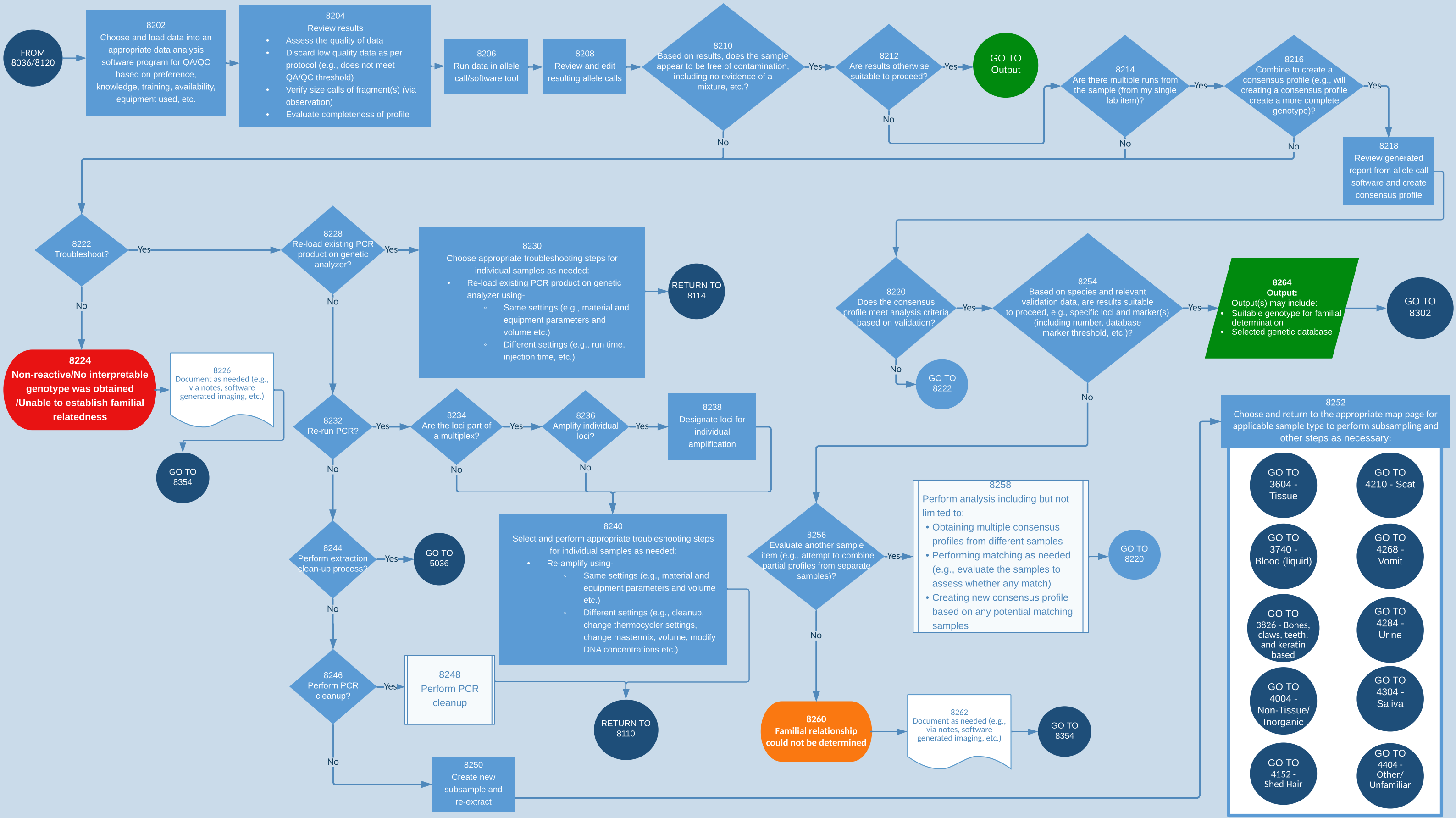
8000 - Familial Determination: Initial Assessment



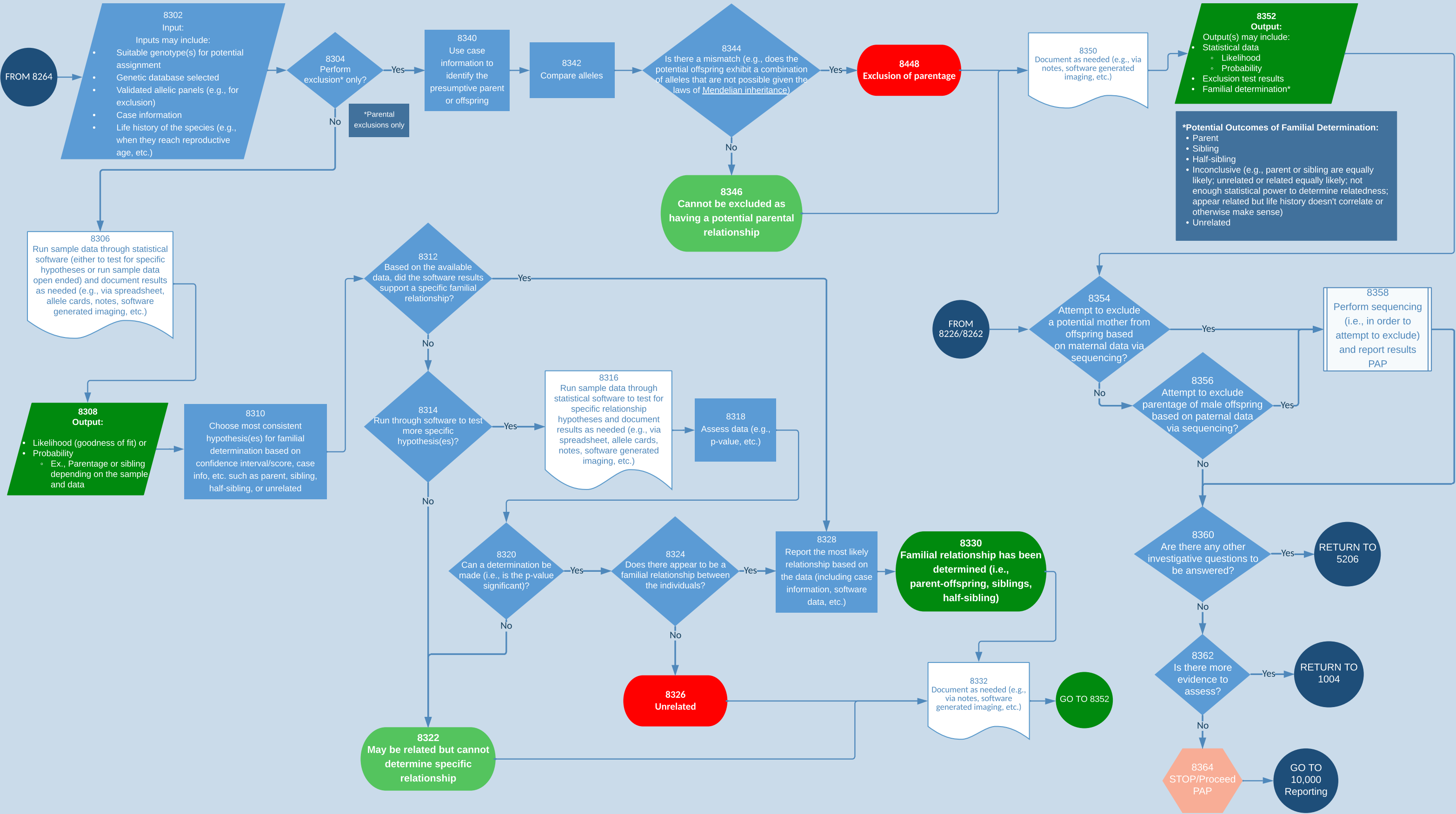
8100 - Familial Determination: STR (1 of 3)



8200 - Familial Determination: STR (2 of 3)

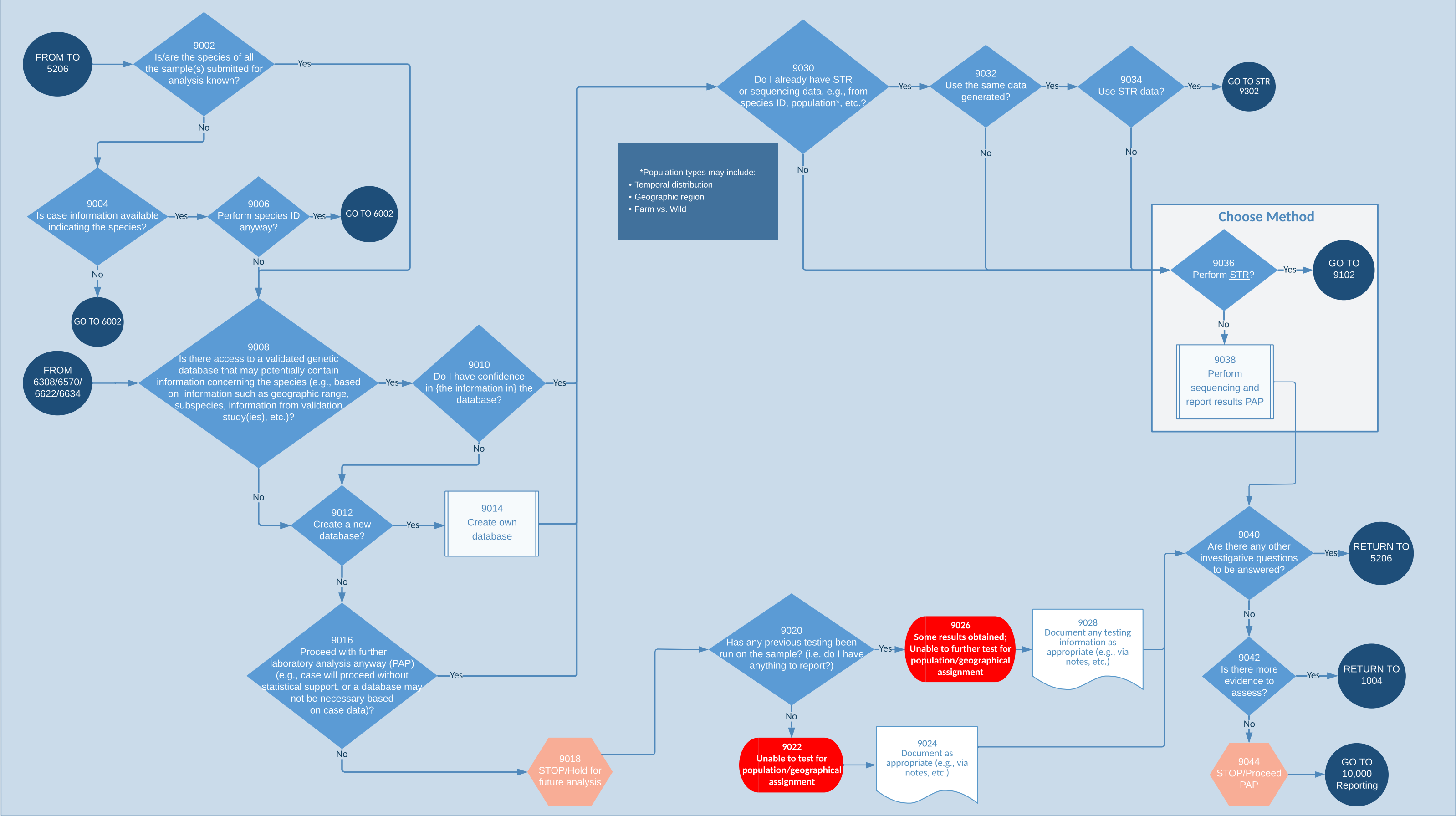


8300 - Familial Determination: STR (3 of 3)



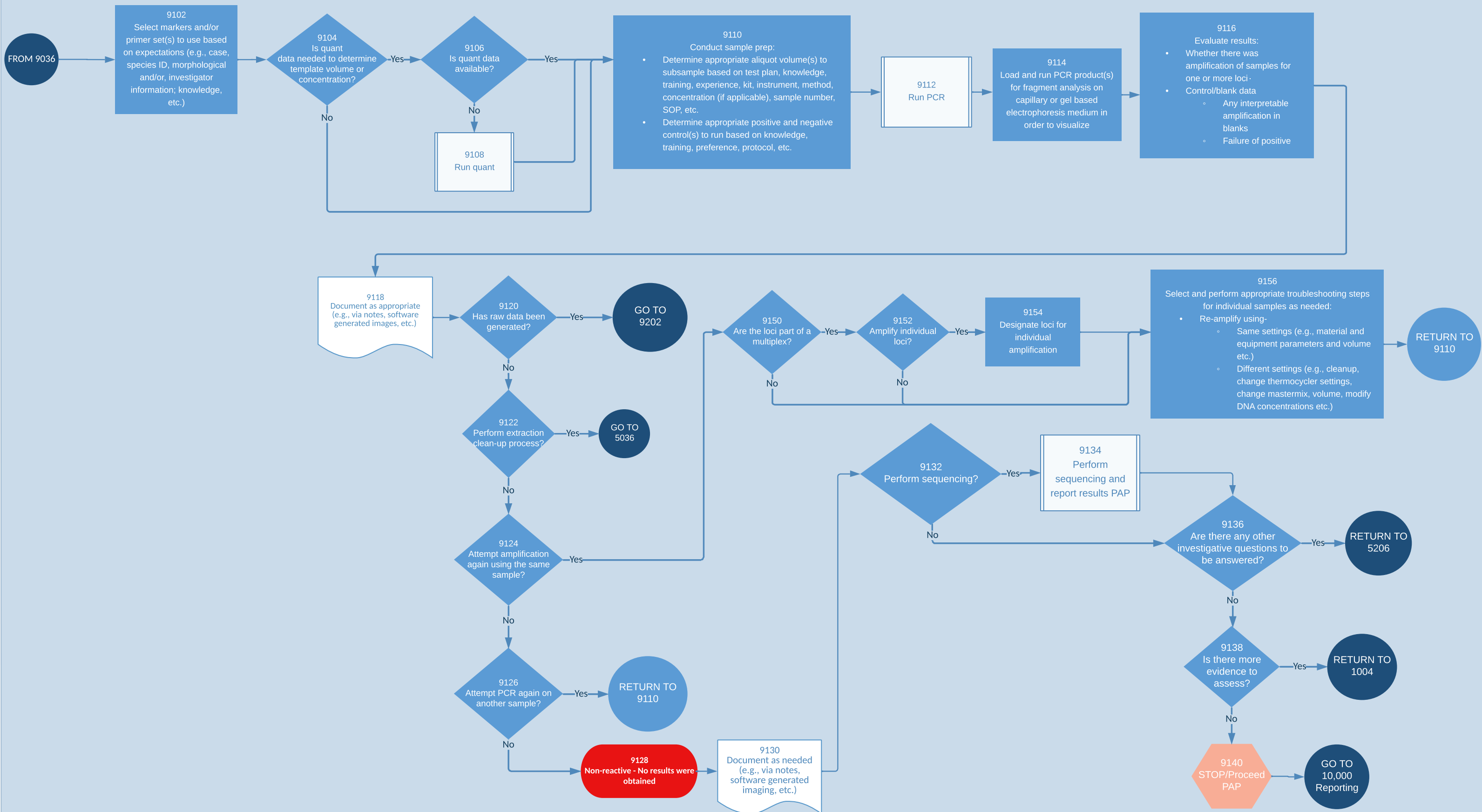


9000 - Population Assignment: Initial Assessment



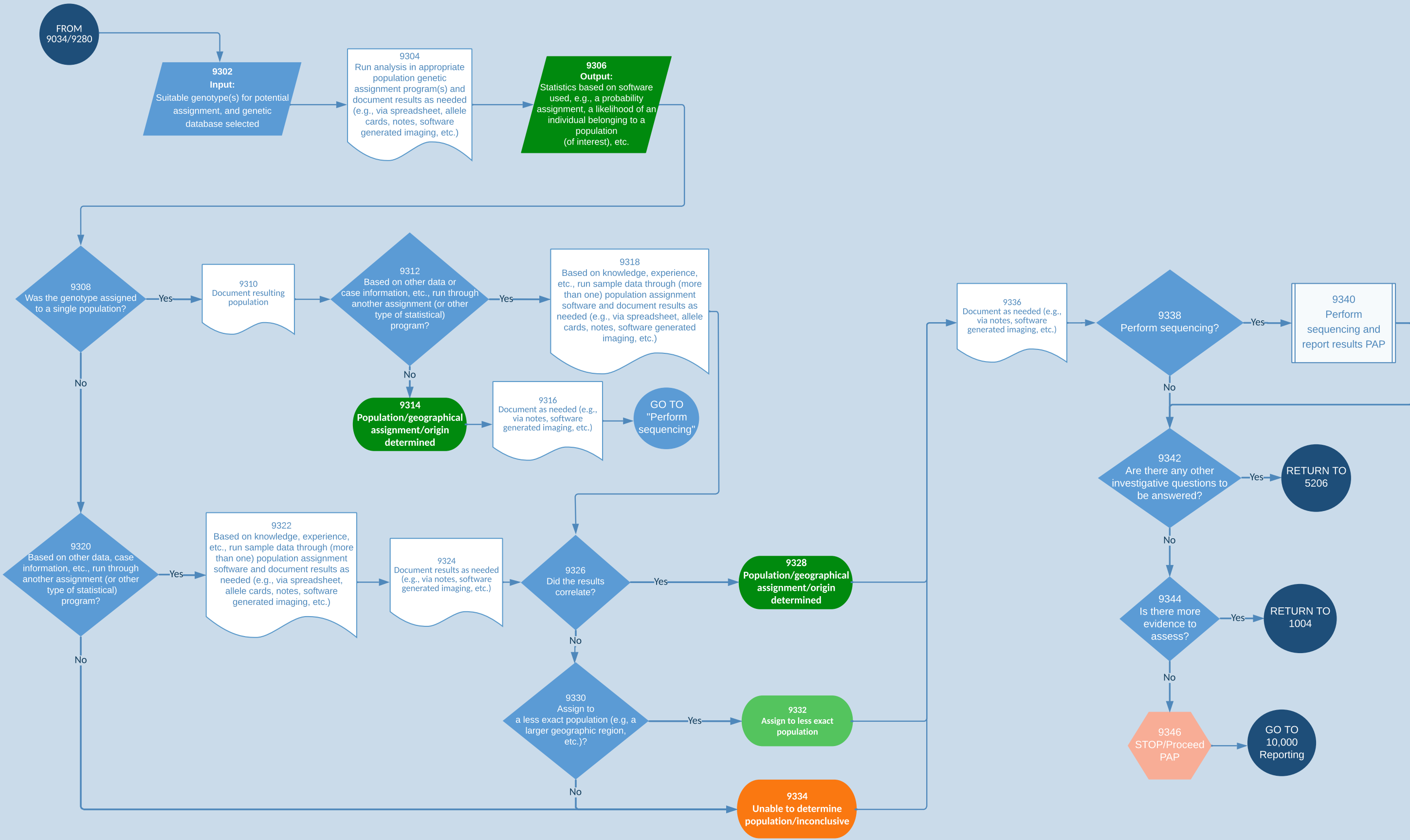


## 9100 - Population Assignment: STR (1 of 3)

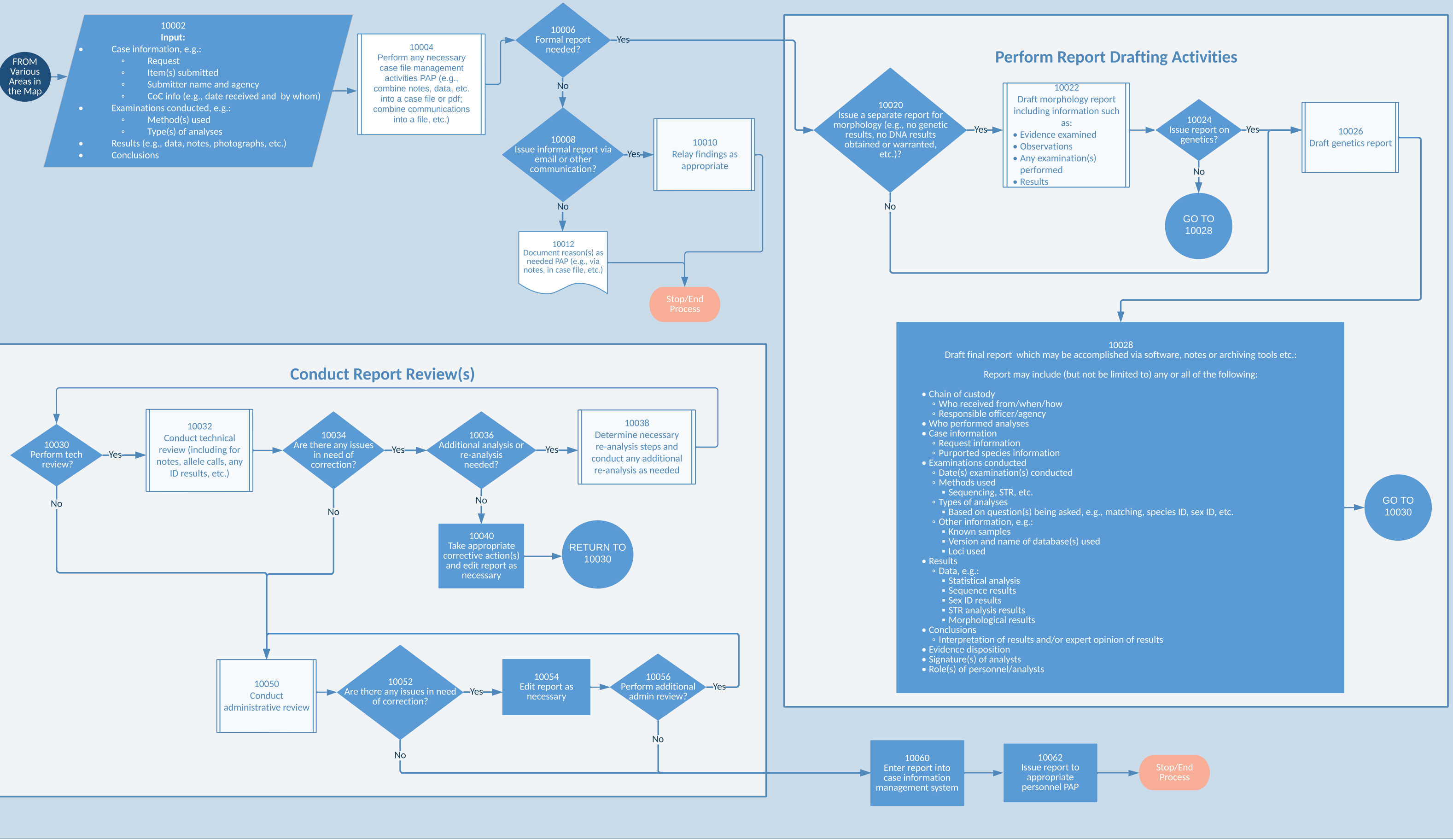




9300 - Population Assignment: STR (3 of 3)



10,000 - Reporting



## Glossary of Terms and Definitions\*

**Contigs:** Contiguous sequence generated by overlapping series of sequence reads

**Genetic distance:** Genetic distance is a genetic divergence measurement between either species or populations within a species; A genetic distance is not a physical distance but an implied probability of a crossover occurring along the distance between loci on a chromosome

**Haplotype:** Combination of alleles at multiple loci on one chromosome that tend to be inherited together

**Hide:** Coming from larger animal with thicker skin; including with fur trade/trapping – may or may not be processed

**Informative:** Pertaining to information (statistically, taxonomically, etc.) that may help the analyst to decide whether or not to continue moving forward in the process with sample, evidence, etc.

**Laboratory item number:** see "subsample"

**Leather:** Tanned, and can be hide or a skin and is always processed

**Mendelian Inheritance:** refers to an inheritance pattern that follows the laws of segregation and independent assortment in which a gene inherited from either parent segregates into gametes at an equal frequency.

**Mixture:** Containing material from two or more DNA profiles.

**Phylogram/phylogenetic tree:** A diagrammatic representation of the evolutionary relationship among various taxa; mathematical objects which summarize the most recent common ancestor relationships between a given set of organisms

**Private Allele:** Allele unique to only one species

**Skin:** Generally coming from a smaller animal or reptile; may or may not be processed; not all hair on skin is classified as fur

**Submitter item number:** see "subsample"

**Subsample:** Breakdown:

Terms:

Evidence/case --- "submitter item number" may differ than what submitter designates as an item

- Item - "laboratory item number 1"
- "Item ..1a, 1b, 1c", or "sample 1a, 1b, 1c etc."
- Cutting
- Section
- Swab
- "piece from item 1a" = Subsample
- All these wind up in different tubes
- Subitem (official vs. unofficial)/portion of the item/or also subsample
- Sample (verb)> Subsample
- Sample(n) = subsample

Additional Sampling/Subsampling terms:

- Swab
- Cutting
- **Sample**
- **Subsample**
- Item
- Portion
- Section
- Evidence

**Taxonomic group:** Grouping based on similarities; based on the description, identification, nomenclature, and classification of organisms

**Abbreviations:**

**EDTA:** Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid

**PAP:** Per Agency Policy

**PCR:** Polymerase Chain Reaction

**qPCR:** Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction

**RFLP:** Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism

**y-STR:** Y-Chromosome Short Tandem Repeats