**Title of research need:** Blind Verifications Needs Assessment

**Keywords:** blind verification, firearms, toolmarks, forensic science

**Submitting subcommittee(s):** Firearms & Toolmarks  
**Date Approved:** 29Jan16

*(If SAC review identifies additional subcommittees, add them to the box above.)*

**Background information:**

1. **Description of research need:**

   The concept of “blind” verification is not new, and some laboratories have undertaken steps to implement some form of verification that incorporates the concept of a blind verification. However, most of these attempts at a blind verification are not truly blind since doing so is cost and time prohibitive. We feel it would be of interest to study the following concepts around the overall topic of Blind Verifications:
   - Is there a difference in blind verification vs. unblind verification (or a “second read”) results?
   - Could technology, such as comparison algorithms and virtual comparisons be used in a blind verification analysis scheme?
   - To what extent does a verification need to be “blind” and if so, what are practical methods for setting this up?

2. **Key bibliographic references relating to this research need:**

   n/a

3a. **In what ways would the research results improve current laboratory capabilities?**

   There is always a balance to be found between casework output vs. error mitigation. The subcommittee recognizes mistakes can and do occur, however it our hope this research will help laboratories as well as the subcommittee make well informed decisions on whether blind verifications are required for the firearms and toolmark discipline.
3b. In what ways would the research results improve understanding of the scientific basis for the subcommittee(s)?

In better understanding to what extent blind verifications do or do not improve the overall reliability of firearm and toolmark comparison outcomes, the subcommittee will be in a better position for recommending and writing standards with regards to casework documentation and verification.

3c. In what ways would the research results improve services to the criminal justice system?

If blind verifications are shown to significantly improve the outcomes of toolmark comparisons, then the criminal justice system will be improved with lower error rates as a result of a requirement for blind verifications. If blind verifications are shown to have no significant effect on error mitigation, then crime laboratory case output will be higher since time will not be wasted on an unnecessary quality control measure.

4. Status assessment (I, II, III, or IV):  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major gap in current knowledge</th>
<th>Minor gap in current knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No or limited current research is being conducted</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing current research is being conducted</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This research need has been identified by one or more subcommittees of OSAC and is being provided as an informational resource to the community.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommittee</th>
<th>Approval date: 2/9/16 via Kavi Ballot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*(Approval is by majority vote of subcommittee. Once approved, forward to SAC.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Does the SAC agree with the research need?   Yes  

2. Does the SAC agree with the status assessment? Yes  

   *If no, what is the status assessment of the SAC:*  

   Approval date: 17-Mar-2016  

   *(Approval is by majority vote of SAC. Once approved, forward to NIST for posting.)*