December 22, 2015

Attn: Interim Solutions Subcommittee

The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors represents more than 600 members of crime laboratory directors and forensic science managers dedicated to providing excellence in forensic science through leadership and innovation. The membership represents both private and public institutions from all 50 states in the U.S. and eighteen countries from across the globe. Our mission is to promote the effectiveness of crime laboratory leaders throughout the world by facilitating communication among members, sharing critical information, providing relevant training, promoting crime laboratory accreditation, and encouraging scientific and managerial excellence in the global forensic science community.

ASCLD is dedicated to advancing forensic science through a multitude of initiatives including the National Commission on Forensic Science. ASCLD currently has twenty-five members serving on the Commission and its subcommittees. The efforts of the Commission are important and have significant implications for the entire criminal justice community. As a result, the ASCLD Board of Directors offers the following comments, recommendations, and impact statements for consideration by the subcommittee for the “Proficiency Testing in Forensic Science”.

ASCLD remains ready to be a continuing resource to assist the Commission and the Department of Justice in the development of these important work products for the forensic science community so that a broader based acceptance and implementation of these products may be realized.

Regards,

ASCLD Board of Directors
ASCLD Board Comments

Views Document: “Proficiency Testing in Forensic Science”

Board Summary:

The currently proposed views document on “Proficiency Testing in Forensic Science” is supported by the Board of Directors in its entirety. However, the Board does have a significant concern with the fiscal impact to those providers who are not currently participating in a regular program of proficiency testing. To address this concern, two questions must be answered: First, how many individual forensic examiners would be subject to a mandatory requirement and second, what is the cost to provide proficiency testing to all of them?

The following are specific recommendations:

- **Recommendation #1:**
  
  **Problem:** There is no consensus as to the total number of FSSPs in the United States. A comprehensive study determining the number of FSSPs would allow for an estimation of the fiscal impact for all FSSPs to implement proficiency testing. The criminal justice community must ensure appropriate resources are available for this endeavor.

  **Recommendation:** The National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS) should recommend the Attorney General place dedicated funding for implementing proficiency testing of state and local FSSPs in the DOJ budget recommendation to the President of the United States. The magnitude of the funding request should be responsive to the results of the BJS Census of Publicly Funded Crime Laboratories currently in progress. It is important to note, however, that existing grant funding for forensic laboratories such as the Paul Coverdell grant should not be supplanted by monies made available for this recommendation.