

Deadline of Submission of Comments: 19-Aug-24
Document Number: ASB TR 097, Second Edition
Document Title: Terminology Used for Forensic Footwear and Tire Evidence

Com ment #	Text Line # (s)	Document Section	Type of Comment	Current Document Wording	Proposed Revision	Revision Justification	For Working Group use only, not to be completed by commenter.
			E-Editorial T-Technical				Final Resolution
1		All	E		<i>The definitions are written as sentences and contain periods and articles such as "a", and "the".</i>	<i>ASB Style guide setion 13.2.2: Definitions are written as single phrases not as sentences. Definitions do not contain requirements or recommendations. A definition does not begin with an article ('a', 'the', etc.) and does not end with a period.</i>	Accept with modification. The ASB Style Guide has been revised to simplify the requirements for definitions. The ASB will make revisions as necessary
2		All	E		<i>Use "Note" to elaborate on definitions. Many of the definitions continue on to give background information or additional information outside the scope of a definition. If you look at your section 3.53, I think that is the 1st time you utilized a note but wasnt the 1st time you could have.</i>	<i>ASB Style guide setion 13.2.2: If necessary, entries can be supplemented by information (including requirements) in the form of Note</i>	Accept, make revisions as necessary
3		Entire document	T	The LTG of OSAC (along with the stats group) submitted comments in 2020 that were highly critical of this standard in several respects and that the OSAC subcommittee incorporated in its final version. Our understanding is that most of the subcommittee's attempts to incorporate the resource task group comments have been rejected by ASB in this version. We continue to adhere to our objections voiced in 2020, and those of the statistics group (STG).	Incorporate the changes the subcommittee made at the OSAC pre-SDO stage to accommodate concerns of the resource task groups at OSAC.		Accept with modification. Will review document and make changes as needed
4		Entire document	E	We note that many of the comments submitted in 2020 by RTG members were not engaged with in a meaningful way when revising the document. These comments appear to still be relevant to the current document.	The proposed changes previously suggested by the RTGs should be revisited and incorporated (or, at a minimum, the lack of response to these should be explained).		Accept with modification. Will review document and make changes as needed
5	N/A	2nd intro page	E	2nd hyperlink goes to: www.aafs.org/academystandards	Update link to working page: www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board	Hyperlink does not work.	Accept, will correct
6	N/A	3rd intro page	E	Hyperlink goes to: www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board .	Update link to working page: www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board	Hyperlink does not work.	Accept, will correct
7		Forward	T	The foreword calls on examiners to "utilize [the terms] in notes, worksheets and reports." But this recommendation requires examiners to adhere to a traditional theory and method of identification that lacks controlling standards and that requires them to make source attributions or exclusions without adequate empirical studies that reveal the error probabilities for their decisions. Along with the American Statistical Association, the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes, and the National Institute of Forensic Sciences (of Australia and New Zealand), the LRC believes that the more appropriate role of expert witnesses is to inform the judge or jury of the extent to which the evidence supports the hypothesis that a questioned impression comes from a known object, by explaining the strength of the evidence, rather than making personal judgments of "identification." See LRC, Memorandum to OSAC Virtual Subcommittee No. 5 on Framework for Source Conclusions, July 22, 2017 (available on request).	Include language in the introductory material statements to make it clear that the report's purpose is to clarify rather than endorse the current terminology while OSAC develops a more legally and scientifically suitable terminology for reporting the results of examinations.		Accept with modification. Third sentence removed from the Foreword.

8		Scope	T	The statement of scope announces that ASB 097 "is targeted for forensic science professionals actively engaged in the discipline of footwear and tire examination." However, the report is only targeted at examiners and laboratories that follow one mode of reporting evaluative conclusions. Major laboratories across the world now follow a different method (favored by many experts in law and forensic science) for reporting evaluative conclusions. The limited scope of the Report risks making ASB and OSAC, if it eventually approves this standard (which we would oppose), appear to be insular and parochial.	Specify that the standard is only "for forensic science professionals engaged in footwear and tire track examination who use theories of uniqueness and individualization to express their conclusions," and also include terms needed to indicate the limits of individualizations (e.g., sensitivity, specificity, false-positive error probability, false-negative error probability).		Reject. The terms recommended by the commenter are commonly defined terms and are not needed in this document. The scope states that the document is not intended to define every term potentially applicable to the discipline.
9		Scope	T	The statement of scope cautions that the Report "is not intended to define every term potentially applicable to forensic footwear and tire evidence, but [only to] define commonly used terms in the discipline." Yet, it does not define some fundamental and commonly used terms (including meaningful difference, sensitivity, specificity, etc.), and their omission can lead to confusion.			Reject. The terms recommended by the commenter are commonly defined terms and are not needed in this document. The scope states that the document is not intended to define every term potentially applicable to the discipline.
10		Missing from the document	T	There were terms that required a subjective decision/judgment on the part of the examiner (E.g., "meaningful difference", "lacks sufficient detail", "similar" etc) in the 2019 document. These have been removed but now there is no guidance at all on the use of this type of descriptor.	Presumably, if this was once in a draft standard, analysts will use/still use these terms when performing analyses and reporting their opinions about footwear and tire evidence. Deleting them from the standard will not prevent this so the standard should be updated to provide guidance on how to use these appropriately (i.e., in ways that have been validated empirically) or there should be a caution or something similar in here explaining why such language is not recommended.		Reject, these terms were not removed and are in the document
11		deletion of terms: dissimilarity, meaningful difference, explainable difference, lacks sufficient detail, similar,	T	These terms were initially in the 2019 version and were deleted, but if they are still used by practitioners they should be dealt with, or the standard should make clear that they are not terms that should be used. Merely deleting them, from a report that purports to define the commonly used terms of the discipline, seems inappropriate. Assuming they are included, our previous criticisms from 2020 would be incorporated here by reference.	Include these deleted terms or make clear they should not be used by practitioners if they are commonly used terms.		Reject, these terms were not removed and are in the document
12	7	2	E	Annex B, Bibliography	Annex A, Bibliography	There is no Annex B.	Accept with recommended change
34	21	3.4	T	Equipment used to produce light (or to restrict light) at various wavelengths to enhance or visualize potential items of evidence.	Equipment used to produce light at various wavelengths to enhance or visualize potential items of evidence.	An ALS doesn't restrict light. A barrier or bandpass filter restricts light. Even though an ALS can use restrictive filters internally, the "ALS" itself doesn't restrict light. It's a "source" (ALS) of light of specific wavelengths. The light that it provides is free and only restricted if someone uses an external barrier filter.	Accept
35		3.4	E		I suggest referencing 3.59 Forensic Light source here since they are rather interchangeable.	I could even argue that the definition for 3.4 should be very simple since an ALS is simply an "alternative" source of light. In other words, a candle, a flashlight, or overhead lights. An ALS could be a 400-700 nm white light flashlight. A forensic light source is an ALS used specifically in forensics with specifically tuned wavelengths.	Reject, term does not need to be specifically referenced
13		3.29	E	Correspond is a verb; agreement is a noun. Also "Agreement" is an imprecise term - the characteristics may be identical, similar, or different, for example - does that mean they "agree?"	Either have the defined term be "correspondence" and modify the word "agreement," or change the definition to "Characteristics of two or more objects correspond when the specific characteristic in question is shared among each object examined."		Reject, changes have already been made
14	42	3.10	E	for recording of footwear outsoles	for recording of footwear outsoles OR for the recording of footwear outsoles	Update wording for clarity.	Accept with recommended wording
15	11	3.10	E	Wearing away rubber	A characteristic mark caused by.. Or something like this	I'm not the best at grammar but your definition is an action and it doesn't match the word form "abrasion". Your definition "Wearing away rubber from tires..." sounds like you are defining "abrade", the act that causes an abrasion (the end result of abrading- wearing away).	Accept with recommended wording

16	54	3.14	E	An injury to the skin by a blunt object	An injury to the skin caused by a blunt object	I think maybe you need "caused" here.	Accept
17		3.15	E	The Brannock device is designed to measure the size of human feet using a specific sizing scale. The definition as is in the document can be further clarified.	"The standard tool for measuring the size of a human foot for the world's footwear industry."		accept
18		3.16	E	CAD/CAM are not inherently limited to footwear and tires; should the term be more specific to the field we are discussing?			Reject, defined appropriately to Footwear/Tire
19	65	3.17	E	Rollers are also used to help...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note. "NOTE: Rollers are also used to help..."	This is seems to be additional information. It doesn't seem to be part of the calendering process and should be taken out or added to a NOTE	Reject, defined appropriately to Footwear/Tire
20	78	3.20	E	Some casting materials are also successful ...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note. "NOTE: Some casting materials are also successful..."	This is seems to be additional information. It doesn't seem to be part of what casting material is. This is a note to the process and should be taken out or added to a NOTE	Accept
21	79	3.20	T	snow print powder	snow print plaster	Snow print powder is not a casting material (see justification for comment on line 552).	Reject, term generally used
22	85	3.21	E	of a tire and is evenly centered	of a tire that is evenly centered OR of a tire, evenly centered	"And" does not make sense in that location.	Accept with modification.
23	83	3.21	E	A row of continuous rubber or disconnected tire tread blocks around the circumference of a tire and is evenly centered within the tire tread design	A row of continuous rubber or disconnected tire tread blocks around the circumference of a tire "which" or "that" is evenly centered within the tire tread design	I could be wrong but maybe "which" or "that" is better than "and"	Accept
24	91	3.23	E	The details within a chemically etched pattern are specific to an original mold.	remove this part from the definition and add as a note. "NOTE: The details within a chemically..."	This is seems to be additional information. It doesn't seem to be part of what the PROCESS of chemical etching is. This is a note of the process and should be taken out or added to a NOTE	Accept
25		3.24 - Class Characteristic	T	According to the Report, a class characteristic is "[a] feature shared by two or more items of footwear or tires." The Report adds that: The footwear outsole or tire tread design and the physical size features of a footwear outsole or tire tread are two common manufactured class characteristics. General wear of the outsole or tire tread is also a class characteristic. Class characteristics establish membership within a specific group. Under this definition, it is not clear that there are any non-class characteristics. Two outsoles could have a similar nick on them. That would make the nick a class characteristic, contradicting the textbook definition of "class characteristic" as certain "traits produced by a controlled process" Keith Inman & Norah Rudin, Principles and Practice of Criminalistics 118 (2001).	Change to "certain "traits produced by a controlled process" Keith Inman & Norah Rudin, Principles and Practice of Criminalistics 118 (2001).		Reject, the current definition as written is generally accepted for the discipline.
26	97-99		Ballot Comment	Not sure if intentional or not, but the text on lines 97-99 is in gray colored font (rather than black).			Reject, no correction needed. No gray in document
27	95-100	3.24		class characteristic	Delete entire definition and move to articulation document	This would be aligned with agreement between OSAC footwear and tire subcommittee and OSAC legal, statistics and human factors task groups that these terms would be better addressed in a separate articulation document.	Reject, document is a terminology document
28		3.24		General wear of the outsole or tire tread is also a class characteristic	Eliminate this sentence.	On the theory that class characteristics are qualitative, as opposed to quantitative (e.g., degrees of wear or erosion), precluding comparison of an impression left by a loafer with that of a sneaker, "General wear" should not be a class characteristic. Two tires or shoes of the same make and design should share basic class characteristics whether one or both have any indicia of wear. If General Wear were a class characteristic it could, as such, preclude comparison of a known to an unknown in an instance in which some amount of time had elapsed between the unknown impression having been left and the comparison with a known being attempted, because some amount of wear to the known had occurred in the interim.	Reject, term generally used in Footwear/Tire
29	107	3.26	E	e.g.	e.g.,	A comma should follow "e.g."	accept
30	146-151	3.37		dissimilarity	Same as above	Same as above	Reject, no recommendation

31	147	3.37	E	This observation could be caused by numerous	remove this part from the definition and add as a note. "NOTE: This observation could be caused by numerous..."	This is seems to be additional information. It discussing why something may happen and is not helping to define anything. It should be taken out or added to a NOTE	Reject, defined appropriately to Footwear/Tire
32	157	3.39	E			missing period	Accept
33	159	3.39	E	its subsequent retrieval	its subsequent retrieval.	Period needed at the end of the sentence.	Accept
36	169	3.42	E	outsole	footwear outsole	Add "footwear" to match wording in other definitions.	accept
37	170	3.42	E	e.g.	e.g.,	A comma should follow "e.g."	accept
38	180	3.45	E	ESDA®	ESDA® ^c	Consider if the "This term is used as an example only, and does not constitute an endorsement of this product by the AAFS Standards Board." footnote should be added here as well. If added, adjust following footnotes to accommodate.	Accept.
39	182	3.45	E	e.g.	e.g.,	A comma should follow "e.g."	accept
40	192	3.48	E	...for the purpose of comparing to the questioned crime scene impressions.	Remove the word crime. "...for the purpose of comparing to the questioned impressions." OR "...questioned scene impressions".	There is movement away from using "crime" in "crime scene" when possible because these practices applies to non crimes as well such as a accident, or suicide, etc.	Accept with modification
41		3.49		Improving the visibility of an impression through physical, photographic, digital, optical, or chemical means.	Add phrase to end: "with explicit disclosure of any addition to or subtraction from the original impression"	This phrase is added to address the use of any AI or predictive modeling and artifacts of method issuing therefrom.	Reject, beyond the scope of terminology document
42	206	3.51	E	detail that allows for the conducting a	detail for conducting a	Reword for incorrect grammar.	Accept with modification
43	208-212	3.52		exclusion	Same as above	Same as above	Reject, fine as written
44	213-218	3.53		exclusionary difference	Same as above	Same as above	Reject, fine as written
45	228	3.56	E	e.g.	e.g.,	A comma should follow "e.g."	Accept
46	239	3.59	E		I suggest referencing 3.4 ALS here		Reject with modification, using as general term for forensic light source
47	254	3.63	E	e.g.	e.g.,	A comma should follow "e.g."	Accept
48		3.64		General wear is a class characteristic that may be used to include or exclude footwear or tires.	Eliminate this sentence.	To comport with the revision to 3.25 above.	Reject, term generally used in Footwear/Tire
49	259	3.64	E	General wear is a class characteristic that...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is seems to be additional information.	Reject, term generally used in Footwear/Tire
50	268	3.66	E	...that it results in removal of the outer layers of the outsole or tread materials, often resulting in irregular edges	...that it results in removal of the outer layers of the outsole or tread materials, often resulting in openings/gaps with irregular edges	The way this currently reads, the removal of material leaves irregular edges. It isnt leaving "a hole" with irregular edges	Accept with modification
51	271	3.67	T	Identicator	replace with Inkless impression or something like that	Identicator is simply a trade name for inkless method of recording impressions. I think I understand the basis for your definition, however I think its best to just define the method, which is "inkless impression" or something like that and then go into just a little more detail about the method. Its like saying "Krylon the chair" instead of "spray paint the chair"...with "spraypaint" being the word you are actually wanting to define. What happens when Identicator gets bought out and becomes another name? The footnote disclaimer also indicates that "Identicator" is an example of one of numerous other methods. Why not define the method instead of one example of a method?	Accept, with modification, modified to "inkless method"
52	271	3.67	T	Identicator®	Inkless Shoe Print Kit	Identicator® is actually a brand that makes many different forensic products, and this particular product being referenced (Inkless Shoe Print Kit) is no longer being produced. Consider changing to a different brand name such as Sole Print (https://www.bvda.com/en/sole-print) or just changing the wording to something more generic.	Accept, with modification, modified to "inkless method"
53	273-277	3.68		identification	Same as above	Same as above	Reject, not enough information to address comment

54		3.68 Identification	T	<p>The Report defines “identification” as the “highest degree of association assigned to a questioned impression and known source based on the agreement of class and randomly acquired characteristics when there is sufficient quality and quantity of information.” This definition is incomplete because it does not define what the highest degree of association is. Is it a probability of 100% that a questioned impression Q came from a known source K? A “practical certainty” (as firearms and toolmark examiners have proposed)? A 70% probability? Statements of absolute certainty would seem to be “the highest degree,” but they give many courts indigestion and have been widely criticized within the field of forensic science and inference. Even if “the highest degree” is below 100%, the word “identification” should be used in its ordinary sense to denote the classification of an item or individual with respect to other items or individuals. Examples would be “I identified the hairs as human,” and “The witness identified the suspect as the robber.” In both cases, Q is classified as a member of a set (all human hairs or this one human being). See, e.g., Charles R. Kingston, Applications of Probability Theory in Criminalistics, Journal of the American Statistical Association 60(309):70-80 (1965); David H. Kaye, Identification, Individuality, and Uniqueness: What's the Difference?, Law, Probability and Risk 8(2):85-94 (2009), DOI: 10.1093/lpr/mgp018.</p> <p>Thus, the textbook definition of “identification” is “the examination of the chemical and physical properties of an object and using them to categorize the object as a member of a group.” Max M. Houck & Jay A. Siegel, Fundamentals of Forensic Science 51 (3d ed. 2015).</p>	Change to “the examination of the chemical and physical properties of an object and using them to categorize the object as a member of a group.” Max M. Houck & Jay A. Siegel, Fundamentals of Forensic Science 51 (3d ed. 2015).		Reject, term is correct as written
55	285	3.70	E	Outsoles can be molded...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is seems to be additional information. It’s informative about how outsoles are made; not about injection molding. It should be taken out or added to a NOTE	Accept
56	308	3.76	E	The upper of the footwear	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is seems to be additional information. It’s informative about how the last is used during the manufacturing processed. It should be taken out or added to a NOTE	Accept
57	319	3.79	T	that may appear on the footwear upper or on the outsole.	that may appear on the footwear upper, the outsole, and the insole	The logo can be anywhere so either not specify, or list all places. Personally, I don’t think the locations are needed. Your defining a logo; not where to find them.	Accept
58	324	3.81	E			If you intened to be very specific to defects on the outsole or tread, disregard. If you were trying to define a manufacturing defect in general, those can be anyplace such as the midsole or sidewall. If that’s the case, I’d leave location out.	Reject, disregarding comment. Referring to outsole and tread only
59	331	3.82	E	Examples would be...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.		Accept
60	336	3.83	T	...that have been treated with fingerprint powder.	that have been treated with enhancement mechanisms (e.g., fingerprint powders or inks)	I think you could use mikrosil to lift impressions enhanced various ways	Reject, suggestion incorrect
61	384	3.96	E	Offset is measured as positive or negative.	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
62	389	3.97	E	Single unit soles are made by...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Reject, not needed as note
63	409	3.103	E	pattern injury	pattern injury.	Period needed at the end of the line.	Accept with modification
64	413	3.104	E	Physical size is a...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Reject, not needed as note
65	433	3.110	E	Polyurethane	polyurethane	Make the word lowercase to match the rest of the formatting.	Accept
66	437	3.111	T	Polyvinylsiloxane	Polyvinyl siloxane	This compound is two words	Accept
67	437	3.111	E	Dental casting material...	Casting material...	Remove "dental". This is used in various industries such as audiology and machine manufacturing...and...forensics	Accept
68	437	3.111	E	Polyvinylsiloxane	polyvinylsiloxane	Make the word lowercase to match the rest of the formatting.	Accept

69	445	3.113	E	Examples of location of wear	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Reject, note not needed
70	457	3.116	T	A highly toned oil-based black ink. Printer's inks that set up in two to four hours are often used in the production of full circumference known tire impressions	A highly toned oil-based ink. NOTE: Black colored printer's inks that set up in two to four hours are often used in the production of full circumference known tire impressions	Printer's ink can be other colors. Your'e defining printer's ink. You could define "Black printer's ink" if you wish at which point the definition would be "Black printer's ink: A highly toned oil-based black ink that set up in two to four hours, often used in the production of full circumference known tire impressions	Accept
71	469-473	3.120		randomly acquired characteristic	Same as above	Same as above	Reject, don't have enough information to address comment
72		3.120 randomly acquired characteristic	T	The definition fails to distinguish between class characteristics and randomly acquired ones. After all, class characteristics can result from interaction with an object. That is how an outsole pattern comes into existence. Is the intent to distinguish between interactions with an object that <i>manufactured</i> the tire or shoe in pristine condition and <i>later</i> interactions with other objects post-manufacture? The definition does not accomplish that, for features acquired during manufacturing can be randomly acquired from interactions with objects during that process. John R. Vanderkolk, Forensic Comparative Science 53 (2009). Indeed, the definition of "variations" (3.178) as "imprecise duplication and deviations among repetitions of the same process" suggests that there is some randomness at that point. The idea behind the definition seems to be that all gross features intended to be there as a result of manufacturing cannot limit the set of possible sources to an object, but later changes can have this effect. Even if that contested theory of uniqueness is true, this definition does not express it clearly.	change to "a characteristic that limits the set of possible sources and that is acquired after manufacture as a result of interaction with an object, and that is not a gross feature intended to be there as a result of manufacturing."		Reject, correct as written
73	479	3.122	E	Formed by the deposition	An impression formed by the deposition	Make a complete sentence to match the formatting of other definitions.	Accept
74	502-505	3.129		Schallamach pattern. Patterns that develop as ridges on rubber material as a result of repeated abrasive forces. [These patterns are randomly acquired and continue to change due to continued abrasion.]	Schallamach pattern. Patterns that develop as ridges on rubber material as a result of repeated abrasive forces. They continue to change rapidly as affected by continued abrasion.	The bold sentence in Column F is a more accurate description and thus should replace the bracketed sentence in column E. Embedding the term "randomly acquired" in the definition of "Schallamach pattern" may be misleading absent a clear definition of "randomly acquired," which is better suited to a separate articulation document alongside the other definitions referenced above.	Reject, correct as written
75	504	3.129	E	These patterns are randomly acquired...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Reject, correct as written
76	511	3.131	E		NOTE: Section width is not the same as tread width	The definition of 3.173 mentions not to confuse tread width with section width. It would seem you would not want confusion of section width with tread width.	Accept with modification. "Not to be confused with tread width." added
77	514	3.132	E	The sidewall plates are...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
78	523	3.134	E	Some perimeters may be comprised of a border such as a molded border or a foxing strip	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
79	527	3.135	E	There is not a strict dimensional relationship between a...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
80	532	3.136	E	In general, each half size will result in an approximate measurement change of 4.2 mm in	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
81	532-533	3.136	T	In general, each half size will result in an approximate measurement change of 4.2 mm in length of the outsole.	Remove sentence.	This sentence seems to contradict the last sentence of 3.135 (lines 527-528) about no strict dimensional relationship between the manufacturer's shoe size and the length of the outsole.	Reject, it's not contradictory
82	545	3.140	E	True sipes in footwear are...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept

83	552	3.142	T	snow print powder	snow print plaster	"Snow print powder" is the name of a separate product (which should also be included in this list) that is a red powder applied like fingerprint powder to enhance the visualization of impressions in slushy snow. https://arrowheadforensics.com/snow-print-powder---250-ml/ The definition here is referring to "Snow print plaster" https://arrowheadforensics.com/snow-print-plaster---3-1.75-lb-bags/	Accept, with modification
84	557	3.143	E	Snow impression wax	snow impression wax	Make the word lowercase to match the rest of the formatting.	Accept
85	556	3.143	E	Snow Print Wax	Remove and maybe add it as an e.g. ("Aerosol waxes used to coat the surface of snow impressions prior to casting, e.g., Snow Print Wax™.")	I don't think you need to define the brand when you have what it is below it as an AKA.	Reject, with modification. Snow Print Power added.
86	561	3.144	E		Remove everything after the first sentence and add it all as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
87	567	3.145	E		Remove everything after the first sentence and add it all as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
88	573	3.146	E	The sprue is removed...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
89	585	3.149	T	entire definition		If the definition of stippling is the texture on the mold, what would the definition of the "stippling" pattern on the outsole be called? I think the pattern left by the mold (not the mold itself) is what should be defined (e.g. Stippling: "the textured pattern found on the outsole, created by a textured mold), and maybe have another definition for the mold process. So, the current definition "The pattern hand struck onto the surface of a mold using a steel die containing a selected design" should be given to "stippling mold" (for a possible example) and the texture found on the outsole would have a separate entry.	Reject with modification, definition correct as written. Separated into definition and NOTE
90	615-618	3.157		Tears. Fractures that have occurred in footwear outsoles or tire treads that reflect irregular edges. [(see randomly acquired characteristics).]	Tears. Fractures that have occurred in footwear outsoles or tire treads that reflect irregular edges.	Embedding the term "randomly acquired" in the definition of "Tears" may be misleading absent a clear definition of "randomly acquired," which is better suited to a separate articulation document alongside the other definitions referenced above.	Accept
91		3.159 tears	T	we agree with subcommittee's decision to eliminate the last sentence (see RAC)	delete last part about RAC		Accept
92	626	3.159	E	Texture is unique to specific molds.	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
93	629	3.160	E	made on surfaces	made in substances	Reword to more clearly indicate a 3D impression instead of 2D.	Reject, with modification
94	644	3.164	E	e.g.	e.g.,	A comma should follow "e.g."	Accept
95	646	3.164	E	On a dual axle vehicle, this...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition	Accept
96	650	3.165	E	two dimensional	two-dimensional	These words should be hyphenated.	Accept
97	670	3.171	E	Treadprint	replace with Inkless impression or something like that	Treadprint is simply a trade name for inkless impressions. I think its best to just define the method, which is "inkless impressions" or something like that and then go into just a little more detail about the method. What happens when Treadprint gets bought out and becomes another name? Why not define the method instead of one example of a method? Since this is pretty much the same as 3.67, you could have just one entry (e.g., inkless impressions) and in the note section or as an e.g. you could list Identicator and Treadprint	Accept with modification, term deleted
98	672	3.171	T	inkless tire test impressions	tire test impressions	TreadPrint uses Identicator PerfectPrint ink, it is not an inkless system: https://forensicssource.com/collections/identicator-r/products/treadprint-kit-1008056	Accept, with modification, term deleted
99	679	3.173	E	Not to be confused with section width	remove this part from the definition and add as a note. NOTE: Tread width is not the same as section width	This is not part of the definition	Reject, not needed as note
100	699	3.179	E	Drilled hole	A drilled hole	Make a complete sentence to match the formatting of other definitions.	Accept

101	721	3.185	E	An approximation of this dimension can be obtained by measuring the distance from the leading edge...	remove this part from the definition and add as a note.	This is not part of the definition; its telling someone how to acquire it.	Accept
102	728-729	Annex A	E	any mention of a particular software tool or vendor	any mention of a particular vendor	No software tools mentioned in this Bibliography.	Accept, with modification. Revised to ASB Standard Language for Bibliographies.
103	731	Annex A	E	<i>Footwear Impression Evidence Footwear Impression Evidence</i>	<i>Footwear Impression Evidence</i>	Remove duplicate wording.	Accept
104	733	Annex A	E	2nd ed.	1st ed.	The 2016 version is the 1st edition of this book.	Accept
105	740	Annex A	E	Rossi, W.A. Rossi, D.P.M.	Rossi, W.A.	Remove the last name being listed twice and his professional credentials.	Accept
106	740-741	Annex A	E	Krieger Publishing Company, 2nd edition March 10, 2000.	2nd ed., Krieger Publishing Company, 2000.	Change to MLA format.	Accept
107	733, 735, 737, 739	Annex A	E	W.J., ; M.J., ; D.S., ; P.,	W.J. ; M.J. ; D.S. ; P.	Remove commas after names for correct MLA formatting and consistency of document.	Accept