

Comment #	Text Line # (s)	Document Section	Type of Comment	Current Document Wording	Proposed Revision	Revision Justification	Final Resolution
			E-Editorial T-Technical				
1		Foreword	E,T	Using the terms as defined in this document will promote consistency across jurisdictions, practitioners, and researchers.	Delete this sentence	This is a good start to critically thinking about and refining existing definitions in published standards, which is needed. However, it is not clear how publishing this standard will promote consistency given that it is likely at least some definitions are will be modified. Unless all affected published standards are immediately changed (terms/definitions and affected procedural sections), there will be conflicting definitions for terms across published documents (this Technical Report and existing Standards). Which definition is to be used? It seems a bit out of order to create this technical report before revisions are made to existing standards.	Reject- all of the standards are living documents and will be modified as the document are revised
2		Scope	T	This technical report provides standardized terms and definitions used in the field of forensic anthropology.	This technical report provides a compilation of common terms and definitions used in the discipline of forensic anthropology.	This is not an exhaustive list of terms, they are just the ones that have been included in published standards so far.	Reject with modification- added language to the foreword to clarify that this is not an exhaustive list of terms
3		Scope	E	This technical report provides standardized terms and definitions used in the field of forensic anthropology.	This technical report provides a compilation of common terms and definitions used in the discipline of forensic anthropology.	discipline is preferred over field, and this change also aligns the text here with that in the Foreword	Accept
4		Scope	E	The terms in this document promote consistency across jurisdictions and among practitioners	Delete this sentence	Per ASB style guide pg 20: "Scope statements do not contain requirements, recommendations, background information or justifications. Write Scope statements as informative only." This sentence is a justification, and it should be deleted. Further, the "terms" don't promote anything, their use does (e.g., Adoption of the terms and definitions promotes consistency across jurisdictions and among practitioners)	Reject with modification-added recommended clarifying language
5		3.1	T	osseous, dental, and/or cartilaginous	skeletal	the skeletal system encompasses bones, cartilages, tendons, and ligaments	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
6		3.3		constituting the components of	contributing to	simplified wording	Accept
7		3.5	T	antemortem skeletal feature	delete term and add antemortem timing/timeframe (see below for proposed definition)	there is no corresponding "postmortem skeletal feature" term, and this is defined so broadly that it is uninformative. Once the individual dies, does this "antemortem skeletal feature" go away?	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revision of the standard.
8		3.5	T	A skeletal condition, defect, or anomaly that occurred before an individual's death, with evidence of a biological reaction.	delete definition	define antemortem timing/timeframe, which can be used to modify trauma or other terms as needed	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
9		3.6	T	antemortem trauma	delete term	since we are not using trauma in a way that differs from common usage, we don't need to define it, we can just define what we mean when using the term antemortem (or antemortem timing)	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
10		3.6	T	A skeletal defect that occurred before an individual's death and shows evidence of osteological reaction.	delete definition	this definition is essentially the same as that provided for antemortem skeletal feature. There is no mention of a traumatic origin of the alteration in the definition. Delete antemortem skeletal feature and antemortem trauma terms and define antemortem timing/timeframe once	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
11		3.5-3.6	T	n/a	add term "antemortem" or "antemortem timing" or "antemortem timeframe"	the 3.5 and 3.6 definitions are just getting at timing of skeletal alterations, so if antemortem is defined, that term can be used to modify other terms (e.g., trauma)	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
12		3.5-3.6	T	n/a	occurring prior to an individual's death. Antemortem timing of skeletal alterations/lesions is indicated by evidence of a biological reaction	define antemortem timing/timeframe, which can be used to modify trauma or other terms as needed	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
13		3.7	T	congruent joint or juncture	congruent joint	delete juncture. Joint is sufficient on its own	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.

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14		3.8	T	Biological Profile	Biological Assessment	Colleagues (Reineke, Soler, and Beatrice 2023) have advised against the term "profile" because it "suggests a categorical approach that could lead to negative unintended consequences in the future." Using a term such as "assessment" can reinforce our practice of observing and documenting skeletal evidence that may be used to inform broader details about a forensic investigation.	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
15		3.8	E	The description of an individual's estimated age, skeletal sex, population affinity, and living stature derived from an anthropology analysis	A summary of the estimated age, skeletal sex, population affinity, and living stature for a set of human remains, as derived from anthropological analyses.	suggested change for clarity	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
16		3.9	T	A skeletal defect produced by low-velocity impact from a blunt object (e.g. being struck by an object or concussive wave) or the low-velocity impact of a body with a blunt surface (e.g., motor vehicle accident or fall).	A skeletal defect produced by low-velocity impact from a blunt object (e.g. being struck by an object or concussive wave) or the low-velocity impact of a body with a blunt surface (e.g., sudden deceleration sustained from a motor vehicle accident or fall)	modify the definition for a more direct comparison; i.e., body being struck by a blunt object (option 1) vs a blunt object/surface is struck by the body (option 2)	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
17		3.9	T	A skeletal defect produced by low-velocity impact from a blunt object (e.g., being struck by an object or concussive wave) or the low-velocity impact of a body with a blunt surface...	Skeletal lesion(s) produced by relatively low-velocity impact(s) from a blunt object (e.g., being struck by an object or concussive wave) or the relatively low-velocity impact of a body with a blunt surface...	lesion is a more broad term for possible skeletal alterations resulting from blunt trauma. Recommend adding "relatively" to the definition to differentiate low-velocity used here from low-velocity used in other forensic disciplines (e.g. firearms)	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
18		3.14	T	A characteristic present at birth	An anomaly or abnormality that is present from birth	"Characteristic" is vague and describes all features, both typical (e.g. vertebral segments) and atypical (block vertebrae) as seen at birth and prior	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
19		3.14	T	Congenital defect	congenital anomaly or condition	anomaly or condition is more neutral. It avoids the negative connotation of "defect"	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
20		3.14	T	a characteristic present at birth	a characteristic an individual is born with that deviates from typical or common form. Congenital skeletal anomalies/conditions may or may not have clinical significance but could be informative for personal identification	this definition is so general that it can refer to anything (e.g., people born with two eyes have a "congenital defect" based on this definition. Clarification is needed	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
21		3.16	T	a separation of cortical and cancellous bone	the separation of layers of bone.	this definition is too narrow and excludes the possibility of cortical bone layers separating from each other but not affecting cancellous bone (e.g., through weathering or other processes). I'm guessing the definition was drafted for thermal modification of bone, so some addition to the definition could be useful for that context	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
22		3.17	T	dental development: Growth and maturation of the dentition, including enamel mineralization, crown, and root formation.	including dental hard tissue mineralization, as well as crown and root formation.	Enamel is only one of four dental tissues that mineralizes: enamel, dentine, cementum and osseous structures.	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
23		3.20	E	anomaly/abnormality	delete /abnormality	anomalies are deviations from normal; abnormality has a negative connotation and is superfluous here	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
24		3.23	E	The application of specialized knowledge of the human skeleton and its cartilaginous structures, as well as archaeological methods, to assist with medicolegal death investigations.	The application of specialized knowledge of human skeletal remains and archaeological methods to assist with medicolegal death investigations.	omit needless words	Reject- The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition.
25		3.24	E	Any environment where human remains and material associations, potentially relevant in a medicolegal setting.	Any environment where human remains and personal effects that are potentially relevant in a medicolegal setting	"material associations" could be misinterpreted as "material" in the legal sense	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
26		3.26	T	An individual's culturally mediated social expression along the feminine-masculine continuum.	An individual's culturally mediated social expression along a feminine-masculine continuum, which may or may not align with an individual's gender identity.	An individual may choose not to or may not be able to socially express their gender identity. Definitions of femininity and masculinity vary across and within cultures. There is no single continuum so "a" would be more appropriate than "the".	Accept

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27		3.26	T	An individual's culturally mediated social expression along the feminine-masculine continuum	A social construct of norms, behaviors and roles that varies between societies and over time. Western cultures most generally use a spectrum between masculine and feminine categories with an androgynous center, while making allowances for those whose gender falls outside of, or not along this spectrum.	This definition is a combination of national recommendations from groups including GLAAD and NPR. They are widely informed by LGBTQ+ groups and gender scientists who aim to provide all-inclusive linguistic practices.	Reject with modification, this definition has been approved by the CB in draft ASB Std 211
28		3.28	T	skeletal, dental, and cartilaginous materials	skeletal remains	the skeletal system encompasses bones, cartilages, tendons, and ligaments	Accept
29		3.29	T	Cellular level assessment of skeletal, cartilaginous, and dental materials	Microscopic assessment of skeletal, cartilaginous, and dental materials	Outside of trauma timing, histological assessment of skeletal material for age estimation and human vs nonhuman differentiation examines organization of bone structure, bone tissue, and presence/absence of certain kinds of bone made by the interaction of different bone cell types. Using cellular level is not clear and suggests individual cell examination which is not the practice. Microscopic also mirrors the definition for gross examination (macroscopic) in document section 3.28.	Reject- The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition.
30		3.31	T	The notch or groove in bone, tooth, or cartilage made by an object that is edged, pointed, or beveled	The width of a notch or groove in bone, tooth, or cartilage which is made by an object that is edged, pointed or beveled	Kerf implies defect width, more often than not as related to saw marks	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition
31		3.31	T	the notch or groove in bone, tooth, or cartilage made by an object that is edged, pointed, or beveled	material removed as a result of a saw cut. Features of the remaining bone ("walls" or "floor") adjacent to the kerf may be informative for assessing class characteristics of the saw	kerfs are the material that is removed as a result of a saw cut.	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition
32		3.33	E	linear regression method	This term is incredibly vague. Linear regression is a statistical term and used broadly through human biology and forensic anthropology, not just for stature estimations.	A simple fix is to rename the term, Estimated Stature, then incorporate linear regression into the definition of how estimated stature is performed	Reject with modification- Adding NOTE
33		3.36	T	metric estimation: An estimate based on measurement of skeletal elements.	An estimate based on linear measurements with interval data of skeletal elements	Linear/interval data clearly identifies the type of measurements to be completed (i.e., not non-metric data; see 3.42)	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard
34		3.37	T	A minimum estimate of the number of individuals represented by a sample	the fewest possible number of individuals represented in a skeletal assemblage	the initial part of the definition is essentially a repeat of the term. Also, it isn't an estimate of the number, it is the number	Accepted with modification
35		3.37	T	calculated as the number of the most repeated element after sorting by element, side, and developmental status	often calculated as the number of the most repeated element, but may be modified by gross differences in developmental status	this isn't always the case. I could have 2 adult female right femora and one infant left femur and the MNI would be 3, not 2 as this definition would have it	Accepted with modification
36		3.39	E	incorporates	incorporate	noun-verb agreement; data is plural	Accept
37		3.40	E	actual number of individuals based on	actual number of individuals in a skeletal assemblage based on	clarify we are looking at bones in an assemblage	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
38		3.42	E	A skeletal variant or morphological feature that is	Skeletal variants or morphological features that are	noun-verb agreement; data is plural	Accept
39		3.42	E	(e.g., discrete, macromorphoscopic, or discontinuous trait)		Suggest including definition for "macromorphoscopic" if this term is used in a definition	Reject- The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
40		3.43	T	Biological or non-biological material that is not bone	material that is not bone	omit needless words	Reject-The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition
41		3.45	E	Skeletal abnormality resulting from disease processes	Skeletal lesion(s) resulting from one or more disease processes	lesion is more neutral term than abnormality. Pathological conditions don't have to be the result of multiple processes	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition
42		3.45	T	pathological condition: Skeletal abnormality resulting from disease processes.	Skeletal abnormality resulting from disease processes or other phenomena that disrupt normal functions and structures	Pathological conditions may be the result of many conditions, not just disease processes (developmental, genetic, trauma).	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition
43		3.46	E	pathology	skeletal pathology	clarifies we are looking at hard tissues	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition

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44		3.46	T	and anomalies	delete	anomalies are not necessarily pathological	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
45		3.47	T	perimortem trauma	delete the term	as with antemortem terms above, I think it is best/more efficient to define perimortem as timing rather than as timing and trauma in one.	Reject- The definition is necessary
46		3.47	T	A skeletal defect that occurred when bone is in a biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) state with no evidence of an osteological reaction.	delete the definition	see above. does not mention traumatic origin in definition.	Reject- The definition is necessary
47		3.47	T	n/a	add the term perimortem timing/timeframe	add perimortem timing/timeframe term, which can be used to modify trauma or other terms as needed	Reject- The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
48		3.47	T	n/a	Occuring when the bone is in a biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) state but lacks evidence of a biological reaction. The anthropologists' time frame for the perimortem period may extend beyond that of the pathologists' definition of "at or around the time of death" because visco-elastic properties can be retained for an extended period of time after an individual is deceased.	define perimortem timing/timeframe, which can be used to modify trauma or other terms as needed	Reject- The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
49		3.47	T	A skeletal defect that occurred when the bone is in a biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) state with no evidence of healing	A skeletal defect that occurred when the bone is in a biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) state with no evidence of healing; such defects often occur at or around the time of death, although bone may maintain its visco-elastic quality into the early postmortem interval	I understand that "perimortem" in FA is much more broad than the pathologist's interpretation; however, for the term to have any meaning, it does need some element of time in the definition. For comparative examples, see 3.5 and 3.6 which both describe "antemortem" as occurring "before an individual's death"	Reject- The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
50		3.48	T	Property, including clothing, jewelry, wallets, and other items found near/associated with an individual.	Items found near/associated with human remains that are typically worn or carried by a person (e.g., clothing, jewelry).	clarify that items nearby may not actually be the property of the decedent	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition
51		3.50	T	permanent distortion of bone's shape without fracture caused by a force exceeding an element's elastic limit/elastic modulus/yield point	permanent distortion of bone's shape (without fracture) that is caused by a force exceeding its elastic limit/elastic modulus/yield point	omit needless words	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. The wording is necessary for an accurate and comprehensive definition
52		3.53	T	postmortem damage	delete the term	as with antemortem and perimortem terms above, I think it is best/more efficient to define postmortem as timing alone.	Reject- The definition is necessary
53		3.53	T	A skeletal defect that occurred after a bone has lost its biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) properties.	A skeletal lesion that occurred after a bone has lost its biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) properties.		Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
54		3.53	T	n/a	add term "postmortem"	add generic term so it can modify others (e.g., damage)	Reject- The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
55		3.53	T	n/a	occurring after an individual's death. Postmortem timing of skeletal alterations/lesions is indicated by the absence biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) properties	add definition	Reject- The working group agrees that the proposed revision should be incorporated into the next revisions of standards that use this term.
56		3.53	T	A skeletal defect that occurred after a bone has lost its biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) properties	A skeletal defect that occurred after a bone has lost its biomechanically fresh (visco-elastic) properties, which indicates that the defect occurred following death	Likewise (see comments for 3.47), I agree with the description, but for the term to have meaning, time needs to be defined	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
57		3.55	T	A skeletal defect often produced by high-velocity impact over a relatively small surface area, typically by projectiles from firearms, but can result from any small object impacting a bone at a high velocity.	A skeletal lesion often produced by a relatively high-velocity impact over a relatively small surface area, typically by projectiles from firearms, but can result from any small object impacting a bone at a relatively high velocity.	lesion is a more broad term for possible skeletal alterations resulting from projectile trauma. Recommend adding "relatively" to the definition to differentiate low-velocity used here from low-velocity used in other forensic disciplines (e.g., firearms)	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
58		3.56	E	reference group: A sample of a population used in a method.	A sample of a population used in a research or study method.	Need to define what a "method" is; the word is just hanging free in the definition.	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
59		3.57	E	where human remains and material associations, potentially relevant in a...	where human remains and personal effects that are potentially relevant in a...	to match forensic anthropology scene definition change	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
60		3.59	T	scientific identification	delete and change to "records comparison"	this is not a standard term and its definition does not make sense	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.

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61		3.59	T	The process of systematically comparing antemortem and postmortem biological data to facilitate a personal identification.	The process of systematically comparing antemortem and postmortem data to evaluate the purported identity of human remains. Results may or may not support (or may not be sufficient to support) a personal identification.	as written, this implies that a comparison of AM and PM data always results in a personal ID. If that is the case, it isn't a process and it isn't any different as a term. If the term is changed to records comparison, and the definition is slightly altered, it better reflects what forensic anthropologists are actually doing	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
62		3.60	E	change in phenotype	trend or variation in phenotype	avoid using change in definition for term with change in it	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
63		3.61	E	Sex	delete term	not needed if using sex assigned at birth	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
64		3.61	E	A set of biological attributes, such as chromosomes, gene expression, and/or physiological functions that influence skeletal expressions across the spectrum of sexual dimorphism.	delete definition	see above	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
65		3.61	T	"...across the spectrum of sexual dimorphism"	A few suggestions would be "spectrum of sexual morphology", "skeletal manifestations of sex", or simply ending the definition at "influence skeletal [trait] expression".	The phrase "spectrum of sexual dimorphism" may be confusing, as it can be interpreted as referring to a range within only two categories. Additionally, sexual dimorphism is not defined anywhere in the document, which may limit clarity for readers. While some features related to sex are certainly bimodal, emphasizing dimorphism in these definitions may inadvertently reinforce binaries that do not reflect the natural spectrum of human variation. For example, intersex people with varying degrees of biological expression make up at least 2% of the U.S. population, which is presumed to be a gross underestimate because these cases are rarely documented or disclosed to patients. Biological expressions of sex exists in many forms (Fuentes 2025) that can be categorized beyond two groupings. Further, elements considered to be dimorphic are not static; a trait indicative of "males" in one population may not be indicative in another.	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
66		3.62	T	Classification of male or female provided by a physician at birth based on external genitalia; typically aligns with skeletal expressions across the spectrum of sexual dimorphism.	The assignment of male, female, or intersex at birth typically based on anatomical phenotype (often, based on examination of external genitalia) and/or chromosome karyotype.	This definition is directly from (Blatt, et. al, forthcoming) which has been accepted for publication by the AJBA. It highlights that assignments may be other than male or female (often grouped as intersex), and that modern medicine routinely includes chromosomal testing in these assignments. Also see above comments regarding "spectrum of sexual dimorphism".	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
67		3.62	T	Classification of male or female provided by a physician at birth based on external genitalia; typically aligns with skeletal expressions across the spectrum of sexual dimorphism.	Classification of male, female, or intersex provided by a physician at birth based on external genitalia; typically aligns with skeletal expressions across the spectrum of sexual dimorphism.	Approximately 1.7% of individuals are born intersex.	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
68		3.62	T	Sex assigned at birth	Assigned sex at birth	Many colleagues have begun to use the phrase and acronym assigned sex at birth (ASAB). This is outlined as a key term in (Blatt, et. al, forthcoming) which has been accepted for publication by the AJBA. Other colleagues have offered similar terms and definitions, including Adams, et al. (2023) and Kelley and Tallman (2022).	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
69		3.62	T	male or female	female, intersex, and male	add intersex to classification options. Rearranged to alphabetical order	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
70		3.63	E	a skeletal defect	a skeletal lesion	lesion is a more broad term for possible skeletal alterations resulting from sharp trauma	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
71		3.64	E	Variation in the expression of skeletal traits influenced by sexual dimorphism	Variation in the expression of skeletal traits that are correlated with sex assigned at birth	sexual dimorphism is the variation present	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.

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72		3.64	T	Variation in the expression of skeletal traits influenced by sexual dimorphism.	Variation in the expression of skeletal traits influenced by internal and exogenous factors relating to human sex characteristics.	I am again concerned that including sexual dimorphism in the definition may inadvertently reinforce the notion that all bodies are exclusively male or female. If we can acknowledge that skeletal sex exists along a spectrum, this should be a central element in defining and differentiating terms related to sex and gender. It is also important to consider that both internal factors (e.g., chromosomal variation) and external influences (e.g., cultural or gender norms) can shape skeletal traits.	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.
73		3.65	E	A defect to osseous, dental, and/or cartilaginous tissue as a result of external forces	A lesion to skeletal tissue as a result of external forces	lesion is a more broad term for possible skeletal alterations resulting from trauma. Skeletal encompasses the listed tissues	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
74		3.66	T	Osseous, cartilaginous, and/or dental tissues	Osseous, cartilaginous, connective (i.e., ligamentous and tendinous) and/or dental tissues	clarified to add other connective tissues	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
75		3.67	E	A technique involving the superimposition of a facial photograph or video of a known individual with an unidentified skull.	A technique involving the superimposition of a facial photograph or still image from a video of a known individual over an unidentified skull.	clarify that imaging is superimposed over a skull	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
76		3.68	E	defects	lesions	lesion is a more broad term for possible skeletal alterations	Reject-copied directly from published STD 147
77		3.71	E	defect	lesion or alteration	need a more broad term for possible skeletal changes	Reject-copied directly from published STD 147
78		3.71	E	A skeletal defect produced by exposure to high temperature or direct contact with flame.	A skeletal lesion or alteration produced by exposure to high temperature and/or direct contact with flame.	replace or with and/or as temperature and direct contact with flame are not mutually exclusive	Reject-copied directly from published STD 147
79		3.72	T	Reporting of the location, dimension(s), and other observed characteristics of the skeletal defect(s).	delete term and definition or modify definition to "documentation of the location(s), dimension(s), and other observed characteristics of skeletal lesion(s) resulting from trauma"	this term should be deleted and this concept should be added as part of the procedure in the trauma standard. If it has to stay, the definition should be expanded to include lesion (more general than defect), a specific mention of a traumatic origin, and replace reporting with documentation to clarify all of this doesn't have to be in the report if it is included in the bench notes	Reject- with editorial modification, This definition was adopted from the published standard
80		3.73	E	skeletal defect(s) using	skeletal lesions based on	lesion is a more broad term for possible skeletal alterations. The explanation should be based on evidence, not using evidence	Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard.
81		3.76	T	A decedent or human remains whose identity is unknown or not scientifically established	A decedent or human remains whose identity is unknown or not legally established	while the ideal is a scientifically-based records comparison for ID, this isn't always the case.	Reject with modification, removed scientifically
82		3.76	T	unidentified remains: A decedent or human remains whose identity is unknown or not scientifically established.	A decedent or human remains whose identity is unknown or not established, preferably by scientific methods.	See 3.59. Many IDs are made by authorities with non-scientific methods (visual and personal effects); need to leave some wiggle room without an absolute statement	Reject with modification, removed scientifically
83			T	"Biocultural assessment" is not included and defined.	Add the term with the definition "A theoretical framework that examines the inextricably intertwined, dynamic concepts of biology, culture, and the environment"	The proposed definition is a combination of those offered by colleagues (Adams and Goliath, 2023; Zuckerman and Martin, 2016). The Biocultural assessment is being largely included in addition to biological assessments, offering more holistic information about deceased individuals. When looking at the relationships between biology, culture, and environment, forensic anthropologists can better understand how varying lived experiences impact health, violence, and agency.	Reject - this document is not comprehensive for the discipline of forensic anthropology, and these terms do not currently exist in ASB published standards. These terms and definitions can be retained and reconsidered when the published standards are revised
84			T	There is no definition for "gender identity"	Add the term "gender identity" with the following definition: "How an individual perceives and experiences their own gender"	The important differences between gender, gender identity, and gender expression have been outlined by several colleagues; the proposed definition is directly from (Blatt, et. al, forthcoming) which has been accepted for publication by the AJBA. Other colleagues have offered similar definitions and arguments of importance, including Adams, et al. (2023) and Tallman, Kincer, and Plemons (2022).	Reject - this document is not comprehensive for the discipline of forensic anthropology, and these terms do not currently exist in ASB published standards. These terms and definitions can be retained and reconsidered when the published standards are revised

Comment #	Text Line # (s)	Document Section	Type of Comment	Current Document Wording	Proposed Revision	Revision Justification	Final Resolution
			E-Editorial T-Technical				
85			T	There is no definition for "gender expression"	Add the term "gender expression" with the following definition: "The external/public appearance of one's gender identity as expressed by clothing, personal items, behavior, voice, etc."	The important differences between gender, gender identity, and gender expression have been outlined by several colleagues; the proposed definition is directly from (Blatt, et. al, forthcoming) which has been accepted for publication by the AJBA. Other colleagues have offered similar definitions and arguments of importance, including Adams, et al. (2023) and Tallman, Kincer, and Plemons (2022).	Reject - this document is not comprehensive for the discipline of forensic anthropology, and these terms do not currently exist in ASB published standards. These terms and definitions can be retained and reconsidered when the published standards are revised
86			T	There is no definition for "cisgender"	Add the term with the following definition: "Used to refer to individuals whose gender identity and assigned sex at birth are congruent."	The importance of clearly defined sex and gender terms have been discussed by several colleagues. The proposed definition is directly from (Blatt, et. al, forthcoming) which has been accepted for publication by the AJBA. Other colleagues have offered similar definitions and arguments of importance, including Adams, et al. (2023) and Tallman, Kincer, and Plemons (2022).	Reject - this document is not comprehensive for the discipline of forensic anthropology, and these terms do not currently exist in ASB published standards. These terms and definitions can be retained and reconsidered when the published standards are revised
87			T	There is no definition for "transgender"	Add the term with the following definition: "Used to refer to individuals who experience incongruence between their assigned sex at birth and gender identity."	The importance of clearly defined sex and gender terms have been discussed by several colleagues. The proposed definition is directly from (Blatt, et. al, forthcoming) which has been accepted for publication by the AJBA. Other colleagues have offered similar definitions and arguments of importance, including Adams, et al. (2023) and Tallman, Kincer, and Plemons (2022).	Reject - this document is not comprehensive for the discipline of forensic anthropology, and these terms do not currently exist in ASB published standards. These terms and definitions can be retained and reconsidered when the published standards are revised
88			T	There is no definition for "gender diverse"	Add the term with the following definition: "Umbrella term to include individuals whose gender identity, expression, or perceptions do not conform to binary social norms for men and women (including cisgender people)."	The importance of clearly defined sex and gender terms have been discussed by several colleagues. The proposed definition is directly from (Blatt, et. al, forthcoming) which has been accepted for publication by the AJBA. Other colleagues have offered similar definitions and arguments of importance, including Adams, et al. (2023) and Tallman, Kincer, and Plemons (2022).	Reject - this document is not comprehensive for the discipline of forensic anthropology, and these terms do not currently exist in ASB published standards. These terms and definitions can be retained and reconsidered when the published standards are revised
89			Ballot Comment	Though I am voting "yes" on this document and I am impressed by the detailed work that went into it. I feel obligated to point out what may be a slightly erroneous definition. The term "congenital defect" is defined as "a characteristic present at birth." This definition seems to be missing a qualifier. While congenital defects are certainly characteristics present at birth, the term "defect" connotes an abnormality of some sort (i.e., in this case, a deviation from normal skeletal characteristics that would be expected at birth). Just an observation		Reject-This definition was adopted from the published standard. This recommendation will be retained and reconsidered when the standard is revised.	
90			Ballot Comment	Writing this here so I hopefully will remember later. scientific identification. known vs unknown might be better terms than anti vs post, it would also conform with other forms of scientific ID (fingerprints and DNA). instead of Thermal trauma, I propose thermal modification, Unless it can be shown they died in a fire, most anthro cases are dealing with postmortem thermal mods to the bones.		Reject- Suggestion for Scientific ID will be retained and reconsidered. Thermal trama comes directly from the published standard 147	