

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
145		Title	E	The methods discussed are used to estimate an age interval. This should be reflected in the title.	Change title to Technical Report for Age Interval Assessment in Forensic Anthropology.	Reject: The title best reflects the process of age estimation in forensic anthropology and it is consistent with discipline specific published Standards ANSI/ASB Std 090 and ANSI/ASB Std 045. Age estimation in forensic anthropology requires the use of an interval, see sections 3.2 and 4.7. This document contains a set of requirements, therefore it is a Standard.
49		Title	T	The title fails to accurately reflect the process and needs modification . There is a difference between age estimation and age assessment. Age estimation is defined as "the estimated mean age and the corresponding distribution of ages that result from age assessment". Age assessment is defined as "the processes used to produce an estimation of an individual's biologic age using skeletal data and subsequently correlating biologic age to chronologic age".	Human Age Assessment in Anthropology is a more accurate description of this document.	Reject: The title best reflects the process of age estimation in forensic anthropology and it is consistent with discipline specific published Standards ANSI/ASB Std 090 and ANSI/ASB Std 045. Definitions of assessment and age estimation as used in forensic anthropology differ from those proposed.
19		Title	T	There is a difference between age estimation and age assessment. The title fails to accurately reflect the process and needs modification . Age estimation means: The estimated mean age and the corresponding distribution of ages that result from age assessment. While age assessment means: The processes used to produce an estimation of an individual's biologic age using skeletal data to subsequently correlate biologic age to chronologic age.	Change title of document to "Human Age Assessment in Anthropology".	Reject: The title best reflects the process of age estimation in forensic anthropology and it is consistent with discipline specific published Standards ANSI/ASB Std 090 and ANSI/ASB Std 045. Definitions of assessment and age estimation as used in forensic anthropology differ from those proposed.
65		Title	T	The title needs modification, as it fails to accurately reflect that age estimation is the product of the age assessment process. Age estimation refers to the estimated mean age and corresponding distribution of ages derived from dental age assessment. Age assessment refers to the processes used to produce an estimation of an individual's biologic age using dental data, and subsequently correlate biologic age to chronologic age.	Change title of document to "Human Age Assessment in Anthropology."	Reject: The title best reflects the process of age estimation in forensic anthropology and it is consistent with discipline specific published Standards ANSI/ASB Std 090 and ANSI/ASB Std 045. Definitions of assessment and age estimation as used in forensic anthropology differ from those proposed.
32		Title	T	There is a difference between age estimation and age assessment. The title fails to accurately reflect the process and needs modification . Age estimation means: The estimated mean age and the corresponding distribution of ages that result from age assessment. While age assessment means: The processes used to produce an estimation of an individual's biologic age using skeletal data to subsequently correlate biologic age to chronologic age.	Change title of document to "Human Age Assessment in Anthropology". It might be helpful to include (including Denta Age Estimation). This is mainly to make the 'titles' available to internet searches as DAA retrieves only alimited number of papers and DAE retrieves many many more	Reject: The title best reflects the process of age estimation in forensic anthropology and it is consistent with discipline specific published Standards ANSI/ASB Std 090 and ANSI/ASB Std 045. Definitions of assessment and age estimation as used in forensic anthropology differ from those proposed. Within the scope of forensic anthropology, age estimation includes dental material, see definition 3.2.
134		Title	T	There is a difference between age estimation and age assessment. The title fails to accurately reflect the process and needs modification . Age estimation means: The estimated mean age and the corresponding distribution of ages that result from age assessment. While age assessment means: The processes used to produce an estimation of an individual's biologic age using skeletal data to subsequently correlate biologic age to chronologic age.	Change title of document to "Human Age Assessment in Anthropology".	Reject: The title best reflects the process of age estimation in forensic anthropology and it is consistent with discipline specific published Standards ANSI/ASB Std 090 and ANSI/ASB Std 045. Definitions of assessment and age estimation as used in forensic anthropology differ from those proposed.
84		Title	T	The process for arriving at an age estimate is more properly termed as age assesment. An age assessment can result in an age estimation.	Change to: "Human Age Assessment in Forensic Anthropology".	Reject: The title best reflects the process of age estimation in forensic anthropology and it is consistent with discipline specific published Standards ANSI/ASB Std 090 and ANSI/ASB Std 045. Definitions of assessment and age estimation as used in forensic anthropology differ from those proposed.
47		Entire Document	T	As a member of the ADA WG 14.3, Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis, this document covers many items that are defined in a previously approved ANSI NWIP for a Proposed Technical Report ANSI-ADA TR 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis . That document is more representative of the dental age assessment process.	Review and eliminate all items included in the proposed ANSI-ADA TR 1077 and utilize it as a normative reference. Many terms in this Anthro document are defined in TR1077.	Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.
48		Entire Document	T	This document does not meet the criteria of an ASB standard. It contains statements that are imprecise and contradictory. See highlighted areas below.	Consider changing to a Technical Report.	Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports ( <a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a> ) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.
64		Entire Document	T	Criteria of an ASB standard are not met. Many imprecise, generalized and contradictory statements. See highlighted statements below.	Change to Technical Report.	Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports ( <a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a> ) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com.	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
63		Document	T	<p>This document provides an excellent framework for what the granting committee hopes to accomplish. However, I have concerns that it exceeds the scope of the document and also may not provide sufficient detail to reach the level of a standard. I apologize for not providing a line by line analysis as requested by this form, however, unfortunately, since it came up for review at the same time as the AAFS meeting I only had a short time to review the document.</p> <p>The scope of the project makes it clear that the report is procedurally agnostic, and that aspires to "provide procedures for the estimation of age." However, it does discuss the relative merits of different procedures and fails to provide "procedural guidance" for determining the appropriateness of there use. In addition, it does not offer any advice as to the meaning of an "accuracy of a method."</p> <p>An additional concern is that some guidelines are contradictory or unclear. An example is "Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of the unknown skeleton shall be used." The use of the term "shall," a standards requirement, combined with the qualifier "whenever possible," is contradictory as well as confusing. If the method is not representative of a population, should the technique not be used, used despite that limitation, or most importantly, report it differently?</p> <p>An additional concern is the lack of detail guidance typically found in the standard in the reporting and interpretation of the accuracy of different methods. The document includes such qualitative statements such as "Age estimates based on dental development are the most accurate" without giving any explanation or methodology to validate those types of statements. I feel that if this is a standard, it needs to go into greater detail on what is meant by levels of accuracy.</p> <p>Finally, I am most concerned about the section concerning the estimation of age on living individuals. It implies that the results reported from an anthropological assessment are not as critical, and therefore greater inaccuracies are acceptable. However, age estimations on a decedent could determine the course of an investigation or the possible prosecution of an individual. Thus, the conclusion that since population-based estimation methods may have an inherent degree of error, they are acceptable to be utilized on a decedent but not a living individual is not justified. Finally, although I agree about the use of population</p>	<p>After discussing these issues, if the drafting committee feels the comments are justified, they may want to approach the ASB for guidance so that the submission conforms with the approved scope. They should also consider strengthening the document to better conform with the criteria of a standard or consider changing this to a Technical Report.</p>	<p>Reject with modification: The document contains requirement and therefore it remains as a standard. Many of the sections mentioned in this comment have been substantially revised.</p>
17		Entire Document	T	<p>As chairman of the ADA WG 14.3, Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis, I feel that this document covers many items that are defined in a previously approved ANSI NWIP for a Proposed Technical Report ANSI-ADA TR 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis which is more reflective of the dental age assessment process.</p>	<p>Review and eliminate all items covered in proposed ANSI-ADA TR 1077 and utilize it as a normative reference. Many terms in this Anthro document are defined in TR1077</p>	<p>Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.</p>
18		Entire Document	T	<p>This document does not meet the criteria of an ASB standard. There are many imprecise, generalized and contradictory statements some of which are highlighted below</p>	<p>Consider altering to a Technical Report</p>	<p>Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports (<a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a>) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.</p>
15		Entire Document	T	<p>The American Board of Forensic Odontology believes this document covers many items found in a previously approved ANSI NWIP for a Proposed Technical Report ANSI-ADA TR 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis. This forementioned document accurately reflects the dental age assessment process.</p>	<p>Eliminate all items covered in proposed ANSI-ADA TR 1077 and utilize TR 1077 as a normative reference.</p>	<p>Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.</p>
79		Document	T	<p>This document uses dental eruption and dental development without consideration of a technical report that will surface on its own to address dental age assessment, entitled, "ADA 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis" which outlines and delineates dental procedures for age assessment.</p>	<p>The authors of the current document should refer to the ADA document for usage as a normative reference and adhere to the suggestions of that report for dental definitions and information</p>	<p>Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.</p>
83		Entire Document	T	<p>As written this document is out of scope as a standard. Consider submitting as a technical report</p>	<p>Change to Technical Report?</p>	<p>Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports (<a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a>) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.</p>
82		Entire Document	T	<p>This document contains much information that has already been discussed in a previously approved ANSI NWIP for a Proposed Technical Report ANSI-ADA TR 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis. That document more accurately describes the dental age assessment process.</p>	<p>Perform a gap analysis and edit all items already included in proposed ANSI-ADA TR 1077. Also consider using TR 1077 as a normative reference.</p>	<p>Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.</p>
132		Entire Document	T	<p>I feel that this document covers many items that are defined in a previously approved ANSI NWIP for a Proposed Technical Report ANSI-ADA TR 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis which is more reflective of the dental age assessment process.</p>	<p>Review and eliminate all items covered in proposed ANSI-ADA TR 1077 and utilize it as a normative reference. Many terms in this Anthro document are defined in TR1077</p>	<p>Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.</p>

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133		Entire Document	T	This document does not meet the criteria of an ASB standard. There are many imprecise, generalized and contradictory statements some of which are highlighted below	Consider altering to a Technical Report	Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports ( <a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a> ) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.
98		Whole document	T	This document does not meet the criteria to be considered a standard. There are contradictory statements with in the document. Some of the terms are not properly defined and imprecise.	Review the document (comments below)	Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports ( <a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a> ) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.
92		Entire Document	T	This document covers dental age assessment currently present in proposed ANSI-ADA TR 1077, Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis. TR 1077 accurately reflects dental age assessment processes.	Eliminate dental references currently covered by ANSI-ADA TR 1077 from ASB Std 133 and use TR 1077 as a normative reference	Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.
93		Entire Document	T	Portions of the document address items that appear to be outside the scope of the document	Review the document to identify and eliminate items outside the scope of the document. Document may be more useful as a Technical report.	Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports ( <a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a> ) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.
30		Entire Document	T	As chairman of the ADA WG 14.3, Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis, I feel that this document covers many items that are defined in a previously approved ANSI NWIP for a Proposed Technical Report ANSI-ADA TR 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis which is more reflective of the dental age assessment process.	consider a complete redraft of this document to take proper account of knowledge and understanding of Growth and Development in general and Dental Growth and Development in particular. Please look to the ADA document led by Dr Kathy Kaspar ( ANSI-ADA TR 1077) and utilize it as a normative reference. Many terms in this Anthro document are defined in TR1077	Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.
31		Entire Document	T	This document does not meet the criteria of an ASB standard. There are many imprecise, generalized and contradictory statements some of which are highlighted below	Consider altering to a Technical Report	Reject: Please refer to ASB's Manual for Standards, Best Practice Recommendations, and Technical Reports ( <a href="https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf">https://asb.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ASB-Manual-for-Standards-20181.pdf</a> ) sections 3.9.14 and 3.9.15. This document contains requirements, therefore it will be published as a standard.
5		Foreword, paragraph 2, lines 7-8	T	Although ancestry and sex factor into adult age estimation methods, studies have not been conclusive where subadults are concerned. Sexual dimorphism is indeed present in the growth and/or development of certain skeletal and dental elements for prepubertal individuals, but to our knowledge, it does not justify the building or application of s x- or ancestry-specific methods for subadults age estimation.	Add more nuance to that sentence by precisizing that this affirmation is true for adult age estimation, it still has to be unanimously assessed for subadults	Accept with modification: The nuance was acknowledged in the last sentence of what is now first paragraph, therefore the sentence in question was deleted.
146		Foreword	E/T	In several locations in the document it's clearly stated that estimates of ages should be viewed and reported in terms of age intervals, with the first location being the second to last paragraph of the forward. However, most of the document is written as if point estimates are the norm rather than rare, if even possible, exception. The document needs an overhaul with respects to how age estimates are described. Additionally, the forward should make people aware that there are legal and ethical concerns that all forensic anthropologists when making estimates on living subjects.	Consider using age interval estimation for the two sentences in the forward that start with "age estimation" and the two additional places within the second paragraph. Age interval estimate should replace age estimate in all places within the document. Secondly, language needs to be added that addresses the need for the standard to comply with all legal and ethical concerns when dealing with radiographic images from living people and consent for minors. Consider adding these sentences to the third paragraph "Private medical records and consent forms for minors may be needed to aid an investigation. Forensic anthropologists will comply with all legal and ethical responsibilities needed to complete their analyses."	Reject: The forward was updated and the definition (section 3.2) of age estimate was updated to include an interval. Ethical responsibilities are not auditable and therefore not included in this standard. Some of the proposed wording was incorporated into section 4.1.
110		Foreword	T	Be specific in what you mean in this sentence : "Age estimation serves as a foundation for developing other essential estimates of a biological profile." Do you mean for subadults and adults? I would imagine this is specific to adult age estimation.	Add in ", such as ..." and information on subadult or adult specifics.	Accept with modification: See last two sentences of the first paragraph.
111		Foreword	T	Be specific when you are discussing age estimation in adults or subadults as the difference is important.	Change this sentence: "Accurate and valid age estimation is dependent upon accurate estimates of other biological parameters, such as ancestry and sex." TO: "Adult age estimation can be impacted by other biological parameters, such as sex."	Accept with modification: See last two sentences of the first paragraph.
94		Forward	T	"Accurate and valid age estimation is dependent upon accurate estimates of other biological parameters..." The evidence for the necessity of accurate estimation of other biological parameters is mixed and differs in different portions of the lifespan (i.e., children, teenagers/young adult, older adults). For example, it may be important to be able to estimate sex for more accurate estimates based on epiphyseal fusion, but less so using degenerative features or joints such as the auricular surface. This sentence in the forward could also be confusing when read directly after the one prior to it.	Add "may" or other clarification. For example, "The accuracy of age estimation in certain parts of the lifespan may be improved through the use of ancestry or sex specific methods, should those portions of the biological profile be able to be accurately estimated."	Accept with modification: See last two sentences of the first paragraph.

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6		Scope	T	"Radiographic images" seems too restrictive, as many age estimation methods are now available based on various medical images (MRI, CT scan, x-rays, and even ultrasound for fetuses in particular)	Replace "radiographic" by "medical" images	Accept modification to "medical imaging" also made in the Foreword.
112		Scope	T	The first clause of the third sentence is in contradiction to the second sentence. Additionally, what about fetuses? Are they considered living?	1) Change the second and third sentences to: "This standard provides procedures for the estimation of age from skeletal or dental material that can be applied to deceased or living individuals." 2) Be specific as to all the ages we would estimate age for.	Accept with Modification: The third sentence was deleted. Forensic anthropologists estimate age based on skeletal structures. See section 3.9 for skeleton/skeletal.
147		Scope	E		Since there are few details on the procedures that are utilized in age interval estimation the word general should precede procedures in the second sentence of the scope. Furthermore, the estimation of age should be changed to estimation of age interval throughout the paragraph.	Accept with modification: The word "general" was added. However the change to age interval is deemed unnecessary based on reporting criteria in section 4.7.
78		Scope	T	Within the Scope, it states, "This standard provides procedures for the estimation of age from skeletal material or radiographic images." Then continues in the final statement under Scope, "Specific methods and techniques are not included in the standard".	1-review and include techniques, 2-rewrite scope	Accept with modification: The scope was rephrased to say this document provides general procedures, therefore the reference to specific techniques is not necessary.
50		Section 3 Terms and Definitions	T	Why are there no definitions in this section that define and describe the Fetal Age Interval, Child Age Interval, Adolescent Age Interval and Adult Age Interval?	Consider adding definitions to Section 3 that will adequately describe the aforementioned age intervals.	Reject: These terms are commonly used categories in forensic anthropology (and in human osteology) that are used as a general starting point for the selection of methods without definitive starting and ending ages.
113		3 Terms and Defs	T	Incorporate more terms and definitions here that are used throughout.	Define words, including: Accuracy. Prediction Interval. Precision. Point estimate.	Reject with modification: A definition for "accuracy" was included, see section 3.1. The use of other terms suggested does not vary from accepted general usage.
101		3. Terms and definitions	T	The definition of "dental emergence" is missing	add the definition of Dental Emergence.	Reject: Definition 3.7 "dental eruption" has been modified and no longer includes the term "Dental Emergence".
102		3. Terms and definitions	T	The term presumptive identification is not defined in the document.	add the definition of Presumptive Identification.	Reject: The use of this term does not vary from accepted general usage.
103		3. Terms and definitions	T	The term bias is not defined in the document.	add the definition of Bias.	Reject: The use of this term does not vary from accepted general usage.
99		3. Terms and Definitions	T	I would include the definition of age assessment, which is the processes used to produce an estimation of an individual's biologic age using skeletal data to subsequently correlate biologic age to chronologic age.	Add the definition of age assessment.	Reject: This discipline's "age estimation" definition encompasses the proposed definition for "age assessment".
148	3.2	3.1	E		This term should be changed to age interval estimation.	Accept with modification: The definition has been modified to specify the estimation of the interval. However the term remains the same in accordance with common usage in this discipline.
51	3.2	Item 3.1	E	In defining the term age estimation, the word estimation is actually a part of the definition and not appropriate in a Standard or TR document.	Redefine age estimation without using the word estimation in the definition.	Reject: The definition is for "age estimation" not the generally accepted term "estimation".
43	3.3			e estimate approximates (i.e., "mimics") the age distribution of the reference sample upon which the method was based.....Poor conceptualisation.....This statement implies that 'age mimicry' is an appropriate procedure. The reality is that, for example, A UK White Child whose age is estimated using a UK Reference Data set is 'Age Mimicking' This is an inappropriate term - of course estimate age of a subject reflects the values which are inherent in the Reference Data Sample. This is a good thing and should be at the heart of the Age Estimation process and only in this way can the point estimate and the extent of the uncertainty surrounding this process be sensibly reported.	Remove from the document the term Age Mimicry. It is ambiguous and therefore misleading.	Reject with modification: Section 3.3 is needed in this document, however, the definition was updated for clarity.
149	3.3	3.2	E		Age estimate should be changed to age estimate interval in the definition.	Accept with modification: The definition has been modified to specify the estimation of the interval. However the term remains the same in accordance with common usage in this discipline.
114	3.3	3.2	T	Age mimicry is a term used first by Bocquet-Appel and Masset (1982) that your age estimate will be dependent on your age distribution if conducting inverse regression (age regressed on age indicator). Essentially, this is stating there is an informative prior probability, which is your age distribution. The impact of age mimicry also speaks to the inherent bias in regression-based age estimates (aka overestimating the young and underestimating the old).	1) Change 'applied age estimate' to "the estimated age". 2) Use colloquial terms and statistically appropriate terms. 3) Age mimicry is only an issue if there is not a uniform distribution and in regression based applications	Reject with modification: Section 3.3 was updated for clarity. Also, Section 4.2.6 was updated with additional considerations.
115	3.3	3.2	T	If we are stating that age mimicry is an issue, then issues, such as conditional independence/dependence and heteroscedasticity/homoscedasticity, also need to be addressed. These are all aspects of modeling that impact the final estimate.	Incorporate.	Reject with modification: The suggested language was not added to section 3.3, but incorporated in section 4.2.6 that updated with additional considerations.
95	3.3	3.2	T	Definition of "age mimicry" - The wording is slightly confusing as a single estimate cannot approximate a distribution (although I understand the concept being expressed here). The definition also does not describe the impact on an individual estimate, which is typically what is of interest in a forensic context. Age mimicry is also heavily dependent on the statistical methods used.	A more informative definition would describe the bias in an estimate resulting from the structure of the composition of the reference sample. For example, "an effect found in methods where the point age and interval are calculated directly from the distribution of features in a reference sample, which results in estimates biased towards the distribution of ages of individuals used to develop the method"	Accept with modification: Section 3.3 was updated for clarity.

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77	3.3	Item 3.2	T	"age mimicry" definition brings awareness to the issue. The reader would be served well with additional details -- general categories, and/or specific examples.	Add description, representative categories or examples of age mimicry.	Reject: Specific examples are outside of the scope of this document.
96	3.4	3.3	T	Definition of "biological profile" - "derived from an anthropological (skeletal) analysis" - Elsewhere you discuss the use of dental and cartilaginous features. The current definition also seems to imply the direct, physical evaluation of bone.	Clarification - "...from an anthropological analysis of skeletal, dental, and/or cartilaginous structures from physical remains or images"	Accept with modification: See the added new definition 3.9.
52	3.5	Item 3.4	T	The definition of chronologic age is inaccurate.	Chronologic age is defined as the difference between the individual's date of birth and a specific later date. A note is necessary to reflect that chronologic age may be expressed in varying degrees of precision. Clarification is needed so that the interpretation and reporting of the results are also reflected.	Accept with modification: Definition was updated to include the suggested verbiage. As used in forensic anthropology the definition of age estimation does not require the suggested note.
116	3.5	3.4	T	Chronological age commences at birth, which is important to specify.	Change the definition to say the age of the individual in years, months, and/or days commencing at birth. Fetal age is provided in weeks of gestation.	Accept with modification: Added " date of birth" for clarification. For fetal age see explanation 4.2.2.
44	3.5	3.4		chronological age The age of an individual in years, months, and/or days.....The age should be reported in an easily assimilable way using the decimal system (up to two decimal points) this can then be converted to years, months, weeks if appropriate.	Look at the format of how the 'age' is reported and make in to a common sense method.	Reject: Not applicable to forensic anthropology age estimation, which are intervals.
66	3.5	Item 3.4	T	Change definition of chronologic age	Chronologic age: The difference between the individual's date of birth and a specific later date. A note should be added that since chronologic age may be expressed in varying degrees of precision it is vital for clarification that the interpretation and reporting of the results be noted.	Accept with modification: Definition was updated to include the suggested verbiage. As used in forensic anthropology the definition of age estimation does not require the suggested note.
135	3.5	Item 3.4	T	Change definition of chronologic age	Chronologic age: The difference between the individual's date of birth and a specific later date. A note should be added that since chronologic age may be expressed in varying degrees of precision it is vital for clarification that the interpretation and reporting of the results be noted.	Accept with modification: Definition was updated to include the suggested verbiage. As used in forensic anthropology the definition of age estimation does not require the suggested note.
20	3.5	Item 3.4	T	Change definition of chronologic age	Chronologic age: The difference between the individual's date of birth and a specific later date. A note should be added that since chronologic age may be expressed in varying degrees of precision it is vital for clarification that the interpretation and reporting of the results be noted.	Accept with modification: Definition was updated to include the suggested verbiage. As used in forensic anthropology the definition of age estimation does not require the suggested note.
33	3.5	Item 3.4	T	Change definition of chronologic age	Chronologic age: The difference between the individual's date of birth and a specific later date. A note should be added that since chronologic age may be expressed in varying degrees of precision it is vital for clarification that the interpretation and reporting of the results be noted.	Accept with modification: Definition was updated to include the suggested verbiage. As used in forensic anthropology the definition of age estimation does not require the suggested note.
7	3.6	3.5. dental development	T	The term "dental maturation" is a little vague. The terms enamel mineralization, crown, and root formation could be added to characterize growth and development as opposed to skeletal growth and maturation. These terms are often found in the titles of publications on age estimation and would facilitate online search of these methods using these keywords.		Accept
76	3.6	Item 3.5	T	Definition of dental development: "Growth and maturation of the dentition" is overly broad. Should acknowledge tooth formation and eruptive movements as distinct processes, and include mention associated alveolar process formation.	Dental development: Growth and maturation of the dentition. Involves processes of tooth formation, as well as associated eruptive tooth movements and development of supporting alveolar structures.	Accept with modification: Section 3.6 and section 3.7 were updated.
80	3.6 3.7	3.5, 3.6	T	In reference to the preceding comment, this document applies dental development and definitions of terms to a skeletal determination where dental methods can be used both for the living and the deceased.	1-Strike these two definitions; 2-refer to the dental technical report as a normative reference as the areas are more encompassingly discussed, especially for adolescent and juvenile assessments	Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.
85		Item 3.6	T	Dental Eruption: Some dental age assessment techniques define eruption as emergence through the alveolar bone while others as eruption through the gingival tissue.	Change to: Dental Eruption(emergence): The process of tooth migration from its initial position in its bony crypt through the alveolar bone, the gingival tissue, and toward the occlusal plane.	Accept with Modification: The definition was changed as suggested. A note was added to clarify use in forensic anthropology.
67	3.7	Item 3.6	T	The definition of "dental eruption" is incorrect, as eruption occurs prior to emergence into the oral cavity. Needed is acknowledgement that some dental age assessment techniques define eruption through gingival tissue rather than through bone.	Dental eruption (emergence): The process of tooth migration from its initial position in its bony crypt through the overlying bone, subsequently through the gingival tissue, until functional occlusion is reached.	Accept with Modification: The definition was changed as suggested. A note was added to clarify use in forensic anthropology.
34	3.7	Item 3.6	T	The definition of "dental eruption" is incorrect since eruption is occurring prior to emergence. Additionally, there needs to be acknowledgment that some age estimation techniques defines eruption as emergence through the gingival tissue.	Dental Eruption(emergence): The process of tooth migration from its initial position in its bony crypt through the gingival tissue and into the occlusal plane. The use of this term in the way it has been used demonstrates a limited understanding of the process of 'Eruption'. You should ask Dr Kathy Kasper for guidance	Accept with Modification: The definition was changed as suggested. A note was added to clarify use in forensic anthropology.
21	3.7	Item 3.6	T	The definition of "dental eruption" is incorrect since eruption is occurring prior to emergence. Additionally, there needs to be acknowledgment that some age estimation techniques defines eruption as emergence through the gingival tissue.	Dental Eruption(emergence): The process of tooth migration from its initial position in its bony crypt through the gingival tissue and into the occlusal plane.	Accept with Modification: The definition was changed as suggested. A note was added to clarify use in forensic anthropology.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
136	3.7	Item 3.6	T	The definition of "dental eruption" is incorrect since eruption is occurring prior to emergence. Additionally, there needs to be acknowledgment that some age estimation techniques defines eruption as emergence through the gingival tissue.	Dental Eruption(emergence): The process of tooth migration from its initial position in its bony crypt through the gingival tissue and into the occlusal plane.	Accept with Modification: The definition was changed as suggested. A note was added to clarify use in forensic anthropology.
53	3.7	Item 3.6	T	The definition of dental eruption is incorrect as eruption occurs prior to emergence. Also, clarification is necessary to recognize that some age estimation techniques define eruption as emergence through the gingival tissue.	Dental Eruption(emergence) is defined as the process of tooth migration from the initial position in its bony crypt, through the alveolar bone, the gingival tissue and toward the occlusal plane.	Accept with Modification: The definition was changed as suggested. A note was added to clarify use in forensic anthropology.
100	3.7	3.6. Dental eruption	T	The definition of "dental eruption" should be review. Tooth eruption and tooth emergence are not synonyms. Tooth eruption is the process of the tooth breaking through the alveolar bone, while tooth emergence is the process of the tooth breaking through the gums. Some age estimation techniques rely on eruption and some others rely on emergence.	Review the definition of Dental Eruption	Accept with Modification: The definition was changed as suggested. A note was added to clarify use in forensic anthropology.
22		Section 4.1	T	The word "Bias" end of second paragraph is not defined in document.	There are many types of "bias" please clarify which type you are implying in the definitions section.	Accept with modification: "cognitive" was added to clarify how "bias" is used in Section 4.1.
35		Section 4.1	T	The word "Bias" end of second paragraph is not defined in document.	There are many types of "bias" please clarify which type you are implying in the definitions section.	Accept with modification: "cognitive" was added to clarify how "bias" is used in Section 4.1.
104		4.1 General	T	This document states tha if one or more of the bones or features needed to apply a specific method are absent, the method shall not be used. However, there are methods that require multiple skeletal elements and we still can apply them when some of them are missing. The consequence of it is that we normally will get a wider range of estimated age.	Review this comment since there are methods that require multiple skeletal elements and we still can apply them when some of them are missing.	Accept with modification: Sixth paragraph in section 4.1 was updated for clarity.
117		4.1 General	T	There is nothing in here that states that each imaging modality inherently comes with limitations that need to be taken into consideration in application (i.e., radiographs versus CT scans versus MRIs, etc). Some radiographic approaches can be used on dry bone, but not always.	1) Incorporate. 2) Clarify that radiographic is not limited to what we colloquially call radiographs, but include CT scans, MRIs, ultrasound, etc.	Reject with modification: The term "radiography" has been replaced with "medical imaging" throughout this document.
118		4.1 General	T	If we are reporting an age interval then there needs to be supporting information as to what informed the final estimate (element and statistic)	Provide information on the elements used and if that interval is a 95% confidence interval, a range for minimum/max appearance, or if its associated with a standard deviation.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.7 (Reporting) was updated for clarity based on this recommendation.
54		Section 4.1	T	The term bias found in the second paragraph is not defined in document.	Define the specific type of bias mentioned in the definitions section.	Accept with modification: "cognitive" was added to clarify how "bias" is used in Section 4.1.
55		Section 4.1	T	In paragraph 5 of this section, it states "Existing reference standards for a method shall be used." What is the prescription if a reference standard does not exist or is not available for the method used?	A clarification statement is needed in this paragraph explaining the appropriate protocol to be followed when an existing reference standard is not available for a particular method that has been used for age estimation.	Reject with modification: The statement has been edited for clarity. Additional clarification is added in section 4.2.1.
150		4.1	E	The way the first paragraph reads, it's easy to misinterpret that this section applies to skeletal remains only.	We suggest that the sentence be removed, but if you're going to keep the sentence radiographic images should be added to the first sentence.	Accept with modification: The first sentence was edited for clarity. Also Section 3.9 was added to section 3.
151		4.1	E/T	Although the scope as written specifies that this document can apply to assessing age based on skeletal development of living individuals, the document does not address key issues with respect to this type of use. Specifically, informed consent for the examination and use of the results must be obtained. Under what situations, if any, is it appropriate to seek informed consent for a medical procedure (x-ray examination) that is to be conducted for non-medical purposes? If the individual is or may be a minor, who is able to provide informed consent, including risks and benefits, for this individual?	A statement in 4.1 one should be added stating that all analyses shall comply with state and local laws regarding consent and the obtaining of medical records. Relevant ethical concerns shall also be considered and addressed.	Accept with Modification: Last paragraph was added to section 4.1 to address this comment.
152		4.1	E	Without specification of a method it is not possible to comment on its level of reliability or accuracy.	Remove the first sentence that reads "Skeletal remains shall be analyzed in a reliable and systematic manner to estimate age." The first sentence should be "Methods applied to estimate age intervals shall from skeletal remains and radiographic images shall be appropriate for the skeletal elements available."	Reject with modification: The first sentence was edited for clarity.
153		4.1	E	The discussion of the estimation of the age interval is very important and it should be made clear throughout the document that "age estimation" actually refers to estimating an age interval.	Add this sentence: "Age estimation methods produce an estimate of an age interval" to the first paragraph. All subsequent mentions of age estimation throughout 4.1 should be changed to age interval estimation.	Reject: The definition of age estimation in section 3.2 has been updated to reflect the reporting as an interval. Further section 4.2.7 (Reporting) has also been updated regarding the reporting of intervals.
154		4.1	E/T	Section 4.1 requires "extensive knowledge of skeletal anatomy, including the range of normal human variation and experience with various age-estimation methods." How is an acceptable level of knowledge determined?	Provide some detail on the qualifications needed to perform age estimation.	Reject: Qualifications are outside of the scope of this document. However, third paragraph was edited for clarity.
68		Section 4.1	T	The word "bias" at the end of the second paragraph is not defined in the document.	As there are many types of "bias," please clarify which type(s) is/are implied in the definitions section.	Accept with modification: "cognitive" was added to clarify how "bias" is used in Section 4.1.
137		Section 4.1	T	The word "Bias" end of second paragraph is not defined in document.	There are many types of "bias" please clarify which type you are implying in the definitions section.	Accept with modification: "cognitive" was added to clarify how "bias" is used in Section 4.1.
86		Section 4.1	T	Bias is not defined in document.	Define bias and discuss the specific types of biases involved.	Accept with modification: "cognitive" was added to clarify how "bias" is used in Section 4.1.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
8		4.1. General paragraph 1, line 2	T	This seems too vague: methods aimed at subadults should exclusively be applied on skeletal or dental elements exhibiting signs of ongoing growth and development. Young adults also present with their own specific methods, based on the maturation of the medial end of the clavicle, the iliac crest, the sphenoid-occipital synchondrosis, the third permanent molar (although the latter is highly variable and therefore a less reliable indicator).	Provide more details on how to "sort" remains according to their apparent ongoing/finished maturational state before determining which methods can be applied for age estimation	Reject with modification: The first paragraph was edited further to provide more clarity.
9		4.1. General paragraph 5	T	"[...] shall be reported as an age interval."	Also provide a point estimate with the confidence interval of the interval (typically, 95%) and a posterior probability of age if possible/provided with the method, as it will bring more weight to the final estimated age range	Reject with modification: The definition of age estimation in section 3.2 has been updated to reflect the reporting as an interval. Further section 4.2.7 (Reporting) has also been updated regarding the reporting of intervals.
3		4.2.7; 4.1 as well	T	All techniques used shall be documented to allow verification and replication of results." The standard does not say what type of documentation is necessary. Should it be video? photographic? written? Does this mean that the remains should be documented in such a way that allows replication of the original observations, or does it mean that the techniques just need to have mathematical calculations verifiable?	The requirement needs specific language regarding the necessary documentation types and what exactly needs to be documented, to include what, if any, documentation is NECESSARY for the skeletal remains.	Accept with modification: Clarification added to section 4.2.7 (Reporting).
155		4.2	T	This section is not good at discriminating between the use of actual skeletal material versus when radiographic imaging is used. Section 4.2.1 needs more clarity as to when radiographic methods are being used. It is assumed that radiographic imaging can be used for all if not most age groups mentioned, so this needs to be stated.	Within 4.2.1 a sentence needs to be added that states age interval estimates shall be based on skeletal material or radiographic images.	Reject with modification: See section 4.1 General where imaging has been added (paragraph 1).
156		4.2.1	T/E	The basis for determining "the most appropriate reference sample(s)" needs to be described by the examiner. Specific information on the comparability of the genetic, cultural, and environmental background of the individual (or remains) under evaluation and the reference population should be provided.	Add "The basis for the choice of the reference sample(s), including consideration of genetic, cultural, and environmental factors, should be fully described."	Accept with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
157		4.2.1	T/E	The uncertainty that results from situations in which a population representative of the unknown skeleton is not used or in which the appropriate reference population is not known must be acknowledged and incorporated into the analysis.	Add "If a population representative of the unknown skeleton is not used or if the appropriate reference population is not known, the examiner shall address the resulting uncertainty in the developing an estimated age interval using methods developed for this purpose."	Accept with modification: The suggested sentence was added to the document with "sample" replacing "population"; "interval" was removed.
158		4.2.1	E		The last sentence of the first paragraph should be changed to "Age interval estimates from multiple methods shall not be used."	Reject: The statement is clear as is. Multiple methods can be used.
45		4.2.1		General Choice of age-estimation methods shall be dictated by the skeletal elements available, their condition/degree of preservation, and the general age of the individual (i.e., subadult vs. adult remains). When multiple methods are available, the method(s) with the greatest accuracy and most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration when synthesizing an age estimate. Age estimates from multiple methods shall not be averaged. Published methods shall be followed. Whenever possible, methods developed on a The use of the term sub adult evokes, in my mind, a parallel with sub human. There really is no such creature as a subadult. There are infants, children, teenagers, and / juveniles. No self respecting paediatrician would refer to his patients as 'sub adult' It is a systematic defamation of the status of children and adolescents	remove the term subadult and replace it with '... infants, children or juveniles...'	Reject: Sub-adult is a well accepted term in the discipline of forensic anthropology.
105		4.2.1. General	T	The "general age of the individual" is an imprecise term, and not defined in the document.	I propose to change the term "general age of the individual" for age group the individual belongs to.	Accept with modification: the word order was modified.
106		4.2.1. General	T	The document states that published methods shall be followed, however it is of significant importance that the validated methods are the first option to use.	Add that the methods to be used shall be published and, whenever possible validated.	Accept with modification: Edit made in second paragraph.
107		4.2.1. General	T	The document states "Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used". This sentence seems confusing since it states that the methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used, but just when they are available.	I would rephrase as "Whenever methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used, those should be used".	Reject with modification: Criteria for sample selection was clarified. See second paragraph.
119		4.2.1 General	T	What is accuracy and what are we saying is accurate? Accuracy is only determined in methods that have some type of cross-validation/hold out sample and 95% of the individuals fall within the expected intervals provided by the training model.	Incorporate	Reject with modification: Added definition for "accuracy" see section 3.1.
120		4.2.1 General	T	It is not possible to estimate ancestry in subadults and it is problematic to assume a population affinity.	A separate statement should be incorporated that specifies that this is not possible in subadults.	Reject with modification: This sentence "If a sample representative of the unknown skeleton is not used or if the appropriate reference is not known, the examiner shall address the resulting uncertainty in developing an estimated age using methods developed for this purpose." clarifies the situation when population affinity is unknown.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
121		4.2.1 General	T	Age estimates shall not be averaged, but we should be specific that the final age estimate shall not be based on the experts experience. All age estimates need to be provided based on peer-reviewed literature/methodologies.	Incorporate.	Reject with Modification: See second paragraph in section 4.2.1 "Relevant, published methods shall be followed, and validated methods should be given preference.". See also added information in section 4.2.7 Reporting.
97		4.2.1	T	"Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of the unknown skeleton shall be used." - This may be misleading or inappropriate in cases where population-specific "versions" of methods have been developed, but are based on extremely small sample sizes and/or have not been appropriately validated. This is sometimes the case when samples from a comparable population are not available. The issue of age mimicry becomes even more pronounced in many of these population-specific modifications of methods.	Acknowledgement of the complexity of this issue and not a requirement to use population-specific methods unless they are based on sufficiently large samples (that is another difficult issue) and have been validated on an independent regional sample.	Reject with modification: Criteria for sample selection was clarified. See second paragraph.
4		4.2.1	T	Published methods shall be followed. Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of the unknown skeleton shall be used."	Suggest that "relevant" be placed in front of "published," as there are many published age methods, but not all are necessarily relevant. While this sounds obvious, someone will use an outdated method and claim that it is fine since it is "published."	Accept
88		Section 4.2.1 1st paragraph		... synthesizing an age estimate.	Change synthesizing to reporting.	Reject: Synthesizing is the first step of the entire reporting process.
10		4.2.1. General paragraph 1	T	"the method(s) with the greatest accuracy [...] shall be given greater consideration when synthesizing an age estimate. Age estimates from multiple methods shall not be averaged." These sentences are a little misleading, as they do not present how estimates derived from different methods should be synthesized, just that they should not be averaged. If the method with the greatest accuracy should be privileged, why bother with the others? Is it simply to potentially highlight existing growth/developmental delays in case of discordant results? In this case, it should be specified.	Be more specific in the manner of reporting the final age range: privilege the results obtained using the method with the highest accuracy as the estimated age range/interval, along with the mean point estimate and present additional age ranges if developmental delays are suspected.	Reject with modification: Method selection is covered in modified section 4.2.1 and reporting requirements are modified in section 4.2.7
11		4.2.1. General paragraph 1	T	"the method with the [...] most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration [...]". This is problematic, as it is not specified what the authors mean by "most appropriate": is it sample size? Age and sex distributions of the study sample? The age range covered by the sample? Sample composition in terms of population of origin/ancestry categories?	Specify what "most appropriate" means in statistical and/or demographic terms.	Accept with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
37		Section 4.2.1 1st paragraph		"When multiple methods are available, the method(s) with the greatest accuracy and most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration when synthesizing an age estimate. Age estimates from multiple methods shall not be averaged." This statement is given without any guidance as to how to make that determination	This is a seriously ambiguous statement. Why can't the average of several methods be used? It makes sense to me. Have the anthropologists spent any time attempting to validate their ideas. Change to the "shall" to "should"	Accept with modification: See updated third paragraph in section 4.2.1.
70		Section 4.2.1 1st paragraph	T	"When multiple methods are available, the method(s) with the greatest accuracy and most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration when synthesizing an age estimate. Age estimates from multiple methods shall not be averaged." This statement is given without any guidance as to how to make that determination.	Change "shall" to "should."	Reject with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
24		Section 4.2.1 1st paragraph		"When multiple methods are available, the method(s) with the greatest accuracy and most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration when synthesizing an age estimate. Age estimates from multiple methods shall not be averaged." This statement is given without any guidance as to how to make that determination	Change to the "shall" to "should"	Reject with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
122		4.2.1. General paragraph 1	T	"the method with the [...] most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration [...]". "Most appropriate" needs to be defined? Is it sample size, age and sex distributions of the study sample, The age range covered by the sample, sample composition in terms of population of origin/ancestry categories, temporal period of sample?	Specify what "most appropriate" means in statistical and/or demographic terms.	Accept with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
139		Section 4.2.1 1st paragraph		"When multiple methods are available, the method(s) with the greatest accuracy and most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration when synthesizing an age estimate. Age estimates from multiple methods shall not be averaged." This statement is given without any guidance as to how to make that determination	Change to the "shall" to "should"	Reject with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
57		Section 4.2.1 1st paragraph	T	When multiple methods are available, the method(s) with the greatest accuracy and most appropriate reference sample(s) shall be given greater consideration when synthesizing an age estimate. Age estimates from multiple methods shall not be averaged. There is no guidance contained in this narrative as to how to make that determination.	Change shall to should as the use of the word shall in technical report is prohibited.	Reject with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1. Also see updated forward.



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36		Section 4.2.1 2nd paragraph	T	....."Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used." The words "possible" and "shall" are contradictory in this sentence. Additionally, stating a specific method "shall" be used, is not within the stated "Scope" of the document.	Since we are suggesting this be a technical report the use of the word shall is prohibited. In addition since the document already acknowledges that this is not always possible the sentence should read "Published methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton should be followed."	Reject with modification: This document is being developed as a Standard. Please see the forward section for further explanation and the updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
87		Section 4.2.1 2nd paragraph	T	1. "whenever possible" inconsistent with a standard 2. age-estimation (hyphenated)	1. Change to "if available" (not hyphenated) 2. Change to age estimation	1. Accept with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1. 2. Reject: The word "age-estimation" will remain hyphenated as it modifies the word "method".
23		Section 4.2.1 2nd paragraph	T	....."Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used." The words "possible" and "shall" are contradictory in this sentence. Additionally, stating a specific method "shall" be used, is not within the stated "Scope" of the document.	Since we are suggesting this be a technical report the use of the word shall is prohibited. In addition since the document already acknowledges that this is not always possible the sentence should read "Published methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton should be followed."	Reject with modification: This document is being developed as a Standard. Please see the forward section for further explanation and the updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
138		Section 4.2.1 2nd paragraph	T	....."Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used." The words "possible" and "shall" are contradictory in this sentence. Additionally, stating a specific method "shall" be used, is not within the stated "Scope" of the document.	Since we are suggesting this be a technical report the use of the word shall is prohibited. In addition since the document already acknowledges that this is not always possible the sentence should read "Published methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton should be followed."	Reject with modification: This document is being developed as a Standard. Please see the forward section for further explanation and the updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
12		4.2.1. General paragraph 2	T	"[...] on a population representative of the unknown skeleton shall be used." By definition, there is no way of knowing what the unknown individual's population of origin is if ancestry cannot be estimated. This is always the case for subadults and often the case for adults, unless ancestry estimation provides clear results. Because of the shift in forensic casework, involving more and more asylum seekers from various and often unknown backgrounds, and high rates of population admixture/individuals from various ancestral backgrounds, it does not seem advisable to focus age estimation on population-specific approaches, especially for subadults. Rather, age estimation methods based on samples from different populations would presumably capture more inter-population variation and should perhaps be privileged as opposed to population- or even sample-specific approaches.	Specify the cases where specific approaches should be privileged (when ancestry and sex are known), and when they should not (in subadults and for individuals of unknown or non-estimated ancestry and/or sex).	Accept with modification: See updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
56		Section 4.2.1 2nd paragraph	T	..."Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used." The word possible and shall are contradictory as used in this sentence. To state that a specific method shall be used, is in direct conflict with the Scope of the document.	The document acknowledges that this is not always possible. : "Published methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton should be followed." As suggested, this document is preferable as a technical report, and as such, the use of the word shall is prohibited.	Reject with modification: This document is being developed as a Standard. Please see the forward section for further explanation and the updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
69		Section 4.2.1 2nd paragraph	T	..."Whenever possible, methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton shall be used." The words "possible" and "shall" are contradictory in this sentence. Additionally, stating that a specific method "shall" be used, is not within the stated "Scope" of the document.	The use of the word "shall" is prohibited in a technical report, the format recommended for this document. Given the usage of "whenever possible," the document acknowledges it is not always possible. The sentence should read, "Published methods developed on a population representative of an unknown skeleton should be followed."	Reject with modification: This document is being developed as a Standard. Please see the forward section for further explanation and the updated second paragraph in section 4.2.1.
159		4.2.2	E		Fetal Age Estimation should be changed to fetal age interval estimation.	Reject with modification: The definition of age estimation in section 3 has been updated to reflect the reporting as an interval. Further section 4.2.7 (Reporting) has also been updated regarding the reporting of intervals.
81		4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4	T	statements refer to dental procedures	incorporate technical report ADA 1077 as a normative reference for these age assessment discussions	Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.
160		4.2.3	E		Infant and Child Age Estimation should be changed to Infant and Child Age Interval Estimation	Reject with modification: The definition of age estimation in section 3 has been updated to reflect the reporting as an interval. Further section 4.2.7 (Reporting) has also been updated regarding the reporting of intervals.
25		Section 4.2.3	T	"Age estimates based on dental development are the most accurate and shall be given greater consideration." This is a recommendation stating developing teeth methods as better than other aging methods.	This is an overly broad statement that does not take into account any of the mitigating factors that can effect the accuracy of dental age estimation. In addition to changing this to a "should" the included factors need to be presented or acknowledged to be beyond the scope of this document	Reject with Modification: the last sentence in this section was deleted. Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.
140		Section 4.2.3	T	"Age estimates based on dental development are the most accurate and shall be given greater consideration." This is a recommendation stating developing teeth methods as better than other aging methods.	This is an overly broad statement that does not take into account any of the mitigating factors that can effect the accuracy of dental age estimation. In addition to changing this to a "should" the included factors need to be presented or acknowledged to be beyond the scope of this document	Reject with Modification: the last sentence in this section was deleted. Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.
38		Section 4.2.3	T	"Age estimates based on dental development are the most accurate and shall be given greater consideration." This is a recommendation stating developing teeth methods as better than other aging methods.	This is an overly broad statement that does not take into account any of the mitigating factors that can effect the accuracy of dental age estimation. In addition to changing this to a "should" the included factors need to be presented or acknowledged to be beyond the scope of this document	Reject with Modification: the last sentence in this section was deleted. Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
71		Section 4.2.3	T	"Age estimates based on dental development are the most accurate and shall be given greater consideration." This is a recommendation stating developing teeth methods are better than other aging methods.	This is an overly broad statement that does not take into account any of the mitigating factors that can affect the accuracy of dental age estimation. In addition to changing this to a "should," the included factors need to be presented or acknowledged to be beyond the scope of this document.	Reject with Modification: the last sentence in this section was deleted. Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.
123		4.2.3	T	The first sentence needs to be modified as diaphyseal dimensions are the most precise indicator of age in infants. While one may argue that there are potential differences between children of high and low SES, and thus less accurate, this is not apparent until late childhood.	Infant and child age estimation shall be based on dental and skeletal age indicators, including dental development and eruption, diaphyseal dimensions, and appearance and maturation of ossification centers.	Accept with modification: This section was edited based on this recommendation.
124		4.2.3	T	Dental development is the most genetically stable indicator and therefore are most appropriate in individuals from an adverse environment, but depending on the dentition available and the developmental state, it may not always be the most precise or appropriate option.	Provide guidance that age estimation is more complex than just a one-over-another approach.	Reject with Modification: the last sentence in this section was deleted. Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.
58		Section 4.2.3	T	Age estimates based on dental development are the most accurate and shall be given greater consideration. This is a recommendation stating developing teeth methods are preferred than other aging methods.	This statement is overly broad. It does not consider any of the mitigating factors affecting the accuracy of dental age estimation. The word shall is incorrect as the word should is the accurate term. The factors included are beyond the scope of this document.	Reject with Modification: the last sentence in this section was deleted. Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.
13		4.2.3. Infant and Child age estimation	T	Long bone dimensions show higher correlation with age than dental or skeletal indicators of maturation while also providing more precise age estimates (narrower age ranges). Long bone growth is a much more dynamic and continuous process than maturation, and although it can be influenced by low socio-economic status, malnutrition or disease, studies on recent contemporary subadult samples from various backgrounds (not historical reference collections such as the Lisbon collection) have shown that subadults from various socio-economic backgrounds do not deviate significantly from the normal range of variation in terms of long bone growth.	Add long bone dimensions as age indicators for infant and child age estimation	Accept with modification: This section was edited based on this recommendation.
14		4.2.3. Infant and Child Age Estimation	T	Dental development shows higher stability across populations because of its strong genetic component. However, stronger genetic stability does not equate to higher predictive power as an age indicator/stronger correlation with age. This is partially due to the fact that indicators of dental development are often ordinal stages, which present with lower correlation with age than continuous indicators such as long bone lengths. The latter present with stronger correlations with age from birth to late childhood and therefore provide more precise and accurate age estimates than dental stages during these periods.	Remove or nuance the last sentence of this paragraph "Age estimates based on dental development are the most accurate [...] consideration."	Accept: the last sentence in this section was deleted. Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.
161		4.2.3, 4.2.4	T	Each of these sections includes use of dental development as part of the age assessment. However, these procedures are not standardized and require considerably more specification. A Technical Report is currently being developed by the American Dental Association (ADA) WG 14.3 for Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis for this purpose.	Please consult the ADA draft Technical Report, as well as the ANSI NWIP for proposed ANSI-ADA TR 1077 Human Age Assessment by Dental Analysis for details regarding use of dental development for age assessment.	Reject: ASB cannot reference unpublished documents.
162		4.2.4	E		Adolescent/Young Adult Age Estimation should be changed to Adolescent/Young Adult Age Interval Estimation.	Reject: The definition of age estimation in section 3.1 has been updated to reflect the reporting as an interval. Further section 4.2.7 (Reporting) has also been updated regarding the reporting of intervals.
163		4.2.5	E		Adult Age Estimation should be changed to Adult Age Interval Estimation.	Reject: The definition of age estimation in section 3.1 has been updated to reflect the reporting as an interval. Further section 4.2.7 (Reporting) has also been updated regarding the reporting of intervals.
16		4.2.6	T	Much of this document appears to address items outside the scope of the document - especially the information related to the assessment of dental age.	Review the document and eliminate items found to be outside the scope of the document.	Reject: It is unclear what the commenter considers out of scope. The WG is of the opinion the content is within the scope of this document.
26		Section 4.2.6	T	If the method of age assessment is not suited for a living individual, it is not suited for the deceased. The validity of a method is independent of its intended use. However, the appropriateness of its application based on its error rate certainly can be considered. However, if this is the purpose of this sentence the determination of appropriateness needs to be further delineated in the document and the criteria to determine that appropriateness needs to be substantiated.	Entire second paragraph should be deleted since it is out of scope or the document modified to include details as to how appropriateness of use is determined and what are acceptable error rates for different uses. All claims made need to be substantiated.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 has been modified to reflect that the issue is point estimate versus intervals and the questions asked differ for living and deceased individuals.
141		Section 4.2.6	T	If the method of age assessment is not suited for a living individual, it is not suited for the deceased. The validity of a method is independent of its intended use. However, the appropriateness of its application based on its error rate certainly can be considered. However, if this is the purpose of this sentence the determination of appropriateness needs to be further delineated in the document and the criteria to determine that appropriateness needs to be substantiated.	Entire second paragraph should be deleted since it is out of scope or the document modified to include details as to how appropriateness of use is determined and what are acceptable error rates for different uses. All claims made need to be substantiated.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 has been modified to reflect that the issue is point estimate versus intervals and the questions asked differ for living and deceased individuals.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
39		Section 4.2.6	T	If the method of age assessment is not suited for a living individual, it is not suited for the deceased. The validity of a method is independent of its intended use. However, the appropriateness of its application based on its error rate certainly can be considered. However, if this is the purpose of this sentence the determination of appropriateness needs to be further delineated in the document and the criteria to determine that appropriateness needs to be substantiated.	The process of validation needs to be considered in detail. The entire second paragraph should be deleted since it is out of scope or the document modified to include details as to how appropriateness of use is determined and what are acceptable error rates for different uses. All claims made need to be substantiated.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 has been modified to reflect that the issue is point estimate versus intervals and the questions asked differ for living and deceased individuals.
164		4.2.6	T	The document notes some factors that can influence skeletal development but does not discuss how these factors should be used in the analysis.	Provide guidance regarding how the sources of variation should be addressed in the analysis and how an analysis should account for these factors when they are unknown.	Reject with Modification: Refer to section 4.2.1 which has been modified to address method selection.
169		4.2.6	E	Suggest alternative word to "minor"		Accept with modification: This word "minor" is no longer used in this document.
165		4.2.6	T/E	The document should state that the limitations of the methods apply equally when used on living individuals and on skeletal remains.	Change this paragraph to read: "The methods used for assessment of age intervals are limited in their utility. Considering the widespread variation in timing of epiphyseal union or dental development based on sex, population, or factors unique to an individual (e.g., genetics, environment, stress, medical conditions), it is not possible to establish that an individual is above or below specified threshold (e.g., age 18 years) when the assessed age interval spans that threshold."	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 has been modified to reflect that the issue is point estimate versus intervals and the questions asked differ for living and deceased individuals.
125		4.2.6	T	I agree that all of these factors should be considered as potentially confounding variables. However, when working on an unidentified individual, beyond trauma, taphonomy, and pathology, there is nothing evident on the skeleton and therefore all of these cannot be considered. There may be relationships among the variables that could inform the practitioner (i.e., discrepancies between age estimates of dental and diaphyseal dimensions) and if that is what we are considering, then we need to be specific with that.	We should either encourage inferences to be made with the evidence at hand and/or clarify that while we know all of these factors can impact age estimates in research, they may not always be discernable on the skeleton. Importantly, the age estimate should consider intrinsic or extrinsic variables that may impact age that they have evidence of during the anthropological analysis.	Accept with modification: The suggested consideration was added to this section.
72		Section 4.2.6	T	If the method of age assessment is not suited for a living individual, it is not suited for the deceased. The validity of a method is independent of its intended use. However, the appropriateness of its application based on its error rate certainly can be considered. However, if this is the purpose of this sentence, the determination of appropriateness needs to be further delineated in the document and the criteria to determine that appropriateness needs to be substantiated.	The entire second paragraph should be deleted since it is out of the scope of the document, or the document should be modified to include details as to how appropriateness of use is determined and what are acceptable error rates for different uses. All claims made need to be substantiated.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 has been modified to reflect that the issue is point estimate versus intervals and the questions asked differ for living and deceased individuals.
126		4.2.6 Considerations	T	Most methods associated with age estimation in the living can be applied to age estimation at death, without having to specify the age of majority (i.e., Stern et al, 2019; de Tobel et al, 2020) (aka - 95% PIs are different than probabilistic statements). Currently, in forensic anthropology these are by far some of the robust methods for age estimation available with appropriate statistics that inform on the accuracy and generalizability. If there are older individuals being analyzed (adolescents and into mid 20s), these are the methods that should be used. This is crucial especially considering most forensic anthropologists in the US are unaware of these publications and their impressive and robust statistical analyses. They provide multi and single variable models, are conducted in a Bayesian framework, and have associated information on uncertainty.	Incorporate.	Reject with modification: It is unclear what the recommendation from the commenter is. However, see section 4.2.1 with revised recommendations for method selection.
127		4.2.6	T	".. it is acknowledged that rarely, if ever, could a practitioner say with certainty that an individual near the age of majority is either a minor or an adult. If such estimates are made, the practitioner shall be forthright regarding the associated error and/or uncertainty." Considering that age estimation of the living methods can reach a 93.5% accuracy (with 95% sensitivity, 90% specificity, and a discrimination slope of 81%) in terms of discerning minors from adults, we should not say the words 'rarely, if ever'. There are few age estimation methods that actually satisfy the recommendations in this document and even fewer that are as robust as FAE methods. While there is undoubtedly a need to report certainty, that certainty should be constant whether reporting age estimation of the living or age estimation of the deceased. I think it is important to state that one does not ever have to report a threshold statement if they do not feel comfortable doing so.	1) Remove the qualifier the language of 'rarely, if ever'. 2) Make it clear that uncertainty values should be reported in all situations. 3) Incorporate another statement such as "The consequences of inappropriate assessment of age can have psychological and legal ramifications; therefore..." finish with something about how the anthropologist has a choice on if they want to report a value or not. In the situation that they do not feel confident in the probabilistic statement, they are not required to provide a statement.	1. Accept: This language was removed. 2. Accept with modification: Uncertainty and reporting is addressed in sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.7. 3. Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 was revised to address reporting including questions related to point estimates.
128		4.2.6	T	See comment associated with #5.	Incorporate the same modeling parameters that were included in #5.	NOTE: THIS COMMENT REFERS TO COMMENT 114 (original #5) and COMMENT #113 (original #4)  Reject with modification: A definition for "accuracy" was included, see section 3.1. Section 3.3 was updated for clarity. Also, Section 4.2.6 was updated with additional considerations.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com.	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
108		4.2.6. Considerations and adjustments	T	The document distiguishes the appropriatness and validity of the age estimation methods for the death and for the living. This is statement is not correct, since age estimation methods depend on the material available. Radiographic methods can be perfectly applied on the dead and the living, always that the x-rays are available.	Clarify that the methods and their validity can be applied to the dead and the living. Since the material to examine is the same (x-rays) and the method is the same, then the validity is the same.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 has been modified to reflect that the issue is point estimate versus intervals and the questions asked differ for living and deceased individuals.
89		Section 4.2.6	T	Most commonly, age estimation in the living is used to <b>determine</b> whether or not an individual has reached the age of majority (i.e., if the individual has reached legal adulthood). Considering the widespread variation in timing of epiphyseal union or dental development based on sex, population, or factors unique to an individual (e.g., genetics, environmental stress), it is acknowledged that rarely, if ever, could a practitioner <b>say with certainty</b> that an individual near the age of majority is either a minor or an adult. If such estimates are made, the practitioner shall be <b>forthright regarding the associated error and/or uncertainty</b> . Entire second paragraph of 4.2.6 is outside the scope of the document. Further, none of the known age assessment methods is used to " <b>determine</b> " age but rather to estimate age. None of the known methods of age assessment can " <b>say with certainty</b> " that an individual is a minor or an adult. In all age estimation methods, whether the subject material is related to living or deceased individual practitioners should be " <b>forthright regarding the associated error and/or uncertainty</b> "	Delete the 2nd paragraph in 4.2.6.... In fact, consider deleting the entire section as it is redundant and unnecessary.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6. was substantially revised and this recommendation no longer applies.
141		Section 4.2.6	T	If the method of age assessment is not suitable for a living individual, that age assessment method is also unsuitable for use with individuals that are deceased. The validity of a method is independent of its intended use. However, the appropriateness of its application based on its error rate certainly can be considered. If that is the intention of this sentence then determination of the appropriateness should be delineated in the document. The criteria to determine that appropriateness needs to be substantiated as well.	Entire second paragraph should be deleted or modifications made to the document. As stated, it is outside the scope. Additional explanation is necessary as to how appropriateness of use is determined and the acceptable error rates for those different uses. All claims made need to be substantiated.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.6 has been modified to reflect that the issue is point estimate versus intervals and the questions asked differ for living and deceased individuals.
46		4.2.7		Reporting An age estimate shall be reported as an interval (e.g., confidence interval). A point estimate may be reported as well. All techniques used shall be documented to allow verification and replication of results..... The use of the term Confidence Interval in this context is incorrect. It should be 'data interval'	Remove the term confidence interval and replace it with '...defined data interval...'	Accept with modification: The statement has been edited for clarity. Additional clarification is added.
60		Section 4.2.7	T	The entire reporting section needs to be expanded to ensure that sufficient information is conveyed to the end user.	Clarification on the interpretation of the data reported is necessary.	Accept: Section 4.2.7 was edited and it now clarifies the interpretation of data reporting.
61		Section 4.2.7	T	How is point estimation determined? By what method? There is the implication that a point estimate of age by itself is an acceptable reporting method.	Clarify point estimation and associated shortcomings.	Reject with modification: The methods for producing point estimates vary. See updated section 4.2.1 and this reporting section.
62		Section 4.2.7	T	The terms verification and replication are not defined.	Define: verification and replication.	Reject: These terms were eliminated. See updated section 4.2.7.
109		4.2.7. Reporting	T	This section is very imprecised and to general to be part of a standard.	Review and complete this section.	Accept: Section 4.2.7 was edited and it now clarifies the interpretation of data reporting.
142		Section 4.2.7	T	"Reporting" This entire section needs to be expanded to insure that sufficient information is conveyed to the end user.	This requires substantial editing to include information on the interpretation of the data reported	Accept: Section 4.2.7 was edited and it now clarifies the interpretation of data reporting.
143		Section 4.2.7	T	This statment concerning point estimation needs to be clarified. How is the point estimation determined, mean mode or other method? Is a point estimate of age ever acceptable by itself? This sentence implies that a point estimate of age by itself (no interval around it) is an acceptable reporting method.	Clarify point estimation and its shortcomings	Reject with modification: The methods for producing point estimates vary. See updated section 4.2.1 and this reporting section.
144		Section 4.2.7	T	What is meant by "verification" and "replication"? I do not see either of these terms in the "Definitions Section"	Add definitions of "verification" and "replication"	Reject: These terms were eliminated. See updated section 4.2.7.
166		4.2.7	T/E	The requirements for reporting are too scant, even for a general standard.	The minimum requirements for reporting need to be expanded and stated.	Accept with modification: Section 4.2.7 was edited and it now clarifies reporting.
167		4.2.7	T/E	Nothing in the document suggests that a point estimate is possible.	If point estimates can be done, the term should be defined. Additionally, how point estimates can be determined should be applied to all of the age intervals that are stated in the document. Lastly, any error that can result from giving a point estimate need to be stated.	Reject with modification: The methods for producing point estimates vary. See updated section 4.2.1 and this reporting section.
168		4.2.7	T	Suggest that this document address best practice for combining methods to reach an age interval (e.g., upper and lower age boundaries)		Reject: This section was edited however detailed data interpretation is beyond the scope of this document.
129		4.2.7	T	The reporting needs to specify the interval used. Priority should be given to methods that provide a true 95% CI/PI and have been developed with cross-validation or have been validated on a hold-out sample.	Incorporate.	Accept with modification: Statement has been added to 4.2.7 for reporting age intervals per method specification. Preference should be given to validated methods. See revised 4.2.1.

#	Updated Section #	Section	Type of Com.	Comments	Proposed Resolution	Final Resolution
130		4.2.7	T	When reporting an age estimate the anthropologist shall report the variable(s) that were used to estimate age.	Incorporate.	Accept with modification: Statement has been added to 4.2.7 that states that the specific methods used to generate an age estimate shall be reported.
90		Section 4.2.7	T	Although certainly not the intent, the wording in this section can be confusing and indicate that a point estimate can be reported without an accompanying estimated age interval.	Change to: Conclusion statements specific to each methodology employed shall include estimated age, it's corresponding level of uncertainty, and an estimated age interval.	Reject with modification: Section 4.2.7 has been modified to further clarify that an age interval <i>shall</i> be reported while a point estimate <i>may</i> be reported.
91		Section 4.2.7	T	All techniques used shall be documented <b>to allow verification and replication of results</b> . The seven bolded words can be eliminated. There are other reasons that techniques shall be documented.	Change to: All techniques used shall be documented.	Accept with modification: Section changed to: "All raw data, techniques, and interpretation shall be documented. Documentation should take the form of text and/or images and shall be recorded and maintained in accordance with agency or institutional policy. If multiple methods are used, explanation as to how a final minimum age and maximum age were produced, shall be documented. Documentation should allow for an independent examiner to assess how the final estimate was produced."
1		4.2.7	T	Reporting requirements are very thin. In that regard, no information is given on the type of report that should be generated. Since Anthropology does not have a standard for reporting requirements, the section becomes somewhat meaningless. In other words, the only requirements for an "Age" report are the items listed. NO requirements are present for having a case number, specimen numbers, anthropologist doing the exam, etc. These should be required in a report. This is a systemic problem across all of the Anthro documents.	Could potentially be solved by adding much more specific guidance to the document on what is necessary to have in a report. Since an Anthropologist could be called upon only to do an age assessment, then a "report" may only need an age section. But it would also need other items, such as a signature block/authentication block, case number, skeletal elements present/used in the estimation, etc. These items are necessary in a report, and could be specified in this Standard. Alternatively, this section could call to/reference ANOTHER document that details reporting for Anthropology Reports. But I don't think that is written yet, or even considered, so what to do seems more of the former than the latter.	Reject: This is outside the scope of this document as this is a standard solely on age estimation.
2		4.2.7	T	Raw data shall be recorded and maintained." This requirement does not specify how this should be done. Does it imply a specific type of notes package? Does it require cloud data backup or storage? Does this mean that notes should be recorded on bar napkins or legal pads, and then filed somewhere? This requirement does not specify the what, how, or where that are necessary to actualize the standard.	Insert language regarding the nature of the requirement and timeframe that is required. Again, this should specify "how" raw data should be recorded, "where" and "how" it should be maintained, and "what" raw data must be captured. Is it only scores? Calculations? elements examined? All relevant observations? I would expect that to be the case, but this statement is way to vague to be published in this form.	Reject: This is outside the scope of this document. Although there is now an explanation: All raw data, techniques, and interpretation shall be documented. Documentation should take the form of text and/or images, and shall be recorded and maintained in accordance with agency or institutional policy." added to this section.
27		Section 4.2.7	T	"Reporting" This entire section needs to be expanded to insure that sufficient information is conveyed to the end user.	This requires substantial editing to include information on the interpretation of the data reported	Accept with modification: This section was edited however detailed data interpretation is beyond the scope of this document.
28		Section 4.2.7	T	This statement concerning point estimation needs to be clarified. How is the point estimation determined, mean mode or other method? Is a point estimate of age ever acceptable by itself? This sentence implies that a point estimate of age by itself (no interval around it) is an acceptable reporting method.	Clarify point estimation and its shortcomings	Accept with modification: Point estimation was clarified and interval estimation was emphasized.
29		Section 4.2.7	T	What is meant by "verification" and "replication"? I do not see either of these terms in the "Definitions Section"	Add definitions of "verification" and "replication"	Reject: These terms are removed from section 4.2.7. The use of these terms do not vary from accepted general usage.
73		Section 4.2.7	T	"Reporting" This entire section needs to be expanded to insure that sufficient information is conveyed to the end user.	This requires substantial editing to include information on the interpretation of the data reported.	Accept with modification: This section was edited however detailed data interpretation is beyond the scope of this document.
74		Section 4.2.7	T	The statement concerning point estimation needs to be clarified. How is the point estimation determined? By mean, mode, or other method? Is a point estimate of age ever acceptable by itself? This sentence implies that a point estimate of age by itself (no interval around it) is an acceptable reporting method.	Clarify point estimation and its shortcomings.	Accept with modification: Point estimation was clarified and interval estimation was emphasized.
75		Section 4.2.7	T	What is meant by the terms "verification" and "replication"? Not apparent in "Definitions Section."	Add definitions of "verification" and "replication."	Reject: These terms are removed from section 4.2.7. The use of these terms do not vary from accepted general usage.
40		Section 4.2.7	T	"Reporting" This entire section needs to be expanded to insure that sufficient information is conveyed to the end user.	This requires substantial editing to include information on the interpretation of the data reported	Accept with modification: This section was edited however detailed data interpretation is beyond the scope of this document.
41		Section 4.2.7	T	This statement concerning point estimation needs to be clarified. How is the point estimation determined, mean mode or other method? Is a point estimate of age ever acceptable by itself? This sentence implies that a point estimate of age by itself (no interval around it) is an acceptable reporting method.	Clarify point estimation and its shortcomings. It is important to consider the error of the method or what is commonly being referred to as the Measure of Uncertainty.	Accept with modification: Point estimation was clarified and interval estimation was emphasized.
42		Section 4.2.7	T	What is meant by "verification" and "replication"? I do not see either of these terms in the "Definitions Section"	Add definitions of "verification" and "replication"	Reject: These terms are removed from section 4.2.7. The use of these terms do not vary from accepted general usage.
131		Annex A	T	I disagree that you should be providing any references. Even if you state that it is not the goal of the references, you are inherently suggesting others should use these references over other methods because you are endorsing them as examples. Additionally, there are some outdated and inappropriate references in this list that should be removed.	Remove these references. If you choose to include references then these need to be updated to reflect methods that would meet best practices stated in this document, which most of these do not.	Accept. Bibliography removed.