SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI ESP <sub>062</sub> 2	IAAI	IABPA	<u>a</u>	ICSIA KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	roa sn	Total / 41
1 DE OR IECTIVE (in analyses and reporting: "Po Esiz" is about interestions with others)	_	/	/   V	V	VV		V	V	VIV	/ V	V	VV		VI	/   V	/	l v l	V	l v		v	V	VI	VV	Iv	V	V		VV	TVI	VI	7
	++^	_														_			_		^											
BE OBJECTIVE (in analyses and reporting; "Be Fair" is about interactions with others)  Be objective (unbiased, impartial).  ARPDE BE #. 4 diplomate or candidatewill act, at all times, in a completely impartial manner  AFDAA 3: Carry out the duties of the profession in an unbiased manner.  AFDAA 3: Carry out the duties of the profession in an unbiased manner.  AFDE ID. The examiner is unbiased and refuses to be swayed by evidence or matters outside the specific materials under consideration. He is immune to suggestion, pressures and coercions inconsistent with the evidence at hand, being interested only consideration. He is immune to suggestion, pressures and coercions inconsistent with the evidence at hand, being interested only analysis. A man the proceedings  ANAB 2: Conduct full and fair examinations.  ANAB 2: Conduct full and fair examinations.  ANAB 2: Conduct full and fair examinations.  ANAB 3: 1. Forensic practitioners must actobjectively  ASCLD 2: 2: No member of ASCLD shall use their position to impose undue pressure on an employee to take technical shortcuts or arrive at conclusions or results that are not supported by data.  ANZES 2: 1. Forensic practitioners must actobjectively  ASCLD 6: Sup. Supervisors should ensure that employees are not unduly pressured to perform substandard work throughunnecessary outside influence.  ASCD 16: Sup. Supervisors should ensure that employees are not unduly pressured to perform substandard work throughunnecessary outside influence.  ASCD 16: The scientific mind is unbiased and refuses to be swayed by evidence or matters outside the specific materials under consideration. It is immune to suggestion, pressures and coercions inconsistent with the evidence at hand, being interested only in assertialing facts.  CAC 11: The scientific mind is unbiased and refuses to be swayed by evidence or matters outside the specific materials under consideration. It is immune to suggestion, pressures and practices and we do not use our positions to p		K X X			X X X		XXX					X X X		X				X	X	X	X			X X X		X		X			X 3 X 2	
TIAFT Clear 6: do not use their positions to pressure an examiner or technician to arrive at conclusions or results that are not supported by data;  US DOJ 8: Conduct examinations that are fair, unbiased, and fit-for-purpose.																																
05 DOM 6. CONQUEC EXAMINICATIONS that are rail, unbiased, and ill-ior-purpose.																														لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENT QUOTES	rs (i	AAFS ABC	ABFDE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C ASCLD G <sup>1</sup>	ASQDE	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI		ICSIA KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NFAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS PMARPA4	SAFS	SCAFO SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
3 Be inquiring.									X												)	X						2
CAC I.A: The criminalistshould be inquiring  NWAFS I.A: The forensic scientistshould be inquiring																												
4 Have a truly scientific spirit.									X												)	X						2
CAC I.A: The criminalist has a truly scientific spirit  NWAFS I.A: The forensic scientist has a truly scientific spirit																												
5 Have an open mind.						X				X	)	X			X	X		)						X		X	X	9
ANAB 1:approaching all examinations with due diligence and an open mind. CAT 2.a: We are independent, impartial, detached, and objective, approaching all examinations and objective, approaching all examinations withan open mind. CSDIAI Bullet 1:approaching all assignments withan open mind. IABPA 1 par. 3: If new developments in the investigation or in the discipline of bloodstacome to light, members should receive them with an open mind and be prepared to renecessary, change their conclusions or opinions. IAI 1.01:approaching all assignments and examinations with due diligence and an open mind. MAFS I.A: All inquires [sic] are to be approached with an open mind, with minimum and the results might be. SOFT Prof 1:approaching all examinations with due diligence and an open mind. TIAFT Prof 1:approaching all tests and examinations with due diligence and an open mind.	ain pattern analysis consider and, if open mind. nticipation as to what																											
6 • IN ANALYSES		X	Х	X	)	X	Х		X X	X	X X	XX			XX	X	Х	Х		Х	)	X	X		XX		XX	23
ABC Rule 14: Maintain an attitude of independence and impartiality in order to ensure analysis of the evidence.  ABFDE Eth 8: A diplomate or candidatewillreach logical and unbiased conclusions ACSR A:ultimate goalshould be an objective assessment and evaluation of the or evidence collected.  AFTE Pre: As a memberI pledge myself to make a fair investigation of the facts wit concerned  CAT 2.a: We are independent, impartial, detached, and objective, approaching all exald diligence and an open mind.  CAT 2.b: We conduct full and fair examinations within the scope of our laboratory's tesper their policies.  CIS CEC11: maintain an attitude of independence and impartiality in order to ensure a of the evidence;  CSDIAI Bullet 1: Endeavors to be unbiased and objective approaching all assignments and an open mind.  CSDIAI Bullet 2: Conducts full and fair examinations in which conclusions are based or reference material relevant to the evidence, not on irrelevant information, political presoutside influences.  CSFS 13: be impartial and independent in their analysis  MAAFS 1.4.1: Members shall draw conclusions only after thorough examination of the preconceived notions.  NCFS 7: Conduct full, fair and unbiased examinations, leading to independent, impartiopinions and conclusions.  SAFS 4: Maintain an attitude of independence and impartiality.  SWAFS II.A: The ultimate goal should be an objective assessment of the evidence.  SWAFS II.A: Evidentiary examinations should be undertaken with an objective frame.	s. rime scene and/or th which I am aminations with due sting capabilities and an unbiased analysis s with due diligence on the evidence and ssure or other e evidence, avoiding ial, and objective	X	X	X		×				X	X	XXXX						X		X			X		X			12

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI ESReg <sup>2</sup>	AAI	IABPA	Al	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME:	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SCAFO SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
8	Thoroughly examine the facts.				Ì	Ì	X	Ť	Ì		_		X	X		Ť		X				X				X				X	X		11
	AFTE Pre: As a memberI pledge myself to make a fullinvestigation of the facts with which I am concerned AFTE Intro2:use all of the scientific means at his command to ascertain all of the significant physical facts relative to the matters under investigation. AFTE I.A: The true scientist will make adequate examination of his material, applying those tests essential to proof. ASQDE IX.i:byscientific thoroughness carry out the aims and ideals of this Society. CAC Pre2:use all of the scientific means at his or her command to ascertain all of the significant physical facts relative to the matters under investigation. CAC I.B: The true scientist will make adequate examination of his materials, applying those tests essential to proof. CAT 2.b: We conduct full and fair examinations within the scope of our laboratory's testing capabilities and per their policies. CSDIAI Bullet 2: Conducts full and fair examinations IAAI: I will regard it my duty to know my work thoroughly IABPA 1.1.2: A member shall take all reasonable steps to obtain and evaluate all sources of data that might be relevant to the matter under investigation. IABPA 1.1.3: A member shall base conclusions or opinions on data derived from examinations or analyses of all available relevant evidence. IABPA 2.1.6.1: A member shall take all reasonable steps to identify and document in examination records all sources of data that might be relevant to the matter under investigation. MAAFS 1.4.1: Members shall draw conclusions only after thorough examination of the evidence NWAFS Pre2:use all of the scientific means at their command to ascertain all of the significant physical facts relative to the matters under investigation. NWAFS 1.8: The true scientist will make adequate examination of his materials, applying those tests essential to proof.																																
	evidence SWAFS III.B: The forensic scientist will make a thorough examination of evidence																																
9	Use the principles of science (be logical) when doing an analysis or examination.  ABFDE Eth 8: A diplomate or candidatewill act, at all times, in a completely impartial manner by employing scientific methodology to reach logical and unbiased conclusions.  ANZFSS 2.3: render opinions having a basis that is demonstratively valid  ASQDE IX.a: To apply the principles of science and logic in the solution of all document problems  CAC I.A: The criminalistshould belogical  CAT 3.f: We support sound scientific techniques and practices and we do not use our positions to pressure an examiner or technician to arrive at conclusions or results that are not supported by data.  CSDIAI Bullet 9: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices  IABPA 1.1.4: A member shall base conclusions or opinions on valid arguments.  IAI 1.11: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices  KBI 4.1.2: KBI laboratory personnel shallreach logicalconclusions  NWAFS I.A: The forensic scientistshould belogical  SWAFDE 4: All professional opinions shall be renderedunder scientificconditions.  TIAFT Clear 6: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices  US DOJ 5: Conduct research and forensic casework using the scientific method		X					<i>&gt;</i>			X	X	X						X	X	X					X				X		X	X 12
10	Don't confuse fact with theory.  CAC II.G: The criminalistwill, however, scrupulously avoid confusing scientific fact with investigative theory in his interpretations.  IABPA 1, par. 5: Members should not confuse fact with theory  NWAFS II.G: The forensic scientistwill, however, scrupulously avoid confusing scientific fact with investigative theory in their interpretations.											X							X							X							3

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	Z Z	ICSIA	KBI	MARES	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ	Total / 41
11	IN REPORTING RESULTS		X			X	_	_			( X	X						X			x X		X	X Z	ХХ		Х	X				X 27	
12	Don't slant conclusions (be impartial, unbiased, independent, balanced, objective, don't give greater					Х	Х			_	( X	_		Х	Х		X	_			X X				X X		Х	X				X 20	
	weight to an opinion than is due).																																
	AFTE II.B: Tests are designed to disclose facts and all interpretations shall be consistent with that purpose and will not be knowingly distorted.																																
	AFTE II.F:the examiner will not choose that interpretation favoring the side by which he is employed merely as a means of justifying his employment																																
	AFTE III.E: [the examiner] has a moral obligation to see to it that the court understands the evidence as it exists																																
	and to present it in an impartial manner.  ANZFSS 3.3: Forensic practitioners must, both orally and in writing, express opinions, make statements, or give																																
	evidence with fairness, honesty, and only on the basis of adequate knowledge.																																
	CAC II.B: Tests are designed to disclose facts and all interpretations shall be consistent with that purpose and																																
	will not be knowingly distorted.  CAC II.I:the criminalist will not choose that interpretation favoring the side by which he is employed merely as a																																
	means of justify [sic] his employment. CAC III.G: The criminalist has a moral obligation to see to it that the court understands the evidence as it exists																																
	and to present it in an impartial manner. CAT 3.e: We do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical																																
	litigation advantage. CSDIAI Bullet 18: Does not falsify, alter reports, other records or withhold relevant information from reports for																																
	strategic or tactical litigation advantage. CSFS 13: be impartial and independent in theirreporting and testimony;																																
	ENFSI 2.15 : Present your advice and evidence, whether written or oral, in a balanced and impartial manner.																																
	IABPA 1, par. 1: Members should strive to recognize all biases which are present that could affect results and take all reasonable measures to ensure that these biases do not affect the results.																																
	IABPA 1, par. 5: Members should notgive greater weight to a conclusion or opinion than is due.																																
	IABPA 1.1.8: A member shall not make unfounded conclusions on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin,																																
	sex, age, disability, beliefs, gender, language, sexual orientation, social status, age lifestyle, or political persuasion.																																
	IABPA 2.1.4.3: A member shall report all results, conclusions, and opinions, and shall not withhold information that would be unfavorable to the side by whom he or she has been retained.																																
	MAAFS 1.3.7:members must present results in an impartial manner not withholding information that would be unfavorable to either side.																																
	MAAFS 1.5.2: Wording should not be such thatslant [sic] the opinion in a particular direction.																																
	MAFS II.B: Wording should not be suchthat slant the opinion in a particular direction.																																
	NCFS 9: Base conclusionsnot on political pressure of other outside influence.																																
	NEAFS III.7:one must present results in an impartial manner NJAFS XVII.14:one must present results in an impartial manner																																
	NWAFS II.B: Tests are designed to disclose facts and all interpretations shall be consistent with that purpose and will not be knowingly distorted.																																
	NWAFS II.I:the forensic scientist will not choose that interpretation favoring the side by which they are																																
	employed merely as a means to justify their employment.																																
	NWAFS III.G: They have a moral obligation to see to it that the court understands the evidence as it exists and to present it in an impartial manner.																																
	SAFS 6: Communicate results and conclusions, whether written or oral, in accordance with evidence in the case																																
	(neither understated nor embellished).																																
	SOFT "Members agree to:" 5. Render testimonywithout bias SWAFS P4: Conclusions and opinions must not be compromised,embellished nor exaggerated.																																
	SWAFS IV.A: Statements pertaining to the results and conclusions of an examination must be objective in																																
	nature																																
	SWFS 19: Accept their moral obligation to assure that the court understands the evidence as it exists, and to present that evidence in an impartial manner.																																
	present that evidence in an impartial manner.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 5. Render testimonywithout bias																																
	US DOJ 10: Ensure interpretations, opinions, and conclusionsminimize influences and biases for or against																																
	any party.																																

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	AI	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
13 Base conclusions only on facts.	>	X			X	X :	X		X		X Z	XX	X X				X				X X					7	(	X	7	( X	X	18
ABC Rule 9: Render opinions and conclusions strictly in accordance with the evidence in the case (hypothetical or real) and only to the extent justified by that evidence.  AFTE Pre: As a member. I pledge myselfto render an opinion strictly in accordance with the information obtained from my examination of the facts and physical evidence, and only to the extent justified by such information  ANAB 2: Conclusions are based on the evidence and reference material relevant to the evidence, not on extraneous information, political pressure, or other outside influences.  ANAB 18: Testify to results obtained and conclusions reached only when they have confidence that the opinions are based on good scientific principles and methods  ANZFSS 3.3: Communicate withadequate knowledge  ANZFSS 3.3: Forensic practitioners must, both orally and in writing, express opinions, make statements, or give evidence with falmess, honesty, and only on the basis of adequate knowledge.  ASQDE IX.d: To render an opinion or conclusion strictly in accordance with the physical evidence in the document, and only to the extent justified by the facts.  CAT 3.g: We only testify to results obtained and we only draw conclusions when we have confidence that the opinions are based on good scientific principles and methods.  CIS CEC8: render opinions and conclusions strictly in accordance with the evidence in the case and only to the extent justified by that evidence;  CSDIAI Bullet 19: Testifies to results obtained and conclusions reached based on good scientific principles and methods.  CSFS 10: render opinions and conclusions strictly in accordance with the results and findings in the case and only to the extent justified by that evidence; and the properties of the string testing that an advance of the string transparence of t		X					x		X			× ×	X X X								X X X							X		X X	X	18

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	IAI Colo	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS N.IAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA⁴	SAFS	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
14 Don't assist contestants through tactics that will implant a false impression.						X Z	X				X 2	X	X					X					X		Х			X		X	X	( 13
AFTE III.F: The examiner will not by implication, knowingly or intentionally assist the contestants in a case through such tactics as will implant a false impression.  ANAB 16: Do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  CAC III.H: The criminalist will not by implication, knowingly or intentionally, assist the contestants in a case through such tactics as will implant a false impression in the minds of the jury or the court.  CAT 3.e: We do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  CSDIAI Bullet 18: Does not falsify, alter reports, other records or withhold relevant information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  IABPA 1, par. 4: Experts in a forensic science discipline serve a different function within the justice system from that of attorneys. This difference necessitates dissimilar processes and goals with those of attorneys. The expert's process should be unbiased and systematic, not adversarial. The experts' goals are to objectively discern and accurately present facts, conclusions, and opinions, while the attorneys' goals are to advocate for the client. In recognition of these dissimilarities, members should not assist legal contestants through tactics that might implant a false impression.  IABPA 2.1.4.2: A member shall not alter reports or other records or withhold information from reports for the purpose of gaining a strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  IAI 3.04: Does not falsify or alter reports or other records, or withhold relevant information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  NCFS 12: Do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  NCFS 17: Do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  SWFS 17: Do not alter reports or other re																																
Be aware of the implications of opinions and conclusions and be prepared to weigh them.  AFTE II.G: It is both wise and proper that the examiner be aware of the various possible implications of his opinions and conclusions and be prepared to weigh them, if called upon to do so.  CAC II.J: It is both wise and proper that criminalists be aware of the various possible implications their opinions and conclusions and be prepared to weigh them, if called upon to do so.  NWAFS II.J: It is both wise and proper that the forensic scientist be aware of the various possible implications of his opinions and conclusions and be prepared to weigh them, if called upon to do so.						X					X														X							3
Consent to interviews with counsel for both sides prior to trial.  ABC Rule 12: Consent to, if it is requested and allowed, interviews with counsel for both sides prior to trial. IABPA 1, par. 4: Members should consent to interviews with counsel for both sides prior to trial, if requested and allowed.  SAFS 9: Give equal access to results, conclusions and the basis for any opinions to duly appointed legal counsel assigned to the litigation as allowed by law and/or administrative rules.		K																X									X					3

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	A S	KBI	MAAFS	MAPS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA*	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
Be prepared to reconsider and, if necessary, change your advice, conclusions, or opinion.  CSOFS (FSReg 8): Be prepared to review any casework if any new information or developments are identified that would significantly impact on your findings  ENFSI 2.16: Be prepared to reconsider and, if necessary, change your advice, conclusions or opinion in the light of new information or new developments in the relevant field  FSReg 8: Be prepared to review any casework if any new information or developments are identified that would significantly impact on your findings.  IABPA 1 par. 3: If new developments in the investigation or in the discipline of bloodstain pattern analysis come to light, members should receive them with an open mind and be prepared to reconsider and, if necessary, change their conclusions or opinions.														\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	XX	X		X															4
18 • BY AVOIDING POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	)	XX	Х		X	X )	X X		Х	Х	X Z	X	X	XX	X	X	Х	X Z	X		X >	(	X	Х	X	X		<b>&gt;</b>		Х	X X	<b>(</b> )	〈 30
ABC Rule 17:no services shall ever be rendered on a contingency fee basis.  ABFDE Eth 7: A diplomate or candidateshall not accept cases where the payment for the services to be rendered is made contingent upon the outcome of either the diplomate's or candidate's examination of the litigation in which the client/agency is or will be involved.  AFTE IV.A: No services shall be rendered on a contingency fee basis.  ANAB 7: Do not accept or participate in any case on a contingency fee basis or in which we have any other personal or financial conflict of interest or an appearance of such a conflict.  ASQDE IX.g: No services shall be undertaken on a contingent fee basis.  CAC IV.B: No services shall ever be rendered on a contingency fee basis.  CAT 2.g: We do not accept or participate in any case on a contingency fee basis or in which they have any other personal or financial conflict of interest or an appearance of such a conflict.  CSFS 16.b.: not, under any circumstances, render services on a contingency basis;  IABPA 1 par. 2: A member shall not provide services on a contingency-fee basis, however, a reasonable fee may be charged for services.  IABPA 1.2.1: A member shall not provide services on a contingency-fee basis.  IAI 1.07: Does not accept or participate in any case in which he/she has any personal interest or the appearance of such an interest and shall not be compensated based upon the results of the proceeding. MAAFS 1.7.1: It is appropriate that a reasonable fee be charged for private examination and analysis. This fee shall be based on the amount of work done, not the results obtained or a contingency basis.  NWAFS IV.A: It is appropriate that a reasonable fee be charged for private examination and analysis. This is to be based on the amount of work done, not the results obtained or a contingency basis.  NWAFS IV.B: No services shall ever be rendered on a contingency fee basis or in which they have any other personal or financial conflict of interest or an appearance of such a conflict.  SWAFS I		XXXX				×	X			X	X	×		X				X	×		X					X		*		X	X		17

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IAI	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup> SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
20	Don't offer or accept bribes.				Ì		Ì	X			T	Ĭ	Ť								X			X	X							4
	ANZFSS 3.4: Forensic practitioners must not: promise to give, or give to any person, anything intended to improperly influence that person's decisions as they relate to the forensic practitioner's services or to secure work, or; accept from any person anything intended to improperly influence the forensic practitioner's decisions.  MAAFS 1.2.1: Members shall not solicit or accept any gift in any form under circumstances in which it might be inferred that the gift was intended as a reward to influence them while acting in an official capacity for MAAFS.  NEAFS II.1: No member shall solicit or accept any gift in any form under circumstances where it might be inferred that the gift was intended as a reward to influence him/her while acting in an official capacity for the Corporation (NEAFS).  NJAFS VII.3: No member shall solicit or accept any gift in any form under circumstances where it might be inferred that the gift was intended as a reward to influence him while acting in an official capacity for the Association.																															
21	Don't use your membership in the association to get unjustified benefits, privileges, or exemptions.  AFDAA 5: Will not receive an improper personal benefit from the operation of AFDAA  AFDAA 6: Will not use the assets of AFDAA, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than carrying on the business of AFDAA.  IABPA 1.2.3: A member shall disclose to the Executive Board any intended direct financial gain from participation in any Association activities.  IABPA 4.2.8: A member shall not use membership in an association nor employment status to obtain unjustified benefits, privileges, or exemptions.  MAAFS 1.2.3: Members shall not attempt to use their membership to obtain unjustified benefits, privileges, or exemptions for themselves or others.  NEAFS II.3: Members shall not use their membership to obtain unjustified benefits, privileges, or exemptions for themselves or others.  NJAFS XVII.5: Members shall not attempt to use their membership to obtain unjustified benefits, privileges, or exemptions for themselves or others.  Disclose any conflicts of interest.					X		X							×	X	×	X			X			X	X							5
	ANZFSS 2.2: Forensic practitioners must disclose actual or possible conflicts of interest to a client or employer upon discovery of that actual, potential or perceived, conflict of interest. Conflicts of interest will include any financial or other interest that is likely to affect, or appear to affect, the forensic practitioner's judgement.  CSOFS (FSReg 2):declare any personal interest that could be perceived as a conflict of interest.  ENFSI 2.4: Declare to your client and employer any prior involvement or personal interest which may give rise to a conflict of interest, real or perceived, and act in such cases only with the client's explicit written consent.  FSReg 2:declare any personal interest that could be perceived as a conflict of interest.  IABPA 1 par. 2: Conflicts of interest with an employer, client, or the justice system shall be documented and disclosed, and the assignment shall only be accepted if ordered to complete the task.  IABPA 1.2.2: A member shall document and disclose to the employer or client any known potential conflict of interest, real or perceived, regarding a case assignment.  IABPA 1.2.2.1: A member shall not accept such an assignment without explicit written consent from the employer or client.																															

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	KMABPA" SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
23	Avoid conflicts of interest.								X				X									)	×								X 4
	ASCLD G Con: Laboratory managers and employees of forensic laboratories must avoid any activity, interest, or association that interferes or appears to interfere with their independent exercise of professional judgment CSDIAI Bullet 7: Does not accept or participate in any case in which they have any personal interest or the appearance of such an interest.  NCFS 6: Avoid participation in any case where there are personal, financial, employment-related or other conflicts of interest.  US DOJ 7: Avoid participation in any case in which there is a conflict of interest.																														
23a	Avoid alliances with those whose goals are inconsistent with an unbiased investigation.  IAAI: I will avoid alliances with those whose goals are inconsistent with anunbiased investigation.																Х														1
23b	Strive to be aware of and avoid or resolve potential conflicts of interest.  ABFT 4: Strive to be aware of and alert to any actual or potential conflicts of interest, and strive to avoid or appropriately resolve any such conflicts.  ANZFSS 2.2: Conflicts of interest may include: accepting instructions or assignments that would knowingly create a possible conflict of interest between themselves and their clients or employees; where a forensic practitioner reasonably believes they have been subject to undue pressure or influence to obtain a specific outcome which may not be impartial.			X				X																							2

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MATS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS NWAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
24 BE HONEST	X	X X					_	(   X			X X	_						( X			X	X	X X	( X		X	X		X X	X	X 36
25 Be honest.			Х			X >	X	Х			Х	Х	1	X X	Х		X >	( X				Х					Х		X	X	X 17
ABFT 1: Conduct themselves with honestyat all times. ABFT 2: Perform all professional activities in Forensic Toxicology with honestyand refrain from any knowing misrepresentation ofmaterial facts. ANAB 4: Honestly communicate with all parties (the investigator, prosecutor, defense, and other expert witnesses) about all information relating to their analyses, when communications are permitted by law and agency practice. ANZFSS 1.2: Forensic practitioners must act with honesty ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must act with honesty ANZFSS 3.2: must not engage in fraudulent or dishonest behaviour in their forensic practice. ANZFSS 3.3: Communicate with honesty ANZFSS 3.3: Communicate with honesty ANZFSS 3.3: Forensic practitioners must, both orally and in writing, express opinions, make statements, or give evidence with honesty ASCLD G Ibi: When release of information is authorized by management, all employees must avoid misrepresentations and/or obstructions. ASCLD G Ibi: Laboratory managers must be honest and truthful with their peers, supervisors and subordinates. They must also be trustworthy and honest when representing their laboratories to outside organizations. CAT 3.d: We communicate honestly with all parties (the investigator, prosecutor, defense attorney, law enforcement, judge, and other expert witnesses) about all information related to their analyses. CSDIAI Bullet 5: Communicates truthfully with all parties about information related to their analyses. CSDIAI Bullet 5: Communicates truthfully with all parties about information related to their analyses. CSDFs (FSReg 2): Act with honesty ENFSI 2.1: Act with honesty FSReg 2: Act with honesty FSReg 3: Act with honesty their circle of the professional opinion shall do so conscientiously and without malice. NCFS 14: Communicate honestly once a r																															

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAPS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA⁴	SAFS SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ
25a	Avoid alliances with those whose goals are inconsistent with an honestinvestigation.																	X															1
	IAAI: I will avoid alliances with those whose goals are inconsistent with an honestinvestigation.				_				_																						$\perp \!\!\! \perp \!\!\! \perp$	Ш	_
25b	Do not participate in fraudulent test-taking practices.		X																														1
	ABC Rule 20: Applicants, Certificate Holders and Affiliates of the ABC shall:Not participate in fraudulent test-taking practices.																																
26	ABOUT YOUR QUALIFICATIONS	Х	X )	XX	X	X	X	X >	( X			X Z	X >	XX	Х			X )	XX		X	X	X	Х	XX	X			X	Х	( X	X	X 3
27	Don't mislead regarding your experience.	Х	)	X	Х			X >	<			- 2	X	Х				)	X X		Х	Х	Х	Х	ХХ				Х	Х	( X	Х	X 2
	AAFS II.1.b: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresent his or herexperiencewithin the Academy.  ABFDE Eth 2: A diplomate or candidateshall not provide any material misrepresentation ofexperience  ACSR B:refrain from any misrepresentation ofexperience  ANAB 13: Accurately represent theirexperience  ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must never misrepresentexperience  CAT 1.a: We accurately represent ourexperience  CSDIAI Bullet 16: Accurately represents theirexperience  IABPA 2.1.3: A member shall accurately represent his or her qualifications, including, but not limited to: experience, areas  IAI 3.01: Accurately represents his/herexperience  KBI 4.1.3: KBI laboratory personnel shall not misrepresent theirexperience  NAAFS 1.3.2: Members shall not intentionally misrepresentexperience  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or herexperience  NCFS 1: Accurately represent his/herexperience  NEAFS III.2: The forensic scientist must avoid any intentional misrepresentation ofexperience  NJAFS XVII.9: The forensic scientist must avoid any intentional misrepresentation ofexperience  SOFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingexperience  SWFS V.A: A member of SWAFS must refrain from misrepresentation ofexperience  SWFS b: No member or associate of the Society shall materially misrepresent his or her education, training, experience, area of expertise, or membership status within the Society.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingexperience  TIAFT Clear 1: Accurately represents theirexperience  US DOJ 1: Accurately represent relevantexperience																																

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSK	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ	Total / 41
Don't mislead regarding your training.  AAFS II.1.b: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresent his or hertrainingwithin the Academy.  ABFDE Eth 2: A diplomate or candidateshall not provide any material misrepresentation oftraining  ACSR B:refrain from any misrepresentation oftraining  ANAB 13: Accurately represent theirtraining  ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must never misrepresenttraining  CAT 1.a: We accurately represent ourtraining  CSDIAI Bullet 16: Accurately represents theirtraining  IABPA 2.1.3: A member shall accurately represent his or her qualifications, including, but not limited to:  training  IAI 3.01: Accurately represents his/hertraining  KBI 4.1.3: KBI laboratory personnel shall not misrepresent theirtraining  MAAFS 1.3.2: Members shall not intentionally misrepresent training  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or her educational training  NCFS 1: Accurately represent his/hertraining  NEAFS III.2: The forensic scientist must avoid any intentional misrepresentation of training  NJAFS XVII.9: The forensic scientist must avoid any intentional misrepresentation of training  SOFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingtraining  SWFS 14: Accurately represent theirtraining  SWFS b: No member or associate of the Society shall materially misrepresent his or her education, training, experience, area of expertise, or membership status within the Society.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingtraining  US DOJ 1: Accurately represents theirtraining	X		X				X	X				X		X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	9

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFIE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASGUE	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT	Total / 41
29 Don't mislead regarding your area of expertise.	X	X		X		X		X			X	X					X X	X	X	X		X X	_	_			X				20
AAFS II.1.b: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresent his or herarea if expertisewithin the Academy.  ABFDE Eth 2: A diplomate or candidateshall not provide any material misrepresentation ofexpertise.  ACSR B:refrain from any misrepresentation ofexpertise  ANAB 13: Accurately represent theirarea of expertise.  ASCLD C 2.5: No member of ASCLD shall misrepresent his or her expertisein any professional capacity.  CAT 1.a: We accurately represent our area of expertise.  CSDIAI Bullet 16: Accurately represents theirarea of expertise.  IABPA 2.1.3: A member shall accurately represent his or her qualifications, including, but not limited to: areas of expertise  IAI 3.01: Accurately represents his/herarea of expertise.  KBI 4.1.3: KBI laboratory personnel shall not misrepresent theirarea(s) of expertise.  MAAFS 1.3.2: Members shall not intentionally misrepresentareas of expertise.  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or herarea of expertise.  NCFS 1: Accurately represent his/herareas of expertise  NEAFS III.2: The forensic scientist must avoid any intentional misrepresentation ofareas of expertise.  NJAFS XVII.9: The forensic scientist must avoid any intentional misrepresentation ofareas of expertise.  SOFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingarea of expertise.  SWFS b: No member or associate of the Society shall materially misrepresent his or her education, training, experience, area of expertise, or membership status within the Society.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingarea of expertise  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingarea of expertise  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingarea of expertise																															
US DOJ 1: Accurately represent relevantareas of expertise.  30 Don't mislead regarding your qualifications.	X >	(	X		X X	(	X	X	+			X	X	+		Х	X	+			X		+			+ + ;	X		X X	X	15
AAFS II.1.b: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresent his or her education, training, experience, area of expertise, or membership status within the Academy ABC Rule 11: Not exaggerate, embellish or otherwise misrepresent qualifications, when testifying. ABFT 2:refrain from any knowing misrepresentation of their professional qualifications AFDAA 4: Will not misrepresent qualifications  AFTE III.K: The expert should not exaggerate or embellish his qualification [sic] when testifying. ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must never misrepresent credentials  ASCLD C 2.5: No member of ASCLD shall misrepresent his or hercredentials in any professional capacity.  ASCLD C 2.7: No member of ASCLD shall misrepresent his or her position or authority in any professional capacity.  CIS CEC10: not exaggerate, embellish or otherwise misrepresent qualifications when testifying; CSFS 12: not exaggerate, embellish or otherwise misrepresent qualifications when testifying; IAAI: I will make no claim to professional qualifications which I do not possess. IABPA 2.1.3: A member shall accurately represent his or her qualifications  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or her educational training, experience, area of expertise, certification, membership status within the Association or official title or position in a medicolegal system.  SOFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresenting professional qualifications  SWFS b: No member or associate of the Society shall materially misrepresent his or her education, training, experience, area of expertise, or membership status within the Society.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresenting professional qualifications																															

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IARPA	IAI	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4 SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ	Total / 41
31 Don't mislead regarding your education.	X	X		X			XX	_			X	(	X				X	_	X	<			X				X				X	
AAFS II.1.b: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresent his or her educationwithin the Academy.  ABFDE Eth 2: A diplomate or candidateshall not provide any material misrepresentation of education  ACSR B:refrain from any misrepresentation of education  ANAB 13: Accurately represent their education  ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must never misrepresenteducation  CAT 1.a: We accurately represent our education  CSDIAI Bullet 16: Accurately represents their education  IABPA 2.1.3: A member shall accurately represent his or her qualifications, including, but not limited to: education  IAI 3.01: Accurately represents his/her education  KBI 4.1.3: KBI laboratory personnel shall not misrepresent their education  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or her educational training  NCFS 1: Accurately represent his/her education  SOFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingeducation  SOFT Clear 1: Accurately represent their education  SWAFS V.A: A member of SWAFS must refrain from misrepresentation of education  SWFS b: No member or associate of the Society shall materially misrepresent his or her education, training, experience, area of expertise, or membership status within the Society.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingeducation  TIAFT Clear 1: Accurately represents their education																																
US DOJ 1: Accurately represent relevant education	Y						Y	Y		-	Y	+					Y	,				Y			Y		<sub>V</sub>			Y	Y	10
32 Don't associate your name with developments, publications, or organizations with which you played no significant part.	X						X	Х			×						X					X			X		X			X	X	10
AAFS 11.1.b: No member of the Academy shall materially misrepresent his or hermembership status within the Academy.  ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must never misrepresentmembership status.  ASCLD C 2.1: No member of ASCLD shall engage in any conduct that is harmful to the profession of forensic science including, but not limited to,any scholarly falsification.  CAC V.D: The criminalist shall discourage the association of his or her name with developments, publications, or organizations in which he or she has played no significant part, merely as a means of gaining personal publicity or prestige.  IABPA 4 par. 2 7 4.2.3: A member shall discourage the association of his or her name with developments, publications, or organizations to which no significant contributions were made.  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or hermembership status within the Association or official title or position in a medicolegal system.  NWAFS V.D: The forensic scientist shall discourage the association of their name with developments, publications, or organizations in which they have played no significant part, merely as a means of gaining personal publicity or prestige.  SOFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingprofessional memberships.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingprofessional memberships.  US DOJ 2: Be honest and truthful in all professional affairs including not representing the work of others as one's own.																																

								. 7.					1 1									1 1		4					1 1	$\overline{}$
SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI FSR <sub>ed</sub> <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	IAI	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>5</sup>	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA	SAFS	SCAFO SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS SWFS	TIAFT	LOG SU
32a Don't mislead regarding your certification status.	X															Х					X					X			X	
ABC Rule 25: Will discontinue use of all claims to certification that contain any reference to ABC or certification upon suspension or withdrawal of certification and will return any certificates issued by the ABC.  IABPA 2.1.3: A member shall accurately represent his or her qualifications, including, but not limited to: certification status  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or hercertification  SOFT 2: Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingcertification  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 2. Refrain from knowingly misrepresentingcertification																														
32b Don't plagiarize.																Х														<del>.   .</del>
IABPA 4 par. 2 & 4.2.2: A member shall not engage in plagiarism  32c Properly credit work done by others.																X														<u> </u>
IABPA 4 par. 2 & 4.2.2: A member shallproperly credit work done by others.																														.
32d Don't mislead regarding your knowledge and competence.  ABFT 2:refrain from any knowing misrepresentation of theirknowledge and competence  ANZFSS 3.5: Forensic practitioners must:not misrepresent their competence			X				X																							2
33 • IN REPORTS	X	X	X >	X X			XX					X						X			X X				Х	Х		X	X	1
Don't mislead regarding data used to support conclusions.  AAFS II.1.c: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresent dataupon which his or her conclusion or professional opinion is based.  ABFDE Eth 3: A diplomate or candidateshall not provide any material misrepresentation, in reports, conversations, or testimony of data upon which an expert opinion or conclusion is based.  ABFT 2:refrain from any knowing misrepresentation ofevidence andor other material facts.  ACSR C:refrain from misrepresenting data upon which an opinion or conclusion is based.  AFDAA 4: Will not misrepresentevidence  ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must act truthfully and objectively, and not knowingly provide misleading information, statements, reports, opinions or evidence, nor knowingly misrepresent a situation.  ASCLD C 2.1: No member of ASCLD shall engage in any conduct that is harmful to the profession of forensic science including, but not limited to,any technical misrepresentation or distortion  CSDIAI Bullet 5: Communicates truthfully with all parties about information related to their analyses.  KBI 4.1.4: KBI laboratory personnel shall not misrepresent their analysis, reports, conversations, or testimony upon which their expert opinion or conclusion is based.  NAME 1C: Every member of the Association shall refrain from providing any material misrepresentation of data upon which an expert opinion or conclusion is based.  NCFS 14: Communicate honestlyonce a report is issued, with all parties (investigators, prosecutors,	X	×	×	XXXX			× ×					×						X			X X									

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSK	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI FSReq <sup>2</sup>	AAI	IABPA	Al	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4 SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
35	Don't misrepresent facts in reports or testimony.			X	X			XX				7	X					<del></del>	X			X			X	X		X	X	11
	ABFT 2:refrain from any knowing misrepresentation ofresults of examinations, or other material facts. AFDAA 4: Will not misrepresentevidenceor testimony.  ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must act truthfully and objectively, and not knowingly provide misleading information, statements, reports, opinions or evidence, nor knowingly misrepresent a situation. ASCLD C 2.1: No member of ASCLD shall engage in any conduct that is harmful to the profession of forensic science including, but not limited to, any technical misrepresentation or distortion  ASCLD C 2.6: No member of ASCLD shall offer opinions or conclusions in testimony, which are untrue  CSDIAI Bullet 5: Communicates truthfully with all parties about information related to their analyses. KBI 4.1.4: KBI laboratory personnel shall not misrepresent their analysis, reports, conversations, or testimony upon which their expert opinion or conclusion is based.  NCFS 14: Communicate honestlyonce a report is issued, with all parties (investigators, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and other expert witnesses), unless prohibited by law.  SAFS 6: Communicate results and conclusions, whether written or oral, in accordance with evidence in the case (neither understated nor embellished).  SOFT "Members agree to:" 5. Render testimony in a truthful manner  SWAFS P4: Forensic scientists therefore have an obligation to provide opinions and facts to a court of law that are truthful Conclusions and opinions must not bemisrepresented																													
36	TIAFT "Members agree to:" 5. Render testimony in a truthful manner  Don't mislead regarding scientific principles used to support conclusions.	X			X			X X				+;	X						Х			X							++	7
	AAFS II.1.c: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresentscientific principles upon which his or her conclusion or professional opinion is based.  AFDAA 4: Will not misrepresentevidence, opinions, conclusions, or testimony.  ANZFSS 2.1: Forensic practitioners must act truthfully and objectively, and not knowingly provide misleading information, statements, reports, opinions or evidence, nor knowingly misrepresent a situation.  ASCLD C 2.1: No member of ASCLD shall engage in any conduct that is harmful to the profession of forensic science including, but not limited to, any technical misrepresentation or distortion  CSDIAI Bullet 5: Communicates truthfully with all parties about information related to their analyses.  KBI 4.1.4: KBI laboratory personnel shall not misrepresent their analysis, reports, conversations, or testimony upon which their expert opinion or conclusion is based.  NCFS 14: Communicate honestlyonce a report is issued, with all parties (investigators, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and other expert witnesses), unless prohibited by law.																													
37	REGARDING ASSOCIATION BUSINESS	XX	_									)	X				Х	X			Х	_	X		X			X		10
38	Don't lie on the association's membership application form.  ABC IV.5.1: An intentional misstatement or misrepresentation, or concealment or omission, of a material fact or facts in an application  NEAFS IV.2.a: Material and intentional misinformation on the application for membership to the Corporation (NEAFS) may be sufficient reason for termination of membership.  NJAFS XVII.18.A: Material and intentional misinformation on the application for membership to the Association may be sufficient reason for termination of membership.	X																				×	X							3
39	Don't mislead regarding your membership status in an association.  AAFS II.1.b: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall materially misrepresent his or hermembership status within the Academy.  CSDIAI Bullet 20: Does not misrepresent their affiliation with the CSDIAI.  IABPA 2.1.3: A member shall accurately represent his or her qualifications, including, but not limited to: professional association membership statuses.  IAI 4.01: Does not misrepresent his/her affiliation with the IAI.  NAME 1B: No member of the Association shall materially misrepresent his or hermembership status within the Association  SWFS b: No member or associate of the Society shall materially misrepresent his or her education, training, experience, area of expertise, or membership status within the Society.	X											X				X	X			X							X		6

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IAI	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA* SAFS	SCAFO	SOFT SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41
40	Don't lie to the association board or its representative(s).  ABC IV.5.1: An intentional misstatement or misrepresentation, or concealment or omission, of a material fact or facts inany other communication to the Board or its representative(s).  IABPA 2.3: A member shall be truthful when communicating with the IABPA Board or its representatives.  SAFS 1: Members and applicants will not: 1. Communicate to the board or its representative(s) an intentional misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission of a material fact in an application or in any other official communication.		X														X								X					3
41	Don't illegally issue or receive the association's certificates of competency.  ABC IV.5.3: Issuance of a certificate contrary to or in violation of any of the laws, standard rules, or regulations governing the Board and its certification programs at the time of its issuance; or determination that the person certified was not in fact eligible to receive such certificate at the time of its issuance.		X																											1
42	BE FORTHCOMING	)	X			X	XX	X	X		X X	( X	Х	X	Х		X	Х		X	X	X	X X	X	X	)	X	XX	< X	X 25
42a	Be forthcoming.  ANZFSS 2.2: forensic practitioners have an overriding duty to the court and justice system for disclosure. Client confidentiality is important but should not to be an excuse for nondisclosure. Where a forensic practitioner believes they are being inhibited from appropriate disclosure they should:  - seek explicit authorization by the client to disclose specified information  - advise the client of any requirements by the law or court ordered process to disclose specified information, and,  - endeavour to advise their client or employer that information that could identify the complainant/s and or their personal details may be contained within the practitioner's court report.  IABPA 2, par. 1: In all aspects of professional activity, a member should beforthright within legal constraints.  SAFS 9: Give equal access to results, conclusions and the basis for any opinions to duly appointed legal counsel assigned to the litigation as allowed by law and/or administrative rules.						>										X								×					3

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFUE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCIDG1	ASODE	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	A	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ
43 Evidence may be re-examined by another analyst.						Х	Х		X		Х	Х								X		Х	Х	7	X		Х			X			X Z		( 15
AFTE IV.B: It shall be regarded as ethical for one examiner to reexamine evidence material previously submitted to or examined by another.  ANAB 15: Make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted, and conclusions drawn in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment of the conclusions by an independent person competent in the field  ASCLD G Rec: Referrals of clients to other professional colleaguesare appropriate when a laboratory is unable to perform the work requested.  CAC IV.C: It shall be regarded as ethical for one criminalist to re-examine evidence materials previously submitted to or examined by another.  CAT 3.b: We make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations conducted and conclusions drawn, in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment of the conclusions by an independent person competent in the discipline.  IAI 3.03: Makes and retains full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted, and conclusions drawn, in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment of the conclusions by an independent person competent in the field.  MAAFS 1.7.2: It is ethical to re-examine work done by another.  NCFS 8: Make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate written records of all examinations and tests conducted and conclusions drawn, in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment by an independent person competent in the field.  NWAFS IV.C: It shall be regarded as ethical for one forensic scientist to re-examine evidence materials previously submitted to or examined by another.  SOFT Clear 3: Make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted, and conclusions drawn in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment of the conclusions by an independent person competent in the field.  SWAFS I.A: It is considered proper for a forensic sci																																			

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABET	AFDAA	AFTE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	SAFS	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT	Total / 41
ABC Rule 7: Ensure that a full and complete disclosure of findings is made to the submitting agency.  ABC Rule 7: Ensure that a full and complete disclosure of the findings is made to the submitting agency.  ANAB 16: Do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  CAT 3.e: We do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  CIS CEC6: make full and complete disclosure of all findings to the investigating agency/officer;  CSDIAI Bullet 18: Does not falsify, alter reports, other records or withhold relevant information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  CSFS 8: make full and complete disclosure as required by law of the findings to the submitting agency or client;  IAI 3.04: Does not falsify or alter reports or other records, or withhold relevant information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  NEAFS III.7:one must present resultsnot withholding information that would be unfavorable to the side by whom one has been retained.  NJAFS XVII.14:one must present resultsand must never withhold information that would be unfavorable to the side by whom one has been retained.  SAFS 3: Record notesand include all pertinent observations and results of testing.  SAFS 5: Disclose the results of testing to be inclusive of all probative and potentially probative results.  SOFT Clear 5: Do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  SWFS 17: Do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  TIAFT Clear 5: Does not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage;					X					X	X	X				X					X	X		X		X		X		13

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASGDE	САТ	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI FSD <sub>6G</sub> <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	<u> </u>	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	KMABPA:	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
45 Be forthcoming in presenting data in reports, testimony, publications and oral presentations.						_	X	Ì			X	X	(			<del>  -</del>	X	_				X	<del></del>		X	) X		X		X 12
ANAB 14: Present accurate and complete data in reports, testimony, publications and oral presentations. ANZFSS 2.3: not withhold any findings, where inculpatory or exculpatory, that would cause the facts of a case to be misrepresented or distorted, and, disclose or make available test methods if requested. CAT 3.a: We present accurate and complete data in reports, testimony, publications and oral presentations.  CAT 3.e: We do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  CSDIAI Bullet 17: Presents accurate and complete data in reports, testimony, publications and oral presentations.  CSDIAI Bullet 18: Does not falsify, alter reports, other records or withhold relevant information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  IABPA 2, par. 2: a member shall provide clear and complete documentation of all factors used to form a conclusion or opinion.  IABPA 2, par. 2: a member shall make documents and information readily available to those who have a legal right to them.  IABPA 2, 1.4: If a member does not know the answer to a question being asked, the member shall make this known.  IABPA 2.1.5: A member shall, to the extent possible, fully explain relevant data, methods, logic, and conclusions and opinions, including any qualifications and limitations.  IABPA 2.1.7: At the time they are performed, a member shall document in examination records all relevant data (including, but not limited to all examinations, analyses, methods, observations, alterations, and results), conclusions or opinions along with the logic and assumptions used to reach them, and any qualifications and limitations that apply to each.  IABPA 2.1.7: At member shall document the identity and information readily available to those who have a legal right to them.  IABPA 3.7: A member shall document the identity and information from reports for strategic or tactical litigation advantage.  NCFS 13: Present accurate and complete data in reports, tes						X	X				X						X	X				X			X			X	X	X 12
SWFS 15: Present accurate data in reports, testimony, publications and oral presentations.  TIAFT Clear 2: Presents accurate and complete data in reports, testimony, publications and oral presentations;  US DOJ 13: Do not alter reports or other records, or withhold information from reports for strategic or																														
tactical advantage.  46 Disclose any errors or omissions discovered before, during, or after any hearing.								+					+			+	X				++	X	+	+						2
IABPA 2.2.2: A member shall, in a timely manner, document and disclose to the employer or client, or appropriate legal authority any known errors or omissions and any changes in advice, conclusions, or opinions.  NCFS 16: Ensure reporting, through proper management channels, to all impacted scientific and legal parties of any adverse event that affects a previously issued report or testimony.																														

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABF DE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	A S	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAMF <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NIAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	US DOJ
47	Tell the client and employer promptly of any change in your advice, conclusions, or opinion.  ENFSI 2.16: Be prepared to reconsider and, if necessary change your advice, conclusions or opinion, in the light of new information or new developments in the relevant field, and to take the initiative in informing your client and employer promptly of any such changes made.															X															1
	Disclose to your employer any pressure to influence your results.  ENFSI 2.5: Declare to your employer any pressure to influence the result of an examination.  IABPA 2.2.3: A member shall, in a timely manner, document and disclose to the employer, client, or appropriate legal authority any attempt by a second party to alter results or improperly influence conclusions or opinions.															X		X													
48a	Notify the granting association of any matter that could affect the certificate holder's ability to maintain certification.  ABC Rule 24: Will immediately notify the ABC of any matter that could affect certificate holder's ability to fulfill certification requirements.		X																												1
49	REGARDING SCRUTINY OF YOUR WORK		X				X :	X		X	X	X	Х	<b>&gt;</b>	(			X	X		X >	<b>(</b>	X		X	)	(	X		XX	( X 1
50	Be open to scrutiny of your work.  AFTE I.B: The modern scientific mind is an open one, incompatible with secrecy of method. Scientific analyses will not be conducted by "secret processes", nor will conclusions in case work be based upon such tests and experiments that will not be revealed to the profession.ASCLD G Acc: Laboratory managers must be accountable for decisions and actions. These decisions and actions should be supported by appropriate documentation and be open to legitimate scrutiny.  ASCLD G Dis: Laboratory records must be open for reasonable access when legitimate requests are made by officers of the court.  CAC I.C: The modern scientific mind is an open one, incompatible with secrecy of method. Scientific analyses will not be conducted by "secret processes", nor will conclusions in case work be based upon such tests and experiments that will not be revealed to the profession. This section is not intended to compel the issuance of a written report fully documenting all tests, experiments, and conclusions in every case.  IABPA 2.1.6: A member shall take all reasonable steps to identify and document in examination records all sources of data that might be relevant to the matter under investigation.  IABPA 2.1.6.1: A member shall document in examination records any of these sources of data that could not be obtained.  MAAFS 1.4.2: All procedures and protocol used in the analysis and/or examination of evidence shall be open for review by the scientific community.  MAFS 1.B: Any procedure used is to be open for scrutiny by members of the profession.  NWAFS 1.C: The modern scientific mind is an open one, incompatible with secrecy of method. Scientific analyses will not be conducted by "secret process", nor will conclusions in case work be based upon such tests and experiments that will not be revealed to the profession.						X			X								X			X				X						

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABF DE ABF T	ACSR	AFDAA	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup> IAAI	IABPA	M	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEALS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	IIS DO.I	Total / 41
ABC Rule 8: Ensure that work notes on all items, examinations, results and findings are made at the time that they are done, and appropriately preserved.  ANAB 15: Make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted  CAT 3.b: We make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations conducted and conclusions drawn, in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment of the conclusions by an independent person competent in the discipline.  CIS CECT: make and keep worknotes on all items, the examinations done, the results obtained and the findings and conclusions made at the time;  CSFS 9: make and keep worknotes on all items received, the examinations done, the results obtained and the findings and conclusions made in a timely fashion;  IABPA 2.1.7: At the time they are performed, a member shall document in examination records all relevan data (including, but not limited to all examinations, analyses, methods, observations, alterations, and results), conclusions or opinions along with the logic and assumptions used to reach them, and any qualifications and limitations that apply to each.  IABPA 2.1.8: A member shall preserve examination records and reports while in his or her custody.  IAI 3.03: Makes and retains full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted  NCFS 8: Make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted and conclusions drawn, in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment by an independent person competent in the field.  SAFS 3: Record notes contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted  SWFS 16: Make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted  TIAFT Clear 3: Makes and retains full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted  TIAFT Clear 3: M	t	X				X					X	X	X				X	X					X					X		X		X	13

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC ABFDE	ABFT	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IAI	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
53 <b>B</b>	CONSERVATIVE		X X			X	$X \mid X$		X	X	XX	( X	XX	X	X	X	X	)	X X	( X		X >	( X	X		X	X		X X	X	X 29
54 D	not extend yourself beyond your area of expertise (your own limitations).		ХХ			Х	ХХ			Х	ХХ	X	X >	X	Х	Х	Х	>	Х	X		Х		Х			Х	- 1	ХХ	Х	X 25
AI GRAIA AI	CR Rule 10: Testifyrefuse to extend themselves beyond their field of competence  CR Rule 22: Only make claims regarding certification with respect to the scope for which certification has been anted.  IFDE Eth 8: A diplomate or candidatewill only render opinions which are within his/her area of expertise  TE II.E: Scientific method demands that the individualrefuse to extend himself beyond [his own limitations].  TE III.G: The examiner willrefuse to extend himself beyond his field of competence  ALB 3:only render conclusions that are within their area of expertise  IZFSS 3.5: Forensic practitioners must: undertake forensic services only within their area of competence  CI II.J: The criminalist willrefuse to extend his or her responses beyond their field of competence.  IX 12.c: Weonly render opinions that are within hour area of expertise.  CI II.J: The criminalist willrefuse to extend his or her responses beyond their field of competence.  IX 12.c: Weonly render opinions that are within our area of expertise.  SCECE9:refuse to extend themselves beyond their field of competence or expertise.  SIDIAI Bullet 3: Renders conclusions that are only within their area of expertise and about matters for which explave given careful consideration.  FSS 11:refuse to extend themselves beyond their field of expertise or level of competence;  SCECS 2: only undertake any forensic activity in a field within which they can show demonstrative evidence of expertise.  SCFS (FSReg 3): Provide expert advice and evidence only within the limits of your professional competence.  IFSI 2.6: Know the limits of your competence and provide expert advice and evidence only within the limits of your professional competence.  IFSI 2.6: Thou where shall refuse to offer conclusions, opinions, or observations in matters outside his or her assort of expertise.  ISPA 2.1: A member shall refuse to offer conclusions, opinions, or observations in matters outside his or her assort of expertise.  ISPA 3																														

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup> SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
55	Recognize your own limitations.		Ì	Ì		Ì	_	X	Ì			X				X			X X			X	1			X			X		X	X	14
	AFTE II.E: Scientific method demands that the individual be aware of his own limitations ANAB 3: Are aware of their limitations CAC II.H: Scientific method demands that the individual be aware of one's own limitations CAT 2.c: We remain aware of our limitations ENFSI 2.6: Know the limits of your competence IABPA 3.1: A member shall be aware of his or her personal limitations in training and experience. IAI 1.03: Is aware of his/her limitations MAAFS 1.3.1: Members must be aware of personal limitations in training or experience. NEAFS III.1: It is imperative that the forensic scientist be aware of personal limitations in training or experience. NJAFS XVII.8: It is imperative that the forensic scientist be aware of personal limitations in training or experience. NWAFS II.H: Scientific method demands that the individual be aware of their own limitations SOFT Prof 3: Are aware of their limitations SWAFS V.A: It is imperative that the forensic scientist be aware of personal limitations in training and experience.																																
56	TIAFT Prof 3: Is aware of their own limitations  Don't seek publicity for your work in a case (or accomplishments).			-	-	H	-					X	+				H	-	+			X X	X				X				+		4
	CAC V.C:refrain from seeking individual publicity or publicity for his or her accomplishments on specific cases. The preparation of papers for publication in appropriate media, however, is considered proper. MAAFS 1.8.3: Professional reporting of significant events is proper, but this should not be for the promotion of personal publicity. The particularly applies to accomplishments in specific cases. MAFS V.C: Professional reporting of significant events is proper, but this should not be for the promotion of personal publicity. The particularly applies to accomplishments in specific cases. NWAFS V.C:refrain from seeking publicity for himself or his accomplishments on specific cases. The preparation of papers for publication in appropriate media, however, is considered proper.																																
57	Don't apply new knowledge without adequate training and experience.  AFTE II.E:he will not, however, be hasty to apply such knowledge before he has had adequate training and experience.  CAC II.H:he or she will not, however, be hasty to apply such knowledge before adequate training and experience has been achieved.  NWAFS II.H:they will not, however, be hasty to apply such knowledge before they have had adequate training and experience.						X					X															Х						3
58	J 1						X					X															X	X					4

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	AESK	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS ASCI D C	ASCLD G1	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI FSReq <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAAFS	NAME³	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA* SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
59	Don't offer opinions to which you've not given formal consideration.					X	X			X							X X	(							X		X		X	X	9
	AFTE III.A: The ethical expert does not take advantage of his privilege to express opinions by offering opinion on matters within his field of qualification to which he has not given formal consideration.  ANAB 3:only render conclusionsabout matters which they have given formal consideration.  CAC III.B: The ethical expert does not take advantage of the privilege to express opinions by offering opinion on matters within his or her field of qualification to which he or she has not given formal consideration.																														
	IABPA 3, par. 1:members shall not take advantage of the privilege to express conclusions or opinions in their areas of expertise by offering them on matters to which they have not given formal consideration. IABPA 3.2: A member shall not offer conclusions or opinions on matters to which he or she has not given formal consideration.																														
	IAI 1.03:only renders conclusionsabout matters for which he/she has given careful consideration.  NWAFS III.B: The ethical expert does not take advantage of his privilege to express opinions by offering opinion on matters within their field of qualification which they have not given formal consideration.  SOFT Prof 3:only render conclusionsabout matters which they have given formal consideration.  SWFS 3: Render conclusions onlyabout matters which they have given formal consideration.																														
	TIAFT Prof 3:only renders conclusion [sic]about matters which they have given formal consideration;																														
60	Don't use unduly sensational means of conveying information to the court.					Х				X							$\top$								X					T	3
	AFTE III.I: [Demonstrative] methods and materials shall not, however, be unduly sensational. CAC III.M: [Demonstrative] methods and materials shall not, however, be unduly sensational. NWAFS III.M: [Demonstrative] methods and materials shall not, however, be unduly sensational.																														
61	Be critical of untried or unproved methods.					X				X															x					$\Box$	3
	AFTE I.E: This is not to say that [the progressive worker] need not be critical of untried or unproved methods CAC I.F: This is not to say that [the progressive worker] need not be critical of untried or unproved methods NWAFS I.F: This is not to say that [the progressive worker] need not be critical of untried or unproved methods																														
62	Recognize that membership in the association does not mean competence.											X	X																		2
	CIS Soc3: this membership does not, by itself, mean that they are qualified in their forensic identification discipline; CSFS 3: accept that membershipdoes not by itself mean that they have the necessary qualifications to practice in their forensic science discipline nor does it mean that they are competent																														
63	Make conservative statements.								>																	X				$\prod$	2
	ASQDE IX.h: To makeconservative statements in all written or oral reports, testimony, public addresses or publications SAFS 8: Testify in a manner whichdoes not embellish the significance of any testing.																														
64	Realize that certain questions cannot be answered.					$\Box$			>																	+ 1		1 1		T	1
	ASQDE IX.d: To admit frankly that certain questions cannot be answered because of the nature of the problem, the lack of material, or insufficient opportunity for examination.																														

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	AFDAA	AFTE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C ASCLD G <sup>1</sup>	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABI	IA IA	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ	10[al / 1
65   BE CURRENT			X		X X		X X		X X					X					X		XX	( X		X					_	X 31	_
66 Keep abreast of new developments.			Х		ΧX		_		x x			хх		Х	X				X		Х		Х			Х	ХХ	X	Х	X 25	5
ABFT 5: Maintain and enhance their qualifications and competence for the practice of Forensic Toxicology, to the best of their ability.  AFTE I.E: The progressive worker will keep abreast of new developments in scientific methods  ANAB 8: Are committed to career-long learning in the forensic disciplines which they practice and stay abreast of new equipment and techniques  ASCLD G Sta: Laboratory managers should foster development of the staff for greater job responsibility byproviding sufficient library resources to permit employees to keep abreast of changing and emerging trends in forensic science, and encouraging them to do so.  ASCDE IX b: To keep informed on all new developments and processes  CAC I.F: The progressive worker will keep abreast of new developments in scientific methods  CAT 1.f: We are committed to career-long learning in toxicology.  CIS Res3: strive to maintaintheir skills and knowledge and to keep current with advances and standards in their discipline.  CSDIAI Bullet 12: Is committed to career-long learning in the forensic disciplines in which they practice and stays abreast of advances in research, technology and techniques.  CSFS 17: strive to maintaintheir skills and knowledge and to keep current with advances and standards in their discipline.  CSOFS (FSReg 4): Take all reasonable steps to maintainyour professional competence  ENFSI 2.19: Take all reasonable steps to maintain professional competence, taking account of material research and developments within the relevant field.  FSReg 4: Take all reasonable steps to maintain professional competence, taking account of material research and developments within the relevant field.  FSReg 4: Take all reasonable steps to maintainyour professional competence  IABPA 4, par. 5; Members should take responsibility for staying current within their area of expertise. They should be aware of recent scientific advances and new standards, guidelines, policies, and regulations.  IAI 2.01: Is committed to career-	,																														

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLUG	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	CSIA	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS	SCAFO SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ	Total / 41
67 Improve your knowledge, skills, and abilities.	Ì	Ì	X			X		X	Ì		X	_			XX		X	X				XX		X	Ī	X	X				X		X 1	
ABFT 5: Maintain and enhance their qualifications and competence for the practice of Forensic Toxicology, to the best of their ability.  AFTE Pre: As a memberI pledgeto constantly seek to improved [sic] my professional capability by experimentation and study  AFTE II.E: It is both proper and advisable that the examiner seek knowledge in new fields;  ANZFSS 3.7: Forensic practitioners must: continue to develop relevant knowledge, skills, and expertise throughout their careers  ASQDE IX.b: To keep informed on all new developments and processesby constant study  ASQDE IX.b: To maintainhigheducation, and technical standards  CAC II.H: It is both proper and advisable that the scientific worker should seek knowledge in new fields;  CAT 1.f: We are committed to career-long learning in toxicology.  CIS Res3: strive toimprove their skills and knowledge  CSFS 17: strive toimprove their skills and knowledge  CSOFS (FSReg 4): Take all reasonable steps todevelop your professional competence  FSReg 4: Take all reasonable steps todevelop your professional competence  IAAI: It is further my duty to avail myself of every opportunity to learn more about my profession.  MAAFS 1.5.4: This is not intended to discourage exploration into new areas  MAAFS 1.8.1: Members and prospective members of the Association are encouraged to work toward their own professional improvement  NCFS 2: Pursue professional competency through training, proficiency testing, certification, and presentation and publication of research findings.  NWAFS II.H: It is both proper and advisable that the scientific worker seek knowledge in new fields;  RMABPA 3: Continue to attend education/training programs within the discipline.  SWAFS II.D: A good faith effort shall be made bySWAFS members toreceive quality training. US DOJ 3: Foster and pursue professional competency through such activities as training, proficiency testing, certification, and presentation and publication of re																																		
ASCLD C 2.6: No member of ASCLD shall offer opinions or conclusions in testimony, whichare not supported by scientific data.  ASQDE IX.h: To make technically correctstatements in all written or oral reports, testimony, public addresses or publications  IABPA 2, par. 3 & 2.1.1: A member shall make only technically correct statements.  MAAFS 1.3.5: Members should issue technically correct statements in all written or oral reports, testimony and public addresses.  MAAFS 1.3.7: Members are responsible forthe correct interpretation of data from the evidence under consideration.  NEAFS III.5: The forensic scientist should issue technically correct statements in all written or oral reports; [sic] testimony and public addresses.  NJAFS XVII.12: The forensic scientist should issue technically correct statements in all written or oral reports; [sic] testimony and public addresses.  RMABPA 1: Rendering technically correct statements in all written or oral reports, testimony, public addresses and publications.									X	X									X			X			X	X	×							7

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	AGSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	CSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME '	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS DMARDA4	SAFS	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41
69	View new developments with an open mind.						X					X			X		X									X	(						5
	AFTE I.E: The progressive worker willview [new developments in methods] with an open mind. CAC I.F: The progressive worker willview [new developments in scientific methods] with an open mind. CSOFS (FSReg 4): Take all reasonable steps to maintain and develop your professional competence, taking account of material research and developments within the relevant field.  FSReg 4: Take all reasonable steps to maintain and develop your professional competence, taking account of material research and developments within the relevant field.  NWAFS I.F: The progressive worker willview [new developments in scientific methods] with an open																																
70	mind.  Liaison with other experts.		+	+		-	+		-	X		-		+	_	+		-				+	+		+	+		+ +		+		+	1
	ASCLD G Pee2: Laboratory managers should participate in professional organizations. They should encourage employee participation in professional societies and technical working groups which promote the timely exchange of information among peers.  ASCLD G Pee2: Personal contacts with other agencies and laboratories with similar interests are also beneficial for professional growth.  ASCLD G Res6: Interaction and cooperation with college and university faculty and students can be extremely beneficial to forensic science.																																
71	Be properly trained and pass competency tests before examining evidence.							Х					X						)	(									7	x x	;	⟨ X	7
	ANAB 9: Are properly trained and determined to be competent through testing prior to undertaking the examination of the evidence.  CAT 1.b: We are properly trained and determined to be competent through testing prior to undertaking the examination of the evidence.  IAI 2.03: Is properly trained and determined to be competent through relevant testing prior to undertaking the examination of the evidence.  SOFT Comp 2: Are properly trained and determined to be competent through testing prior to undertaking the examination of the evidence.  SWAFDE 3: Membersshall maintain high standards of competence.  SWFS 10: Are properly trained and competent prior to undertaking the examination of evidence.  TIAFT Comp 2: Is properly trained and determined to be competent through testing by an authority or more senior forensic toxicologist prior to conducting analytical tests and/or producing other types of the evidence;																																
71a	Be informed of legal, social, environmental, economic and other possible consequences.								X																								1
	ANZFSS 1.1: Forensic Practitioners must take reasonable steps to be informed, and to inform clients and employees, of legal, social, environmental, economic and other possible consequences that might arise from professional forensic services.																																
71b	If supervising, have sufficient knowledge of the forensic service carried out.								X																								1
	ANZFSS 3.6: If a forensic practitioner supervises a person in the carrying out of forensic services the forensic practitioner in the role of supervisor, must: have sufficient knowledge of the forensic service carried out; sufficient control over any outputs of the forensic services to reasonably form the view that the standard of the forensic services meets relevant standards																																
710	Seek to meet continuing professional development requirements appropriate to one's discipline and role.		T					I	X				X					T															2
	ANZFSS 3.7: Forensic practitioners must:seek to meet Continuing Professional Development (CPD) requirements appropriate to their discipline and role.  CAT 1.f: We are committed to career-long learning in toxicology.																																

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI ESPog <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT US DOJ Total / 41
72 BE FAIR (when interacting with others; "Be Objective" is about analyses & reporting)	<b>)</b>	( X			X		X		X	(	X	X			X	X	X	XX	( X			X		X X	<b>\</b>	( X		20
ABC Rule 17: Set a reasonable fee for services if it is appropriate to do so ABFDE Eth 7: Any compensation exacted by a diplomate or candidate shall also be fair and equitable. ASQDE IX.g: To charge for services, when serving as a consultant, in accordance with a mutually agreed contract for services rendered. Remuneration shall be fair and equitable considering all the elements in the caseMembers employed by public agencies under an annual salary or contract shall be controlled in respect to monetary matters by policies within their organizations. CAC IV.A: Where the criminalist engages in private practice, it is appropriate that he or she set a reasonable fee for his or her services. CSFS 16.a: set a reasonable fee for services if it is appropriate to do so, taking care not to set unreasonably high fees for services, not to charge fees for services not done or services that are unnecessary, while being able to reduce or waive fees; MAAFS 1.7.1: It is appropriate that a reasonable fee be charged for private examination and analysis. MAFS IV.A: It is appropriate that a reasonable fee be charged for private examination and analysis. NWAFS IV.A: Where the forensic scientist engages in private practice, it is appropriate that they set a reasonable fee for their services.	×	X							X	×		X						×	X			X				X		9
SWAFS I.B: A reasonable fee may be charged for private examination and analyses [sic].																												
74 Resolve conflicts prior to trial, if possible, should your results conflict with another expert's.  AFTE IV.B:every effort be made by both examiners to resolve their conflict before the case goes to trial. CAC IV.C:every effort be made by both analysts to resolve their conflict before the case goes to trial. IABPA 2, par. 3: Members who are aware that another expert has arrived at a different conclusion or opinion from their own should, if possible, give due consideration to potential sources of that difference. When possible, members should attempt resolution of the difference.  MAFS 1.7.2: If there is a conflict of results, every effort should be made to resolve this prior to trial. NWAFS IV.B: If there is a conflict of results, every effort should be made to resolve this prior to trial. NWAFS IV.C:every effort be made by both analysts to resolve their conflict before the case goes to trial.  SWAFS I.A: Any discrepancies noted should be discussed prior to the case going to court.					X				>							X		X	X			X				X		7
74a Give due consideration to potential sources of a difference in conclusion or opinion between you and another expert.  IABPA 2, par. 3: Members who are aware that another expert has arrived at a different conclusion or opinion from their own should, if possible, give due consideration to potential sources of that difference.																X												1

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI FSDoct <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	Al	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	KMABPA* SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
75	Act in good faith when advising attorneys in the interrogation of another expert.					X		Ì			X							X			X	X				X		<u> </u>			Ħ	6
	AFTE IV.D: It shall be ethical for an examiner to serve an attorney in an advisory capacity regarding the interrogation of another expert who may be presenting testimony. This service must be performed in good raith and not maliciously. Its purpose is to prevent incompetent testimony, but not to thwart justice. CAC IV.E: It shall be ethical for one of this profession to serve an attorney in an advisory capacity regarding the interrogation of another expert who may be presenting testimony. This service must be performed in good faith and not maliciously. Its purpose is to prevent incompetent testimony but not to thwart justice.  ABPA 4, par. 2 & 4.2.5: When a member gives advice regarding the questioning of another witness, the purpose shall be to prevent incompetent and misleading testimony and to make known any facts that are egally relevant; the purpose shall not be to thwart justice.  WAAFS 1.7.3: Providing information for proper questioning of an expert to reveal incompetent testimony is expected. The purpose shall not be to harass the witness or to thwart justice.  WAFS IV.C: Providing information for proper questioning of an expert to bring to light incompetent testimony is considered ethical. The purpose shall not be to harass the witness or to thwart justice.  WWAFS IV.E: It shall be ethical for one of this profession to serve an attorney in an advisory capacity regarding the interrogation of another expert who may be presenting testimony. This service must be performed in good faith and not maliciously. Its purpose is to prevent incompetent testimony but not to																															
	hwart justice. Freat colleagues with due respect.	<del>    </del>						+	+	$\vdash$		x	<del>(</del>	X			X			X						-	X	X		$\dashv$	++	<del>    7</del>
	ABC Rule 16: Regard and respect their peers with the same standards that they hold for themselves. CIS Res2: regard and respect their peers with the same standards that they hold for themselves; CSFS 15: regard and respect their peers with the same standards that they hold for themselves; AAI: I will regard my fellow investigators with the same standards as a hold for myself. KBI 4.1.8: As professionals, each laboratory personnel must always treat fellow personnel and our customers with respect and dignity.  SAFS 10: Respect your peers and not engage in libelous or slanderous practices.  SCAFO: To cooperate with other men of the Profession																															
77	ANZFSS 1.2: Forensic practitioners must act withfairness  ANZFSS 3.3: Communicate with fairness  ASCLD G Res: The decisions and judgments that are made in the laboratory must fairly represent all nterests with which they have been entrusted.  ASQDE IX.i: to maintain a constant spirit of fairness  ABPA 4, par. 2: Members should strive to be fair when interacting with others.  CSIA P7: Deal fairlywith their clients, employer, employees, suppliers and fellow members  CSIA P8: A memberin so far as any of their duties are discretionary, shall act fairly and in good faith.							X	X	X								X	X										X			6
	Recognize honest differences of opinion occur.																	Х														1
	ABPA 2, par. 3: Members should realize that there can be legitimate differences of opinion.  Share publicity equally.						$\vdash$			$\vdash$						-	X	$\vdash$		+		-				-				+	++	1
	AAI: I will share all publicity equally with my fellow investigators, whether such publicity is favorable or unfavorable.																															,

A	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABI IABPA	IAI	ICSIA KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAMF3	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ	Total / 41
AGE TO Late to Tacktor in a close straightforced in control.  ATT Block OF The block of the buildings of the size	79 COMMUNICATE PRECISELY, ACCURATELY, AND CLEARLY	X				X X	( X	X		XX	X	X	Х	X X				X	Х		X	Х	X	X	ХХ		X	X		XX	X	X 2	26
AND CODE by Tendor or any design control process or approximation of the control process of	, ,					Х	X				Х	Х	Х	ХХ	(			Х					Х					_					22
TIAFT Clear 4: Prepares reports in which facts, opinions and interpretations are clearly distinguishable  US DOJ 9: Make and retain contemporaneous, clear, complete, and accurate records of all examinations, tests, measurements, and conclusions, in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment by an independent professional proficient in the	ABC Rule 10: Testify in a clear, straight-forward manner AFC Intro2: These findings of fact and his conclusions and opinions should then be reported with all the accuracy and skill of which the examiner is capable.  AFTE III for 2: These findings of fact and his conclusions and opinions should then be reported with all the accuracy and skill of which the examiner is capable.  AFTE III for 3: The examiner will answer all questions put to him in a clear, straightforward manner  ANAB 15: Make and retain full, contemporaneous, clear and accurate records of all examinations and tests conducted, and conclusions drawin in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment of the conclusions by an independent person competent in the field. Reports are prepared in which facts, opinions and interpretations are clearly distinguishable  CAC PILI: The criminalist, testifying as an expert witness, will make every effort to use understandable language while presenting explanations and demonstrations in order that the jury will obtain a true and valid concept of the testimony.  CAC PILI: The criminalist, will answer all questions in a clear, straight-forward manner  CAC PILI: The criminalist will answer all questions in a clear straight-forward manner  CAC PILI: The criminalist will answer all questions in a clear straight-forward manner.  CIS CECS: testify in a clear, straightforward manner  CIS CECS: testify in a clear, straightforward manner  CIS DIA Bullet 19: Opinions are to be stated so as to be clear in their meaning and include any qualifications and limitations. CSFS 11: make all efforts to testify in a clear, straightforward manner  IABPA 2: 14: A member shall communicate in an appropriately precise, accurate, and clear manner.  IABPA 2: 14: A member shall communicate in an appropriately precise, accurate, and clear manner.  IABPA 2: 16: 5. 6. A legal explanations and testimony should will be remained by the court and/or jury. MAFS III. S. Capinions are to be stated so as to be clear	X		<u> </u>	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	X X	X	X	AS	X		X	X X X	X   X   X   X   X   X   X   X   X   X					X	21 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	X	X	X	X	XX		X	\ \ \ \ \		XX	X	X 2	3 <u>1</u> 1 <mark>6</mark> 2
and conclusions, in sufficient detail to allow meaningful review and assessment by an independent professional proficient in the	TIAFT Clear 4: Prepares reports in which facts, opinions and interpretations are clearly distinguishable																																

831 Avoid misleading language.  ARC Rute 12	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	AGSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCID 61	ASQDE	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABDA	IADPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ	lotal / 41
APD A 2 Carry out the duties of the profession with a factorist to accurate year.  APD B A 2 Carry out the duties of the profession with a factorist to accurate year.  APT BLLD - all respects the examiner will avoid the use of ferms and polymore which will be assigned greater weight than are due them.  APT BLLD - all respects the examiner will avoid the use of ferms and polymore which will be assigned greater weight than are due them.  APT BLLD - all respects the examiner will avoid the use of ferms and polymore which will be assigned greater weight than are due them.  APT BLLD - that the profession of the profession with a state the opinion to a particular direction.  ASOUE EX as avoid any mitiedading or inaccurate claims.  CAC BLLD: that all respects, the criminate will avoid the use of terms, [sed] and opinions which will be assigned greater weight and the profession of the court.  CAC BLLD: as avoid such themse a real per inaccurate claims.  CAC BLLD: as avoid such themse a real per inaccurate claims.  CAC BLLD: as avoid such themse a real per inaccurate claims.  CAC BLLD: as avoid such themse a real per inaccurate of a state of the profession of the pr	81 Avoid misleading language.		Х					Х			Х	Х		>	X				Х	X			X	X		Х	<b>X</b>					X	_	Χ	1	7
SOF I Clear /: Opinions are to be stated so as to be clear in their meaning.  SWAFS IV.D: Extraneous and superfluous verbiage should be avoided.  SWAFS V.B: No statement shall be made to intentionally create an impression or cause the layperson to draw a conclusion that is not warranted by the results of the tests conducted.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 5. Render testimonywithoutmisrepresentation.	ABC Rule 10:phrasing their testimony in such a manner so that the results are not misinterpreted. ABC Rule 23:will not make any statement regarding certification that is misleading. AFDA 3. Carry out the duties of the profession withattention to accuracy AFTE III.D:avoid unclear, misleading, circuitous or ambiguous language that may be misconstrued or misunderstood. AFTE III.D:avoid unclear, misleading, circuitous or ambiguous language that may be misconstrued or misunderstood. AFTE III.D:avoid unclear, misleading, circuitous or ambiguous hanguage that may be misconstrued or misunderstood. AFTE III.D:avoid any misleading, circuitous or ambiguous hanguage that may be misconstrued or misunderstood. AFTE III.D:avoid any misleading or that stant the opinion to a particular direction. ASQDE V.Fr to avoid any misleading or inaccurate claims. CAC III.D: takes care to leave no false impressions in the minds of the jurors or the court. CAC III.D: avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.D: avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CAC III.F avoid such terms as may be misconstrued or misunderstood. CABPA 2, par. 2.1 A member shall not intentionally obscure information by inclusion, omission, or any other mean																																			

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAI	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	CSIA	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ	Total / 41
82	Clearly differentiate which of your statements are scientific results and which are expert opinion.				Ì	X				7	X						×	(			X X		X		( X					X	<del></del>	X	11
	AFTE II.G:clearly distinguish between that which may be regarded as scientifically demonstrated fact and that which is speculative.  CAC II.J:clearly distinguish between that which may be regarded as scientifically demonstrated fact and that which is speculative.  IABPA 2.1.5.1: A member shall clearly differentiate data from conclusions or opinions based on that data. MAAFS 1.3.6: It is essential for members to clearly differentiate between scientific results and expert opinion.  MAAFS 1.6.2: The expert witness should provide testimony clearly identifying which opinions are based upon personally conducted testing and those based primarily on knowledge and experience. Any opinions based on case information not directly generated by the expert should be clearly stated.  MAFS III.B:the individual testifying should make it clear in his testimony which opinions he is providing are in [sic] specific tests conducted and which are based primarily on his knowledge and experience. Likewise, if any opinions are based on information in the case other than or in addition to the scientific tests conducted, this should be clearly stated.  NCFS 11:clearly distinguishing data from interpretations and opinions  NEAFS III.6: It is essential for the forensic scientist to clearly differentiate between scientific results and expert opinion.  NJAFS XVII.13: It is essential for the forensic scientist to clearly differentiate between scientific results and expert opinion.  NWAFS II.J:clearly distinguish between that which may be regarded as a scientifically demonstrated fact and that which is speculative.  SWAFS IV.B: Opinions based on study, experience, and judgment should be distinguished from those based on facts derived from scientific evaluation.  US DOJ 12:clearly distinguishing data from interpretations, opinions, and conclusions.																																
83	Prepare court exhibits or tutorials according to accepted procedures; they should be informative and not misleading.  AFTE III.H: Any and all photographic displays shall be made according to acceptable practices, and shall not be intentionally altered or distorted with a view to mislead the court or jury.  CAC III.K: Where the expert must prepare photographs or offer oral "background information" to the jury or the court in respect to a specific type of analytic method, this information shall be reliable and valid, typifying the usual or normal basis for the method. The instructional material shall be of that level which will provide the jury or the court with a proper basis for evaluating the subsequent evidence presentation, and not such as would provide them with a lower standard than the science demands.  CAC III.L: Any and all photographic displays shall be made according to acceptable practice, and shall not be intentionally altered or distorted with a view to misleading court or jury.  IABPA 2, par. 4: When testifying, members should not use unduly sensational means of conveying information.  MAAFS 1.6.7: All court exhibits are to be prepared according to accepted procedures. They are to be presented so as to be informative, but not misleading.  MAFS III.G: All court exhibits are to be prepared according to accepted procedures. They are to be presented so as to be informative, but not misleading.  NWAFS III.K: Where the expert must prepare photographs or offer oral "background information" to the jury in respect to a specific type of analytic method, this information shall be reliable and valid, typifying the usual or normal basis for the method. The instructional material shall be of that level which will provide the jury with a proper basis for evaluating the subsequent evidence presentation, and not such as would provide them with a lower standard than the science demands.					X					×						×				XXXX				X								6

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	¥	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT	Total / 41
84 Fully explain results and conclusions, including qualifications and limitations.						X		Ì			X	_											>	<		X			<				10
AFTE II.C: Where test results are inconclusive or indefinite, any conclusions drawn shall be fully explained.  AFTE III.J: Where an opinion requires qualification or explanation, it is not only proper but incumbent upon the witness to offer such qualifications.  ANAB 15:Reports are prepared in which facts, opinions and interpretations are clearly distinguishable, and which clearly describe limitations on the methods, interpretations and opinions presented.  CAC II.E: Where test results are inconclusive or indefinite, any conclusions drawn shall be fully explained.  CAC III.E: Where an opinion requires qualification or explanation, it is not only proper but incumbent upon the witness to offer such qualification.  CAT 3.c: We prepare reports in which facts, opinions and interpretations are clearly distinguishable, and which clearly describe limitations of the methods, interpretations and opinions presented.  NCFS 11: disclosing all known associated limitations that prevent invalid inferences or mislead the judge or jury.  NWAFS II.E: Where test results are inconclusive or indefinite, any conclusions drawn shall be fully explained.  NWAFS III.E: Where an opinion requires qualification or explanation, it is not only proper but incumbent upon the witness to offer such qualification.  SOFT Clear 4: Prepare reports in which facts, opinions and interpretations are clearly distinguishable, and which clearly describe limitations on the methods, interpretations and opinions presented.  SWFS 20: Provide complete and informative testimony, for example by qualifying their responses if needed when counsel attempts to elicit a simple yes or no answer.  TIAFT Clear 4: Prepares reports in which facts, opinions and interpretations are clearly distinguishable, and which clearly describe any limitations on the methods, interpretations and opinions presented; US DOJ 12:Reports should disclose known limitations that are necessary to understand the significance of the																																	
findings.  If, when testifying, you are told to answer "yes" or "no," but the answer requires qualifications, say so before answering.  ANAB 19: Attempt to qualify their responses while testifying when asked a question with the requirement that a simple "yes" or "no" answer be given, if answering "yes" or "no" would be misleading to the judge or the jury.  IABPA 2.1.4.1.1: If permitted, a member shall explain or qualify yes-or-no answers if not doing so would be misleading.  IAI 3.06: Attempts to qualify his/her responses while testifying when asked a question with the requirement that a simple "yes" or "no" answer be given, if answering "yes" or "no" would be misleading to the judge or the jury.  MAAFS 1.6.4: If a question is put to the expert with the requirement that they should give a simple answer (i.e., yes or no), but it requires qualifications to avoid misleading the judge or jury, the expert should so state before answering the question.  MAFS III.D: If a question is put to the expert with the requirement that they should give a simple answer (i.e., yes or no), but it requires qualifications to avoid misleading the judge or jury, the expert should so state before answering the question.  SWFS 20: Provide complete and informative testimony, for example by qualifying their responses if needed when counsel attempts to elicit a simple yes or no answer.							X	X										X	X		X	X									X		6
ANZFSS 3.3: Communicate with fairness, honesty, and adequate knowledge								^																									1

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IAI	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME.	NEAFS	NJAFS	RWABPA4	SAFS	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT US DOJ
85b	Ensure effective communication within the laboratory.  ASCLD G: Laboratory managers should take steps to ensure that the employees understand and support the objectives and values of the laboratory. Pathways of communication should exist within the organization so that the ideas of the employees are considered when policies and procedures of the laboratory are developed or revised. Communication should include staff meetings as well as written and oral dialogue.								X																					
86	DO PROPER ANALYTICAL TESTS		X			X	XX	X	X		X X	ΚX	X	X >	( X	X	X	X	Х	X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	X	X	X X 2
86a	The Association will maintain a list of current best practices.  SWFS 13: The Society for Wildlife Forensic Science will develop and maintain a list of best practices in the various disciplines of wildlife forensic science on the Society website (http://www.wildlifeforensicscience.org/). The best practices document will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated prior to each tri-annual meeting of the Society.																												X	
86b	Use the scientific method or agency best practices.  US DOJ 5: Conduct research and forensic casework using the scientific method or agency best practices																													X   1
86c	Support sound scientific techniques and practices.  CSDIAI Bullet 9: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices IAI 1.11: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices TIAFT Clear 6: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices												X					X												X 3

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS		Щ		. ≤		SS	O C	D G	Щ			₹	ပ္ပ	-	g <sup>2</sup>	4			န္	(0	E	ပ္ပ	တ	NWAFS RMARPA4	5	၀ .	SOFT	ပ္သ	<b>(0</b> L	US DOJ	4
	QUOTES	AAFS	ABC ABFDE	ABFT	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD (	ASCLD	ASQL	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	₹	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	SAFS	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41	Ota
87	METHODS		<u> </u>	<b>                                     </b>			XX		X					X			X X	X		X	_		ZZ			X		<u> </u>	X			_
88	Use methods that are generally accepted.		^				X		Y	Y	Y		XX		X	^	X	X	^	X		X		X		X	,	Y	X		21	4
00	Ose methods that are generally accepted.					^	^		^	^	^		^  ^	`	^		^	^		^	^	'	`  ^	^ ′	`	^	1	^	^	^ ^		
	AFTE II.A: Valid conclusions call for the application of generally accepted techniques.																															
	ANAB 8: Conclusions and opinions are based on generally accepted tests and procedures.																															
	ANAB 17: Support sound scientific techniques and practices																															
	ASCLD G Wor: Laboratory managers and supervisors must accept responsibility forreliable methods																															
	CAC II.A: Valid conclusions call for the application of proven methods. Where it is practical to do so, the																															
	competent criminalist will apply such methods throughout.  CAT 1.d: We base our conclusions and opinions on generally accepted tests and procedures																															
	CAT 1.d. We base our conclusions and opinions on generally accepted tests and procedures  CAT 3.f: We support sound scientific techniques and practices																															
	CSDIAI Bullet 9: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices																															
	CSDIAI Bullet 13: Expresses conclusions and opinions that are based on generally accepted protocols																															
	and procedures. New and novel techniques must be validated and generally accepted by the relevant																															
	scientific community prior to implementation in case work.																															
	CSFS 7.a: utilise methods, techniques,providedthat they are generally accepted and that they are																															
	current																															
	ENFSI 2.12: Carry out all your work in accordance with the established principles of your profession																															
	IABPA 3, par. 2: Whenever possible, members should use validated reliable methods that are generally accepted by the forensic science community.																															
	IAI 1.11: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices																															
	IAI 2.02: Expresses conclusions and opinions that are based on generally accepted protocols and																															
	procedures.																															
	MAAFS 1.3.4: Members must use generally accepted methods for analysis is desirable [sic]																															
	MAAFS 1.5.1: Conclusions formed and opinions rendered are to be based on generally accepted tests																															
	and procedures.																															
	MAFS II.A: Conclusions formed and opinions rendered are to be based on generally accepted tests and																															
	procedures.																															
	NCFS 4:guarding against the use of non-valid methods in casework and the misapplication of validated methods.																															
	NCFS 9: Base opinions and conclusions on generally-accepted procedures																															
	NEAFS III.4: The use of generally accepted methods for analysis is desirable																															
	NJAFS XVII.11: The use of generally accepted methods for analysis is desirable																															
	NWAFS II.A: Valid conclusions call for the application of proven methods. Where it is practical to do so,																															
	the competent forensic scientist will apply such methods throughout.																															
	SAFS 1.c: Applicants and members shall: 1. Ensure that evidential materials are: c. Analyzed using																															
	techniques/methods approved by accrediting bodies and/or are accepted by the forensic community as																															
	appropriate and reliable.																															
	SOFT "Members agree to:" 4. Provide expert advice and opinions within the limits ofgenerally accepted scientific principles.																															
	SOFT Comp 1: Conclusions and opinions are based on generally accepted tests and procedures.																															
	SOFT Clear 6: Support sound scientific techniques and practices																															
	SWAFS III.C: Only methodology currently accepted in the field shall be used.																															
	SWFS 8: Base their opinions and conclusions ongenerally accepted methods and tests.																															
	SWFS 18: Support sound scientific techniques and practices																															
	TIAFT "Members agree to:" 4. Provide expert advice and opinions within the limits ofgenerally accepted																															
	scientific principles.																															
	TIAFT Comp 1: Conclusions and opinions are based on generally accepted and validated tests and																															
	procedures; TIAFT Clear 6: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices																															
1	i fizi i Ologi V. Gupporto souriu soletitilio teorifiliques alla practices	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1	1 1		1	1 1		- 1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	- 1	1 1		- 1	1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1 1	- 1

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	САТ	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI FSR <sub>ed</sub> <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	M	ICSIA	MAAES	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
ABC Rule 6: Ensure that techniques and methods which are known to be inaccurate and/or unreliable are not utilized.  AFTE I.D: A truly scientific method requires that no generally discredited or unreliable procedure be utilized in the analysis.  CAC I.E: A truly scientific method requires that no generally discredited or unreliable procedure be utilized in the analysis.  CIS CEC5: utilize only those techniques and methods which are known to be accurate and reliable; CSDIAI Bullet 13: Expresses conclusions and opinions that are based on generally accepted protocols and procedures. New and novel techniques must be validated and generally accepted by the relevant scientific community prior to implementation in case work.  IABPA 3, par. 2; Whenever possible, members should use validated reliable methods that are generally accepted by the forensic science community.  MAAFS 1.4.6: Methods proven inaccurate or unreliable shall not be used.  NCFS 4:guarding against the use of non-valid methods in casework and the misapplication of validated methods.  NWAFS I.E: A truly scientific method requires that no generally discredited or unreliable procedure be utilized in the analysis.  SAFS 1.C: Applicants and members shall: 1. Ensure that evidential materials are: c. Analyzed using		X				X					X		X X					X				X		X		x					X		12
techniques/methods approved by accrediting bodies and/or are accepted by the forensic community as appropriate and reliable.  SWFS 8: Base their opinions and conclusions on scientifically validated and generally accepted methods and tests.  Use methods that have appropriate accuracy and precision.  AFDAA 3: Carry out the duties of the profession withattention to accuracy  ANZFSS 2.3: conduct and document all examinations and analysis using established protocols and fit-for-purpose or validated methods  IABPA 3.3: A member shall use methods that have appropriate accuracy and precision.  SAFS 1.c: Applicants and members shall: 1. Ensure that evidential materials are: c. Analyzed using techniques/methods approved by accrediting bodies and/or are accepted by the forensic community as					X		×	<										X									<b>\</b>	<b>C</b>					4

																																-
SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAEC	ABC	ABFDE	ABFT ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IAI	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS NWAFS	RMABPA⁴	SAFS SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41	
90 Do enough tests to prove the conclusion (apply a sufficient number of tests to reach conclusions).							Х			Х			Х					Х		X	X	Х	X	( X			Х	Х	X	Х	X 15	1
ANAB 2: Conduct full and fair examinations.  CAC I.B: The true scientist will make adequate examination of his materials, applying those tests essential to proof.  CSDIAI Bullet 2: Conducts full and fair examinations in which conclusions are based on the evidence and reference material relevant to the evidence, not on irrelevant information, political pressure or other ousid influences.  IAI 1.02: Conducts full and fair examinations in which conclusions are based on the evidence and reference material relevant to the evidence, not on extraneous information, political pressure, or other outside influences.  MAAFS 1.3.3: Members will make a thorough examination of evidence, applying a sufficient number of tests to reach conclusions, according to laboratory policy.  MAAFS 1.4.5: Examinations and analyses are to be as complete as possible considering the sample size and available methods.  MAFS II.E: Examinations and analyses are to be as complete as possible  MAFS II.D:statement of opinions are to be based on adequate knowledge.  NCFS 9: Base conclusions on generally-accepted procedures supported by sufficient data  NEAFS III.3: The forensic scientist will make a thorough examination of evidence, applying a sufficient number of tests to reach conclusions.  NJAFS XVII.10: The forensic scientist will make a thorough examination of evidence applying a sufficient number of tests to reach valid and reliable conclusions.  NWAFS I.B: The true scientist will make adequate examination of his materials, applying those tests essential to proof.  SOFT Prof 2: Conduct full and fair examinations.  SWAFS III.B:applying a sufficient number of tests to reach a conclusion.  SWAFS IV.E: The analyst must not render opinionsbeyond the current capabilities of the analysis performed.  SWFS 2: Conduct completeexaminations.  TIAFT Prof 2: Conducts full and fair toxicological tests and examinations of exhibits.  US DOJ 10: Ensure interpretations, opinions, and conclusions are supported by sufficient data	e																															

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQUE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MATS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
91	Use validated methods.						_	X	_	X		X		X	_	X	X	X	( X		X	XX		X						X			X 17
92	ANAB 8:while guarding against the misuse of methods that have not been validated. ANZFSS 2.3: conduct and document all examinations and analysis using established protocols and fit-for-purpose or validated methods ASCLD G Wor: Laboratory managers and supervisors must accept responsibility forvalidatedmethods CAT 1.6: We base our conclusions and opinions on generally accepted tests and procedures following current method validation standards and practices. CAT 1.e: We follow our laboratory's validated procedures, policies, and practices. CSDIAI Bullet 13: New and novel techniques must be validated and generally accepted by the relevant scientific community prior to implementation in case work. CSOFS (FSReg 7): Conduct casework using methods of demonstrable validity. ENFSI 2.12: Carry out all your workusing validated methods, wherever possible FSReg 7: Conduct casework using methods of demonstrable validity. IABPA 3, par. 2: Whenever possible, members should use validated reliable methods that are generally accepted by the forensic science community. IAI 2.01:while guarding against the misuse of methods that have not been validated. IAI 2.02: New and novel techniques must be validated prior to implementation in casework. KBI 4.1.2: KBI laboratory personnel shall act in a completely impartial manner by employing appropriate and approved scientific methodology MAAFS 1.4.2: Members are responsible for the diligent scrutiny and validation of scientific procedure in accordance with laboratory policy. MAAFS 1.4.6:unproven techniques shall not be used without thorough investigation. MAFS 1.1.6:unproven techniques shall not be used without thorough investigation and the support of proven ones. MAFS 1.1.6: New and/or experimental techniques may be used to add information, but, they are not to be used as the primary basis for a conclusion until proven scientifically sound. NCFS 4: Promote validationguarding against the use of non-valid methods in casework and the misapplication of va																					X											6
	AFTE I.A: The true scientistwill not, merely for the sake of bolstering his conclusions utilize unwarranted and superfluous tests in an attempt to give apparent greater weight to his results.  CAC I.B: The true scientistwill not, merely for the sake of bolstering his or her conclusions, utilize unwarranted and superfluous tests in an attempt to give apparent greater weight the results. IAPBA 1.1.7: A member shall not do superfluous tests in an attempt to give a conclusion or opinion more weight.  MAAFS 1.4.5: Additional tests, which add nothing of significance, shall not to [sic] be utilized for the purpose of giving an opinion more weight.  MAFS I.E:additional tests which add nothing of significance are not to be utilized for the purpose of giving an opinion more weight.  NWAFS I.B: They will not, merely for the sake of bolstering their conclusions, utilize unwarranted and superfluous tests in an attempt to give apparent greater weight to his results.																																

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFUAA AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAI	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	AIAI	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
93	You may use a novel method when a particular investigation requires it.			Ì									X				X			7	X X		X	X	(						Ħ	7
	CSDIAI Bullet 13:New and novel techniques must be validated and generally accepted by the relevant scientific community prior to implementation in case work.  IABPA 3, par. 2: New or novel concepts or methods may be used when required  MAAFS 1.3.4: Members must use generally accepted methods for analysis is desirable [sic], however, this is not meant to discourage individual initiative when circumstances warrant.  MAAFS 1.5.1: New and/or experimental techniques may be used to add information, but, they are not to be used as the primary basis for a conclusion until proven scientifically sound.  MAFS II.A: New and/or experimental techniques may be used to add information  NCFS 4: Promoteincorporation of new technologies  NEAFS III.4: The use of generally accepted methods for analysis is desirable, however, this is not meant to discourage individual initiative when circumstances warrant.  NJAFS XVII.11: The use of generally accepted methods for analysis is desirable, however, this is not																															
93a	meant to discourage individual initiative when circumstances warrant.  Critically evaluate new or novel concepts and methods prior to drawing conclusions from them.			_													X	+													$\vdash$	$\frac{1}{1}$
000	IABPA 3, par. 2: New or novel concepts or methods may be used when required; however, a member shall critically evaluate them prior to drawing conclusions from them.  IABPA 3.6: A member shall critically evaluate new or novel concepts and methods prior to drawing conclusions from them.																	ì														
94	Recognize superior methods.					X					Х														Х							3
	AFTE I.E: The progressive workerwill recognize superior methods if and when they are introduced. CAC I.F: The progressive workerwill recognize superior methods, if and when, they are introduced. NWAFS I.F: The progressive workerwill recognize superior methods when they are introduced.																															
95	Use methods that are reproducible.													Х																		1
	CSFS 7.b: tilize methods and techniquesto conduct examinations and analysis such that they could be reproduced by another qualified and competent person;																															
95a	Examine and analyse the evidence in a case in a manner proportionate to the nature of the case.							X																							$\Box$	1
	ANZFSS 2.3: Examine and analyse the evidence in a case provided to them in a manner proportionate to the nature of the case.																															
95b	Render opinions having a basis that is demonstratively valid.							Х																							$\top$	1
95c	ANZFSS 2.3: render opinions having a basis that is demonstratively valid  Bring knowledge, skill, judgment and care that are of a standard which might reasonably be expected by	$\vdash$	+	_	+	+		X		$\vdash$		-	+	_	_	$\vdash$	_	$\vdash$			_	+		_	-			$\vdash$	$\perp$		$\vdash$	1
950	the public by relevant professional peers, or as determined by formal standards.  ANZFSS 3.1: Forensic practitioners must bring knowledge, skill, judgement and care that are of a standard which might reasonably be expected by the public by relevant professional peers, or as							^																								
	determined by formal standards.																														$\perp$	
95d	Conduct examinations within the scope of the lab's testing capabilities and according to its policies.  CAT 2.b: We conduct full and fair examinations within the scope of our laboratory's testing capabilities and per their policies.										\   	<																				1

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSK	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENTSI FSReq <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup> SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41
96	MATERIALS	X		Ť		X					X	X			X			X	(		X X				X	X			X		15
97	Use appropriate standards and controls.	X				Х	Х				Х	Х	X	X				X Z	<b>(</b>		X X				Х	Х		т	X		14
	ABC Rule 5: Ensure that appropriate standards and controls to conduct examinations and analyses are utilized.  AFTE II.B: Where appropriate to the correct interpretation of a test, experimental controls shall be made.  ANAB 12: Use appropriate controls and standards when conducting examinations and analyses.  CAC II.C: Where appropriate to the correct interpretation of a test, experimental controls shall be made for verification.  CIS CEC4: utilize standards and controls to conduct examinations and analyses;  CSDIAI Bullet 15: Uses controls and standardswhen conducting examinations and analyses.  CSFS 7.a: utilisestandards and controls, provided that they exist, that they are generally accepted and that they are current  IABPA 3.4: A member shall use appropriate and reliable reagents, standards, and controls.  IAI 2.05: Uses controls and standardswhen conducting examinations and analyses.  MAAFS 1.4.7: Wherever appropriate, controls and standards are to be utilized to conduct examinations and analyses.  MAFS 1.G: Wherever appropriate, controls and standards are to be utilized to conduct examinations and analyses.  NWAFS II.C: Where appropriate to the correct interpretation of a test, experimental controls shall be made for verification.  SAFS 1.d: Applicants and members shall: 1. Ensure that evidential materials are: d. Analyzed using methods which incorporate standards, reference materials, and/or controls as appropriate.																														
98	SWFS 13: Use appropriate controls and standards when conducting examinations and analyses.  Use appropriate (reliable) materials.		+	+	-	X	$\vdash$	-	-	+	Х	+	-		X	+	$\vdash$	X	+	-	X X	++		+	X	X		+	+	+-'	8
	AFTE I.C: A proper scientific method demands reliability of validity in the materials analyzed. Conclusions will not be drawn from materials which themselves appear unrepresentative, atypical or unreliable. CAC I.D: A proper scientific method demands reliability of validity in the materials analyzed. Conclusions will not be drawn from materials which themselves appear unrepresentative, atypical or unreliable. ENFSI 2.12: Carry out all your workusingappropriatematerials.  IABPA 1.1.5: When sampling evidence, a member shall do so in a representative manner.  IABPA 3.4: A member shall use appropriate and reliable reagents, standards, and controls.  MAAFS 1.4.3: Proper scientific method requires reliable materials. Standards or reagents of questionable quality are to be avoided.  MAFS I.C: Proper scientific method requires reliable materials.  NWAFS I.D: A proper scientific method demands reliability of validity in the materials analyzed.  Conclusions will not be drawn from materials which themselves appear unrepresentative, atypical or unreliable.  SAFS 1.d: Applicants and members shall: 1. Ensure that evidential materials are: d. Analyzed using methods which incorporate standards, reference materials, and/or controls as appropriate.																									^					
99	Determine whether evidence had significantly changed before coming into your possession.  ENFSI 2.10: Establish, as far as reasonably practicable, whether evidential materials may have been compromised before coming into your possession.  MAAFS 1.7.2:it is considered proper to insist on information as to the type of previous work so as to determine if significant changes in condition of the material might have occurred.  MAFS IV.B:it is considered proper to insist on information as to the type of previous work so as to determine if significant changes in condition of the material might have occurred.														X						XX										3

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1 ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IAI	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup> SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
100	You may conduct inadequate tests on evidence, but the inadequacies must be kept in mind when forming conclusions.																		X	X									2
	MAAFS 1.4.4: Tests may be conducted on evidentiary materials that may be limited in some way, but these limitations must be kept in mind when forming conclusions.  MAFS I.D: Tests may be conducted on evidential materials that may be inadequate in some way, but, these inadequacies must be kept in mind when forming conclusions.																												
101	EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES								X					X		X											Х	igspace	4
102	Use appropriate equipment.								X					X		X													3
	ASCLD G Fis1: Laboratory managers should provide employees with appropriateequipment ASCLD G Fis2: Strictequipment maintenance schedules should be followed.  ENFSI 2.7: Decline to undertake work if youdo not have access to the necessary facilities  ENFSI 2.12: Carry out all your workusingappropriate equipment  IABPA 3.5: A member shall use appropriate equipment																												
102a	Use adequate facilities.															X													1
	IABPA 3.5: A member shall useadequate facilities.																												
103	Document any case in which surrounding circumstances seriously restrict an adequate examination.																										X		1
	SWAFS I-Intro:and in any case in which surrounding circumstances seriously restrict an adequate examination should be appropriately recorded.																												
104						)	X		X	X		X				X	X		X	X	X		X				X	)	(   12
	Verify your results.  ANAB 10: Honestly, fairly and objectively administer and complete regularly scheduled:verifications of conclusions.  CAC II.D: Where possible, the conclusions reached as a result of analytical tests are properly verified by re-testing or by the application of additional techniques.  CSDIAI Bullet 15: Uses controls and standards, including reviews and verifications appropriate to their discipline, when conducting examinations and analyses.  IAI 2.05: Uses controls and standards, including reviews and verifications appropriate to his/her discipline, when conducting examinations and analyses.  NWAFS II.D: Where possible, the conclusions reached as a result of analytical tests are properly verified by re-testing or the application of additional techniques.  SWFS 11: If applicable, complete regularly scheduled:verifications of conclusions.						^			X							^										^		
106	Have your work technically reviewed.  ANAB 10: Honestly, fairly and objectivelycomplete regularly scheduled:comprehensive technical reviews of examiners' work  ASCLD G Wor: Laboratory managers and supervisors must accept responsibility forcase review  CSDIAI Bullet 15: Uses controls and standards, including reviews and verifications appropriate to their discipline, when conducting examinations and analyses.  IABPA 3, par. 3: Whenever possible, members shouldhave another expert technically review their work.  IAI 2.05: Uses controls and standards, including reviews and verifications appropriate to his/her discipline, when conducting examinations and analyses.  MAAFS 1.4.8: Examinations and/or analyses that are beyond the scope of an individual's experience should be reviewed by another who has adequate knowledge in the area, in accordance with laboratory policy.  MAFS I.H: Examinations and/or analyses that are beyond the state of an individual's experience should be reviewed by another who has adequate knowledge in the area.  SWFS 11: If applicable, complete regularly scheduled:comprehensive technical reviews of fellow examiners' work								^							×			×										

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI FSP cm <sup>2</sup>	rakeg- IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MATS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEALS NJAFS	NWAFS RMARPA4	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT US DOJ
107	Administer and complete proficiency tests.  ANAB 10: Honestly, fairly and objectively administer and complete regularly scheduled: relevant proficiency tests  ASCLD G Mai: Laboratory managers must monitor the skills of employees on a continuing basis through the use of proficiency testing  ASCLD G Wor: Laboratory managers and supervisors must accept responsibility forproficiency testing. IABPA 3, par. 3: Whenever possible, members should regularly complete proficiency tests  NCFS 2: Pursue professional competency throughproficiency testing  SWFS 11: If applicable, complete regularly scheduled: proficiency tests within their forensic disciplines(s)  US DOJ 3: Foster and pursue professional competency through such activities asproficiency testing						X		X								X					X						X	X   6
108	Administer regularly scheduled technical reviews.  ANAB 10: Honestly, fairly and objectively administerregularly scheduled:comprehensive technical reviews of examiners' work  ASCLD G Mai: Laboratory managers must monitor the skills of employees on a continuing basis through the use ofreport review  ASCLD G Wor: Laboratory managers and supervisors must accept responsibility forcase review  SWFS 11: If applicable, complete regularly scheduled:comprehensive technical reviews of fellow examiners' work						X		X																			X	3
109	Administer regularly scheduled verifications of conclusions.  ANAB 10: Honestly, fairly and objectively administerregularly scheduled:verifications of conclusions.  SWFS 11: If applicable, complete regularly scheduled:verifications of conclusions.						Х																					X	2

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	Ā	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
110 BE CONFIDENTIAL	X	$X \mid X \mid$	X	X		X X			X X	X	X	, ,	X X	,,,	$X \mid X$	( X	X	$X \mid X$	( X		X	( X	XX		X	X		X	X	30
Do not inappropriately disclose confidential information.	X	X	Х	X		XX			X	Х	Х	X	XX	Х	X	( X	Х	XX			Х				X	Х		X	Х	24
110 == 101111=	X	X	Х	X	X	X X			X X	X	X	X X	X X	X	X >	( X	X	X X	X		X	X	XXX		X	X		Х	X	30
SWAFS II.F: The forensic scientist may only release information or classified law enforcement information																														
to authorized personnel as commanded by their state law, agency policy, and agency practices.  TIAFT "Members agree to:" 3. Hold in confidence and refrain from misuse of information obtained or received in the course of professional activities.																														

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ABFT	ACOR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	ASCIDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	AAI	A	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NFAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
112	Maintain confidentiality except when there's a potential miscarriage of justice.		Ì	Ì			X		Ì	Ì		X	_				X		X						<del></del>		X						5
	AFTE IV.C: Generally, the principle of "attorney client" relationship is considered to apply to work of a physical evidence consultant except in a situation where a miscarriage of justice might occur. Justice should be the guiding principle.  CAC IV.D: Generally, the principles of "attorney client privilege" and "work product doctrine" are considered to apply to the work of a physical evidence consultant, except in a situation where a miscarriage of justice might occur. Justice should be the guiding principle. It is considered ethical for the discovery of work performed by a physical evidence consultant to be limited by legally allowed exceptions. Nothing in this code shall be intended to conflict with the California Evidence Code, the California Code of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and/or the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  ENFSI 2.18.d: Preserve client confidentiality unless:d) there is an overriding duty to the court and the justice system for disclosure.  IABPA 2.2.4: A member shall preserve confidentiality unless there is an overriding duty to the court and the justice system for disclosure (if legally allowed), including a situation where a miscarriage of justice might occur.  NWAFS IV.D: Generally, the principle of "attorney-client" relationship is considered to apply to the work of a physical evidence consultant, except in a situation where a miscarriage of justice might occur. Justice																																
113	should be the guiding principle.  Don't improperly disclose confidential information about association members or activities.		X	x		-				_	-		-		_		_	+	-			X		+	X	X						+	5
	ABC Rule 19: Not discuss any aspect of the certification examination outside of official communications with the Registrar, ABC Board of Directors and or ABC Examination Committee.  ABFDE Off 2: Officers, Directors, Committee Members and Others Acting in an Official Capacity shall not disclose to any unauthorized party any information or business of the Board that is generally consideredordesignated confidential  MAAFS 1.2.2: Members shall not improperly disclose confidential information regarding other members or the activities of MAAFS.  NEAFS II.2: No member shall improperly disclose confidential information regarding other members or the activities of the Corporation (NEAFS).  NJAFS XVII.4: No member shall improperly disclose confidential information regarding other members of the Association or the activities of the Association itself.																																
114	Don't work for the opposing side unless legally ordered or permitted to do so.  ABFDE Eth 6: A diplomate or candidateshall not knowingly perform any service for a person whose interests are opposed to those of his/her client/agency unless directed to do so by the client/agency or by a special order issued by the court.  ASQDE IX.c:refuse to perform any services for any person whose interests are opposed to those of the original client, except by express consent of that client or his/her solicitor, or where required by established administrative procedure or by law;			X							X	(																					2
115	Don't unnecessarily repeat statements or beliefs of members expressed at seminars.  CAC V.E: The CAC has been organized primarily to encourage a free exchange of ideas and information between members. It is, therefore, incumbent upon each member to treat with due respect those statements and offerings made by his or her associates. It is appropriate that no member shall unnecessarily repeat statements or beliefs of another as expressed at CAC seminars.  IABPA 2.4: A member shall not repeat statements or beliefs expressed at IABPA conferences or meetings without putting them into the context in which they were made.  NWAFS V.E: The NWAFS has been organized primarily to encourage a free exchange of ideas and information between members. It is, therefore, incumbent upon each member to treat with due respect those statements and offerings made by their associates. It is appropriate that no member shall unnecessarily repeat statements or beliefs of another as expressed at NWAFS seminars.											X							X								X						3

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IA I	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NVAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41
116	Keep association documents secure.  ABFDE Off 4.1: Officers, Directors, Committee Members and Others Acting in an Official Capacity shall maintain documents and records in a secure manner which allows no unauthorized access.  ABFDE Off 4.2: Physical documents and record shall be stored within a secured container (e.g., lockable box, drawer, cabinet or other container) and shall be accessible only to authorized personnel.  ABFDE Off 4.3: Electronic documents and records shall be stored on a secured computer with an encrypted password and shall be accessible only to authorized personnel.  ABFDE Off 5.1: Officers, Directors, Committee Members and Others Acting in an Official Capacity shall annually review documents and records in their possession to ensure their completeness and security.		X	(																										1
116b	The issuance of a written report fully documenting all tests, experiments, and conclusions in every case is not compelled.  CAC I.C: The modern scientific mind is an open one, incompatible with secrecy of method. Scientific analyses will not be conducted by "secret processes", nor will conclusions in case work be based upon such tests and experiments that will not be revealed to the profession. This section is not intended to compel the issuance of a written report fully documenting all tests, experiments, and conclusions in every case.										X																			1
117	BE RESPONSIBLE	X	X X	( X	X	X X	X X	X	XX	X	X :	XX	( X	XX	X	X X	ΚX	X	X X	( X	XX	X	X >	( X	X X	X	X >	( X	XX	X 41
118	Serve justice.  AFTE Intro2:serve the interests of justice to the best of their ability at all times.  ASQDE IX.i:thereby promoting justice  CAC Pre2:serve the interests of justice to the best of his or her ability at all times.  CSDIAI Pre: I dedicate myself to the efficient and scientific administration thereof in the interest of justice CSOFS (FSReg 1): Your overriding duty is to the court and to the administration of justice.  ENFSI 2.3: Recognise that your overriding duty is to justice.  FSReg 1: Your overriding duty is to the court and to the administration of justice.  IABPA P: Because a member's conduct is a reflection on the Association and the profession, members have a responsibility tothe justice system to conduct themselves in an appropriate manner.  KBI 4.1:constantly remain aware of the importance of our duties and how those duties affect the criminal justice system  NWAFS Pre2:serve the interests of justice to the best of their ability at all times.  SCAFO: I dedicate myself to the efficient and scientific administration thereof in the interest of Justice						X			×	X		X	X	×	X	X		×					X		X				

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFUE	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME.	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	SAFS	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	ns doj	Fotal / 41
119 Maintain evidence integrity.		X	T			>	<del>(</del>		X		X			XX					< <u> </u>	X			X			T	X		X	1	X	Х	X 1	
ABC Rule 3: Treat any object or item of potential evidential value with the care and control necessary to ensure its integrity.  ANAB 11: Give utmost care to the treatment of any samples or items of potential evidentiary value to avoid tampering, adulteration, loss or unnecessary consumption.  ASCLD G Env: Facilities must be adequate so that evidence under the laboratory's control is protected from contamination, tampering, or theft.  ASCLD G Wor: Laboratory managers and supervisors must accept responsibility for evidence integrity and security  CAT 1.c: We treat evidence and samples with utmost care in order to avoid tampering, adulteration, loss, or unnecessary consumption.  CIS CEC2: treat all objects or items of potential evidential value with the care and control necessary to ensure their integrity;  CSDIAI Bullet 14: Gives utmost care to the treatment of any samples or items of potential evidentiary value to avoid tampering, adulteration, loss or unnecessary consumption.  CSFS 5: make all reasonable efforts to treat items of potential evidential value with the care and control necessary to ensure their integrity;  CSOFS (FSReg 5) Establish the integrity and continuity of items as they come into your possession and ensure it is maintained whilst in your possession.  ENFSI 2.11: Ensure that, except when it is necessary to conduct destructive tests, the integrity and security of evidential materials are maintained whilst in your possession.  ENFSReg 5: Establish the integrity and continuity of items as they come into your possession and ensure it is maintained whilist in your possession.  IABPA 1.1.6: Whenever possible, a member shall leave sufficient sample for additional testing; evidence shall not be consumed unnecessarily.  IABPA 3.8: A member shall maintain evidence integrity.  IAI 2.04: Gives utmost care to the treatment of any samples or items of potential evidentiary value to avoid tampering, adulteration, loss or unnecessary consumption.  KBI 4.1.7: KBI laboratory personnel shall employ good labo																																		

SURVE	Y OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANZESS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABI	<u>A</u>	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NFAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4 SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ	Total / 41
120 Take appropriate action	on if you believe there could be miscarriage of justice.	<u> </u>	X				X					X					X	X											X		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		9
reasonably assured the ANAB 5: Laboratory remiscarriage of justice CAT 2.e: We take apply to circumstances that CSOFS (FSReg 9): In believing there is a sit ENFSI 2.17: Take apply could result in a miscipal form a superior of the could result in a miscipal form a superior of the could result in a miscipal form a superior of the could result in a miscipal form a superior of the could result in a miscipal form and in the country of the country in the cou	table person within your organisation if you have good grounds for believing there is result in a miscarriage of justice. bers should take all reasonable measures to inform the court of the nature and not evidence if reasonably assured that this information would not otherwise be the er shall take appropriate action if he or she feels there are good grounds for the uation which could result in a miscarriage of justice. In propriate action if there is potential for, or there has been, a miscarriage of justice that have come to light, incompetent practice or malpractice. In propriate action if there is potential for, or there has been, a miscarriage of justice that have come to light, incompetent practice or malpractice.																																
ABC IV.5.4: These ru and Diplomates, but the ANZFSS 3.5: Forensist they are responsible for practitioners must: un their competence"]  ANZFSS 3.6: If a forensic practitioner in services to reasonable and, take full professioners and the services to reasonable and the services the servi	that have come to light, including incompetent practice or malpractice; k done under your direction.  es [Article IV.5.4]encompass not only work done by Applicants, Affiliates, Fellows of the extent possible, work supervised by them as well. The practitioners must:not knowingly permit forensic practitioner's [sic] whose work for to breach the above obligations. [The above obligations are: "Forensic dertake forensic services only within their area of competence; not misrepresent the insic practitioner supervises a person in the carrying out of forensic services the the role of supervisor, must:sufficient control over any outputs of the forensic of form the view that the standard of the forensic services meets relevant standards, which is the standard of the forensic services must be held accountable for the performance of their staff  Ill responsibility for all work done under your direction.  er shall be responsible for his or her own work and for work done under his or her		X					X		X						X		X															5
CAC II.G: The crimina investigative aspects	nsic scientist will be alert to recognize the significance of a test result as it may										X															X							2

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSK	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI	rskeg- IAAI	IABPA	IAI AIS	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA* SAFS	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41
12	Ensure that all probative exhibits in a case receive appropriate technical analysis.		X											X	X				X									X					5
	ABC Rule 4: Ensure that all probative exhibits in a case receive appropriate technical analysis. CIS CEC3: ensure that all items receive appropriate technical analysis; CSFS 6: take reasonable steps to ensure that all items in a case receive appropriate technical analysis; IABPA 4 par. 3: Members should take responsibility for determining the most appropriate protocols for doing their own examinations or analyses. This determination should not be left to those requesting the work, such as clients, attorneys, or investigators.  IABPA 4 par. 4 & 4.2.6: A member working a case shall take all reasonable steps to encourage that appropriate examinations and analyses are requested for the probative evidentiary items in that case. SAFS 1.a.: Applicants and members shall: 1. Ensure that evidential materials are: a. Properly evaluated for services having potential probative value																																
12	Produce the report (findings and conclusions) in a timely manner.												X 2	X	X																		3
	CAT 3.a: We present accurate and complete data in reports, testimony, publications and oral presentations. We strive to do so in a timely manner.  CIS CEC7: make and keep worknotes on all items, the examinations done, the results obtained and the findings and conclusions made at the time;  CSFS 9: make and keep worknotes on all items received, the examinations done, the results obtained and the findings and conclusions made in a timely fashion;																																
12	Take all reasonable steps to ensure you have the information necessary to carry out the work required.  ENFSI 2.8: Take all reasonable steps to ensure you have the information necessary to carry out the work required.															]	×																
12	Take all reasonable steps to gain access to all relevant available evidential materials necessary to reach a meaningful conclusion.															X :	X	(															3
	CSOFS (FSReg 6): Seek access to exhibits / information which may have a significant impact on your findings.  ENFSI 2.9: Take all reasonable steps to gain access to all relevant available evidential materials necessary to reach a meaningful conclusion.  FSReg 6: Seek access to exhibits / information which may have a significant impact on your findings.																																
12	Maintain the integrity of information derived from evidence.  ENFSI 2.11: Ensure thatthe integrity and security of any information derived from all evidential material is also maintained.															2	X																1
12				X															Х														2
	ABFDE Off 3:Officer, Director, Committee Member or Other Acting in an Official Capacityuse all reasonable efforts to fulfill the duties and obligations of said assignment  ABFDE Off 6: Officers, Directors, Committee Members or Others Acting in an Official Capacity agree to take all reasonable measures to protect Board property and to return such  IABPA 4.2.7: A member acting in an official capacity for the Association (including, but not limited to, Executive Board members, committee chairs, and committee members) shall use all reasonable efforts to fulfill the duties and obligations of their assignment in a timely manner.																																

	CIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS JOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	AGSR	AFDAA	AFTE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C ASCLD G <sup>1</sup>	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IAI	ICSIA KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
law, regulation, or other legal authority, and atte CAT 2.f: We report conflicts between our ethica law, regulation, or other legal authority, and atte CSDIAI Bullet 6: Reports to appropriate officials responsibilities and applicable agency policy, la IABPA 4.1.3: A member shall report to the empl the member's responsibilities as defined by the to resolve it.  IABPA 4.1.4: A member shall report to the empl responsibilities and agency policy, law, regulation measures to resolve it.  IABPA 4.1.5: A member shall abide by the Code shall report to the Association, in a timely mann the Association's Code of Ethics, Bylaws, or pol IAI 1.06: Reports to appropriate officials any col and applicable agency policy, law, regulation, or SOFT Prof 7: Report conflicts between their eth policy, law, regulation, or other legal authority, a	professional responsibilities and applicable agency policy, mpt to resolve them.  /professional responsibilities and applicable agency policy, mpt to resolve them.  any conflicts between their ethical or professional w, regulation or other legal authority.  oyer or client any conflict between the Code of Ethics and employer or client, and shall take all reasonable measures over or client any conflict between professional on, or other legal authority, and shall take all reasonable or of Ethics, Bylaws, and policies of the Association, or else er, any conflict between professional responsibilities and dicies.  of Ethics between his/her ethical/professional responsibilities or other legal authority.  Ical/professional responsibilities and applicable agency not attempt to resolve them.					X				X		X			X									X	X	X	8
TIAFT Prof 7: Reports conflicts between their et policy, law, regulation, or other legal authority, a	hical/professional responsibilities and applicable agency nd attempt [sic] to resolve them.																										
129e Exercise all reasonable skill, care, and diligence																	X										1

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTE		ANZESS	ASCLD G	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI FSD <sub>04</sub> 2	IAAI	IABPA	IAI SISIS	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA⁴	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ	Total / 41
130 • PROMOTE ETHICAL CONDUCT	X	X X	X	X	X X	X	X	( X	X	X	X X	( X	X	XX		X	X	X X	X	X	X	X Z	X X	( X	X		X X	X X		X Z	X X	X	37
131 Abide by the code of ethics.	Х	ХХ	Х		ХХ	Х		Х	Х	Х				ХХ	(	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	( X	Х		X )	X X		X Z	x x		28
ASS II. 1. the Code of Ethica and Conduct which is endorsed by all members and affiliades.  ASS III. 1. the Code of Ethica of the Associative who has violated any of the provisions of the Code of Ethics (Article III, Section 1) may be liable to censure, suspension or eguldation.  ASI IV. 64. Violations of the Fulkies of Professional Conduct of the ASD by an applicant or holder of a certification of this Board.  ASC Rule-intro. (The ruled) specify conduct hat must be followed in order to sapply for, recover, and markatian the certification status provided for by the [ASC].  ASET. The American Board of Forensic Toxicology expects all persons holding a Certificate of Qualification from this Board In conform to the following principles of ASET. The American Board of Forensic Toxicology expects all persons holding a Certificate of Qualification from this Board In conform to the following principles and Inc. ASET. The American Board of Forensic Toxicology expects all persons holding a Certificate of Qualification from this Board In conform to the following principles and inconsistent with membership in the Association.  AND PLE III. In a substantial and forensic personnel are equally associated the following code of ethical conduct in neuroscient the principles into their daily work.  AND PLE III. In a substantial and forensic personnel are equally associated the following code of children of the Association.  AND PLE III. In a substantial the substantial principles and the constraint the principles into their daily work.  ASCID Give we shall endeavor to desharpe our responsibilities. In accordance with the ASCID Guidelines for Forensic Laboratory Management Practices;  ASCID Give cash of the Association.  ACC VI each orimination has an obligation to conduct himself of heeper advanced in complex the association.  ACC VII the children of the Association.  ACC VII the children of the Association.  ACC VII the children of the Association.  ACC VIII the children of the Associat																																	

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	N S	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SCAFO SOFT	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	LOG SU
132 Report unethical conduct.	7	X		X	Ì	X	X	X	X	Ì		X >		X				X Z	X	X	XX			X	( X		X	X		X	X	
ABC Rule 18: Find it appropriate to report to the Board any violation of these Rules of Professional Conduct by another Applicant, Affiliate, Fellow or Diplomate.  ACSR E: Any memberwho has knowledge of unethical activity of another member and who does not report such to the Board of Directors will be in violation of the Code of Ethics.  AFTE IV.F: It shall be ethical and proper for an examiner to bring to the attention of the Association a violation of any of these ethical principles. Indeed, it shall be mandatory where it appears that a serious infraction or repeated violations have been committed and where other appropriate corrective measures (if pursued) have failed.  AFTE IV. G: This Code may be used by any examiner in justification of their conduct in a given case with the understanding that they will have the full support of this Association.  ANAB 5: Report to the appropriate legal or administrative authorities unethical, illegal, or scientifically questionable conduct of other laboratory employees or managers.  ASCLD C 2.10: All members shall report, to the extent permitted by law, to the Board of Directors any potential ethics violation committed by another member of ASCLD.  ASCLD G Sup: Supervisors must be held accountable for the enforcement of clear and enforceableethical standards. CAC V.F: It shall be ethical and proper for one criminalist to bring to the attention of the Association a violation of any of these ethical principles. Indeed, it shall be mandatory where it appears that a serious infraction or repeated violations																																
have been committed and where other appropriate corrective measures (if pursued) have failed.  CAT 2.d: We report to the appropriate legal or administrative authorities any unethical, illegal, scientifically questionable conduct, or impaired competence.  CIS Soc2: find it appropriate to report to the Board any violation of these "Rules of Professional Conduct" by another member of the Society;  CSDIAI Bullet 23: Reports unethical, illegal, scientifically questionable conduct or violations of this code by other practitioners in which they have personal knowledge to the appropriate legal or administrative authorities.  CSFS 2: report to the Board, any violation of these "Rules of Professional Conduct" by another member of the Society; IABPA 4, par. 1 & 4.1.2: A member shall report serious or repeated violations of the Code of Ethics to the Association if other appropriate corrective measures (if pursued) have failed.  IAI 1.09: Reports to the appropriate legal or administrative authorities unethical, illegal, or scientifically questionable conduct of other practitioners of which he/she has knowledge.  IAI 4.03: Reports violations of this code of which he/she knows to the President of the IAI.  KBI 4.1.10: KBI laboratory personnel shall report, to the best of their knowledge, any potential ethical, professional, technical or misconduct violations to any member of quality assurance committee.  KBI 4.1.11: Failure to report known issues may be considered a violation of this ethics and professionalism policy.  MAAFS 1.2.5: Members shall bring violations of the Code of Ethics to the attention of the Association, any breach of ethics  MAAFS 1.8.4: Members are bound by this code of Ethics to bring to the attention of the Association, any breach of ethics																																
they have observed or have knowledge of in an effort to improve the reputation and integrity of the profession.  MAFS V.D: It shall be ethical for a member to bring to the attention of the Association the unethical action of another.  NCFS 15: Document and notify management or quality assurance personnel of adverse events, such as an unintended mistake or breach of ethical, legal, scientific standards, or questionable conduct.  NCFS 16: Ensure reporting, through proper management channels, to all impacted scientific and legal parties of any adverse event that affects a previously issued report or testimony.  NEAFS II.5: It shall be deemed both ethical and proper for a member to bring violations of the Code of Ethics to the attention of the Corporation (NEAFS).  NJAFS XVII.7: It shall be deemed both ethical and proper for a member to bring violations of the Code of Ethics to the attention of the Association.  NWAFS V.F: It shall be ethical and proper for one forensic scientist to bring to the attention of the Association a violation of any of these ethical principles. Indeed, it shall be mandatory where it appears that a serious infraction or repeated violations have been committed and where other appropriate corrective measures, if pursued, have failed.  SAFS 11. Report to the board any conduct in violation of these rules conducted by an applicant or member.																																
SOFT Prof 5: Report to the appropriate legal or administrative authorities unethical, illegal, or scientifically questionable conduct or impaired competence.  SWFS 5: Report to the appropriate legal or administrative authorities any unethical, illegal, or scientifically questionable conduct of other forensic scientists or laboratory employees.  TIAFT Prof 5: Reports to the appropriate legal or administrative authorities unethical, illegal, or scientifically questionable conduct or impaired competence;  US DOJ 14: Document and, if appropriate, inform management or quality assurance personnel of nonconformities² and breaches of law or professional standards. ²Nonconformities are any aspect of laboratory work that does not conform to its established procedures. An evaluation of the nonconformity risk is appropriate to deciding whether or not reporting is necessary.  US DOJ 16: Inform the prosecutors involved through proper laboratory management channels of material nonconformities or breaches of law or professional standards that adversely affect a previously issued report or testimony 4 4 Prosecutors have independent reporting requirements and safe of the support of the stimony and the paragraph assembles and categorizations are supported to the stimony and the paragraph assembles and categorizations are supported to the stimony.	e dri	gina	al do		ment	te fo	orin	raci		vor.	ling		ntext	and	t me	ani	ng													PAG	5.2	of 63

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IAI	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41
132	It is ethical to report attempts to prejudice or conceal exculpatory evidence.					X																								1
	AFTE IV.E: It shall be ethical to report to the appropriate authority any attempts to prejudice or conceal exculpatory evidence.																													
132k	Do not knowingly make, promote, or tolerate false accusations of a professional or criminal nature.												X					X												2
	CSDIAI Bullet 11: Does not knowingly make, promote or tolerate false accusations of a professional or criminal nature.  IAI 1.10: Does not knowingly make, promote, or tolerate false accusations of a professional or criminal																													
133	nature.  Maintain high ethical standards.			X	X	X			X	х	X		X	X		+	X						+	Х		<del>     </del>	<del>(                                     </del>	$\vdash$	X	12
	ABFT: The American Board of Forensic Toxicology expects all persons holding a Certificate of Qualification from this Board to maintain the good moral character, high integrity, good repute, and high ethical and professional standing  ABFT 1: Conduct themselves withintegrity at all times.  ABFT 2: Perform all professional activities in Forensic Toxicology withintegrity  ABFT 6: Act in accordance with the long-standing precepts for ethical practice of the profession of Forensic Toxicology  AFDAA 3: Carry out the duties of the profession with integrity  AFTE Intro3: the examiner will be guided by those practices and procedures which are generally recognized within the profession to be consistent with a high level of professional ethics.ASCLD C Pre:members will strive to foster an atmosphere within our laboratories which will actively encourage our employees to understand and follow ethical practices.  ASCLD G Eth: Professional ethics provide the basis for the examination of evidence and the reporting of analytical results by blending the scientific principles and the statutory requirements into guidelines for professional behavior. Laboratory managers must strive to ensure that forensic science is conducted in accordance with sound scientific principles and within the framework of the statutory requirements to which forensic professionals are responsible.  ASQDE IX.i: To maintainhigh ethicalstandards  CAC Pre3:the criminalist will be guided by those practices and procedures which are generally recognized within their respective disciplines to be consistent with a high level of professional ethics. CSDIAI Pre:employ my technical knowledge factually to protect the ethical standards of the forensic profession in all its disciplines.  CSOFS 2: have special regard at all timesto the maintenance of the highest standards ofintegrity. IABPA 4.3.1: Laboratory managers and supervisors shall facilitate, support, and promote an environment conducive to ethical conduct.  NW																													
134	Don't tolerate or conceal another's unethical conduct.				X												X	X			\					$     ^{-}$		X		5
	AFDAA: We the members of AFDAA, shall strive to the utmost to uphold the following code of ethicalin other members of the association.  IABPA 4, par. 1 & 4.1.1: A member shall nottolerate, nor conceal a violation of this Code of Ethics.  ICSIA P13: A member knowingly condoning a breach of this Code by one of their fellow principals or employees shall be responsible as if they themselves had committed such breach.  MAFS V.D:it shall be considered a breech [sic] of ethics to knowingly conceal consistent unethical action.  SWAFS II.D: It shall be a violation of this code for a member of SWAFS to willingly tolerate unethical activity on part of another member.																													

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSK	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IABPA	IA	ICSIA KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	KMABPA*	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
135	Some conduct which is not specified in the Code of Ethics may still be considered a violation of the Code of Ethics.  NEAFS IV.2.b: Unethical conduct detrimental to the profession or the Corporation (NEAFS), or serious unethical conduct per se, which are not specified in Articles II or III are also considered violations of the Code of Ethics.  NJAFS XVII.18.B: Unethical conduct detrimental to the profession or the Association, or serious unethical conduct per se, which is not specified in this Article is also considered a violation of the Code of Ethics.  SWAFS VI: Unethical conduct detrimental to the profession or serious unethical conduct per se, which is not specified herein are also considered violations of the Code.																						X	X					X		3
136	Read the code of ethics and be aware of its implications.  IABPA P:members should be aware of the content of this Code of Ethics.  NJAFS XVII.1: It is the responsibility of the individual member to read the Code of Ethics and be aware of its implications.  SWAFS VI: It is the responsibility of the individual member to read the Code and be aware of its implications.																X							X					X		3

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFDE	ABF I	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	ENFSI FSP <sub>6G</sub> <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	<u>A</u>	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA⁴	SAFS	SCAFO SOFT	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
137	TO THE ASSOCIATION	X	X >	( X	( X	X			X				)	X X	X			X	X	X X	ΚX	X	X		XX				X		X	X	25
138	Do not exhibit conduct that is detrimental to the association.	Х	>	( X	( X				X							Х		X		)	X		Х		XX				Х	ХХ	X	Х	16
	AAFS II.1.a:refrain from exercising professional or personal conduct adverse to the best interests and objectives of the Academy.  ABFDE Eth 1: A diplomate or candidateshall not exercise professional or personal conduct adverse to the best interest and objectives of the ABFDE.  ABFDE Off 1: No Officer, Directors, Committee Members or Others Acting in an Official Capacity shall take action to bring discredit to the Board.  ABFT 6:and refrain from any action or activity, which would tend to bring disrepute upon or otherwise harm the American Board of Forensic Toxicology.  ACSR F: No membershall exhibit personal conduct adverse to the best interests or purposes of the Association.  ASCLD C 2.4: No member of ASCLD shall engage in any conduct that is detrimental to the purpose of ASCLD as outlined in Article II of the Bylaws.  CSOFS 2: maintain the dignity and welfare of the Society,  IAA: I will utilize electronic media and other communication technologies in a professional manner that does not exhibit, dishonor or demeanthe International Association of Arson Investigators.  ICSIA P9: Conduct themselves so as to uphold the reputation of the Association  ICSIA P9: A member shall ensure that advertisements and other public announcements with which their name, or the name under which they practice is associated, [sic] are not such as would bring the Association into disrepute.  NAME 1b: Every member of the Association shall refrain from exercising professional or personal conduct adverse to the best interests and purposes of the Association, or serious unethical conduct per se, which is not specified in this Article is also considered a violation of the Code of Ethics.  NJAFS XVII.18.B: Unethical conduct detrimental tothe Association, or serious unethical conduct per se, which is not specified in this Article is also considered a violation of the Code of Ethics.  SOFT "Members agree to:" 6. Refrain from exercising professional or personal conduct adverse to the best interests and objectives o																																
139	Observe association bylaws.		X	\		Х							)	X	X																		5
	ABC Rule 1: Comply with the By-laws and regulations of the ABC.  ABFDE Off 1: All Officers, Directors, Committee Members and Others Acting in an Official Capacity shall followthe Rules and Procedures Guide, as well as any additional rules and procedures  AFDAA 1. Comply with the by-laws of the Association.  CIS Soc1: Comply with the By-laws of the Society;  CSFS 1: comply with the By-laws of the Society																																

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSK	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAPS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT US DOJ	Total / 41
140	Don't make statements on behalf of the association (without prior approval).	XX		X	_			X				7	X				X	(	X		X		X	X					X	T	13
	AAFS II.1.d: No member or affiliate of the Academy shall issue public statements that appear to represent the position of the Academy without specific authority first obtained from the Board of Directors.  ABC Rule 21: Not use the ABC logo without prior authorization of the Board of Directors.  ABFDE Eth 4: A Diplomate or candidateshall not issue public statements, which appear to represent the position of the ABFDE without specific authority first obtained from the President.  ACSR D:first obtain authority from the Board of Directors to issue statements which may appear to represent the position of the Association.  ASCLD C 2.8: No member of ASCLD shall make written or oral statements, which imply that the member is speaking on behalf of ASCLD or the Board of Directors without the permission of the President CSDIAI Bullet 21: Does not issue any misleading or inaccurate statement that gives the appearance of representing the official position of the CSDIAI.  IAI 4.02: Does not issue any misleading or inaccurate statement that gives the appearance of representing the official position of the IAI.  KBI 4.1.5: KBI laboratory personnel shall not issue public statements, which appear to represent the position of the KBI, without specific authority first obtained from the agency director or their designee.  MAAFS 1.2.4: Members shall not make unauthorized public statements representing MAAFS are specifically forbidden [sic].  NAME 1D: Except for the President and Chairperson of the Board of Directors, no member of the Association without specific authority first obtained from the Board of Directors.  NEAFS II.4: Unauthorized public statements representing the Corporation (NEAFS) are specifically forbidden.  NJAFS XVII.6: Unauthorized public statements representing the Association are specifically forbidden.  SWFS c: No member or affiliate of the Society shall issue public statements that appear to represent the																														
141	position of the Society without specific authority first obtained from the Board of Directors.  Serve the purposes of the association.													X		X														+	3
141	CSOFS 2: promote to the utmost of their power the interests of the Society, CSOFS 2: maintain the dignity and welfare of the Society, IAA: I will be dutifulto the organization I represent. ICSIA P11: A member shall abide by, and assist the Association within the terms of its conciliation service whether such service be requested by them or their client.																														5
142	Enforce the rules and procedures of the association.		X														$\top$				$\Box$						$\top$	$\dagger \dagger$		1	1
	ABFDE Off 1: All Officers, Directors, Committee Members and Others Acting in an Official Capacity shallenforce allrules and procedures																														
143	Cooperate with any official investigation by the association.											7	X				X	X													3
	CSDIAI Bullet 22: Cooperates fully and willingly with any official investigation(s) by the CSDIAI. IAI 4.04: Cooperate fully with any official investigation by the IAI.																														
	ICSIA P12: A member shall co-operate fully with any investigations into an alleged breach of this Code.																				Ш									$\perp \! \! \perp$	
143a	Take all reasonable steps to work with the Association to make the Code of Ethics as relevant, comprehensive, current, and clear as possible.  IABPA P: They should take all reasonable steps to work with the Association to make this document as																X														1
1434	relevant, comprehensive, current, and clear as possible.  Do not use certification to discredit the granting association.	X																										+		+	1
1430		^																													1
	ABC Rule 23: Not use certification or the certificate in any way to discredit the ABC																														

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTF	ANAB	ANZESS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABFA	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA4	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ
143e Annually review and cull work produced for the association.		X																												1
ABFDE Off 5.2: Committee Chairpersons shall conduct an annual review of their committee's work product to ensure that documents and records are complete, secure, and organized. This review shall include ensuring the destruction of certain confidential documents and records as required in these Rules and Procedures. A summary of the annual review will be provided by each Committee Chairperson at the annual Board meeting.																														
143g Maintain the dignity and welfare of the association.													>	<																1
CSOFS 2: maintain the dignity and welfare of the Society,																														Щ.
144 • CONDUCT YOURSELF WELL  145 Be professional.	X X	X			X		XX	X	Χ .	X	X		XXX			X X	( X		X >					Х	X X	X X	X X	X	X	14
ABFDE Off 1: All Officers, Directors, Committee Members and Others Acting in an Official Capacity shall also conduct themselves in a professional manner while representing the Board or conducting business pursuant to a Board certification.  ABFT: The American Board of Forensic Toxicology expects all persons holding a Certificate of Qualification from this Board to maintainhighprofessional standing  ANZFSS 3.2:must not engage in misconduct in a professional respect, or, engage in fraudulent or dishonest behaviour in their forensic practice.  CSDIAI Pre: I dedicate myself to the efficient and scientific administration thereof in the interest ofthe betterment of our communities.  CSFS 14: carry out their duties in a professional manner  CSOFS 2: have special regard at all timesto the maintenance of the highest standards of competence and integrity.  IAAI: I will exhibit professionalismin all aspects of the performance of my duties.  ICSIA P6: Strive continually to uphold the professional standard of their work  KBI 4.1.1: KBI laboratory personnel shall exercise professionalconduct in the best interest and within the objectives of the laboratory. At work, professionalism means doing your job with sincerity and maintaining professional actions, it is the responsibility of all members to conduct themselves in a manner that is above reproach, even if particular situations are not covered by this Code.  MAFS P3: In all professional actions, it is the responsibility of each member to conduct himself in a manner that is above reproach even if a particular situation is not covered by this Code.  RMABPA Intro:I agree to conduct myself in a professional manner  SOFT "Members agree to: 6. Refrain from exercising professionalconduct adverse to the best interests and objectives of TIAFT.																				X										

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANAB	ASCLD C	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CIS	CSDIAI	CSFS CSOFS	ENFSI	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	AAI	A IA	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
146 Exhibit exemplary personal conduct.		Ì	X		Ì	X				X				X						( X					x			X		X	12
ABFT: The American Board of Forensic Toxicology expects all persons holding a Certificate of Qualification from this Board to maintain the good moral character, high integrity, good repute, and high ethical and professional standing  AFTE Intro3: The motives, methods and actions of the examiner shall at all times be above reproach, in good taste and consistent with proper moral conduct.  ASQDE IX.i:and by exemplary conduct  CAC Pre3: The motives, methods and actions of the criminalist shall at all times be above reproach, in good taste and consistent with proper moral conduct.  CSOFS 2: have special regard at all timesto the maintenance of the highest standards ofintegrity.  KBI 4.1.1: KBI laboratory personnel shall exercisepersonal conduct in the best interest and within the objectives of the laboratory.  MAAFS 1.1.3: In addition, all members' personal conduct should be on such a level that it does not cast doubt upon their reliability or integrity.  MAFS P3: In addition, each member's personal conduct should be on such a level that it does not cast doubt upon his reliability or integrity.  NWAFS Pre3: The motives, methods and actions of the forensic scientist shall at all times be above reproach, in good taste and consistent with proper moral conduct.  SOFT "Members agree to:" 6. Refrain from exercisingpersonal conduct adverse to the best interests and objectives of the Society.  SWAFDE 1: Members shall conduct themselves in the practice of this profession so as to bring dignity and honor to themselves																															
TIAFT "Members agree to:" 6. Refrain from exercisingpersonal conduct adverse to the best interests and objectives of TIAFT.																															
ABC Rule 15: Carry out the duties of the profession in such a manner so as to inspire the confidence of the public.  ANZFSS 1.3: Forensic practitioners must take reasonable steps to safeguard the health, welfare and safety of the public in the exercise of their roles and duties.  ASCLD G Res4: Forensic laboratories should be responsive to public input and consider the impact of actions and case priorities on the public.  ASQDE IX.i:therebycreating increased confidence in the profession of document examination  CIS Res1: Carry out the duties of the profession in such a manner so as to inspire the confidence of the public.  CSDIAI Pre: I accept my responsibility of public trust  CSDIAI Bullet 10: Conducts oneself personally and professionally in a manner that does not violate public trust.  CSFS 14:strive to be worthy of the confidence of the public;  CSOFS 2: have special regard at all times to the public interest  IAAI: I will conduct both my personal and official life so as to inspire the confidence of the public.  IAAI: I will not use my profession and my position of trust for personal advantage or profit IABPA P: Because a member's conduct is a reflection on the Association and the profession, members have a responsibility tothe public to conduct themselves in an appropriate manner.  IAI 1.08: Conducts oneself personally and professionallyin a manner that does not violate public trust.		x					X		X	X		X	X	XX			X	X									X				12
147b Don't spread rumors.  KBI 4.1.6: Spreading rumors, especially those demeaning to others or those that could distract fellow personnel from the laboratory mission must be avoided.  SAFS 10: Respect your peers and not engage in libelous or slanderous practices.																			X							X					2

SURVEY OF	FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD G1	ASQDE	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	AI ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME.	NEAFS	NJAFS	RMABPA4	SAFS SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT	Total / 41
148 Don't engage in illegal conduc				Ì					X	Ì									X X							] ]	X		X		Ħ	8
competent jurisdiction of a felo ASCLD C 2.1: No member of A forensic science including, but ASCLD C 2.9: No individual m have been convicted of a felor ASCLD G Int:the end does IABPA 4.2.1: A member shall it conduct that adversely reflects as a whole.  IAI 1.08: Conducts oneself per jurisdiction  ICSIA P10: A member shall at operations within the law.  SAFS 2. Members and applicate morale [sic] turpitude.  SWAFS I.C: It shall be the rest bound, at both the federal and SWAFS II.A: Each SWAFS me conviction of a felony or crimes SWAFS II.B: A member conviction of DW	not justify the means; the means must always be in keeping with the law not engage in conduct detrimental to the profession, including illegal upon the professional competence of the member or upon the Association conally and professionally within the laws of his/her respective all times and in all respects conduct their professional and business ints will not: 2. Have been convicted of a felony or any crime involving consibility of every SWAFS member to uphold the laws unto which they are state levels. In more must be law abiding and avoid behavior leading to the arrest and involving moral turpitude. Ited of a felony may have membership in SWAFS revoked. I, possession/use of drugs or possession of marijuana may be cause for																															
revocation of SWAFS member 149 Give the best possible service.	ship.									X		-						_		Y	X	Y							Y		+	1
ASQDE IX.f: To give the best   KBI 4.1.8: KBI laboratory perso their abilities. MAFS P4: It is expected that e process in relation to physical	possible services in all cases, irrespective of the importance of the matter onnel should take pride in their work and perform all duties to the best of each member of the Association will conduct each step [of the scientific evidence] to the best of his abilities ber is to give the best possible services in all cases, irrespective of the																															4
Act with integrity.  AAFS 1.a:promoteintegrit ANZFSS 1.2: Forensic practitic CSOFS (FSReg 2): Act with ENFSI 2.1: Act withintegrity FSReg 2: Act withintegrity	ntegrity	X						X							xx	X	X															6
ANZFSS 1.3: Forensic practition the exercise of their roles and ASCLD G Hea: Laboratory mareasonably assure safety in the ASCLD G Env: Laboratory mare ASCLD G Fis: Laboratory mare ENFSI 2.14: Conduct all your yourself, your colleagues and	oners must take reasonable steps to safeguard thesafety of the public in duties.  hagers are responsible for planning and maintaining systems that elaboratory.  hagers are obligated to provide a safework environment agers should provide employees withsafeequipment  professional activities in a manner, which protects the health and safety of							X	X						X					X												4

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CIS	CSFS	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	ABPA	CSIA	KBI	MAAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	KMABPA*	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ
152	Don't discriminate.		Ì			Ì		X		Ì					X		] ;	K		X											5
	ANZFSS 1.2: Forensic practitioners must actwithout unlawful discrimination.  ASCLD C 2.3: No member of ASCLD shall discriminate against any current or prospective employee in his or her organization based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability.  ENFSI 2.2: Not discriminate on grounds of race, beliefs, gender, language, sexual orientation, social status, age, lifestyle or political persuasion.  IABPA 1.1.8: A member shall not make unfounded conclusions on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, beliefs, gender, language, sexual orientation, social status, age lifestyle, or political persuasion.  KBI 4.1.9: KBI laboratory personnel shall not discriminate against anyone on the basis of race, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, age or disability.																														
153	Seek Divine guidance.																										X				1
	SCAFO: Iseek Divine guidance that I may keep inviolate the Profession of Law Enforcement.																											$\perp \perp$			
	Conduct yourself well in light of your responsibilities to colleagues and the employer.  IABPA P: Because a member's conduct is a reflection on the Association and the profession, members have a responsibility to their colleagues, their employer, the justice system, and the public to conduct themselves in an appropriate manner.  SAFS 10: Respect your peers and not engage in libelous or slanderous practices.  Be dutiful to superiors and subordinates.																X									X					1
154	IAAI: I will by dutiful to my superiors, to my subordinates  SUPPORT THE PROFESSION	Х		X			X	Х		/ V	X	V	<b>&gt;</b>	/			X	/ V			X X			' V	X	v	V \	( X	v	X	24
	Tell the profession about new developments.	^		^			X	^		\ ^	X	^					^ /	_	^		X X	_		X		^	^ /	\ \ \	X	^	9
	AFTE II.1.a: As a memberI pledgeto improve standards and techniques in the field by making available the benefits of my professional attainments.  CAC V.A:information concerning any new discoveries, developments or techniques applicable to the field of criminalistics be made available to criminalists generally. A reasonable attempt should be made by any criminalist having knowledge of such developments to publicize or otherwise inform the profession of them.  CAC V.B:it is expected that the attention of the profession will be directed toward any tests or methods in use which appear invalid or unreliable in order that they may be [properly] investigated.  IABPA 4, par. 5:members should present any new developments to the profession  MAAFS 1.3.9: The open sharing of information concerning new techniques and developments in the field of forensic science is encouraged.  MAAFS 1.8.2: Each person has a responsibility tobring new ideas, problems encountered, and other pertinent information to the attention of others. This includes apparent flaws in existing or new procedures.  MAFS I.B: If there is any doubt in an individual's mind as to the validity of a procedure, it is his responsibility to bring this before other members of the profession for review.  MAFS V.B: Each personhas a responsibility tobring to the attention of others new ideas, problems encountered and other pertinent information. This includes apparent flaws in existing or new procedures.  NEAFS III.9: The open sharing of information concerning new techniques and developments in the field of forensic science is encouraged.  NJAFS XVII.16: The open sharing of information concerning new techniques and developments in the field of forensic science be made available to forensic scientists generally. A reasonable attempt should be made by any forensic scientist having knowledge of such developments to publicize or otherwise inform the profession of them.  NWAFS V.B:it is expected that the attention of the profession will be																														

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD G1	ASQUE	CAT	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	FSReg <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IAI IAI	ICSIA	KBI	MAFS	NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS NFAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS SCAFO	SOFT	SWAFDE SWAFS	SWFS	TIAFT US DO:I	Total / 41
156	Strive to improve the profession.	X		Ī		X			X		T	Ī				Ī		X	Ī	X		Ī	ĪΤ	X	X					7
	AAFS II.1.a:promote professionalism, integrity, and competency in the membership actions and associated activities  AFTE II.1.a: As a memberI pledgeto improve standards and techniques in the field  ASCLD G Res5: Laboratory managers face the challenge of promoting professionalism  ASCLD G Pee1: Laboratory managers should support peer certification programs which promote professionalism  ICSIA P6: Strive continuallyto improve the standard of practice in the professional as a whole.  MAFS V.A: Members and prospective members of the Association are encouraged to work toward their own professional improvement and also the field of Forensic Sciences.  RMABPA Intro1: I will promote the highest standards in bloodstain pattern analysis  SCAFO: I dedicate myself tothe betterment of Law Enforcement.																													
157	Promote research.  AAFS II.1.a:promoteresearch in the forensic sciences  ASCLD G Res: When resources permit, laboratory managers should support research in forensic laboratories.  ASQDE IX.b: To keep informed on all new developments and processesby constantresearch; CSDIAI Pre:promote improvement through research  IABPA 4, par. 5: membersshould encourage and support researchwhenever possible.  SCAFO:promote improvement through research  SWAFDE 5: Members shall promote recognition of the profession through research	X							XX				X				<								X		X			7
158		X							X				X														XX			6

	SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABFDE	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA AFTE	ANAB	ANZFSS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	САТ	CIS	CSDIAI	CSOFS	ENFSI FSRed <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IABPA	IAI ICSIA	KBI	MAAFS	MAFS	NAME.	NEAFS	NJAFS	NWAFS	RMABPA <sup>4</sup> SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	SWFS	US DOJ Total / 41
159	Do not exhibit conduct that is detrimental to the profession.			X	Ì			Ì					Ì				X	X						X	X				( X		X	8
	ABFT 6:refrain from any action or activity, which would tend to bring disrepute upon or otherwise harm the profession of Forensic Toxicology IAAI: I will utilize electronic media and other communication technologies in a professional manner that does not exhibit, dishonor or demean my profession IABPA 4.2.1: A member shall not engage in conduct detrimental to the profession, including illegal conduct that adversely reflects upon the professional competence of the member or upon the Association as a whole.  NEAFS IV.2.b: Unethical conduct detrimental to the professionare also considered violations of the Code of Ethics.  NJAFS XVII.18.B: Unethical conduct detrimental to the professionis also considered a violation of the Code of Ethics.  SOFT Intro:I understand if I behave in a manner detrimental tothe profession of forensic toxicology in general, I may be censured or expelled from membership.  SWAFDE 1: Members shall conduct themselves in the practice of this profession so as to bring dignity and honor tothe profession  TIAFT Intro:I understand if I behave in a manner detrimental tothe profession of forensic toxicology in																															
161	general, I may be censured or expelled from membership.  Encourage study of forensic sciences.							<u> </u>	-						_			_				_					-				+	1 2
162	AAFS II.1.a:encourage the studyand advance the cause of the forensic sciences; ANZFSS 3.7: Forensic practitioners must: continue to develop relevant knowledge, skills, and expertise throughout their careers; actively assist and encourage those with whom they are associated to do likewise  Lab managers and supervisors should maximize organizational efficiency, ensure economical expenditure																	X														
102	of resources and personnel while maintaining necessary quality standards.  IABPA 4.3.2: Laboratory managers and supervisors shall ensure that laboratory services are provided in a manner that maximizes organizational efficiency and ensures an economical expenditure of resources and personnel while maintaining necessary quality standards.																															
163	Laboratory managers and supervisors shall ensure that employees have sufficient academic qualifications, experience, knowledge, and training to perform work within their areas of expertise and operate in accordance with the Code of Ethics.  IABPA 4.3.3: Laboratory managers and supervisors shall ensure that employees have sufficient academic qualifications, experience, knowledge, and training to perform work within their areas of expertise and operate in accordance with the Code of Ethics.																	X														1
164	Laboratory managers and supervisors shall establish and maintain an appropriate quality assurance system.  IABPA 4.3.4: Laboratory managers and supervisors shall establish and maintain an appropriate quality assurance system.																	X														1
165	Laboratory managers and supervisors shall promote and support participation in professional associations, certification programs, and technical working groups.  IABPA 4.3.5: Laboratory managers and supervisors shall promote and support participation in professional associations, certification programs, and technical working groups.																	X														1

SURVEY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE ETHICS DOCUMENTS QUOTES	AAFS	ABC	ABFT	ACSR	AFDAA	AFTE	ANZESS	ASCLD C	ASCLD G	CAC	CAT	CSDIAI	CSFS CSOFS	ENFSI ESPog <sup>2</sup>	IAAI	IAI	ICSIA	MAAFS	MAFS NAME <sup>3</sup>	NCFS	NJAFS	NWAFS RMABPA <sup>4</sup>	SAFS	SCAFO	SWAFDE	SWAFS	TIAFT	US DOJ Total / 41
Laboratory managers and supervisors shall not allow employees to be pressured to perform substandard work, take technical shortcuts, or arrive at conclusions or opinions not supported by scientific data.  CAT 3.f: We support sound scientific techniques and practices and we do not use our positions to pressure an examiner or technician to arrive at conclusions or results that are not supported by data.											X	X				XX											X	5
CSDIAI Bullet 9: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices and does not pressure a practitioner to arrive at conclusions or results that are not supported by reliable scientific data.  IABPA 4.3.6: Laboratory managers and supervisors shall not allow employees to be pressured to perform substandard work, take technical shortcuts, or arrive at conclusions or opinions not supported by scientific data.																												
IAI 1.11: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices and does not use his/her position to pressure a practitioner to arrive at conclusions or results that are not supported by reliable scientific data.  TIAFT 6: Supports sound scientific techniques and practices and do not use their positions to pressure an examiner or technician to arrive at conclusions or results that are not supported by data.																												

NOTES:

1 ASCLD G has more content than indicated here. Only principles regarding the bench-level practice of forensic science, not its management, are included in the table.

2 From the Forensic Science Regulator's Codes of Practice and Conduct, "Code of Conduct for Forensic Science Practitioners." page 19-20, © Crown Copyright 2021.

3 Physician members of NAME also adhere to the published ethics of, and their interpretation by, the American Medical Association, the content of which is not entered into this spreadsheet.

4 RMABPA does not have a code of ethics, but has a three-part statement that any applicant for membership must sign.

AAFS	American Academy of Forensic Sciences	CAT	California Association of Toxicologists	NAME	National Association of Medical Examiners
ABC	American Board of Criminalistics	CIS	Canadian Identification Society	NCFS	National Commission on Forensic Science
ABFDE Eth	Am. Board of Forensic Document Examiners, "Code of Ethics and Std. Practices"	CSDIAI	California State Division of the IAI	NEAFS	Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists
ABFDE Off	ABFDE, "Code of Conduct for Officers, Directors, Comm. Members & Other Officials"	CSFS	Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences	NJAFS	New Jersey Association of Forensic Scientists
ABFT	American Board of Forensic Toxicology	CSOFS	Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences (formerly FSS-UK)	NWAFS	Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists
ACSR	Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction	ENFSI	European Network of Forensic Science Institutes	RMABPA	Rocky Mountain Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts
AFDAA	Association of Forensic DNA Analysts and Administrators	FSReg	Office of the Regulator, Home Office, UK (draft)	SAFS	Southern Association of Forensic Scientists
AFTE	Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners	IAAI	International Association of Arson Investigators	SCAFO	Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers
ANAB	ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board	IABPA	International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts	SOFT	Society of Forensic Toxicologists
ANZFSS	Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society	IAI	International Association for Identification	_	Southwest Association of Forensic Document Examiners
ASCLD C	American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors "Code of Ethics"	ICSIA	International Crime Scene Investigators Association	SWAFS	Southwest Association of Forensic Scientists
ASCLD G	ASCLD, "Guidelines for Forensic Laboratory Management Practices"	KBI	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	SWFS	Society for Wildlife Forensic Science
ASQDE	American Society of Questioned Document Examiners	MAAFS	Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists	TIAFT	•
CAC	California Association of Criminalists	MAFS	Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists		The International Assoc. of Forensic Toxicologists
0, 10	Camorina / 10000lation of Criminanoto	•	a coto, toocata c oronolo colonido	US DOJ	The United States Dept. of Justice