Introduction

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) facilitated the development of this Firearms Process Map through a collaboration between the NIST Forensic Science Research Program and the NIST administered Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Sciences (specifically OSAC's Firearms and Toolmarks Subcommittee) in partnership with the Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners (AFTE).

This Firearms Process Map (Current Practices) captures details about the various procedures, methods and decision points most frequently encountered in the discipline of firearm examination from a national and international perspective and **is intended to reflect current practices**. The discipline of firearm examination requires examiners to make many decisions that can impact the quality and accuracy of results. The Firearms Process Map can benefit the firearm examination discipline by providing a behind-the-scenes perspective into the various components and decision points in the firearms analysis process.

Process mapping is the visual representation of critical steps and decision points of a process. Components of the process are deconstructed, placed into specific shapes within a flowchart and connected by one-way arrows to indicate directionality regarding decisions as well as progression throughout the overall process. The shape of each box assists the reader by representing a specific type of activity.

This process map captures the **diverse** practices of multiple laboratories, with the goal of allowing a firearm examiner to find their process represented in the map. To ensure this, the mapping team avoided creating a map of what **should** be done (e.g., best practices) and instead attempted to represent all reasonable variations of casework **currently performed** by firearm examiners. For this reason, it is important to state that neither the OSAC Firearms and Toolmarks Subcommittee nor AFTE necessarily support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and paths depicted in this process map.

This map is not intended to be a step-by-step instruction manual outlining minutia, nor is it intended to be so broad that it lacks utility. Rather, judgements were made by the process mapping group as to which steps should be combined and which steps should be divided further. Certain processes represented in the map have a required sequence while other components may vary by examiner or agency. Processes and decisions may also be dictated by agency policy or law.

Process Map Applications:

The Firearms Process Map is intended to be used to help improve efficiencies while reducing errors, highlight gaps where further research or standardization would be beneficial, and assist with training new examiners. It may also be used to develop specific laboratory policies and identify best practices.

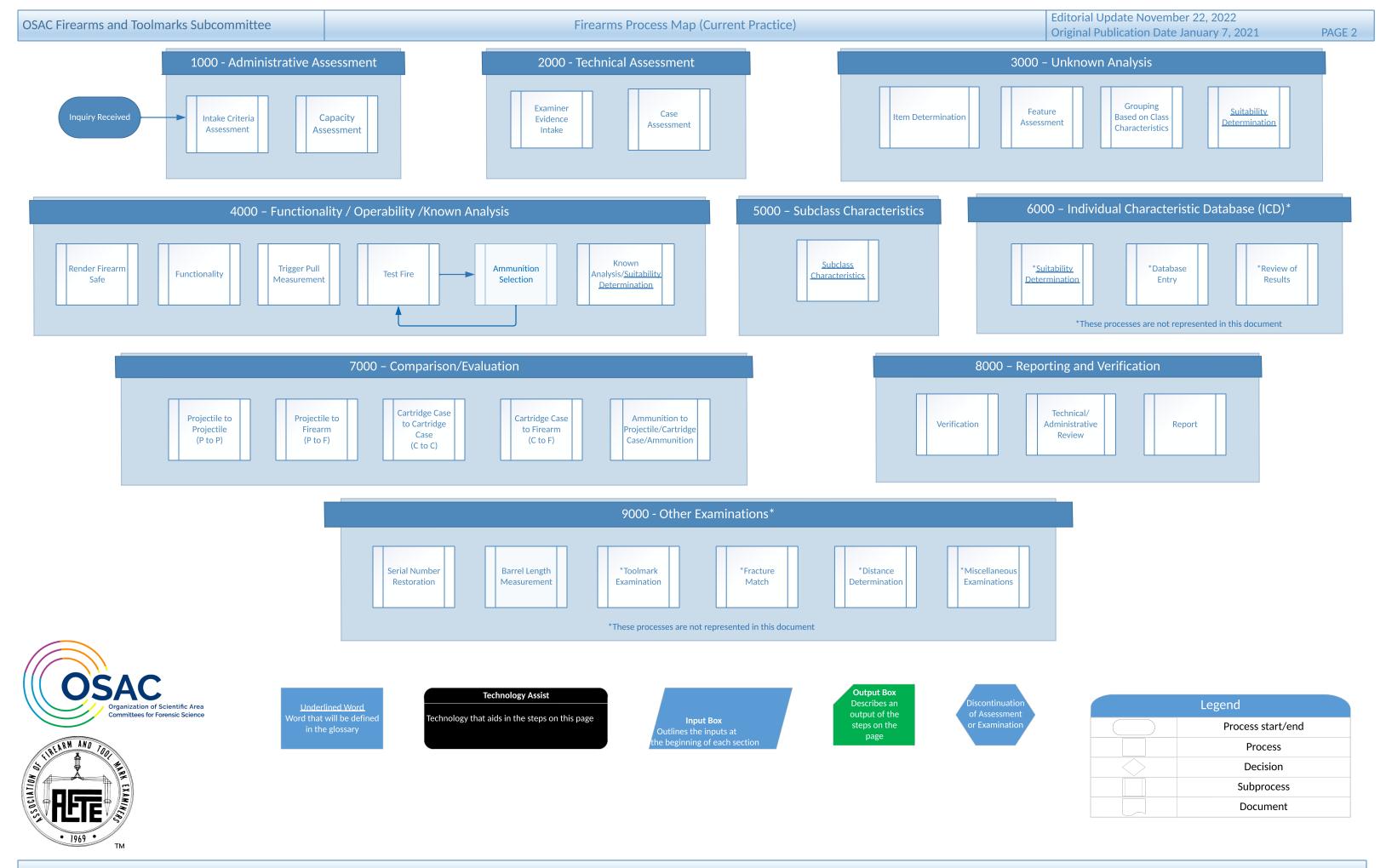
Scope of the Firearms Process Map:

The scope of this Firearms Process map is limited to core processes within the discipline of firearm and toolmark examination such as the examination of firearms and the microscopic comparison of fired ammunition components. Several topics are omitted from this map to include individual characteristic databases, toolmark examination, fracture matching and distance determination. These topics may subsequently be addressed by the process mapping team, an individual laboratory or a standardization committee.

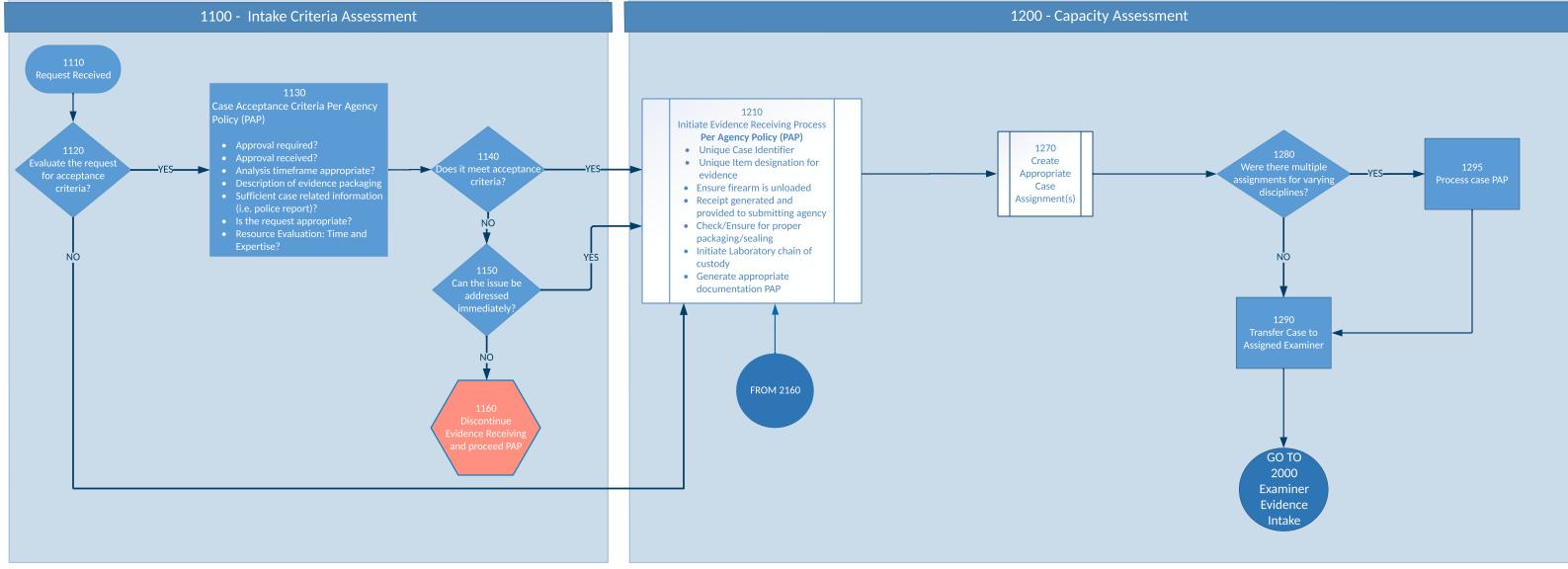


Editorial Update November 22, 2022 Original Publication Date January 7, 2021





Return to Overview





Technology Assist

• LIMS

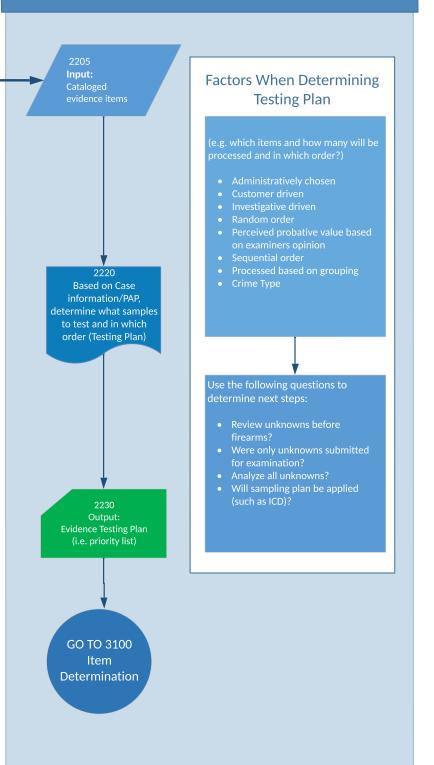
Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

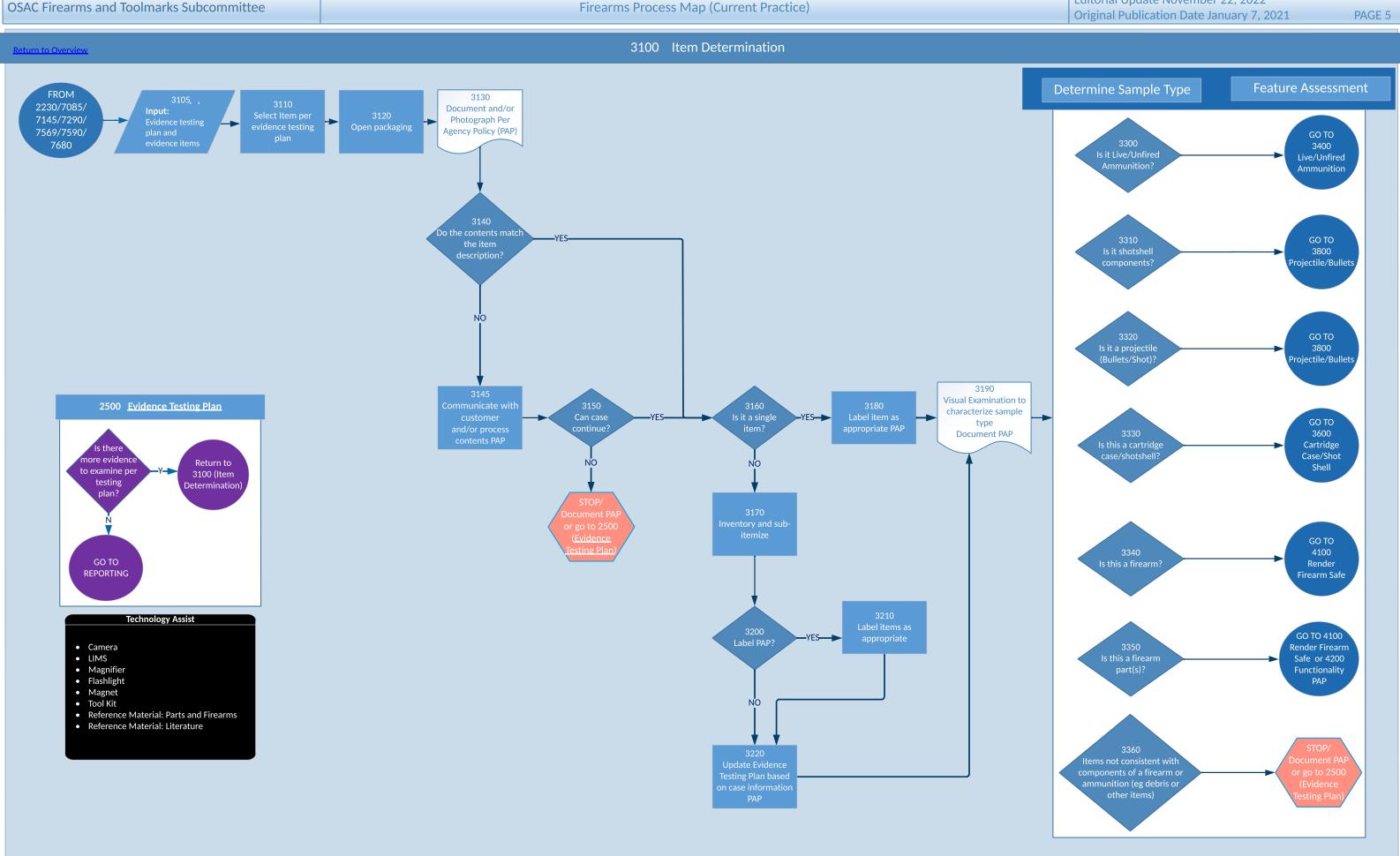
Return to Overview

2000 – Examiner Evidence Intake 2190 **Review and Document** Input: Evidence item(s) forwarded to assigned examiner • Firearms / Firearms Parts • Projectile (Bullets and Shot) 2130 **Pre-Examination Information Inventory of Evidence** FROM 1290/1295 (mark package and All necessary Additional examination prior to YES describe evidence Per ATM examination Agency Policy -PAP) -Case Circumstances • Other Items NO 2150 Communicate with customer Request Additional Output: Evidence Cataloged • Clarification on Service requested such as autopsy reports, police reports, or YEScrime scene reports, necessary for evaluating the case request? GO TO 2160 Additiona 1210 Capacity requested Assessment NO Proceed with existing evidence items? -YES NO

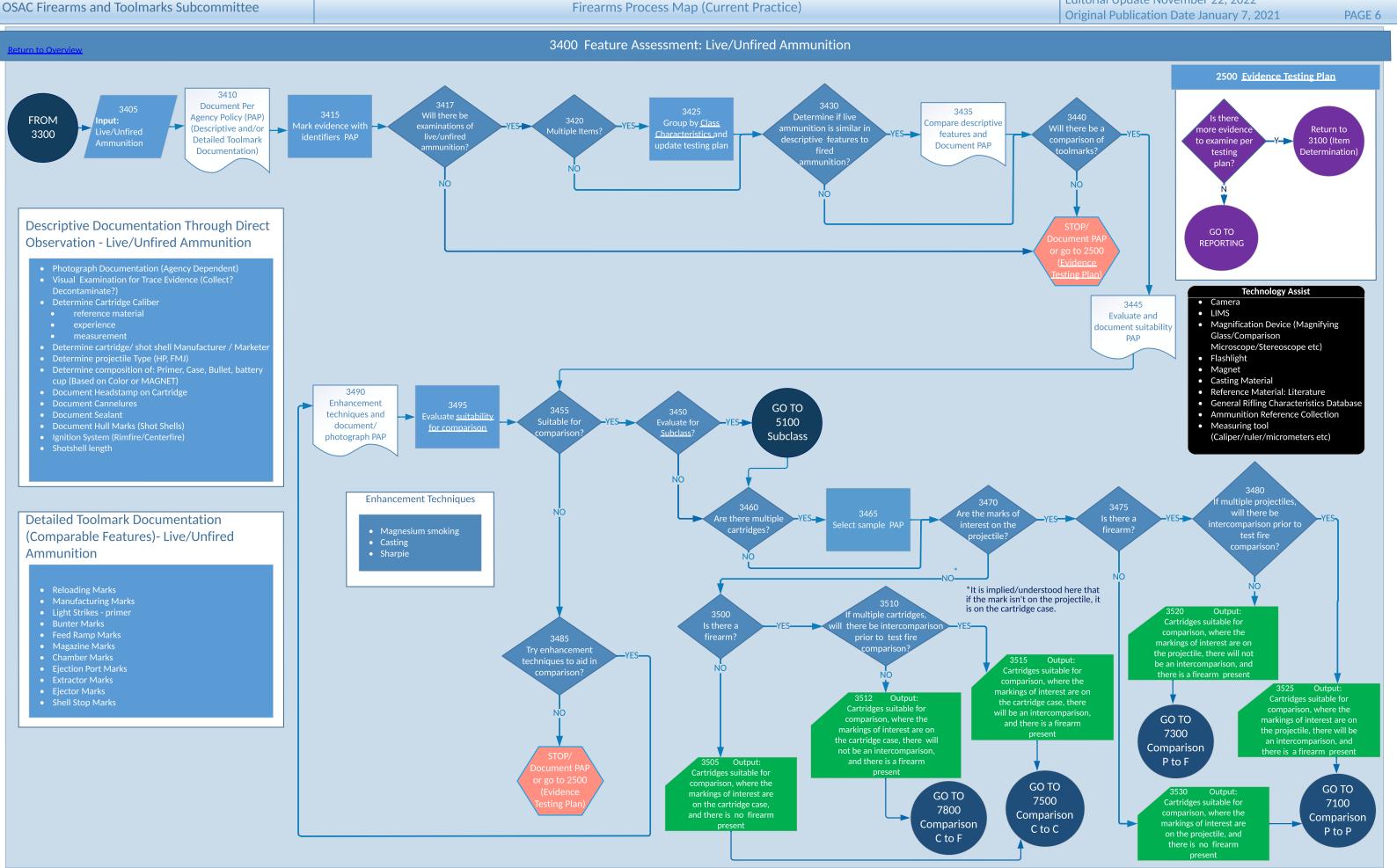


2200 Case Assessment





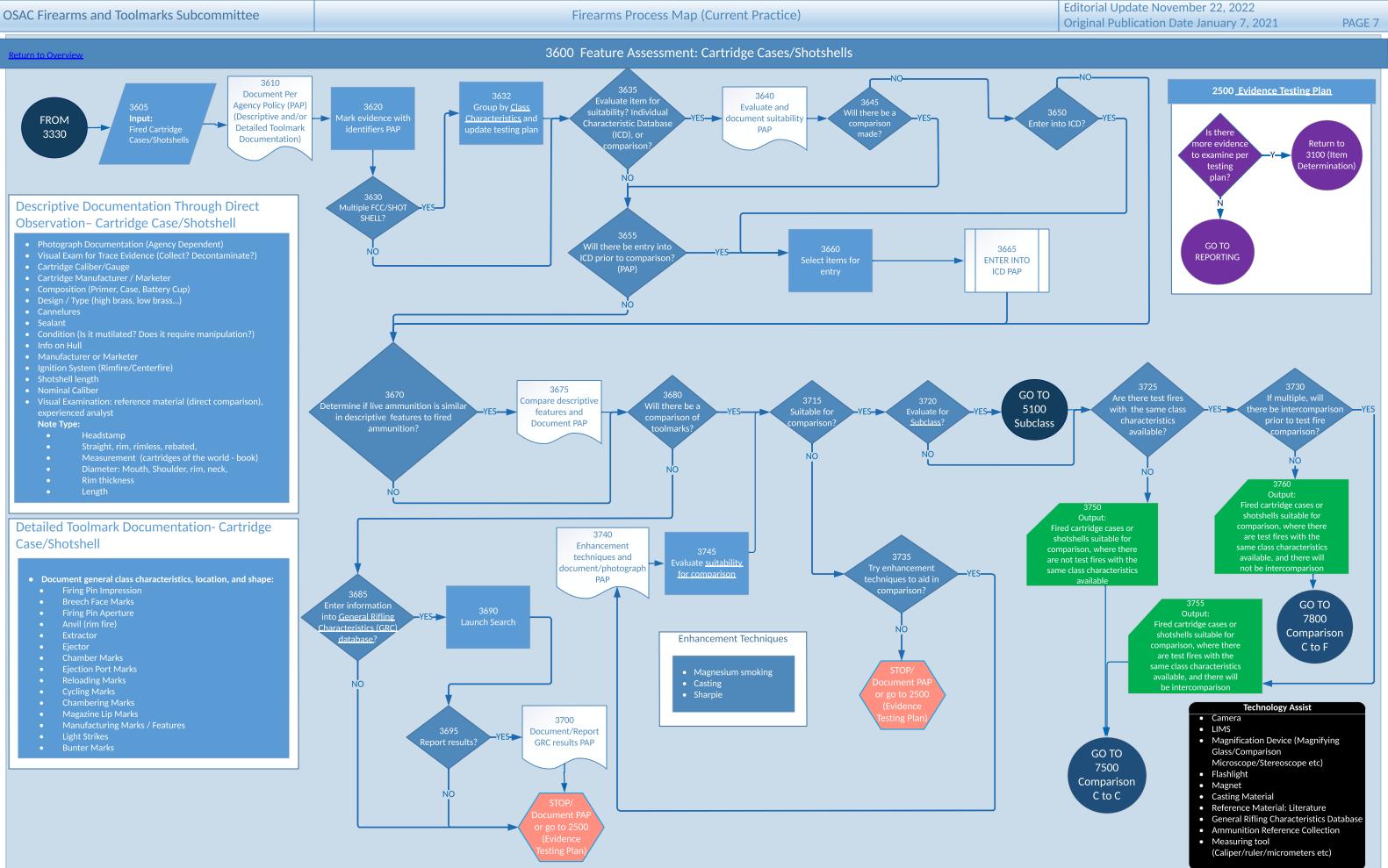




Editorial Update November 22, 2022

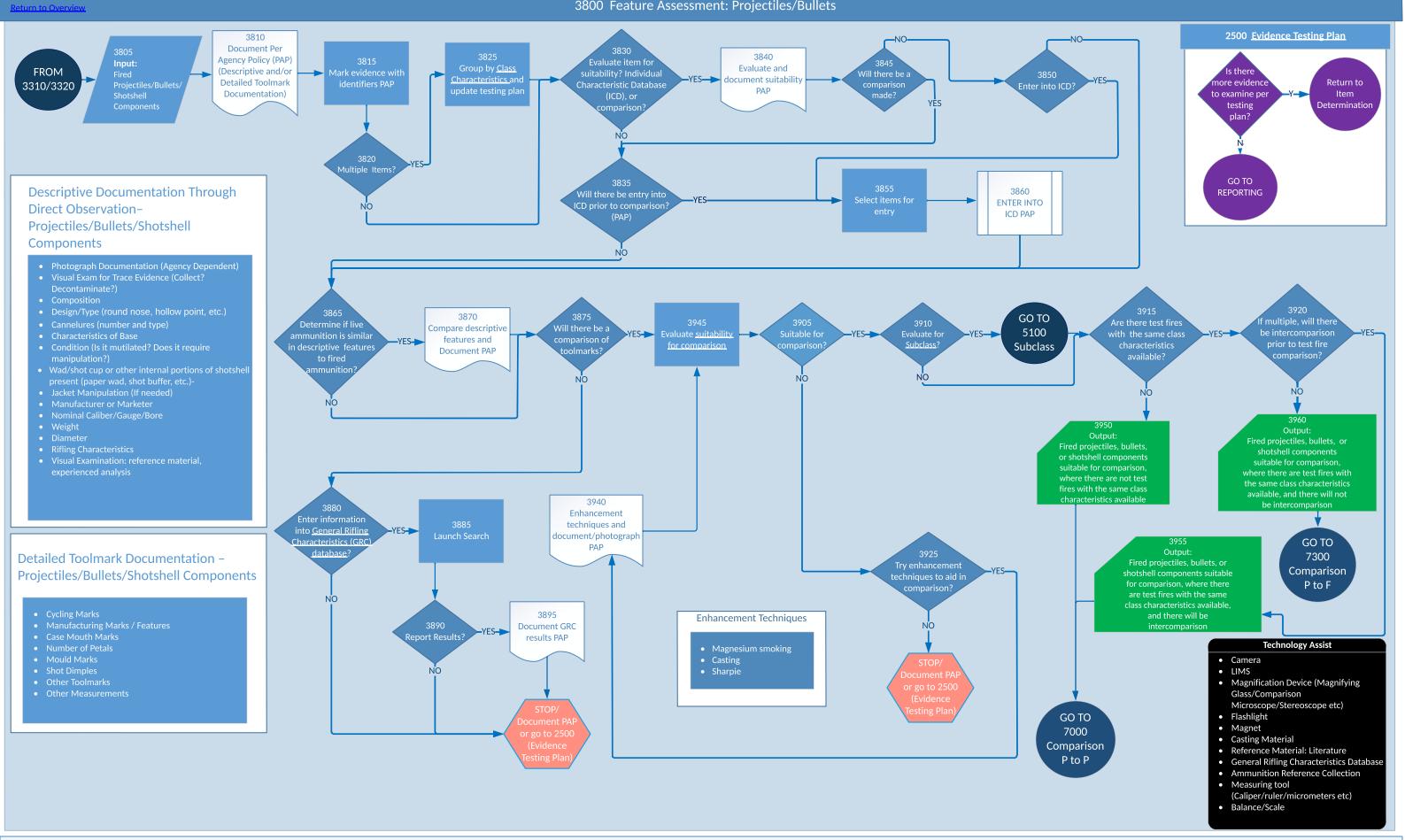
Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)



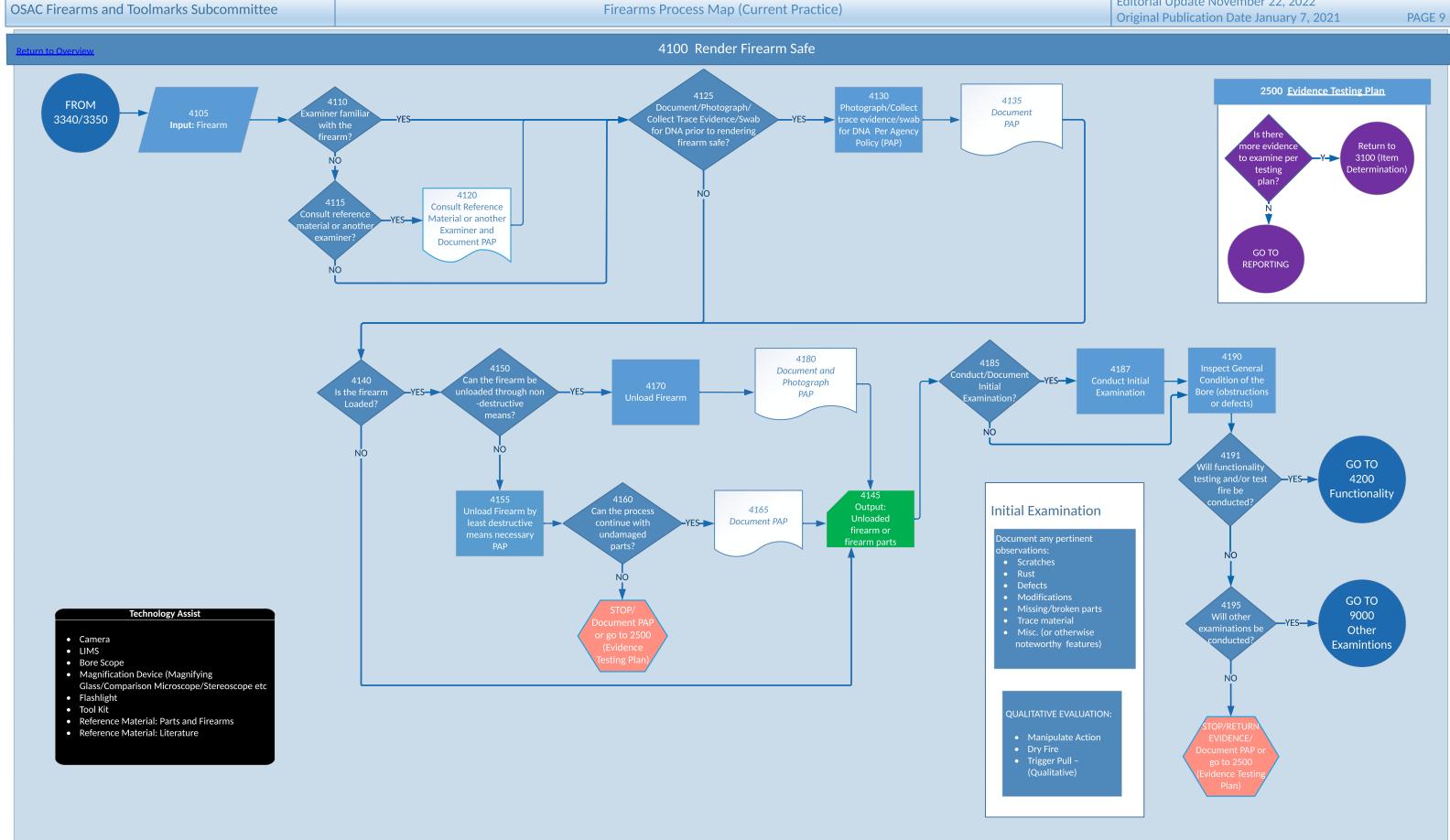


Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

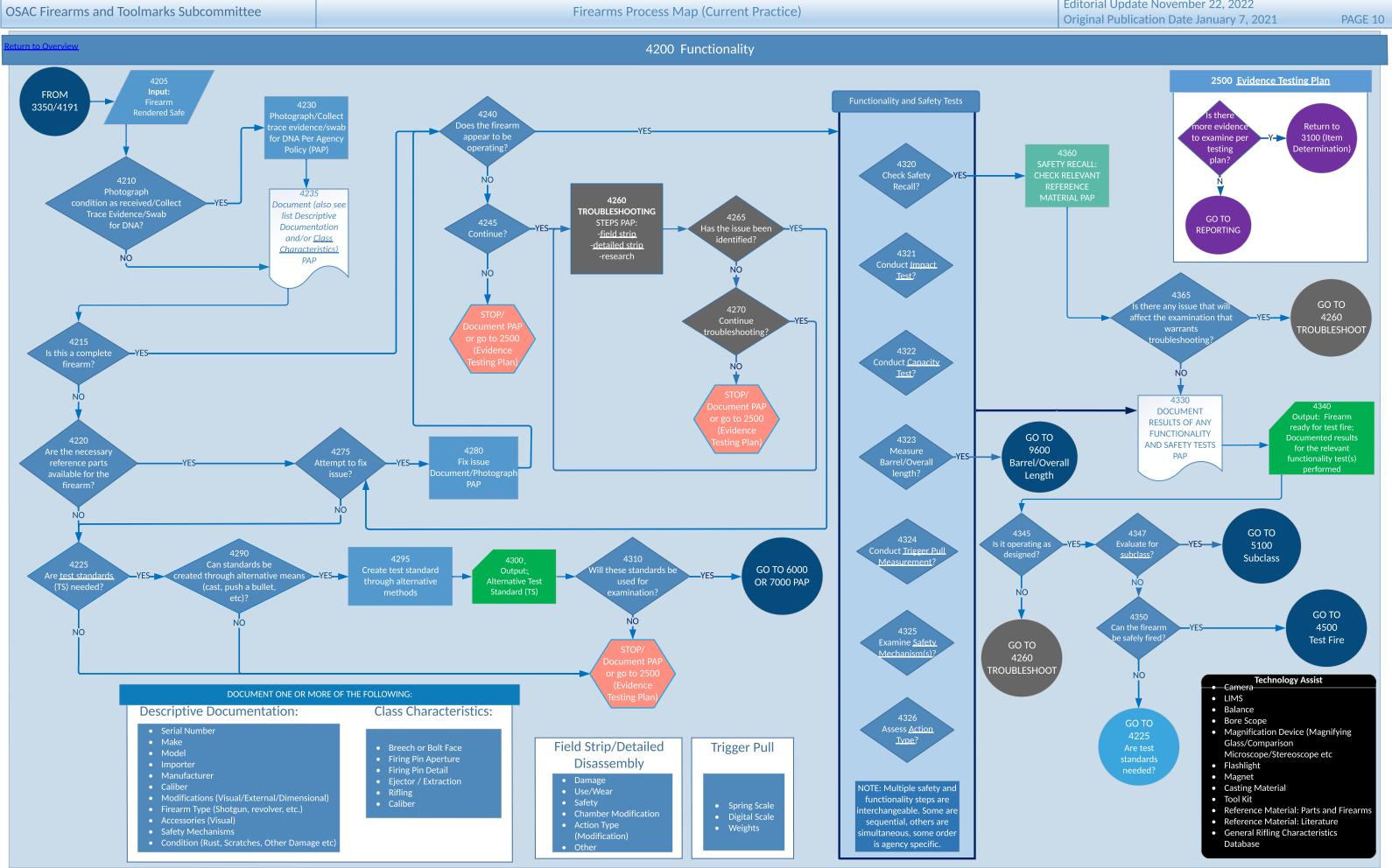
3800 Feature Assessment: Projectiles/Bullets



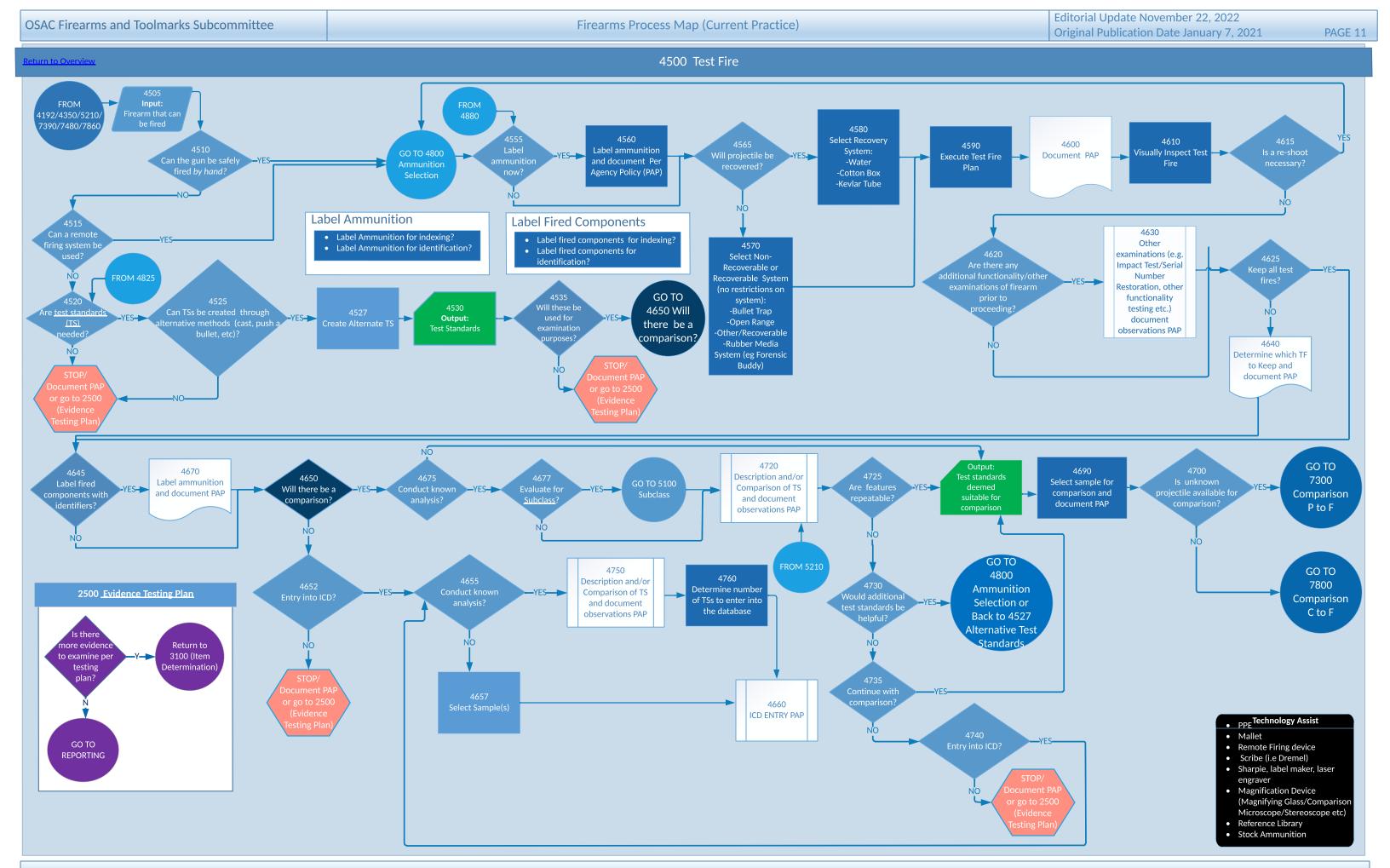


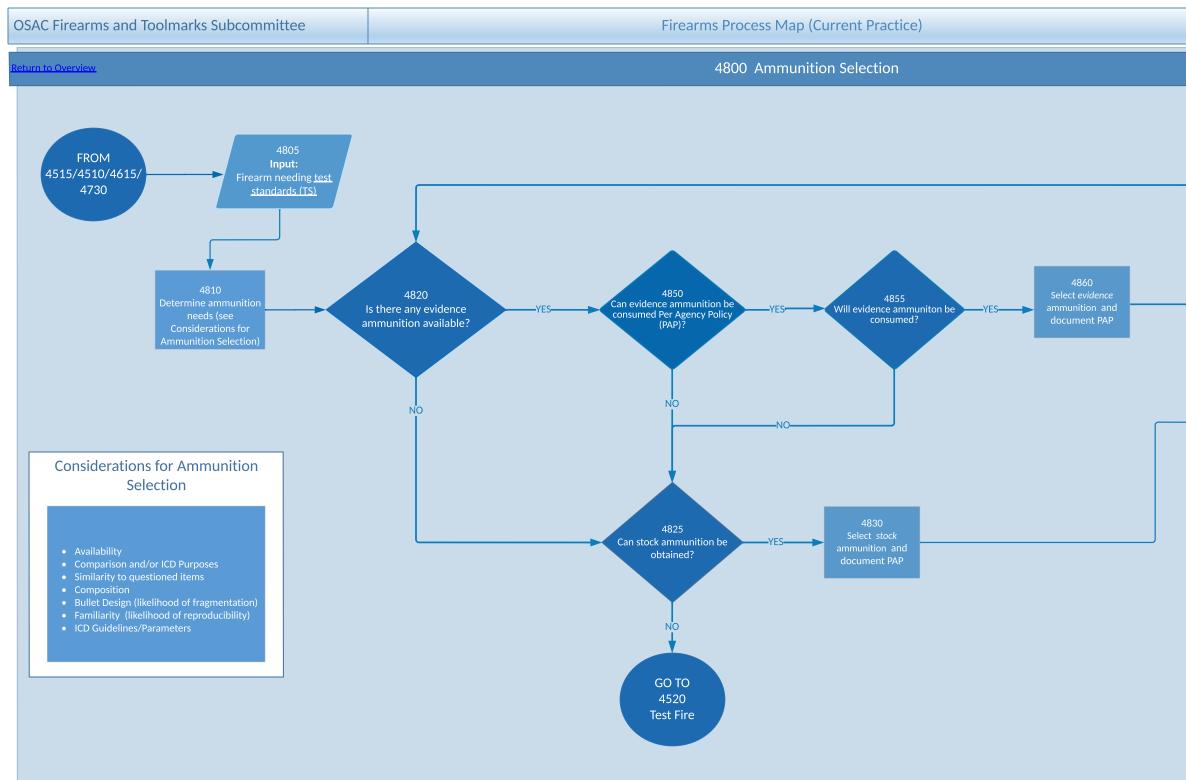


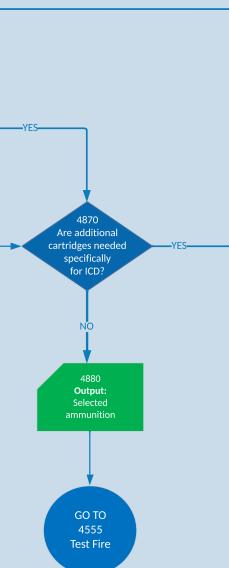


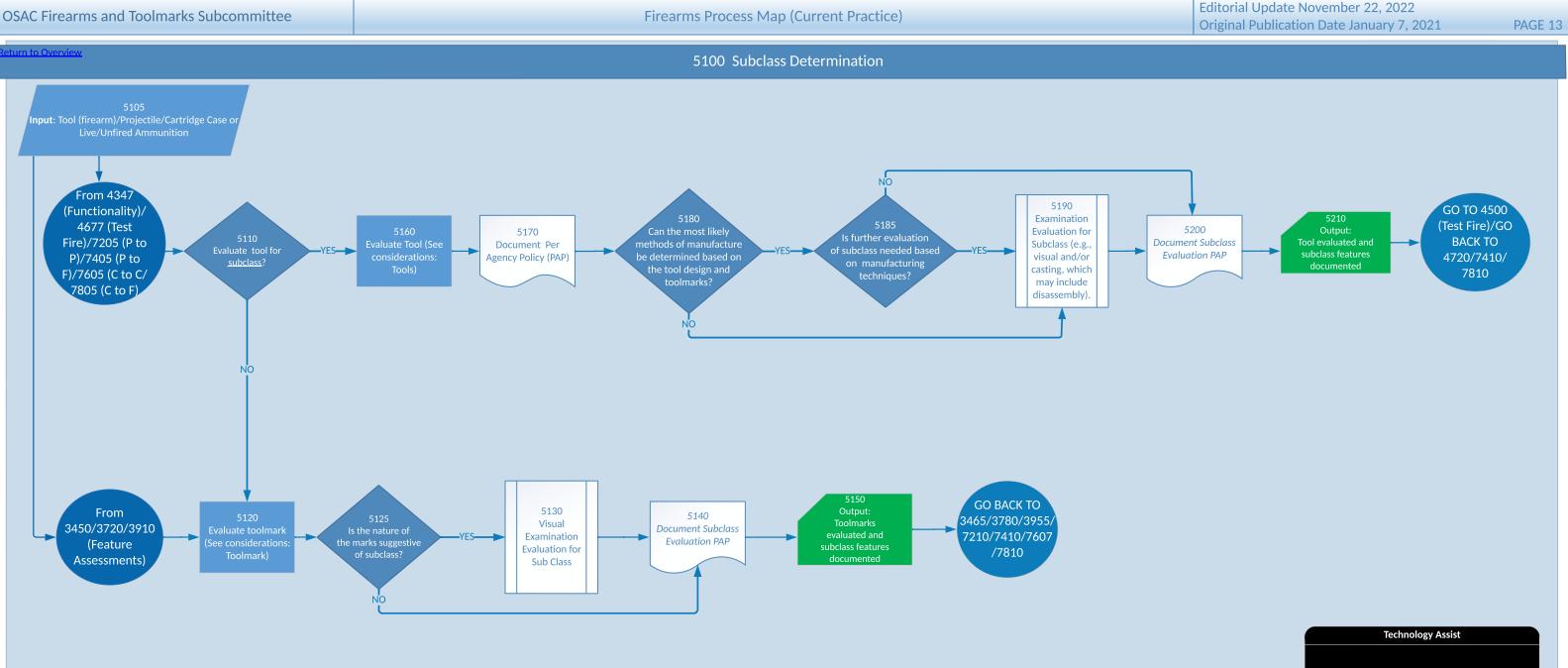


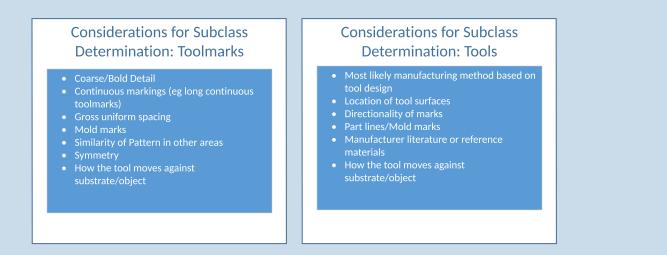
Editorial Update November 22, 2022



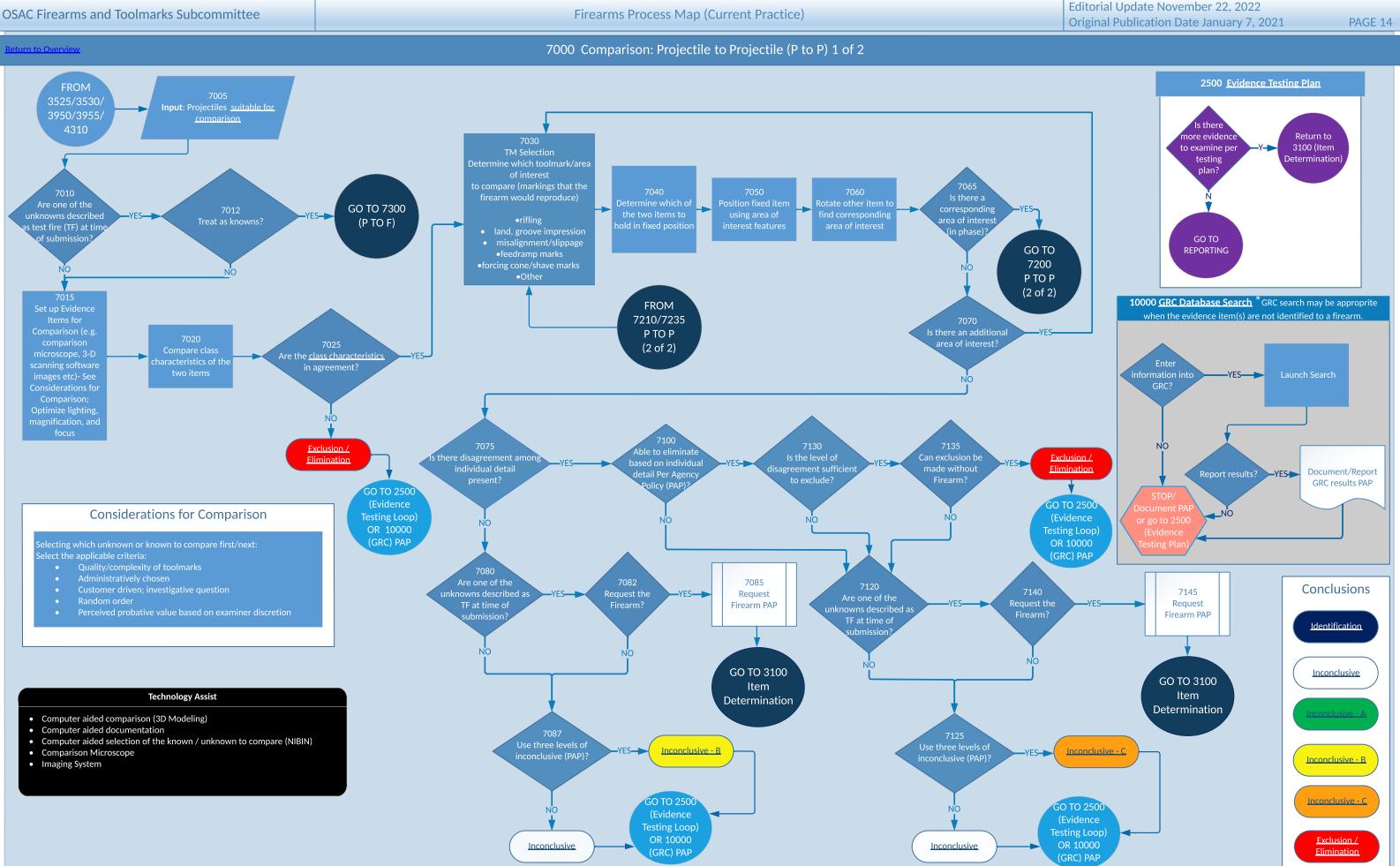








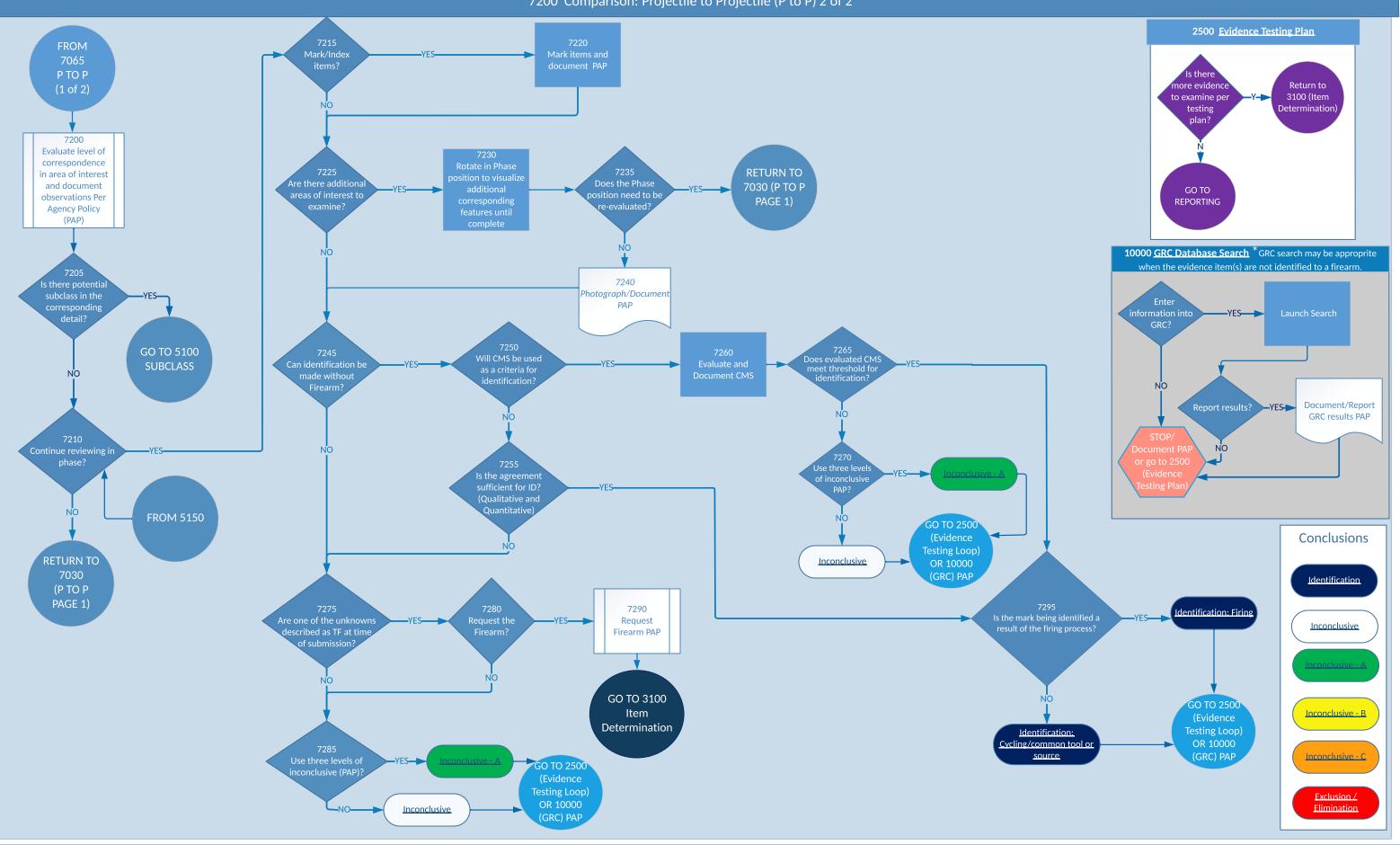
- Camera
- LIMS
- Balance
- Bore Scope
- Magnification Device (Magnifying
- Glass/Comparison Microscope/Stereoscope etc)
- Measurement Projection Scope
- Flashlight
- Magnet
- Casting Material
- Tool Kit
- Reference Material: Parts and Firearms
- Reference Material: Literature
- General Rifling Characteristics Database



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Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

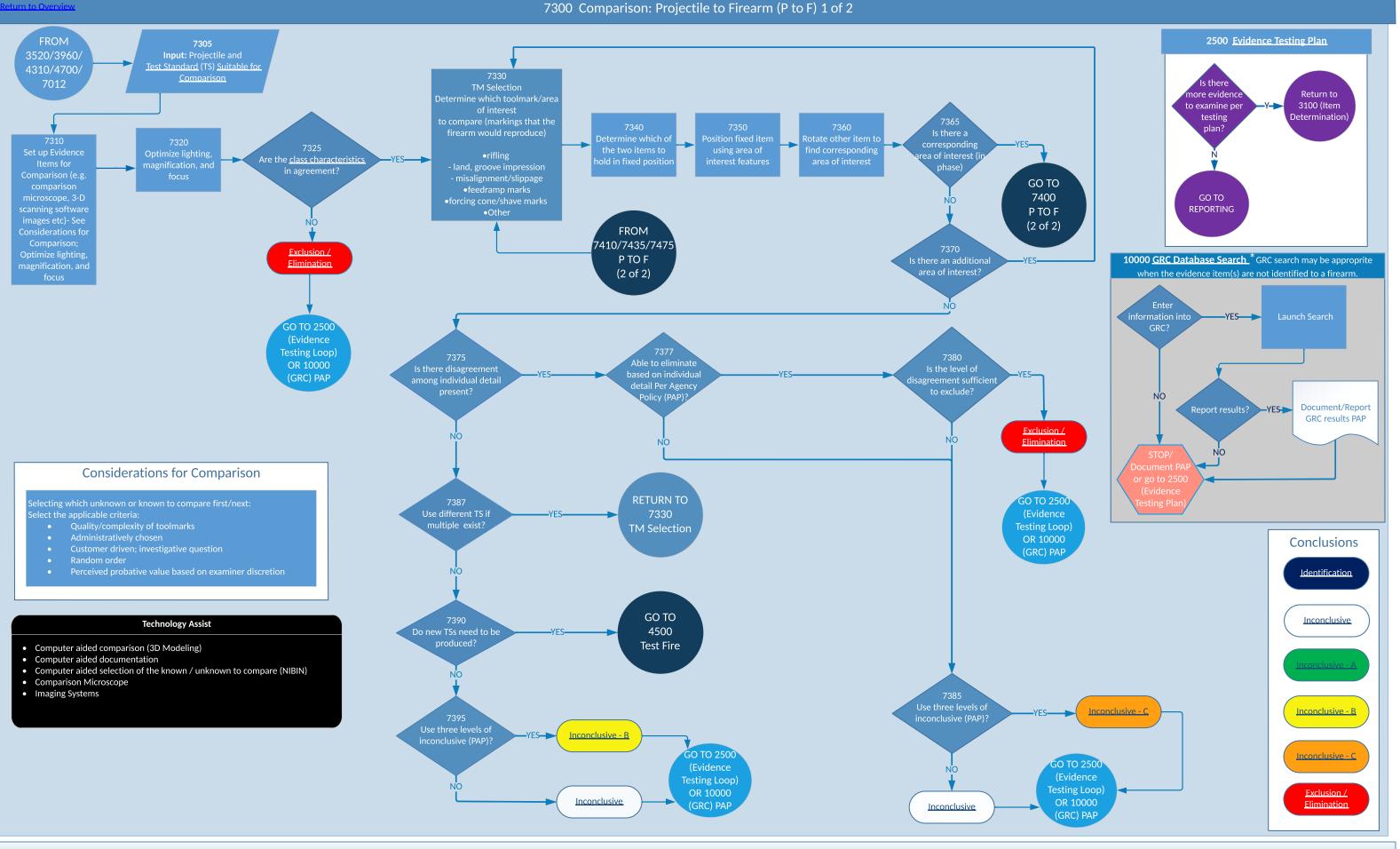
7200 Comparison: Projectile to Projectile (P to P) 2 of 2



Editorial Update November 22, 2022 Original Publication Date January 7, 2021



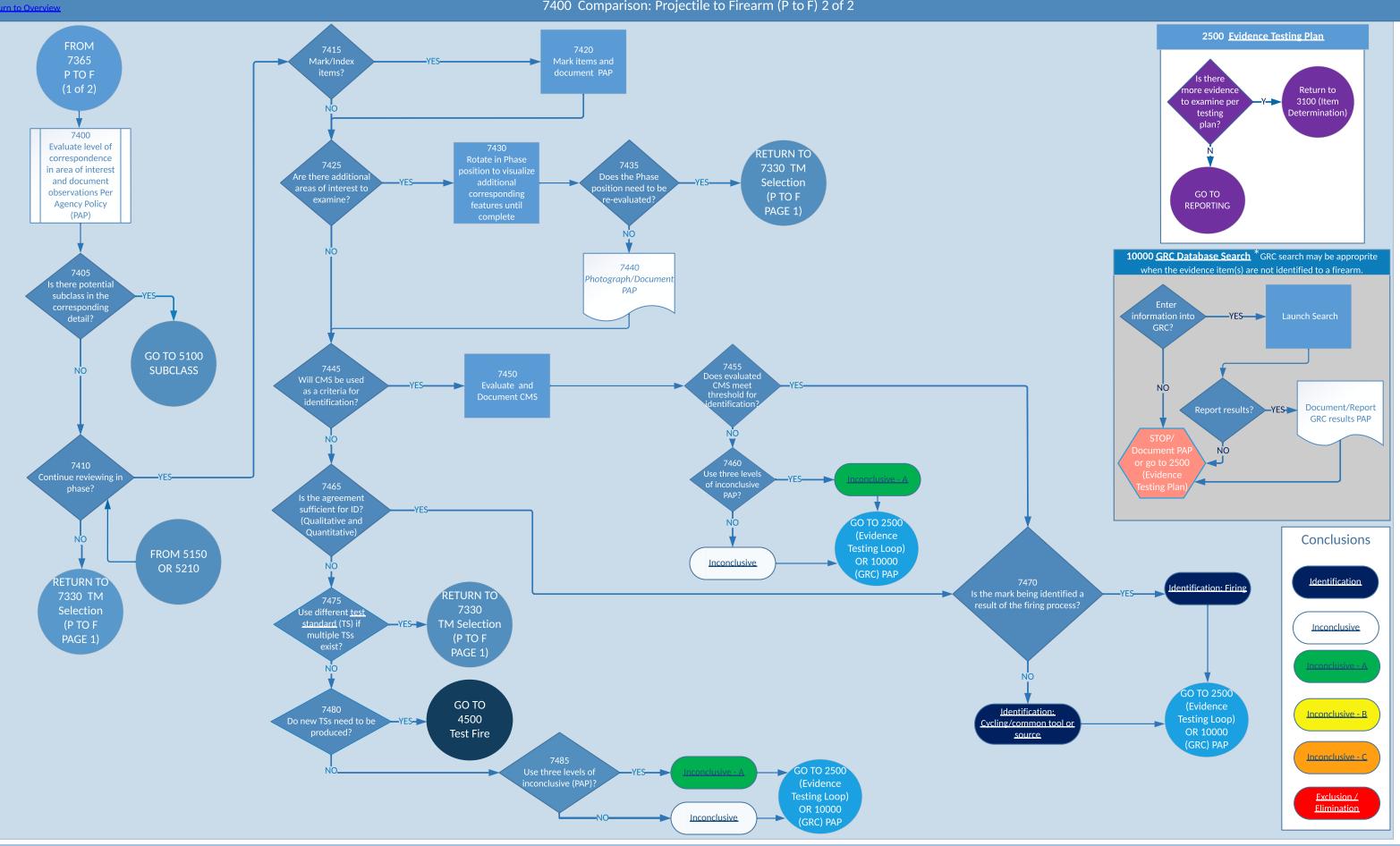
Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)





Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

7400 Comparison: Projectile to Firearm (P to F) 2 of 2



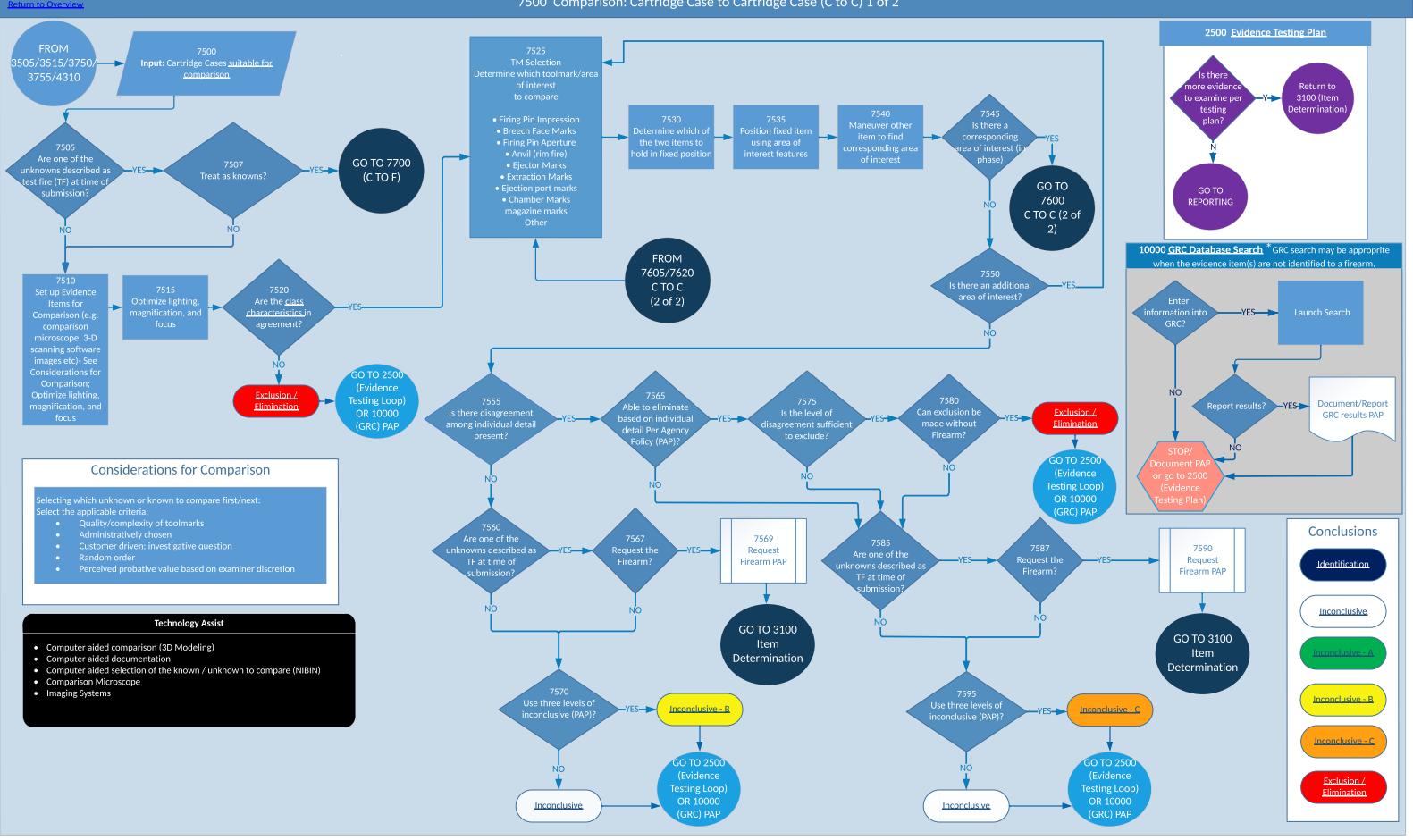
This process map provides a visual description and attempts to represent all reasonable variations of casework currently performed by firearm examiners. OSAC and AFTE do not necessarily support or endorse (as best practices) all of the different steps and paths depicted in this process map.



Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

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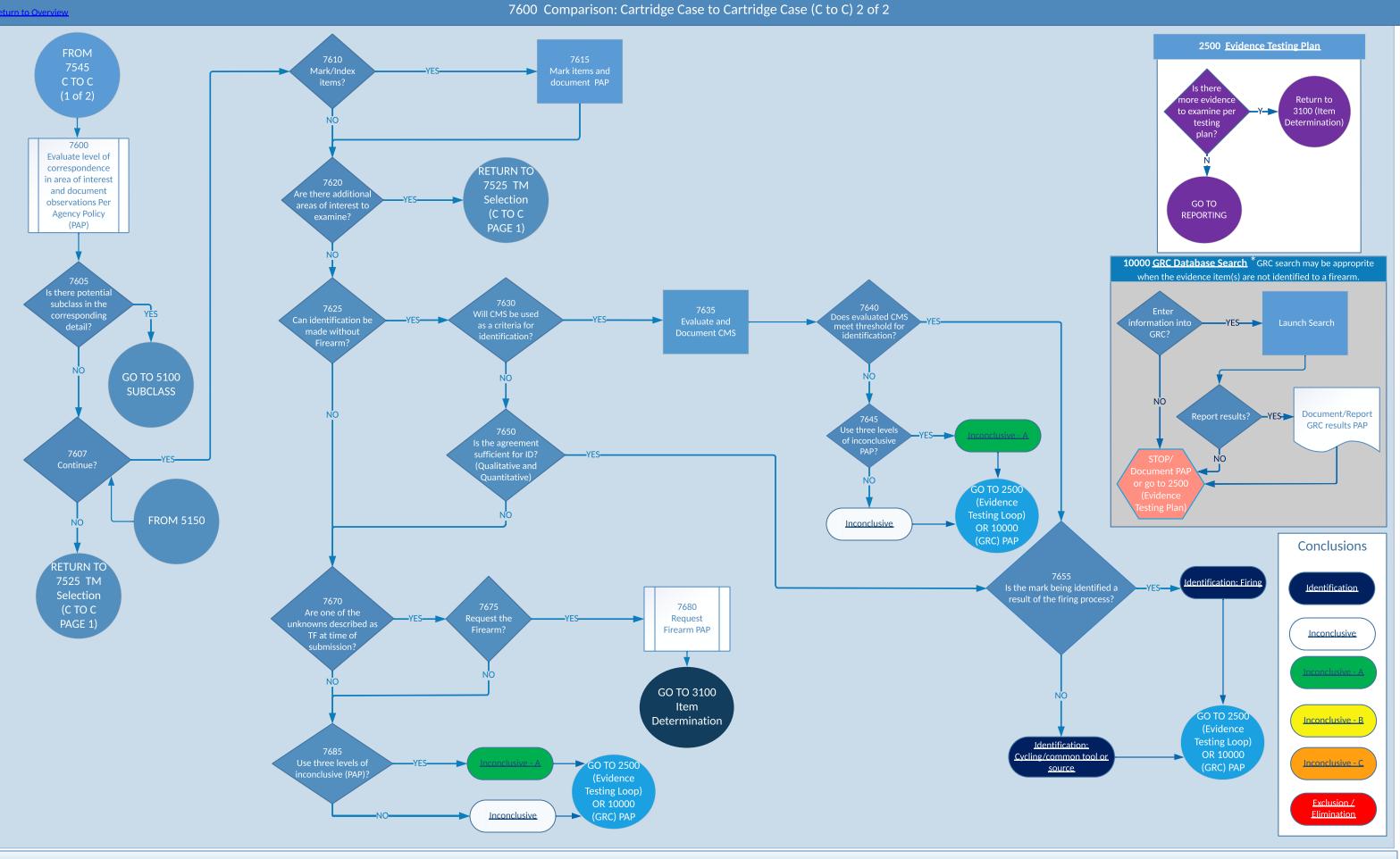
7500 Comparison: Cartridge Case to Cartridge Case (C to C) 1 of 2



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Editorial Update November 22, 2022 Original Publication Date January 7, 2021

Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

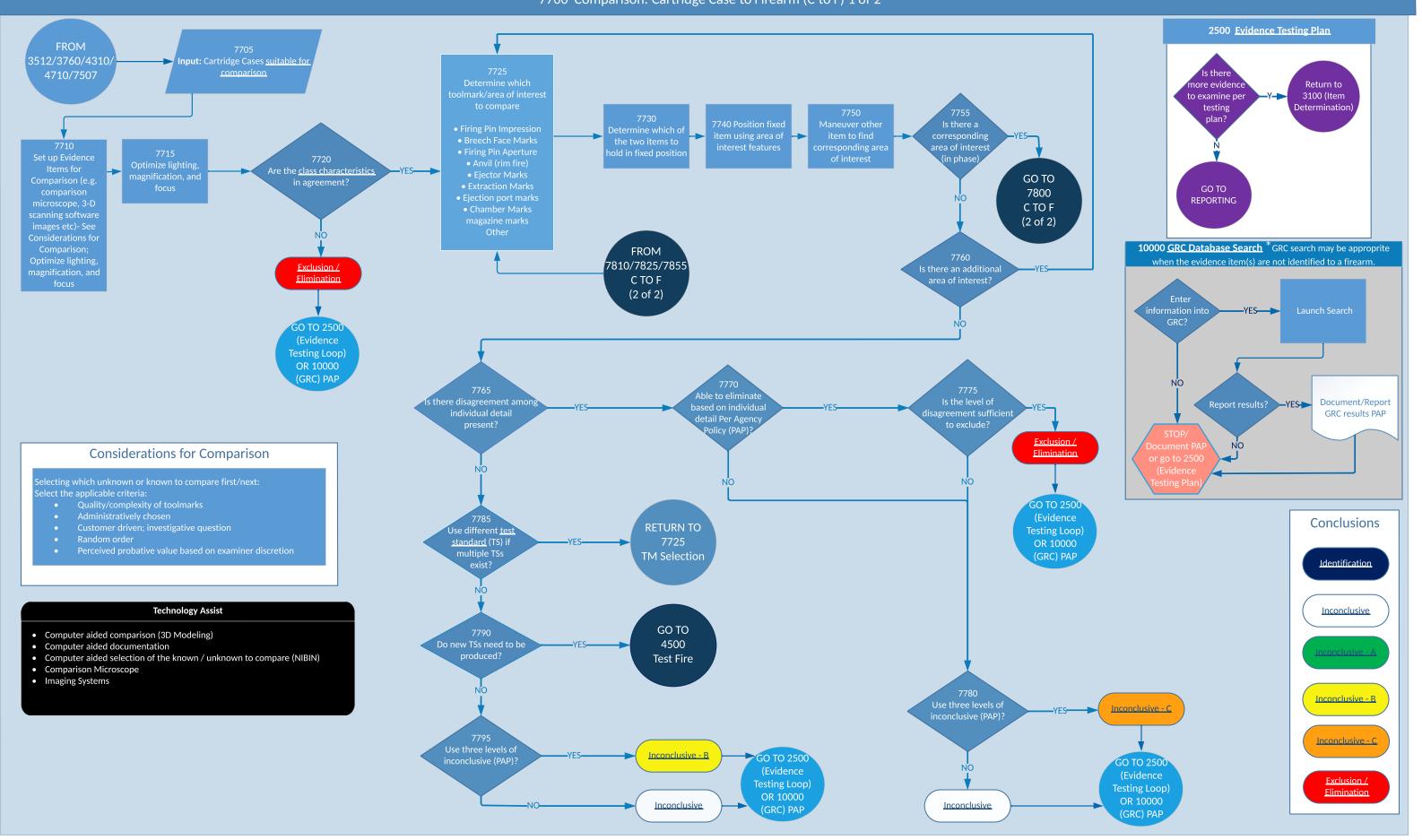


Editorial Update November 22, 2022 Original Publication Date January 7, 2021

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Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)



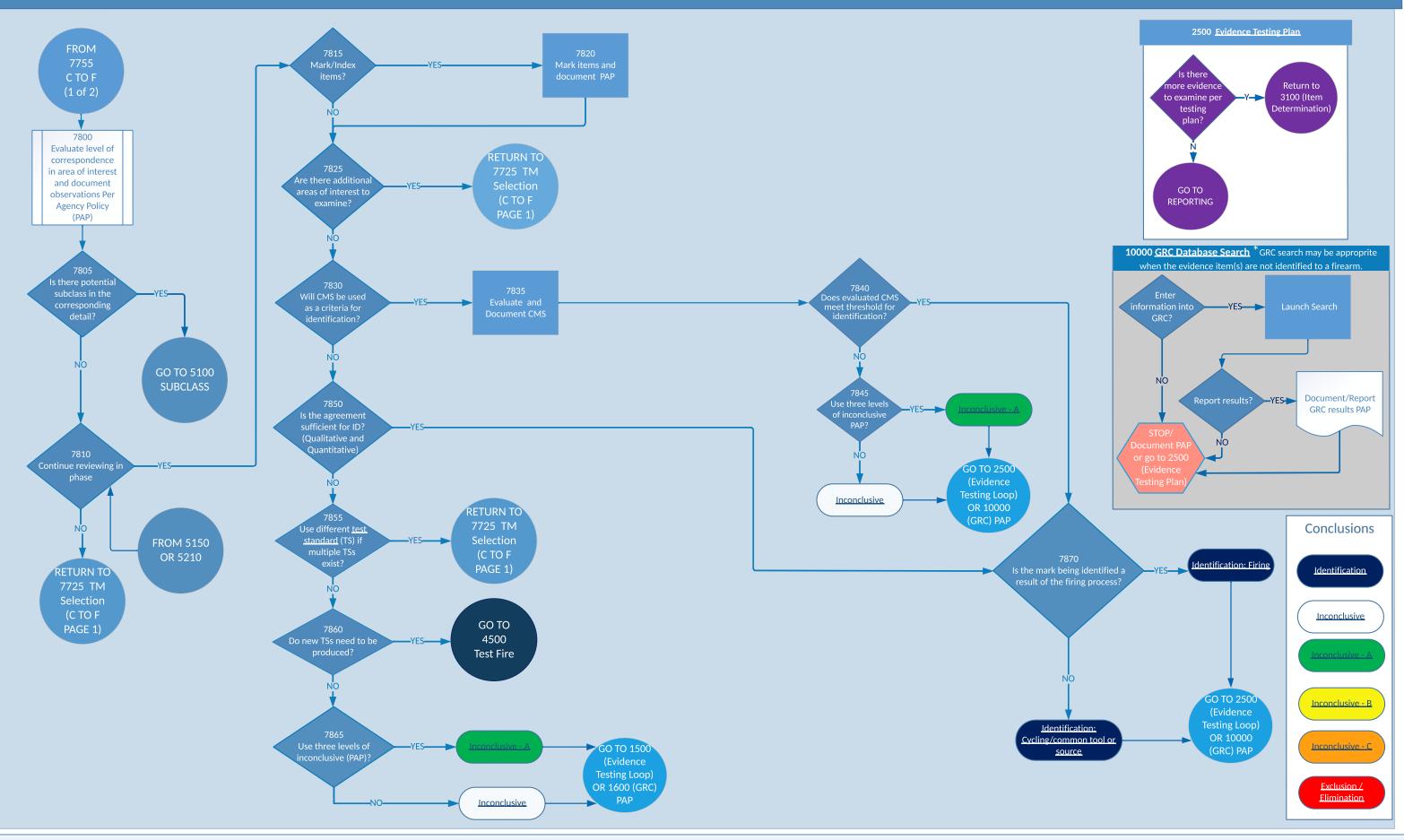


Editorial Update November 22, 2022 Original Publication Date January 7, 2021

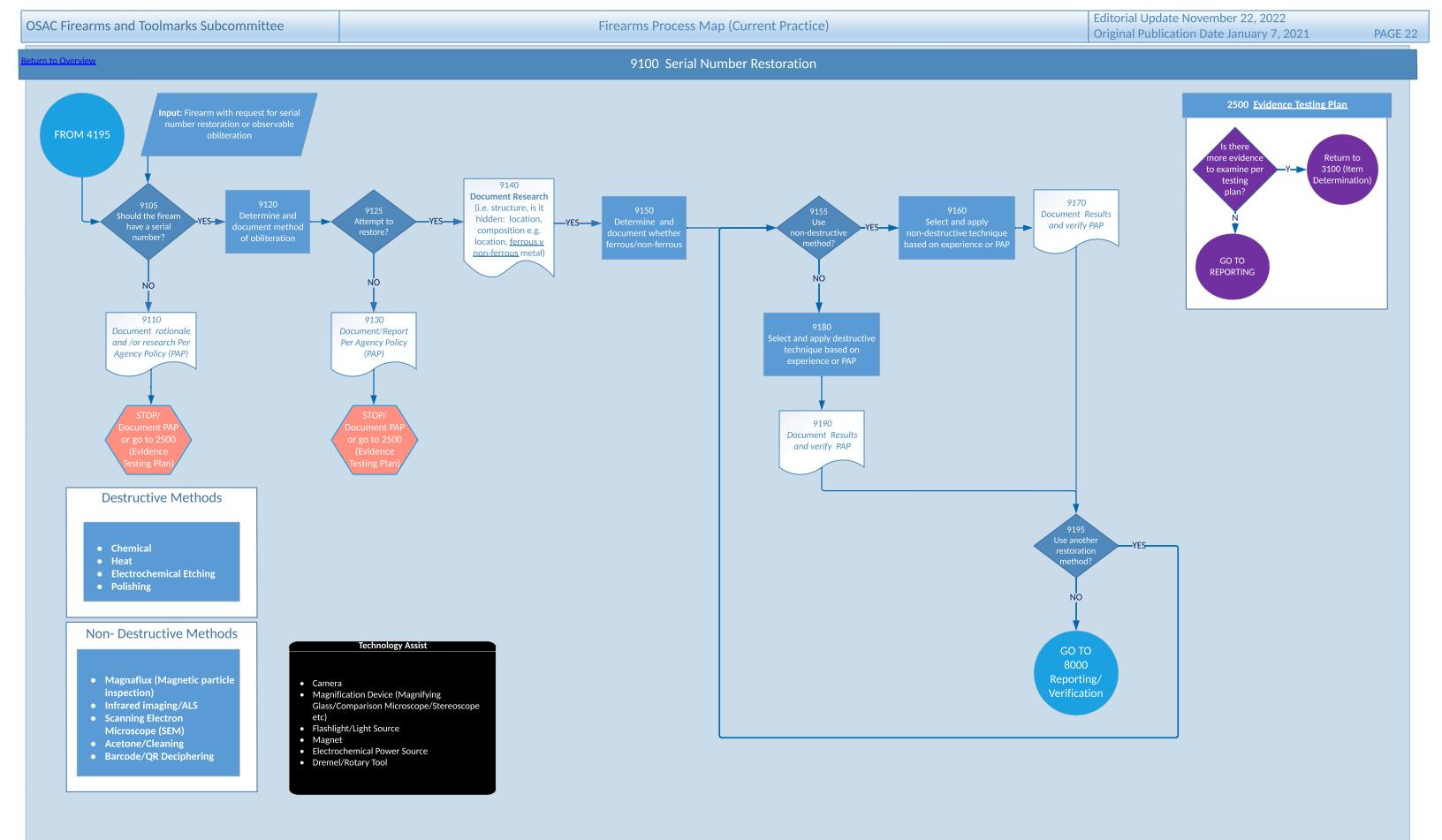
Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

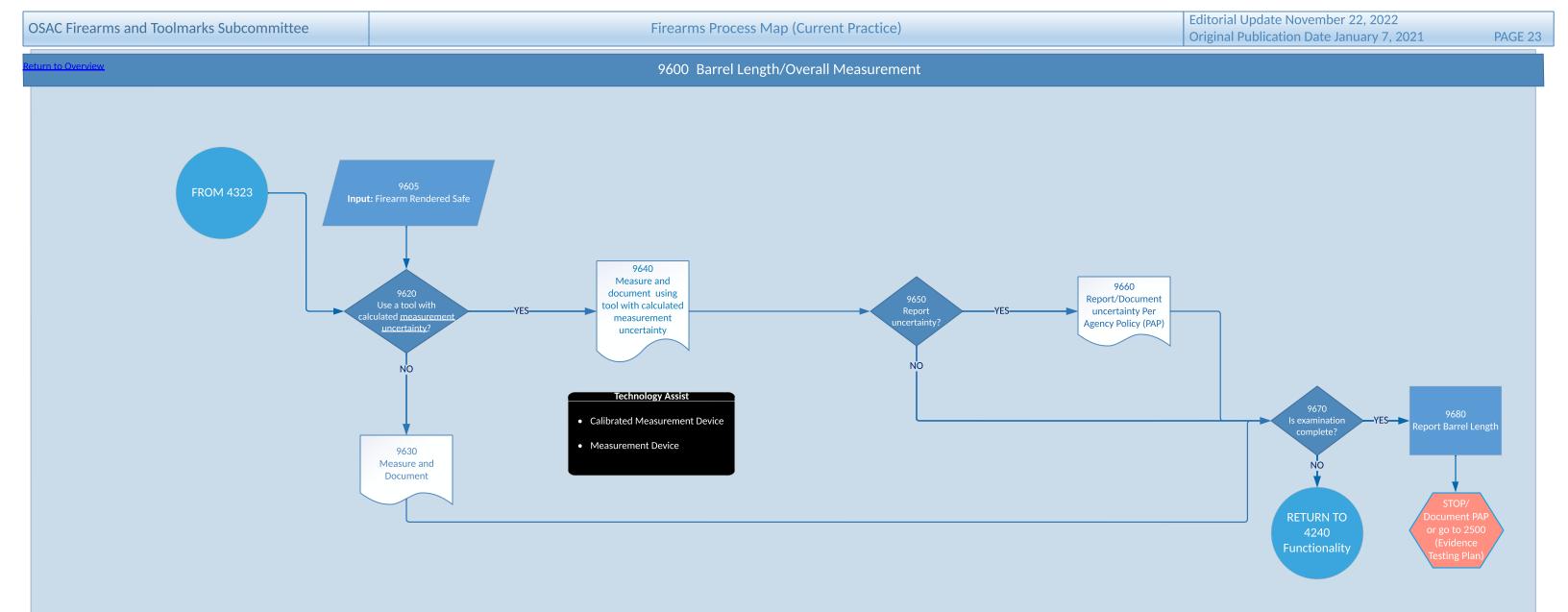
Return to Overview

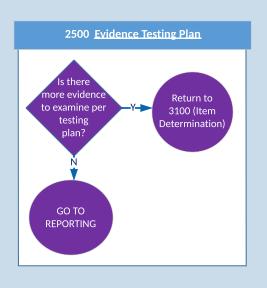
7800 Comparison: Cartridge Case to Firearm (C to F) 2 of 2









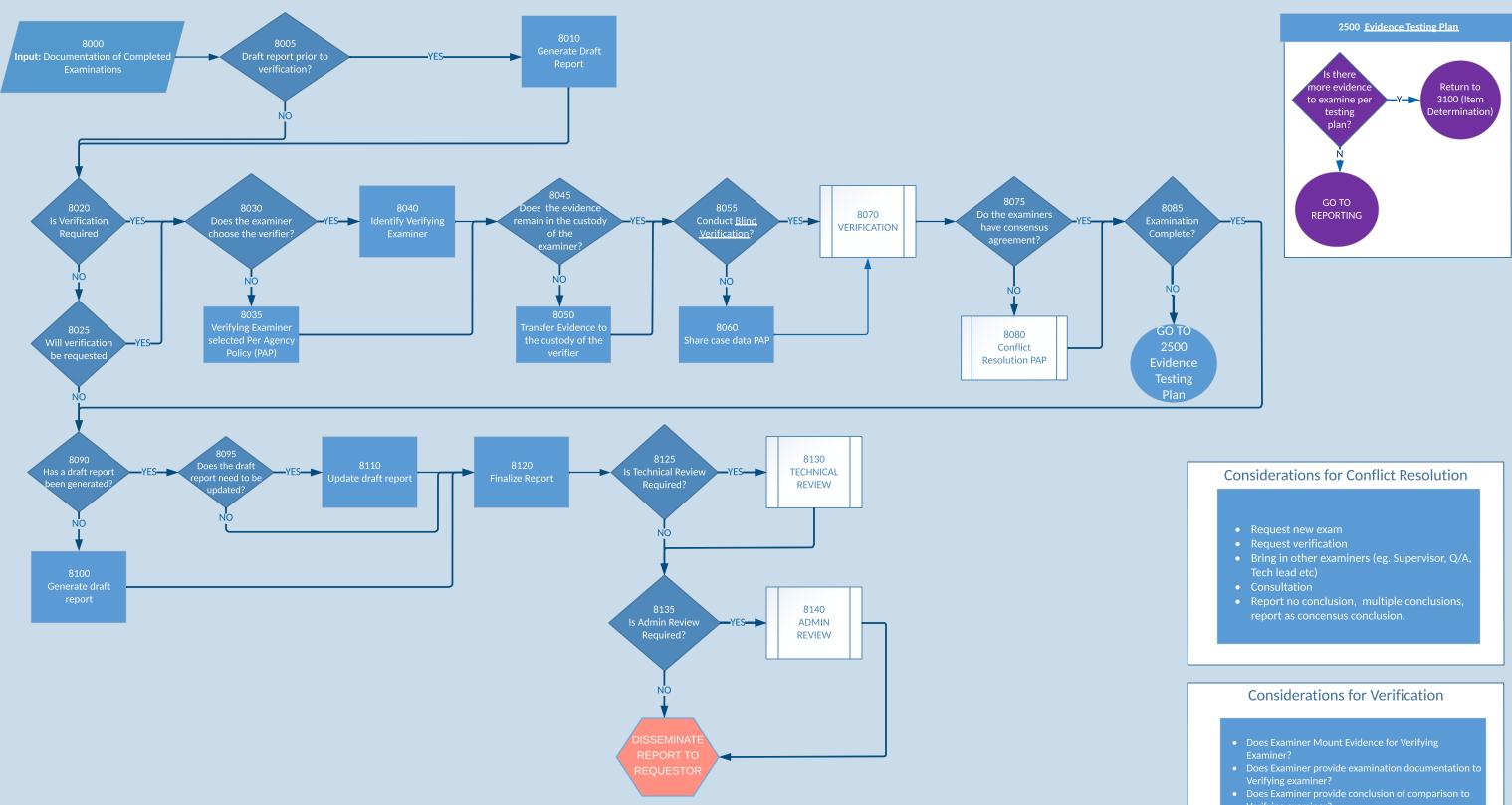




Return to Overviev

Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)

8000 - Reporting and Verification



Editorial Update November 22, 2022 Original Publication Date January 7, 2021



- Will case be completely reworked by another examiner or via additional/different methods?

OSAC Firearms and Toolmarks Subcommittee Return to Overview	Firearms Process Map (Current Practice)		Editorial Update November 22, 2022 Original Publication January 7, 2021 Page 25
Glossary of Terms and Definitions* *A brief summary of selected terminology. For the purpo		Inconcluciue: Agroomont of	all discornible class characteristics. Insufficient
AFTE definitions ² are used for any terms otherwise not lis Assess Action Type (adopted from AFTE Terminology working mechanism of a firearm. The combination of the breech bolt, and the other parts of the mechanis loaded, fired, and unloaded. May be broken down into automatic, semiautomatic, bolt action, single action of	y): Assessment of the ^t the receiver or frame, m by which a firearm is to action such as	 Inconclusive: Agreement of all discernible class characteristics. Insufficient agreement and/or disagreement of individual characteristics. Cannot identify or exclude. Inconclusive - A (AFTE Terminology): Agreement of all discernible class characteristics and some agreement of individual characteristics, but insufficient for an identification. 	
Blind Verification: The confirmation of an examiner's conclusion by another competent examiner who has no expectation or knowledge of the prior conclusion ¹ . In some instances, this may lead to an entire re-examination of the case.		Inconclusive – B (AFTE Terminology): Agreement of all discernible class characteristics without agreement or disagreement of individual characteristics due to an absence, insufficiency, or lack of reproducibility.	
Capacity Test: A test to determine the maximum number of cartridges of ammunition a magazine or a magazine and firearm are capable of holding.		Inconclusive – C (AFTE Terminology): Agreement of all discernible class characteristics and disagreement of individual characteristics, but insufficient for an elimination.	
Detailed Strip: To disassemble a firearm beyond Field	l Strip.	Measurement: In some cases measurements may be taken by linear measurement device for length (e.g. Barrel Length), or may be assessed using a tool to meeasure weight (e.g. Trigger Pull).	
Evidence Testing Plan (2500 series): Series of steps p appropriate pages where the user opts to either test items in a case or, in the event the examinations are reporting steps.	additional evidence	Measurement Uncertainty: Parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand. ³	
Exclusion / Elimination (AFTE Terminology): Significant disagreement of discernible class characteristics and/or individual characteristics.		 Safety Mechanisms (AFTE Terminology): A device on a firearm intended to help provide protection against accidental discharge under normal usage when properly engaged. Subclass Characteristics (AFTE Terminology): Features that may be produced during manufacture that are consistent among items fabricated by the same tool in the same approximate state of wear. These features are not determined prior to manufacture and are more restrictive than class characteristics. 	
 Ferrous v Non-Ferrous (adopted from AFTE Terminology): Ferrous materials are alloys containing a significant amount of iron. Ferrous metals are magnetic; versus non-ferrous materials where the main component is not iron and is not magnetic. Field Strip: To disassemble a firearm for cleaning, repair, or transportation. 			
General Class Characteristics (AFTE Terminology): M specimen which indicate a restricted group source. The factors, and are therefore determined prior to manuf	hey result from design		Suitability Determination): Assessment of sss and/or individual detail.
GRC Database: General Rifling Characteristics Database. A database of firearms detailing their general rifling characteristics including, but not limited to; caliber, rifling type, land and groove dimensions, and direction of twist.		Test Standards (TS): Known standards produced by/from a tool/firearm/firearm parts. Can include test fired ammuniton components, casts, forced/pushed bullets.	
GRC Database Search (10000 series): General Rifling Characteristics Database path. Series of steps where the user opts to perform GRC database search during the course of the examination as appropriate, while allowing them to then return and do additional examinations.		Trigger Pull Measurement (AFTE Terminology): Measurement of the amount of force which must be applied to the trigger of a firearm to cause sear release. It is measured by hanging weights or an instrument touching the trigger at a point where the trigger finger would normally rest. The force applied during measurement is approximately parallel to the bore axis.	
Identification (AFTE Terminology): Agreement of all of characteristics and sufficient agreement of a combina characteristics where the extent of agreement exceed in the comparison of toolmarks made by different too	ation of individual ds that which can occur	a firearm. Examples include	nt used to accurately measure the trigger pull of standard weights, spring gauges, and Also known as a trigger tester.
the agreement demonstrated by toolmarks known produced by the same tool.	to have been	Abbreviations: PAP: Per Agency Policy	
Impact Test: Testing of a firearm in a controlled setti discharge may occur as a result of being struck or stri		ICD: Individual Characteris	tic Database
¹ The Fingerprint Sourcebook. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Just Programs, National Institute of Justice, 2011. ² AFTE Glossary: <u>https://afte.org/resources/afte-glossary</u> ³ <u>https://www.nist.gov/itl/sed/topic-areas/measuremer</u>			