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Standard for Training on Testimony for Forensic Biology



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Standard for Training on Testimony for Forensic Biology

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Foreword

This standard defines the minimum requirements for a forensic biology training program for testimony. The aim is to provide a framework for quality training that results in consistent, understandable, and accurate testimony.

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences established the Academy Standards Board (ASB) in 2015 with a vision of safeguarding Justice, Integrity and Fairness through Consensus Based American National Standards. To that end, the ASB develops consensus based forensic standards within a framework accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and provides training to support those standards. ASB values integrity, scientific rigor, openness, due process, collaboration, excellence, diversity and inclusion. ASB is dedicated to developing and making freely accessible the highest quality documentary forensic science consensus Standards, Guidelines, Best Practices, and Technical Reports in a wide range of forensic science disciplines as a service to forensic practitioners and the legal system.

This document was revised, prepared, and finalized as a standard by the DNA Consensus Body of the AAFS Standards Board. The draft of this standard was developed by the Human Forensic Biology Subcommittee of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science.

Questions, comments, and suggestions for the improvement of this document can be sent to AAFS-ASB Secretariat, asb@aafs.org or 401 N 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904.

All hyperlinks and web addresses shown in this document are current as of the publication date of this standard.

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Standard for Training on Testimony for Forensic Biology

1 Scope

This document provides minimum training program requirements for forensic biology practitioners on scientific and legal principles necessary to testify.

2 Normative Reference

The following reference is indispensable for the application of the standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ANSI/ASB Standard 022, *Standard for Forensic DNA Analysis Training Programs*, First Edition, 2019^a

3 Terms and Definitions

For purposes of this document, the following definitions apply.

3.1 admissibility

A court determination whether the trier of fact may hear and consider the proffered evidence.

3.2 bench trial

A trial where the judge sits as the trier of fact.

~~3.3 cognitive bias~~

~~A set of influences that may affect the reliability and validity of one's observations and conclusions.~~

~~3.41.1 grand jury~~

~~A group of citizens empaneled to determine whether a defendant should be charged and stand trial for a criminal offense(s) or in some jurisdictions to determine if there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed by the suspect.~~

3.3 cognitive bias

The class of effects through which an individual's preexisting beliefs, expectations, motives or situational context may influence the collection, perception, and interpretation of information or resulting judgments and decisions without the individual being consciously aware of this influence.

3.53.4 cross examination

The opportunity for the attorney (or an unrepresented party) to ask questions ~~in court~~ of a witness who has ~~testified in a trial on behalf of~~ been called to testify by the opposing party.

^a Available from: www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board.

3.63.5

deposition

Providing sworn testimony typically outside of a courtroom as part of discovery.

3.73.6

direct examination

The questioning of a witness by the party that has called that witness to give evidence, in order to support the case that is being made.

3.83.7

discovery

The exchange of materials by the parties ~~prior to trial~~ in relation to a legal proceeding.

3.93.8

exculpatory evidence

Evidence that ~~is~~ may be favorable to the accused ~~or impeaches, impeach~~ the prosecution's evidence, or mitigate the offense.

3.9

grand jury

A group of citizens empaneled to determine whether a defendant should be charged and stand trial for a criminal offense(s) or in some jurisdictions to determine if there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed by the suspect.

3.10

jury trial

A trial where jurors sit as the trier of fact.

3.11

objection

A lawyer's protest about the legal propriety of a question ~~which has been asked of a witness by the opposing attorney, or response~~ with the purpose of making the trial judge decide if the question can be asked and answered.

3.12

subpoena

An order of the court for a witness to appear at a particular time and place to testify and/or produce documents in the control of the witness.

3.13

voir dire

The preliminary examination of an expert witness in ~~order for the a~~ court proceeding to assist the court in determining whether the expert has the necessary qualifications to testify about the subject-matter.

4 Requirements

4.1 Knowledge-based Training

4.1.1 At a minimum, the knowledge-based training portion of the training program shall require review of the following.

- a) The laboratory's policies related to testimony and responding to discovery or other document requests.
- b) Transcripts or recordings of testimony of other analysts on analogous subject matter.
- c) Literature as assigned by the trainer, including applicable portions of case law and law on discovery.

4.1.2 The knowledge-based training component of the laboratory's training program shall provide the trainee with a basic understanding of testimony and how to testify to include at minimum, the following topics.

- a) Courtroom terminology and legal concepts.

The training program shall cover courtroom terminology and legal concepts. Relevant terminology and legal concepts include but are not limited to the following: admissibility, bench trial, cross examination, deposition, direct examination, discovery, expert witness testimony, exculpatory evidence, court hearing, grand jury, jury trial, lay witness testimony, objection, subpoena, and voir dire.

- b) Courtroom procedures and demeanor.

The training program shall cover courtroom procedures and demeanor. Relevant subjects include but are not limited to court and jurisdictional differences (local, state, federal, military, criminal, civil, and administrative), the function of the judge, jury, courtroom personnel, expert witness and attorneys, order of court proceedings (e.g. oath, direct examination and cross examination), direction of answers to the jury or judge, conversation and behavior outside of the courtroom, appearance, attire, professionalism and tone.

- c) The ethical obligations of an expert witness.

The training program shall cover the ethical obligations of the analyst. This training is intended to supplement general ethics training received by the analyst, instructing the trainee on how ethics specifically applies to testimony or other applicable legal proceedings. Relevant subjects include but are not limited to the following.

- 1) Duty to testify truthfully, objectively and impartially without regard to which party calls ~~you~~ the witness.
- 2) Duty to correct inaccurate or misleading testimony.
- 3) General disclosure principles including those addressed by the following cases:
 - i. Brady v Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963),

- ii. *Kyles v Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419 (1995),
- iii. *Giglio v United States*, 40 U.S. 150 (1972);
- 4) Duty to testify in unambiguous terms, explain limitations/uncertainties, and clearly distinguish data from interpretation and opinion, ~~and explain limitations.~~
- 5) Duty to testify within the bounds of the analyst's education, training and area of expertise.
- d) Cognitive bias. The trainee shall gain an understanding of how cognitive bias might affect the analysis, interpretation, conclusions, testimony or legal proceedings and how to testify in a manner that is truthful and unbiased ~~manner~~.
- e) Admissibility standards. The training program shall cover the admissibility of scientific evidence. Relevant subjects include but are not limited to the following as appropriate:
 - 1) *Frye v United States*, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923);
 - 2) *Daubert v Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993);
 - 3) *General Electric v. Joiner*, 522 U.S. 136 (1997);
 - 4) *Kumho Tire v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137 (1999);
 - 5) Federal Rules of Evidence 401 through 403 and 702 through 706, or applicable jurisdictional rules or statutes governing expert testimony.
- f) Relevant law related to pretrial discovery and the responsibilities of the parties, the laboratory, and the analyst.
- g) Jurisdiction-specific case law applicable to DNA forensic biology evidence, if appropriate.

4.2 Practical Training

4.2.1 The practical component of the laboratory's training program shall provide the trainee with sufficient practical instruction for the trainee to obtain the skills for successfully testifying in court related to forensic biology. At a minimum, the practical portion of the training program shall include the training in 4.2.2 through 4.2.4 unless stated otherwise.

4.2.2 Observation and/or review of testimony.

- a) Testimony shall cover subject matter relevant to the job functions of the trainee.
- b) ~~Observation~~ Live observation or testimony review (e.g. transcripts, recordings) shall include different types of legal proceedings (e.g., bench trials, jury trials, depositions).
- c) The trainee should observe or review testimony provided by non-laboratory personnel (e.g., lay-witnesses), opening and closing arguments by both the prosecution and defense, and other court proceedings such as admissibility motions.

4.2.3 Instruction and discussion on pre-trial preparations to include the following:

- a) review of relevant policies and procedures in place at the time of case analysis;
- b) disclosure of special case circumstances (e.g., contamination, errors, relevant corrective actions, or procedural deviations);
- c) review and compilation of literature that may be relevant to the case;
- d) working with attorneys to develop appropriate questions for direct examination;
- e) effectively communicating with all parties in an unbiased and truthful manner; case record review including case-specific discovery documentation.

4.2.4 Oral exercises with instructor (or designee) for witness testimony to include the following:

- a) properly and completely explaining their education and qualifications;
- b) presenting the underlying scientific principles related to the testimony in such a manner that a trier of fact will understand the subject matter of the testimony;
- c) presenting complex scientific information in a coherent, accurate and unbiased manner in various different types of proceedings (e.g., jury trials, bench trials, depositions);
- d) explaining the theoretical and factual basis for any conclusion and the reasoning on which the conclusion is based;
- e) explaining the limitations and the uncertainties of the testing and the interpretation of the data;
- f) supporting scientific testimony with background knowledge from training, scientific literature, validation studies, etc.;
- g) effectively answering questions under direct and cross examination in an unbiased and truthful manner;
- h) properly responding to an objection and the judge's ruling.

NOTE Oral exercises may be accomplished via mechanisms including but not limited to informal question and answer sessions, practice testimony sessions where the questions are known to the trainee, and practice testimony sessions where the questions are unknown to the trainee.

4.3 Competency Testing

4.3.1 General

The competency test(s) of the laboratory's training program shall require the trainee to demonstrate knowledge-based and practical competency in providing testimony in their areas of expertise. The format of the test(s) shall meet Section 4.3 of ANSI/ASB Standard 022, *Standard for Forensic DNA Analysis Training Programs*, First Edition, 2019.

4.3.2 Knowledge-based Competency

The trainee shall successfully complete a knowledge-based test covering the critical information obtained during the training on testimony for forensic biology. The format of the test(s) shall be at the discretion of the DNA Technical Leader ~~or their equivalent~~. The test(s) shall cover, at a minimum, the topics outlined in section 4.1 in this document.

4.3.3 Practical Competency

The trainee shall successfully complete a mock trial exercise covering elements of 4.2.4 in this document and the successful completion of the mock trial exercise shall be documented.

~~5—Conformance~~

~~In order to demonstrate conformance with this standard, the laboratory shall meet Section 5 of ANSI/ASB Standard 022, Standard for Forensic DNA Analysis Training Programs.~~

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Annex A (informative)

Bibliography

The following information provides a list of the literature resources that may assist the DNA Technical leader or designee in defining the breadth and scope of the materials to be reviewed by the trainee. This list is not meant to be all inclusive. ~~The~~ laboratory ~~shall develop~~ develops a list tailored to its specific needs. Updated references ~~should be~~ are added to the laboratory's list ~~with new relevant case laws needed~~.

- 1] Faigman, D. *Modern Scientific Evidence: The Law and Science of Expert Testimony*. Social and Behavioral Science, 2018.
- 2] *National Commission on Forensic Science*. Reporting and testimony documents adopted by U.S. Department of Justice can be found here: <https://www.justice.gov/archives/ncfs/work-products-adopted-commission>
- 3] *National Research Council (NRC). U.S. Department of Justice*. DNA Technology in Forensic Science, 1992. ^b
- 4] *National Research Council (NRC). U.S. Department of Justice*. The Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence, National Academy Press, 1996. ^c
- 5] *National Research Council (NRC). Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Science Community; Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics*. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, 2009. ^d
- 6] *President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Executive Office of The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology*. Forensic science in criminal courts: Ensuring scientific validity of feature-comparison methods, 2016, Washington DC. ^e

^b Available from: <https://www.nap.edu/read/1866/chapter/1>

^c Available from: <https://www.nap.edu/read/5141/chapter/1>

^d Available from: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/228091.pdf>

^e Available from: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/administration/eop/ostp/pcast/docsreports>

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