

APA MAGAZINE

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE POLYGRAPH PROFESSIONAL

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VOL. 51,6



**A TRIBUTE
TO BILL GARY**

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beginning in May



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Deadlines

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A TRIBUTE TO **BILL GARY**

It is with great sadness and sorrow that the Credibility Assessment Division (CAD) of the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) announces the passing of William B. Gary, age 57, Investigative Program Specialist (Polygraph Examiner), Columbia, SC on December 02, 2018.

It is rare to know someone who had a positive impact of monumental proportions the size of Mount Everest on so many people. A giant among men. Those who knew Bill, know this to be true. For those who didn't know Bill or hadn't met him, you missed an opportunity to know a truly great man. A real-life, quiet unassuming hero to so many. He never sought out the limelight or chased titles. He often referred to himself as an "Ops Guy".

Bill was a graduate of the University of

"Well, life for none of us has been a crystal stair, but we must keep moving, we must keep going. If you can't fly, run. If you can't run, walk. If you can't walk, crawl, but by all means, keep moving."

Dr. Martin Luther King

Alabama receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice and later obtained a Master of Science degree in Psychology from Jacksonville State University.

He began his polygraph examiner career in 1984 with Argenbright Polygraph Incorporated, East Point, GA. He was employed there until 1991 as a Senior Polygraph Examiner and Manager. In his position there, he conducted thousands of polygraph examinations to include pre-employment screening and criminal specific issue examinations. He was also responsible for managing and supervising intern polygraph examiners. In 1986, he was named Argenbright's Employee of the Year.

From 1991 to 1995, Bill was employed with the Defense Investigative Service (DIS), U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), Alexandria, VA, as a Polygraph Examiner and Investigator. In his position there, he conducted hundreds of specific issue polygraph examinations and investigations in support of DoD personnel security investigations. The topics of those polygraph examinations





and investigations included, but were not limited to: crimes against persons and property; illegal narcotics use and trafficking; counterintelligence matters; and subversive affiliations. While at the DIS, Bill also performed research, special projects, and staff studies on polygraph examination techniques. He testified in judicial and administrative proceedings and he routinely received Letters of Recognition and Certificates of Achievement for his superior work. In 1993, he was named DIS' Barrier Breaker of the Year.

From 1995 to 2009, Bill was a Polygraph Instructor and Examiner employed by the National Center for Credibility Assessment (NCCA), DoD, Fort Jackson, SC – formerly known as the Defense Academy for Credibility Assessment and the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. While at NCCA, he was instrumental in the polygraph training of personnel from all federal and selected state and municipal agencies with polygraph programs. He served in a variety of positions concerned with curriculum development, testing methodologies, and operational support to the federal and selected state and municipal poly-





graph community. Bill was recognized as an authority and subject matter expert regarding all facets of polygraph testing. He also provided instruction to senior polygraph examiners, academic instructors, and other personnel regarding federal polygraph curriculum, policy, practices, development and procedures. Bill was a valued member of the Quality Assurance Program (QAP) team responsible for the inspections of federal polygraph programs to ensure they were in compliance with their established policies and procedures and to determine if they met the standards established for a polygraph program within the federal government.

From 2009 until his passing, Bill was employed with the Credibility Assessment Division (CAD), Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). He was an Investigative Program Specialist (Polygraph Examiner) located at the NCCA, Fort Jackson, SC. Bill was assigned to the CAD's Quality Control (QC) and Training Team. He was the CAD's liaison to NCCA and was instrumental in the training and mentoring of CBP personnel receiving their poly-





graph training at NCCA. He also continued to provide polygraph instruction to personnel affiliated with other agencies. Because of Bill's vast knowledge and expertise, he was critical to the CAD's early successful NCCA QAP biennial inspections in which it was determined that CAD met or exceeded the standards required of a federal government polygraph program. A standard repeatedly maintained by CAD thanks to the early foundation laid in part by Bill's guidance.

Bill respected the rights and dignity of examinees entrusted to him. He acted with absolute integrity and was an impartial seeker of the truth. He abided by the highest ethical standards and encouraged and expected his fellow professionals to do the same. Bill often was asked to speak at national and regional polygraph seminars and conferences. There are countless people in the polygraph profession at the federal, state, and local levels who learned a great deal from Bill - polygraph and interviewing skills, compassion, and empathy. He was a friend to everyone



he met and was always willing to lend a hand to train and mentor people. He was simply one of the nicest people you'd ever meet. His friends and colleagues greatly valued his friendship, personal and professional counsel, warrior spirit, courage, and faith. He was an inspiration to all who met him.

Unbeknownst to some, Bill was an All-American wide receiver in high school.

As a teenager, he was recruited to play football for the University of Alabama by the legendary coach, Paul "Bear" Bryant. An accident changed those plans, but quitting was never in Bill's vocabulary. He was a life-long avid Alabama football fan. Roll Tide! Our deepest sympathies to Bill's wife, Tanya, his family, and his friends.

"The quality, not the longevity, of one's life is what's important."

Dr. Martin Luther King

Expressions of sympathy, condolences, and remembrances can be sent to the Gary family in care of Ned Whiting at the below address. All items received will be forwarded to the Gary family.

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CAD-OPR C/O: Ned Whiting
90 K Street NE Suite 600
Washington D.C. 20229-1023**



The American Polygraph Association (APA) Standards of Practice (SoP) Challenge Quiz

Mark Handler - editor

Dear APA Members

Hopefully you were aware of the APA SoP project President Steve Duncan and I put together. The idea was to incentivize APA members to review the current SoPs by offering a reward for getting 100% on a quiz pertaining to the current version of the SoPs.

Steve and I put together a 20-question quiz using a forms tool in the APA's association management software. We each created ten questions from the current SoPs and I developed the form into a quiz format. Then we emailed the link to the form to all members of the association who had a valid email address on file. (Note: Please keep those email addresses updated as that is how we contact you for important messages.)

All of the participants who score 100% on the test were entered in a drawing with ten winners selected by a pseudo-random computer process. Ten prizes will be awarded to those winners ranging from a \$100 gift card to APA shirts, pins and challenge coins. All Members and Associates, with the exception of the Board, are eligible.

We ended up with 80 people taking the quiz and 25% got 100%. Since question 10 was written prior to the most recent change, I threw that one if someone got it incorrect, per Steve's instructions.

In the interest of fairness, we exported the list of members taking the quiz and their

answers -without names. The software used a unique ten-digit identification number for each test-taker.

We used a computer-based pseudo-random number generator for the people who got 100% and came up with a list of ten winners. We then worked backwards using the ten-digit identification number to find their names. I don't think it could have been fairer.

Here was the original email:

The APA challenges you to win a prize. We invite you to participate in a Standards of Practice Challenge Quiz.

Here are the rules for the 2018 APA Standards of Practice Challenge:

The Challenge will be sent to the most current functional email address of every active Member and Associate.

All active Members and Associates with the exception of current Board Members and Employees of the APA are eligible to win. Although exempt from winning, Board Members and Employees are encouraged to participate.

Participants must send in their completed Challenge via email within 21 days of the date of the emailing inviting participation.

Members and Associates scoring 100% on the Challenge will be entered in a computer-generated drawing.

Prizes will be awarded as follows:

1st Member or Associate drawn	\$100 Gift Card
2nd	\$50 Gift Card
3rd	APA Golf Shirt
4th	APA Golf Shirt
5th	APA Golf Shirt
6th	APA Challenge Coin
7th	APA Challenge Coin
8th	APA Lapel Pin (new edition)
9th	APA Lapel Pin (new edition)
10th	APA Lapel Pin (new edition)

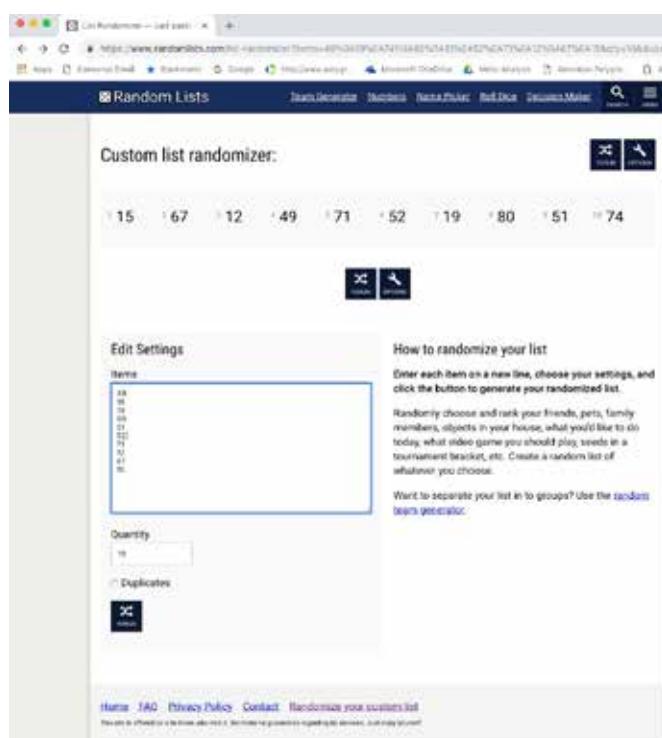
In the event less than 10 Participants score 100%, a computerized drawing of those scoring 95% will be conducted to determine the recipient(s) of the remaining Prize(s); then 90%, etc. until all ten Prizes are awarded.

Participants agree to allow their name to be published in the APA Magazine and to be recognized at the 54th APA Annual Seminar.

And HERE is the Final List of APA SoP Challenge Quiz Winners, congratulations.

PLACE	#ON .CSV	LIST NAME
1st	15	Marin Golaszewski
2nd	67	David Ower
3rd	12	Barbara Jackson
4th	49	Mark James
5th	71	Peter Sheppard
6th	52	Donald Krapohl
7th	19	Gordon Moore
8th	80	Maria Rosales
9th	51	Jared Rockwood
10th	74	Steven Kelly

We will publish the quiz and the most recent version of the Standards of Practice in the November-December 2018 Magazine. Thanks so much to all who participated and to APA Office Manager Lisa Jacocks who will send out the prizes.



APA SoP Quiz

1. Examiners shall conduct an acquaintance test for all diagnostic, evidentiary, paired-testing, initial screening, and initial investigative examinations.
True 1.7.5

2. A member polygraph examiner shall not conduct more than ____ diagnostic or ____ evidentiary examinations in one day, and no more than ____ examinations of any type in one day.
4,3,5 1.7.9

3. A professional opinion based on the results of a Polygraph Technique that meets the criterion validity requirements for evidentiary testing or paired testing is referred to as a(n)
_____.
Diagnostic 1.1.7.1

4. Polygraph techniques for evidentiary examinations shall be those for which there exists at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted average accuracy rate of _____% or greater, excluding inconclusive results, which shall not exceed 20%.
90% 1.1.7.3.1

5. Nothing in these standards of practice shall be construed as preventing examiners and researchers from investigation and developing improved methods.
True 1.7.2

6. A Post Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PSCOT) Examiner is a Polygraph Examiner who conducts examinations of sex offenders as a condition of treatment, probation or supervised release. No specialized training is required by APA standards.
False 1.1.7.5

7. Field examiners who employ experimental techniques shall be in compliance with applicable law related to human subject research and should inform the examinee and the party requesting the examination of the use of any experimental techniques. Results from experimental techniques used in field settings shall not be used in isolation to render diagnostic or screening decisions.
True 1.7.3

8. It is not required to obtain informed consent prior to testing if conditions don't allow for it.
False 1.6.2

9. An audio and video recording of all phases of the exam shall be maintained as part of the examination files, consistent with agency policy, regulation or law, for a minimum of three years.
False 1.7.8

10. For evidentiary examinations, an examiner shall report the probabilistic results that support the categorical conclusion of deception or truth-telling.
False 1.8.3



11. Polygraph Examinations are exempt from all governing local, state and federal regulations and laws.
False 1

12. Paired Testing consists of conducting Polygraph Examinations on two or more Examinees regarding a single central contested fact by a single, well qualified Examiner.
False 1.1.3

13. Diagnostic Examinations may address a single aspect or multiple facts of an event.
True 1.1.5

14. Screening Examinations are conducted in the absence of a reported incident or allegation.
True 1.1.6

15. Polygraph examinations shall be conducted with properly functioning instrumentation that records with, at a minimum, the following physiological data:
2 pneumos, an eda, a cardio and a seat sensor 1.3

16. A Polygraph Examination consists of three phases: an interview phase, a _____ phase and an analysis phase.
Data acquisition 1.1.1

17. Examiners who test sex offenders as a condition of treatment probation, parole or supervise release, shall have earned a certificate of training for a minimum of _____ hours of specialized instruction in post conviction testing.
40 1.7.10

18. Polygraph techniques for investigative testing shall be those for which there exists at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted average accuracy rate of _____ % or greater, excluding inconclusive results, which shall not exceed 20%.
80 1.1.7.3.2

19. A(n) _____ Examination is a Polygraph Examination in which the written and stated purpose agreed to by the parties involved is to provide a diagnostic opinion as evidence in a pending judicial proceeding.
Evidentiary 1.1.2

20. An examiner shall accurately represent their membership category.
True 1.2.2



APA STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

(Effective September 1, 2018)

1 Statement of Purpose: To promote the highest degree of decision accuracy in credibility assessment, the APA establishes for its membership the following Standards of Practice. All examinations are required to be conducted in compliance with governing local, state, and federal regulations and laws.

1.1 Definitions

1.1.1 Polygraph examination: a psychophysiological test of deception or recognition sometimes referred to as lie-detection as a term of convenience. The polygraph examination is a standardized, evidence-based test of the margin of uncertainty or level of confidence surrounding a categorical conclusion of deception or the possession of knowledge or information regarding a test target issue. Test data are a combination of physiological proxies that have been shown to vary significantly with different types of test stimuli as a function of deception or truth-telling in response to the relevant investigation target stimuli as a function of deception or truth-telling in response to the relevant investigation target stimuli. The psychological basis of responses to polygraph stimuli is thought to involve attention, cognition, emotion, and behavioral conditions. The examination consists of an interview phase, to clarify the issue under investigation and related test stimuli, a data acquisition phase, during which physiological responses to test stimuli are permanently recorded, and an analysis phase during which differences in responses to different types of test stimuli are numerically quantified to calculate a statistical classifier for a categorical test result. The examiner may also provide the examinee an opportunity to explain any physiological responses and resolve any remaining inconsistencies.

1.1.2 Evidentiary Examination: A polygraph examination in which the written and stated purpose agreed to by the parties involved is to provide a diagnostic opinion as evidence in a pending judicial proceeding.

1.1.3 Paired Testing Examination: Polygraph examinations conducted in tandem on two or more individuals by different examiners who are mutually blind to the other test results regarding a single central contested fact to which all examinees are expected to know the truth thereof. Paired-testing is used by voluntary stipulation between the testifying parties to resolve disputed facts.

1.1.4 Investigative Examination: A polygraph examination which is intended to supplement and/or assist an investigation and for which the examiner has not been informed and does not reasonably believe that the results of the examination will be tendered for admission as evidence in a court proceeding. Investigative examinations may be conducted for screening purposes or to investigate known allegations or known incidents.



- 1.1.5 Diagnostic examination: An event-specific evidentiary or investigative polygraph examination conducted to assist in determining the veracity of an examinee regarding his or her knowledge of or involvement in a reported issue or allegation. Diagnostic examinations may address a single aspect or multiple-facts of an event.
- 1.1.6 Screening examination: A polygraph examination conducted in the absence of a reported incident or allegation. Screening examinations may be conducted as single issue or multiple issue exams.
- 1.1.7 Test data analysis in polygraph refers to any structured method, whether manual or automated, for the evaluation and interpretation of the recorded physiological data in terms of probabilistic margins of uncertainty and/or categorical test decisions concerning the examinee's truthfulness or concealed knowledge. Decisions for diagnostic and screening examinations include:
 - 1.1.7.1 Diagnostic Opinion: A professional opinion based on the results of a polygraph technique that meets the criterion validity requirements for evidentiary testing or paired testing. Results of deception tests can be described in terms of statistical significance, and are normally reported using the terms Deception Indicated, No Deception Indicated, Inconclusive, and No Opinion (DI or NDI, INC, or NO). Test results of recognition tests are normally reported using the terms Recognition Indicated, No Recognition Indicated, or No Opinion (RI, NRI, NO).
 - 1.1.7.2 Screening Opinion: A professional opinion based on the results of a polygraph technique that meets the requirements for screening purposes; normally reported using the terms Significant Response, No Significant Response, Inconclusive, or No Opinion (SR, NSR, INC, or NO).
 - 1.1.7.3 Polygraph Technique: A polygraph technique consists of a combination of: 1) a polygraph testing format for which there is a published description of test administration procedures that conforms to evidence-based principles for target selection, test question construction, and test administration; and 2) a published description of the test data analyses model, including physiological features, transformation, decision rules, and normative data.
 - 1.1.7.3.1 Polygraph techniques for evidentiary examinations shall be those for which there exists at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted average accuracy rate of 90% or greater excluding inconclusive results, which shall not exceed 20%.



- 1.1.7.3.2 Polygraph techniques for paired testing shall be those for which there exists at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted average accuracy rate of 86% or greater, excluding inconclusive results, which shall not exceed 20%.
- 1.1.7.3.3 Polygraph techniques for investigative testing shall be those for which there exist at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted average accuracy rate of 80% or greater, excluding inconclusive results, which shall not exceed 20%.
- 1.1.7.3.4 Polygraph techniques used for screening purposes shall be those for which there exist at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted accuracy rate that is significantly greater than chance, and should be used in a “successive hurdles” approach which entails additional testing with validated methods when the screening test is not favorably resolved.
- 1.1.7.4 A Polygraph Examiner: a person who meets the training and education requirements as set forth in the APA Bylaws.
- 1.1.7.5 Post Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PCSOT) Examiner: a polygraph examiner who conducts examinations of sex offenders as a condition of treatment, probation, parole or supervised release, and who has completed specialized training consistent with APA standards.

1.2 Examiner Responsibilities

- 1.2.1 A polygraph examiner shall, where applicable, comply with all state continuing education requirements. Practicing examiners shall complete a minimum of 30 continuing education hours every two years in coursework related to the field of polygraphy. Examiners are responsible for maintaining their own records to document that they have met the continuing education requirement.
- 1.2.2 Examiners shall accurately represent their APA membership category, their academic credentials, licensure, and certification status.
- 1.2.3 The examiner should make reasonable efforts to determine that the examinee is a suitable candidate for polygraph testing. Basic inquiries into the medical and psychological condition of the examinee should be made where allowed by law. Mental, physical, or medical conditions of the examinee that are observable by or reasonably known to the examiner should be considered when conducting and evaluating an examination.

1.3 Instrumentation and Recording



1.3.1 Polygraph examinations shall be conducted with properly functioning instrumentation that records with, at a minimum, the following physiological data:

- 1.3.1.1 Respiration patterns recorded by pneumograph components. Thoracic and abdominal patterns should be recorded separately, using two pneumograph components;
- 1.3.1.2 Electrodermal activity reflecting relative changes in the conductance or resistance of electrical current by the epidermal tissue;
- 1.3.1.3 Cardiovascular activity including changes in relative blood pressure, pulse rate, and pulse amplitude; and,
- 1.3.1.4 A seat activity sensor.
- 1.3.1.5 Other physiological data may also be recorded during testing, but may not be used to formulate probabilistic or categorical conclusions unless their validity is supported by replicated and published research.

1.3.2 Physiological recordings during each test shall be continuous and should be of sufficient amplitude to be easily readable by the examiner and any reviewing examiner.

1.4 Test Location and Conditions

- 1.4.1 The testing environment should be reasonably free from distractions.
- 1.4.2 Examiners conducting polygraph examinations during public viewing are prohibited from rendering opinions regarding the truthfulness of the examinees on the basis of these examinations. Examiners should ensure that reenactments of polygraph examinations are clearly conveyed as such to viewers. If the examiner determines that the reenactment will not or has not been clearly conveyed as a reenactment, the examiner shall immediately notify the APA National Office.

1.5 Preparation

- 1.5.1 Prior to an examination, the examiner shall dedicate sufficient time to identify and discuss the examination issues and potential problem areas.

1.6 Pretest Practices

- 1.6.1 The examiner shall obtain information sufficient to identify the examinee.



1.6.2 The examiner shall obtain the informed consent of the examinee prior to testing. It is recommended that the informed consent of the examinee be obtained after an overview of the polygraph process, including polygraph instrumentation and sensors, use of video/audio recording, issues to be discussed, requirements for cooperation during testing, and the need to report information and results to the referring professionals.

1.6.3 The examiner shall review all test questions prior to recording the physiological responses of the examinee.

1.6.4 The examiner shall conduct the examination in a neutral manner and shall not display or express any bias regarding the truthfulness of the examinee prior to the completion of testing.

1.7 Testing

1.7.1 A Member polygraph examiner shall use evidence-based validated testing techniques. For purposes of these standards, a testing technique shall be considered valid if supported by research conducted in accordance with the APA's research standards. Where examinations deviate from the protocols of a validated polygraph technique, the deviations should be explained in writing.

1.7.2 Nothing in these standards of practice shall be construed as preventing examiners and researchers from investigation and developing improved methods. Polygraph techniques that do not meet these standard for validation shall be considered experimental methods.

1.7.3 Field examiners who employ experimental techniques shall be in compliance with applicable law related to human subject research and should inform the examinee and the party requesting the examination of the use of any experimental techniques. Results from experimental techniques used in field settings shall not be used in isolation to render diagnostic or screening decisions.

1.7.4 Nothing in these standards of practice shall be construed as prohibiting the use of other supportive methodologies that do not meet the requirements of these standards (e.g.: Yes Test, Searching Peak of Tension, etc.). However, non-validated techniques shall not be used in isolation to render screening or diagnostic decisions

1.7.5 Examiners shall conduct an acquaintance test for all diagnostic, evidentiary, paired-testing, initial screening, and initial investigative examinations.



- 1.7.6 Questions used in the assessment of truth and deception shall be followed by time intervals of not less than 20 seconds from question onset to question onset.
- 1.7.7 Examiners should use standardized chart markings.
- 1.7.8 An audio and video recording of all phases of the exam shall be maintained as part of the examination files, consistent with agency policy, regulation or law, for a minimum of one year.
- 1.7.9 A member polygraph examiner shall not conduct more than four diagnostic or three evidentiary examinations in one day, and no more than five examinations of any type in one day.
- 1.7.10 Examiners who test sex offenders as a condition of treatment probation, parole or supervise release, shall have earned a certificate of training for a minimum of 40 hours of specialized instruction in post conviction testing.

1.8.0 Scoring

- 1.8.1 Examiner conclusions and opinions shall be based on validated scoring methods and decision rules.
- 1.8.2 Examiner notes shall have sufficient clarity and precision so that another examiner could read them and replicate the analysis and conclusion.
- 1.8.3 For evidentiary examinations, an examiner shall address in the written report any decision that is inconsistent with the computer scoring. For all other examinations an examiner should address in the report any decision that is inconsistent with the computer scoring. **(As of January 1, 2021, the last sentence of this provision will be changed to read: "For all other examinations an examiner shall address in any report any decision that is inconsistent with the computer scoring.")**
- 1.8.4 Examiners shall not disclose or report the results of the examination until the analysis has been completed.
- 1.8.5 Examiners shall maintain the confidentiality of their work conducted until a release by the client is obtained.
- 1.8.6 An examiner subject to quality control review shall fully disclose all pertinent information regarding the case under review.



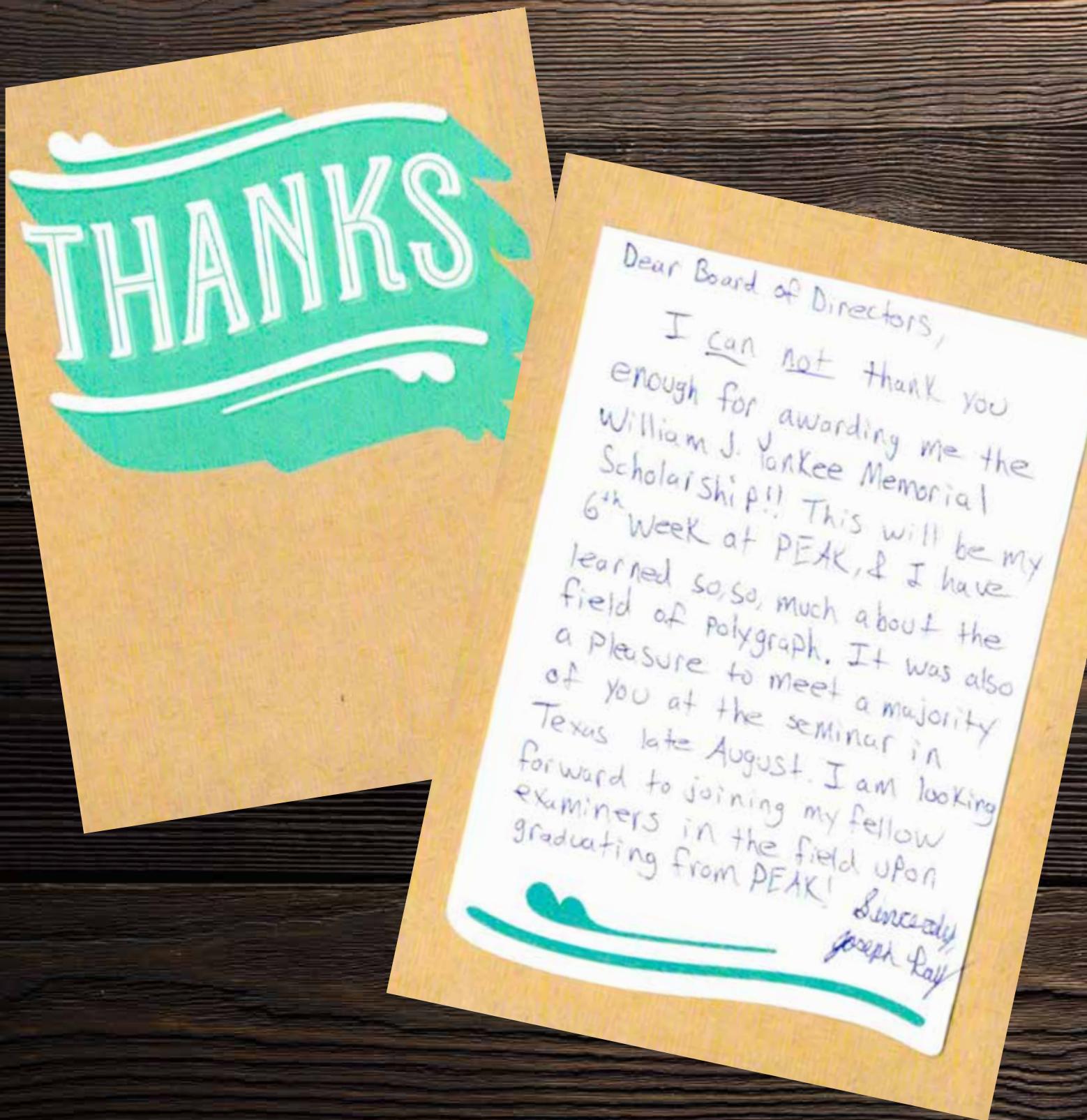


Tom Kelley 2018 John E. Reid Award

For distinguished achievements in
polygraph research, teaching
or writing.



Special Thanks from Joseph Ray William J. Yankee Memorial Scholarship Winner



Dear Board of Directors,

I can not thank you enough for awarding me the William J. Yankee Memorial Scholarship! This will be my 6th week at PEAK, & I have learned so, so much about the field of Polygraph. It was also a pleasure to meet a majority of you at the seminar in Texas late August. I am looking forward to joining my fellow examiners in the field upon graduating from PEAK!

Sincerely,
Joseph Ray

**The Virginia Polygraph Association would like to
thank our colleagues from Jamaica for
attending the seminar in Virginia Beach.**





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Polygraph Examiner Training Schedule

2019 AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION

Latin America Polygraph Seminar
April 25-27, 2019 - Mexico City, Mexico.
54th APA Annual Seminar
August 25 - 30, 2019 - Orlando, FL.

2019 A.S.I.T. COURSES

Polygraph 101 Basic
March 18 - May 14 Philadelphia.
September 9 - November 15 Philadelphia.
January 7 - March 15 South Africa.
Guatemala: Contact school for dates.
Post Conviction (PCSOT)
May 27 - 31
November 18 - 22
Advanced Polygraph
July 22 - 23
Advanced PCSOT
July 24 - 25

BACKSTER SCHOOL OF LIE DETECTION

Basic Polygraph Course
January 14 - March 22, 2019
San Antonio, TX.
Advanced Polygraph Course
November 5, 2018
Ottawa, ON

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE POLYGRAPH SCHOOL

Basic Polygraph Examiners Course
January 14 - March 22, 2019 - Ottawa, ON, Canada.
Contact school to apply
All Domestic/International Law Enforcement, Military, and Intelligence agencies are encouraged to apply.

2019 VOLLMER POLYGRAPH CLASS SCHEDULE

Basic Course
January 14, 2019 to March 22, 2019.
April 1, 2019 to June 7, 2019.
July 1, 2019 to September 6, 2019.

Attention School Directors

If you would like to see your school's course dates listed here, simply send your upcoming course schedule to editor@polygraph.org

**NORTHWEST POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS ASSOCIATION
2018-2019 WINTER SEMINAR**
HOOD RIVER, OREGON
JANUARY 26-27, 2019



The Northwest Polygraph Examiners Association will hold it's 2018-19 Winter Seminar in Hood River, Oregon on January 26th – 27th, 2019 at the Hood River Inn in Hood River, Oregon. Reservations can be made by calling the Hood River Inn at (541) 386-8904. A special rate as low as \$84 per night depending on room type has been negotiated. The cost of the seminar is \$100 for members and \$150 for non-members, and includes twelve hours of APA approved CE training, daily coffee bar, one hosted meal, and admittance to our now infamous hosted hospitality room each night where you can meet and mingle with our members. Come talk polygraph with some of the best examiners in the world!

Registration information can be found on the NPEA web site at
www.nwpea.net.

ILLINOIS POLYGRAPH SOCIETY
2019 WINTER SEMINAR
TOPIC & SPEAKER: Tom Coffe

**Empirical Scoring System Multinomial (ESS-M):
Implementing with Confidence**

8 Hours of APA Approved CEU

This training session integrates practical exercises during eight hours of lecture and discussion of implementation of the Empirical Scoring System - Multinomial (ESS-M). Successful graduates will recognize the benefits of using ESS-M and be able to confidently implement or transition to ESS-M upon return to their polygraph suites. Successful implementation includes being able to write and explain ESS-M reports, being able to identify and use the correct multinomial distribution table, and being able to provide quality control of ESS-M report narratives for oneself or other examiners. This training strongly supports the intent of the American Polygraph Association (APA), American Association of Police Polygraphists (AAPP), and Illinois Polygraph Society (IPS) in promoting widespread adoption of evidence based practices. Attendees will receive digital take-home materials consisting of a copy of the presentation and a MS-Word ESS-M report template. This course may include printed handouts and a graded final exercise.

**DATE: JANUARY 7, 2019 REGISTRATION IS DUE BY
DECEMBER 23, 2018**

TIME: 9:00 a.m. -5:00 p.m. Sign-in begins at 8:30 am

**LOCATION: Courtyard by Marriott Chicago Elmhurst/Oak
Brook Area 370 N. IL Rt. 83, Elmhurst, Illinois 630-941-9444**

**Rooms have been blocked for the Illinois Polygraph
Society at a discounted rate of \$89.00 per night.**

This seminar is **FREE** to all 2019 paid IPS members.

IPS Annual dues \$100.00.

Fee for non-members \$75.00 day of seminar.

REGISTER WITH: Carol Van Henkelum,
carol@cvpolygraph.com

AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION

Currently Accredited Programs

12-04-2018

The following programs are accredited by the APA:

ACADEMY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INVESTIGATIVE TRAINING:

Director: Nathan J. Gordon
Address 1: 1704 Locust St - 2nd Fl
Address 2: Philadelphia, PA 19103
Country: USA
Phone: 215-732-3349
Email: truthdoctor@polygraph-training.com
Website: www.polygraph-training.com
Expiration: 03-05-2021

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLYGRAPH:

Director: Charles E. Slupski
Address 1: 619 Highway 138 W Suite C
Address 2: Stockbridge, GA 30281
Country: USA
Phone: 770-960-1377
Email: aiipolygraph@aiipolygraph.comcastbiz.net
Website: polygraphschool.com
Expiration: 01-04-2019

BACKSTER SCHOOL OF LIE DETECTION:

Director: Patrick OBurke
Address 1: 2263 Princess Street
Address 2: Kingston, ON, K7M 3G1
Country: Canada
Phone: 613-507-4660
Email: patrick@limestoneotech.com
Website: Backster.net
Expiration: 01-08-2021

BEHAVIORAL MEASURES POLYGRAPH TRAINING CENTRE, UK:

Director: Donnie W. Dutton
Address 1: Behavioural Measures UK c/o Paul Connan Suite 24, Arms Evertyne House Quay Road Blyth Northumberland England NE24 2AS
Address 2: United Kingdom
Country: 803-238-7999
Phone: DuttonPoly@aol.com
Website: no website
Expiration: 05-05-2020

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE POLYGRAPH SCHOOL*:

Director: Shaun Smith
Address 1: 1 Sandridge Dr.
Address 2: Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J2
Country: Canada
Phone: 613-990-5025
Email: CPCRegistrar.CFC_NCR.CFC_HQ@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Website: www.cpc-ccp.gc.ca/en/pec
Expiration: 09-11-2019

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION FORENSE Y CONTROL DE CONFIANZA S.C.:

Director: Jaime Raul Duran Valle
Address 1: Rodriguez Saro #523, Int. 501-A Col. Del Valle
Address 2: Del. Benito Juarez Mexico, D.F. C.P. 03100
Country: Mexico
Phone: 011-52-55-2455-4624
Email: informacion@el-poligrafo.com
Website: el-poligrafo.com
Expiration: 09-05-2019

*Admission is limited to government or law enforcement students only.



**ESCUELA NACIONAL DE POLIGRAFIA,
NATIONAL POLYGRAPH SCHOOL*:**

Director: Luz Del Carmen Diaz
Address 1: Calle Cuauhtemoc # 168
 Colonia Tisapan de San Angel,
Address 2: Mexico City, 01059
Country: Mexico
Phone: 011-52-555-616-6273
Email: lg151@balankan.net
Website: no website
Expiration: 03-06-2020

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE POLIGRAFIA:

Director: Raymond I. Nelson
Address 1: Barrio Guadalupe, Edificio Hermitage
Address 2: Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazon 11101
Country: Honduras
Phone: -
Email: Raymond.nelson@gmail.com
Website: no website
Expiration: 09-25-2019

GAZIT INTERNATIONAL POLYGRAPH SCHOOL:

Director: Mordechai Gazit
Address 1: 29 Hamered Street Industry Building
Address 2: Tel Aviv
Country: Israel
Phone: 972 3 575 2488
Email: office@gazit-poly.co.il
Website: <http://www.polygraph-school.com/en>
Expiration: 02-14-2019

INTERNATIONAL POLYGRAPH STUDIES CENTER:

Director: Raymond I. Nelson
Address 1: Insurgentes Sur # 1877, Piso 2,
 Oficina 204, Col. Guadalupe Inn
 Del. Alvaro Obregón
Address 2: Mexico D.F. 06700
Country: Mexico
Phone: (55) 5533 7349
Email: iptc@poligrafia.com.mx
Website: www.poligrafia.com.mx/
Expiration: 08-27-2020

KOREAN SUPREME PROSECUTORS OFFICE POLYGRAPH ACADEMY*:

Director: Cheol Bang
Address 1: 105 NDFC Supreme Prosecutor's
 Office, 157 Banpodaero, Seochogu
Address 2: Seoul, 06590
Country: S. Korea
Phone: 082-2-3480-2144
Email: roomiron@gmail.com
Website: no website
Expiration: 04-01-2021

LATINAMERICAN POLYGRAPH INSTITUTE:

Director: Manuel Novoa
Address 1: Carrera 46 # 93-70
Address 2: Bogota
Country: Colombia
Phone: 57-12369630
Email: Dirgeneral@latinpolygraph.com
Website: www.latinamericanpolygraph.com
Expiration: 02-06-2020

MARSTON POLYGRAPH ACADEMY:

Director: Tom Kelly
Address 1: 390 Orange Show Lane
Address 2: San Bernardino, CA 92408
Country: USA
Phone: 909-554-3883
Email: info@marstonpolygraph.com
Website: www.marstonpolygraph.com
Expiration: 01-08-2021

MARYLAND INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

Director: Billy H. Thompson
Address 1: 8424 Veterans Hwy Ste 3
Address 2: Millersville MD 21108-0458
Country: USA
Phone: 410-987-6665
Email: MDMICJ@aol.com
Website: www.micj.com
Expiration: 01-09-2021

***Admission is limited to government or law enforcement students only.**

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLYGRAPH OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF COLOMBIA*:

Director: Higher. Luz Stella Gonzalez Tiga
Address 1: TC Jorge Zenen Lopez Guerrero
 Transversal 33 No 47a-35
Address 2: Sur Barrio Fatima
 Bogota
Country: Colombia
Phone: 57-3203023049
Email: programaacademicopoligrafiapc@gmail.com
Website: No website
Expiration: 08-31-2019

NATIONAL POLYGRAPH ACADEMY:

Director: Pam Shaw
Address 1: 1890 Star Shoot Parkway, Ste. 170-366
Address 2: Lexington, KY 40509
Country: USA
Phone: 859-494-7429
Email: shaw.national@gmail.com
Website: www.nationalpolygraphacademy.com
Expiration: 02-15-2019

NCTC POLYGRAPH INSTITUTE:

Director: Elmer Criswell
Address 1: c/o Dept. of Military & Veteran's Affairs
Address 2: Building 8-64 Fort Indiantown Gap
 Annville, PA 17003-5002
Country: USA
Phone: 717-861-9306
Email: register@counterdrug.org
Website: www.counterdrug.org
Expiration: 01-24-2020

PEAK CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT TRAINING CENTER:

Director: Benjamin Blalock
Address 1: 1490 NE Pine Island Rd. Unit 7B
Address 2: Cape Coral, FL 33909
Country: USA
Phone: 239-900-6800
Email: info@peakcatc.com
Website: peakcatc.com/
Expiration: 04-24-2019

THE POLYGRAPH INSTITUTE:

Director: J. Patrick O'Burke
Address 1: 19179 Blanco Road, Suite 105 #812
Address 2: San Antonio, TX 78258
Country: USA
Phone: 210-377-0200
Email: info@thepolygraphinstitute.com
Website: thepolygraphinstitute.com
Expiration: 06-02-2021

VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF POLYGRAPH:

Director: Darryl DeBow
Address 1: 7885 Coppermine Rd., Manassas
Address 2: Virginia
Country: USA
Phone: 703-396-7659
Email: info@virginiaskoolofpolygraph.com
Website: http://virginiaskoolofpolygraph.com/
Expiration: 03-26-2019

VOLLMER POLYGRAPH:

Director: Michael Lynch
Address 1: 22600 Savi Ranch Parkway A-13
Address 2: Yorba Linda, CA, 92887
Country: USA
Phone: (800) 295-6041
Email: inquire@vollmerinstitute.com
Website: www.vollmerinstitute.com
Expiration: 02-26-2021

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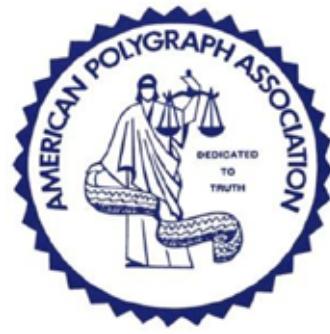
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2019 AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION LATIN AMERICA POLYGRAPH SEMINAR

APRIL 25 - 27, 2019
HILTON REFORMA, MEXICO CITY

Hosted by: Sabino Martínez - Mike Goubler
sabino.mtnz@yahoo.com

PROGRAMA

SALON A **JUEVES ABRIL 25, 2019**

7:30 - 8:00 AM - BREAK

8:00 - 9:30 AM - CEREMONIA DE APERTURA

ORDEN DEL DÍA - SABINO MARTÍNEZ

PRESENTACIÓN DE BANDERAS

HIMNO NACIONAL

PALABRAS DE BIENVENIDA - STEVE DUNCAN PRESIDENTE DE APA

PALABRAS POR EL ENCARGADO DE SEMINARIOS APA - SABINO MARTÍNEZ JR.

9:30 - 9:45 AM BREAK

ERIKA THIEL AND MARK HANDLER

ENTREVISTA COGNITIVA - "UNA FORMA DIFERENTE DE ABORDAR LOS EXÁMENES DE SELECCIÓN DE PERSONAL"

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM ALMUERZO

ERIKA THIEL AND MARK HANDLER

ENTREVISTA COGNITIVA - "UNA FORMA DIFERENTE DE ABORDAR LOS EXÁMENES DE SELECCIÓN DE PERSONAL"

2:45 - 3:00 PM BREAK

3:00 - 5:00 PM

RODOLFO PRADO

"POLIGRAFÍA PRÁCTICA", TODO LO QUE QUIERES SABER ACERCA DE LOS AVANCES EN POLIGRAFÍA Y NUNCA TE ATREVISTE A PREGUNTAR

RECEPCION DE BIENVENIDA OFRECIDA POR APA

(HORA SOCIAL)

6:30 - 8:30 PM





2019 AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION LATIN AMERICA POLYGRAPH SEMINAR

APRIL 25 - 27, 2019
HILTON REFORMA, MEXICO CITY



PROGRAMA

SALON A

VIERNES ABRIL 26, 2019

7:30 - 8:00 AM BREAK

8:00 - 10:00 AM

STEVE DUNCAN PRESIDENTE (APA)

"NORMAS DE PRÁCTICA"

9:45 - 10:00 AM BREAK

10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

RAYMOND NELSON

"ESTUDIOS REALIZADOS DE LOS DIFERENTES SISTEMAS DE CALIFICACIÓN USADOS EN LAS TÉCNICAS VALIDADAS Y COMPARACIÓN DE CADA UNA DE ELLAS"

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM ALMUERZO

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM ALMUERZO

RAYMOND NELSON

"ESTUDIOS REALIZADOS DE LOS DIFERENTES SISTEMAS DE CALIFICACIÓN USADOS EN LAS TÉCNICAS VALIDADAS Y COMPARACIÓN DE CADA UNA DE ELLAS"

2:45 - 3:00 PM BREAK

SALON A

SÁBADO, ABRIL 27, 2019

7:30 - 8:00 AM - BREAK

8:00 - 2:00 PM

"EXAMENES ESPECÍFICOS EN INVESTIGACIONES DE TIPO CRIMINAL"

GONZÁLO CHAVARRIA

DETECTIVE DE HOMICIDIOS DEPTO. CHERIFE

EL PASO, TEXAS

9:45 - 10:00 AM BREAK

12:00 - 1:00 PM ALMUERZO

2:00 - 4:45 PM

MANUEL NOVOA

"ESTRATEGIAS PARA REDUCIR EXÁMENES INCONCLUSO"

4:45 PM - 5:00 PM

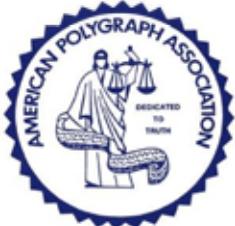
SABINO MARTÍNEZ, JR.

CIERRE OBSERVACIONES FINALES



2019 AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION LATIN AMERICA POLYGRAPH SEMINAR

APRIL 25 - 27, 2019
HILTON REFORMA, MEXICO CITY



INSCRIPCIONES

UBICACIÓN: HILTON MÉXICO CITY REFORMA

FECHAS: ABRIL 25, 26 Y 27, 2019

COSTO: MIEMBROS \$300.00 DÓLARES ANTES DE MARZO 28, 2019 - \$350.00
DESPUÉS \$400.00 DÓLARES EL DÍA DEL SEMINARIO
NO-MIEMBROS \$400.00 DÓLARES MARZO 28, 2019 - \$450.00 DESPUÉS
\$500.00 EL DÍA DEL SEMINARIO

TEMAS: TÉCNICAS APROBADAS POR APA Y SU VALIDEZ
SEGÚN LAS INVESTIGACIONES.

ENTREVISTA E INTERROGACIONES EN CASOS ESPECÍFICOS

DIFERENTES MANERAS DE ABORDAR EL EXAMEN DE PRE-EMPLEO

EVALUACIÓN DE GRÁFICAS Y LAS DIFERENTES EVALUACIONES NUMÉRICAS EXISTENTES
Y APROBADAS

<http://www.polygraph.org/state-national-and-international-seminars>

REGISTRACIÓN EN EL HOTEL DESDE MAYO 10 2018

http://www.hilton.com/en/hi/groups/personalized/m/mexrfhh-grpapa-20190420/index.jhtml?wt.mc_id=pog

PARA MAYORES INFORMES POR FAVOR DE COMUNICARSE CON MIEMBRO
DEL COMITÉ DE SEMINARIOS

sabino.mtnz@yahoo.com

CEL. 210.843.7628



President's Message

Steve Duncan

Hello fellow APA Members,

With winter arriving in a blast, I hope everyone is doing well. Things have still been busy within the Association. Our Board Members are all working on various projects to ensure smooth operation of the APA and to advance us into the next year.

I am proud to report we had a good response to the Standards of Practice Challenge. I want to congratulate the winners (announced in this Issue of the Magazine) and express gratitude to all of those who "took the Challenge". It shows that Members are interested in our high Standards and are willing to demonstrate their knowledge of the Standards. I also want to express a special thanks to Editor Mark Handler, Director Erika Thiel and International Office Manager Lisa Jacocks for their hard work to make the Challenge a success.

On the Subject of Standards of Practice, I would encourage each of our Members to access the Standards on the APA Website and review Section 1.8.3. This Standard was enacted at the previous Board of Director's Meeting and concerns the Examiner addressing inconsistent decisions between the Examiner's score and computer scoring on Evidentiary Examinations. There is also a stipulation to include all Examinations after January 1, 2021.

To all of our Board Members and Committee Volunteers, I again thank for all of your hard work. It's with your dedication and diligence that the APA continues to grow and prosper.

As President I continue to assist Members with issues as requested and am working with several Board Members to achieve their goals. I remain committed to the APA Mission to provide training, best practices and professional resources for the continued growth of ethical and evidence based detection of deception through the use of polygraph.

As always, feel free to call me (706-506-0830) or email me (sduncan071@gmail.com) if I can be of assistance to you.

Board of Directors' Reports

Darryl Starks President-Elect

Greeting my fellow APA friends. I hope this correspondence finds you well following what I'm sure was a wonderful holiday season, spent with family and friends. As we move into the new year, your Board of Director's are working diligently to address pertinent business and issues that affect the polygraph profession and our membership. Also, planning is still underway for what promises to be a great spring seminar in Mexico City in April 2019 as well as our annual training seminar being held in Orlando, FL later this summer.

Following the 2018 seminar in Austin, TX, President Duncan appointed a special committee to address issues raised during the annual business meeting concerning Divisional Affiliate membership. I'm pleased to report that significant progress has been made, with input from current divisional affiliates, to resolve issues raised at the business meeting. More to come.

Finally, on December 2, 2018 the APA suffered the tragic loss of a true polygraph professional and my good friend, Mr. William (Bill) Gary. This magazine will chronicle his outstanding professional career, but I'd like to tell you about the man. Bill was one of the kindest and most knowledgeable individuals I've ever had the pleasure of meeting. His faith in God, love for family and friends and dedication to our

profession, was evident to all who knew him. I often referred to Bill Gary as a "Rock Star," because wherever he went a crowd of well-wishers was sure to follow. He always saw the best in others, so it's no surprise that people were drawn to him. And if you liked fast cars, bourbon, cigars, a good game of pool or the Alabama Crimson Tide, you were sure to get his favor. Those of us who were trained at DoDPI/ NCCA knew Bill as a compassionate instructor, always willing to help any student who needed a little extra help with TDA, physiology, Test Question Construction, etc. I was one of those students in 1998. Mentorship became friendship, followed by admiration. Simply put, Bill Gary was a great man and I personally am a better person for having known him.

Rest in Heaven my brother.

Jamie McCloughan Chairman of the Board

My report this time will be about basic polygraph examiner education and training. Education, like science, shouldn't be stagnant. We should always look for new ways to better educate and train future examiners and consider changes that may be needed to do so.

The first polygraph education was preceptor based training. A person being trained would spend a few weeks learning about the instrument, question formulation, test



structure, and how to opine the charts. This training would sometimes include observing a trained examiner conduct real life examinations. After a few weeks, the person would go out into the world and start conducting polygraph. If available, they would sometimes seek further training from other trained examiners, to learn other methods/personal styles of conducting an examination.

In about the 1970, longer, more formal education models were implemented. Polygraph schools went from a couple of weeks, up to eight or more. This may have been in part due in part to the comparison question techniques and numeric scoring being used, rather than a global analysis. After the onsite training was successfully completed, students would send examinations completed back to the school that trained them for final approval of their training being completed. This era of education and training was sometimes referred to as a trade profession model.

The basic polygraph examiner education and training for currently in use bears more resemblance to a higher education model than a trade profession model. Since the current model is on the website, I won't bore you with writing it here. If you would like to read about the core standards, simply follow this link to the APA website: <https://www.apapolygraph.org/standardsforms>.

The question now is what is the next step? Should online education for some portions be implemented, as is now done in some higher education? As is done at colleges and universities, should students be allowed to test out of certain subjects that they have already completed college

coursework in? I don't have all the questions and answers for what the future holds for basic polygraph examiner education and training. The APA needs input from examiners on what works and what may need to be worked on. If you have an idea, please email me.

If you have any questions or suggestions on anything else APA or polygraph related, please feel free to contact me. As always, may those who are fighting for our freedom against threats, both foreign and domestic, be safe, and have Godspeed in their return to friends and loved ones.

A Message from our Seminar Chair Mike Gouler

APA 2019 Seminar Dates & Updates

54th ANNUAL SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP

Fellow Professionals,

Plans are moving forward for the 54th Annual APA Seminar to be held August 25 thru August 30, 2019 in Orlando, Florida. The conference will be held at the beautiful Hilton Bonnett Creek, adjacent to Disney World. Free shuttles will be available to all Disney properties.

We are anticipating a large turnout based on the quality training classes being offered, coupled with a very favorable room rate. Please make your reservations early, as we expect to sell out our allotment of rooms.

We are currently looking into a scheduled

event early in the week for all APA members. We encourage everyone to take advantage of the hotel's close proximity to all of the Disney locations.

A partial schedule of classes will be posted on the website in January. The schedule will be finalized after the APA Board Meeting in mid-April. Please remember to nominate deserving individuals for the various APA awards.

Interpretation services will again be offered in Classroom A on Monday through Friday for all classes. For those wanting to take advantage of these services, the cost will be \$100 per person if you pay at the door. Those paying in advance before arriving at the seminar will be charged \$50. Please take advantage of the discount by paying early so we can better project the number of headsets required. (No headset will be issued without payment.)

I would again like to thank all of our sponsors for their support.

See you in Orlando.
Michael Gouglar
Seminar Chair

Walt Goodson
Director

Greetings fellow polygraph professional and thank you for taking the time to read of our publications. An informed membership is vital in keeping our association and profession moving forward. In the last issue, I discussed the Association's need for an executive officer and I reached out to you for feedback. To my pleasant surprise, I received some helpful commentaries from the membership on this topic. If you read that article, you most certainly gathered that I'm passionate about mak-

ing this position a reality. I believe that hiring such a leader will dramatically enhance our influence as an association and more importantly, as a profession by accelerating our progress. Unfortunately, there's much work to be done and questions to answer to make this a reality. In the last issue, I also promised to discuss domestic violence (DV) testing in this board report. To me, it seems we are missing a significant opportunity to expand opportunities to protect and identify victims through the polygraph.

My discussion on DV testing will be brief as I'm a rookie when it comes to post-conviction testing and I've never administered a DV exam. In 2016, the APA Board of Directors with the expert assistance of Rob Lundell wrote and published a DV Model Policy that provides useful guidelines for conducting these exams. You can find this policy on our website along with many other practical model policies. In my opinion, using the polygraph in this setting will reduce recidivism as effectively as PCSOT. After all, it's the same skillful examiners using the same validated techniques to identify risk factors. The question I can't answer with any degree of certainty is that if my assumption is correct, then why is DV testing not being used more often. My guess is that we haven't communicated effectively the potential usefulness of DV testing to those who would employ it. I'm not sure how many parole and probation officers and treatment providers aware of this tool?

Moving forward, I'll urge APA leadership to seek out opportunities to place or DV subject matter experts to speak and local and national parole and probation semi-



nars. We indeed should be seeking opportunities to have our DV subject matter experts lecture at the Amercian Probation and Parole Association Annual Training Institute. One thing I have learned from my many years in trying to convince decision-makers is that it's hard to argue with data. I think if we presented to these groups with how DV testing correlates to PCSOT and follow this with data demonstrating PSCOT's effect in reducing recidivism, it would increase interest in DV testing. This, of course, is good for examiners, the continued viability of the profession and most importantly, the protection of victims of these many times unreported crimes. With your help, we can make this happen. As always, thank you for all you do to make your communities safe places to pursue happiness.

Brian Morris
Director

The Research and Development committee is excited to welcome the new members that have eagerly volunteered for this upcoming year. We are currently awaiting new research projects to review and hope to have several new and interesting updates in the coming months. If any members have need of help with their research interests, we are ready to assist!

Raymond Nelson
Director

Fellow examiners,

The holiday season is here and I want to wish everyone everywhere a Merry Christmas and Happy Holidays. Soon we will all be looking forward into 2019, and

there are a number of things to look forward too. First among those is the APA Annual Conference - in Orlando Florida once again. Be sure and make your plans early because Orlando is always a busy destination and always makes for a great conference and a fun time in every way. Your board is hard at work attending to the routine business of the APA, answering questions and providing information – and, as always, trying to think ahead so we can plan for a successful and productive future for the polygraph profession and polygraph professionals.

Among the numerous projects in the works at this time are a literature survey report on computer scoring algorithms, and the organization of materials and information for examiners who may want need to explain a bit more about what these things do and how they work. There is, of course, ongoing discussion about the parallels and similarities between the polygraph test and other forensic sciences, other scientific tests, and science in general. It has been my impression that the polygraph profession today is well suited and slowly gaining momentum in terms of helping other professionals and other behavioral and social scientists realistically understand the strengths and benefits that scientific credibility assessment can offer them – and the differences between some of their perceptions about polygraph during the early mid-20th century polygraph today in the 21st century. It is my view that some of the most important activities that the Board engages in is to make the information available and accessible and understandable for examiners, referring professionals, legislators, media and other behavioral and forensic

scientists. This is, without doubt, boring and un-glamorous work that people tolerate out of necessity when thinking ahead – and far less immediately useful and valuable compared to the importance of effective polygraph practice in the field every day, where it counts the most.

With this in mind, I'd like to remind us all and say thanks to all APA members and law enforcement personnel whose professionalism and dedication make the world safer and more enjoyable for others. So, while we are all – hopefully – making plans for a lot of very enjoyable holiday fun, don't forget to take the time to express a bit of thanks and gratitude to each other and to any professional whose life's work and daily duties are devoted to keeping everything safe and orderly. And we must never forget that some people will face the holidays thinking about considerable losses from the circumstances that life brings. It's quite easy to under appreciate the fact many APA members and other professionals make daily choices that sometimes include substantial inconvenience and risk – so that our families, neighborhoods, communities and countries can celebrate in peace. So, thank you to all of you. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Erika Thiel
Director

Hello! I hope everyone is enjoying their holiday season so far. As the end of the year comes it is always a wonderful time to reflect on growth. This can be personal growth, professional growth, or both!

Speaking of growth, I would like to take

this opportunity to discuss the growth of the social media platform of the American Polygraph Association. As I write this, our APA Facebook page is at 932 likes with 975 followers! To help put how absolutely amazing this is, when I was elected in 2016, there were 401 followers. In less than two years, we have doubled our numbers! We have also increased our followers on Twitter, and began an Instagram account which has been growing daily. This way we can reach polygraph examiners of all ages who may not use Facebook as much as other social media platforms.

The reason this is so incredible is because we are now reaching many examiners throughout the world who may not use their email as much as others for communication. By way of an example, we had the largest voter turnout in the history of the APA this year. Additionally, we have also increased magazine submissions from those who may not know when to turn in articles – or that they even can submit to the magazine. Our community is developing to be more collaborative and united than ever before, turning into a truly global association. My hope is that this will help encourage more members to consider running for election. As I wrote in my last board report, diversity is a wonderful thing when it comes to the board and newness is key. Look how far we have come!

My goal for the next two months is to recognize the volunteers who have been selected for my committee and start utilizing the tools that they have to offer within the public relations committee. It has been an incredibly busy past few months but I look forward to our collaboration moving

forward. If you have volunteered and you have been selected, we will be in touch soon!

If you know of examiners who are on social media, please encourage them to become a part of our social media experience. I promise to continue to make it better as long as I am the Chair of this committee!

¡Hola! Espero que todos estén disfrutando de sus vacaciones hasta ahora. A medida que llega el fin de año, siempre es un momento maravilloso para reflexionar sobre el crecimiento. Esto puede ser crecimiento personal, crecimiento profesional, o ambos!

Hablando de crecimiento, me gustaría aprovechar esta oportunidad para discutir el crecimiento de la plataforma de medios sociales de la American Polygraph Association. Mientras escribo esto, nuestra página de APA en Facebook tiene 932 "me gusta" con 975 seguidores! Para ayudar a poner en lo absolutamente increíble que es esto, cuando fui elegido en 2016, había 401 seguidores. ¡En menos de dos años, hemos duplicado nuestros números! También hemos aumentado nuestros seguidores en Twitter, y hemos comenzado una cuenta de Instagram que ha estado creciendo a diario. Podemos llegar a examinadores de polígrafo de todas las edades que no pueden usar Facebook ni otras plataformas de redes sociales.

La razón por la que esto es tan sorprendente es porque ahora nos estamos comunicando con muchos examinadores de todo el mundo que pueden no usar su correo electrónico tanto como otros para la co-

municación. Como ejemplo, este año tuvimos la mayor participación de votantes en la historia de la APA. Además, también tenemos más trabajos presentados para publicación. Nuestra comunidad se está desarrollando para ser más colaborativa y más unida que nunca, convirtiéndose en una verdadera asociación global. Mi esperanza es que esto ayude a alentar a más miembros a considerar postularse para la elección. Como escribí en mi último informe de la junta, la diversidad es algo maravilloso cuando se trata de la junta. ¡Mira lo lejos que hemos llegado!

Mi objetivo para los próximos dos meses es reconocer a los voluntarios que han sido seleccionados para mi comité y comenzar a usar las herramientas que tienen para ofrecer dentro del comité de relaciones públicas. Los últimos meses han sido increíblemente ocupados, pero espero que nuestra colaboración continúe avanzando. Si ha sido voluntario y ha sido seleccionado, ¡nos pondremos en contacto pronto!

Si conoce a los examinadores que están en las redes sociales, anímelos a ser parte de nuestra experiencia en las redes sociales. ¡Prometo seguir haciéndolo mejor mientras sea el Presidente de este comité!

Roy Ortiz
Director

Awards Committee

You will find a complete description of the criteria for each of the six APA Awards and the nomination form, on the APA's opening member's landing page. There

is not a certain experience (years in the polygraph profession) level requirement, for any award.

Whether you are a recent graduate or a 20 year member of the APA, there is someone who is your role model/ mentor in the polygraph profession.

Talk to your fellow members and decide who meets the requirement of serving the polygraph profession beyond what is expected with passion. All sectors (private, government and law enforcement) have their own exceptional/ extraordinary individuals that should be recognized by their peers.

Every role in polygraph can be recognized: instructor, practitioner, researcher, inventor, writer or volunteer. Each examiner has individual strengths and interests that may meet the criteria for an award.

Please email your nominations:
directorortiz@polygraph.org

Professional development committee

Every month around the world, APA members present advanced training. In order to be recognized by the APA, training courses must be reviewed before approval. Each course requires: request form (course description, dates, hours and location), instructor's resume, instructor/training critique and attendance log.

The annual APA seminar is not the only training available to APA members. Numerous APA members are also members of their state or country polygraph associations and routinely provide training to their associations.

Every month Lisa Jacocks, APA National Office Manager, receives numerous requests for approval of advanced training. Between Lisa and me, all requests are thoroughly reviewed before approval. This year during the month of November the following advanced training courses were approved:

1. New Mexico Society of Forensic Poly-graphists Topics included: C/M's , TDA and ESS
2. Illinois Polygraph Society Topics included: ESS
3. Louisiana Polygraph Association Topics include: Polygraph formats, ESS, TDA, Behavioral Clues and advanced criminology.
4. Ukraine Polygraph Association Topics included: Reducing inconclusive results, PLC and DLC theory, review of actual criminal cases and Interview Route Maps.

Technology Junction

Word of the day: PHISHING

Definition: The fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable companies in order to induce individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers.

This month's article recommendation does not require purchasing computer hardware or software, only reading. The following information is listed on Rich DeMuro's website. Rich is the KTLA TV Tech reporter - Channel 5 in Los Angeles. The



article can be found at: richontech.TV/category/cyber security.
TV Tech reporter - Channel 5 in Los Angeles. The article can be found at: richontech.TV/ category/cyber security.

Always Protect Yourself

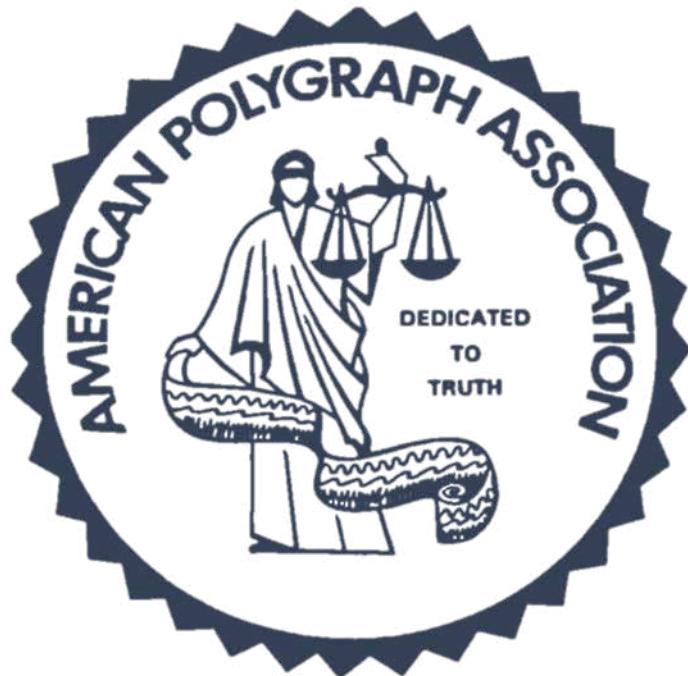
First step: By very critical of any email requesting you to log in or personal information.

Second step: Turn on “Two Factor authentication” for all your accounts that support it.

A lot of people, including polygraph examiners have been victims of having their email accounts “hacked”. On occasion, you are in a hurry or not certain who sent an email, but you still open the attachment or click on a “link”. Usually, as soon as you do this, you regret your actions. You hold your breath and hope nothing negative happens and that your computer’s virus protection will work as advertised.

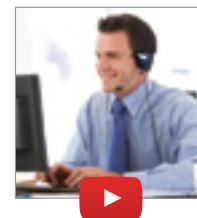
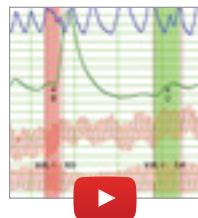
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Five-minute Science Lesson: A Brief Discussion of Some Causes of Testing Errors

Raymond Nelson¹

Scientific tests are intended to quantify an unknown parameter of interest that cannot be easily subject to direct physical measurement (subject only to random measurement error) or deterministic observation (immune to random variation and immune to human influence). Scientific tests rely on proxy information that is correlated with, though not itself, the unknown parameter of interest. Scientific tests are inherently probabilistic, and are not expected to be infallible. Tests are expected to quantify – probabilistically – the strength of information to support a conclusion or the margin of uncertainty that surrounds a conclusion. Although not inclusive of errors that may result from test faking (countermeasures) or testing errors related to suitability or representation, following is a brief discussion of some causes of testing error.

Procedural error

One potentially obvious cause of testing

errors can be the incorrect execution of the testing procedures or incorrect use of the test instrumentation. A traditional way of reducing procedural errors relied on professionalism and professional infrastructure to avoid or reduce test errors that may result from procedural errors. These methods can include the use of published standards, procedural rules, professional supervision, education and training, continuing education, quality control, and gaining extensive professional experience. Although important, these activities can also start to become economically burdensome. Some types of procedural errors can be reduced through automation. However, some testing procedures are not suitable for automation and there will most likely always remain some need for reliance on human professionals to accomplish subtle and complex human tasks in the testing context.

¹ Raymond Nelson is a research specialist with Lafayette Instrument Company. Mr. Nelson is a psychotherapist with and field polygraph examiner who has published numerous articles on many aspects of the polygraph test. Mr. Nelson is a past APA President, and is currently serving as an elected member of the APA Board of Directors. Mr. Nelson is one of the developers of the OSS-3 and ESS-M algorithms for test data analysis. The views and opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and not the APA or LIC.



Random error or un-controlled variation

Random error can be thought of as the normally expected variation in recorded data, numerical scores, and test/experimental outcomes that we would observe if we were to repeat a scientific test or experiment numerous times. An ideal test would always give the same result – regardless of human behavior and with no random variation. Use of frequentist confidence intervals and Bayesian credibility intervals is necessary because random variation seems to exist in every context in which measurements and data are recorded. One method of reducing random measurement error or uncontrolled variation as a source of testing error is to obtain more data. Using more data is form of reliance on the law-of-large-numbers (LLN) or the central-limit-theorem (CTL). The CTL tells us that although we often cannot measure an entire population we estimate an unknown population parameter as the means of the means from numerous random samples from the population. The LLN says more simply that larger random samples may sometimes more closely estimate reality. As the old saying goes – measure twice, cut once. Understanding random measurement error is an important objective of frequentist statistical theory, for which our tolerance for error due to random or uncontrolled variation is often expressed at the alpha = .05 level.

Systematic error

Another source of error can be thought of as systematic error. Understanding systematic error helps us to understand how strongly, even if imperfectly, a data-set or analytic result supports a particular hypothesis or categorical conclusion. How strongly does it constrain or allow the possibility that some other hypoth-

esis or conclusions may actually be correct? Or, in more practical terms, how sure or confident can we be in the conclusion supported by the test data and analytic result? Systematic testing error is often estimated using Bayesian analysis. Systematic error can be thought of as an error in the underlying theory, procedures or testing apparatus.

Systematic error is reproducible error. Metaphors are sometimes useful to assist in developing our understanding of abstract concepts such as systematic error. For example: take a pistol to a target and make five holes. Aim for center-X. There will be a pattern of hole, and most likely – even with a skilled marksman – all the holes will not be at the exact same location (assume some reasonable distance). The different holes represent random error/variation. It is considered OK if the holes are close together – indicating a small amount of uncontrolled or random variation. But if the group of holes is clustered away from the center-X then that is the systematic error. In this weapon analogy it is easy to evaluate the systematic error and potential causes – and easy to make a few small adjustments to reduce the systematic error and put the next group of hole closer to or on top of the center-X. But the results may differ for a target at a different distance due to potential systematic differences in trajectory – and for which the influence of random variation may also become more obvious. It is useful to understand the difference between random error and systematic error in all testing and data analysis contexts.



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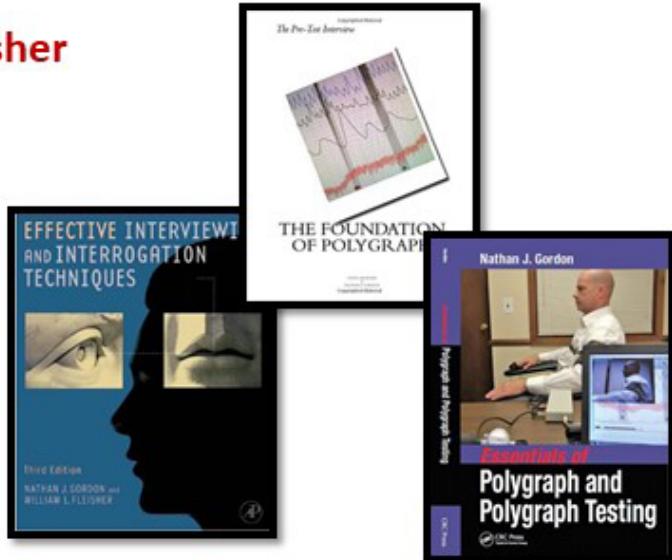
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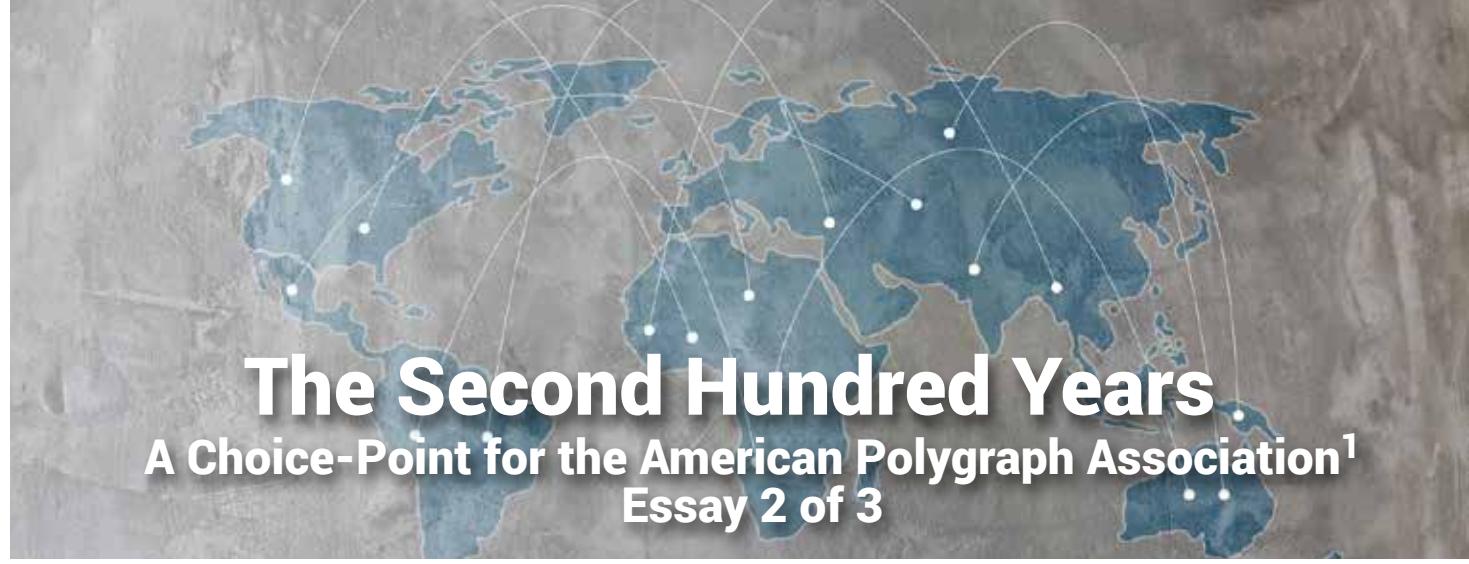
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The Second Hundred Years

A Choice-Point for the American Polygraph Association¹

Essay 2 of 3

Donald J. Krapohl

Introduction

In the first of three essays² in this series I posed the question about the polygraph profession's response to emerging and emerged technology. In this second installment I offer perspective regarding the growing number of APA members who come from countries other than the US. The expanding international make-up of the APA could be approaching a critical time for the Association where some of the processes and priorities of the organization could come under pressure to adjust. Just which adjustment the Association decides to take could determine whether the APA remains American-focused or becomes widely profession-focused.

In the Beginning...

The APA was created in 1966, formed from the coming together of at least five other US polygraph organizations. Official APA records from those years are very hard to come by, so determining the Association's attention to non-US interests in the beginning era is not easy to gauge. Fortunately, the APA began printing its own newsletter in 1971, called the *APA Newsletter*, and in those bi-monthly issues some details can be discerned³. For example, the top issues to the APA almost entirely concerned perceived threats to the economic interests of American examiners in private practice: anti-polygraph legislation, anti-polygraph labor unions, anti-polygraph press

1 This is the second of three essays regarding issues looming before the American Polygraph Association, decisions about which will shape the trajectory of the organization for many years. The author is Past President of the APA and a regular contributor to its publications. He is currently with the Capital Center for Credibility Assessment (C3A). The opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of C3A or the APA. Comments can be directed to the author at apakrapohl@gmail.com.

The author is grateful to the APA National Office Manager Lisa Jacocks for providing membership statistics, and for her continuing selfless service to all members of the association.

2 *APA Magazine* (2018, July – August). pp. 55-67.

3 Many thanks for Katie Baldwin of the National Center for Credibility Assessment for her assistance in accessing historical copies of the *APA Newsletter*.



accounts, and competition from voice stress. If the APA Newsletter represented APA's thinking during its formative years one might conclude there was no attention paid to the polygraph trade outside of American borders, and little about best practices we hear about today. It was, in many ways, a very different organization from what we see now.

The APA membership records from that period are now lost or irretrievable, and with them any hope of directly addressing the issue of how many of our international colleagues were part of the Association. There is an indirect measure, though, that might suggest to a first approximation how many APA members were from other countries. Each APA Newsletter listed the names of those making application to the Association AND the applicant's location. Out of the hundreds of applicants to the APA for the five years between 1971 and 1976 there were exactly 10 applicants from countries outside of the US. If the ratio of foreign-to-American applicants represented the overall membership of the APA, the international membership in the early 1970s was something less than 2%.

Jump forward to 2018. As of September 1st, the APA had 2939 members not counting pending applications. Of the 2939 members, 903 are from countries outside of the US, comprising 31% of the Association's overall membership. They come from 55 countries, or about one-quarter of the world. At the last APA seminar there were representatives from 38 foreign countries (which should provide an example for some of our US colleagues who live closer but do not attend). The total

number of international members in the APA is greater than the total of American members in either the private or government sector. If the international members ever became a united voting block their influence would be considerable. Jumping further forward still, the overall trajectory of their numbers means the APA membership may at some point become international in majority.

Here in 2018 the Association may be standing at an important choice point. How will this American-based organization respond to an eventuality where the largest segment of its membership is not American? What will be the consequence of this shifting demographic? How should the Association respond? There may be several possible implications for the future. I have chosen to focus on just two in this essay – leadership and special challenges – with an eye toward identifying issues calling for decisions.

Leadership

As nearly as I can determine from the records the APA has never had an elected or appointed officer on its Board from another country in its 52-year history. That would be 52 Boards with 9 - 12 directors and vice presidents each, plus ex officio members, and zero foreign office holders. This state of affairs is noteworthy if only for its heretofore unrecognized conspicuity. I will not debate whether American Board members can competently attend to the interests of foreign members, as I believe they have in many instances (electronic voting, interpreter services at seminars, creation of Divisional Affiliates, invit-

ed articles in its publications to highlight individual countries, etc). The APA Board can rightly point to a long history of good examples. The question is whether the interests of the burgeoning international membership are adequately served when there is no international advocate in the Board room.

An example where this might have been important is the ongoing discussion of changing the APA By Laws regarding Divisional Affiliate status. To most American members Divisional Affiliate status is not even on the radar. For many countries, however, it is very important. The divide was most clear at the recent APA seminar during the General Business Meeting where several international members took to the microphone to discourage the APA from changing the By Law provision regarding Divisional Affiliates. At the end of the discussion the Board recognized it needed to reconsider its proposal. One can only wonder whether the Board would have been advantaged had there been an international member present to convey those opposing points of view during their Board meetings, perhaps allowing the Board to come forward at the seminar with a proposal acceptable to all communities. I would submit that the last APA General Membership Meeting may have provided us with a teaching point if we were paying attention.

There is also the matter of American-centric standards. In addition to its binding standards, the APA regularly promulgates best practices through model policies. These policies typically represent the best thinking of smart and prominent members

of the Association. They are important documents and are aimed at improving the quality of services APA members provide their clients and agencies. The profession is better because of them. What these guiding documents do not always show, though, is a sensitivity to the laws and customs of non-Western or even non-American countries. There would appear a presumption that the context for polygraph testing is the same in America as it is worldwide, though this presumption is unquestionably untrue. It is my belief this insensitivity is not malicious or even intentional; it merely results from a restricted range of participants in the process. Would our policies be better if they had included a wider perspective? If history is any guide, that answer would be yes.

The failure of an international member to be elected to the Board has not been due to a lack of effort by potential candidates or to resistance from American members. Intermittently over the past few years we have seen very qualified international members seek Board office. So far none has been successful. There could be several reasons but two in particular have come to my attention. First, while some American candidates run several times before winning office, international candidates rarely try more than once before becoming discouraged. Second, international candidates struggle with attaining name recognition among the membership. There is a tendency for familiar names to win APA elections. Both problems have solutions for the would-be international candidate. If an APA member wants to be on the APA Board, she or he should be prepared to try more than a few



times to get elected, and actively seek support from others in the Association whom they know. For name recognition, serve on APA committees, write informative and constructive articles for APA publications, and lecture at APA seminars. An international candidate should help everyone get to know what he or she can do for the Association membership and the profession.

Someday, maybe as soon as the next election, one of our international members will win an APA office. Perhaps more than one.

Special Challenges

An international member is not simply a typical APA member who happens to live far away. No, both the Association and the international member have special challenges with regard to one another. One is language. The official language of the APA is English. The language of the members from the 55 countries in which international members live is not always English. For the non-English speaker there are difficulties in filling out our forms, understanding our publications, communicating with the National Office, getting their educational credentials accepted, benefiting from English-only regional seminars, even conversing with other members at our Annual Conference. The APA does accommodate the Spanish speaking community at the Annual Conference for a portion of the lectures. It does not, and cannot, afford translation support for the uncounted number of other languages. The burden is placed on the APA mem-

ber to address their own communication challenges. Another difficulty for some members is the annual membership fee. APA membership can be extremely costly for members from certain countries. This has led to a worrisome trend wherein applicants join the APA to receive the APA certificate to place on the wall and drop their membership thereafter for economic reasons. Each month the APA loses international members who had joined for just a single year. The APA National Office invests time and effort to process all applicants, even those who leave shortly after acceptance. These lost members almost always keep their APA membership certificate, but there is no obligation for them to follow APA standards after their membership lapses. Said another way, the examiner has the document showing membership in this prestigious organization but is beyond the APA's reach for ensuring valid and ethical practices. These situations will likely rise along with the number of international applicants unless there is a solution put into place ⁴.

Among the services the APA provides is school accreditation, both domestically and overseas. The accrediting process is lengthy and entails an inspection of the facilities and training materials. The process helps to ensure polygraph students are receiving the proper education, but it imposes a significant burden on the Association. The September - October APA Magazine listed 34 accredited polygraph education programs. Though the accreditation of some of the schools had expired,

⁴ This problem is not isolated to foreign applicants, though it appears to happen more frequently.



and perhaps were awaiting reinspection, it is informative to see where the schools are. Of the 34 listed polygraph schools 19 were registered outside of the US, over half. Most of the US-based schools also conduct satellite courses overseas. Up to this point inspections of distant school curricula and facilities have relied entirely upon volunteers. As the APA looks at a more formal accreditation process the costs and complexity of managing a worldwide accreditation initiative will certainly increase. If graduates of those programs remain APA members for a single year the APA will need to consider different funding or membership models to sustain itself.

Question

While there are other polygraph professional organizations, none rivals the APA for standards, education, best practices, publications or prestige. The Association's status has been more than 50 years in the making, and because of this status APA membership is highly prized by examiners everywhere. As the polygraph finds expanding influence among the world's nearly 200 countries the number of international APA members can be expected to continue its upward trend, with the likelihood of non-US members playing a more proportionate role in Association affairs. The question is: Is the APA positioning itself for this future?





Polygraph Helps Save a Career and a Family

By Eric Lucero

Editor's note: The names were changed to protect the identity of the family in this case.

On August 30, 2017, a kindergarten teacher in Albuquerque, New Mexico, called the Children Youth and Families Department (CYFD) to report that Dr. John Doe's four-year-old daughter had allegedly revealed sexual abuse by Dr. Doe and her seven-year-old brother. CYFD immediately referred the case to the jurisdictional Sheriff's Department.

On August 30, 2017, Dr. Doe submitted to a polygraph test, which took the form of a Backster You-Phase targeting whether Dr. Doe had sexual contact with his four-year old daughter. The examiner reported that Dr. Doe failed the test and he was subsequently arrested on charges of Criminal Sexual Penetration and Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor. Dr. Doe adamantly stated he did not commit the alleged offense and maintained his innocence.

Prior to his arrest, Dr. Doe founded and led the School of Advanced Nuclear De-

terrence Studies (SANDS), serving as its Director, at Kirtland Air Force Base, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Unfortunately, the Backster technique used in the case places little emphasis on discussing the comparison questions and this is one of the fundamental weaknesses pointed out by Raskin and Honts about this technique (Raskin & Honts, 2002). In fact, Raskin and Honts caution this increases the risk of a false-positive error (innocent examinee fails the test). Additionally, the Backster scoring system is inherently biased against the truthful subject. The American Polygraph Association Meta-Analytic Review estimated the false-positive rate for this technique used to be about 21%. That means about one in five truthful people will fail the test.

On September 17, 2017, Mr. Eric W. Lucero, Lucero Professional Services, Ltd., conducted a forensic polygraph examina-

tion on Dr. Doe, pursuant to a request by his defense attorney, Mr. Mark Smith. The test was a three-relevant question Utah Approach to the Comparison Question Technique (Utah CQT) and utilized probable-lie comparison questions. The Utah CQT has been investigated a number of times and enjoys one of the largest bodies of peer-reviewed support of any polygraph techniques (Krapohl, 2006). Mr. Lucero evaluated the test data with the Empirical Scoring System and the Utah scoring system test data analysis models. The test data were of sufficient quantity and quality for him to conduct a standardized numerical evaluation. Mr. Lucero's analysis of the charts yielded a grand total score of +8 with the ESS and +9 with the Utah scoring system. This is statistically significant for a truthful conclusion when Dr. Doe answered the target questions.

In October 2017, Dr. Charles R. Honts, pursuant to a request by Dr. Doe's attorney conducted a quality control review of the polygraph examination that Mr. Lucero conducted on Dr. Doe in September. Dr. Honts reported the physiological recordings met the polygraph's standards and were of good quality to submit a numerical scoring analysis. In his opinion, Dr. Honts indicated the critical questions conformed to current standards of practice within the polygraph profession. Moreover, the questions used in this examination were representative of the types of questions used in the scientific studies that demonstrated the validity of the Utah Zone technique.

Two well-studied and scientifically validated scoring algorithms also produced truthful responses. It is Dr. Honts opinion that Dr. Doe was being truthful and Mr. Lucero's ESS and Utah Scoring were consistent with his.

In October 2017, Mr. Mark Handler conducted two quality control reviews on the psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) on the Lucero exam and the Backster exam, for the 2nd Judicial District Attorney's Office. In his opinion, Mr. Handler reported that the Lucero test is strongly indicative of non-deception and is a technique that has considerable body of scientific evidence to support its use. Handler found the Backster test inconclusive.

In April 2018, CYFD voluntarily dismissed the abuse and neglect against Dr. Doe.

On October 18, 2018, after careful review of this matter, the Office of the District Attorney, Second Judicial District, declined prosecution in this case. One of the most significant reasons for this decision was that the polygraph evidence in this case is favorable to Dr. Doe, and the results of that polygraph showed he was truthful when discussing the allegations against him.

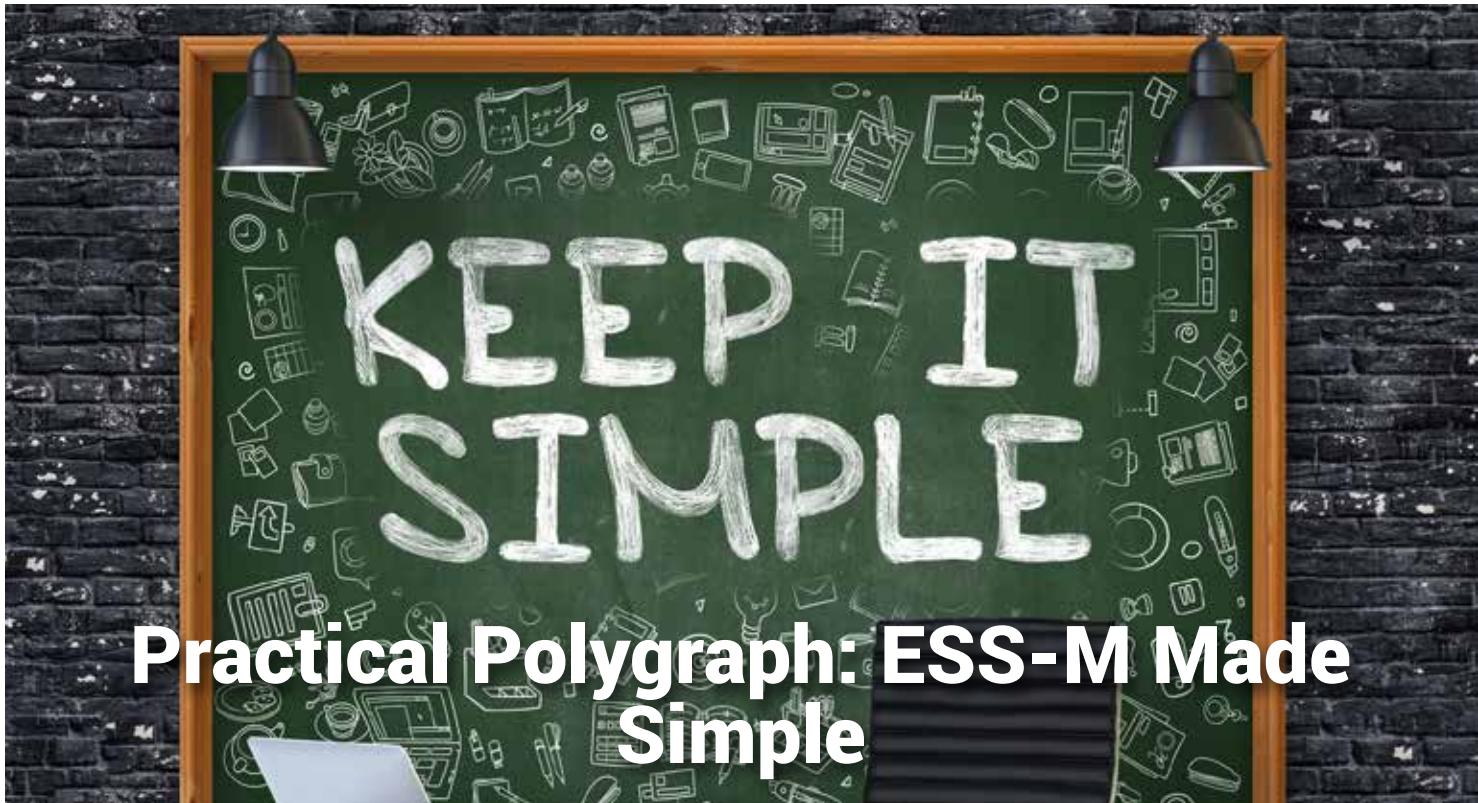
JUSTICE IS DONE!!!

Here is a link to an article discussing the case: <https://www.abqjournal.com/1237825/prosecutors-drop-charges-against-nuclear-expert.html>

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Raymond Nelson¹ and Jennifer Rider²

ESS-M offers improvements and advantages in both its scientific foundations and field practice. Use of the ESS-M is identical to the ESS, but with different cut-scores. Classification accuracy of the ESS-M has been found to equal or exceed that of the ESS. ESS-M cut-scores have been calculated for examinations with

three to five repetitions of two to four relevant questions. Table 1 shows simplified ESS-M cut-scores when – selected as the median of cut-scores for event-specific diagnostic and multiple-issue screening polygraphs with two to four relevant questions (RQs) with $\alpha = .05$ for deception and truth, using an equal prior probability.

Table 1. ESS-M cut-scores for 3 to 5 presentations simplified for 2, 3, or 4 RQs^T

	Grand Total Cut-scores		Sub-total Cut-scores	
	Truthful	Deceptive	Truthful	Deceptive
Event-specific diagnostic exams	+3	-3	-	(-7) [‡]
Multiple-issue screening exams	-	-	(+1) [†]	-3

^T Determined as the median of the set of cut-scores for 2, 3 and 4 RQs.

[†] Cut-scores are the same with and without the vasomotor sensor.

[‡] Cut-scores in parenthesis are calculated with statistical correction for multiplicity

1 Raymond Nelson is a research specialist with Lafayette Instrument Company. Mr. Nelson is a psychotherapist with and field polygraph examiner who has published numerous articles on many aspects of the polygraph test. Mr. Nelson is a past APA President, and is currently serving as an elected member of the APA Board of Directors. Mr. Nelson is one of the developers of the widely used OSS-3 and ESS scoring algorithms. Development of the ESS-M was made possible by Lafayette Instrument Company. The views and opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and not the APA or LIC.

2 Jennifer Rider is the President and CEO of Lafayette Instrument Company, which develops and markets polygraph instrumentation and other technologies for life-science research, and which supported the development of the ESS-M.



ESS-M Includes the Vasomotor (PPG/PLE) Sensor

The original ESS and other most algorithms did not include the vasomotor sensor. ESS-M can be used with or without the vasomotor sensor. ESS-M is a practical and mathematically sound solution to the complex task of validating a statistical classifier with new or different input/

sensor data. ESS-M can be easily adapted for other new sensors in the future. It is an un-planned/un-intended convenience that the addition of the vasomotor sensor does not change the ESS-M cut-scores. A complete set of ESS-M cut-scores is shown below, illustrating the similarities and differences for exams with two, three, or four RQs both with and without the vasomotor sensor.

Table 2. ESS-M cut-scores for event-specific diagnostic polygraphs

	2 RQs	3 RQs	4 RQs
Respiration, EDA, Cardio	+3/-3 (-5)	+3/-3 (-7)	+3/-3 (-9)
Respiration, EDA, Cardio, Vasomotor	+3/-3 (-5)	+3/-3 (-7)	+3/-3 (-9)

* cut-scores in parenthesis include statistical correction for multiplicity

Table 3. ESS-M cut-scores for multiple-issue screening polygraphs (assumed independence)

	2 RQs	3 RQs	4 RQs
Respiration, EDA, Cardio	(+2) /-3	(+1)/-3	(+1)/-3
Respiration, EDA, Cardio, Vasomotor	(+1)/-3	(+1)/-3	(+1)/-3

* cut-scores in parenthesis include statistical correction for multiplicity

ESS-M Is a Mathematical Expression of the Analytic Theory of the Polygraph

An analytic theory of the polygraph holds that greater changes in physiology are loaded at different types of test stimuli as a function of deception or truth-telling in response to the relevant target stimuli. The mathematical/theoretical distribution of ESS-M scores is multinomial because each score can take one of three possible values (+, 0, -). The multinomial for ESS scores is the distribution of likelihoods for all possible combinations of scores for all repetitions of all RQs for all recording sen-

sors. Multinomial distributions are available for both ESS scores and for Federal 3-position scores. These can be obtained from (<https://www.polygraph.org/reference-tables>).

ESS-M Uses Bayesian Analysis

Bayesian analysis can be used to calculate the degree of certainty that can be assigned to some knowledge or information. Whereas frequentist probability theory is limited to inferences about observed data, Bayesian probability theory uses observed data, together with a prior probability and statistical likelihood function, to calculate a probability value that can be more di-



rectly and easily assigned to unobserved phenomena such as future events or past causes.

ESS-M Bayesian Probabilities Are in the Form of the “Odds of Deception” or “Odds of Truth.”

In contrast, the original ESS relied on frequentist p-values (i.e., probability under a specified model) that were used as an estimate of misclassification error. ESS-M results are designed to be a more direct and intuitive quantification of the effect size of practical interest to field examiners – the statistical likelihood that the observed test data was caused by an individual who has been deceptive or truthful. ESS-M odds can also be easily expressed as a Bayesian probability.

How to Use the ESS-M Reference Tables

ESS-M reference tables can be used for two purposes. The first use for the ESS-M reference tables can be used to determine the numerical cut-score that is required to achieve a desired level of statistical significance (commonly using $\alpha=.05$). When scoring an exam, the ESS-M reference tables are used to determine the likelihood statistic associated with truthful or deceptive classifications – expressed in form of a posterior odds of deception or odds of truth. Use of the ESS-M reference tables can be divided into four simple steps: 1) locate the ESS-M reference tables, 2) determine the alpha levels and cut-scores, 3) calculate the posterior odds of truth or deception, and 4) interpret the results.

1. Locate the ESS-M reference tables.

ESS-M reference tables are shown in Appendix A for grand total scores and Appendix B for sub-total scores. These tables are the median value from the set of reference tables for two, three and four RQs. Because the table values are intended only as a likelihood statistic for use with Bayesian analysis, it is reasonable to use these tables to simplify the selection and calculation of likelihood values for all exams with or without the vasomotor sensor and regardless of the number of RQs. Examiners who require greater precision in the calculation of likelihood statistics are referred to other publications in the reference list. The top portion of the reference tables for grand total and sub-total scores are shown in Figures 1, and 2. Columns intended for use with event-specific diagnostic exams are shaded in yellow, and those for use with multiple-issue screening exams are shaded in orange.



Figure 1. ESS-M reference table for grand total scores.

Appendix A: Simple ESS-M Cutscores for Grand Total Scores with 2, 3, or 4 Relevant Questions with or without the Vasomotor Sensor

Prior = .5 (1 to 1), Alpha = .05 / .05 (truth / deception)

score	ways	pmf	cdf	cdfContCor	odds	oddsLL05
-24	9915	.0008*	.0023	.0019	518.7	21.4
-23	10248	.0011	.0034	.0028	352.2	20.18
-22	10572	.0015	.0048	.0041	242.7	18.69
-21	10888	.0020	.0069	.0059	169.7	16.95
-20	11193	.0027	.0096	.0082	120.4	17.25
-19	11488	.0036	.0132	.0114	86.55	14.98
-18	11770	.0047	.0179	.0156	63.05	13.98

Figure 2. ESS-M reference table for sub-total scores.

Appendix B: Simple ESS-M Cutscores for Sub-total Scores with 2, 3 or 4 RQs with or without the Vasomotor Sensor

Prior = .5 (1 to 1), Alpha = .05 / .05 (truth / deception) – all statistical corrections are included

score	ways	pmf	cdf	Cdf ContCor	odds	Odds234RQs	oddsLL05	odds234LL05
-15	161	.0005*	.0009	.0007	1517	11.49	7.71	3.32
-14	200	.0011	.0020	.0015	682.2	8.8	7.56	2.84
-13	243	.0021	.0041	.0030	328.4	6.9	7.27	2.42
-12	287	.0037	.0077	.0059	168	5.52	6.79	2.07
-11	333	.0062	.0139	.0109	90.88	4.5	6.1	1.81
-10	378	.0099	.0236	.0190	51.67	3.73	5.22	1.56
-9	423	.0150	.0383	.0315	30.72	3.13	4.84	1.37

2. Determine the alpha boundaries and cut-scores.

Locate the smallest lower-limit posterior odds (shown in the right-hand column labelled oddsLL05) that exceed the value 1 – which represents the prior odds of truth or deception – then locate the cut-score in the corresponding row of the left-hand column labeled score. Alpha is commonly set at .05 and ESS-M cut-scores are determined using this level for both truth and deception. Examiners should be aware of any different alpha requirement for their agencies or referring agents. Alpha levels

may differ for high-value or high-interest cases. Tables are shown only for the equal prior and only for alpha=.05. Solutions for non-equal priors and other priors can be calculated with Bayes Theorem and the Clopper-Pearson method. The procedure to locate the cut-scores is illustrated in Figure 3 for grand total scores and in Figure 4 for sub-total scores.



Figure 3. Locate the cut-scores for grand total scores.

-9	13783	.0000	.1000	.1110	4.00	2.00
-7	13900	.0336	.2122	.2030	3.93	2.39
-6	14000	.0369	.2471	.2383	3.2	2
-5	14086	.0398	.2847	.2766	2.62	1.67
-4	14155	.0424	.3247	.3177	2.15	1.39
-3	14210	0446	.3667	.3611	1.77	1.16
-2	14248	.0461	.4102	.4064	1.46	0.97
-1	14272	.0471	.4548	.4529	1.21	0.8
0	14279	.0475	.5000	.5000	1	0.67
1	14272	.0471	.5452	.5471	1.21	0.8
2	14248	.0461	.5898	.5936	1.46	0.97
3	14210	0446	.6333	.6389	1.77	1.16
4	14155	.0424	.6753	.6823	2.15	1.39
5	14086	.0398	.7153	.7234	2.62	1.67
6	14000	.0369	.7529	.7617	3.2	2
7	13900	.0336	.7878	.7970	3.93	2.39
8	13783	.0000	.8107	.8290	4.86	2.95

Figure 4. Locate the cut-scores for sub-total scores.

-10	378	.0099	.0236	.0190	51.67	3.73	5.22	1.56
-9	423	.0150	.0383	.0315	30.72	3.13	4.84	1.37
-8	465	.0216	.0592	.0500	19.01	2.67	4.11	1.19
-7	505	.0297	.0875	.0758	12.19	2.3	3.3	1.05
-6	540	.0389	.1242	.1104	8.06	2.01	2.66	0.93
-5	571	.0489	.1697	.1546	5.47	1.76	2.06	0.83
-4	595	.0588	.2236	.2087	3.79	1.56	1.58	0.74
-3	615	.0678	.2852	.2720	2.68	1.39	1.19	0.66
-2	628	.0750	.3531	.3432	1.91	1.24	0.89	0.59
-1	637	.0797	.4254	.4201	1.38	1.11	0.65	0.53
0	639	.0814	.5000	.5000	1	1	0.48	0.48
1	637	.0797	.5746	.5799	1.38	2.63	0.65	1.18
2	628	.0750	.6469	.6568	1.91	7.01	0.89	2.45
3	615	.0678	.7148	.7280	2.68	19.17	1.19	4.13
4	595	.0588	.7764	.7913	3.79	54.52	1.58	5.31
5	571	.0489	.8303	.8454	5.47	163.4	2.06	6.77
6	540	.0389	.8758	.8896	8.06	522.8	2.66	7.47



3. Calculate the posterior odds of truth or deception.

Use the ESS-M reference tables to calculate the posterior odds of truth or deception by locating the observed score in the left-hand score column, then locate the corresponding odds of truth or deception in the same row using the odds column. Select the ESS-M reference table for grand totals when using the grand total to classify a polygraph test result as truthful or

deceptive. Figure 5 shows the procedure with a grand total score that is indicative of truth, and Figure 6, shows the procedure with a grand total that is indicative of deception. Figure 7 shows the use of the ESS-M reference table for sub-total scores to calculate the posterior odds of deception using the lowest sub-total score with statistical correction for multiplicity, when the grand total is not statistically significant.

Figure 5. Calculate the posterior odds of truth for a grand total score.

-8	13783	.0303	.1803	.1710	4.85	2.85
-7	13900	.0336	.2122	.2030	3.93	2.39
-6	14000	.0369	.2471	.2383	3.2	2
-5	14086	.0398	.2847	.2766	2.62	1.67
-4	14155	.0424	.3247	.3177	2.15	1.39
-3	14210	.0446	.3667	.3611	1.77	1.16
-2	14248	.0461	.4102	.4064	1.46	0.97
-1	14272	.0471	.4548	.4529	1.21	0.8
0	14279	.0475	.5000	.5000	1	0.67
1	14272	.0471	.5452	.5471	1.21	0.8
2	14248	.0461	.5898	.5936	1.46	0.97
3	14210	.0446	.6333	.6389	1.77	1.16
4	14155	.0424	.6753	.6823	2.15	1.39
5	14086	.0398	.7153	.7234	2.62	1.67
6	14000	.0369	.7529	.7617	3.2	2
7	13900	.0336	.7878	.7970	3.93	2.39
8	13783	.0303	.8197	.8290	4.85	2.85
9	13652	.0269	.8486	.8576	6.02	3.41

Figure 6. Calculate the posterior odds of deception for a grand total score.

-8	13783	.0303	.1803	.1710	4.85	2.85
-7	13900	.0336	.2122	.2030	3.93	2.39
-6	14000	.0369	.2471	.2383	3.2	2
-5	14086	.0398	.2847	.2766	2.62	1.67
-4	14155	.0424	.3247	.3177	2.15	1.39
-3	14210	.0446	.3667	.3611	1.77	1.16
-2	14248	.0461	.4102	.4064	1.46	0.97
-1	14272	.0471	.4548	.4529	1.21	0.8
0	14279	.0475	.5000	.5000	1	0.67
1	14272	.0471	.5452	.5471	1.21	0.8
2	14248	.0461	.5898	.5936	1.46	0.97
3	14210	.0446	.6333	.6389	1.77	1.16
4	14155	.0424	.6753	.6823	2.15	1.39
5	14086	.0398	.7153	.7234	2.62	1.67
6	14000	.0369	.7529	.7617	3.2	2



Figure 7. Calculate the odds for a subtotal with statistical correction if the grand total is inconclusive

-10	378	.0099	.0236	.0190	51.67	3.73	5.22	1.56
-9	423	.0150	.0383	.0315	30.72	3.13	4.84	1.37
-8	465	.0216	.0592	.0500	19.01	2.67	4.11	1.19
-7	505	.0297	.0875	.0758	12.19	2.3	3.3	1.05
-6	540	.0389	.1242	.1104	8.06	2.01	2.66	0.93
-5	571	.0489	.1697	.1546	5.47	1.76	2.06	0.83
-4	595	.0588	.2236	.2087	3.79	1.56	1.58	0.74
-3	615	.0678	.2852	.2720	2.68	1.39	1.19	0.66
-2	628	.0750	.3531	.3432	1.91	1.24	0.89	0.59
-1	637	.0797	.4254	.4201	1.38	1.11	0.65	0.53
0	639	.0814	.5000	.5000	1	1	0.48	0.48
1	637	.0797	.5746	.5799	1.38	2.63	0.65	1.18
2	628	.0750	.6469	.6568	1.91	7.01	0.89	2.45
3	615	.0678	.7148	.7280	2.68	19.17	1.19	4.13
4	595	.0588	.7764	.7913	3.79	54.52	1.58	5.31
5	571	.0489	.8303	.8454	5.47	163.4	2.06	6.77

Select only the ESS-M reference table for sub-total scores when using the sub-totals score rule with multiple issue screening exams. Locate lowest sub-total score in the left-hand score column, then locate the corresponding odds of truth or decep-

tion in the same row using the odds column. Figure 8 shows the procedure for a deceptive sub-totals score of a multiple issue screening exam. Figure 9 shows the procedure for a truthful result of a multiple issue screening polygraph.

Figure 8. Calculate the posterior odds of deception for a multiple-issue screening polygraph.

-8	465	.0216	.0592	.0500	19.01	2.67	4.11	1.19
-7	505	.0297	.0875	.0758	12.19	2.3	3.3	1.05
-6	540	.0389	.1242	.1104	8.06	2.01	2.66	0.93
-5	571	.0489	.1697	.1546	5.47	1.76	2.06	0.83
-4	595	.0588	.2236	.2087	3.79	1.56	1.58	0.74
-3	615	.0678	.2852	.2720	2.68	1.39	1.19	0.66
-2	628	.0750	.3531	.3432	1.91	1.24	0.89	0.59
-1	637	.0797	.4254	.4201	1.38	1.11	0.65	0.53
0	639	.0814	.5000	.5000	1	1	0.48	0.48
1	637	.0797	.5746	.5799	1.38	2.63	0.65	1.18
2	628	.0750	.6469	.6568	1.91	7.01	0.89	2.45
3	615	.0678	.7148	.7280	2.68	19.17	1.19	4.13
4	595	.0588	.7764	.7913	3.79	54.52	1.58	5.31
5	571	.0489	.8303	.8454	5.47	163.4	2.06	6.77

Figure 9. Calculate the posterior odds of truth for a multiple-issue screening polygraph

-8	465	.0216	.0592	.0500	19.01	2.67	4.11	1.19
-7	505	.0297	.0875	.0758	12.19	2.3	3.3	1.05
-6	540	.0389	.1242	.1104	8.06	2.01	2.66	0.93
-5	571	.0489	.1697	.1546	5.47	1.76	2.06	0.83
-4	595	.0588	.2236	.2087	3.79	1.56	1.58	0.74
-3	615	.0678	.2852	.2720	2.68	1.39	1.19	0.66
-2	628	.0750	.3531	.3432	1.91	1.24	0.89	0.59
-1	637	.0797	.4254	.4201	1.38	1.11	0.65	0.53
0	639	.0814	.5000	.5000	1	1	0.48	0.48
1	637	.0797	.5746	.5799	1.38	2.63	0.65	1.18
2	628	.0750	.6469	.6568	1.91	7.01	0.89	2.45
3	615	.0678	.7148	.7280	2.68	19.17	1.19	4.13
4	595	.0588	.7764	.7913	3.79	54.52	1.58	5.31
5	571	.0489	.8303	.8454	5.47	163.4	2.06	6.77

4. Interpret the results.

Interpretation of an ESS-M statistical result is first a matter of the use of structured decision rules that transform the numerical and statistical result into categorical results that have more obvious practical value. A number of decision rules are described in publication. Decision rules commonly use grand-total rule, two-stage rules, sub-total score rule, and Federal zone rule. An equally important aspect of the interpretation of any scientific test results will be to explain the actual meaning of the test result and how that result was derived from the test data. Reported information should communicate

information about the theory of the test, the operational procedures, along with all parameters and assumptions that influenced the choice of analytic methods. Scientific test results should be communicated in sufficient detail that the use of objective information can be easily differentiated from subjective information and arbitrary choices. Information should be documented with sufficient detail to convey the use of evidence-based practices. In this way other professionals can reproduce and verify the analytic result without guesswork or misunderstanding as to what assumptions and procedures were used.

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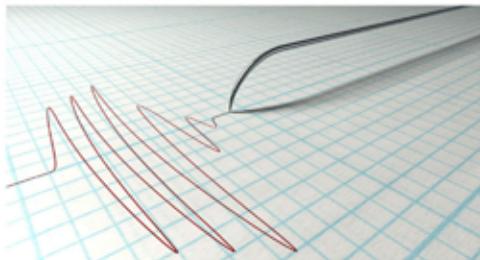
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The Balance Between Marriage and Business When You Work Together

Christian Bernard and Veronica García

We have been married for 25 years and have three kids. The first one is a working professional; the second one is half way through college, and the third one, is in high school. Throughout these years we have built a solid relationship and family, based on trust and values that we teach our kids everyday, so they become good people.

Our professional life has had some setbacks and due to these circumstances we started a business with one penny. Christian became a polygraph examiner when he was working for the Air Force Intelligence Division of Peru. Once he retired and while working for an armored transportation services company, he started doing polygraph tests on his own as a side job. Veronica helped me to complete the reports, and this way we got national recognition in the field for the last eight years.

It was hard to make the important decision to start our own business; there are a lot of risks along with this since achieving economical independence is not easy anywhere in the world. My wife had to be away from home for several months to get certified as a polygraph examiner while I stayed growing our business that just started and manage our home and family. This was complicated and sad, especially for her, who was in an unfamiliar place without her family. These were though months, however it was very satisfying when she achieved first place in her class, against all odds. We made this sacrifice because we had the strong belief that we could start our business and succeed at it.

It has been eight years since we have been working side-by-side managing our business together, always trying to improve, continue learning, and training on



new topics and related fields. The question is how can you work for more than eight hours together and continue having a good family and couple dynamic? This is no secret for us we feel comfortable doing this. As not to strain our family, couple, or professional life, we have built another level in our house for our office. This way we can keep up with our professional life and take care of our home and kids. Many times we get up early in the morning to get some chores done, and then start working during normal business hours.

There are several factors to our success. One of them is that we do not separate our professional life from our marriage. It would be impossible to do so and a lie to say we can do it. On the other hand we accept it, and we have learned to live with this reality. We feel empathy for each other, and this is an advantage. Marriages have a lot of complicated situations, and a business big or small is also a challenge. It is not always a happy day, however when your spouse is your partner, there is unconditional support even on the toughest days to make work lighter.

Another advantage is the clarity of the objective. For other people it might take them some time to understand the mission and vision of the project, but your spouse already understands it and is able to see the project from the beginning. This increases the possibility to be a better team and compensate for each other's weaknesses. Trust is key in a relationship and in a business. It is a fundamental principle to achieve success. Working with your spouse you don't have to worry about this. To share a business with someone it is es-

sential to trust in your partner, and your spouse is one of the persons that you can trust the most and lean on. What could be better than that to start a successful project?

Entrepreneur marriages share lot aspects of life, that's why we go together through ups and downs. We understand and support each other, this allow us to overcome the encounters of the business.

It is for sure, that working together makes the marriage bond stronger and in consequence, it strengthen our relationship as a couple. Even though there is a very thin line between personal problems and professional problems, this is a challenge that we overcome everyday. The secret is to adapt, accept, and above all the love that we feel for each other. We look at the future always remembering the best moments together. Because there is always going to be a crisis, it is important that when one falls the other is there to lend a hand and move on.

Too much time together? This is something that is discussed a lot, all over the world. However, the foundation of our marriage is simple. We like to be together, do things together, laugh, be sad, and support each other in the good times and the bad times. We truly feel harmony. The balance in marriage and work is where each of us has a role without stepping on each other toes at home and at work.

We live, talk, and breath polygraph. However, we try, as much as possible, to not talk about work when we are with our kids. Even our kids have been able to under-

stand our professional and business reality.

El Equilibrio entre el matrimonio y la empresa cuando se trabaja juntos

Somos un matrimonio con 25 años de casados, tenemos tres hijos de los cuales una ya es profesional, la segunda esta a la mitad de su carrera y el tercero todavía en el colegio. En estos años juntos hemos construido una relación y una familia sólida basada en la confianza y valores que se transmiten día a día a nuestros hijos para que sean personas de bien en el futuro.

La vida nos dio varios giros en la parte profesional y por estas circunstancias de la vida formamos una empresa que empezó con un solo rubro, realizar evaluaciones poligráficas para el sector privado, esto comenzó desde el año 1999 cuando Christian se hizo Poligrafista cuando trabajaba en el servicio de inteligencia de la Fuerza Aerea del Perú, una vez retirado y trabajando en una empresa de transportes de caudales, realizaba sus primeras evaluaciones poligráficas de manera privada después de horas de labor y Verónica ayudaba en hacer los reportes, logrando forjar el reconocimiento como profesional en el rubro en el país por ocho años.

Hubo un momento en esta parte del tiempo que se tuvo que tomar una decisión importante, formar una empresa propia con los riesgos que esto conlleva ya que lograr la independencia económica no es fácil en ninguna parte del planeta. Para esto mi esposa Verónica tuvo que certi-

ficarse como Poligrafista y estar ausente de casa por varios meses, mientras que yo seguía forjando una empresa que recién empezaba y tenía que llevar la administración de la casa y la familia. Esta situación fue complicada y triste en su momento y ni que decir de mi esposa que se encontraba sola en un lugar que era desconocido y sin su familia. Fueron meses duros, pero cuando termino el curso logrando el 1er lugar a pesar de tener en contra la juventud de casi todo el grupo, la satisfacción fue enorme. Este sacrificio lo hicimos para lograr tener algo nuestro para no depender de nadie y con la fiel convicción que lo podíamos hacer y salir adelante en el intento.

De lo anteriormente comentado han pasado ocho años que venimos trabajando juntos, codo a codo, llevando la administración de la empresa en conjunto, siempre intentando mejorar, capacitándonos y abriendo nuevos rubros afines.

Queda una pregunta, ¿cómo se puede trabajar más de ocho horas juntos y seguir con la dinámica familiar y de pareja?, esto para nosotros no es un secreto, nos sentimos a gusto haciéndolo y sin perjudicar ninguno de los aspectos en nuestra vida familiar, de pareja y profesional, para ello adaptamos nuestra casa construyendo un piso independiente para que sean las oficinas y desde ahí poder llevar la vida profesional y vigilar el hogar y a los hijos, muchas veces levantándonos de madrugada para adelantar el trabajo de la casa y luego hacer el de la oficina en el horario normal.

Hay varios factores para logarlo, uno de

ellos es que no separamos la parte profesional de la del matrimonio en ningún momento, sería imposible hacerlo y sería una gran mentira si dijéramos que ambos estados se separan cuando estamos en la oficina, por el contrario, lo que hacemos es aceptarlo y hemos aprendido a convivir de muy buena manera con esta realidad, lo que sucede es que existe empatía, que es una ventaja. Los matrimonios pasan o han pasado por muchas situaciones complicadas; una empresa por grande o pequeña que sea, también significa un reto diario en el que no siempre se tendrán días felices.

Al ser tu pareja tu socio, existe apoyo incondicional en los días complejos y hacer un poco más ligero un día de trabajo.

Otra ventaja que se puede resaltar es la claridad en el objetivo. Otras personas pueden tardar en entender la misión o visión del proyecto, pero tu pareja lo tiene asimilado ya que, incluso, pudo ver nacer el proyecto desde cero. Esto aumenta las probabilidades de hacer un mejor equipo y que entre nosotros se cubran las debilidades que tienen el uno y el otro.

La confianza es la base de una relación en pareja, y en el negocio también es uno de los principios fundamentales para lograr el éxito, trabajando con tu pareja no tienes que preocuparte por este aspecto. Para compartir un negocio es imprescindible tener confianza en el socio y tu pareja es una de las personas en las que más te puedes apoyar. ¿Qué mejor fundamento que este para iniciar un proyecto exitoso?

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Los matrimonios emprendedores comparten muchos puntos de vista, por lo que

viven las altas y bajas de manera similar. Se tiene mucha empatía y nos apoyamos el uno en el otro. Esto nos permite superar con mayor facilidad los inconvenientes propios del negocio.

Es un hecho que trabajar juntos profundiza el vínculo matrimonial y por ende se fortalece la relación de pareja a pesar de existir una línea muy delgada entre los problemas de la vida privada con el plano profesional, este reto lo superamos día a día.

El secreto es adaptarse, la aceptación y sobre todo el amor que nos tenemos uno al otro. Nuestro mirar al futuro es siempre sacando lo mejor de todos los momentos vividos, las crisis siempre existen pero cuando uno cae el otro es el que da la mano para salir adelante.

¿Demasiado tiempo juntos?, esto es algo que es muy discutido globalmente, la base de nuestro matrimonio es simple, nos gusta estar juntos, hacer las cosas juntos, reír, entristecernos juntos y apoyarnos en lo bueno y malo que se presenta, la realidad de todo esto es que nos sentimos muy bien en hacerlo en armonía, esto es haber logrado el equilibrio entre el matrimonio y el trabajo en donde cada uno cumple un rol sin necesidad de que se traslape la autoridad de ninguno, tanto en lo profesional como en lo familiar.

Vivimos, hablamos y respiramos poligrafía, pero cuando estamos con nuestros hijos tratamos en lo posible de no hablar de trabajo, pero hemos logrado que ellos también entiendan nuestra realidad profesional y de empresa.





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