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Vol. 54.6

2022



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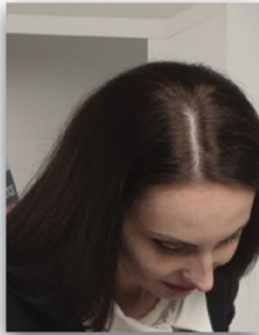
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DEADLINES

Deadline for January/
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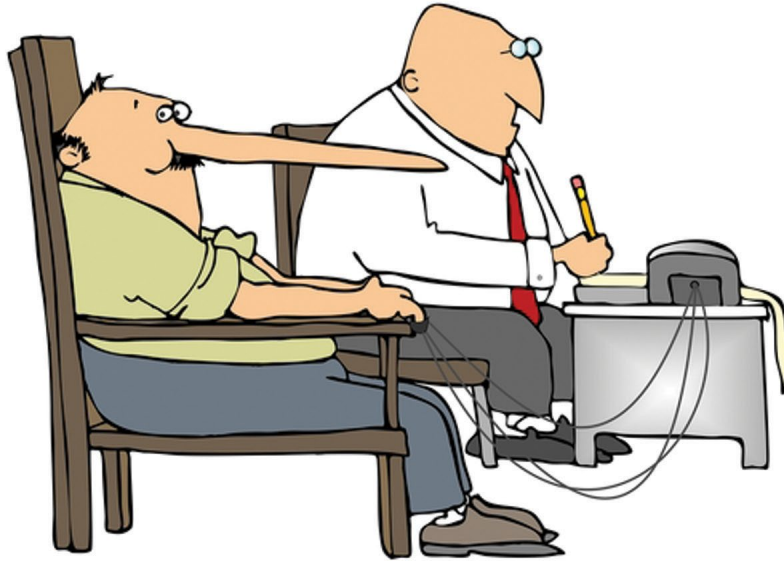
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POLYGRAPHIST PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE



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Contact: Melanie Javens direct line 847-777-7460





EDITOR'S CORNER

Mark Handler

Greeting's members, I pray all is well with you. President Ortiz asked me to write an article to describe the "Find a Member" feature on the APA website. The Find a Member feature can be used to advertise your polygraph services to anyone searching for an examiner. It can also allow you to highlight aspects about your practice, including embedding links to your personal or business websites.

I will walk us through how to use it, but should you have any additional questions, please reach out to me by phone or text at

859-539-0705, or by email at editor@polygraph.org. Ok, let's get started.

First off, to get set up so you can be found in the Find a Member feature, you have to login to your APA account. Click the "Member Login" radio button in the upper right-hand corner and enter your Username and Password. If you have forgotten your Username or need to reset your password, you can do so under the Retrieve Username or Rest Password links. I have circled their location in red in the screenshot below.

American Polygraph Association

Member Login 🔒 Search our site... 🔍

Home About Us Membership Training Careers Publications Resources Contact Us Find a Member

Username
polygraphmark@gmail.com

Password

[Retrieve Username](#) | [Reset Password](#)

Keep me logged in

LOG IN

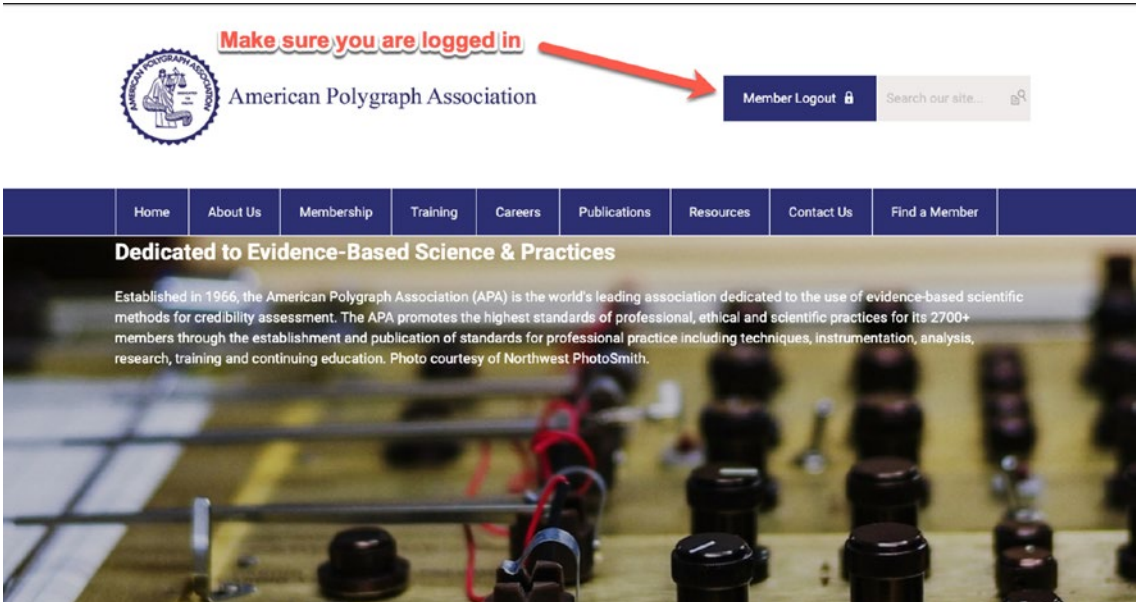
Quick Links
[Member Landing Page](#)

Upcoming Events
No events
[View Full Calendar](#)



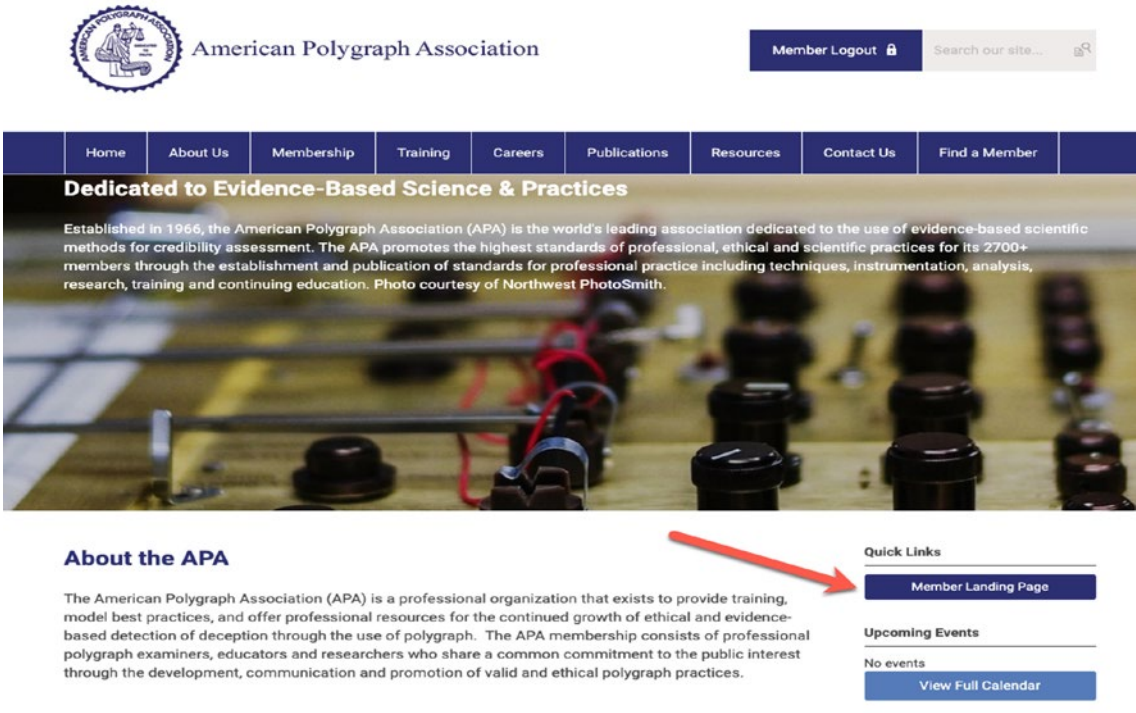
Once logged in, the Radio button will change to state "Member Logout", this

lets you know you are logged in. Take a look at the screenshot below.



Now you will need to go to the "Member Landing Page" which appears once you are successfully logged into your ac-

count. The red arrow points to the radio button to click to get you to the Member Landing Page.



Once on the Member Landing Page you should see a nametag with your name on it. From here you need to go to the “My

Profile” by clicking the My Profile link that I have pointed to with the red colored arrow.

The screenshot shows the American Polygraph Association website. At the top left is the logo and the text "American Polygraph Association". To the right is a "Member Logout" button and a search bar. Below this is a dark blue navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Membership, Training, Careers, Publications, Resources, Contact Us, and Find a Member. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a large image of a nametag that says "HELLO my name is MARK HANDLER Self Admin". Below the nametag is a link "My Profile" which is highlighted with a red arrow. The right column contains "Quick Links" with a "Member Landing Page" button, "Upcoming Events" with "No events" and a "View Full Calendar" button. Below the screenshot, there is text: "This is the Member Landing Page", "Please note that you may edit your profile from this page.", "Click [here](#) to change or reset your password.", "Website: www.polygraph.org", and "To renew your membership click on My Profile and look for the renew button."

Once in the My Profile section, you can edit information about you. For example, if you moved locations, changed email addresses or phone numbers, etc.

A VERY IMPORTANT point is that in order to be able to be found from the website, you must have a “Yes” selected in the section titled “Viewable in directory”.

By default, when your account is established, that is set to “No”. The individual must change that themselves to allow their name and information to be found by anyone using the Find a Member function on the home page of the APA website. I have circled where that section of the profile is found with a red colored circle in the screenshot below.



Address - Business
Meriden, CT 06451
United States

Custom Attributes

Bio
Current APA editor. Please feel free to reach me at
editor@polygraph.org.

Current web administrator for www.polygraph.org

Date Dues Paid
None

Donations
None

Dues
None

Education
None

Field
PR

Grad
None

Legend
M

Member Level
M

PCSOT
C

PolySchl
AllP

Provence
None

Suspended
None

Viewable in the directory
Yes

Now let's get back to the Find a Member section and see how that works. Say you were looking to refer someone to an examiner in another part of the country, or even another country. You can use the Find a Member to do so. Or, if an attorney or a person were seeking polygraph services, they can find you through this feature.

This feature is available to the public side of the website, meaning you don't have to be logged in to use it. They would go to the homepage and click the Find a Member link that I highlight in the below screenshot with a red colored arrow.





American Polygraph Association

Member Login

Search our site...

Home

About Us

Membership

Training

Careers

Publications

Resources

Contact Us

Find a Member

Dedicated to Evidence-Based Science & Practices

Established in 1966, the American Polygraph Association (APA) is the world's leading association dedicated to the use of evidence-based scientific methods for credibility assessment. The APA promotes the highest standards of professional, ethical and scientific practices for its 2700+ members through the establishment and publication of standards for professional practice including techniques, instrumentation, analysis, research, training and continuing education. Photo courtesy of Northwest PhotoSmith.

About the APA

The American Polygraph Association (APA) is a professional organization that exists to provide training, model best practices, and offer professional resources for the continued growth of ethical and evidence-based detection of deception through the use of polygraph. The APA membership consists of professional polygraph examiners, educators and researchers who share a common commitment to the public interest through the development, communication and promotion of valid and ethical polygraph practices.

Quick Links

Member Landing Page

Upcoming Events

No events

View Full Calendar

Announcements

Member Benefits

Once there they can define the aspects of their search. They can search by first or last name. They can search for someone who is PCSOT trained by selecting the C button. They can search for an examiner by specifying a state, a zip code, or a country, as well.

For my example here I will search the state of Connecticut for examiners who have chosen for their information to be displayed in the Find a Member function. As you can see by the red colored arrow, I chose CT from the drop-down menu for primary address state.





- Home
- About Us
- Membership
- Training
- Careers
- Publications
- Resources
- Contact Us
- Find a Member

Name First

Name Last

PCSOT (Select C to display those who completed APA training)
 C
 S

Demographics

Address Primary State

Address Primary Zip

Address Primary Country

Quick Links

[Member Landing Page](#)

Upcoming Events

No events

[View Full Calendar](#)

The below screenshot shows the search results from my query, note seven APA

members in CT have chosen to be view-able in the Find a Member directory.

7 Results [Show Search Criteria](#)

Christopher Chastang
 State CT
 Zip Code 06360
 Field LE
 Country United States

Antonio De La Cruz
 State CT
 Zip Code 06109
 Field PR
 Country United States

Mark Handler
 State CT
 Zip Code 06451
 Field PR
 Country United States

Maria Pellot
 State CT
 Zip Code 06053
 Field PR
 Country United States

MATTHEW ROY

Quick Links

[Member Landing Page](#)

Upcoming Events

No events

[View Full Calendar](#)



From here I can take my cursor and hover over any of the individual names that are listed and when I do so, that entire block turns gray as seen in the screenshot below, as shown by the gray colored arrow.

Please note that limited information is displayed in the first return listings. The

user will be able to see the examiner's name, zip code, field of practice and country. This is intentionally limited to allow a searcher to more quickly review if the examiner is in the field of practice and geographical location for which they seek services.

7 Results [Show Search Criteria](#)

Quick Links

- [Member Landing Page](#)

Upcoming Events

No events

- [View Full Calendar](#)

Christopher Chastang
State CT
Zip Code 06360
Field LE
Country United States

Antonio De La Cruz
State CT
Zip Code 06109
Field PR
Country United States

Mark Handler
State CT
Zip Code 06451
Field PR
Country United States

Maria Pellet
State CT
Zip Code 06053
Field PR
Country United States

MATTHEW ROY
State CT
Zip Code 06010
Field PR
Country United States

James Streifel
State CT
Zip Code 06451
Field PR
Country United States

ERIKA THIEL, LPC
State CT
Zip Code 06451
Field PR



If I click on the gray colored selection, additional information is displayed, as shown below in the final screenshot. The examiner bio will show here, and this could be an excellent place to embed your business or personal website ad-

dress. Also, from here the searcher may contact the examiner by email using the email address the examiner has listed in their profile. This yet another reason to keep your contact email address current.

The screenshot shows the American Polygraph Association website. At the top left is the APA logo and the text "American Polygraph Association". To the right is a "Member Login" button and a search bar. Below this is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Membership, Training, Careers, Publications, Resources, Contact Us, and Find a Member. The main content area displays a member profile for "Mark Handler". The profile includes a photo of Mark Handler on a motorcycle, his name, and a "Back to Search Results" button. The profile details are as follows:

- Expiration Date:** 12/31/2021
- Member Type:** Member
- Member Status:** Active
- Full Name:** Mark David Handler
- Contact Name:** Mark Handler
- Email - Main:** polygraphmark@gmail.com
- Bio:** Current APA editor. Please feel free to reach me at editor@polygraph.org.
- Current web administrator for www.polygraph.org**
- Field:** PR
- PCSOT:** C
- Viewable in the directory:** Yes

On the right side of the profile, there are "Quick Links" and "Upcoming Events" sections. The "Quick Links" section has a "Member Landing Page" button. The "Upcoming Events" section shows "No events" and a "View Full Calendar" button. At the bottom of the page, there is a dark blue footer containing the copyright information: "© 2015, American Polygraph Association, PO Box 8037 Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037", social media icons for Facebook and Twitter, and a "Back to top" button.

I hope this was a helpful tutorial for anyone seeking to use or better understand the Find a Member feature of the website.

Again, should you have any questions on how to use this, please don't hesitate to reach out to me.



American Polygraph Association Committee Volunteer List for 2021-2022

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Program Manager: Barry Cushman.

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Inspection/Site Evaluators: Donnie Dutton, Benjamin Escalante, John Galianos, Roy Ortiz, Hector Ruiz, Desiree Hurd.

Standards and Specialized Testing: **Ray Nelson, Chair.**



Post Convictions Sex Offender Testing: Erika Thiel, Chair.

Committee Members: Donnie Dutton, Ray Nelson, Mark Handler, George Dietchman, Pam Shaw, Michael Gougler, Don Grubin, Joseph Stainback IV.

Seminar Chair: Pam Shaw, Chair.

Committee Members: Lisa Jacocks, Gordon Vaughan, Mike Gougler, Lisa Ribacoff, Walt Goodson, Darryl Starks, Kelly Hendrix, Desiree Hurd, Cholan V., Luz del Carmen Diaz, Sam Sneed, Jonathan Floyd, Anthony Gribben, Ben Sweeney, Mark Cantrell



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF THE 2021 APA MEMBER SURVEY

Donald J. Krapohl
President Elect

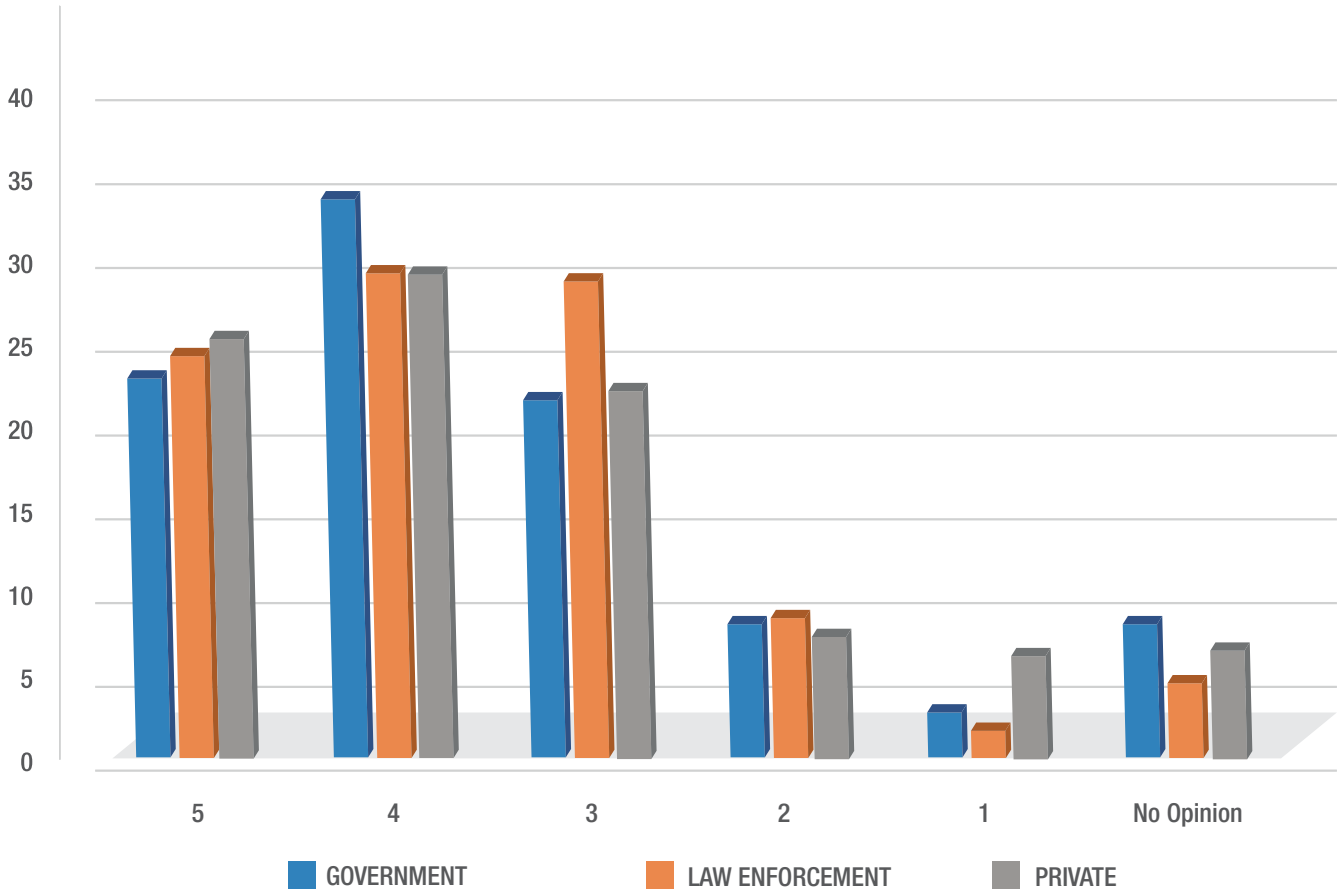
Last September under the leadership of President Roy Ortiz the APA sent out an anonymous survey to its members via an email notification. The survey was developed and approved by the Board of Directors and is reprinted at the end of this article. The survey goal was to assess attitudes regarding how well the Association was meeting the needs the membership as well as to solicit ideas and suggestions to serve the members better.

There were 512 respondents to the survey. In terms of demographics, 72 of the respondents were from Government, 172 from Law Enforcement, 249 from the Private sector and 19 who self-identified as non-examiners or retired examiners. These proportions are very close to the makeup of the Association membership. About 72% of the respondents (370) were from the US, again within a couple percentage points of US membership in the Association. Africa was represented with 32 respondents, Asia with 15, 31 from Europe (including the UK), 9 Caribbean, 11 from the Middle East, 17 from South America, 23 from non-US North American countries, and the remainder from other regions spread out across the world.

Among the first opinions solicited in the survey was how well the APA served the various sectors, Government, Law Enforcement and Private. The ratings ranged from 5 (high) down to 1 (low). The average ratings across groups were reasonably consistent: 3.74 for Government, 3.71 for Law Enforcement and 3.66 for Private. Figure 1 shows how the three sectors responded to the question about how well the APA supported their group, in percentages.



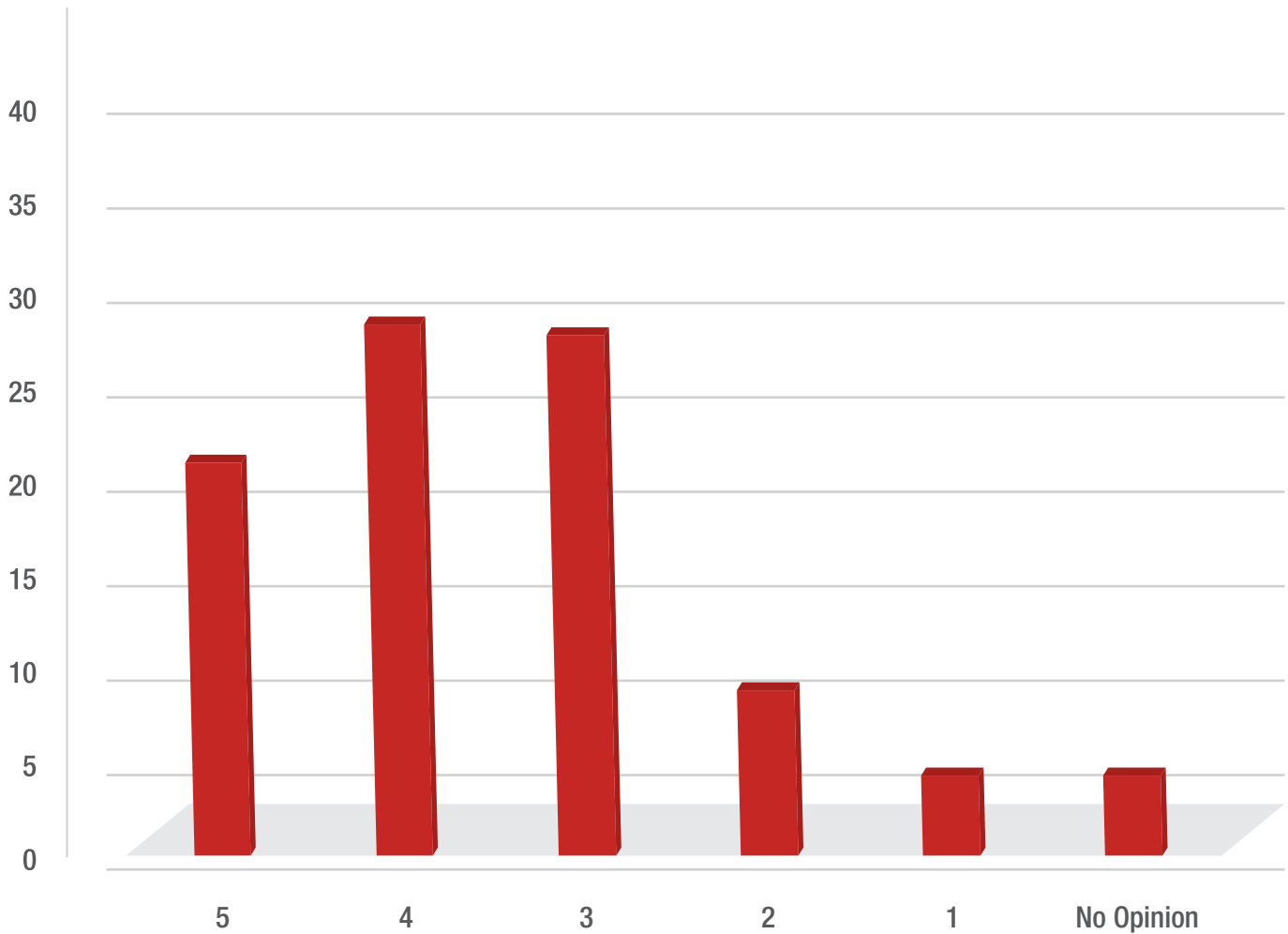
Figure 1. Within-group percentages for assigning ratings of 5 (high) to 1 (low) to the question of how well the APA supports that group: Government (n=72), Law Enforcement (n = 172) and Private (n=249) sector respondents. Sums within each sector equals 100%.



When asked how well the APA supported the individual member, the average rating was 3.59. To understand how the ratings break down from 5 to 1, see Figure 2.



Figure 2. Rating percentages from 5 (high) to 1 (low) to the question of how well the APA supports the member taking the survey (n=513).



Members were then asked to rate how much effort the APA should devote to several current or potential APA functions, ranked from 5 (high) to 1 (low). Below is the average rating by function and ordered from highest to lowest among these options.

- Continuing Education: 4.55
- Polygraph Research: 4.43
- Standards Development: 4.19
- Creating Online Services: 4.16
- Promote Judicial Recognition of Polygraph: 4.14
- Devote more to APA Annual Seminar: 4.11
- Devote more to APA Publications: 4.01



APA Website: 4.00
Instrument Standards: 3.99
Services to New Members: 3.98
Standards Enforcement: 3.81
Case Review Services: 3.69
Promote Commercial Use of Polygraph: 3.6
Promote School Sponsored Internships: 3.31
Devote more to Social Media: 3.16

Next, APA members were solicited for their opinion for how helpful they found the different publications the APA provides, ranked from 5 (high) to 1 (low). Below are the average rankings from highest to lowest.

Model Policies: 3.90

Instructional Articles: 3.89

Polygraph & Forensic Credibility Assessment: 3.85

APA Magazine: 3.76

Reference Articles: 3.74

The survey also asked members if they many would be willing to serve on an APA Committee. About 28% (145) of the respondents answered “yes,” a very large number, and they then identified the committee assignments they preferred. This information was sent to the respective APA Board Directors overseeing the committees for action.

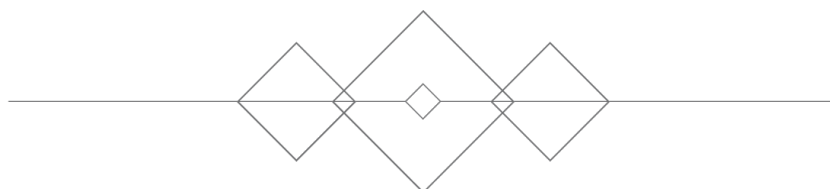
In the next section of the survey members were given a blank space to list what they found valuable about APA membership. The most common response might be categorized as simply having access to publications and research, followed by continuing education and the APA’s professional standards. There were also many responses indicating examiners valued the sense of community and the networking opportunities. Some members appreciated the access to liability insurance, the opportunity to grow their businesses, and for the credibility that APA membership brings. While responses were overwhelmingly positive, not all were. There was a small number of respondents who questioned the value of their APA membership. A few perceived they received minimal or no benefit from the APA. A couple were considering cancelling their membership.

In the following section of the survey members were asked what additional services they would like the APA to deliver. Returning to a previous theme, continuing professional training dominated the responses, including a large number of suggestions for online instruction. Other submitted ideas included more outreach to new members,



quality control, mentorships and peer support, different seminar topics, stronger social media presence, more inclusiveness for international members, more seminars, and other suggestions too numerous to list here.

In the final section members were asked for general comments they would want the Board of Directors to see. As with the previous question, the responses ranged broadly. Some simply said thank you. Others repeated suggestions found earlier in this article¹.



¹ A spreadsheet of the raw responses will be made available in the member's-only area of the APA website. That version is edited to remove any personally identifying information.



Conclusion

The survey suggests most members are satisfied with their APA, though the feedback has also revealed several opportunities for improvement. The survey responses have offered a roadmap for expanded or reshaped Association services, to make Association membership more valuable to those qualified to join our ranks, and perhaps even change a few minds. The findings will inform the ongoing effort to craft a Strategic Plan, with deliverables. The frequently cited issues of continuing education, research, standards development, and online service delivery will be moved to the front of the line, with other suggestions prioritized according to their survey ranking. Watch for more news on this topic.

Speaking on behalf of the APA Board, we appreciate those who took time to respond to the survey. The Board has heard you. The survey project represents a first step in a larger effort for more Board outreach. There will be other opportunities for member input, of course, and we encourage those with the best ideas to share them.



APA Member Survey

Part I. Which polygraph community do you belong to?

I am not a polygraph examiner or no longer practice polygraphy

I am a polygraph examiner for a law enforcement agency

I am a polygraph examiner in private practice

I am a polygraph examiner for a government agency

Other _____

Where do you reside?

Africa

Asia

Australia

Caribbean

Europe

Middle East

North America (except US)

South America

United States

Other _____



Part II. APA's support to members

Ratings 1 (low) to 5 (high)

In your opinion, how well does the APA serve the following member groups?

1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Law enforcement
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Private
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Government
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	New members

How well do you believe the APA supports you as a member?

1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion

Part III. Preferred APA priorities

In your opinion, in the next five years how much effort should the APA devote to the following:

Ratings 1 (low) to 5 (high), plus a No Opinion

1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Standards development
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Standards enforcement
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	APA website
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Case review services
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Polygraph research
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Instrumentation standards
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Continuing education
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Mentorship services for new examiners
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Promote commercial use of polygraph
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Promote judicial recognition of polygraph
1	2	3	4	5	or	No Opinion	Online services (e.g., instructional videos, member bios, etc.)



1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion

School-sponsored internships
Social media
APA Annual Seminar
Publications (Magazine and Journal)
Part IV. APA publications

How helpful do you find the following APA publications?

Ratings 1 (low) to 5 (high), plus a No Opinion

1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion
1 2 3 4 5 or No Opinion

APA Magazine
Journal Polygraph & Forensic Credibility Assessment
Model Policies
Instructional Articles
Reference Documents
Other: _____

Part V. Member Participation

(Y or N) Would you like to participate in an APA committee?

If so, which of the following? (remember to identify yourself at the end of the survey so committee members may contact you)

- Communications & Public Relations
- Ethics and Grievance
- Member Services
- Research & Development
- Education & Accreditation
- Standards & Specialized Testing
- Post-Conviction Sex Offender Testing
- Seminar Committee



Part VI. Suggestions to the Board

What do you find valuable about APA membership?

What additional services would you want the APA to provide?

General comments to the APA Board of Directors:

VII. Voluntary self-identification.

Please choose one of the following:

- I wish to remain anonymous**
- My name is _____**
- Email address if you wish to work on an APA committee**



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Voice: +201001640503

E-Mail: asitacademytruthseeker@gmail.com

LATIN & SOUTH AMERICA: Tuvia Shurany

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E-Mail: tuvia@liecatcher.com

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Laura	Elena	Amaya Duran	BOGOTA	COLOMBIA
Jennifer		Brambila	LOS ANGELES	CA
Elida	Mariela	Chinchilla Mendez	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Erika	Daniela	Contreras Orjuela	BOGOTA	COLOMBIA
Sadia	Arlovia	Fernandez Zabala	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Shannon		Fore	WASILLA	AK
Juvenal		Galeano Abaunza	MAGDALENA	COLOMBIA
Mike		Hill	CEDARTOWN	GA
Oluwole	Godsglory	Iyery	ABUJA	NIGERIA
Seung	Yeol	Lee	GYEOLGGI-DO	SOUTH KOREA
Ronald	Scott	Mcgowan	TEMECULA	CA
Hector	Giovanni	Monzon Cruz	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Charles	Mitchell	Morgan	HURRICANE	WV
Gabriela	Alejandra	Norris	FULLERTON	CA
Marlen	Leticia	Olivares Cardona	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Victor	Manuel	Ortiz Mazo	CALI	COLOMBIA
Ignacio		Pacheco Asicono	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Anthony	Andrew	Perez	LAS CRUCES	NM
David	Lloyd	Purcell	WINCHESTER	CA
Luis	Pedro	Ramirez Lopez	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Timothy	Jozef	Renwick	TOANO	VA
Edwar	Alberto	Rodriguez Dicelis	BOGOTA	COLOMBIA
Cruzita	A.	Romero	VELARDE	NM
Carlos	Enrique	Rosales Portillo	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Annemarie		Ross	LAGUNA NIGUEL	CA
Carlos	Andres	Ruiz	BOGOTA	COLOMBIA
Edwin	Raul	Santos Garcia	GUATEMALA CITY	GUATEMALA
Cassandra	Jo	Shearing	ARLINGTON	VA
Ethan		Tan	SINGAPORE	SINGAPORE
Gloria		Tellez	BOGOTA	COLOMBIA
Juan	Esteban	Tenoria Mosquera	BOGOTA	COLOMBIA



NEW APA MEMBERS 2021

AUGUST

FIRST NAME	MIDDLE	LAST NAME	CITY	STATE
Claudia	Yvette	Udy	BAKERSFIELD	CA
Maibry	Alejandra	Velasquez	BOGOTA	COLOMBIA

SEPTEMBER

FIRST NAME	MIDDLE	LAST NAME	CITY	STATE
Fouad		Abedi	HOUSTON	TX
Denis	Esther	Amador Perez	PANAMA	PANAMA
Anthony	R.	Bennett	AUSTIN	TX
Jeanne		Broenneke	BERWYN	IL
Douglas	Madison	Buckler	LAPLACE	LA
John	Michael	Cox	KALAMAZOO	MI
W.	Brent	Cox	CAPE CORAL	FL
Julio	Alejandro	Diaz Estica	LIMA	PERU
Paul	Jerid	Dick	KENOVA	WV
Daniel	Noah	Distefano	WAIALUA	HI
Michael		Frassetti	SARASOTA	FL
Matthew	Stephen	Gathright	MECHANICSVILLE	VA
Harold	Laverne	Johnson	FAYETTEVILLE	GA
Brendon		Kisten	ISIPINGO BEACH	SOUTH AFRICA
Elzbieta		Malunaviciene	VILNIUS	LITHUANIA
Jacob		Martin	TACOMA	WA
Tamara	Geraldine	Martinez Tarrillo	LIMA	PERU
Nelson	Hernan	Martinez Torres	LIMA	PERU
Carlos	Heriberto	Monge Rodriguez	GUANAJUATO	MEXICO
Marty	Z.	Oelrich	GILBERT	AZ
Demetrio		Perez	FT. BRAGG	NC
Jason	E.	Sample	LAPORTE	IN
Shawn		Schneider	MILTON	WA



NEW APA MEMBERS 2021

SEPTEMBER

FIRST NAME	MIDDLE	LAST NAME	CITY	STATE
Francisco	A.	Smith Williams	PANAMA	PANAMA
Carlos		Solano Quispe	LIMA	PERU
Stephanie	Jo	Stetson	ORANGE	CA
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Website: **www.polygraph-training.com/**

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Email: **aiipolygraph@gmail.com**
Website: **www.polygraphschool.com/**

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Website: **Backster.net**

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Col. Del Valle
Del. Benito Juarez Mexico, D.F.
C.P. 03100**
Country: **Mexico**
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 Phone: **--**
 Email: **no email**
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Website: **no website**

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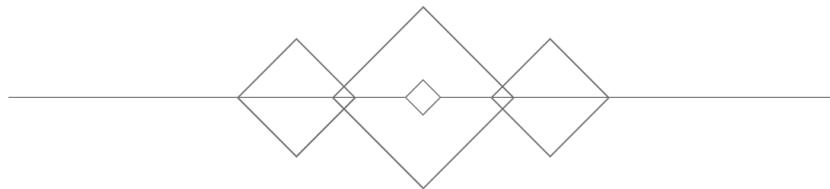


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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLYGRAPH IS MOVING!!

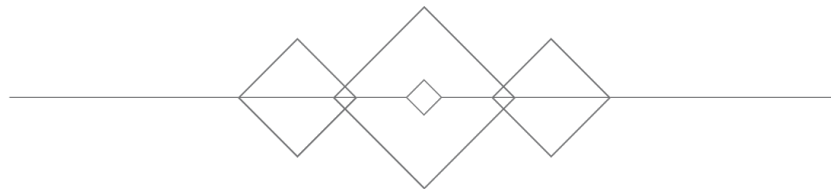
Chuck Slupski started the *American International Institute of Polygraph (AIIP)* in 1999. He had recently retired from the US Army where he was a polygraph examiner, as well as an instructor at the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. After retirement, he eventually landed in Georgia and began teaching at Argenbright International Institute of Polygraph, in College Park, GA. Unfortunately, Argenbright closed its doors shortly thereafter. Luckily (for all of us), Chuck realized that the need was still there – the need for a polygraph school which taught the US Federal Government’s philosophy of polygraph testing, which would be available to non-federal employees. Armed with an extensive knowledge of all things polygraph (and several credit cards), he started the *AIIP*. Since 1999, *AIIP* has grown by leaps and bounds! *AIIP* has presented classes in South Africa, Ukraine, Taiwan, as well as other states on this continent! *AIIP* has become world renowned! We have students coming from all over the United States, but also from Lithuania, South Africa, Nigeria, Jamaica, Taiwan, and Ukraine, just to name a few.

Chuck has recently decided that he would like to spend more time on the golf course, working on his next hole-in-one! He and I came to a mutually beneficial arrangement where he will still play a big part in the teaching, but I will be taking on the responsibilities (headaches) of running an international company. Ok, so (queso), we are still the *American International Institute of Polygraph*, still teaching as close to the US Federal Government’



philosophy as possible, still tapping into Chuck's vast knowledge of all things polygraph, but the corporate name, and school's location, are changing. Frederick Polygraph, LLC, owned by Robbie and Shelley Frederick, has purchased *American International Institute of Polygraph* and is moving the AIIP to Peachtree City, GA, as of the January 2022 class.

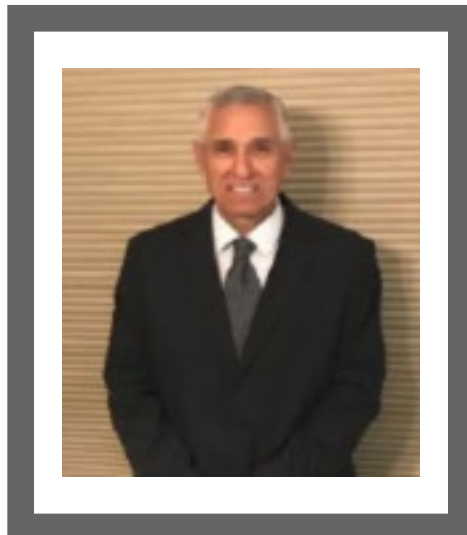
Our new location as of January 2022: 277 Hwy 74 North, Suite #312, Peachtree City, GA 30269. All of our phone numbers, email addresses, and website addresses are staying the same. And our website will be updated soon. www.polygraphschool.com 770-960-1377 aiipolygraph@gmail.com





President's Message

Roy Ortiz



My activities

Peru

During the month of October

I was a speaker for the Peru Association of Polygraph Examiners and Forensic Evaluators of Credibility at their sixth annual international seminar. This virtual seminar (audience interaction) was attended by over 150 polygraph examiners from seven countries. Ms. Ruth Delgado is the association's president.

South Africa

During the month of November



I was a speaker for the Southern African Polygraph Federation's (SAPF) annual seminar. This was a free virtual seminar (audience interaction) for their members. SAPF is an APA Divisional Affiliate. Mr. Charles Kemp is the SAPF's president.

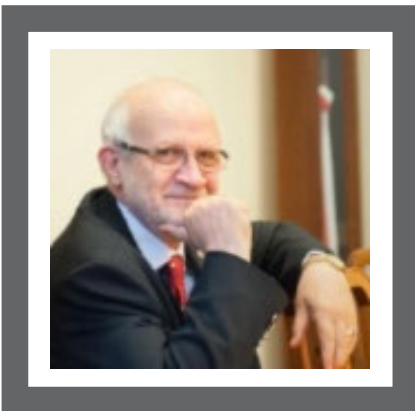
Colombia

During the month of November

I was a speaker for the Latinamerican Polygraph Association at their 25th annual seminar. This virtual seminar was an audience interactive presentation. The day after my presentation, I received an email from one of the participants. We discussed the benefits of APA membership and interview techniques. Ms. Hilda Ruiz is the association's president.

APA members around the world

Poland: Jan Widacki, Ph.D.



Dr. Widacki recently released his fifth book on polygraph: "History of Polygraph Examination". His background includes attorney, historian, essayist, professor, diplomat and politician. He has published twenty books in his career. We exchanged a few emails, discussing our countries, polygraph and the APA.

North Carolina

I would like to highlight one of the members of the Members Services Committee, Lauren Laughlin from Charlotte - Mecklenburg, North Carolina. She had proudly posted her committee appointment letter on social media. I take a great deal of pride knowing that volunteers like "Lauren" will make a difference.



Virginia

During the first week of November, the Virginia Polygraph Association held their annual seminar in Virginia Beach. This seminar was co-sponsored by the APA. APA members: Rick Holden, Matt Mull and Skip Webb were speakers at the seminar. Thank you for improving the polygraph profession.

Indiana

After an 18-year break from starting her polygraph training, Ms. Kari Bumbleburg from Lafayette, Indiana recently graduated from an APA accredited polygraph school. I have no doubt she will be one of the APA's examiners who will make a difference. Congratulations Kari...

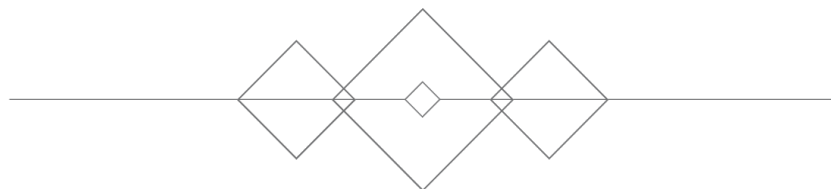
2021-22 Thoughts



As 2021 comes to an ending, I would like to thank all members of the APA. Your efforts to solve and prevent crime, stand up for victims and ensure the safety of your countries, are appreciated. All of you are heroes...

No one can predict the new challenges that 2022 will present. But, I am certain with the dedication of all our members, the APA will be ready to meet any challenge.

As always please send your ideas and questions to anyone on the Board of Directors. Family first...



Board of Directors' Reports

Sabino Martinez Chairman

Greetings from San Antonio, I hope you are in good health and continue to work through this pandemic. For those of you who have suffered losses, whether it be loved ones, or those that are experiencing businesses or personal hardships, I am praying for your recovery.

I would also like to take this time to thank all of you who volunteered for the standing committees. I ask those of you who are still interested in volunteering to email Lisa Jacocks at manager@apapolygraph.org to see which committees could still use your help. Volunteering not only represents your country, state, or affiliation to other associations, but you also represent yourself as a person who is willing to go that extra mile for our organization.

As a reminder, the 2022 APA seminar will be held in Orlando, Florida. I ask that you be mindful to register in a timely manner for both the seminar and hotel as soon as we are able to provide you the registration information.

This year Pam Shaw will be our seminar chair. As in the past she is always looking for ideas, suggestions and presenters that will bring interesting topics to our attendees.

Please start searching for that member who made a special sacrifice, accomplishment, or contribution to our profession, who deserves to be recognized. Our Awards Committee Chair Lisa Ribacoff will need the names of those extraordinary members. I will assure you, the sooner we get those recommendations to Lisa, it will assist both her and the committee in choosing those most deserving of the awards.

The end of this year's holiday season is quickly approaching. Thanksgiving allowed many of us to celebrate 400 years since the initial celebration of giving thanks for the many things that we have all been blessed with. I ask all of you to please be safe during the remainder of this holiday season.

In closing, I would like to wish you all a joyous and prosperous Happy New Year!

Until next time, farewell.

Sabino Martinez
Board Chairman

Saludos desde San Antonio,

Espero y todos se encuentren bien en compañía de sus seres queridos, manteniéndose en pie de lucha ante los acontecimientos mundiales que hasta el día de hoy continúan poniendo en jaque nuestras vidas y las de aquellas personas cercanas a nosotros. Ustedes siempre



están presentes en mis pensamientos y oraciones.

Me gustaría aprovechar este momento para agradecer a todos los que se ofrecieron como voluntarios para los comités permanentes; espero que aquellos que aun estén interesados en esta actividad envíen un correo electrónico a Lisa Jacocks a manager@apapolygraph.org para informarles sobre cuales comités requieren de su ayuda. Les recuerdo que como voluntarios no solo representan a su país, estado, afiliación o incluso asociación, también se representan así mismos, como alguien dispuesto a realizar un esfuerzo adicional por nuestra organización.

Como recordatorio, el seminario APA 2022 se llevará a cabo en Orlando, Florida, por lo que les pido se registren de manera oportuna tanto para el seminario como para el hotel tan pronto como podamos proporcionarle la información de registro.

Este año Pam Shaw será la encargada del seminario. Como en el pasado, siempre está buscando ideas, sugerencias y presentadores que traerán temas interesantes a nuestros asistentes.

Por otro lado, comience a buscar a ese miembro que hizo un sacrificio, logro o contribución especial a nuestra profesión, que merece ser reconocido. La presidenta del Comité de Premios, Lisa Ribacoff, necesitará los nombres de esos miembros extraordinarios. Les aseguro que cuanto antes le enviemos esas recomendaciones a Lisa, la ayudarán tanto a ella como al comité a elegir a los ganadores.

El final de la temporada navideña de este año se acerca rápidamente. El Día de Acción de Gracias nos permitió a muchos de nosotros celebrar los 400 años desde la celebración inicial de dar gracias por las muchas cosas con las que todos hemos sido bendecidos. Les pido a todos que se cuiden y tomen sus precauciones durante el resto de esta temporada navideña.

Para terminar, me gustaría desearles a todos un feliz y próspero Año Nuevo.

Hasta la próxima, adiós.

Sabino Martínez
El presidente del consejo

Pam Shaw **Seminar Chair**

Hello everyone!

Plans continue to progress for the 56th Annual APA Seminar to be held August 28 thru September 2, 2022 in Orlando, Florida. Our hotel site, Hilton Bonnett Creek, is adjacent to Disney World and the hotel offers free shuttles to and from the parks. We encourage everyone to take advantage of all that this location has to offer.

We have been at this location previously, and if the past is any indicator of the future, we can expect a large turnout. Reduced gatherings and limited availability of most polygraph training over the past 1.5 to 2 years, further improves the likelihood of a tremendous showing of our polygraph community. We have secured great room rates for this location, so please be



sure to reserve your hotel rooms early so you can take advantage and not miss out on the opportunity to stay on-site.

The training schedule continues to be a work in progress, but a partial schedule of classes will be posted on the website in January. The schedule will be finalized after the APA Board Meeting in early April, which will then be posted on our website and published in future editions of the magazine.

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.)

As you make plans to attend the seminar, I hope you will also consider nominating deserving individuals for the various APA awards. Let's recognize those around us who are doing great work for and within our profession!

On one other administrative note about the seminar, please know that at this time we are not planning to have a scheduled outing/event during our week in Orlando. This decision has been made in light of our close proximity to Disney, Downtown

Disney and various other family entertainment hot spots that will be competing for your attention and desires. That being said, know that a couple new events are being explored for your enjoyment, networking and camaraderie. Walt Goodson has graciously agreed to work on setting up a 5k fun run for our group. Jonathan Floyd has also graciously agreed to work on setting up a golf outing for those who would be interested. Information for both of these events will be posted in the coming months, so please be on the lookout.

I look forward to bringing more seminar information to you in the year ahead, but for now, I wish each of you a wonderful and blessed holiday season! Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all!

Pam Shaw
Seminar Program Chair

Jamie McCloughan
Director

I hope everyone is doing well and had a great holiday celebration spent with those dear to their heart. I don't have much to report this time, as we are mid-cycle and trying to solidify plans going forward. I can say that there is working being done, it just is a work in progress.

I know I said this before, but I would love some input from old and new examiners regarding the basic training program as we redevelop for the standards for future generations. The Education Accreditation Committee is always looking improving the basic education process to make it



more advantageous for students and in line with other professions. We are open to any suggestions, and I have only received one the last time I asked, which was reported to the committee and was great information.

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.

Chip Morgan
Director

Happy Holidays!

As I write this, we just had Thanksgiving in the U.S. and we are all looking forward to Christmas as well. I hope you each are spending quality time with your families and loved ones during this holiday season.

As a board member, one of my responsibilities is to chair the Ethics and Grievance Committee (EGC). I am assisted by a great group of volunteer committee members. Our goal is to receive, evaluate, process, investigate and resolve each complaint as best we can and as expeditiously as we are able.

Members of the public have the right to expect that a polygraph is administered correctly, in a professional manner, evaluated correctly and reported honestly. It is also the EGC's responsibility to protect our members from spurious allegations of misconduct. In this day and age, it is very common for someone to complain

just because they didn't like the outcome.

Some members of the public and even our own members are at times confused about what types of grievances the EGC handles. First of all, we do not investigate business disputes. We also do not investigate "outcome disputes" where someone is merely unhappy about polygraph results. We don't investigate third-party disputes where one party took a polygraph but someone else is unhappy about the outcome.

The next thing we need to remember is that the APA is not a regulatory organization. The APA is a membership organization, and as such, it does not have investigation powers that governmental organizations, including licensing bodies, possess. If a member is found in violation of the APA's Standards of Practice or Code of Ethics, the most the APA can do is revoke the member's membership in the APA. If the alleged violation(s) occurred in a jurisdiction with polygraph examiner licensing requirements and an allegation involves a violation of licensing law, rules, etc., then the licensing authority will be better able to act on the complaint and provide relief for any unethical practices.

Remember: the APA Standards of Practice and the Code of Ethics help to set the minimum standards we expect of our members. Your agency, department, state or regulatory organization may require more stringent practices than we require. These stringent requirements are especially prevalent in the records retention category.

It is incumbent upon each examiner to know the Standards of Practice and Code



of Ethics expectations of the APA, as well as any governing body where you conduct business.

Now, for some lighter fare – I co-wrote (with School Director Patrick O’Burke) an article in this issue of the APA Magazine about Single Issue Screening Tests (SIST).

It’s a new approach to screening tests that I feel would work well in screening situations. At the risk of over-simplification, I can summarize the SIST: in screening applications, test issues one at a time, using the DLST question sequence format.

So, if an agency wants to have Drug use, Theft, Domestic Violence and Serious crimes tested for pre-employment, then just construct one test for each topic. That would be 4 charts total, with no need for breakout testing. Intrigued? Read the article.

I would be interested in your feelings about the SIST as well. Please read the article and let me know what you think.

Chip Morgan
 DirectorMorgan@polygraph.org
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American Polygraph Association

Erika Thiel
 Director

I hope everyone is enjoying their holiday season with it being well on its way. I wish for everyone that you are all experiencing togetherness, good health, and safety this time of year. I am sure many of you have been excited to be able to have

a holiday season that is at the very least, an improvement from last year. For those of you who are experiencing your first holiday season without a loved one (such as I am), I send you strength, courage, and acceptance to be able to finish off your holiday season with a smile on your face.

The PCSOT committee has made great advancements on the PCSOT operational policy. We have finished our first round of editing and have given the document a major face lift. We are finishing up our second round of editing which is when the nit picking really starts to begin. This always leads to great conversations about changes. I have no doubt that this document will be ready to present to the board by the winter board meeting.

I and other PCSOT committee members have received several emails on one particular section about the PCSOT model policy changes. This is letting H under the sexual history. Please remember the basic rule of polygraph; we test observable behavior! This means we ultimately should NOT be testing about fantasies alone. The whole point of section H is that if you are going to test about fantasies, it needs to be paired with an observable behavior. A great reading if you have never read it is called “Polygraph Questions and Questionable Questions” by Ray Nelson. It is the 2018 polygraph journal, volume 47, number 2 and starts on page 142.

What is also interesting is that the people who are reaching out to us about section H are the therapists who are concerned about the question as they recognize there is no true way to pass the question. They would much rather know about information about behavior that the client



is doing as opposed to a behavior the client is thinking. Remember, a client who has sexual thoughts of minors who can speak about it with a therapist is a **low risk client**. This is something I continue to stress over and over again to PCSOT examiners – **we are not the experts on what will make a client “better.”** We need to be willing to put our polygraph egos aside sometimes and recognize the collabora-

tion process with treatment and supervision equally. Otherwise, why are we doing what we are doing?

As always, any thoughts, concerns, or questions about PCSOT in general is always welcomed to be sent to me. I may not get back to you immediately, but I will get back to you as soon as I can! Life sure is crazy this time of year!



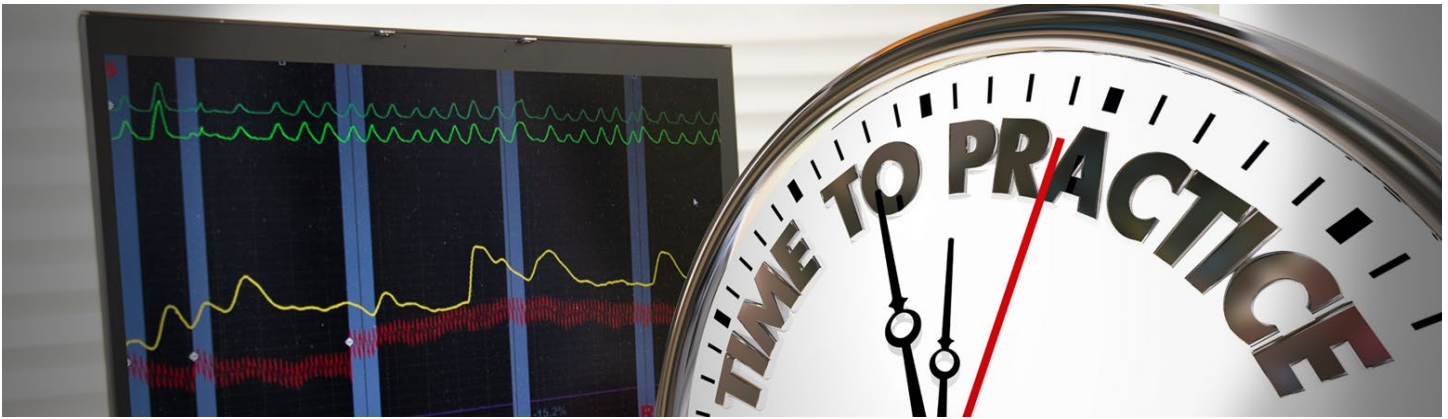


Chart Scoring Practice

Donald J. Krapohl¹

Welcome to the last installment of the APA Magazine scoring practice for 2021.

The following pages will show three polygraph charts. The case is a screening examination and the technique is the Air Force Modified General Question Technique (AFMGQT) with three relevant questions and three probable-lie comparison (PLC) questions. The examiner properly rotated the question systematically, moving the relevant questions later in the sequence and the PLCs earlier in the sequence with each subsequent chart. The electrodermal tracing is displayed in the manual (least filtered) mode. Question presentation is set at 25 seconds. Trac-

ing artifacts are few and the overall quality of the recordings is very good. As regards scoring, readers are reminded that this is a mixed-issue screening examination, and as such the grand total score is not used for decision making.

The school solution for these charts will appear in the January - February 2022 issue of the APA Magazine. The answer can also be found on the APA Magazine page of the APA website (www.polygraph.org) or by writing the author directly. All recommended decisions are based on the Empirical Scoring System.

The school solution for the previous scoring exercise in the September - October

¹ Director, Educational Services, Capital Center for Credibility Assessment (C³A). Questions, comments and suggestions can be directed to the author at APAKrapohl@gmail.com.

The views expressed in this column are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the American Polygraph Association or the Capital Center for Credibility Assessment.



APA Magazine was a decision of No Significant Responses (NSR).

The APA Magazine is published in PDF format. To change the size of the charts you can click on the symbols \ominus \oplus at the top of the Adobe screen, or at the menu bar click on View > Zoom > Zoom To and

then choose the level of magnification you prefer. To rotate the charts, click on View > Rotate View and then choose either clockwise or counterclockwise.

Good luck.

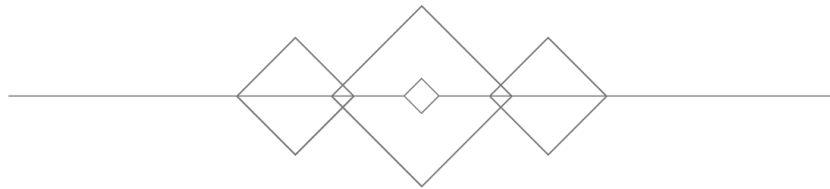


Chart 1

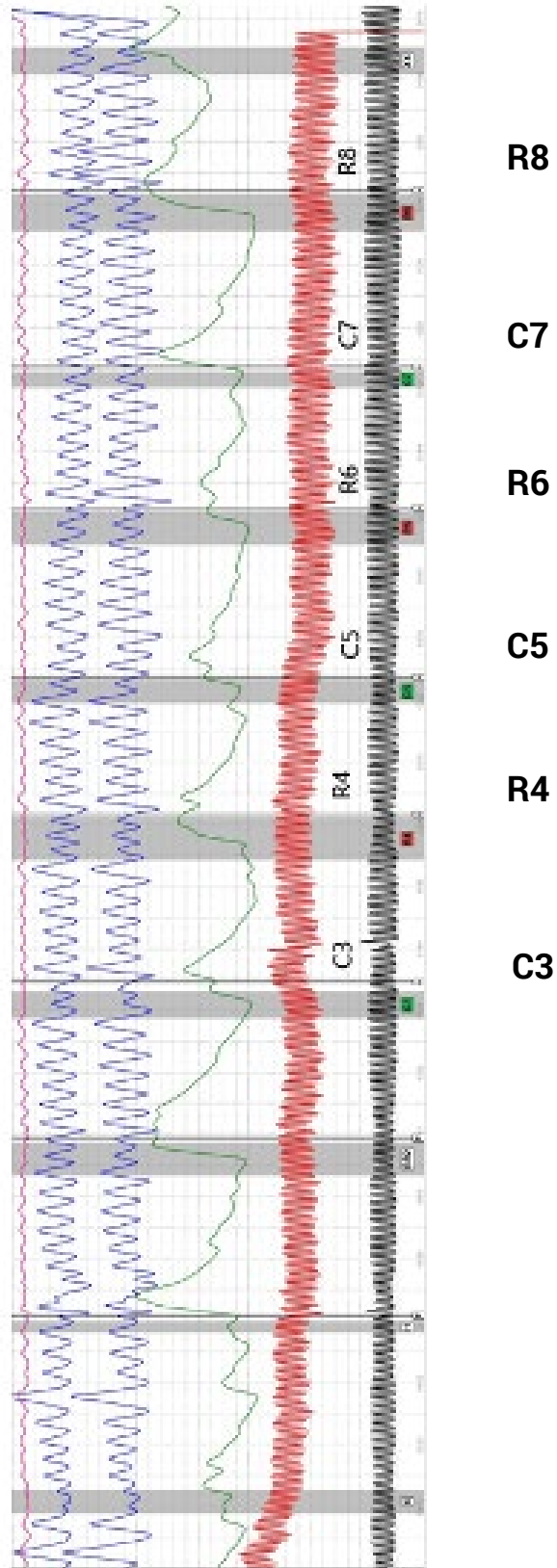


Chart 3

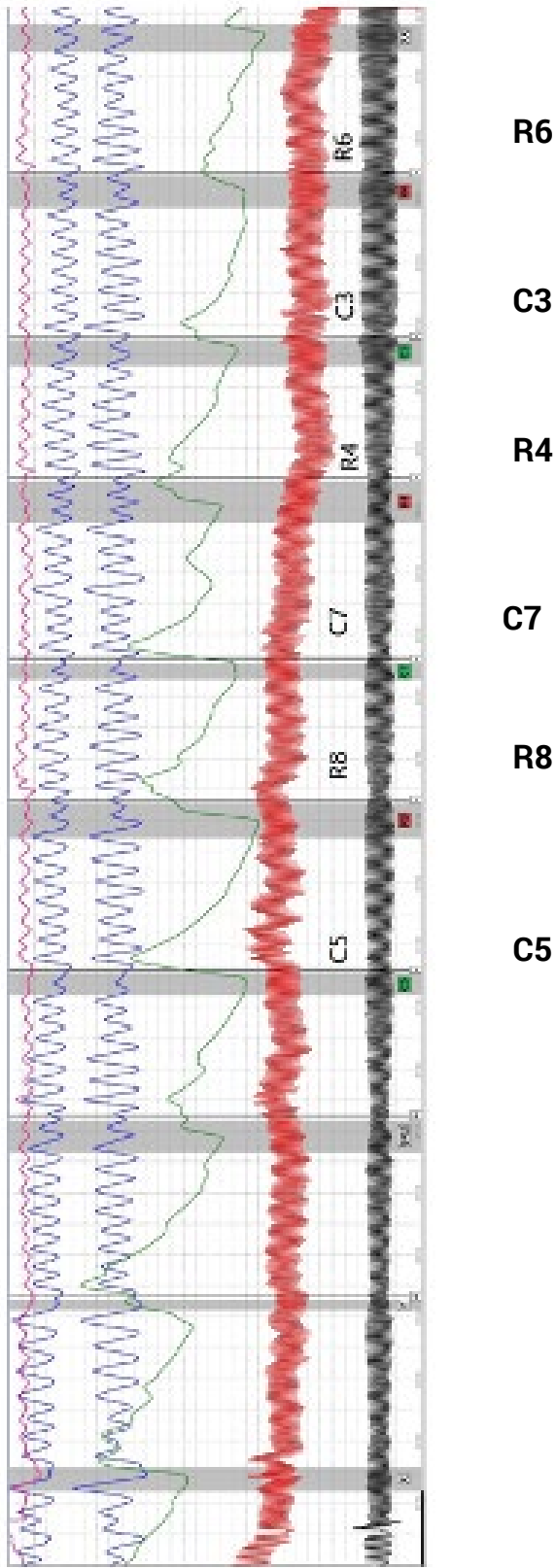
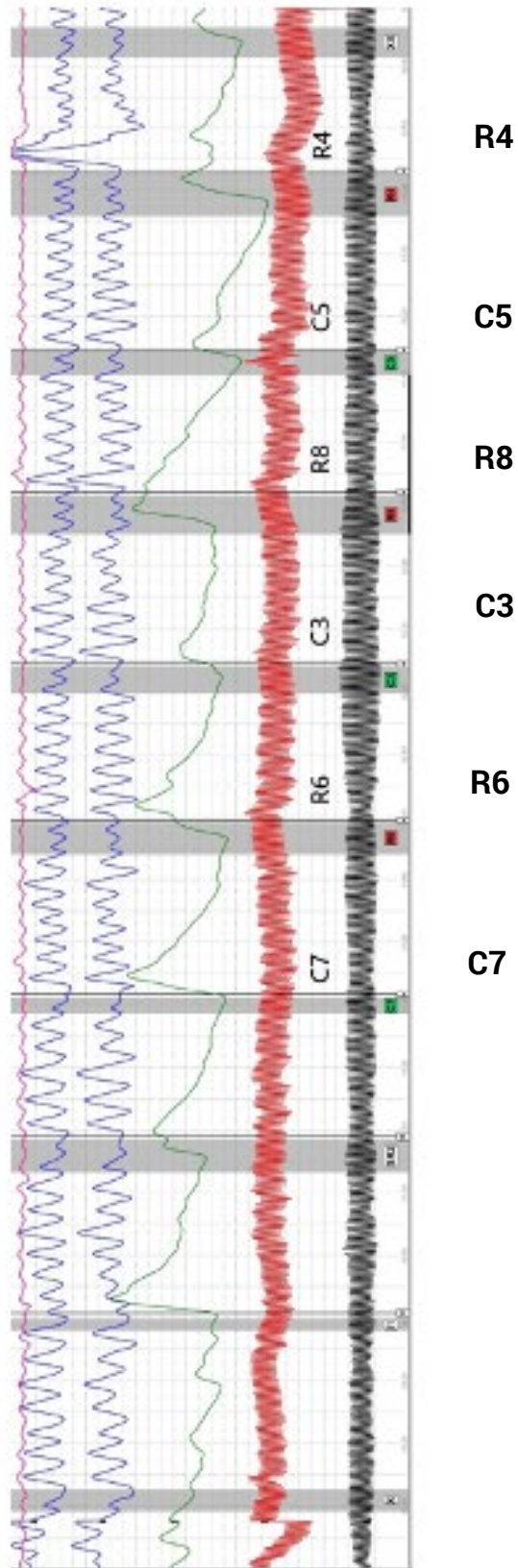


Chart 3





The Advantages of Directed Lie Over Probable Lie Comparison Questions

Batyrov Tamerlan Stanislavovich*

Abstract:

Developing the topic of the Directed Lie Comparison questions efficiency discussed in the APA Magazine¹, and due to the ambiguity of the statements voiced in the European Polygraph², the author of the article suggests to provide some new data on the use of the Directed Lie Comparison questions. The data received during the author's five-year work in the Russian Federation while testing "difficult" examinees prove the advantages of Directed Lie Comparison questions over Probable Lie Comparison questions. In the following article the author also gives some examples of the personalized approach³ that allows to bring the examination to its logical conclusion.

Key words: polygraph in Russia, the advantages of DLC questions, investigation of crimes, personnel security.

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¹ Mark Handler, Raymond Nelson & Dale Austin. Personal (versus Personalized and Super-Personal) Directed Lies. APA Magazine 2020, 53 (5), p. 73-83.

² Tuvia Shurany, Nathan J. Gordon. Directed Lie – The Correct of the Easy Way? European Polygraph 2021, 1 (53), p. 29-38.

³ The personalized approach to the examination is regarded as an individual approach carried out within the framework of structured examination method which is characterized by a regulated sequence of actions and procedures. Pelenitsyn A.B., Soshnikov A.P. Evidence-based Polygraph: in 4 Volumes. Moscow: Autonomous Non-profit Organization for Additional Professional Education «Center for Applied Psychophysiology» Publishing, 2021. V. 1. P. 48-53.



The issue of the qualification of a polygraph examiner is an acute one since it is their competencies, knowledge, skills and adherence to the standards that the correct decisions on the results of a polygraph examination depend on.

The choice of examination tactics and the form of interaction will vary depending on the examinee's behavior during the pre-examination conversation, especially if the person is critical of forming a trusting relationship with the examiner. In this aspect the author agrees with R. Prado's opinion voiced in 2020 at the 14th Annual Seminar of Polygraph Examiners in Moscow. According to this opinion, the final result is subject to the examinee's inner choice, whether they should cooperate with the polygraph examiner or not.

The author has been performing polygraph examinations of the "difficult" categories of examinees for five years. The notion of the "difficult" category of examinees implies people who have previously served sentences for criminal offences in penitentiaries, residents of the certain regions of the Northern Caucasus characterized by special ethnic and religious traditions and mentality, children from 14 till 16.

Polygraph examinations have been carried out for the purposes of human resources management and investigation of crimes. Directed Lie Comparison questions (hereinafter referred to as DLC) have proved to be more efficient while exam-

ining the aforementioned category of examinees than Probable Lie Comparison questions (hereinafter referred to as PLC). Before dwelling on the advantages of the DLC examination of the above mentioned individuals the author suggests considering the major aspect of the issue, which is the security of a polygraph examiner⁴.

The Security of a Polygraph Examiner

Being a practicing polygraph examiner, the author has conducted itinerant examinations in the regions with a precarious social situation, where a single careless word used at the stage of introducing and discussing PLC questions (i.e. discussing PLC questions and moralizing, e.g.: "Have you ever lied to your parents?" "Have you ever lied to somebody who trusted you?") could lead to some problems even to the extent of the threats of assault. The subsequent threat posed by the discussion of PLC questions after the examination could imply an unsafe departure from the region to the permanent site.

The author points out that the security of polygraph examiners issue is relevant for private civilian practitioners. It is this group of polygraph specialists working in the commercial area who are protected less than those working for the state.

Examining the individuals who have been previously convicted of crimes

People with a criminal record (we are talking about those who continue follow-

⁴ Taking into account the vast variety of issues polygraph examiners deal with, the term should be accepted by the international community, as there is nothing as valuable as a person's life and health.



ing the unwritten criminal or “thug” rules) agreed to be examined only after having been assured by the polygraph examiner that there would be no questions concerning their previous personal life. The PEACE model demonstrates good results while examining such individuals. Transparency and informing examinees of the further steps combined with the use of DLC questions has formed the examinee’s positive confidential attitude towards the polygraph examiner. One should mention the cases of such people’s respectful attitude towards the examiner, the former being grateful for the specialist’s honesty, transparency of the examination and keeping the promises previously given to them. Examiners who have never encountered such people before and who are not psychologically ready to communicate with them may face some difficulties while using PLC questions. A polygraph specialist who has some experience in dealing with criminal individuals is aware of the fact that they have a good understanding of their interviewers and any attempts at “playing on their turf” may lead to the failure of the examination.

Examining the residents of certain regions of the Northern Caucasus who are characterized by special ethnic and religious traditions and mentality

DLC questions have proved to be effective while examining Muslims due to the fact that, according to psycho-social and sociological research, the distinctive features of the residents of the Northern Caucasus include explosive temperament and sensitivity to other people’s opinions⁵. Applying PLC questions here may result in a serious conflict with the polygraph

examiner, which is why the use of the former is undesirable.

The DLC questions are devoid of this disadvantage thanks to the opportunity to ask questions without a stressful tone. Some of the examples were given in one of the author’s works published in the APA Magazine⁶. The author suggests studying the difficulties arising while applying DLC questions and the ways to overcome these difficulties as exemplified by a sensitive issue for a Muslim person who is being examined.

According to the Quran, the question “In your entire life have you ever discussed people behind their backs?” is considered to be unacceptable and is prohibited (“gheebah” is something that is said about a person in their absence in case it has something to do with their personality). In its turn, psychology suggests that there are three regulators of a human’s behavior: fear, shame and conscience. These regulators work differently in active believers, irrespectively of their religion. Shame is focused on other people’s opinion, while other two regulators, i.e. fear and conscience, are of greater importance for a religious person, conscience perceived as “the God’s blessing” and, thus, depending on the God’s himself. In other words, a religious person is not guided by other people’s opinion and, therefore, in a sense, he feels no shame. As for fear and conscience, believers are totally controlled by their deity who is aware of all their thoughts. That is why a religious person has no reasons to conceal their passions and desires, their manifestation (i.e. sin) being prohibited. A believer should not violate the rules es-



established by the God, and that is the only thing required. Unfortunately, different religions have different rules of conduct. Islam, for instance, clearly requires showing respect for elderly people and that is why you should better not ask about lying to the examinee's parents. You may feel wrath, but you must not show it (the thing is not about regret, it is about breaking the rules). Gossip and boasting are also directly prohibited in Islam. However, you may feel proud of something and you may condemn other people's sins⁷.

In order to bring the examination to its logical conclusion, the author suggests using the following working DLC questions: "In your entire life have you ever cheated on exams?" "In your entire life have you ever crossed the road in the wrong place?" "In your entire life have you ever told anyone something you regretted later?" "In your entire life have you ever made a mistake?" At the same time in some cases the author admits the possibility of applying personal DLC questions assuming that the first question discussed should be as simple as possible and should refer to minor offences committed by most people. In such cases the author would use "In your entire life have you ever crossed the road in the wrong place" as the first DLC question. Such a personalized approach, combined with the correct dis-

cussion and the explanation that such things have happened to many people many times allowed to calm down the examinee's suspicion and to reduce their negative attitude towards the polygraph examiner, giving the opportunity to use personal DLC questions.

Examining children from 14 till 16

Examining children has always been a more complicated task requiring high responsibility. When testing children, a polygraph examiner must demonstrate professionalism and maximum ease of communication, for easy perception and understanding of what is happening.

The behavior of an underage person is determined by the stimuli (or signals), indicating the possibility of gratification. As a person grows up and matures, the cognitive regions of the brain take a better control of the activity of the limbic system and, consequently, manage a person's behavior more efficiently⁸. While interviewing children a polygraph examiner should keep this in mind and take this principle into consideration. Considering this circumstance a polygraph examiner may face testing difficulties of those children who grew up "under the wing of their parents." The author faced a number of situations where such children would burst

⁵ Abdulvagabova A.M. Psychological Peculiarities of Interethnic Communication in the Polyethnic Dagestan. Moscow, 2010.

⁶ By Tamerlan Batyrov and Sergei Zyazin. Organizational and legal conditions for polygraph examinations of muslim women. APA Magazine 2020, 52 (2), p. 48-50.

⁷ A scientific conversation with A.A. Smirnov.

⁸ Pelenicyn A.B., Kazakov V.A., Soshnikov A.P. The Basics of Anatomy and Physiology for Polygraph Examiners. Moscow: Autonomous Non-profit Organization for Additional Professional Education «Center for Applied Psychophysiology» Publishing, 2018. P. 49.



into tears while getting acquainted with and discussing PLC questions, which resulted in the failure of the examination. A timely change in the tactics of the interview, a break and the replacement of PLC with DLC questions helped to eliminate this problem and to achieve the final stage of the examination.

Can we suggest under the circumstances that a polygraph examiner uses DLC questions to make the procedure less complicated or due to his or her low qualification? We surely can't! One should realize that there are no perfect methods or tests. DLC questions are definitely more convenient than PLC questions, that require advanced communicative skills and the creative ability to cope with extraordinary situations that commonly arise while dis-

cussing them⁹. However, DLC questions also require an equal level of professional training while introducing and discussing these questions and during the examination itself.

DLC questions involve no moralizing, they are unoffensive and do not result in the examinee's confrontation with the polygraph examiner. They are rarely used for taking countermeasures, and the identification of the latter is easier in case of applying DLC questions¹⁰.

Therefore, in practice DLC questions prove to be as efficient as PLC questions under the aforementioned circumstances and are superior to them when used while examining "difficult" categories of examinees.

9 Pelenicyn A.B., Soshnikov A.P. Modern Technologies of Polygraph Application: in 4 volumes. Moscow: Autonomous Non-profit Organization for Additional Professional Education «Center for Applied Psychophysiology» Publishing, 2015. V.3. P. 88–89.

10 Pelenicyn A.B., Soshnikov A.P. Modern Technologies of Polygraph Application: in 4 volumes. Moscow: Autonomous Non-profit Organization for Additional Professional Education «Center for Applied Psychophysiology» Publishing, 2021. V.3. P. 95.





Charming and Alarming

Sergeant B. D. Humphreys

Just a few months after graduating from my initial training as a polygraph examiner, I was asked to run a test on a man accused of some inappropriate activity with a maid at a motel. I was still working under the guidance of a senior examiner at my agency, the Kanawha County Sheriff's Office in West Virginia, and called him on my way to the office. He gave me some advice and asked me to follow-up with him after the test was over.

The man I was to test, I'll call him Trace Smith, was a construction worker. He'd been staying in that motel for weeks. The afternoon before the test was hot, and people were at the outdoor pool enjoying the relief of the cool water. Among those at the pool were the husband and kids of a 25-year-old maid who worked there. As an employee her family was able to use the motel pool provided it wasn't too crowded with guests.

The maid (I'll call her Jennifer) had to work and got to Trace's room. He and a colleague were exiting their room. She asked if they wanted it cleaned, explaining they would have to vacate for her to enter. They told her to go ahead as they were leaving, and they got into a car as she entered the room.

She went straight to the bathroom to begin. She didn't hear anyone enter the room over the sound of the exhaust fan, but when she turned around she noticed Trace standing in the doorway of the bathroom, an arm against each side of the frame. He began asking her about her spouse and talking about his as she cleaned the toilet. Jennifer told him her husband was at the pool. He asked if her husband would come looking for her. She said, "maybe."

When Trace said he was going to take a shower she tried to leave the room, saying she couldn't stay to clean if he was



going to remain in the room. But Trace didn't let her pass him. He took off his shirt, grabbed her hands and placed them behind his neck, and forced her to kiss him. As Trace started to peel up her shirt and grope her breasts she heard him say, "feel this," and used one hand to move her hand into his pants.

Just then she saw a shadow pass by the window and was able to get to the door and leave. She told colleagues what happened, and they dialed 911 prompting our response. Trace was interviewed by the responding Deputy Sheriffs, and quickly said he'd take a polygraph. They gave him a ride to our office where I began my pretest.

He was likable, friendly, smiled a lot. He talked about how his mother raised him to be respectful, and though she'd be ashamed of his behavior, none of it was without Jennifer's (at least) tacit consent. He speculated she only became alarmed and fled the room when she saw a shadow because she feared it was her husband looking for her, and he'd find her with her hands down another man's pants.

We all know there are many sexual assaults that take place every day. And we speculate a good many more go unreported. There are also plenty of sexual encounters where one person is more reluctant than the other; some where there is a coercion, however slight; some where one or both have regrets about it afterward. And there are some sexual assaults that just didn't happen. There are notable occasions where a sexual assault claim is fabricated simply to demonize, disrepute, or imprison another person for countless reasons. I couldn't rule out that this

was one of those. His explanation made sense. It was plausible. Even the Deputies who interviewed Jennifer said they had doubts about her story.

I recall Trace talking about church hymns as we walked to the room where I did polygraphs. He even sang a few bars. We sat down, discussed the issue, and I went through my pre-test spiel, locking him in on a few key points, worked out the questions, then started the test.

And he failed. Miserably. Biggest failure I'd had at that point.

"This guy was decent and being setup," I thought before collecting charts. But this test, run by a damn fine operator (well, maybe), trained in a school accredited by no less than the American Polygraph Association, said otherwise. I called the senior examiner who said, "do an interrogation. I'll head that way to help." So, I walked Trace to another interview room to buy time to work out some themes.

When we started the interrogation, he immediately began shouting. He was angry and defensive; his entire personality and mood shifted. He soon asked for an attorney and the interview abruptly ended. He was released for the night, and a co-worker arrived to give him a lift.

After he left, I called and spoke to Jennifer to ask a few more questions about the encounter. Early in the call she told me to "Google this guy." I did.

Trace had just been released from prison. He did most of a decade for kidnapping in North Carolina. He'd been charged with murder, too, but wasn't convicted on it. It

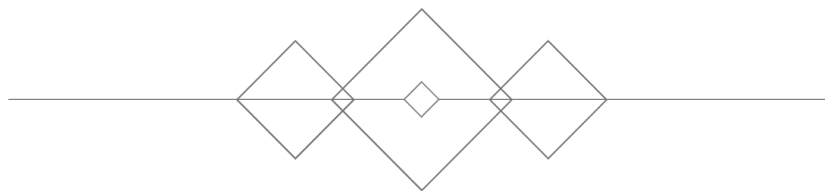


seems a friend who owed him money had a fifteen-year-old girlfriend living with him. Trace was seen by multiple witnesses dragging her to his car in broad daylight, but there were no witnesses to her murder that must have occurred between that kidnapping and when her body washed up on the shore of Lake Wylie the next day.

That was my first experiential lesson on the usefulness of polygraph. I'm too much of an optimist, wanting to see the good in people. Some of you may be too pessimistic, or suspicious; convinced everyone is lying all the time. And the most balanced, fair, and open minded among us will still get it wrong, sometimes.

There are too many variables in a person's life. You'd be surprised what secrets your best friend keeps from you. We never know all the mistakes haunting them at night. Our ability to read people is only as good as our intel, our perception, and our reasoning. For me, it took this case to truly imprint me with that self-doubt I need, to be a more effective examiner.

These days I use a brief version of this story in most criminal case pre-tests. I tell the subject how much I hope they pass, and how confident I am they will, but that I've been wrong about a person before, and I'm going to trust the polygraph. People lie. Charts don't.





Book Review History of Polygraph Examination

Review by Stanley M. Slowik

History of Polygraph Examination by Jan Widacki, Pitotr Krasnowolski's English Translation, Publisher: Polskie Towarzystwo Kryminalistyczne, Warsaw, 2021, 178 pages, ISBN: 978-83-960666-0-2, biuro@kryminalistyka.pl; www.kryminalistyka.pl

The picture of the old oaken doors fronting the Northwestern University School of Law on page 88 brought back memories. I used to walk through these doors to participate in Professor Fred Inbau's annual short courses for Prosecuting and Defense Attorneys. Inbau, along with John Reid and Frank Horvath were my instructors when I went through the six-month polygraph course at Reid's in 1968. As Professor Jan Widacki reports in *History of Polygraph Examination* (the missing articles in the title are perhaps due to the translation), this is the place where in 1930 the first crime lab was created which, from its inception, included polygraph among its arsenal of forensic

sciences. This is also where Leonarde Keeler trained the first federal and military examiners and later became the Chicago Police Department Scientific Crime Laboratory where Inbau met Reid and polygraph became a science.

History of Polygraph Examination is actually the 2021 translation of Dr. Widacki's 2017 Polish text of the same title. He is presently with the Krakowska Academia in Krakow, Poland. As the extensive Bibliography indicates, between 1977 and the present, he is an author in over 20 research studies and articles on polygraph and widely accepted as a polygraph expert not only in Poland but by the worldwide community of forensic sciences. I first became aware of Jan's interest in polygraph with the 1978 publication of a study, co-authored with Dr. Frank Horvath, comparing the accuracy of polygraph against three other more common forms of criminal suspect identification.



With some context qualifications, they found polygraph compares quite favorably. Subsequently, I have often used this study in my polygraph admissibility foundation testimony in various federal, state and military venues.

While certainly not unique to the world of polygraph, *History* carefully documents the problem of how scientific research is often conducted in parallel in different parts of the world but unknown to the various parties simply because of publication language and availability. Just one of many examples is Dr. Widacki's description of how Edward Abramowski's work in Warsaw and Vittorio Benussi's nearly identical research in Graz, Austria both used Etienne-Jules Marey's pneumograph and sphygmograph instrumentation during the same period to study polygraph recorded physiology. But for publications such as *History*, the findings of Abramowski's and many other Central and Eastern European researchers would remain virtually unknown to anyone outside of Poland. This alone will justify your effort of obtain and read a copy. Although other polygraph histories (Alder, 2007; Bunn, 2012) cover the topic, Widacki does a superior job describing the evolution of polygraph instrumentation and how each of the standard physiological parameters were eventually determined to be associated with emotions that correlate to the detection of deception. I particularly enjoyed Jan's description of how David Lykken's "proof" (complete with mathematical equations) of why the Reid Control Question, the basis for all modern, validated probable lie polygraph techniques, can't possibly work only to be shown by numerous, high quality real case field and

mock crime lab studies that it not only does work – and with high levels of accuracy - but has practical applications that far exceed the POT techniques Lykken advocated. It's a bit like the aeronautical engineer who while proving with charts and equations that bumblebees can't fly suddenly has one fly up and sting them between the eyes. Unfortunately, I only wished Dr. Widacki had applied the same degree of rigor to his discussion of the Backster approach to the control question technique, particularly with regard to how such tests are scored and the use of behavior symptoms. *History* does mention that Cleve Backster and Richard O. Arther, one of John Reid's early students, were polygraph business partners in New York prior to Cleve setting up in San Diego. It might have been helpful to mention that it was during this collaboration that Arther taught Backster the Reid Control Question technique, including a quantitative method of comparing control and relevant questions using check marks which Horvath discussed and described at a recent national APA Convention. While both Backster and Arther deserve credit for commercializing the polygraph training business, collapsing Reid's six months of training into six or eight weeks, anyone who has had to teach polygraph procedures can appreciate Backster's organization of comparisons (zones) and substitution of numerals for check marks. While Widacki, who originally learned polygraph by reading the Reid-Inbau 1966 and later 1977 polygraph texts, correctly states in several places that all probable lie polygraph techniques and specifically the Backster technique are all variations of the Reid technique, I maintain that things like Backster's Zones and numeri-



cal evaluation are very useful scoring methods, not polygraph techniques. Relevant/Irrelevant is a technique and Peak of Tension is a technique but the Arther, Backster, Marcy, MGQT, Matte, etc. techniques are all variations of the probable lie Reid Technique.

In the same vein, it is useful to know that Reid's school was so much longer because he insisted that students participate in a captive internship, similar to the internship/residencies required in medical practice, under direct supervision of an experienced examiner/instructor. The lessons of experience are often very different – and no less valuable – than the lessons of the classroom. Reid also employed a very Socratic method of teaching: students were often asked to explain why things were done as taught – and to defend their explanations - while Backster and Arther employed a much more rote and dogmatic approach to teach polygraph using a lot of “laws” or rules. Reid conducted and encouraged his associates to conduct and publish research to support or refute various tenets. As far is known, Backster never conducted any research or published anything other than his training Notepack and, as Widacki notes, his para-scientific work on plants sensing emotions. The experiential test requirement and Socratic approach not only greatly increased the time necessary to complete the training which many government sponsors of the training were unwilling to sacrifice but further required a sufficient volume of real-life polygraph cases so the students could fulfill their practical obligations. Concurrently, this last factor kept class sizes very small, benefiting students but negatively effec-

ting training revenues. Reid was later successful in having many of these experiential requirements and standards for instrumentation, polygraph procedures and other elements that Dr. Widacki mentions formalized and included in the 1963 Illinois Polygraph Licensing Act long predating not only the APA's codifications but the APA itself (1966).

I have recently confirmed from Phil Mulenix and others that some of the graduates of the Reid school still have the printed training materials detailing these procedures including the forms used for conducting the pre-test and scoring the charts. These materials may also be available for inspection in the APA archives which I believe are currently stored at the National Academy for Credibility Assessment, the federal polygraph school. Since these quantitative procedures are not mentioned in any of the Reid-Inbau polygraph texts, Dr. Widacki should not be faulted for using the term “visual” in referring to chart interpretation though it incorrectly implies something other than the quantitative and objective comparison of deceptive responses between control and relevant questions Reid always used and taught.

Dr. Widacki also discusses how Backster used the Guilt Complex/Symptomatic Question to evaluate suitability for testing, not truthfulness to the issue under investigation. Specifically, if the responses to the Symptomatic Question was greater than either the Relevant or Control Questions, the test was to be considered inconclusive regardless of the actual outcome of comparing the Relevant and Control responses. This is analogous to how Reid



uses Case Analysis and Behavioral Symptom Analysis as checks on polygraph accuracy. Thus, if the polygraph subject's DNA was recovered from the victim's body (case analysis) and the subject denies any physical contact with the victim (verbal behavior) a finding of truthful to denials on the polygraph test should be considered suspect, often the result of inadequately selected or developed Control Questions. On this very point, Widacki notes that Backster discouraged development of Control Questions stating that examiners should just assume they were probable lies while Reid went to considerable effort to ensure the subject perceived that truthfulness to the Control Questions was just as important to passing the test as proclamations of innocence to the Relevant Questions. Examiners might be well served to revisit Robert Peters' definitive work on how to present and develop Probable Lie Control Questions (Polygraph, 41 (2), 65-76, 2012). While there is no evidence that the Guilt Complex/Symptomatic Question negatively affects the accuracy of chart analysis, neither is there any credible evidence to support positive effects and most practicing examiners today consider the Symptomatic Question to be a solution in search of a problem. Likewise, six published studies indicate that exclusive control questions (Backster) are less effective than non-exclusive (Reid) control questions though not to the point where it effects the results of most tests.

Dr. Widacki should be credited for pointing out that most of the other elements found in the ZOC test, in addition to the Control Question, were already present in the Reid Technique before Backster

met Arther but leaves it to the reader to figure out that Backster simply renamed them. Thus, the Guilt Complex Question became the Symptomatic Question, and the issue of spot responders (deceptive responses to the first Relevant Question) became the Sacrifice Relevant Question. It is however, interesting to note that Reid continued to evolve the resolution of these issues by creating separate tests (Guilt Complex, Silent Answer, Yes Test, etc.) and procedures to be used only as needed while Backster included them in every test even though there was no evidence then or now that these are anything other than previously known but uncommon problems.

Having mentored many Backster trained examiners and forensically evaluated previously conducted examination using ZOC protocols, I have sometimes found the likely cause of inconclusive and erroneous results in tests using the ZOC format to be poor control question selection and development. Reid and Inbau allude to some of these problems in their discussion of polygraph re-examinations. The need to include a Guilt Complex or Symptomatic question in every test (Backster) can be eliminated by doing a better job of reviewing questions in the pre-test and only address the issue with additional, specific tests after a problem appears in the charts. While there are many areas open for debate, on the issues of Control Question design, spot responses, guilt complex, the inclusion of a motion detector, the identification of countermeasures and the use of behavior, contrary to what is stated in *History*, the Backster "technique" is actually a more "out of date" probable lie format than even the Reid



Technique described in the 1977 Reid-Inbau text let alone the Reid procedures used in the field today.

Since *History* cites all of the editions of the various Reid-Inbau polygraph and criminal interrogation books, it might be useful to know that those authors were adamant that polygraph opinions should be rendered based on the charts, specifically, the comparison of deceptive responses between control and relevant questions. In fact, as Horvath first reported, Reid originally used the term Comparison Question in his writings (1947) and only later adopted the term Control Question to conform to the psychological conventions of the time. This is the primary reason why, though their original 1953 text combined the topics, beginning in 1966 and then in 1967, two separate texts were created and published to make it clear polygraph chart analysis is a standalone diagnostic process and why Behavior Symptom Analysis is a separate process delegated to Interviewing and Interrogation.

On the subject of Behavior Symptom Analysis or the non-instrumental detection of deception, *History* is not the first (see Matte, 2000; Kleiner, 2002) and probably won't be the last to misunderstand and confuse what this is and how it is used in the Reid Technique. It is most certainly true that Reid spent a considerable effort to identify and describe which specific physiological response patterns best constitute responses correlated to deception – the 1977 text is replete with photos of real case polygraph charts showing verified examples along with countermeasures, artifacts and other phenomenon

that appear on polygraph charts. In this context, Widacki is correct in attributing a qualitative aspect to Reid's approach to chart evaluations: its not just a difference in appearance when comparing Relevant and Control Questions but the amplitude, duration and other specific differences in each of the various recorded parameters verified from real cases to be associated with (symptomatic of) deception. What is again incorrect is the manner in which behavioral symptoms elicited in the Behavioral Analysis Interview is used in chart analysis. One standard BAI question is "How do you feel about being accused of (issue under investigation)?" As Fred Hunter (a former Reid Associate who helped train Robert Peters), and others have reported, it is often impossible to distinguish between the physiological responses stimulated by anger from those of fear as in perceptions of undesired consequences from the detection of deception. In the 1960's, 1970's and into the 1980's Reid and Associates would conduct polygraph examinations as part of Internal Affairs Investigations of the Chicago Police. Under the police union contract with the City, we were never allowed to polygraph a police officer unless the complainant was first tested – and passed – assuming he wasn't dead. Needless to say, there were many cases where disbelieved complainants and falsely accused officers were very angry with having to take a polygraph examination to prove their truthfulness. Another standard BAI question is "Have you talked to anyone else about (issue under investigation)? Sometimes, unbeknownst to the examiner, polygraph subjects arrived for examination shortly after lengthy, accusatory interrogations which could have put



them in a state of emotional exhaustion or high agitation/anger both of which can negatively affect test accuracy. In these situations, the BAI questions are being used to evaluate the subject's suitability for testing and/or the overall accuracy of the charts. It is also important to know that credibility assessments based on charts applied to specific Relevant Questions while credulity assessments based on the BAI only applied to a general opinion of possible involvement in the overall issue as in that the "subject should/should not be removed as a suspect in (issue under investigation)". I have written (Global Evaluation, APA Journal, 11(3), 1982; Evaluating Previously Conducted Polygraph Examinations, APA Journal, 42(4), 2013) and lectured at numerous state and national polygraph seminars trying to correct misrepresentations of how Reid uses Behavior but to little avail.

Perhaps Reid himself said it best following the 1964 Moss Congressional Hearing on the effectiveness of lie detection during which a polygraph examiner was berated by the Committee for stating that he made decisions without regard to the subject's behavioral symptoms, the inference being that this was the norm for all examiners. In opposition to this claim, Reid explained that all human diagnostic endeavors must include the subject's clinical or behavioral symptoms and polygraph wasn't a whole lot different than medical diagnoses in this regard. As reprinted in the APA Journal, 1982, Reid goes on to write:

"The problem now presents itself to the Polygraph examiner – what takes precedent, the behavior symptoms or the Polygraph

charts? ...As a general rule in this situation, as specifically stated if all things are equal, i.e., the test has been properly conducted and the subject is reliable physically, mentally and emotionally, the Polygraph charts would take precedence and the subject be reported innocent. To repeat: If the behavior symptoms are guilty and the Polygraph charts show innocence, report the subject as innocent."

Reid then recommends trying to resolve the conflict by additional tests, re-examination or re-evaluation of the behavior symptoms and continues:

"After you have completed these steps and if the behavior symptoms are still contrary to the Polygraph charts, by all means report the findings as indicated on the Polygraph charts."

It has also proven impossible to identify the source of these inaccuracies – that behavior symptoms somehow alter the quantified results of objective chart analysis. No one making the claim ever provides a citation linked to Reid though clearly it had to be before the 1964 Moss Hearings. In a recent email, Dr. Widacki attributes the incorrect conclusion that Reid used a qualitative rather than quantitative approach to chart analysis to some early publications about ZOC tests and research conducted by Dr. David Raskin, who attended the Backster School in San Diego, and later the teachings in Poland of Dr. Gordon Barland. Dr. Barland was a graduate student and research co-author of Dr. Raskin's at the University of Utah, home of a variation of ZOC formats collectively referred as the Utah Technique. Dr. Barland attended the U.S. Army Mili-



tary Police School which taught a variety of polygraph techniques but according to School Director Ron Decker, at Reid's request, did not use Reid's name but called Reid's technique the MGQT (Mixed General Question Test) while identifying the ZOC procedures as Backster's. While I can't claim to have seen all of the US-AMPS training materials I don't believe they ever taught anything other than a straight RQ/CQ quantitative comparison for MGQT/Reid tests, albeit using numerical rather than check mark methods to record comparison decisions. Again, I have yet to find a single example in any Reid text, article, training or testing material to indicate charts were ever scored to defer to Behavioral Symptom Analysis. Rather, there is plenty to show exactly the opposite. In the Reid Technique, charts always top behavior symptoms. After all, it was Reid who created the Comparison/Control Question technique in the first place. Likewise, I cannot locate anyone who trained or was trained at the Reid school who says anything other than that Reid always taught that polygraph chart analysis should be based on the charts with Behavior Symptoms used as an independent check on overall examination accuracy.

I have conducted and participated in many polygraph validity studies using both the Reid and NACA data bases: actual, real, field polygraph examinations verified by physical evidence and confessions. I was one of the first examiners to take and successfully pass the 100-case blind chart test to qualify for the Marin Protocol. In all of these cases I used the Reid method of quantified chart analysis, originally with check marks but long

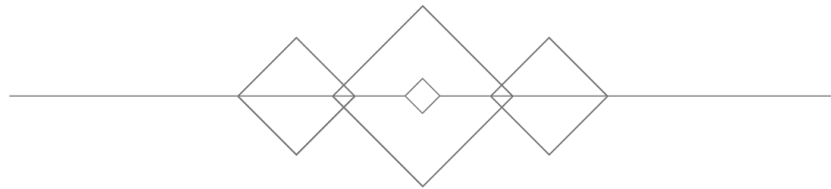
ago switching to numerals (I recommend the Hedges and Horvath form created for APA in 2004), and have never found any measurable difference in outcome. This, of course, required that I only compare the deceptive responses of the RQ's to the CQ's since, while all of the data samples used probable lie (Reid) techniques, some used ZOC (Backster) formats. Finally, when you look at all of the published polygraph research cited by the Office of Technology Assessment, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science and others covering almost 50 years of research, thousands of polygraph examinations, hundreds of different examiners trained at different schools teaching different "techniques", studies using both field and lab data and many different research methodologies two realities stand out: (1) nearly every one used probable lie polygraph procedures and (2) they all came to nearly identical statistical conclusions about specific issue polygraph accuracy. If there was really any significant difference affecting examination accuracy in the different named techniques, this would be statistically impossible. Clearly there are differences in format, procedure and scoring protocols but the research clearly shows these things do not have any meaningful effect on test validity, reliability or even utility in the way the Reid probable lie technique differs from the Relevant/Irrelevant and POT techniques.

I strongly recommend every examiner try to obtain and carefully read Jan Widacki's *History of Polygraph Examination* and use his many revelations to challenge your own polygraph beliefs. Sometimes you will discover that what you were taught



and believe is absolutely correct. Be prepared, however, to discover that some polygraph beliefs are not founded on research or fact and might warrant recon-

sideration and change. What polygraph practitioners learn from *History's* contribution to the canon of polygraph knowledge can only benefit the profession worldwide.





Revisiting the Directed Lie Screening Test use in Screening Examinations

J. Patrick O’Burke and Chip Morgan *

Arguably, screening tests are amongst the most prolific yet challenging polygraph examinations. These challenges arise from both consumer needs in screening test requests, as well as functional limitations within polygraph testing protocols. The Directed Lie Screening Test (DLST) was introduced approximately fifteen years ago as an answer to these challenges. The DLST effectively improved screening exams with its exclusive use of directed-lie comparisons and reduction in the number of relevant questions. Yet, some examiners have identified limitations in the DLST and have thus adapted their protocols accordingly. In this review, the current authors propose that several simple but substantial changes in the

DLST protocol may further refine results and generate more accurate, optimal scores.

Consumers of polygraph include law enforcement agencies for pre-employment screening, government agencies for both pre- and post-employment screening, sex offender supervision use, and private clients. Private clients may include fidelity testing, contest compliance, and non-governmental business outside of the United States. Universally, examiners would concur that most consumers request testing of multiple issues on a polygraph examination. These consumers erroneously believe asking more questions will provide more information for decision making. According to the American Poly-

*Notice: The authors are grateful to the polygraph program managers who provided information for this article. Their confidentiality was respectfully maintained, and no content herein is criticism of their programs or policies. The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of any other person or entity. Address correspondence regarding this article to Chip Morgan at lieguy@gmail.com, or to Patrick O’Burke at jpoburke@thepolygraphinstitute.com.



graph Association standards of practice, examiners are limited to a maximum of four relevant question issues, typically presented on a minimum of three separate charts. Thus, consumers desiring more than four relevant issues dictate that examiners conduct additional test formats. Typically, examiners score multiple test issues using subtotal scores, also known as spot score totals (SSTs) for each individual relevant question. This practice is erroneously believed to assist examiners in discrimination between truthful or deceptive responses within a single test yet can be particularly problematic.

The DLST helps decrease chart numbers by reducing relevant issues from four to two and presenting all the relevant questions on a single chart. This means that more test formats with additional issues can be given during a single session. The DLST was first described by Handler, Nelson, and Blalock (2008) as a format using two directed-lie comparison questions and two relevant-issue questions, each with multiple presentations. The comparison questions are repeated twice and bracket a cluster of relevant questions. The relevant questions, R1 and R2, are repeated three times. Thus, there are a minimum of fifteen items, and approximately six minutes of administration time including announcing the test beginning and ending.

Training for the DLST taught examiners to score the first three artifact-free presentations of the relevant questions with a spot total score. If artifacts appeared, a fourth presentation was added to have three viable presentations for scoring. Most training for pre-employment use had examiners use two test sequences, Test A and

Test B. Four target issues may include undisclosed work discipline, illegal drug use, property crimes and crimes against a person. Examiners were taught “breakout” formats as successive hurdles to clarify test results or resolving inconclusive results. Thus, each of the four original relevant questions could be broken down into four additional single-issue tests. Potentially, this equates to fourteen charts, not including the acquaintance (ACQT) chart.

The process appears satisfactory in which test subjects are identified as either truthful or deceptive to all the issues tested. However, using numerical spot scoring totals when testing multiple issues potentially increases inconclusive results. The DLST reduces the test format from four to two issues potentially decreasing inconclusive test results, yet problems persist when truth and deception are mixed within any test format. Within the Empirical Scoring System (ESS) and the Federal scoring system, plus scores must be achieved for each spot score total to call the exam “no significant response”; the exam would technically be inconclusive otherwise.

Consumers and examiners may not fully grasp the potential difficulties with correctly identifying truth or deception to individual issues when they are mixed within a single-test format. Barland, Honts and Barger (1989) conducted three experiments on mock espionage screening. In experiment #1, excluding inconclusive results, 94% of the innocent subjects were correctly identified. However, three of the six “innocent” subjects were called deceptive yet admitted to real-world security violations. More concerning is that only 34% of the “guilty” experiment sub-



jects were identified in the mock crime scenario, however, 20% of the group admitted to actual real-world security violations. In experiment #2, subjects were tested over committing three different security violations. Half of the group were tested using a single format containing three issues, and half were tested using three separate test formats with single issues. There was no accuracy difference noted in the two differing approaches. However, the authors excluded the 24% inconclusive test results to conclude the experiment identified 79% of the innocent test subjects and 93% of the guilty subjects. Clearly, interpretation of the accuracy can be challenged given the inadequacy of target versus non-target identification in the context of deception versus truth.

With respect to screening, Correa, and Adams (1981) reported a 100% examiner accuracy when testing truthful and deceptive subjects for three mock issues. However, accuracy dropped to 68% when examiners attempted to identify precisely to which of the three issue(s) the subjects were deceptive. Further illustrating this drawback, Raskin, Kircher, Honts and Horowitz (1988) reported that polygraph tests with multiple issues perform better when the test subjects were uniformly truthful or deceptive to all test issues. More errors were noted when truthful or deceptive responses were combined on differing test issues within the same test format. It is clear that increasing the number of test issues under examination creates substantial challenges for examiners' attempts to correctly score individual issues within a multi-issue format.

Balancing consumer requests for testing of more issues with the limitations of

polygraph formats drives examiner decisions. When test subjects are uniformly truthful or deceptive to all the test issues, examiner decisions are considerably less problematic. For better real-world decision accuracy, examiners could choose a single-issue test approach and use two-stage grand total scoring. However, this normally requires multiple charts for each test issue and lengthy test sessions. Conversely, examiners may choose to test multiple issues within a single test format and use spot total scores for each relevant issue. Unfortunately, this approach may increase inconclusive results and yield a need for additional testing. Moreover, when the consumer requests results indicating deception to specific issue(s), the examiner is at much greater risk of making errors in decisions.

Many examiners seem hindered by historical differences in scoring models used for multiple-issue tests. For the comparison question tests, statistical significance is increased the further the score total moves away from zero. Highlighting the differences between two-stage grand total scoring versus only the spot score total may help illuminate this issue. Using the American Polygraph Association meta-analytic survey, Nelson, and Handler (2015) reported the mean grand total score for a two-question single issue test with ESS was +6 for no deception indicated and -6 for deception indicated; this was normally six presentations with a standard deviation (SD) of six (6). For simplicity, the average grand total score was -6 for the guilty, with most examiners scoring between zero and -12. We recognize that the standard deviation is not simply a result of scoring variability. There are false positive and false nega-



tive cases included in the empirical distribution from which the means and SDs are derived.

The same study noted that a three-question single issue test (normally nine presentations) produced a mean deceptive score of -9, with an SD of 8. For no deception, the mean score was +8 with an SD of 7. This suggests that additional question presentations provide more data for greater confidence in test decisions, as variability decreases with an increased sample size.

On the contrary, fewer relevant question presentations produce less data and lower scores. Nelson and Handler (2015) reported the mean score for a multiple-issue spot score total was -2 for the deceptive with an SD of 3. Thus, scoring range was +1 to -5 for SR. For most scoring models, the requirement for multiple-issue testing is for all questions to produce plus scores for a decision to be NSR. This research suggests examiners following scoring rules can expect to see increased inconclusive results and problems in identifying which issue(s) is deceptive in multiple-issue exams.

The current authors note receipt of reports from polygraph examiners with similar concerns in scoring of screening examinations. Thus, information was gathered from law enforcement agencies currently using the DLST to examine how it has performed in screening tests. These agencies and their respective polygraph program managers are kept in confidence.

One such agency that has used the DLST for years is a large program in the central

United States with approximately 4400 commissioned officers. This agency conducts an average of 950 pre-employment exams per year. The authors contacted the current polygraph program manager and two former program managers. Briefly, the agency conducts Test A with relevant questions regarding drug use and the employment application, and Test B with relevant questions regarding property crimes and crimes against a person. The agency treats the relevant issues as non-independent questions and uses a two-stage grand total scoring with the Empirical Scoring System (ESS). Estimates from the three managers reported that the agency conducts “break out,” or successive hurdles exams, in approximately 50% of the sessions to resolve SR and inconclusive cases. Information comparing traditional spot score totals to grand total scoring was not available.

Another polygraph program manager for a large metropolitan law enforcement agency in the western United States self-reported information. This agency conducts approximately 1400 pre-employment screening examinations per year. The agency had originally used a four-question AFMGQT v2 with multiple issues. However, no screening exams were reported as inconclusive. The agency solely reported exams as NSR, SR, or No Opinion. The authors have anecdotally observed other agencies who practice similar approaches with multiple issue scoring results.

For a variety of issues, the aforementioned agency switched to DLST several years ago. This agency now uses three DLST tests, each having two separate relevant issues; they do not use “breakout”



exams. Their established policy for conducting additional tests is to reschedule any subsequent test for a later date, i.e., the subsequent test is not conducted during the initial session. If no disqualifying admissions occur after the first DLST session, a single-issue zone comparison format is used for that particular issue. When a retest from the first session is requested and no admissions were made, the agency selects the AFMGQT v2 with four single-issue, multi-aspect questions to probe the specific issue.

The current authors also interviewed a third polygraph program manager for a large metropolitan agency in Texas. This agency uses the DLST with Test A and Test B and conducts an average of 250 pre-employment screening exams per year. The program manager reported that their agency conducted breakout exams 10.8% of the time. This manager reported concerns from civil service protocols in the handling of inconclusive exams and applicant requests for retest, which sometimes resulted in multiple retests given by an outside private company. The program manager reported the inconclusive rate of 3% was presumably due to the practice of continued testing by administration of Test A or B a second time, and/or the use of a fourth presentation in efforts of achieving recommended ESS cut scores for decision-making.

The current authors propose that these multiple perspectives suggest that changes to the original DLST format may improve testing outcomes. It seems unlikely that current consumer understanding of polygraph will yield acceptance of testing over fewer issues. It seems equally unlikely that examiners would ac-

cept the concept of two-stage grand total scoring rules for use with multiple-issue independent questions. Examiners may more readily adapt to changes utilizing grand total scoring with questions that are limited in scope. The DLST traditionally uses four issues in two tests; this could be condensed to three issues for improved statistical categorization. For specific illustration, the current authors suggest one solution is to use DLST as Test A with two single-issue questions regarding undisclosed work discipline, Test B with two single-issue questions regarding illegal drug use, and Test C with two single-issue questions regarding serious crimes.

The advantages to this approach include more efficient test sessions with an estimated three total charts and no need for breakout testing. This would result in less than half the chart time typically required to conduct Test A and B with subsequent breakout exams as necessary to resolve S/R results in multiple issue exams. This approach compares quite favorably to the AFMGQT with fourteen minutes of total chart time yet is expected to be significantly better for discriminating truth or deception per each issue. Additionally, the authors purport that examiners may more readily embrace two-stage grand total scoring rules using this approach. Examples for pre-employment are shown below.

TEST A (Issue 1/Application Integrity)

- *Are you withholding information about disciplinary action at a job?*
- *Are you concealing information about being fired in your employment history?*



TEST B (Issue 2/Drugs)

- *Are you withholding information about your involvement with any illegal drugs?*
- *Are you concealing information about selling or delivering any illegal drugs?*

TEST C (Issue 3/Crimes)

- *Are you withholding information about committing any serious crime?*
- *Are you concealing information about participating in any serious crime?*

As noted, the original DLST format and training mitigates some issues in polygraph screening exams but does not allow for full resolution. Anecdotal evidence has emerged which supports that differing entities have reported varying earlier protocols to address these challenges. Despite data indicating that single-issue testing produces higher diagnostic accuracy, examiners are still faced with the challenge of meeting consumer desires. Using the initial DLST approach with a grand total scoring protocol may be difficult for examiners to embrace when there has been a history of discouraging this practice with multiple issues. The easiest and most accurate approach seems to be the use of two-stage grand total scoring with a single-issue DLST format.

One of the related issues for polygraph examination is the need for full discussion

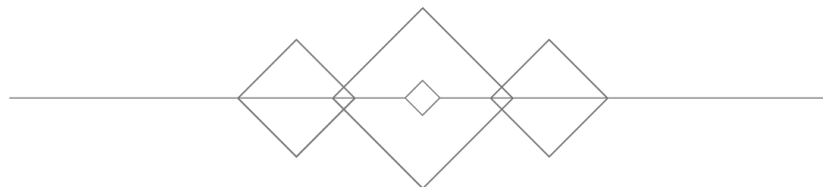
with consumers regarding most-desired outcomes for screening. For some consumers, the best outcome may simply be information disclosure, although others may dictate that test results are more important. Even examiners may be split on choosing whether test results or information disclosure is more desirable. Thus, the current authors propose that simple, albeit substantial, improvements to DLST structure and the use of two-stage grand total scoring may appeal to both examiner and consumer needs. The authors believe that improvements to DLST structure and the use of two stage grand total scoring may be an effective compromise. Additional research should also be conducted on other multiple issue formats to determine potential benefits from two-stage grand total scoring.

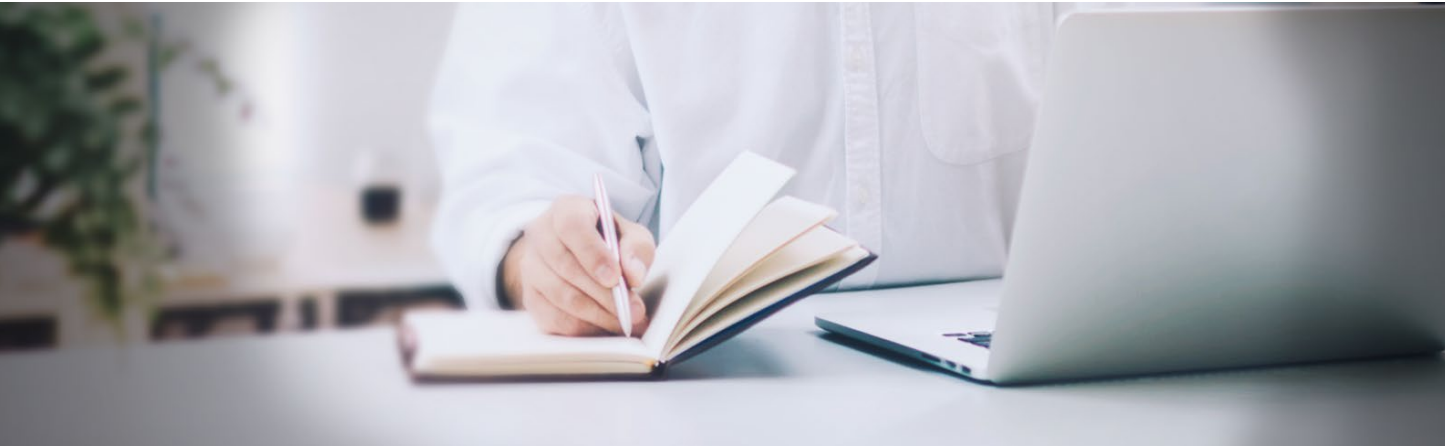
In summary, discussion with consumers regarding desired outcomes for screening and education regarding polygraph limitations is vital for the polygraph profession. Which is more prized, the test results or full information disclosure? Both outcomes are possible, but this may require compromise. The history of using DLST as a multi-issue format has been generally successful. That said, modifying the original approach to using the DLST as a single-issue with two-stage grand total scoring may produce better outcomes for the examiner and consumer. Furthermore, additional research should be conducted in efforts to ease examiner concerns regarding grand total scoring with independent questions presented in multiple-issue test formats.



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Letter to the editor received 10/21/2021

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I read, with considerable interest, both recent articles on the use of the polygraph as a screening mechanism for gaining information about an applicant's propensity for social intolerance.

("Interviewing and screening public-safety applicants for social intolerance. Nelson & Handler APA Magazine, 53 (4) July-August, 61-77) and:

("Social Intolerance: I A Dangerous and Mistaken Approach to Polygraph Testing for Positions of Trust: Response to Nelson and Handler - Krapohl & Horvath APA Magazine 2021, 54 (4) 41)

I should state at the onset that I am concerned with the idea of "stretching" the use of polygraph screening techniques beyond their limited capabilities in many areas. The ability to test the veracity of

examinee's responses to clearly dichotomous choices using our current applications does so at well above chance probabilities. The single or specific issue testing paradigm has proven to be more accurate than multiple issue techniques. We accept the difference in accuracy for specific issue testing and screening with the explanation that screening, although less accurate, has efficacy because it still provides valuable "information gain" that we might not obtain otherwise. I concur with that rationale. Screening questions are well defined as specific illegal acts and activities and route mapping approaches assist in defining those well understood specific acts.

Asking an examinee to assess their own level of "social intolerance" however, requires an opinion on the part of the examinee that would, in all probability, be severely biased. It would be equivalent to asking them if they consider themselves



to be attractive or intelligent. One's self-assessment, like gas mileage, may vary.

My investigational experience has taught me that many people who commit acts of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct that others considered "socially intolerant" rarely consider themselves as a perpetrator of socially intolerant acts. The same would be true with racial, religious or sexual biases. Many of the people who might be deemed "socially intolerant" by others, don't consider themselves to be intolerant. Some base their opinions of such acts on their strongly held religious beliefs or their own social development and parental and community influences.

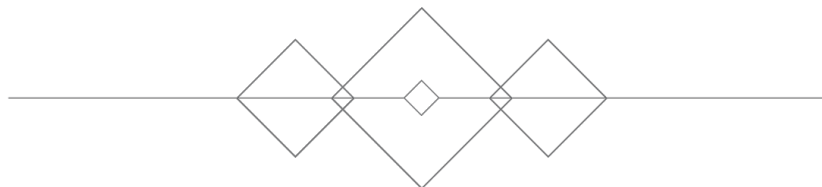
The polygraph is not a "jeweler's tool" nor is its application "surgically" administered. The polygraph is more like a "sledgehammer". When administering a polygraph examination of an alleged rapist, would you ask if he considered himself or the victim to have been too intoxicated for legal consent to have occurred? The answer to such a question would require a self-assessment or opinion of not only

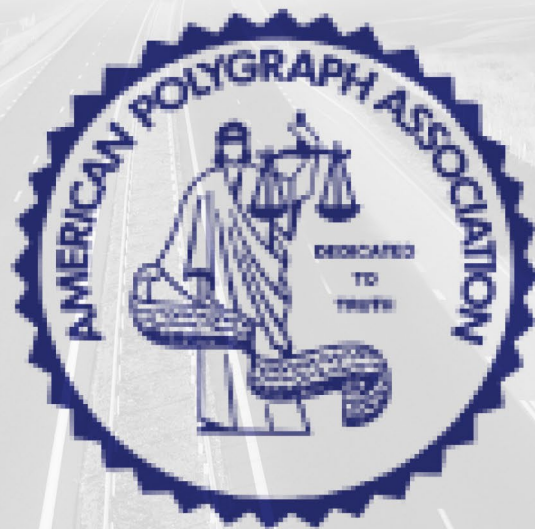
the subject himself, but of the alleged victim and the circumstances and would not be a dichotomous response, amenable to evaluation by polygraph.

I think the APA should make a declarative statement about this type of testing. I agree with the latest response to the original article. Such testing of one's "social Intolerance" using an already controversial tool requires further thought and thorough research.

Asking an examinee to assess his own social intolerance while assessing his response with a device that requires a "yes or no" response is probably a good probable lie comparison question but a lousy relevant question. Intolerance, like beauty and intelligence is often in the eye of the beholder. I would expect a large increase in false positive and false negative outcomes.

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