

APA MAGAZINE

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE POLYGRAPH PROFESSIONAL

MAR • APR

Vol. 55.2



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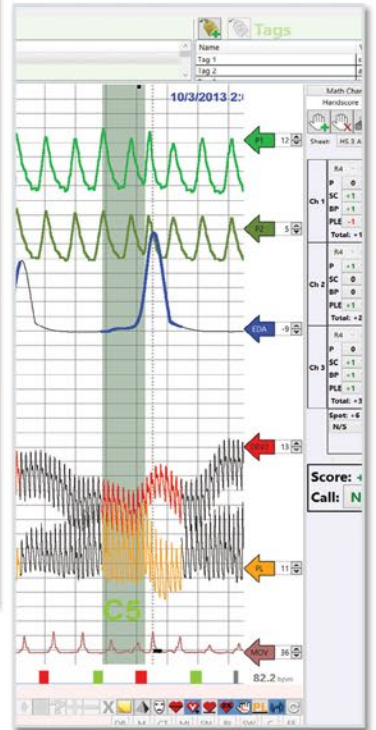
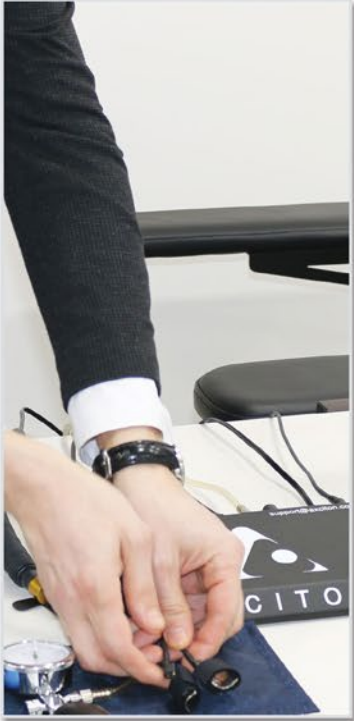
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DEADLINES

**Deadline for May/June
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**APA
ELECTION
2022**

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Donnie Dutton

Candidate Platform, President Elect

Greetings,

I would like to announce my candidacy for President Elect. I have been a member of this great association since 1984 and have had the absolute pleasure of serving on the Board on and off over the years. I have been fortunate enough to have served on or chaired most committees and have seen the great work that other Board members have contributed and would like to continue serving. I have learned that to accomplish something good for the Association, and our chosen profession, this doesn't happen overnight and often takes months and in some cases years to accomplish. I have attempted to make a difference for the better on issues that affect all of us. During my last two years as Director Six I have taken part on the following committees either directly or indirectly: PCSOT Committee, Awards Committee, school inspector, Ethics and Grievance Committee, Seminar Committee, Professional Development Committee, and the Research and Development Committee. I was able to assist with many behind the scenes ac-

tions that in my opinion strengthened our standings well. I would be honored if you would allow me the opportunity to lead this association forward.

My goals remain simple, and I would like to highlight a few of them, in no particular order, that I think are important:

1. **Improve Education:** find ways to provide cost effective training around the world with talented trainers.
2. **School Inspections:** I would like to see our school inspections conducted virtually and will continue to pursue that goal.
3. **Robust Website:** I know we need a better website will continue to make that happen.
4. **Recruiting New Members:** We need to continue finding new ways to bring new members to our association.
5. **Policies and Directives:** We need to constantly stay on top of the science and as we learn we need to en-



sure that our policies and directives are updated. I have had the opportunity to assist on many of them and would strive to ensure we keep current if elected.

6. Seminar: Strive for excellence in finding speakers for our annual seminar while still ensuring the education benefits our members with the kind of knowledge they require to remain current.

7. Communications: We are doing so much better with how we communicate with our members, but is there room for improvement? I suspect there is, and I would work with the Chair to ensure the APA message gets out.

8. Last, but not least important, remain a steward of Association funds. Many years ago we were not as good at tracking how our monies were received. I worked with our now-Treasurer and as a result we now have full checks and balances for all funds taken into the Association.

Your board is crafting a Five-Year Strategic Plan based on input from the membership. I pledge to you that if elected I will aggressively move that plan forward to deliver the level of support Association members deserve.

Thank you,
Donnie





Raymond Nelson

Candidate Platform, Director 2

Greetings APA members I am seeking your vote for Director 2 role in the 2022 APA election. I am currently serving in this role, and ask for your support again because I believe there is still more that I can do to advance the polygraph profession and the science of polygraph testing. I have been a polygraph examiner since 2000, having conducted approximately 4000 examinations in the post-conviction area. I also fill a role as a subject matter expert in court, in both polygraph, psychology and psychotherapy, having testified in a number of different courts, including municipal, district, appellate, superior, administrative, military, and state supreme courts. In the time that I have served on the Board I have contributed substantially to effective solutions at the APA Board including the reformulation of the APA Standards of Practice, and several Model Policies for field practice, including: PCSOT; public safety applicant selection, domestic fidelity polygraphs, quality control, records management and examinee suitability.

Much of my time today is devoted to polygraph research. I have authored or co-authored approximately 200 or more scien-

tific and instructional papers on virtually every aspect of the polygraph test, including: the physiological and psychological basis of testing, interviewing, instrumentation, signal processing, testing procedures, test formats, validity/accuracy, data analysis, and countermeasures. My work includes the development of some of the most widely used open-source methods for polygraph data analysis including the OSS-3 computer scoring algorithm and the ESS-M Bayesian methods. I was the principle investigator for the 2011 meta-analytic survey of validated polygraph techniques. An important and overarching aspect of my ongoing work is the integration of polygraph methods and polygraph discussion with the larger process of science and scientific testing.

My reasons for entering another election cycle are simple: there is still more that I can do to help advance the goals of the APA and the polygraph profession. With extensive experience in diverse areas – including polygraph field practice, policy development, psychology and psychodiagnostics, statistics, and applied science – I have a unique contribution that I wish



to continue to use to the benefit of the APA and the polygraph profession. I am an innovative and dedicated problem solver with experience working through complex and difficult problems. I believe that I can continue to be of unique value to the APA by thinking ahead, into the future – while also understanding the history of the profession.

I believe that I offer important value to the discussions, goals, and plans of the incoming APA President and the other

members of the APA Board. My practical objectives for the next election cycle include potential for improvements in both technologies and recognition of examiner competencies. With your vote I will work ceaselessly to ensure that the APA and its members are increasingly recognized for the consistent and high quality professionalism that every agency and every community requires from scientific credibility assessment professionals.

Thank you in advance for your support.





Chip Morgan

Candidate Platform, Director 4

I am asking for your vote for re-election to the Director 4 position on the APA Board of Directors. I am currently representing you all as a first-term board member and wish to continue in that role.

I was elected and have served most of one term. In that term, I have served as the chair of two sub-committees and am currently the Chairman of the Ethics and Grievance Committee. In my roles within the APA, I have always tried to serve the members well.

I believe that the role of a Director in the APA is to help manage the organization, be a good steward of your association funds, represent polygraph examiners in matters voted on by the board and to act as a conduit to present matters of concern from the membership to the Board of Directors.

We have encountered many challenges in the last couple of years, trying to offer training and seminars while in the midst of a global pandemic. In spite of the challenges we have all faced, we have persevered. Continuing education remains one

of my top priorities and I vow to continue my efforts to offer online training. I think health concerns affecting travel are not going away, nor are economic conditions easing to allow more international travel. I believe the long-term solution to continuing education has to include online training. Every APA member should have access to continuing education, either in-person or via some type of distance learning.

Another strong area of interest to me is devising a mechanism where our members can access a Quality Control (Assurance) review on cases headed for court. This is a complicated goal with many moving parts, but one that would be of immense value to our members.

I am a retired law enforcement trainer and polygraph examiner, now a private examiner and a co-director of a polygraph school. I have tried my best to be accessible to all APA members, as well as polygraph examiners who may even be non-association members. I believe that we are stronger when we stand together and we should all support one another in this profession.



I have always operated under the philosophy of “what’s good for polygraph is good for me” and I continue operating under that guideline. To me, that means I don’t just look out for my own self-interests, I look out for the interests of the polygraph profession as a whole.

If re-elected, I will continue to serve in whatever capacity the APA President determines I may be of most use. I ask for your vote and your continued support.

Sincerely,
Chip Morgan





Jay Cherry

Candidate Platform, Director 6

Fellow APA members, It is my honor and privilege to introduce myself and to let you know a few things about me as a candidate for Director #6. I was a Special Agent of the FBI for 21 years, eight of which were as a polygraph examiner. I was trained at the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI, now known as the National Center for Credibility Assessment) and have been the Owner/Operator of Eagle Eye Polygraph, LLC, Batavia, Illinois, for the last 10 years. I am a fluent Spanish-speaker and have traveled extensively as a part of my duties as a bilingual polygraph examiner. I hold a Bachelor's Degree in Spanish Teaching and a Master's Degree in Spanish Language and Linguistics. I have participated in virtually every APA Conference since my graduation from DoDPI and have been a member of the APA since 2004. I believe that the APA is among the finest polygraph organizations in the world and am proud to have been a longstanding member. I strongly believe in continuing education for all examiners and intend to provide input as to how the APA can best serve its members in that capacity.

I have the unique perspective of having experience in federal law enforcement as an FBI Agent, contractor for the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and experience as a private examiner. My experience as an examiner includes criminal tests, security-related exams, applicant matters, Post-Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PCSOT), and a variety of personal tests in the private sector. Because of this varied experience, I have a good understanding of the many polygraph formats, scoring methods, quality control, agency guidelines, and practices and procedures. I have in-depth training in investigations, polygraph, interview and interrogation, and statement analysis. I conduct exams in English and Spanish, and have taught interview and interrogation in both languages as well. I would enjoy the opportunity to utilize my Spanish-speaking skills with APA members.

The things that are important to me as an APA member and potential Director are as follows:

- Standardization of best practices and procedures



- o Continually update APA Model Policies
- o Encourage adherence to current policies and methodologies
- Professionalism
 - o Maintain and improve upon professionalism
 - Terminology
 - Best Practices
 - Continuing Education
- Continuing Education
 - o Interesting
 - o Varied topics and presenters
 - o Readily available to members
 - o Sufficient interpreter availability
 - o Encourage participation and openness
 - o Practicality for field examiners
 - o Availability of “Back to the Basics” training

- o Constant surveys of membership wishes and needs
- o Online training?
- o Smaller group presentations?
- Ethics Training
- Legal Matters
- National licensure requirements?
- Technology
 - o Training in what is available, what is to come

I realize that these may be fairly common concerns; however, I do believe that with concerted, incremental efforts, improvements can be made in these areas. My number one goal and focus would be for the APA to continue to provide exceptional training and guidance and to continually strive to improve in the above areas.





Desiree Hurd

Candidate Platform, Director 6

Dear colleagues, I am running for the APA board for the 2022 year and asking for your support in my bid for a director's position.

For those of you who haven't met me behind the sign-in table at the APA conferences or know my background, I have been a Trooper with the Maine State Police for almost ten years. I have been with our polygraph unit since 2016. Locally, I have been a large part of conducting and helping outside agencies with pre-employment and criminal examinations. I am the Vice President of the Maine Polygraph Association. I have mentored new members of our unit as well as outside agencies through their internship and licensing. I've realized by administering exams, helping mentor, and organize conferences to be able to enhance continuing education credits locally that I have so much more to give nationally.

For the last few years I have volunteered at the annual APA seminar registration desk with the Quick Mobile App and helped register members. This has allowed me to meet many other polygraph examiners

who are not only law enforcement, but private and government as well and talk to them about struggles they may face at their location, especially with continuing education that goes beyond the APA annual seminar. I truly feel its my time to step up and be a voice for all of us that want to give back to the community that I have sworn to protect.

I started by joining the Educational Accreditation Committee, the seminar committee and the Public Relations and Communication Committee to learn how to better help. I have been volunteering my time by traveling to numerous polygraph schools as a school inspector for the APA to ensure that the future professionals of polygraph are getting the education and the tools they need to succeed and grow, but I truly feel I can help all examiners by being on the board. Not just those starting out.

My experiences within the APA have made me realize how much I have to offer the membership of the APA. Through your support in electing me to a director position, you are providing me that opportu-



nity to be the voice for all of you who have discussed the needs of our specialty. I understand the needs of law enforcement examiners and have heard the concerns for private and government examiners as well. If elected, I will continue to work with our membership to help those succeed within the APA to further education and knowledge within our discipline. I

will strive to ensure that we are addressing any future issues and help with any changes that need to be addressed.

Thank you for your consideration and support. If you have any questions or wish to contact me, I can be reached at desiree.hurd@maine.gov.





Sabino Martinez Jr.

Candidate Platform, Director 6

My name is Sabino Martinez, and I have been a member over 15 years. I most recently served as President and will soon be handing over the position of Chairman of the Board to Roy Ortiz. I am now asking for the membership's vote for the position of Director 6.

I am a retired Texas DPS Polygraph Examiner and had the pleasure of serving as an examiner for 12 of my 20-year DPS career. My polygraph career began in 1996, under Mike Gougler, at the Austin Headquarters. I specialized in child sexual assault and death cases, doing so in both Spanish and English. During my DPS career, I found myself in a variety of small one engine airplanes, flying all over Texas. I received an AAPP Regional Director's Award for solving a 15-year-old unsolved homicide case.

After being an examiner for almost six years, I became the Coordinator for the Texas DPS Polygraph School. In 2007, I coordinated an all-Spanish speaking polygraph course for the State Department, training 22 Mexican Nationals. Twelve went on to become full-time examiners for

the "Policia Federal" and I am still in contact with them. Some of these examiners have become heads of polygraph departments and remain great friends.

After 20 years in DPS, Walt Goodson saw me off into retirement. I went on to train fifty more examiners in Mexico City for the federal police and opened a polygraph school with my wife Yasmin Rios as the director. For over nine years, our school trained more than one hundred examiners. In 2017, we held our last polygraph examiner class in San Antonio. We closed our doors after buying one of the busiest polygraph businesses in the San Antonio area.

I trained private, police and fire department examiners throughout Texas and the United States. As a proud member, I have always encouraged membership in this great association. As a Spanish speaker, I have been able to assist behind the scenes at our seminars during registrations. I was later informed the seminar registrations ran smoothly, because of my help with the Spanish speaking members.



My primary agenda is to assist our new presidents over the next two years. I will use the experience and knowledge I gained over the past five years while holding a board position. Ever changing technologies and new generations of examiners entering our field will require more

work to be done by board members and future presidents. I am asking for your vote to be able to continue working and contributing to the APA.

I thank you in advance for your consideration and your support





Rodolfo Prado

Candidate Platform, Director 6

I am asking for your support and your vote for the role of APA Director in the 2022 election.

I started working as a Polygraph Examiner for the federal government in Mexico 30 years ago and received my polygraph training at the Canadian Police College in 1996, the year in which I became an APA member. Also in 1996 I participated in the creation of the first and only federal government polygraph school in Mexico at that time.

In 1997 I was asked to create the polygraph unit of the Attorney General's Office where I was also Director for some years. Since 1998 I have provided training for different government institutions in Mexico, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa, and to date I have provided basic and continuing education training for all levels of government and private companies in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Russia, Poland, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Thailand and Venezuela.

Currently, I am a consultant and instructor for multiple government units in Mexico and other Latin American countries. I became the first APA member from Mexico and maybe also from Latin America, and since then I have invited all our students and colleagues to become APA Members, as I recognize it as one of the major and most important polygraph associations throughout the world. I am a Full APA Member and have been a member continuously for the past 26 years.

I have been speaker at multiple national and international seminars of various polygraph associations such as AIPP, ALP and in three APA congresses in 2017-2018-2019. I have participated as a co-author in eight papers published in the APA Magazine and the Polygraph Journal.

I completed a Master's Degree in psychology and I serve as the Administrative Director of IPSC (APA and AAPP accredited school). I was president of ALP (Latin American Association of Polygraphists) and participated in the founding of AIPP (International Association of Polygraph Professionals), where I served as president



for two terms and year after year as director of different committees.

I have translated more than 100 APA articles into Spanish and for three years I have served as a simultaneous interpreter at various APA Annual Seminars. In 2015 I received the Al & Dorothea Clinchard award from the APA.

If you give me the opportunity of serving as one of APA Director, one of my goals is to advance the public understanding

about professional polygraph examinations through ongoing worldwide training and policy development to incorporate validated methodologies into our procedures, for example, implementing PEACE and other evidence-based interviewing strategies into our testing procedures. I also would want to motivate more polygraph examiners in all Latin America to become APA members. With your support I will continue to work to advance the goals of the APA and the polygraph profession.





Thomas J. Morgan

Candidate Platform, Director 8

To the membership of the APA, my name is Tom Morgan, and I am asking for your support and vote for the position of Director 8. I hope you will accept my statement of interest and qualifications when balloting begins and consider me during the upcoming 2022 election cycle.

I live in the Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas area and have been a member of APA since 2011. I have over thirty-five years of State and Federal Law Enforcement experience. I have served in a variety of law enforcement operations ranging from patrol operations, criminal investigations, Special Weapons and Tactics, as well as a Special Agent/Pilot for one state and several federal agencies. I hold a Bachelor of Public Administration degree from the University of Mississippi and a Master of Arts degree in Management from Webster University. I became a polygraph examiner in 2011, after graduating from the National Center for Credibility Assessment (NCCA).

I retired from federal law enforcement in 2013 and continue to serve as an independent consultant and polygraph examiner

for several local, state, and federal agencies. Most recently I provided polygraph support for the U.S. State Department's Counterintelligence/Counter-Terrorism team in Kabul, Afghanistan from July 2016 – April 2019. I also work with Behavioral Measures (United Kingdom), in supplying polygraph instruction for the police and probation services throughout the United Kingdom. In addition, I conduct sex offender examinations for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice as well as the Texas Civil Commitment Office. I maintain a private polygraph practice based in Texas and I am privately licensed in Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Virginia.

I believe in and support APA as the flagship organization to promote the proper training and use of polygraph throughout the world. I believe the road map to accomplishing these goals lies within supporting more research in the field; promoting more and better training courses online as well as at the conferences; recruiting membership into the organization who buy into and promote the overall goals of APA; and working toward and strengthening the APA model policies



which in turn would work to keep APA moving in the right direction. I personally believe that these efforts in combination would also work to enhance our members experience at the National Conference and provide more incentive to attend.

If elected to this position I would work together with other APA leadership to support and enhance the overall goals, mission, and strategies of our unique organization and help blend the processes

of government, law enforcement, parole, treatment, and the private sector into a more comprehensive training agenda. I believe each sector of polygraph has unique experiences, and we can all benefit from each other.

I ask that you join me in looking toward the future of polygraph and thank you for taking the time to read my statement of interest and qualifications. I hope to see you all at the conference later this year.





Hector Ruiz

Candidate Platform, Director 8

My name is Hector Ruiz. I am writing to introduce myself and to ask for your support. I am running for the Director 8 position.

I have been a member of the APA for many years and have been an APA inspector of polygraph programs for over a decade. In that role I have made significant contributions to the continuation of the profession on a worldwide basis. The accreditation of polygraph programs ensures the continuation and growth of our profession and the only vehicle by which we can ensure that new examiners are trained to perform their services in compliance with the stringent standards of our profession.

Due to the pandemic the number of APA inspectors has been greatly reduced. In fact, I have been the only active inspector since the start of the pandemic. I have prioritized my volunteer time to this effort over the time I spend managing my own business.

During the pandemic I conducted virtual inspections to ensure that programs remained accredited. Starting in December

2021, I began physical inspections again. From December 2021 to the present, I have inspected programs in Mexico, Peru, the U.S., and other locations. As an example, on March 14 -15, 2022, I inspected a program in Georgia, on March 18-19, 2022, I inspected a program in California, on March 22, 2022, I will be flying to Egypt to inspect a program, and on April 4-5, 2022, I will be inspecting a program in Mexico City.

As a Director I plan to put my decades of experience as a polygraph examiner, owner of a large polygraph business, owner of several businesses with up to 650 employees and up to \$18 million dollars in annual sales to grow the membership of the APA and in particular the international membership as it reflects the growth of our profession.

At present I am a Director in the Regional Hispanic Contractors Association. I am particularly proud of this because I have been involved with this organization since its birth and have seen it grow from just few members to ~1500 member companies ranging from small companies to



major corporations with thousands of employees.

I have also been heavily involved in developing software to manage the entire polygraph process. We deployed this system in 2004. Today, all our polygraph clients and polygraph examiners utilize the system.

Today, our company conducts thousands of polygraph examinations operating from

our headquarters in Dallas and branch offices in Houston and San Antonio.

I have received business awards from The Harvard 100, American Express Forums, Texas Mutual Insurance, Dallas Business Journal, and others.

If you wish to read a more detailed version of my journey from Mexico to the United States, please click on the link below.

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/66155218/the-grasshopper-king>





Darryl Starks

Candidate Platform, Director 8

TO: The General Membership of the American Polygraph Association

In consideration of the distinguished elected position Director 8, within the American Polygraph Association (APA), please accept my campaign statement of interest for election to the office of Director 8. Having previously served as APA President, Chairman of the Board and Director, 32 years of combined service with the federal government, plus a diversified portfolio which includes private sector, military, federal law enforcement and instructor experience, my knowledge and expertise brings well-roundedness to the APA membership. With great pride and humility, I am requesting your support and vote, with the hope you will elect me to the position of Director 8.

I have held membership in the APA since 1998. From 1983 to 1989, I proudly served in the US Army as a Military Policeman and later as a Special Agent with Army CID, where I was first introduced to the investigative utility of Polygraph. I began my career as a Special Agent with The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms

and Explosives (ATF) in 1990 and graduated from The Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (now NCCA) in 1998. From 2004 until my retirement in November 2014, I served as a Supervisory Special Agent-Quality Control Team Leader with ATF's Polygraph Branch. Since retiring, I have served in various private sector positions including program manager and technical director.

Academically, I hold a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Park University, Parkville, Missouri; and a Master of Arts Degree in Forensic Psychology from Argosy University, Washington, DC. A member in good standing with the American Polygraph Association since 1998, I've attended annual training conferences since that year. Additionally, at the APA Conference's (Arlington, VA, Chicago, IL), and The Federal Inter-Agency Seminar and state association seminars, I have served as a presenter respectively.

If I am elected to the position of Director 8, I hope to continue advancing the cause for:



1-Research based standardization of the polygraph profession.

2- Offering more APA Continuing Education courses throughout the year.

3- Develop and expand Social Media based outreach for the APA Membership

4- Advance the strategic plan of the APA.

5- Increase the APA membership.

Together as dedicated members of the APA, we can make this great organiza-

tion more efficient and effective. I hope you will agree that my comprehensive background offers knowledge, skills and aptitude, which can support our overall mission and elevate membership. I value highly your review of my submission and hope to secure your support and vote. Thank you for providing me the past opportunity to serve and I humbly request your support for the position of Director 8.

Sincerely,



Darryl Starks



Director
Robbie Frederick

Deputy Director
Chuck Slupski



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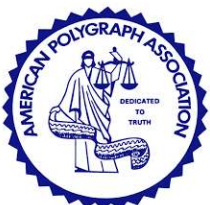
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- *Computerized Polygraph Instruments available for training.
- *Comprehensive curriculum & training patterned after that of the U.S. Federal Government.
- *Senior professional staff using effective training methods.

2022 Classes - Peachtree City, GA

PCSOT - March 21 - 25, 2022

June 6 - August 12, 2022

September 12 - November 18, 2022



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Recognized by the American Association of Police Polygraphists (AAPP)



AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION

APA Accredited Programs

As of 03-01-2022

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Address : **1704 Locust St - 2nd Fl
Philadelphia, PA 19103**
Country: **USA**
Phone: **215-732-3349**
Email: **truthdoctor@polygraph-training.com**
Website: **www.polygraph-training.com/**

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLYGRAPH

Director: **Johnny "Robbie" Frederick**
Address : **277 Hwy 74 North, Suite #312
Peachtree City, GA 30269**
Country: **USA**
Phone: **770-960-1377**
Email: **aiipolygraph@gmail.com**
Website: **www.polygraphschool.com/**

BEHAVIORAL MEASURES POLYGRAPH TRAINING CENTRE, UK

Director: **Don Krapohl**
Address : **Behavioural Measures UK c/o Paul
Connon Suite 24, Arms Everytne
House Quay Road Blyth
Northumberland England NE24 2AS**
Country: **United Kingdom**
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CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE POLYGRAPH SCHOOL*

Director: **Shaun Smith**
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Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J2**
Country: **Canada**
Phone: **613-990-5025**
Email: **CPCregistrar.CFC_NCR.CFC_HQ@
rcmp-grc.gc.ca**
Website: **https://www.cpc-ccp.gc.ca/index-
eng.htm**

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

Director: **Jaime Raul Duran Valle**
Address: **Rodriguez Saro #523, Int. 501-A
Col. Del Valle
Del. Benito Juarez Mexico, D.F.
C.P. 03100**
Country: **Mexico**
Phone: **011-52-55-2455-4624**
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Website: **el-poligrafo.com**

ESCUELA DE INTELIGENCIA Y CONTRA-INTELIGENCIA:

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Phone: **--**
Email: **no email**
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*Admission is limited to government or law enforcement students only.



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INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLYGRAPH:

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 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309**
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 Phone: **954-771-6900**
 Email: **dci@deception.com**
 Website: **www.deception.com/polygraph_**
school.html

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE POLIGRAFIA, NATIONAL POLYGRAPH SCHOOL*

Director: **Hugo Islas Camargo**
 Address: **Calle Cuauhtemoc # 168
 Colonia Tisapan de San Angel,
 Mexico City, 01059**
 Country: **Mexico**
 Phone: **011-52-555-616-6273**
 Email: **lg151@balankan.net**
 Website: **no website**

INTERNATIONAL POLYGRAPH STUDIES CENTER

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 Oficina 204, Col. Guadalupe Inn
 Del. Alvaro Obregón
 Mexico D.F. 06700**
 Country: **Mexico**
 Phone: **(55) 5533 7349**
 Email: **iptc@poligrafia.com.mx**
 Website: **www.poligrafia.com.mx**

GAZIT INTERNATIONAL POLYGRAPH SCHOOL:

Director: **Mordechai Gazit**
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 Building
 Tel Aviv**
 Country: **Israel**
 Phone: **972 3 575 2488**
 Email: **office@gazit-poly.co.il**
 Website: **http://www.polygraph-school.com/**
en

KOREAN SUPREME PROSECUTORS OFFICE POLYGRAPH ACADEMY*

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

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MARSTON POLYGRAPH ACADEMY:

Director: **James Sackett**
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San Bernardino, CA 92408**
Country: **USA**
Phone: **800-860-9775**
Email: **info@marstonpolygraph.com**
Website: **www.marstonpolygraph.com**

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE POLYGRAPH PROGRAM*:

Director: **Tiffany Franzosi-Watson**
Address: **7320 North Canal Road
Lansing, MI 48913**
Country: **USA**
Phone: **-**
Email: **no email**
Website: **no website**

MINDEF CENTRE FOR CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT*:

Director: **Terence Leow**
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Country: **Singapore**
Email: **MINDEF_CCA_SCHOOL@defence.gov.sg**
Website: **www.mindef.gov.sg/**

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT*:

Director: **Zach Vaughn; Ron Kiefer; Stephanie Liles**
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Fort Jackson, SC 29207-5000**
Country: **USA**
Email: **NCCARegistrar@dodiis.mil**
Website: **www.ncca.mil**

NATIONAL POLYGRAPH ACADEMY

Director: **Pam Shaw**
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Ste. 170-366 Lexington, KY 40509**
Country: **USA**
Phone: **859-494-7429**
Email: **shaw.national@gmail.com**
Website: **www.nationalpolygraphacademy.com**

NCTC POLYGRAPH INSTITUTE:

Director: **Elmer Criswell**
Address: **c/o Dept. of Military & Veteran's
Affairs Building 8-64 Fort Indian-
town Gap Annville, PA17003-5002**
Country: **USA**
Phone: **717-861-9306**
Email: **register@counterdrug.org**
Website: **www.counterdrug.org**

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PEAK CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT TRAINING CENTER

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 Address: **1490 NE Pine Island Rd. Unit 7B**
Cape Coral, FL 33909
 Country: **USA**
 Phone: **239-900-6800**
 Email: **info@peakcatc.com**
 Website: **peakcatc.com/**

TUDOR ACADEMY

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 Address: **Lima**
 Country: **Peru**
 Phone: **51 963 814 489**
 Email: **charles2011@gmail.com**
 Website: **www.tudoracademy.com**

SCHOOL OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE (THE NATIONAL POLICE OF COLOMBIA)*

Director: **Lt. Col. Fernando Guzman Ramos**
 Address: **TC Jorge Zenen Lopez Guerrero**
Transversal 33 No 47a-35 Sur
Barrio Fatima
 Country: **Colombia**
 Phone: **57-3203023049**
 Email: **programaacademicopoligrafiapc@gmail.com**
 Website: **www.policia.gov.co**

VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF POLYGRAPH

Director: **Darryl DeBow**
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 Country: **USA**
 Phone: **703-396-7659**
 Email: **polygraph11@comcast.net**
 Website: **http://virginiaschoolpolygraph.com**

THE POLYGRAPH INSTITUTE

Director: **J. Patrick O'Burke**
 Address: **8546 Broadway Suite 101**
San Antonio, TX 78217
 Country: **USA**
 Phone: **210-377-0200**
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Basic Polygraph Course (10 weeks)

January 3–March 11; San Bernardino, California

PCSOT Course (40 hours)

March 14–17; San Bernardino, California

Basic Polygraph Course (10 weeks)

July 11–September 16; San Bernardino, California

PCSOT Course (40 hours)

September 19–23; San Bernardino, California

Basic Polygraph Course (10 weeks)

October 3–December 9; San Bernardino, California

PCSOT Course (40 hours)

December 12–16; San Bernardino, California

About Marston Polygraph Academy

Our Goal is to provide the legal profession and law enforcement agencies with ethical and skilled practitioners. Our Objective is to provide students with the education and training necessary to:

- Conduct valid and reliable specific issue–evidentiary–polygraph examinations for law enforcement agencies and the legal profession.
- Conduct effective pre-employment screening polygraph examinations for government agencies.
- Conduct effective investigative polygraph examinations for law enforcement agencies.

Marston Polygraph Academy has presented training in Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, East Africa, Ecuador, Mexico, Spain and Ukraine.

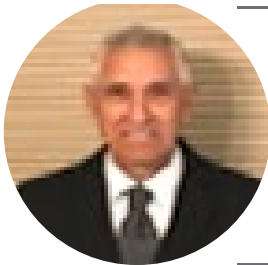
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PEACE FOR UKRAINE



President's Message

Roy Ortiz

World – Wide events

Ukraine

The Board of Directors support Lithuanian, Polish and Ukrainian APA members and their countrymen. We, like the rest of the world, are shocked and saddened by the unfolding events in Ukraine. There is no doubt that APA members are keeping Ukraine in their minds and hearts.

Panama

During October 2022, the International Association of Polygraph Professionals are having their annual conference in Panama City, Panama. I will be representing the APA, as one of their speakers.





Recent Activities

West Virginia

The APA assisted polygraph examiners in West Virginia, by supporting the continuance of state licensing of examiners in their state. This issue was addressed in House Bill 4262, during the month of February, 2022.

California

This April, Mark Handler, APA Editor, will be one of the featured speakers at the California Association of Polygraph Examiners training seminar. He will be lecturing on Meta Analysis.

APA Annual Seminar/ Orlando, Florida

On the first day of the seminar (August 28), I will be presenting "The Importance of the Pre -Test Interview, during the Post Test". This presentation will cover comparison question formulation and interrogation techniques.

Board of Director's Meeting

The mid- year Board of Director's meeting will be held April 1 -2. A summary of the meeting will be sent to all APA members, via email.

Reminder

The deadline to submit nominations for APA Awards is June 3. The entire process is online. There is no greater honor, than being recognized by your colleagues.

Family first.



Board of Directors' Reports

Sabino Martinez Chairman

Our elections are around the corner, and we hope you take the time to read each candidate's platform. There are several candidates for board positions, as well as president elect, which will be posted soon. You will have a chance to read about their past accomplishments and professional experience.

We ask you to vote for whom ever you wish, but please vote. The ballots will be sent to the email address you submitted to the APA national office. If you no longer have that email or are wondering which email you will be receiving the ballots, please contact our officer manager Lisa Jacocks at manager@apapolygraph.org. Please make sure to check your spam email for the ballots before contacting Lisa.

Our 2022 seminar registration is now open on our APA website (polygraph.org). As a reminder, our seminar will be held at the Hilton Bonnet Creek resort in Orlando, Florida. The dates of the seminar are August 28th through September 2nd. Not only will the week be filled with opportunities to improve your knowledge in our profession, but the chance to network and catch up with members you may not have seen in years!

Our winter board meeting will be from March 31st through April 2nd. I am sure our agenda will be full, and we will have long hours discussing what is best for this organization. I hope that the board members can brainstorm and produce the best solutions for much needed changes and updates.

Please be kind with each other and have a safe and prosperous Spring season

Pam Shaw Seminar Program Chair

Hello fellow professionals,

The APA seminar for Orlando is starting to take solid shape and I am excited for us to gather together once again. As a reminder, please be sure to secure your hotel reservations early. Due to publishing deadlines for this issue of the magazine, the schedule isn't provided in this issue, however, it will be made available via the APA website the first week of April. I hope you will find the lineup of speakers and topics exciting yet educational. It's sure to be a great time of learning and networking!

Some of the new extracurricular events (i.e.: 5k fun run, golf scramble, etc.) are still a work in progress, but again, I hope to provide more information as greater



clarity on logistics is achieved. Please keep an eye out for details in the coming months.

I look forward to seeing you in Orlando!

All the best,
Pam Shaw

Gordon L. Vaughan General Counsel

I am happy to report that the APA has not encountered any significant recent legal issues. We have timely maintained our District of Columbia corporate registration and have submitted all necessary corporate reports. There are a few other items I report or comment on.

Orlando Seminar

Pam Shaw and the Seminar Committee and Lisa Jackocks and the National Office are working hard on final planning for the upcoming Annual Seminar in Orlando. Many of you are familiar with the Orlando Bonnet Creek Hilton as this will mark the third occasion we have held an annual seminar at this popular location. The hotel has recently been rebranded as the Signa by Hilton, Orlando at Bonnet Creek. While not a Disney owned property it is located on Disney grounds and guests may arrange to have early park entrance privileges. (This requires linking your hotel reservation to your park tickets. The Disney World App is helpful for this.) There is a free shuttle from the hotel to Disney parks. Early registration for the seminar and early hotel reservations are encour-

aged as the APA contracted for only a limited block of rooms at the much-reduced price of \$129 per night, plus taxes and fees. Additionally, unless you choose to have a resort fee added, you will not be charged a resort fee. The APA has also arranged for reduced self-parking fees and discounts on food and beverage at the hotel. Also, if you plan to visit the parks, Disney has been limiting the number of guests at the parks and early purchase of park tickets might save later frustration. We have also, as we have in past years, contracted for Spanish language interpreter services.

Magazine Articles on Legal Topics

Membership feedback indicated an interest in reoccurring articles discussing legal decisions of interest to polygraph professionals. Starting in the next magazine issue I will, along with a polygraph professional, coauthor a case study followed by legal and polygraph practice observations about the case. If you are aware of a specific case or legal subject area of interest for such treatment, please let me or the magazine editor know.

International Polygraph Decisions

I am collecting polygraph related legal decisions from jurisdictions other than the United States for a future article. If you are aware of any non-U.S. cases addressing polygraph issues, please forward it to me or let me know of the case so I can locate it. (if it is not in English any translation assistance would be appreciated.)



Lynn Marcy

As many of you know, Lynn Macey recently passed away. Lynn was a founding member of the APA and a past president. Well before my work with the APA, Lynn along with a few other notable polygraph icons, patiently helped me understand polygraph theory, practice and available research to prepare for my first polygraph related case. He was a patient teacher and a remarkable person. Sincere condolences to his family, friends, and colleagues.

Ukraine

Finally, I extend my most sincere wishes for or the safety of our Ukrainian members and their families. Watching Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine is heartbreaking. I am personally inspired by the courage of the Ukrainian people in defense of their values and country.

Donnie Dutton
Director

Greetings everyone,
I wanted to first thank those of you who reached out to me concerning the latest Journal where Don Krapohl and I published our findings on a field study concerning manual versus self-centering modes for the EDA. I was pleasantly surprised by some of your comments and really enjoyed hearing your thoughts. Thanks again.

The research committee is still tugging along with one promising publication in

the works. This project will be looking at data that was collected on juvenile offenders and their self-reporting to a survey on the use of the polygraph. I have seen the data and am really looking forward to the article so that our association can see how beneficial the polygraph is when used as part of a treatment tool.

I have spoken with Lisa Ribacoff about nominations for this year's awards and at the point in this writing we have ZERO nominations. This is such a shame because I know that if you are reading my report, you also know someone who you could nominate for an award. There are so many deserving people that should be recognized however it seems that we struggle every year to get folks to make those nominations. Please take a moment and click this link: www.polygraph.org and under the membership tab click on APA awards descriptions and nomination form, once there read the description and think of the person you are nominating and then fill out the form and submit. That's all there is to it.

Our annual seminar is shaping up nicely and Pam Shaw has a first-class seminar set with only a handful of slots left to fill. I am really excited for this year's seminar and I hope to see all of you there. This year the seminar will be held in Orlando FL from August 28th thru September 2nd at the Hilton Bonnett Creek hotel which is adjacent to Disney World. The hotel will offer free shuttles to and from the park and they have an outstanding pool with a lazy river for those of you just wanting to sit and relax with others. To register for the seminar and to make your hotel res-



ervations again go to www.polygraph.org and at the tab training and then click APA annual seminar update, once there scroll to the bottom of page and click the links to register, again, easy to do.

The PCSOT committee has made their final comments to the operational policy and Erika Thiel will be submitting the policy to the board at our winter board meeting for review, comment, and guidance. I am not certain that this document will actually be voted on at the board meeting but I am looking forward to the discussions surrounding the work that has been done. By the time you are reading this the winter board meeting will have already occurred so I would suspect that Erika will have much to report in the next magazine, stay tuned.

Another important piece of information to share here is that as you are reading this the nominations for our board positions will have closed and I would like to encourage you to please read the nomination letters and vote for the persons you feel will move our profession forward. Since we have gone to electronic voting we have had a greater number of members vote so keep it up. Every vote counts and we have had some really close winners in the past so please take a moment and vote for the candidate of your choice.

Lastly, there is a draft five-year strategic plan that has been developed and will also be discussed at the winter board meeting. This plan was developed with your input and at this moment I think your board is well on the way to implementation. Again, more to follow.

Mike Gougler Director

Fellow members,

I hope this magazine finds everyone in good health and safe. The Member Services committee has completed all assignments for 2022. As I mentioned in the last magazine, I plan on presenting a couple of motions to the BOD relating to Associate Members. At the time of this article the mid-year meeting is one week away. I will present a motion to create a pathway for associates without a college degree to become full members if they meet all other requirements for full member. I will also have a motion, if necessary, to allow associate members to run for elective office, have the opportunity to Chair APA committees, and serve in any appointed capacity relating to service in the Association. We need to have as many members active in the APA as possible. I look forward to seeing everyone in Orlando.

Sincerely, Mike

Jamie McCloughan Director

I hope everyone is doing well and is healthy. The time is growing shorter before we get to meet each other once again face-to-face. As noted in my last board report, we are at crunch time for the yearly updates of the Education Accreditation Committee (EAC) manual.

The EAC will be proposing any changes that have been presented to the Board of Directors at the winter board meeting in



Orlando Florida on April first and second. These suggested changes are vetted by the APA accredited education and training programs before board consideration. I can ensure you, after being on this committee and the board for some years, these changes are not taken without serious consideration of how they will affect students and the accredited education and training programs. Please reach out to Barry Cushman or me if you have any concerns or are wanting any future changes to the manual to be considered for the next revision. As I have said in the past, many of the great suggestions have come from recently graduated students who have the education and training experience still fresh in their minds.

If you have any questions or suggestions on anything else APA or polygraph-related, please feel free to contact me at my email address or call me at 989-745-1912. May those 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

As we are approaching Spring weather in most areas, your Board of Directors is meeting to conduct Association business and finalize things for the upcoming 2022 APA Seminar in Florida. We expect a great turnout for this seminar under the guidance of Seminar Program Chair Pam Shaw.

The 56th Annual APA Seminar will be held August 28 thru September 2, 2022 in Or-

lando, Florida. Our hotel site, Hilton Bonnett Creek, is adjacent to Disney World and the hotel offers free shuttles to and from the parks.

I'd like to remind everyone about our guidelines for handling Ethics complaints and Grievances. As Chairman of the Ethics and Grievance Committee, I receive complaints that do not qualify for our committee to investigate. We investigate violations of the Association By-Laws, Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice, not "outcome disputes" or business-related issues (like pricing).

We do not investigate "violations" of Best Practices, as those are suggestions, not requirements. We have "Best Practices" listed on our website and those practices represent our collective suggestions about how to conduct polygraphs in a general sense. We realize, however, that every examiner's situation is different and business practices differ, as well as governmental agency policies that dictate how examiners must proceed.

It should come as no surprise that the area in which we receive the most complaints surrounds fidelity testing. If you conduct fidelity tests, please take extra care to protect yourselves from false allegations of examiner misconduct lodged by examinees. Emotions frequently run high in fidelity testing and an upset examinee or spouse may easily turn their aggression toward the examiner and complain about the examiner's behavior. My suggestion is to record everything associated with these cases and generally to proceed as if there is going to be a complaint.



Fortunately, for an organization our size, we receive relatively few formal complaints. This speaks to the professionalism of our members.

I hope all of you can attend the annual seminar and I hope to see you there!

Chip Morgan
DirectorMorgan@polygraph.org

Erika Thiel **Director**

Happy Spring everyone! My intent is to keep this board report short and sweet. I really want to encourage all readers to really focus their energy on the submissions for those who are running for election this year! I also believe that we have some really interesting articles in this magazine as well.

The PCSOT Committee is submitting the Operation Policy of review of the board. The next magazine will contain the outcome of the board's decision. If these edits to the Operational Policy are approved,

we are going to be reviewing the Model Policy for some word smithing suggestions and discussing the necessity of suggestions that have been brought to our attention. After that, we will be working on some general PCSOT Training documents that will be available for PCSOT members that focus on the information the model policy contains. The hope is to have these documents published prior to the annual seminar.

There was one school director who applied to become a PCSOT instructor for their school and was approved back in February of 2022. There have been three schools that have notified the National Office and PCSOT Committee that they will be hosing PCSOT Courses. These are the only updates we have in regard to courses and instructor requests.

Please remember that this time of year is extremely important to the association. Your voice matters! Please take the time to pay attention to the election. Read each candidate's platform, ensure your email address is up to date at the APA's website, and when the time come, please be sure to vote!





PCSOT For Thought

Erika Thiel

There is a conversation that is brought to my attention often, and that is the idea that polygraph end-users, consumers, contractors, or providers (which will be referred to as funder from this point forward) who are hiring polygraph examiners become upset when outcomes are not deemed as “favorable.” This may mean that the funder feels the clients they are referring for testing are failing too much, or it may mean that the funder feels the clients are passing too much. As an examiner who is relying on referrals, it is easy to understand where this could become a source of contention. How are examiners supposed to realistically test a client at a prior probability or base rate of guilt assumed at .5 (meaning we are giving them 50% chance to pass, and 50% chance to fail) but then be told that we are not giving the desired outcome? And this can be especially frustrating when we are asked to test the client on a subject for which the base rate is likely considerably different

than 0.5. How do we, as an examiner, continue to follow best practices and ethical guidelines but continue to make a living?

The answer is education. For those to whom I have spoken in person about this, the oft-immediate response is to the statement “we need to educate” is to cringe. There seems to be this belief among the PCSOT polygraph community that we do not have a voice, or that we must be trepidatious with those who are helping us maintain a livelihood. However, that is not the case. While we should not be going beyond the scope of our expertise, we should absolutely be teaching those with whom we collaborate, what our results mean, how we go about gathering them, and how to understand to concepts like p-values or confidence intervals. There is a significant number of funders who take the reports that we all spend a lot of time and effort into creating and simply look for the words “Pass”

or “Fail” (even if those are not the outcome terms we use in our report). How many times have you as an examiner received a phone call from someone and said, “I see this person passed this test, that’s really exciting!” and your response is “Yes, they passed their test, but did you see number of disclosures they made during the exam to show that they are not following their supervision stipulations?” The client passed because they disclosed enough necessary information to the examiner, and the examiner did their due diligence in adjusting the questions based on the disclosures made. How about the opposite? How many times has a funder called you as an examiner and said, “I see this person failed, is there anything I need to know about the exam?” Well, yes, there is. It is all written into the report as well. As much as it hurts to admit because we do our very best to create a good product, people sometimes just will not read the reports. Often these are the same people who are coming forward going “you must be doing something wrong because the last 10 maintenance exams you gave my clients all failed.” This is when it becomes our responsibility to take the opportunity to educate. It is by no means our responsibility to start adjusting how we administer exams provided we are following best practices to appease someone that is helping fill our pantries.

What is it we should be educating about? First and foremost, we should be ensuring the people who are receiving our reports understand how our reports are setup, and what the reports contain. Not every examiner’s report is going to contain the same information and that is okay. How-

ever, we as examiners should be ensuring that the report is containing the necessary information that shows a valid test was conducted, what pretest information was discussed, the processes and methods used, and a data analysis containing results. A person who is not a polygraph examiner may not understand why all this information is necessary. To someone who has never learned about polygraph, they may not understand why a semi structured interview is essential the process of a PCSOT examination. They may not realize the information contained in the body of the report is information you as the examiner utilized to ensure that the relevant and comparison questions could be constructed in a manner that was meaningful to the intent of the test and still provided the best opportunity for the examinee to pass their exam.

The next thing to educate the funder on is about the concept that tests are designed to ensure that examinees are being given the best opportunity to pass their test. Without doing so, we would simply go back to using an R and I technique (which if you are utilizing for PCSOT, please refer to the model policy for best testing practices). It is important for those who receive our reports to understand that we have spent hours with these clients ensuring that we have gathered all the information possible to be able to design a test that keeps target selection in mind and gives the examinee the best chance of passing.

We should also be taking the time to educate those who receive our reports on what our results mean. This may require



you yourself attending some additional training on what the probabilistic outcomes are, what a p-value is and/or what a confidence interval is. They do mean something, and they can provide a great deal of information to those funders concerned about a failing result on an exam. Teach them about the importance of understanding false positives and false negatives, especially when we are doing successive hurdles. To report that this has never happened to you as an examiner simply means you do not understand that it is happening to you, because there is not one examiner out there that has not incurred a false positive or a false negative. None of us are 100% accurate in testing.

It has been through my own experience in talking with funders who have reached out to me as the PCSOT Chair that once

they have a better understanding of these concepts, they realize they did not know what they did not know. However, it should not come down to someone having to contact the PCSOT committee for information to which we should all be able to speak. Members of the PCSOT Committee can only speak in generalities and not specifically to what any individual examiner's process is for the area in which they are testing. That is why it is so important for each PCSOT examiner to be able to know when and how to have these conversations. It is always okay to have the conversation up front even while networking, but for many of us we are well past that point. If you are an examiner and you are uncertain how to talk to any of these concepts then please reach out to the PCSOT Committee, check which schools are doing continuing education, or see what is on the upcoming schedule for the annual seminar.





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Challenging Times

Lauren Laughlin

It is no secret that the world is being overtaken by a political storm right now. Law Enforcement is no exception. For those of you who have worked in Law Enforcement Pre-Employment screening prior to the pandemic, I am sure the post-covid world has made it all the more challenging. This article will highlight the challenges of post-covid testing for law enforcement I myself have experienced in hopes to let others who are struggling out there know that they are not alone.

1. Numbers are low and pressures are higher than ever.

Pre-covid was hard enough to recruit people into law-enforcement. Post-covid has an array of additional challenges. Many people do not want to have a job where they leave their homes anymore. People try to limit all social interaction out of sheer fear of catching Covid-19. This limits our applicant pool

significantly. In addition, many people have left their careers as law enforcement officers to pursue other careers that will allow them to spend more time with their family or adapt to the current challenges of child-care. With officer numbers dropping, this puts additional pressure on background investigators and police polygraphists to get more people through the hiring process. Polygraph examiners who have non-polygraph supervisors are meeting new challenges in explaining polygraph limitations and ethical practices. This is causing examiners to adjust and adapt their process and way of thinking to explain these stressors to their supervisors. Unfortunately, supervisors have their own pressures and stressors to contend with.

2. The environment:

Covid testing should be its own category



ry of testing. Many of us have moved from small rooms where we are knee to knee with an individual to larger rooms with more distractions and more personal protective equipment that limits our visibility for certain social cues, facial expressions, etc. We are all working to the best of our ability to combat these changes and adapt in ways where we can still remain effective as examiners.

3. The younger generation:

With the stressors of the new world and people staying at home more often, even pre-dating covid, the younger generation seems socially inept in many ways. Prior to covid, social media distanced people from each other and the younger generation adapted to social media norms rather than general social norms. In a polygraph suite, you may see the younger generation failing to understand what we find to be direct questions, overthinking their answers, fumbling through their explanations, or giving brief descriptions that lack details you are looking for. In addition to the pre-test interview challenges, I have

noticed a new world of anxiety these past two years especially. I often wonder if the influx in prescription anxiety medication souring the nation has anything to do with some of the poor data collection I have been seeing more frequently as evidenced by people having less reaction to both comparison and relevant questions than you would anticipate. When we think about electrodermal activity, perhaps it also has something to do with the increase in hand sanitizer drying the sweat glands and the additional lotions people are using to combat dry hands from frequent washing and sanitizing. With pneumograph activity, many of your departments may be mandating masks while testing which causes skewed breathing patterns.

In summary, regardless of the reasons, it is no doubt that there are many additional challenges that new examiners face that have not had to be considered as heavily in the past. These are things we all need to consider in this new era of testing and I encourage people to share their experiences and/or challenges so that we can learn and adapt together.





New Examiner Struggles

Detective Desiree Hurd

Throughout my career in polygraph, I have always strived to maintain integrity, fairness, and the chance to provide a professional service for my agency and peers. In the last few years, I have been tasked with the APA Education Accreditation Committee and looking at how schools are meeting the expectations of their students.

I remember sitting at my desk in 2016 and soaking up all the information I could about the polygraph and studying and practicing, to ensure I grasped all the concepts while in the 10-week program. Being a student, learning new concepts, and meeting new people in the business was no easy task. If you had asked me then what I would want to have more of or what could have been improved upon, I wouldn't have had an answer for you.

Part of the Education Accreditation is to provide a checks and balances system so that students are provided with the most

up-to-date and accurate information, as well as being provided the knowledge they need to succeed. Polygraph schools may look at this part of the APA as intrusive or that we are out to find something wrong, but it is quite the opposite. If you have ever been part of an audit while at school, it seems very daunting. One could easily drown in all the paperwork that is needed and evaluated for accuracy.

I have trained a few people as being a "seasoned" examiner and being a trainer, I always get asked a few basic questions. This is where environment comes into play. The APA strives to be transparent and do the best it can to provide quality education. Of course, every department or agency will have certain ways they want reports, or how things should be done, and one must adhere to those rules, regulations, or policies.

My suggestion for new examiners is



to attend seminars, training and get to know your local polygraph associations. I remember going into my first seminar, four months after I graduated polygraph school, and having it feel like I wouldn't know anybody or that I would feel completely clueless or overwhelmed. This is where being a part of the Maine Polygraph Association has helped me connect with examiners in my area and have them introduce me to other great names of the business. Making these connections at training and seminars has boosted my confidence, my passion for the business,

as well as hear some amazing tales of the trade.

The lines of communication should be non-judgmental and available for everyone. I encourage everyone to reach out to their state associations and representatives, APA board members, or those members who are part of committees within the APA to help with any struggles, questions, or exam woes. Lastly, don't sweat the small stuff. Time and experience is always a great teacher.

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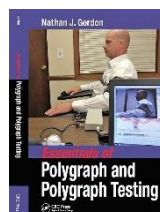
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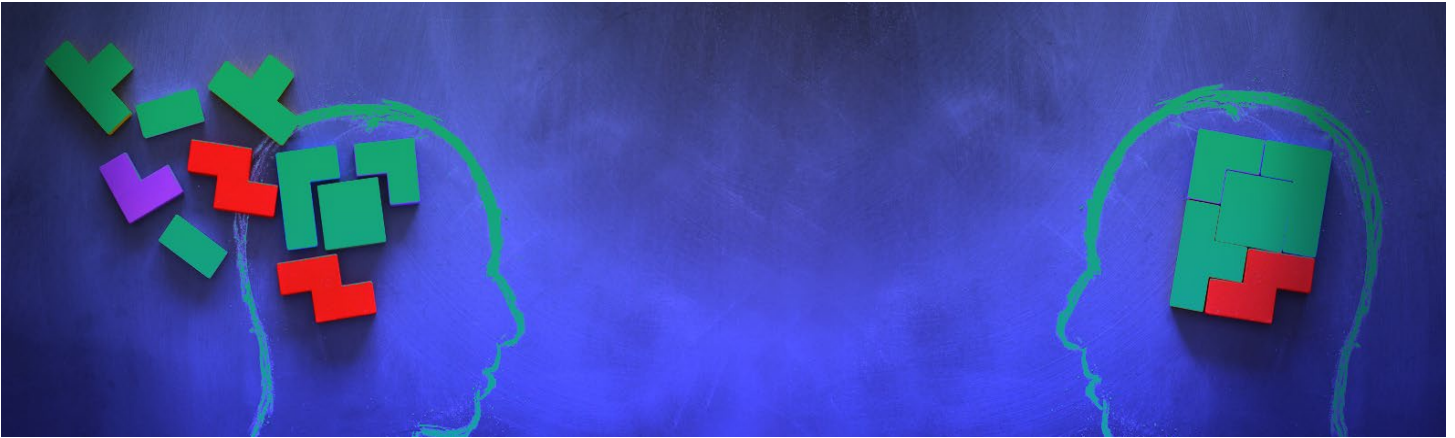
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- The Essentials of Polygraph & Polygraph Testing
- Morgan Interview Thematic Technique



Eschewing Obfuscation with the APA Standards of Practice

By J. Patrick O'Burke
Edits by Walt Goodson

The American Polygraph Association (APA) Standards of Practice (SoP) are perhaps the preeminent guidelines in the world for providing rules for polygraph examiners and understanding for the general public.¹ The APA SoP eloquently states polygraph is not a lie detector, despite historical misuse by many in describing this method of credibility assessment. Humorously, or painfully, many polygraph examiners recall having to pay a twenty-five cent “fine” for using the words “lie detector” during basic examiner training. Since most everyone agrees how polygraph should not be labeled, it would seem proper for the SoP to clearly tell us what polygraph is. The SoP definition for polygraph, albeit lengthy, is a good place to at least begin to understand polygraph as a probabilistic assessment of truth or

deception and not a deterministic one. However, the SoP goes on to tell the reader about evidentiary exams, investigative exams, diagnostic exams, and screening exams and how test opinions are different if the test covers an event-specific or non-event-specific issue. This can be confusing to consumers who struggle to understand anything more complex than an exam is a “polygraph test.” However, it is just as likely many polygraph examiners also struggle with understanding what makes a polygraph test work.

I understand this confusion from my previous employment as a polygraph examiner for a large state law enforcement agency conducting polygraphs on people suspected of committing serious crimes. Virtually all these tests were conducted

¹American Polygraph Association (8/23/2019). Standards of Practice. [Electronic version] Retrieved 3/5/2021, from <http://www.polygraph.org>.

on single issues using Zone Comparison formats with validated scoring models for test decisions. I would have believed that this work product should fit neatly under the SoP definition for an evidentiary exam. However, the SoP would instead refer to this as an investigative exam. As well, this type of work would be a diagnostic exam with results reported as Deception or No Deception. I should also add that I conducted exams for pre-employment and sex offender supervision as secondary employment. The SoP would also classify these as investigative exams, but exams over non-specific events are labeled as screening exams. Screening exams are required to be reported differently. If this sounds complex, then imagine teaching these concepts to new examiners who are only beginning to understand a polygraph test is not a lie detector. Surely the SoP can be less confusing about what is a good polygraph.

I must admit scientific testing and complex principles are not something very many people enjoy. There is nothing to be thankful for from the Covid-19 pandemic, but I have noted it put medical testing language in the living rooms of people who are rarely exposed to it. False positive and false negative test results along with “rapid screening test” and PCR testing to fly internationally have become common household terms. Thus, we should begin to grasp the need and important distinctions between diagnostic and screening tests. Medical science notes that screening tests can have advantages such as being cheaper, faster, or easier to administer over diagnostic tests. As well, we should recognize advantages for screening may

come with increased risks over diagnostic testing, including test precision.

There are distinct parallels in medical and scientific testing to polygraph testing. Historically, the polygraph profession could have better mirrored medical terminology. Early on the polygraph profession confounded testing concepts with polygraph terms such as event-specific issue, or non-specific events, and justified testing over multiple issues within a single test polygraph for the sake of expedience. Polygraph examiners who would never test over multiple crimes within a single exam routinely do so when the suspect issue is not event specific. Perhaps this is justified for risk assessment, but not where decisions of truth and deception are important requisite for each test issue. Yet, all too often examiners believe in their ability to discriminate test results when truth and deception is mixed in the test format. Supporting this misconception in examiner belief based on the definitions for non-specific-event testing is not logical and could be misleading to the polygraph consumer.

Ten years ago, the APA made giant steps to standardize the polygraph profession and improve polygraph administration. One of these steps required the use of validated testing techniques. The APA’s meta-analytic survey is a landmark piece of work that became the basis for examiners to demonstrate their techniques have scientific support.² Virtually every examiner uses this document to guide how they conduct polygraphs. While the APA meta-analytic survey was not intended to be a list of validated techniques. In practice



that is exactly what the APA meta-analytic survey appears to have become. I wish I had a dollar for every discussion I have overheard where one examiner proclaims that his preferred format is somehow better than another's format and points to the meta-analytic survey.

As a quick review, the meta-analytic survey adopted the historical SoP language and placed testing formats and scoring models into categories for Evidentiary Testing and Investigative Testing along with a third category for Paired Testing. The evidentiary testing category required a mean accuracy of 90% and appears to only include testing over event-specific issues. Investigative testing required a mean accuracy of 80% over either event-specific or non-specific events. The meta-analytic survey rejected any technique which produced more than 20% inconclusive test results for inclusion in the survey.

The selection of 20% describes the lack of precision a technique may produce, yet the selection of 20% appears to have been quite arbitrary. The meta-analytic survey discusses some of the potential factors that contribute to this lack of precision. Testing with multiple issues combined within a single format is one problem. Multiple issues should dictate that a grand total score for decision making is not appropriate, meaning the scoreable value is less. It is not clear how three pre-

sentations became standard when six or nine presentations are considered optimal with a single issue. As well, testing with lower diagnostic value is disproportionately affected by variance in the examiner's hand score for decision-making. Multiple issue scoring rules also require that a positive score be obtained for all totals in the test, which makes an inconclusive test result more likely. Instead of inclusive rates, it would seem better to discuss for examiners to understand why some test techniques have less precision than other formats or scoring rule systems. Test precision is frequently used in medical testing and could be more illuminating.

Despite the fact that all the work in the meta-analytic survey to create multiple categories and definitions, along with the potential misunderstanding that comes with it, the meta-analytic survey rightfully concluded that there were no significant differences among polygraph testing techniques. Yet this analysis is frequently missed except by the most ardent and diligent of readers. It is concerning that the meta-analytic survey wisely offered recommendations that more attention should be given in determining when relevant questions were dependent or independent or multifaceted or multi-issue. Yet follow-up research has not been provided by the APA on the issues raised in the meta-analytic survey. The recommendations from the meta-analytic survey

² American Polygraph Association (2011). Meta-analytic survey of criterion accuracy of validated polygraph techniques. [Electronic version] Retrieved 3/4/2021, from <http://www.polygraph.org>.



suggest that examiners should be cautious in understanding there may be limits as to how far we stretch a multi-facet test question test format. I would be remiss in not reminding the reader that the meta-analytic survey is a great piece of work that should be reviewed in its entirety for a more complete understanding.

The polygraph profession continues to need additional research regarding polygraph accuracy and precision. Honts, Thurber, and Handler (2021) recently used a meta-analytic study to attempt to understand the accuracy of polygraph testing and how certain moderator variables may affect the outcome of the test and should be required reading for examiners. Some of these variables include significant concerns such as the value of field studies compared to laboratory studies. It is satisfying to note that Honts, Thurber and Handler found that arguments against the validity of comparison question polygraph testing are almost completely lacking in data. Conversely, it is concerning that Honts, Thurber and Handler conclude that there are weak standards for polygraph training and the practice of polygraph. It is difficult to argue against this assessment. Even more reason for the APA to refine and reassess the SoP in providing clear guidelines for polygraph testing.

I would hope that the APA board would move to adopt standards with greater clarity in describing polygraph testing. These standards should more simplistically define diagnostic polygraph testing and differentiate screening for credibility assessment.

require a minimum of six to nine presentations of relevant questions, which are clearly dependent. Standards should be developed that provide guidance on what is suitable test data quality. I would suggest that event-specific or non-specific issue events could both be included for diagnostic testing. However, additional discussion should be included for what is a proper relevant issue. It is far too common where examiners ask relevant questions that probe the limits of memory, or poorly defined behavioral issues. Quality assurance review should be mandated for any diagnostic test which is then used for any forensic purpose such as introduction in a court proceeding.

Other testing formats that are for screening assessment examinations may have different restrictions. Screening should not be thought of as solely related to unidentified issues. Instead, screening should be considered as an initial assessment credibility to single or multiple issues. As an example, would it be feasible to test over multiple identified victims with a sex offender under supervision who is in denial? Should some multi-faceted questions such as “do you know who stole the money” be considered a separate issue requiring a separate test? Guidance should also be developed as to the construction of a suitable relevant question that tests the limits of memory. As an example, “Have you used marijuana more than five times, or in the last three years”, need to be evaluated as to their being suitable at all. This will be a difficult task. If we can help clarify what underpins evidence-based polygraph testing, then the clarity for polygraph categories



would be simplified. Quoting the age old excuse, “that’s the way we have always done it” limits our ability to help examiners and consumers understand how to digest forensic tests like polygraph. If we cannot move forward, then please send me your twenty-five cents every time you think polygraph is a “lie detector”.

The attached description below is an example of how the APA SoP could be drafted:

1.1.1 Polygraph examination: a psychophysiological test of deception or recognition. The polygraph examination is a

1.2.1 Diagnostic testing: A polygraph examination conducted to assist in determining the veracity of an examinee regarding his or her knowledge of, or involvement in, an event-specific or non-specific event issue or allegation. Diagnostic testing is limited to a single issue but may address a single aspect or multiple-facets of that issue. Diagnostic examinations must have a minimum of six presentations of the issue under investigation.

1.2.1.2 Diagnostic Opinion: A professional opinion based on the results of a polygraph technique that meets the criterion validity requirements for diagnostic testing. These include opinions based on numerical scoring using two-stage scoring rules that have been validated by research. Results of diagnostic tests are to be described in terms of statistical sig-

nificance and are normally reported using the terms Deception Indicated, No Deception Indicated, Inconclusive, and No Opinion (DI or NDI, INC, or NO).

1.2.1.3 Forensic Use: Only diagnostic examinations are suitable for introduction into any criminal, civil, or administrative court proceeding or purpose. Any diagnostic exam used for forensic use shall be submitted for an independent blind quality control review prior to submission or have attached a numerical score that is supported by computer measurement tools with a probabilistic result for error.

1.3.1 Screening examination: A preliminary assessment of credibility related to the need to assess the potential risk of involvement in single or multiple issues where question independence is presumed in the testing format.

1.3.1.1 Screening Opinion: A professional opinion based on the results of a credibility assessment testing that is normally reported using the terms Significant Response, No Significant Response, Inconclusive, or No Opinion (SR, NSR, INC, or NO). There is no ability to discriminate SR or NSR within a single examination.

Note: The author is a practicing polygraph examiner, a polygraph school director, and Past President of the American Polygraph Association. The opinions expressed here are solely the opinion of the author.





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Why isn't the APA Conducting More Research?

Donnie Dutton

This year President Ortiz assigned me as the Committee Chair for Research and Development. Since taking over this committee I have had some individuals ask what research we are doing and as a result I thought I would write this article to explain some of the issues with conducting research.

One of the big issues that came from the APA survey was several folks want additional research. I thought I would spend just a few minutes to say why the APA isn't the world leader in conducting polygraph research. There are two reasons that immediately come to mind for me: MONEY and data. For someone to invest large amounts of time on something they expect to be compensated for their efforts. In large part, research takes vast amounts of time to conduct, interpret, and then report. When I was working with the federal government, I had an amazing individual who would produce one small

research project every three years; year one was the planning of the project, year two was collecting the data for the project and then analyzing the results and year three was the reporting of his findings. As you might suspect he didn't do it all himself. He had other individuals assisting him all along the way. Let's look at what someone who is going to conduct research might encounter.

First, we need an idea of what it is that we want to research. It's easy to say let's see how accurate polygraph is but, that is just too broad of a question; we need to go deeper than that. Having realized that we can narrow our focus, and for now let's say we want to evaluate a brand-new technique, we shall call it the "Dutton" technique. This technique purports to be a three-question test, asked only one time and the accuracy results, according to Dutton's research, is a whopping 99.9%.



Now Developer Dutton is travelling the world and lecturing everywhere and has even gone so far as to say that his technique can be scored using ANY scoring system with the same fantastic accuracy results. You, the person who wants to conduct the research, reach out to Developer Dutton and he gives you all the details about how his test is constructed and his analysis strategy. Boy, we are thrilled to have a project that may change the outcome of how polygraph exams are conducted.

The next step, now that we have an idea of what we want to research is we need to do a literature review. A literature review is to exhaustively comb the internet, library and anywhere else you can think of to determine if there is anything that has been published on the Dutton technique or any reference as to information that might apply. Additionally, any other research that might have been done like the Dutton technique. Doing a literature review sounds easy but it can be extremely time consuming along with reading other people's work and not fully understanding their outcomes, which of course leads to follow-up conversations with those who produced the research to elaborate on their findings. In September of 2019 a subcommittee was formed within the APA to review the published literature on computer algorithms; there were five of us on that committee. A literature search was conducted from October through December finding everything we could find on anything published where computer algorithms were used. The literature review revealed a total of 41 citations being found, 25 were actual studies, and

16 were either commentaries or short reports. The actual reading and reporting of the documents were conducted from January through July of that year with each committee member being assigned two to three articles a month and then reporting their findings back to the full committee. From July to August a final report was written, and in late August those findings were presented to the Board. In summary, it took a year just to do a literature review so as you can see this is a loooooong process all by itself. Now for our Dutton research to continue we will say the only thing found was one article that Dutton published where he reported his remarkable results.

Ok, we have a project that we can research, what next? The next thing is we will need to develop a scenario that we can test the Dutton technique. How do we do that, how do we know if the scenario is valid, how do we know what questions need to be asked so we don't miss the testing target, are we in fact replicating Dutton's research? This part is a little easier for us because we will use a scenario that has been used in other studies looking at polygraph accuracy and if there was ground truth, we can determine how accurate the scenario was with that research. Whew, we will use the scenario that has been used in multiple studies out of the University of Utah or perhaps one that was used at the federal school. We are on a roll now, or are we? We write up the specific details of how this scenario will be used and what we will be telling our examinees concerning the research we are going to be conducting. This can be a bit tricky because if we tell the exam-



inee what we are looking for in too much detail it could influence the outcome.

Because we are going to ensure we do everything the best that we can we send out our plan to other researchers/scientist and ask for their feedback and opinions of the direction we are going. We find three scientist who agree to critique our work and off the project goes to them for review. Once their reviews come back, we make the necessary changes and now were ready; well, not quite yet; we still need to send it to a human use committee who will look at the project from different angles; is it ethical, are there any physiological considerations that need to be addressed, is there a risk of injury to the examinee, are there any laws that need to be considered, etc. This committee typically consist of doctors, lawyers, polygraph examiners and perhaps other scientist who will review your proposal and either approve, disapprove, or require modifications before the project can be conducted, again this can take some time as they don't meet every day and sometimes only meet two or three times a year. Now that we have completed this review and made any necessary changes, we are ready - no not yet!

The next step we need to accomplish is who is going to collect this data? Where are we going to get our examiners from and how long do we anticipate collecting data? I am not a scientist but have been told that for there to be some meaningful outcome we need to collect approximately 110 examinations for statistical purposes. Often less data is collected, and statistical programs are used to pre-

dict that if more exams were collected the results would yield xxx findings. We want to use data that doesn't require us to have to make projections, so we are going to get 110 exams in our study. Simple math here; 110 exams at 3 exams a day require 37 days to complete the testing, but that's not good so we will get three examiners to collect the data which will allow us to collect 45 exams a week resulting in only requiring a little over two weeks to collect the required data.

Here is where things can get a bit tricky as some examinees may cancel once they have been introduced to the scenario that is to be used, some examinees may not show up, some may terminate during the examination process and still others may just not be suitable subjects on the day their exam was to be conducted. All of this will require us to collect more data which again will extend the amount of time needed for us to have an ample number of samples to analyze.

Let's look a bit further, we need to attempt to control all the variables that we can and one important one is controlling what our examiners say to our examinees. We can't have our examiners all saying different things as this could lead to different outcomes. One way to control this is to do a pilot study first, so let's do that. We will collect three days of data with our examiners to train them on the "do's and don'ts" and since this is only a pilot and the data will not be used in the actual study lets only do two a day. Now that means we need an additional 18 examinees and three more days to our examiners being away from home. The pilot study



also allows us to make any corrections to the scenario that we will be using and ensure that all the role players understand their assignments as well. Since I am talking about role players, those are the folks who will help with the setting of the scenario, and since we are using an easy scenario let's say we only need two role players for this study. In total we have three examiners and two role players, and they will be away from home living in a hotel and eating out for a little over three weeks. As you can see, we are starting to require loads of money just to hire examiners, role players and house them. And, we are still not done.

We need examinees. This is commonly done with placing a newspaper or internet ads or contacting a university and offering to pay them a small fee for providing research subjects. Great, we get loads of folks who are willing to assist in this project but as I stated earlier not everyone is a good candidate for taking a polygraph. Often you will get individuals who have extreme medical issues or mental issues and as we know we want to attempt to get good data that can be interpreted so we need folks that have to potential for good physiology. This requires examinees to complete a survey and perhaps even a pre-screening interview to ensure that we are getting the folks we need. We will need to collect bio data so we can report such things as ages and gender as the write up normally covers those types of statistics as well. But things are running smoothly so we are on a roll. I think the principal investigator will need at least one person to help with the recruitment and processing so let's add that person

to the mix. Newspaper and internet ads ran for one week with the interviews being immediately conducted the following week, so we really got that done in only two weeks. Now we can move on.

Whew, we are ready. Everything is in place and the pilot study has been completed and we start the actual project. Every examinee has to be programmed either innocent or guilty which takes some time, but we get it done. For our study we had absolutely nothing go wrong, all examinees were tested, and conclusive results were obtained by the examiner. But wait; Are we not going to get a second opinion or a quality control (QC) of the work the examiner did? Sure we are! All exams must be QC'd and a concurrence of the examiners call agreed upon, but again everything was absolutely perfect so all QC's were done and the examiners did everything just perfect and the QC agreed every single time with the examiners' calls. We have finally completed the data collection phase and we have sent all of our helpers home.

Since we have accomplished this it's now time to analyze the data and see the results. This process can be a daunting task and can take as long as a month to complete, review and make sense of all the data. Unfortunately, our research project didn't produce the same results that Developer Dutton did in his study. This was done using statistical programs which determined the accuracy of the exams conducted and because our principal scientist knows all the wonderful statistical programs that can be used, they are very confident in the findings.



Now, lastly, everything must be written up, which will include everything that I have touched upon plus how the data was analyzed along with a discussion of the results. This part of the project can also take quite some time to complete, depending on how many authors are involved. But it gets done and then it gets sent off to the APA or another journal for peer-review (which can take as long as a year at times, depending on the journal), and hopefully publication.

In summary, this project took enormous amounts of time by multiple individuals and with that a hefty price tag to boot. There were multiple layers that had to be accomplished and each layer had hurdles that had to be overcome before the next step could be achieved. In the above example everything was done without complications but in the real world of conducting research there are always some complications which add to the time and money required to conduct research.

Does research have to be conducted this way? Well, no, of course not, but if you want it to be something that is taken seriously and allowed for replication then in my opinion these are the steps that one should consider taking.

It's not easy conducting research and it takes enormous amounts of time and a pot of money to carry out. Approximately 20 years ago the Federal government conducted a research project collecting data from 102 examinees that cost over a quarter-million dollars and this was using volunteer government examiners and government staff to oversee and write up the project. Today, in my opinion, if we were to conduct this it would cost over a half-million and as you know the APA just doesn't have that kind of money. We are so lucky to have members who, on their own, produce research. I hope this has given you a little insight as to why it is difficult for the APA to not be the world leader in conducting polygraph research.





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