



**Stuart Senter, Editor**

**March/April 2006**

**Volume 39,2**



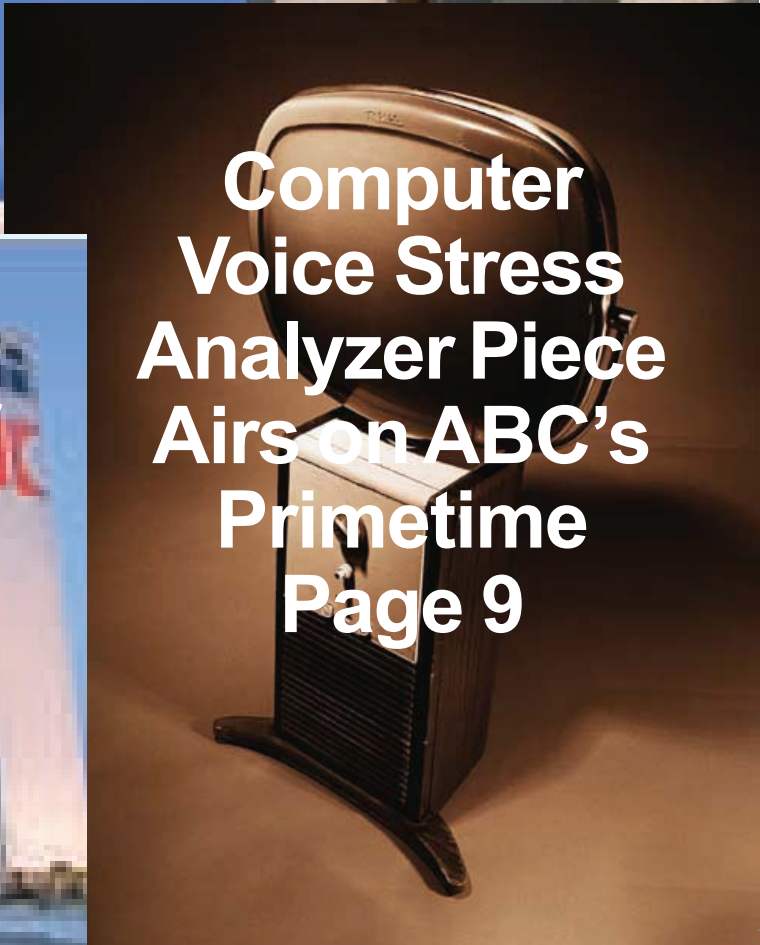
# **Research Review**

## **Laboratory vs. Field Research: What Gives Us the Best Information?**

### **Page 10**



## **2006 APA Annual Seminar Las Vegas Hilton Las Vegas, NV Page 12**



## **Computer Voice Stress Analyzer Piece Airs on ABC's Primetime Page 9**



## Contributors

Jim Allen  
 Walt Atwood  
 Robbie Bennett  
 Steve Duncan  
 Jim Earle  
 Michael Gougler  
 Don Krapohl  
 Vickie Murphy  
 Roy Ortiz  
 Louis Rovner  
 Dan Sosnowski  
 Gordon Vaughan  
 Lawrence "Larry" Wasser  
 Don Weinstein

## Deadlines

This issue closed on  
 March 24, 2006.

Deadline for May/June  
 is May 25, 2006.

## Submission of Articles

The *APA Magazine* is published by the American Polygraph Association. The mere publication of an article, news item, or notice in this *Magazine* does not constitute an endorsement by the American Polygraph Association. Advertising and Editorial address is: APA Editor, P.O. Box 10342, Ft. Jackson, SC 29207. Subscription address is: APA, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037. Subscription rate is US \$80.00, mailed periodical class. Outside US \$100.00, mailed periodical class. Changes of address should be sent to: APA, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037. The Publisher is not responsible for issues not received because of improper address information. Submission of polygraph-related newspaper articles should be sent to: Stuart Senter, PO Box 10342, Ft. Jackson, SC 29207 or [polygraphnews@polygraph.org](mailto:polygraphnews@polygraph.org).

## Board of Directors

### President

Terrence V. (TV) O'Malley  
 Behavior Testing and Forensics  
 200 Dick Street, Suite A  
 Fayetteville, NC 28301  
[president@polygraph.org](mailto:president@polygraph.org)

### Vice President – Government

Donnie W. Dutton  
 P.O. Box 10411  
 Ft. Jackson, SC 29207  
[vpgovernment@polygraph.org](mailto:vpgovernment@polygraph.org)

### Vice President – Private

James Earle  
 4965 Langdale Way  
 Colorado Springs, CO 80906  
[vpprivate@polygraph.org](mailto:vpprivate@polygraph.org)

### Vice President – Law Enforcement

Michael Gougler  
 Texas Department of Public Safety  
 P.O. Box 4087  
 Austin, Texas 78773  
[vpawenforcement@polygraph.org](mailto:vpawenforcement@polygraph.org)

### Secretary

Vickie T. Murphy  
 Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice  
 8424 Veterans Highway, Suite 3  
 Millersville, MD 21108-0458  
[secretary@polygraph.org](mailto:secretary@polygraph.org)

### Treasurer

Lawrence Wasser  
 Suite 410, 30555 Southfield Rd.  
 Southfield, MI 48076-7753  
[treasurer@polygraph.org](mailto:treasurer@polygraph.org)

### Director

Daniel E. Sosnowski  
 SOS Services  
 1069 Jamerson Road  
 Marietta, GA 30066  
[directorone@polygraph.org](mailto:directorone@polygraph.org)

### Director

Steve Duncan  
 Georgia State Patrol  
 Special Investigations Division  
 959 E. Confederate Ave, SE  
 Atlanta, Georgia 30316  
[directortwo@polygraph.org](mailto:directortwo@polygraph.org)

### Director

Donald A. Weinstein  
 30 Blackhawk Court  
 Blythewood, SC 29016-7755  
[directorthree@polygraph.org](mailto:directorthree@polygraph.org)

### Director

Roy Ortiz  
 Los Angeles Police Department  
 150 N. Los Angeles, Rm 431  
 Los Angeles, CA 90012-3302  
[directorfour@polygraph.org](mailto:directorfour@polygraph.org)

### Chairman of the Board

John E. Consigli  
 21 Westshore Road  
 Merrimac, MA 01860  
[chairman@polygraph.org](mailto:chairman@polygraph.org)

### Executive Director

Milton O. (Skip) Webb, Jr.  
 1013 Westhaven Street  
 Dunn, NC 28334  
[executivedirector@polygraph.org](mailto:executivedirector@polygraph.org)

### Ex Officio Members

### National Office Manager

Robbie Bennett  
 P.O. Box 8037  
 Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037  
[manager@polygraph.org](mailto:manager@polygraph.org)

### General Counsel

Gordon L. Vaughan, Esq.  
 Vaughan & DeMuro  
 111 S. Tejon St., Suite 410  
 Colorado Springs, CO 80903-2245

### Editor-in-Chief

Stuart M. Senter  
 P.O. Box 10342  
 Ft. Jackson, SC 29207  
[editor@polygraph.org](mailto:editor@polygraph.org)



# FOCUS ON...

# THE SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS

---

The South Carolina Association of Polygraph Examiners (SCAPE) was originally formed in the early 1980's and was rapidly dissolved later that same decade, not coincidental with the Employee Polygraph Protection Act. The organization was reconvened in 2000. SCAPE was founded by Dennis Coggins of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) (third president), Johnny Hartley (SLED examiner at the time who became the second president. Frank Faulk of SLED was the state of South Carolina's first polygraph examiner in approximately 1949 and was elected as the first President of SCAPE in the early 80's.

Currently there are 55 members, including law enforcement (60%), government (5%), and private (35%) representatives. The following is a listing of the current SCAPE Board of Directors.

President	Michael Woodcock
Vice President	James White
Secretary/Treasurer	Tim Stephenson
Board Members	Pete Beller
	Whilden Baggot

In the state of South Carolina, polygraph is used in pre-employment screening, criminal testing, and in the private sector. A State License is required per the South Carolina Polygraph Examiner Act and SLED is the regulatory agency. In courts of law, polygraph evidence is admissible on an ad hoc basis. Sex offender testing is authorized and conducted via state awarded contracts. The area of PCSOT is a relatively

recent arena of testing and brings with it an array of policy-related and administrative issues.

Regarding the use of alternative detection of deception methodologies, the state of South Carolina specifically prohibits the use of any instrument that does not meet minimum requirements. The following section of the South Carolina Polygraph Examiners Act delineates these standards:

**SECTION 40-53-40.**  
M i n i m u m  
requirements for  
instruments.

Any instrument used to test or question individuals for the purpose of detecting deception or verifying truth of statements shall record visually, permanently and

simultaneously: (1) the subject's cardiovascular pattern and (2) respiratory pattern. Patterns of other physiological changes in addition to (1) and (2) may also be recorded. The use of any instrument or device to detect deception or to verify truth of statements which does not meet these minimum instrumentation requirements is hereby prohibited and the operation or use of such equipment shall be subject to penalties and may be enjoined in the manner hereinafter provided. (<http://www.scstatehouse.net>)

Typically SCAPE holds three seminars a year. Two of these are usually in the state capital of Columbia, and the other in a designated beach area within South Carolina. The most recent meeting included 54% of the association. The SCAPE web address is [scpolygraph.com](http://scpolygraph.com).



## Applicants for APA Membership

Carl J. Anderson	Olathe, Kansas
Frederick K. Austin	Fairport, New York
Michael W. Butler	San Diego, California
Daniel W. Carothers	Douglas, Alaska
Patrick T. Coffey	Millbrae, California
Michael Comeau	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Margarita P. De Lebrija	Panama, Panama
Jorge M. Fernandez	Tampa, Florida
German Ferro	Bogota, Colombia
Richard R. Flores	Puerto Rico, PR
Gary J. Gold	Las Vegas, Nevada
Joe W. Holt	Caddo Mills, Texas
Michael A. Hurley	West Covina, California
Kenneth A. Janeczek	Springfield, Massachusetts
Norman Kelly	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
William P. Lawrence	Cotati, California
Brian E. List	Glen Burnie, Maryland
Carole D. London-Williams	Scotland
Katherine A. Lowry	Aventura, Florida
Frank Malara, Jr.	Arlington, Virginia
Dina Orozco	Clovis, New Mexico
Taryn A. Pickersgill	Pembroke Pines, Florida
Charles A. Roberts	Lake Almanor, California
Gregory A. Rodriguez	San Gabriel, California
Ronald M. Skolnik	Austin, Texas
Scott H. Stava	Fresno, California
Carroll W. Sumner	Culpeper, Virginia
Douglas E. Timbs	Fallbrook, California
Jose (Chen) Tom	Panama, Panama
Belisario F. Valbuena	Bogota, Colombia
Clayton D. Wood	Arlington, Texas
Don A. Zuelke	Baton Rouge, Louisiana

## Certificate of Advanced Specialized Training

Roy C. Derby  
Barry K. Holden  
Michael S. Kelmer  
Janice C. Martins

## APA Upgrades to Full Member

Juan Jose Perez-Garcia  
Theodore G. Welch

# Polygraph Examiner Training Schedule

## Academy of Polygraph Science

Basic Polygraph - Largo, FL  
 May 29 - July 21, 2006  
 September 25 - November 17, 2006

## Academy for Scientific Investigative Training

Basic Polygraph  
 May 15 - July 7, 2006  
 September 11 - November 3, 2006

Advanced  
 November 27-29

Post Conviction Sexual Offender Certification  
 July 10 - 14, 2006  
 November 6 - 10, 2006

Forensic Assessment Interview/Interrogation  
 Basic  
 June 5 -7, 2006  
 September 25-27, 2006

Advanced  
 June 8 - 9, 2006  
 September 28 - 29, 2006

## The Backster School of Lie Detection

June 5 - July 28, 2006(tentative)  
 September 18 - November 10, 2006

Post Conviction Sex Offender Training  
 November 13 - 17, 2006

Forty-Seventh Annual Five-Day Polygraph  
 Examiner Work Conference  
 December 4 - 8, 2006

## Department of Defense Polygraph Institute

August 15 - November 16, 2006

## International Academy of Polygraph

September 11, 2006

## Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice

Basic Polygraph - Millersville, MD  
 September 18 - November 10, 2006



Avital Ginton	Oranit, Israel	\$25.00
Shlomo Bruck	Tel Aviv, Israel	\$25.00
Marie T. Varker	Dallas, TX	\$25.00
Charles R. Forrest	Hollywood, FL	\$10.00
Raul R. Herrera	Selma, CA	\$25.00
Charles H. Budde	Batavia, IL	\$25.00
Robin R. Doorn	Davis, SD	\$50.00
Gene A. Cella, SR.	Garden Grove, CA	\$50.00
Charles E. Behm	Rockaway, NJ	\$25.00

## In Memoriam

### Robert C. Banta, Jr.

Robert C. Banta, Jr. recently passed away. Mr. Banta was an associate member of the APA from June 24, 1993 to September 3, 2005. He graduated from Arizona School of Polygraph Sciences on November 8, 1985. Mr. Banta was President of Banta Polygraph.

### George W. Harman, (Deceased 03/25/06)

George W. Harman passed away on March 25, 2006. Mr. Harman was a Charter and Retired Member of APA. He retired from George W. Harman Polygraph, Inc. in San Francisco, California in June of 1997.

### John R. Ireland, III

John R. Ireland, III was a full member of the APA from January 10, 1985 to June 2005. Mr. Ireland graduated from the Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice on October 31, 1984. He retired from the U.S. Army in 1982, and was in private practice.

### Kenneth, D. Schindley

Kenneth Schindly of Mount Pleasant, Texas passed away on January 23, 2006. Mr. Schindley was a full member of the APA and graduated from the Argenbright International Institute on November 15, 1996. He served as polygraph examiner for the Kosovo Police Service, United Nations Mission in Kosovo.

### Kenneth R. Schunzel

Kenneth R. Schunzel passed away on March 27, 2006. He was a full member of APA from May 3, 1984 to his passing. He graduated from the Zonn Institute in December of 1983. Mr. Schunzel was employed at the St Louis County Police Department, Clayton, Missouri.

### Charles L. Yeschke

Charles 'Chuck' Yeschke passed away on February 26, 2006. The contributions of this Charter Member of the APA are numerous and varied. Mr. Yeschke has served his country as a member of the United States Marine Corps, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and in the services of the Central Intelligence Agency. A graduate of the John E. Reid Polygraph School in 1962, he was tireless in his efforts to protect the vulnerable and to educate those who protect them, both through instruction and the written word. His prowess and presence in the field of polygraphy will never be replaced.

### Murray Kleiner

We regretfully report the passing of Murray Kleiner on March 22, 2006, Dr. Kleiner was a great contributor to the polygraph field. More details will be provided in the next issue of the magazine.

## Wisconsin Polygraph Association Directory of Officers 2006

President:	Anthony J. O'Neill
Vice President:	Robert M. Grall
Treasurer:	Albert Thompson
Secretary:	Kathleen Schnagl
Board of Directors:	Randall J. Cook
	Robert G. Simmons
	Richard J. Phannestill

The APA would like to thank the Las Vegas News Bureau and the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority for the photos and facts about Las Vegas in this issue.

## Upcoming Seminars

**VPA Seminar** - will be in Virginia Beach, Virginia on November 2 & 3, 2006.

**Maryland Polygraph Association** - May 4-5, 2006. For more information, visit the MPA website at: <http://www.mpapolygraph.org>, or contact the MPA Secretary, Danny Seiler at: Maryland Polygraph Association, PO Box 2224, Hagerstown, MD. 21741, 301.791.7039 ex. 117.



# LEGAL SPEAK

Gordon L. Vaughan, Esq.



Recent events cause me to make the following statement for the record: I am 53.8 years old. This should not, of course, be considered an old age. (I deem old age to be 15 years older than whatever my current age might be.) According to the Center for Disease Control, the average life expectancy for men in the United States is now 74.4 years, and for women it is 79.8 years. As such, I should reasonably expect 20.6 more years on this planet. That translates to 1,060 more weeks or 7,628 more days. I should expect to see four more presidential elections, see a manned (and/or womanned) flight to Mars, see 320 more regular season Denver Broncos games, see 20 more seasons of “24,” give 20 more polygraph law updates at APA seminars (I bet you can’t wait for that), and see Britney Spears’ grandchildren. By the way, if you were to travel back 20.6 years, you will find yourself in October 1986. It was during that month that then President Ronald Reagan met Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavík, Iceland, for nuclear missile talks; Bill Buckner let a slow grounder from Mookie Wilson roll through his legs in Game 6 of the World Series between the Red Sox and Mets; and Bill Scheve Jr. was President of the APA. The next month would see the Iran Contra matter hit the press. (In those terms, perhaps 20.6 years is not that much time.)

The reason for these ruminations is that I keep getting comments related to how old I look. Last spring, as my wife Nadine checked us into a bed and breakfast and as I walked by with the luggage I heard the host ask Nadine: “And what would your father like for breakfast?” (Without giving away information that would cause marital strife, Nadine is actuarially due to see only a few more Broncos games than me.) This sorry episode was virtually repeated last fall, at yet another bed and breakfast, when, while a group of guests sat around the breakfast table, a guest asked Nadine what she did for a living. After she explained that she was a teacher, the person turned to me and said: “And how long have you been retired?” (I have, of course, determined to never set foot in another bed and breakfast and I am still considering litigation.) On several occasions I am asked if I qualify for the “senior discount.” On the last such occasion I inquired: “How old do you have to be to qualify?” to which the response was “65.”

I have determined that these errors in estimating my age must be the result of my premature gray hair. (Has anyone ever considered their gray hair not to be premature?) My attorney colleagues try to console me by saying that gray hair gives me, for trial work, an air of experience and wisdom (legal speak for “it won’t be long until we can take the old guy’s clients”). I really don’t know whether gray hair imparts an air of experience or wisdom. For me, I’ll just take back the pigment and take my chances that I’ll find other ways to establish credibility with juries.

I have heard the gray hair jokes. For example: “Did you hear about the guy who went to his class reunion and everyone was so old and gray they didn’t recognize him?” I simply do not identify with such jokes. Don’t get me wrong, I do not wish to be 16 again – the horror of acne and algebra are still too vivid memories. I do, however, want to enjoy being 53.8 years without being considered 65. I would rather people think I’d like to go to a hip new joint rather than need a new hip joint.

I’ve thought about getting my hair colored but, for some reason that does not seem to be sufficiently manly. (At least that’s what my manicurist says.) I’ve taken to cutting my hair very short to de-emphasize the gray. That doesn’t seem to work. I have done some research on whether there is a way to reverse the graying process. Apparently, melanin, a chemical produced by cells found in each hair follicle, gives hair its color. Different types of melanin produce the different types of hair color. Genes determine the type of melanin we produce. For reasons not understood, as we get older the pigment cells in our hair follicles stop producing melanin and our hair turns gray. Because our bodies do not have a central production source for melanin, individual hairs will turn gray at a different rate. While scientists believe that, in time, they will be able to restart hair follicle production of melanin, such advance will sadly and likely not come in the next 7,628 days. (I have heard a rumor that this might be Dr. Humble’s’s next project. Likely, the method he will develop won’t work but he’ll have a great marketing strategy.)

Until science is able to jump-start my melanin production, I will have to have ready the pat responses to observations about my gray hair. You’ve heard these from others. Responses such as: “I’ve earned these gray hairs” or “the road’s been long and not well-paved.” In the meantime, I can always take comfort in telling bald people jokes.





# The Threat from Within: Fixing the Hole in Commercial Air Security

Milton O. Webb, Jr., Executive Director, APA

The Department of Homeland Security has made meaningful strides to ensure our commercial air transportation system is more secure as a result of the tragedy of 9/11. The addition of reinforced cockpit doors, armed pilots, sky marshals and rigorous passenger and air crew screening has made our commercial aircraft a more hardened target for terrorists posing as passengers. Even airports have changed parking areas and restricted loading areas to ensure our safety.

One area in the commercial air transportation system remains dangerously unprotected and poses a more dangerous threat than any of the other areas that have received so much attention. At airports across our country, fuel truck operators, baggage handlers, catering and cleaning personnel and even delivery personnel continue to have complete access to the aircraft and as a result, to the interior of the aircraft and baggage holds. These personnel do not undergo the vigorous screening of passengers or crew. In fact they do not undergo searches or scrutiny at all.

Airport employees responsible for the maintenance, cleaning and loading of aircraft receive only a cursory review of their criminal history before being permitted to the most sensitive areas of the aircraft and the airports across the country. They undergo no background investigation prior to employment. They are not subjected to physical searches of their persons, nor are they escorted or monitored by security personnel.

Terrorists who might seek employment in these support and maintenance areas of our airports are extremely unlikely to have criminal history records in our country. They are unlikely to have fingerprints on file with the FBI and they probably will have little or no background to investigate in this country. The only effective method of assuring that these personnel do not have ulterior motives for seeking employment in these sensitive areas is through the use of polygraph screening.

The federal government requires polygraph screening of personnel conducting cleaning and maintenance at the Central Intelligence Agency, FBI and the National Security Agency as well as most other security areas in our country. Aircraft maintenance, cleaning and support personnel are not subjected to even a cursory review of their

motives or actions, yet they have a far greater opportunity to harm the public. Polygraph screening of airport maintenance and support personnel would be one of the most cost effective methods of ensuring the security of our commercial air industry.

An initial polygraph screening of applicants for these positions and periodic re-testing of existing personnel would harden the target and create a much more secure environment at our airports and on our commercial aircraft.

We don't need another federal bureaucracy to conduct polygraph testing nor do we need additional government employees to accomplish this very necessary mission. Contrary to popular belief, government agents do not conduct the thousands of background investigations required annually of personnel seeking access to sensitive information or government employment. The U.S. Government uses civilian contract background investigators to conduct the majority of background investigations conducted annually to grant security clearances and clear applicants for government employment. These civilian contract background investigators are usually retired police or security personnel who conduct the interviews required to grant security clearances or permit government employment. They don't receive employment benefits or retirement and don't require government offices or government vehicles. Polygraph examinations of airport personnel could be accomplished in the same manner.

There are thousands of private professional polygraph examiners throughout the country who could, with a minimum of training, conduct polygraph screening of all airport support personnel with access to aircraft. These examiners, with a week of specialized training in polygraph screening, could conduct the examinations and submit their results to a central or several regional quality control review offices who would ensure the efficacy of the product and the results obtained. When derogatory information is uncovered, the examination and subsequent follow on investigation or additional testing could be accomplished by the appropriate government investigative agency. This is the way adverse or derogatory background information is handled when it is discovered by contract background personnel.

The American Polygraph Association could provide the requisite training and certify private polygraph

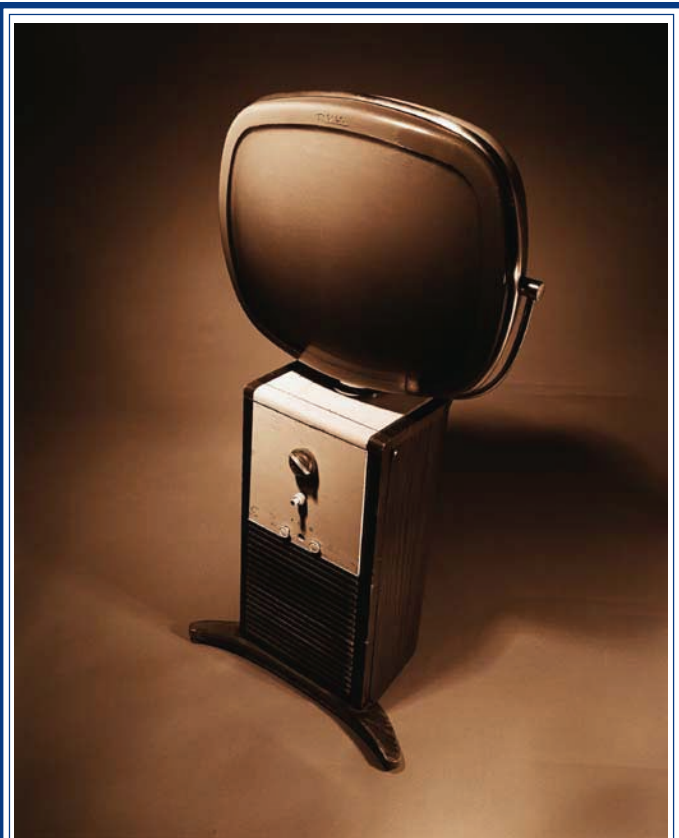
## The Threat from Within Continued

examiners. We could provide continuing education at our seminars. These examiners could then conduct this specialized screening to ensure terrorists do not seek out and obtain access to our aircraft and airports by obtaining employment in these sensitive positions.

The Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI), in conjunction with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) could develop the testing protocols and relevant questions for this type of testing. TSA could oversee the contracting process and oversee the quality assurance process.

The use of contract background investigators has proven to be a highly efficient and cost effective method of conducting routine background investigations for most of our government agencies. The CIA and other government agencies are now using contract polygraph examiners to assist in routine security polygraph examinations.

The APA stands ready to assist in the security of our air travelers and could provide meaningful assistance to our nation's efforts to combat terrorism and secure our country. Private polygraph examiners across the country could join in to make our airports and aircraft safe.



## Computer Voice Stress Analyzer Piece Airs on ABC's Primetime

On the 30 March 2006 episode of ABC's Primetime, the Computer Voice Stress Analyzer (CVSA) was featured in one of the segments. The interview included an interview with the Chairman and CEO of the National Institute for Truth Verification, Charles Humble. The link to ABC's summary of the piece is below.

[http://abcnews.go.com/Primetime/  
story?id=1786421&page=1](http://abcnews.go.com/Primetime/story?id=1786421&page=1)



This  
spot  
could be advertising an APA  
Sponsored Seminar for your Polygraph  
Association or geographic region.

**We provide  
everything but the attendees.**

Contact Continuing Education Chair  
Steve Duncan or the APA National  
Office for details.



When scientists conduct polygraph research, they can choose to do their experiments in the laboratory or the field. Whichever setting they use, some people will praise them, and others will be critical. This is because neither the laboratory nor the field is absolutely perfect for studying polygraph accuracy. To understand the realities and the problems of these researchers, it's helpful to go back to the basics.

**Laboratory research** uses the polygraph tests of people who are not under suspicion of committing an actual crime. The highest quality lab studies are built around people who commit a *mock crime*. A mock crime is a scenario in which “guilty” participants commit a crime which has been arranged for them. For example, they may be told to steal a ring or other object from someone’s office. In the best mock crimes, researchers do their best to get the participant emotionally and intellectually involved in the crime. Guilty subjects must go to another location and find the office in which the object is hidden. They must then create an excuse to get someone to leave that office so that they can rifle through the person’s desk and commit the theft. They are also instructed to avoid being seen when leaving that office. Those people, and others who haven’t committed the mock crime (“innocent” participants), are later given polygraph tests. At the end of a study like this, the researchers can determine how accurate the polygraph tests were with guilty subjects and with innocent subjects. For example, if fifty subjects committed the mock crime and forty-eight of them “failed” their polygraph tests, we can say that the tests were 96% accurate for guilty subjects.

**Field research** uses the polygraph tests of people who were under suspicion of committing actual crimes. These tests usually come from the files of law enforcement and government agencies, although some studies have used tests generated by private companies. The best field studies have compared the results of those tests (i.e. DI or NDI) with the outcomes of the cases for which the suspects were under suspicion. For example, let’s say that someone was arrested for committing a murder and given a polygraph test. Later on, someone else confessed to that murder, and there was physical evidence to back up the confession. If the original suspect passed his polygraph test, the researchers would call it a *confirmed (and accurate) NDI result*.





As I said earlier, neither laboratory nor field research is perfect. They both have strengths and weaknesses. To make things even a little more complicated, each one's strength is the other's weakness. In my opinion, the two most important aspects of polygraph research are 1) knowledge of *ground truth* and 2) the realism of the testing situation. Let's look at these elements one at a time.

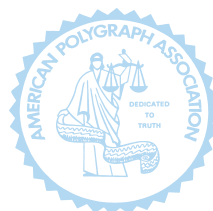
**Ground truth** is the absolute, conclusive knowledge of a suspect's guilt or innocence. The great advantage of laboratory research is that someone knows the ground truth for all of the experimental subjects. Of course, the polygraph examiners and blind scorers don't ever know who the guilty and innocent subjects are until everyone has been tested. The person who knows ground truth before anyone is tested is someone who has no personal or professional stake in the outcome of the experiment, such as a secretary or administrative assistant.

In field research, we rarely know ground truth. Even though we know that a person who took a polygraph test was convicted or acquitted, or even if he confessed, we cannot be 100% certain that the case outcome was correct. Some court cases are decided on technicalities; some juries make mistakes; some eyewitnesses make erroneous identifications; some people make false confessions. In the field, a case in which we can be absolutely certain of someone's guilt or innocence is the exception to the rule. Thus, in laboratory research, we know the exact level of accuracy we attain, since we know ground truth. In field research, since we don't (and can't) know the ground truth for each person tested, accuracy rates are really estimates based on reason, statistical analysis, and common sense.

**Realism** is the great strength of field research, and the most obvious shortcoming of laboratory research. Field research uses the tests of people who are actually under suspicion of committing a crime. These people know that if they fail their polygraph test, they might end up in jail, or that they might have to pay fines and penalties, or that their reputations might suffer, or all of the above. Clearly, they find themselves in a highly emotional situation, which is quite different from the laboratory setting, where no one who fails his polygraph test goes to jail or pays a fine. As such, we can assume that people being tested about their involvement in actual crimes have a much greater psychological involvement in the test. Their intellect and emotions are fully engaged and, as such, the physiological reactions that we monitor and measure are reflecting the seriousness of the situation.

In the laboratory, we cannot create a situation in which people feel as fearful or anxious as they are in the field. However, the better laboratory studies go to the trouble of approximating field variables. For example, everyone who is tested in the field, whether they are guilty or innocent, wants to pass his or her test. Critics of laboratory research feel that participants are not as motivated to produce an NDI outcome, since there are no consequences for failing their tests. Researchers have been aware of this for decades, and have tried to come close to the field situation by introducing a penalty (of sorts) for producing a DI outcome. In most high quality lab studies, participants are paid a sum of money for participating in the research. In order to approximate field conditions, all participants are told that they will be paid a cash bonus if they pass the test. In this way, both innocent and guilty participants are motivated to do whatever they can to produce an NDI outcome, since they lose the bonus if they come out DI.

So which is better, laboratory or field research? Although most of us have opinions on the subject, there has been almost no research that directly compares the two settings. However, a recent study conducted at the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI) has done just that. In the next issue of "Truth" I will describe exactly what that research team did, as well as reviewing their surprising results.





2006 APA Annual Seminar  
 Sunday, July 16 -  
 Friday, July 21, 2006  
 Las Vegas Hilton  
 Las Vegas, NV

# VEGAS, Baby, VEGAS!



Las Vegas Hilton boasts over 3,000 rooms and suites. As well as a \$18 million pool and Recreation deck. Don't forget to plan time for the spa, tennis courts, and the shows. And that's just inside the hotel.



# 2006 APA Seminar Schedule

## Sunday, July 16, 2006

10:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Seminar Registration

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

School Directors' Meeting

6:30 PM – 8:30 PM

Annual Reception

## Monday, July 17, 2006

7:30 AM – 5:00 PM

Late Registration

8:00 AM – 8:15 AM

Opening Ceremonies

Classroom A

Call to Order – TV O'Malley, APA President

Master of Ceremonies – Roy Ortiz, APA Director, Seminar Program Chair

Presentation of Colors – USMC

The National Anthem – Jennifer LeBel

Pledge of Allegiance – Roy Ortiz

Invocation-

8:15 AM – 8:30 AM

Welcome to Las Vegas, Nevada

Classroom A

APA 41<sup>st</sup> Annual Seminar / Workshop

Las Vegas Mayor

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Spouse / Guest Brunch

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

## Monday, July 17, 2006

8:45 AM – 12:00 PM

Testing Principles

Classroom A

Eric J. Holden, Past APA President

8:45 AM – 11:00 AM

Interviewing & Interrogation

Classroom B

Micky Boettger, Army CID

8:45 AM – 12:00 PM

Nailing the Pre-Test

Classroom C

Milton O. (Skip) Webb, APA Executive Director/Past APA President

10:30 AM – 10:45 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

Lunch (On Your Own)

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

Past President's Luncheon

1:15 PM – 4:45 PM

Advanced Detecting The Neuro-Physiological Patterns of Deception

Classroom A

Janice M. Niederhofer, DEA (Polygraph)

1:15 PM – 4:45 PM

Interviewing Strategies Through Verbal Analysis

Classroom C

Vincent Sandoval – FBI

1:15 PM – 3:00 PM

Polygraph Research Basics

Classroom B

Stuart Senter, Ph.D., Research Psychologist

3:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Updated Chart Analysis

Classroom B

Cleve Backster, School Director

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM

Break Sponsored by:

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM

APA Issues in the Different Fields of Polygraph

Classroom A

Private-Moderator – James Earle, Ph.D., APA Director

Vickie T. Murphy, APA Secretary, Daniel Sosnowski, APA Director, Larry Wasser,

APA Treasurer, Jack Consigli, APA Board Chair

Classroom B

Government- Moderator –

Donnie W. Dutton, APA VP Government, Milton O. (Skip) Webb, APA

Executive Director, Stuart Senter, Ph.D., APA Editor, Donald Weinstein, APA

Director



## Monday, July 17, 2006

Classroom C

Law Enforcement – Moderator-  
Michael Gougler, APA VP Law Enforcement  
Steven Duncan, APA Director

Classroom D

International Members  
Moderator – Roy Ortiz, APA Director  
Frank Horvath, Ph.D., Past APA President

## Tuesday, July 18, 2006

6:30 AM – 7:30 AM

State Leadership Breakfast

8:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Best Practices: Validated Techniques

Classroom A

Donald Krapohl

9:30 AM – 10:30 AM

Best Practices: Principles of Multiple Issue Screening

Classroom A

Donald Krapohl

10:45 AM – 12:00 PM

Best Practices: Principles of Chart Analysis

Classroom A

Donald Krapohl

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM

Polygraph Screening Interview Techniques

Classroom B

Dan Baxter, Polygraph Technical Director

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

How to Run More “Conclusives” and Fewer “Inconclusives”

Classroom B

James W. Bassett, Cincinnati, Ohio

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Pre-Test Interview, Question Formulation, Post Test Interrogation

Classroom C

Robert Heard, San Bernardino Sheriff’s Department

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

10:30 AM – 10:45 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

Lunch (On Your Own)

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

International Membership Luncheon

1:15 PM – 5:00 PM

APA Annual Business Meeting

Classroom A

Election of Officers

## Wednesday, July 19, 2006

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

APA Membership Examination

APA Board Room

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM

Legal Update

Classroom A

Gordon L. Vaughan, Esq., APA General Counsel

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

False Confessions

Classroom A

Douglas A. Orr, Ph.D., Spokane Police Department

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM

Research

Classroom B

Dr. Andy Dollins

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

International Member Panel

Classroom B

Frank Horvath, Ph.D., Past APA President

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Recent Advancement in State of the Art PCSOT

Classroom C

Eric J. Holden, Past APA President

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

10:30 AM – 10:45 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

Annual Luncheon

Service and Merit Awards

1:15 PM – 5:30 PM

Aphrodite Jones, Author, Fox News Analyst

Classroom A

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM

Break – Sponsored by:

3:45 PM – 4:00 PM

Break – Sponsored by:



## Wednesday, July 19, 2006

6:30 PM – 9:00 PM

Classroom A  
B  
C  
D

Polygraph Instrument Workshops

Axciton Systems  
Lafayette Instruments  
Stoelting Instruments  
Limestone Technology

## Thursday, July 20, 2006

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Classroom A

Polygraph Exam Documentation

David Gordon, Georgia Bureau of Investigation  
Steve Duncan, APA Director

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM

Classroom B

A Fresh Look at Dealing with Countermeasures  
James R. Wygant, Portland, Oregon

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Classroom B

Verbal Analysis  
Shane Connelly, Ph.D.

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Classroom C

Integrating Polygraph into Treatment  
Phil Ledford, Assistant Director, Medlin Treatment Center

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

10:45 AM – 11:00 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

Lunch (On Your Own)

1:15 PM – 5:15 PM

Classroom B

Physiology  
Shirley H. Sturm, Past APA President

1:15 PM – 5:15 PM

Classroom B

Mindful Listening  
Bruce Robertson, AAPP President

1:15 PM – 5:15 PM

Classroom C

Sex Offender Treatment and the Use of Polygraphs  
Randi Stephens, MA, LMFT

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM

Break – Sponsored by:

3:45 PM – 4:00 PM

Break – Sponsored by:

6:30 PM – 7:00 PM

Cocktails

7:00 PM – 10:00 PM

APA Hosted Annual Banquet / Awards Ceremony  
Speaker: Author Aphrodite Jones, Fox News Analyst

## Friday, July 21, 2006

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Classroom A

Daubert

Gordon Vaughan, Esq., APA Counsel, Gordon Barland, Ph.D., Milton O. (Skip) Webb, Executive Director/Past APA President, F. Lee Bailey, Attorney, Amy Parks, Attorney

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

10:30 AM – 10:45 AM

Break – Sponsored by:

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

Lunch (On Your Own)

1:15 PM – 3:00 PM

Classroom A

Concealed Information Testing  
Sgt. James McCloughan, Michigan State Police

3:15 PM – 5:00 PM

Classroom A

New Credibility Assessment Technologies  
Stuart Senter, Ph.D., Research Psychologist

1:15 PM – 5:00 PM

Classroom B

Pre-Test: Rapport Development, Touching, and Emotional and Non-emotional Offenders, and Miranda Issues.  
Detective Mark Purcell, Alexandria Police Department

3:00 PM – 3:15 PM

Break – Sponsored by:

5:15 PM

Classroom A

Closing Remarks – APA President



**American Polygraph Association**  
**41st Annual Seminar/Workshop**  
**Las Vegas Hilton**  
 3000 Paradise Road  
 Las Vegas NV 89109

**July 16 – 21, 2006**

**Sunday, July 16, 2006**

10:00 am - 5:00 pm Registration  
 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm School Directors' Meeting  
 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm Annual Reception

**Monday, July 17, 2006**

7:30 am - 5:00 pm Late Registration  
 10:00 am - 11:30 am Spouse Guest Brunch  
 12:00 noon - 1:15 pm Past Presidents' Luncheon

**Tuesday, July 18, 2006**

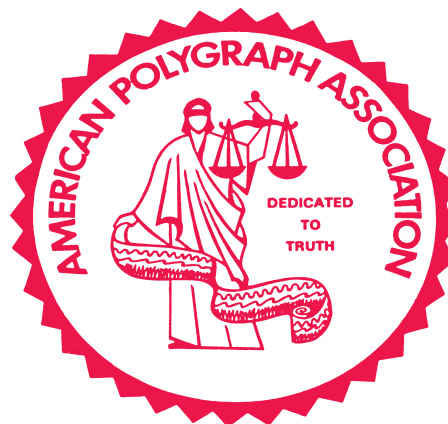
6:30 am - 7:30 am State Leadership Breakfast  
 12:00 noon - 1:15 pm International Luncheon  
 1:15 pm - 5:00 pm Annual Business Meeting, and Election Officers

**Wednesday, July 19, 2006**

12:00 Noon - 1:15 pm Annual Luncheon

**Thursday, July 20, 2006**

6:30 pm Cocktails, Annual Banquet and Awards Ceremony



**ADVANCED RESERVATION REQUIRED  
AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION  
LAS VEGAS HILTON**

**3000 PARADISE ROAD, LAS VEGAS NV 89109**

**(All room reservations must be made through the Las Vegas Hilton reservation line: # 1.800.732.7117)**

**(Ask for the APA group rate)**

**APA FED ID # 52-1035722**

Plan now to attend the APA 41st Annual Seminar/Workshop,  
**July 16 – 21, 2006.**

**Room rate: \$99.00** Single/Double occupancy, plus taxes  
(currently 9 %) **(no parking fee)**

**CUT-OFF DATE** for hotel reservations is **JUNE 16, 2006** or  
until APA's room allotment is fulfilled. **Number of rooms are  
limited.** Individual departure dates will be reconfirmed upon  
check-in.

**Seminar Chair:** Robbie S. Bennett – 800.272.8037 or,  
423.892.3992 FAX: 423.894.5435

**Seminar Program Chair:** Roy Ortiz - 213.485.2535

Each registered person will be provided an APA notebook; ID  
badge and tickets to all APA sponsored events.

**IMPORTANT:** The pre-registration discount is good only if  
**payment is received on or before JULY 5, 2006.**

**Registration Hours**– Sun. July 16 10:00 am until 5:00 pm

**On-Site** – Mon. July 17, 8:00 am - 12:00 noon

**Seminar Sessions** – Mon. July 17 – Fri. July 21, 2006

Complete the form below, attach check, VISA, MC or AE  
information payable to the APA and mail or fax to:  
APA Nat'l Office, PO Box 8037, Chattanooga TN, 37414-0037

To arrive **NO LATER THAN JULY 5, 2006** for applicable  
discount.

**IMPORTANT:** Payment information and registration received  
**after JULY 5, 2006** will be charged the on-site fee -  
**ABSOLUTELY NO EXCEPTIONS.**

**Government Per Diem:**

The 2006 prevailing Government per diem rate is **\$ 99.00.**

Attendees requesting the Government per diem rate will be  
required to provide Government ID and travel orders to  
receive the tax exemption.

**CANCELLATION AND REFUND POLICY:** Cancellations  
received in writing **prior to JULY 5, 2006** will receive a full  
refund.

Persons canceling **after JULY 5, 2006 will not receive a  
refund** but will be provided with the handout material.

**TAX DEDUCTIONS:**

All expenses of continuing education (including registration  
fees, travel, meals, and lodging) taken to maintain and  
improve professional skills are tax deductible subject to the  
limitations set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

(The registration fee includes professional instruction,  
seminar materials, AM and PM Refreshment Breaks,  
Reception, Luncheon and Banquet)

**In order to have adequate seating  
ADVANCED REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED**

**YOU MUST MAKE RESERVATIONS FOR:**

**LUNCHEON** (07/19/2006)      **BANQUET** (07/20/2006)  
NUMBER OF ATTENDEES \_\_\_\_\_ **LUNCHEON**  
NUMBER OF ATTENDEES \_\_\_\_\_ **BANQUET**

**All of the above are included as APA Sponsored Events**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Business Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Guest(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Children/Ages \_\_\_\_\_

Name Badge(called by) \_\_\_\_\_ Guest(called by) \_\_\_\_\_

**Pre Paid by July 5, 2006**

\$300 - Member/Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

\$375 - Member/Applicant with Guest \_\_\_\_\_

\$100 - Additional Guest \_\_\_\_\_

\$400 - Non-Member \_\_\_\_\_

\$475 - Non-Member with Guest \_\_\_\_\_

**Fee Received After July 5, 2006**

\$350 - Member/Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

\$425 - Member/Applicant with Guest \_\_\_\_\_

\$125 - Additional Guest \_\_\_\_\_

\$450 - Non-Member \_\_\_\_\_

\$525 - Non-Member with Guest \_\_\_\_\_

\*Guest Fee includes APA Sponsored Events: Reception, Guest Breakfast, Dinner and Banquet. Reservations Required.  
**AN APANAMETAG IS MANDATORY FOR ALL SESSIONS AND ADMISSION TO ALL APAS SPONSORED EVENTS**

Date of Arrival \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Departure \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Visa ( ) MC ( ) AE \_\_\_\_\_

EXP: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ 2006

**CONTINUING EDUCATION IS VITAL TO YOUR SUCCESS AND SHOULD BE A LIFELONG PURSUIT**



# Polygraph in the news

Jim Allen

## Security clearance, polygraph, necessary components for higher salary

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Answer a few questions about your background and private life and, chances are, your earning potential will skyrocket. That's what a recent survey of Washington area workers just found. Clearinghousejobs.com, an Internet-based job board, found that workers with security clearance earn 24 percent more than counterparts with similar skills. Workers who take and pass a "lifestyle polygraph," which includes questions about drug and alcohol use, criminal behavior, and personal finances, earn an average salary of \$80,319. Those who undergo only a "counterintelligence polygraph," which probes the worker's allegiance to the nation, earn about \$70,168, the survey said. A cleared worker who hasn't passed any polygraph makes an average of \$65,472. Overall, the average cleared employee earns \$65,684, compared with \$49,650 for a counterpart without a security clearance, the survey found. Information technology management executives earn the most, \$105,000. Those who gained clearance who make the most work for the Department of Energy, according to the survey, earning an average of \$102,500, compared with those with a National Security Agency or CIA clearance, who earn \$92,500.

Source: Internet — "Security Clearances Can Pay Off; Survey Details Earnings Advantage of 'Cleared' Workers," Washington Post; February 9, 2006.

## Polygraph results suggest innocence of homicide suspect

DAYTON, Ohio — Attorneys for a 16-year-old boy charged in the shooting death of a 14-year-old boy say he's not guilty and that he has passed a six-hour polygraph test to prove it. Anthony Austin has been charged with murder and remains in a juvenile detention center while his lawyer, John Paul Rion, says new information released Monday will prove that his client is innocent. Authorities say Richard Richardson III, 14, was riding his bike last month when Austin shot him. Initially, Austin's younger brother Deondre, 14, was also accused in the slaying, but charges against him have been dropped. Richardson's family said they believe the shooter is still at large and police say now that they are looking into the possibility that another person pulled the trigger.

Source: Internet — "Attorney: Polygraph Test Proves Suspect Not Guilty," WHIOTV, Dayton, OH; March 6, 2006.

## Supreme Court deliberates on polygraph evidence in Missouri case

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri — An remarkable Missouri arson case has raised questions about allowing polygraph testimony in the courtroom, as well as what to do if a suspect confesses to a crime after wrongly being told they failed the lie detector. When Sandra Kemper was accused of setting a house on fire that killed her son in 2001, she initially denied wrongdoing. But when police told her she had failed a polygraph, she confessed to setting the blaze to collect insurance money. Though polygraphs are usually inadmissible in Missouri, the judge allowed the jury to hear the results of the test. But the

judge later declared a mistrial, fearing the jury had heard too much. Now the Supreme Court must decide whether or not to retry the case. Kemper's lawyer, Susan Roach, told the Supreme Court that the confession was groundless because the detective questioning her was being deliberately deceptive. But the state said the polygraph test results were essential. Without them the jury would not know the circumstances leading to the confession. But Sheila Whirley, a St. Louis County prosecutor, argued that the polygraph results should be inadmissible. She also refuted evidence heard at trial suggesting Kemper had passed the polygraph. The Supreme Court will likely deliberate the matter for several weeks before issuing an opinion.

Source: Internet — "Supreme Court hears polygraph case," St. Louis Post-Dispatch; March 1, 2006.

## Research evidence for lie detection using fMRI

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Temple University Hospital researchers may have discovered a new lie detection indicator in the brain. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), the Philadelphia researchers were able to see specific areas light up when a person tells a lie, according to the study published in the February issue of "Radiology." Lead author Dr. Feroze B. Mohamed, Associate Professor of Radiology at Temple, said in the study that since brain activation is arguably less susceptible to being controlled by an individual, he hopes the research will produce a new method of objective lie detection that can be used in a courtroom.



Dr. Mohamed and colleagues recruited 11 healthy subjects for the study. A mock shooting was staged, in which blank bullets were fired in a testing room. Five volunteers were asked to tell the truth when asked a series of questions about their involvement, and six were asked to deliberately lie. Each volunteer was examined with fMRI as well as a conventional polygraph test. Mohamed said that with fMRI, there were consistently unique areas of the brain, and more of these area were activated during the deceptive process than during truth-telling. By studying the images, investigators were able to develop a better picture of the deception process in the brain. The increased activity in the frontal lobe, especially, indicated how the brain works to inhibit the truth and construct a lie. Polygraph test results also correlated well with actual events when subjects were asked to lie.

Source: Internet — “Functional magnetic resonance imaging better than polygraph to find liars,” News-Medical.net; February 21, 2006.

### **Suspect contends polygraph results support claims of innocence**

OCEAN CITY, Maryland – Richard McCleary was sentenced to 40 years in prison last month for cocaine possession with the intent to distribute. Yet the 62-year-old maintains his innocence, says he passed a polygraph that proves it, and now has plans to sue three people involved in the case. But what prosecutors contend is that the polygraph questions were skewed; phrased in such a way that no matter the results, they prove nothing. McCleary said attorneys with the American Civil Liberties Union are encouraging him to file a civil suit against prosecutors and detectives. He is researching whether the polygraph evidence is admissible. Detectives say McCleary had been out of prison just six months when they discovered he was selling

cocaine again. After obtaining a search warrant for his car and mobile home, detectives found 11 bags of cocaine packaged as if for individual sale. After the drugs were seized, detectives questioned McCleary at the Maryland State Police barracks. It was there, detectives say, that he said the drugs were his and he was selling them for money. McCleary submitted to a polygraph examination by Dan Seiler of Cops, Inc., which was elected by McCleary’s former defense attorney, Chris Llinas. According to the polygraph report, dated Oct. 19, 2005, there was no deception indicated. The report also says that Cpl. Gary Bachtle of the Maryland State Police reviewed the polygraph charts and found relevant questions to be truthful. However, Bachtle reviewed those charts again and altered his findings. He realized they were not appropriate because the polygraph examiner asked compound questions.

Source: Internet — “McCleary says polygraph test results clear him,” Ocean City Today, Australia; March 3, 2006.

### **Confession claim denied**

DONORA, Pennsylvania – A polygraph test and a lawyer’s decision not to accompany his client to the test are at the center of a mistrial over a shooting death. Tiffany Pritchett, 29, had been convicted of the 1993 shooting Troy Groomes, 25. At the time a 17-year-old, Pritchett was convicted chiefly on the testimony of a co-defendant who claimed Pritchett shot Groomes in the back of the head on the street without warning. But Pritchett’s appeals attorney, Noah Geary, argued in August that Pritchett should receive a new trial because her attorney erred several times. That attorney, Francis Sichko allowed Pritchett to take a polygraph exam during her November 2004 trial, then attended a college football game rather than accompany her to the

test, according to Geary. Sichko has said he didn’t attend because he thought he’d reached a deal with the district attorney’s office that anything said by Pritchett during the exam would not be used against her. Three state troopers claimed Ms. Pritchett confessed to them during the polygraph exam. Pritchett denies the claim. She was sentenced to life in prison, with no chance of parole. But Judge Smith also overturned the conviction in part because state police failed to have Ms. Pritchett sign a waiver before her post-polygraph interview with them.

Source: Internet — “Donora woman to get a new homicide trial,” Pittsburgh Post-Gazette; Tuesday, March 07, 2006

### **Suspect changes story after polygraph**

PUEBLO, Colorado – Lie detector results that show Jason Chinn was lying when he implicated four suspects in a home-invasion murder will not be allowed in court, a judge has ruled. Willie Robbins, Dallas Moore and Dominick Michael Aragon are charged with first-degree murder and robbery for the March 11, 2003, home-invasion killing of 23-year-old Derrick Wagner. A fourth suspect, James Tyrone Carter, is wanted on a warrant for identical charges. District Judge David Crockenberg ruled Friday that the law is clear about the inadmissibility of polygraph test results. The ruling came during a hearing for the murder defendants. The case against Robbins, 24; Moore, 23; Carter, 36; and Aragon, 32, hinges chiefly on statements by jailhouse and confidential informants. During an interview with investigators while he was in prison, Chinn initially said he had never been to Wagner’s residence. After he was confronted with the results of the lie detector test he claimed to have gone there months earlier with two other men, including his cousin, Robbins, who bought marijuana



# PITN continued

there. Koncilja, the defense attorney, argued that the prosecution should be prohibited from using information from Chinn that was deemed incredible by the lie detector test.

Source: Internet — “Trio ordered to stand trial in Wagner death case,” The Pueblo Chieftain of Colorado; March 16, 2006.

## Allegations of misunderstood admissions in probation violation case

JACKSONVILLE, Florida – A pastor who has been convicted of having sex with a 13-year-old girl from his congregation has admitted after taking a polygraph to continuing contact with the victim. The Rev. Alexie Kelly, pastor of Little Rock Baptist Church pleaded no contest last March to having consensual sex with the girl and was sentenced to six months in jail and three years on probation, including a stipulation that he have no contact with the victim. He was arrested last month, accused of violating his probation. Prosecutors say he violated the terms of that probation several times in several ways, including having deliberate contact with his victim. The pastor testified that he hasn’t deliberately contacted the teenage girl who he had a sexual relationship with three years ago. But Kelly’s probation officer has testified that, after taking a lie detector test, Kelly admitted to contact with the girl several times, including one sexual conversation with the girl. Kelly maintained in his court appearance that he has had no contact with the girl on purpose and blamed the man who ran the polygraph test for what he calls a misunderstanding.

Source: Internet — “Pastor Remains In Jail On Probation Violation,” WJXT TV, FLA; Feb. 17, 2006

## Polygraph evidence involved in conspiracy convictions

GEORGETOWN, Indiana – A judge has sentenced Charles Boney, who a jury has convicted of murdering the wife and children of a former Indiana State Trooper, to 225 years in prison. The sentence comes after last month’s decision by a jury who found Boney guilty of conspiracy and three counts of murder for the slayings of Kimberly Camm, 35, and the two children, Bradley, 7, and Jill, 5, on the night of Sept. 28, 2000. The three were shot to death in the garage of the family’s home near Georgetown, Indiana, after returning from a swim practice. During Boney’s January trial, his lawyer had argued against incriminating results of a polygraph that he said should never have been admitted as evidence because they were unlawful interrogations. Before Boney’s three-week trial in January, his lawyer Patrick Renn argued that his client’s incriminating statements to investigators and the results from a polygraph should not have been admitted because Boney had been subjected to unlawful interrogations. Boney and his lawyers plan to appeal. The sentencing comes as the retrial of David Camm, 41, father of Kimberly and husband of the children, is winding down in Warrick County, Indiana. Camm was convicted in March 2002 and sentenced to 195 years in prison, but the Indiana Court of Appeals reversed the conviction. Though Camm went free temporarily in summer, 2004, he was rearrested again and charged that September after Boney became a suspect and investigators linked the two men. Boney said he sold a handgun to Camm and was at the family’s home during the murders. Boney asserted that it was Camm who planned and carried out the slayings.

Source: Internet — “Boney sentenced to 225 years in prison,” Louisville Courier-Journal, KY.

## Preemployment polygraph uncovers child pornographer

BERLIN, Maryland – A routine lie detector test for a police job coaxed a confession from a 61-year-old man last month that he was addicted to pornography. David Edward Kindquist went to Maryland State Police on February 10 to take a polygraph exam for employment with the Salisbury Police Department. During the interview, Kindquist admitted he had an addiction to “hardcore” pornography and had saved images of child pornography on his computer. At one point, an unknown source sent him some 30 pornographic pictures featuring females between ages six and 15. Following his admission, Kindquist was arrested and charged with eight counts of possession of child pornography. Kindquist told a state corporal that he thought the pictures were gross, but because of his addiction, it was a thrill to look at them because he was pushing the limit by looking at them.

Source: Internet — “Man admits to having porn addiction,” The Dispatch of Maryland; March 23, 2006.

## Murder suspect flees after failing polygraph test

YONKERS, New York — Police in Westchester County New York are hoping that by sharing new information they can gain new leads into an unsolved murder. Leticia Garcia Benito was killed at Tibbetts Brook Park, Yonkers, last spring, but there has been no arrests in connection with her murder. A Westchester County Police Lieutenant Christopher Calabrese, commander of the detective division pointed out that Benito’s husband, Freddie Galarza, had gone to the park with Benito and their baby girl on Cinco de



Mayo of last year. After failing a polygraph test when called in for police questioning Galarza fled to Mexico and hasn't been heard from since. Galarza, 24, admitted to having a heated argument with Benito in the park the night before the killing, but Calbrese stopped short of calling him a suspect. Calabrese said police hope to gather additional evidence against Galarza and meet with his family and friends who live locally and who he said are withholding information.

Source: Internet — "Relatives of slain Yonkers mom hope for break as cops publicize case," The Journal News of Westchester; Feb. 22, 2006.

**Multiple approaches employed to discover evidence in eight-year old murder case**

FAIRFIELD, Kentucky – In the eight years since Alana "Laney" Gwinner disappeared and was later found killed, hundreds of people have been interviewed, including 150 who have submitted to polygraph tests. Police have a suspect who they are not revealing, but in the meantime they are using six billboards bearing Laney's picture and promoting a \$10,000 award in an attempt to gather more information. Laney, 23, was found dead in the Ohio River near Warsaw, Kentucky, one month after she disappeared on Dec. 10, 1997. Laney had left a bowling alley after making a call to a boyfriend, whom she planned to visit. The boyfriend is not a suspect, police said. Police believe Laney was kidnapped from the nearby parking lot, possibly attacked sexually, then suffocated when she fought back. She was likely put into her car and dumped into either the Great Miami River or the Ohio River. The car has never been found.

Source: Internet — "Billboards seek help in cold case," Cincinnati Enquirer; Feb. 24, 2006.

**Follow up on Baltimore tunnel bomb plot**

BALTIMORE, Maryland – Results of a probe into the response of a now-discredited plot to blow up one of Baltimore's tunnels last year has found that a key informant on the threat posted "questionable" results on a polygraph. The threat was specific but unsubstantiated, according to federal officials. An informant claimed that an Egyptian man living in the Baltimore area was plotting to drive a bomb-laden vehicle into one of the tunnels and detonate the explosives. The tipster said a half-dozen or more terrorists were taking part in the bomb smuggling operation. Police searched and took into custody three Egyptians and a Jordanian on immigration violations following the information. But the informant had a "questionable" performance on a polygraph, and his story has not been corroborated by others. Later, others in his Baltimore community said the tipster, who was held in the Netherlands on immigrations violations, had acted out of revenge against those who failed to help him re-enter the United States.

Source: Internet — "Fault found in plot response; Communication failed, report says; decision to close tunnels defended," Baltimore Sun; Feb. 22, 2006.

**Polygraph used to assess extent of HIV spreading**

RAPID CITY, South Dakota – Melissa Treadway exposed at least five men to HIV by having sex with them. But Treadway wasn't ignorant to the fact she had the sexually-transmitted disease. She knew she was infected. In February, Treadway, 22, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, with five years suspended on conditions imposed by the court.

**PITN**  
continued

Seventh Circuit Judge Merton Tice, who told Treadway she was playing "Russian roulette" with the men's lives, also ordered her to take a polygraph to see whether or not she had indeed exposed additional people to the disease. While prosecutors focused on how blatant Tice was in spreading HIV, the defense argued that Treadway had experienced drug and alcohol problems for a long time and needed counseling, not jail time. Intentional exposure to HIV carries a maximum prison sentence of 15 years for each count.

Source: Internet — "Woman sentenced for HIV exposure," Rapid City Journal; Feb. 17, 2006.

**Polygraph use considered by Russian military**

The Russian military is interested in using polygraphs for screening and investigative purposes, according to Novye Izvestia, a popular Russian daily newspaper. Soldiers in the Russian Space Forces and applicants to space force academies will take polygraphs. Four instruments have been purchased and used on cadets. The military may also use them for investigations. Some Americans say the Russian-built lie detector machines are even better than their own and are sold at half the price. Still, at \$3,800 apiece, the cost presents a significant barrier to widespread use in the cash-strapped country. Another obstacle is the legal status of the polygraph. A refusal to take a polygraph will be seen as an admission of guilt, experts said.

Source: Internet — "What the Russian papers say, PDD in Russian Military" Ref. Russian News & Information Agency; February 13, 2006.



# Board of Directors' Reports



## Mike Gougler Vice President, Law Enforcement

The Las Vegas seminar is fast approaching. Please send your nominations for the various awards immediately so they may be considered. Remember, we have had some changes to the awards this year. Give us plenty of choices so those deserving may be honored.

Progress continues to be made on the Standards of Practice Committee and the Law Enforcement subcommittee for applicant screening. Thanks to everyone who has worked so hard on all the projects.

I am looking forward to a large turnout in Las Vegas. We are trying to build on the success of last year's awards banquet and ceremony. Remember, let's dress for success and maintain the high standards set last year.

If you have any concerns, feel free to contact me at anytime. See you in Vegas.



## Jim Earle Vice President, Private

Over the last two months our President TV O'Malley, Bill Teigen and myself have been working closely with Peter Webb Public Relations staff to ensure that our public relations campaign got off to a successful start. I am happy to report that we believe that we are moving forward and in the right direction to enhance the image of our profession in the eyes of the public and media. As you know the APA has long been aware of and involved in news coverage regarding the use of polygraph. However, in the past, too often the APA has found itself in the position of defending our profession and trying to correct misrepresentation of what a polygraph examination involves.

The APA has established the standards of ethical practices, techniques, research, training and continuing educational programs. Until now,

however, there has not been a streamlined procedure to handle news, media inquires and request for assistance regarding the use of the polygraph, or to find qualified experts. That has changed with the APA's retention of a public relations firm to receive media inquiries and assist editors, reporters and producers with answering questions about polygraph, and putting the appropriate polygraph expert in contact with media. In the past when the media were seeking information about our profession they too often got bad information or were misled by the sources they had contacted regarding polygraph. By having Peter Webb Public Relations as the point person for all media inquiries or requests we hope to correct this problem.

Our first step in this process was notifying more than 350 members of the print and broadcast media about the APA and offering the assistance of Peter Webb Public Relations as a resource for information about polygraph. Editors, reporters and producers received information concerning how to contact our public relations firm. The theme of our PR campaign is *Polygraph to Protect*. The goal of our campaign is to convey the important role polygraph has in our society and to debunk deeply ingrained myths and media misconception and representations about polygraph. Webb PR produced a "b-roll" which is a professional video about our profession that can be provided to broadcast station and programs to use when developing stories involving the polygraph profession. As you know, we have received requests for video clips in the past by several news organizations but have not been able to furnish any video. The creation of the "b-roll" will allow the APA to provide an accurate portrayal of a polygraph examination for easy use by the media. The view also includes an interview with our President, T.V. O'Malley.

Our public relations firm had been working on the creation of a "media kit" for reporters who need basic background information about the APA and polygraph. The media kit will include answers to "Frequently Asked Questions" and a glossary of polygraph terms and contact information for Peter Webb Public Relations. The media kit will be added to a special media room link on our APA web site. Webb PR is continuously monitoring news coverage concerning polygraph so that we may proactively involve the APA when appropriate. Webb PR is currently involved in efforts to arrange a seminar for the film and television industry in an effort to educate the entertainment industry about an accurate depiction of polygraph examinations and the polygraph profession. President O'Malley and I





# Board of Directors' Reports

are being kept apprised on a weekly basis of the efforts and progress of our public relations campaign.

As Don Weinstein has challenged each APA member to be individual public relations ambassadors for our organization in their daily work in our profession. In addition I urge each member to contact President O'Malley, Bill Teigen or myself with any information concerning polygraph that could be included in our public relations campaign. I would also urge you to contact our public relations firm directly with this information. You can contact Peter Webb Public Relations at 303.796.888 or [www.pwpr.com](http://www.pwpr.com). You can contact our account executive with Webb PR, Heather Halpape at 303.888.6040 (cell) or at [hhalpape@pwpr.com](mailto:hhalpape@pwpr.com).

I am looking forward to seeing you in Las Vegas.  
Jim  
[vpolygraph@aol.com](mailto:vpolygraph@aol.com), 719.448.0106



## Vickie Murphy Secretary

As your Secretary, I have continued to respond to calls and emails as required. All Minutes have been completed and forwarded to each board member. Members

should be on the continued lookout for ongoing projects underway by the Board. Hats off to President O'Malley who directs and keeps your board productive, and to Chairman Consigli and Executive Webb, who also help run a tight ship. Major projects include: rewrites of Standards and Practices, SOP revisions, a model for Law Enforcement Screening, updates and new annual awards, new PCSOT requirements, affiliation with a PR Firm, Peter Webb Public Relations, and a dynamite presentation for our 2006 annual seminar in Vegas which will even include four break-out sessions at the same time for several days.

APA Website ([www.polygraph.org](http://www.polygraph.org)) - The transition between Webmasters remains smooth, and I am continuing to work with Ron Searcy and our Executive Director, Skip Webb to brainstorm ideas to update and enhance our site to better meet our ever growing needs. With affiliation underway with a professional PR firm, expect to see media related additions online.

While I'm on the subject of websites, it reminds me of an old saying, "you pay for what you get!" As I instruct newbies during basic polygraph training, I

will eventually use the cliché, "for every rule there is an exception", followed by, "for every exception there is a counter rule!" By now you're probably as confused as any new student during week #1 and #2 during basic question formulation and chart interpretation! My point, however, is quite simple, and in the case of our state associations, NOT paying for something CAN be an exception to the rule. I have received a lot of feedback from associations who have taken up the offer by Chris Fausett at Lafayette Instrument Company, to develop, host and maintain their association website for FREE! Yes, I said free! Based on arrangements I made a while back to help our association's get online, all your association has to do is pay for your domain name to become part of <http://www.polygraphorganizations.org>. That offer still holds. The latest to be added online is Utah Polygraph Association, so check them out at [www.utahpolygraph.org](http://www.utahpolygraph.org). If your association doesn't have a website, give Chris a call.

Legislation Committee - Both Counsel, Gordon Vaughan and I continue to monitor and alert state associations of proposed legislation as it is received. Two recent alerts include Kentucky and Tennessee:

Kentucky - 2006 KY S.B. 155 (R. Stivers, II) - that amends various sections of KRS Chapter 15 dealing with training and certification of telecommunicators for law enforcement; add requirements for psychological suitability, polygraph and drug screening; make the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council rather than the Justice Cabinet responsible for certification of programs and trainees; telecommunicators not in compliance made subject to termination and being barred from re-employment in similar job for a year. (has been sent to the Governor)

Tennessee - 2005 TN S.B. 2971 (Burks) - has passed the Senate and is an act to amend the Tennessee code annotated, title 38 and title 40, relative to prohibiting the use of polygraph or similar devices under certain circumstances.

Previous legislation that we have continued to follow includes:

2006 South Dakota H.B. 1046 - a NEW SECTION to read as follows: No insurer may request or require any insured to submit to a polygraph examination.

2006 Indiana H.B. 1061 - That would affect interrogation of a public safety officer.

2005 New York H.B. 9250 - Relates to sex offenders





# Board of Directors' Reports

with requirements for in person registry, prohibits employment or volunteering in youth organizations, authorizes polygraph usage, and directs an establishment of door-to-door notification of residents of a sex offender within 1000 feet.

2005 Alaska S.B. 218 – Relates to periodic polygraph exams for sex offenders released on probation or parole and to sentencing for sex offenders and habitual criminals.

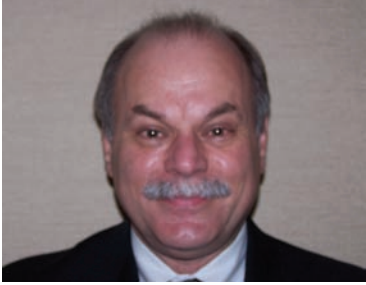
As always, if your state needs APA assistance regarding any polygraph related legislation, please let us know.

State Advisory Board – Due to scheduling problems at our upcoming seminar, our state leadership meeting will be held early during breakfast at 6:30-7:30am on Tuesday, July 18<sup>th</sup>. State presidents are welcome to attend, so please be sure to RSVP in advance (so that we know how many meals to order and don't have to pay for no-shows!), and let me know if you have any issues you need to address to the group. If you are unable to attend, please appoint a representative to attend on your behalf. Please also take this opportunity to check the APA website to make sure your state association President and contact information is updated, as well as make sure your annual association seminar announcement is posted at our site.

One more note for state associations: in future editions of the Magazine, the Board of Directors will be soliciting information to feature such organizations dedicated to our practice in a section entitled "Focus On." In the last edition, Florida Polygraph Association was featured by Don Weinstein. You could be next! When it comes to either the Internet or such articles, you have nothing to lose except exposure about your association and its members.

2006 Annual APA Seminar (Sunday, July 16 – Friday, July 21<sup>st</sup> – Las Vegas, NV) - If you haven't made your reservations for Las Vegas, don't get left out. The facility is dynamite and the program will be hard to choose from. You can register with our National Office Manager, Robbie Bennett, online and will be posted online.

Professionally,  
Vickie T Murphy-Carr



**Dan Sosnowski**  
**Director**

The area of Post Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PCSOT) continues to expand across the United States. States such as Alaska, Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina have begun to use the polygraph as a treatment and/or probation tool.

Due to this growth and the impact that the results could have, it has been suggested by some individuals that an additional standard regarding the video taping of PCSOT exams be established. This would require that all PCSOT exams be videotaped in their entirety. The argument for this requirement is simple; the possibility of a case going to court regarding a revocation hearing is becoming greater and greater. This requirement would protect the examiner as well as the polygraph technique itself. The APA already has a standard for the requirement of video or audio taping for polygraph exams that are to be used in evidentiary cases.

I believe that the majority of examiners who are currently conducting PCSOT exams are already video taping their exams due to the potential of being called into court regarding a revocation hearing. Most examiners are also videotaping these types of exams because they have discovered that some sex offenders will often inform their therapists or probation officers that they never admitted some of the information that they revealed to the polygraph examiner, especially if that offender is going to be sanctioned for that admitted behavior.

Many examiners use video tape because the technology has made it much easier. Even examiners who still rely on analog instruments can easily purchase video taping equipment for a small cost and be in compliance with such a standard. I firmly believe that having a requirement such as this would not hinder the polygraph profession, but rather strengthen the overall appearance to our end users as well as our detractors.

As some of you may have heard or read, the Board of Directors has approved a standard that requires that half of the current 30 hours required be specific to issues that deal with the treatment or probation of sex offenders. Again, one of the main reasons for this change is the higher level of professionalism that





## Board of Directors' Reports

those examiners will attain from receiving this specialized training. At a recent meeting of therapists who specialize in treating sex offenders, this new standard was announced. The professionals in attendance applauded this requirement and were impressed that the APA has gone the extra step.

The requirement for the 15 hours of specialized training is not above and beyond what was previously required. All it is saying is that 15 hours every two years must be in the field of treatment or probation issues that deal with sex offenders. This requirement can be easily achieved since many states have chapters for The Association for the Treatment of Sex Offenders or American Association of Probation and Parole. This year's APA Annual Conference will have some workshops that would count towards this requirement.

Another issue under discussion is establishing standards for minimum age requirements in PCSOT-related testing. Many states that have polygraph licensing laws do not address the issue of a minimum age of the examinee. I have been informed by Dr. Gene Abel, M.D. that he has a policy that no one under the age of 12 can submit to the Abel Screen. I was also informed that individuals who are under the age of 14 should not submit to an actual PPG examination. The question is if other well known tools used in the treatment of sex offenders establish a minimum age, then perhaps the polygraph community should establish a minimum age for conducting an examination.

In closing, I realize that some examiners may feel that establishing standards that require them to conform to areas that deal with administering exams is going too far, but I believe that we as a profession haven't gone far enough.

Once again, it is imperative to mention that examiners who are conducting PCSOT exams comply with the recent request to submit for documentation of the required Continuing Education requirement that the APA has established. As of this date, many examiners have failed to send in their documentation of CEU's to the National Office. By failing to adhere to this policy, examiners are jeopardizing their PCSOT certification and in fact may be not in compliance set forth in some contracts. Many therapists rely on the fact that the examiners that they use for PCSOT exams meet all of the required APA guidelines.

If I may be of assistance, please e-mail me at [SOS4911@aol.com](mailto:SOS4911@aol.com).



**Steve Duncan**  
**Director**

As the "spring thaw" ensues things are still exceptionally busy with the Continuing Education Committee. I have been coordinating with some of the committee members in setting up three regional seminars as previously mentioned as well as looking at other target areas to bring more quality training to the field. As usual Ms. Robbie has been doing her exemplary job in setting up the hotels for these events.

Plans are still in place for CE seminars for Mississippi in May, Texas in September, and Virginia in November. We are completing the training agendas and instructor requests currently and should have this completed soon. Suggestions and/or ideas are still welcomed for the year, so contact me with any info.

I am still working on some guidelines for CE Regional Seminar Instructors and would welcome input from any members. I have almost completed a questionnaire for committee members along this line and should send it out soon.

I hope everyone is making plans to attend the annual seminar in Las Vegas this year. Having seen the proposed agenda, Director Roy Ortiz, Ms. Robbie, and others have outdone themselves with what promises to be the best seminar yet.

I am continuing work on the "Annual, **Unofficial**, APA Seminar Motorcycle Ride" for Las Vegas this year. Our best deal for rentals is still with the people at the Las Vegas Harley Davidson Dealership on S. Eastern Avenue in Las Vegas. Sam Zenkner has quoted us a rental rate of \$125.00 per 24 hours, for a big twin (Road King, Electra Glide, Fatboy, etc.) including helmet and rainsuit. Bike Insurance is \$15, bike, driver, passenger, and liability is 29.00. All charges are plus 7.75 % tax. As is customary, a \$1000 credit card deposit is required along with a motorcycle license. The minimum age for rentals is 25. If you're not bringing your own bike and want to participate in the ride you may want to call and make reservations. The number is 702.431.8500, ask for Sam in Rentals and tell her you are with the American Polygraph Association and request the 125.00 rate. We are planning to take a dinner ride





# Board of Directors' Reports

on Tuesday night during the Seminar leaving the Hotel at 5 pm and riding approximately 85 miles including Red Rock Canyon or about 130 miles including the Valley of Fire. This is still in the planning stage and will be a guided ride. Just remember to make reservations early if you want to rent a bike.

I leave you with an invitation to contact me if I can assist you in any way by phone 404.624.7465 or e-mail at [sduncan@gsp.net](mailto:sduncan@gsp.net).



**Roy Ortiz**  
**Director**

Volunteers are being sought for the American Polygraph Association's (APA) 41<sup>st</sup> annual Workshop/Seminar, July 16-21, 2006 in Las

Vegas, Nevada. Volunteers are the foundation of the APA and the Workshop/Seminar. APA Board members and their spouses, the various committee members and the heart of the APA, Robbie Bennett, are all volunteers. Equally important if not more important, are the APA members that volunteer at a moment's notice.

My goals as the Seminar Program Chair include having APA members volunteer prior to the seminar to act as:

1. Sergeant at Arms at each presentation.
2. Computer trouble shooter for each speaker.

The Sergeant at Arms will be tasked with checking for APA name tags of all attendees at their assigned presentation. This will ensure that only registered APA members enter the classrooms and prevent the general public from obtaining sensitive/confidential information.

The computer trouble shooter will assist the speaker with computer, microphone, lights, and Power Point connections. Additionally, they will maintain a liaison with hotel staff for special requests.

Please review the seminar schedule ahead of time to select your preferred presentation and then volunteer as a Sergeant at Arms or computer trouble shooter.

Please e-mail at [directorfour@polygraph.org](mailto:directorfour@polygraph.org)

### International Members

Translators will be available for the 2006 seminar, if there are an adequate number of interested members that sign up by July 1, 2006. Please e-mail me at [directorfour@polygraph.org](mailto:directorfour@polygraph.org) with your name and what language is being requested and your selected presentations. Based on the number of interested members, the additional cost for this service will be equally divided among the members.

### Upcoming Article

Frederic Dehon, Federal Police, Belgium, recently submitted an article regarding the use of polygraph in the administration of justice of criminal justice. Due to the length of the article, it will be published in the APA quarterly journal. Frederic has already attended several APA seminars with his colleagues. Please introduce yourself at the next seminar, this will be your opportunity to practice your French or Flemish and for Frederic to practice his English.

## The American Polygraph Association's Mission

Established in 1966, the American Polygraph Association (APA) consists of over 2600 members dedicated to providing a valid and reliable means to verify the truth and establish the highest standards of moral, ethical, and professional conduct in the polygraph field.

The American Polygraph Association continues to be the leading polygraph professional association, establishing standards of ethical practices, techniques, instrumentation, research, and advanced training and continuing educational programs.





## Board of Directors' Reports



### Don Weinstein Director

I find it amazing that we are already starting the second quarter of the year. It won't be very long at all before we are basking in sunny Las Vegas for our 41<sup>st</sup> Seminar and Workshop.

Roy Ortiz has worked diligently in preparing a superb schedule and I have assisted by securing a speaker for one of the classes and for our banquet.

Seeing I have a captive audience of those reading the *Magazine*, please allow me to address a couple of things that I hope you will find informative and interesting.

As the General Chair for the Grievance and Ethics Committee, I have received queries about examiners using analog versus computerized polygraph instruments. For some reason some of your clients out there may think that their specific examination was flawed because of the instrument that was used. Now, before the manufacturers and others take a contract out on me, a word of explanation is probably necessary here. Under no circumstances am I suggesting that analog instruments can't be used. Yes, computerized instruments are the latest in technology and lots of examiners certainly prefer them over analog instruments. However, if you are inclined to use analog instruments, you must ensure that it is in proper working order, clean and as a personal preference, calibrated with each and every examination. Although these procedures exceed the APA Standard, I would recommend it to put your clients at ease and any time you can practice the concept of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" you can expect significant dividends. If you wish to transition from analog to computerized polygraph, you can certainly be directed to any number of people or our accredited schools to help you make this change. All I am saying is to make sure that you provide your clients the best possible service, regardless of the instruments that you are using. That said, you might want to think about when you will change to a different instrument and what this means to your clients. Imagine if you went to your doctor and he suggested using leeches to "clean" your blood (this was actually done in medieval times). You want him to use the latest techniques and procedures to help you remain healthy. You too

are a professional and your clients deserve nothing less than professional behavior.

I also wanted to take this opportunity to mention another issue that (no pun intended) is near and dear to my heart. Recently, I had another health related issue that I most likely helped bring on myself. Being a devotee' of physiology, I have to tell you I sometimes feel like a laboratory rat because I keep learning more and more the hard way...through experience. Okay, got your attention? Wonder what he is going to say now? Here it is! How many of you pay any attention to your diets. I am not talking about South Beach, Weight Watchers or those things. I am just talking about what you eat. Not bragging, but I have been an examiner for about 28 years now and can honestly say that up until last month, I paid little attention to what I ate. It always seemed that I had an examination scheduled, or was running through an airport on my way to training, or yet another examination and related that I had to fuel the engine. It was adequate to grab a burger, fries and a soft drink, wolf it down and with a mighty "burp" feel satisfied. If I had only known what it was doing to me. I recently realized that along with concerns about calories and fat (the stuff in your food, not what was around my waist), you need to be concerned with intake of sodium (salt). How many times, have you looked at your ankles and noted that they were swelling and downright hurt? Chances are the problem is the amount of salt that you consume. Sometime, take the opportunity to peek at the labels on the food that you eat. You will be surprised. Nutritionists tell us that we should consume no more than 2000-2500 milligrams of sodium each day. If you already have underlying health problems, you need to be even more diligent about this consumption. Too much sodium in your body makes your heart work harder and makes your heart less efficient, often resulting in a condition called congestive heart failure. This literally means that your heart cannot efficiently pump blood through your systemic system, supplying blood and nutrients (oxygen) to your body. If you find yourself breathing heavily after brief and not so strenuous exercise (I discovered mine in walking down the driveway to the house), perhaps it is time for you to see your doctor and certainly reconsider your diet. My point here folks, is not to preach, but remind you that you need to take care of yourself. Each and everyone of you perform a valuable service, whether it is in the government, law enforcement or the private sector. Your first concern is your own health. Nuff said?

Looking forward to seeing many of you in Las Vegas in July. Travel safely!





# AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION

## APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF ADVANCED & SPECIALIZED TRAINING

(Application for the Certificate of Advanced and Specialized Training will be granted only to those that have completed thirty-six (36) hours of approved advanced and specialized training during the past three (3) years.)

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE #: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

Membership Status: ( ) Full Member ( ) Life Member ( ) Associate Member

Current Dues Paid In Full: ( ) Yes ( ) No

Approved Advanced & Specialized Training: Attach Certificate(s)

Course Name	Date(s)	Location	Hours

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby make application for the Certificate of Advanced & Specialized Training by the American Polygraph Association. All information contained above is true and correct to the best of my ability. I release the American Polygraph Association to conduct an inquiry or investigation as appropriate to verify said information.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant

Make check payable to AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION  
in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00)  
Mail to: APA National Office, PO Box 8037, Chattanooga TN 37414-0037



## Upgrading from Associate to Full Member

Associate Members shall be eligible to be upgraded to Full Member status provided that the following conditions have been met:

1. They have satisfactorily completed a qualifying examination attesting to their knowledge of and competence in the administration of polygraph procedures. This examination shall consist of an oral and written assessment of both academic and practical knowledge of polygraph detection of deception procedures and shall be administered by the APA Membership Committee only at an APA annual seminar.

2. They have been an Associate Member for not less than 36 months; and,

3. Within 36 months preceding upgrading they have successfully completed either:

a. At least 108 hours of continuing education in topics directly related to polygraph testing, including at least one APA annual seminar, during their Associate Membership; or

b. An APA approved refresher course administered by a polygraph training school accredited by the APA; and

4. They are in attendance at an APA annual seminar at the time of consideration of their request for upgrading to Full Member; and,

5. They submit proof of having completed no less than 200 satisfactory polygraph examinations; and,

6. They hold a current and valid license as a polygraph examiner in the state or other similar governmental jurisdiction of their practice if at the time of application such license is required by law; and,

7. They have satisfied all financial obligations to the APA.

8. If a person who is now an Associate Member completes a B.S. or B.A. degree and mails in a copy of the diploma can be automatically upgraded to Full Member.

Associate Members shall be eligible to vote and to serve on committees in the APA, but they shall not be eligible to hold elective

office or to chair committees in the APA. Associates shall not represent themselves as other than Associate Members of the APA.

### Continuing Education and Refresher Courses

Applicants are required to submit proof of 108 hours of continuing education or APA-approved refresher courses in topics related to polygraph testing. These 108 hours may include college related courses in psychology, physiology, and other related topics. Law Enforcement or Government sponsored programs directly related to polygraph, interviewing and interrogations; annual APA seminars and workshops, state polygraph associations seminar and/or workshops; and APA approved polygraph training school refresher programs.

### Prior to Sitting for the Examination

1. Applicants must notify the Committee Chair through APA National Office, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 374140037, in writing 30 days prior to an annual APA seminar, regarding their intentions for upgrading. In addition, applicants are required to submit successful completion of continuing education, refresher training and licensing where applicable.

2. Applicants shall provide the Committee Chair (through the APA National Office) with a notarized affidavit that the applicant has completed not less than 200 actual polygraph examinations.

### Written and Oral Testing

1. The examination process for upgrading from Associate to Full Member shall consist of both a written test and an oral examination, administered only during the annual APA seminar.

*(If the Associate Member successfully completed an APA-administered written examination required for Associate membership prior to August 31, 1989, to substitute that examination for the written assessment required. However, the oral assessment required must be completed as specified in rules developed by the*

*Membership Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.)*

2. The written examination will consist of questions relating to physiology, psychology, legal aspects, history, question formulation, chart interpretation, instrumentation, chart markings, polygraph testing procedures, and techniques.

3. During the oral examination, the applicant shall present 10 case files for review by the Membership Committee Panel (MCP), which are recommended by the President at the location and time of the examination. The applicant shall explain, to the satisfaction of the panel members, the polygraph chart recordings and conclusions of the examinations. Case files shall consist of all test records such as case facts, question lists, consent forms, polygraph charts/recordings, written reports, and conclusions.

4. Applicants should be prepared to respond to questions regarding their test question formulation, testing technique, procedures, and chart analysis.

5. In addition, the MCP will provide the applicant with one or more written scenarios of a case or cases, and the applicant will be required to demonstrate proficiency in question formulation.

6. All applicants shall attain not less than 70% correct answers on the written and oral examination.

7. All applicants shall be notified of the results of the examination no later than 30 days after the examination.

8. In the event an applicant fails one or both components, he/she shall be required to retake only the component of the examination, written or oral, which was failed. If successful passage is not attained within two attempts, both components shall be retaken.

9. An applicant who fails to pass a component of the examination is not eligible for re-examination of that component until the next seminar.



# Reference

# Polygraph Accred

## Academy for Scientific Investigative Training

1704 Locust Street, 2nd Floor  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103  
Director: Nathan J. Gordon  
Ph: 215.732.3349  
Fax: 215.545.1773  
E-mail: [truthdoctor@polygraph-training.com](mailto:truthdoctor@polygraph-training.com)  
Webpage: [www.polygraph-training.com](http://www.polygraph-training.com)

## Academy of Polygraph Science

2480 East Bay Drive, Suite 30  
Largo, FL 33771-2467  
Director: Richard E. Poe  
Ph: 727.531.1217  
E-mail: [acdypolyscience@ix.netcom](mailto:acdypolyscience@ix.netcom)  
Webpage: [www.drpoehandassoc.com](http://www.drpoehandassoc.com)

## American Institute of Polygraph

908 Barton Street  
Otsego, Michigan 49078-1583  
Director: Lynn P. Marcy  
Ph: 262.692.2413

## American International Institute of Polygraph

1408 Southlake Plaza Drive  
Morrow, GA 30260-0686  
Director: Charles E. Slupski  
Ph: 404.765.6547  
Fax: 404.765.6547  
E-mail: [polygraphchuck@netzero.net](mailto:polygraphchuck@netzero.net)  
Webpage: [www/polygraphschoool.com](http://www/polygraphschoool.com)

## Arizona School of Polygraph Science

3106 W Thomas Road, Suite 1114  
Phoenix, Arizona 85017  
Director: Thomas R. Ezell  
Ph: 602.272.8123, 800.464.7831  
Fax: 602.272.9735  
E-mail: [tezell@qwest.net](mailto:tezell@qwest.net)  
Webpage: [www.azpolygraphschoool.com](http://www.azpolygraphschoool.com)

## Backster School of Lie Detection

861 Sixth Avenue, Suite 403  
San Diego, California 92101-6379  
Director: Cleve Backster  
Ph: 619.233.6669  
Fax: 619.233.3441  
E-mail: [clevebackster@cs.com](mailto:clevebackster@cs.com)  
Webpage: [www.backster.net](http://www.backster.net)

## Canadian Police College Polygraph Training School

P.O. Box (CP) 8900  
Ottawa, Canada K1G 3J2  
Director: Sgt. Barry Ettinger  
Ph: 613.998.0886  
Fax: 613.990.8588

## DoD Polygraph Institute

7540 Pickens Avenue  
Fort Jackson, SC 29207  
Director: William F. Norris  
Ph: 803.751.9100  
Fax: 803.751.9125 or 37  
Registrar e-mail: [gatlins@jackson-dpi.army.mil](mailto:gatlins@jackson-dpi.army.mil)  
Webpage: [www.dodpoly.army.mil](http://www.dodpoly.army.mil)  
Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement only

## Kentucky Institute of Polygraph Studies

Department of Criminal Justice Training  
521 Lancaster Road  
Richmond, KY 40475  
Director: Richard Kurtz  
Ph: 502.573.2100  
E-mail: [richard.kurtz@ky.gov](mailto:richard.kurtz@ky.gov)

## International Academy of Polygraph

1835 South Perimeter Road, Suite 125  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309-3066  
Director: Lou Criscella  
Ph: 954.771.6900  
Fax: 954.776.7687  
E-mail: [dci@deception.com](mailto:dci@deception.com)



# Schools

## edited by the APA

### **Israell Government Polygraph School**

P.O. Box 17193  
Tel-Aviv 61171 Israel  
Director: Tuvia Shurany  
E-mail: [igpolyschool.bezequnt.net](mailto:igpolyschool.bezequnt.net)

### **Latin American Polygraph Institute**

Transversal 17 No. 122-73  
Bogota - Colombia  
Director: Sidney Wise Arias  
Ph: 57.1.4829421  
Fax: 57.1.2148334  
E-mail: [swarias@bellsouth.net](mailto:swarias@bellsouth.net)

### **Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice**

8424 Veterans Highway, Suite 3  
Millersville, Maryland 21108-0458  
Director: Billy H. Thompson  
Ph: 410.987.6665 or 800.493.8181  
Fax: 410.987.4808  
E-mail: [MDMICJ@aol.com](mailto:MDMICJ@aol.com)  
Webpage: [www.micj.com](http://www.micj.com)

### **Mexico Center for Polygraph Studies**

Calle Cuauhtemoc # 168  
Colonia Tizapan de San Angel  
Mexico D.F. 01059  
Director: Luz Del Carmen Diaz  
Ph: 011.52.55.5616.6273  
E-mail: [bernis@df1.telmex.net.mx](mailto:bernis@df1.telmex.net.mx)

### **Pennsylvania State Police/HACC Polygraph Institute @ Northeast Counterdrug Training Center**

1 HACC Drive  
Shumaker Public Services Hall  
Harrisburg, PA 17110-2999  
Director: Elmer Criswell  
Ph: 717.780.2513 or 877.806.6293  
Fax: 717.236.0709  
E-mail: [encriswe@hacc.edu](mailto:encriswe@hacc.edu)  
Webpage: <http://www.counterdrug.org>

### **Polygraph Science Academy**

L-2-7 (Block L) Plaza Damas  
Jalan Sri Hartamas 1, Sri Hartamas  
50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
Director: Akhbar Haji Satar  
Ph: 603.62015011, 603.62015012  
E-mail: [akhbar@email.com](mailto:akhbar@email.com),  
[akhbar@akhbarassociates.com](mailto:akhbar@akhbarassociates.com)  
Webpage: [www.akhbarassociates.com/psa.htm](http://www.akhbarassociates.com/psa.htm)

### **Sauk Valley Community College**

Skyhawk Polygraph Institute  
173 Illinois Route 2  
Dixon IL, 61021  
Director: Samuel L. Braddock  
Ph: 815.288.5511

### **Texas Department of Public Safety Law Enforcement Polygraph School**

PO Box 4087  
Austin, Texas 78773-0001  
Director: Michael Gougler  
Ph: 512.424.2200  
Fax: 512.424.5717  
E-mail: [michael.gougler@txdps.state.tx.us](mailto:michael.gougler@txdps.state.tx.us)

### **Virginia School of Polygraph**

203 Loudoun Street, S.W.  
Leesburg, Virginia 20176  
Director: Darryl Debow  
Ph: 703.737.0231  
Fax: 703.737.3580  
E-mail: [Polygraph@mindspring.com](mailto:Polygraph@mindspring.com)  
Webpage: [www.virginiaschoolofpolygraph.com](http://www.virginiaschoolofpolygraph.com)

**American Polygraph Association  
National Office  
951 Eastgate Loop  
Suite 800  
Chattanooga, TN 37411-5608**

**Do We Have your Correct  
Address?**

Please note that the APA is using Standard A Class rate on the shipping of its publications, to include the *Magazine* and the *Polygraph Journal*. If you have a change of address, it is imperative that you provide the APA National Office with this updated information, because these items cannot be forwarded to your new address.



**PRSRRT STD  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Hanover, PA 17331  
Permit #4**