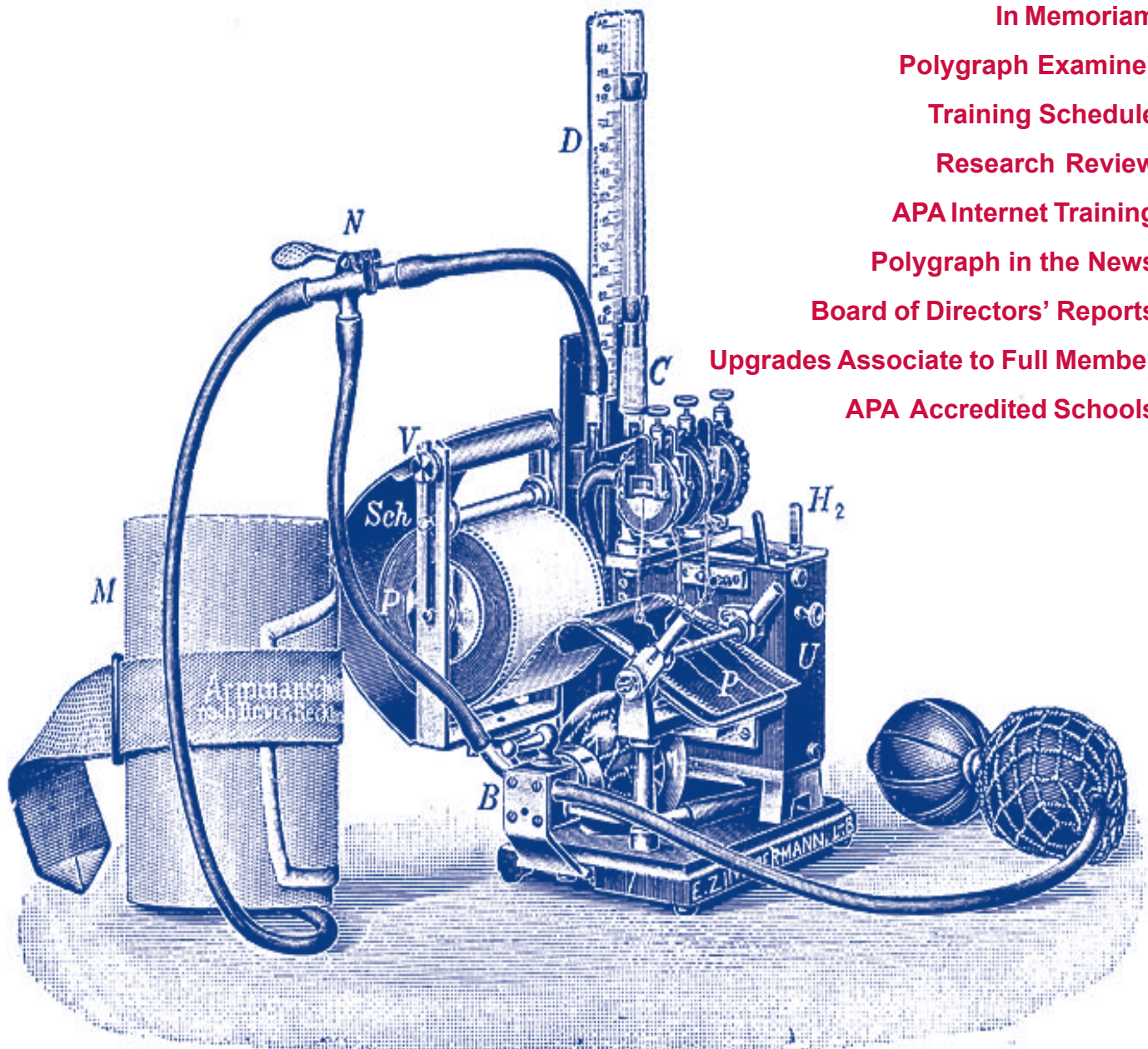


The Magazine for the Polygraph Professional

Stuart Senter, Editor
July/August 2007
Volume 40,4

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Steve Duncan
Donnie Dutton
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Michael Gougler
Don Krapohl
Vickie Murphy
Louis Rovner

Deadlines

This issue closed on
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Submission of Articles

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On the Cover:

Polygraph with sphygmomanometer and cuff recorder. Taken from: Zimmermann, E. 1922. Liste 43: Über Blutdruckapparate. (p. 0006, fig. 2860)

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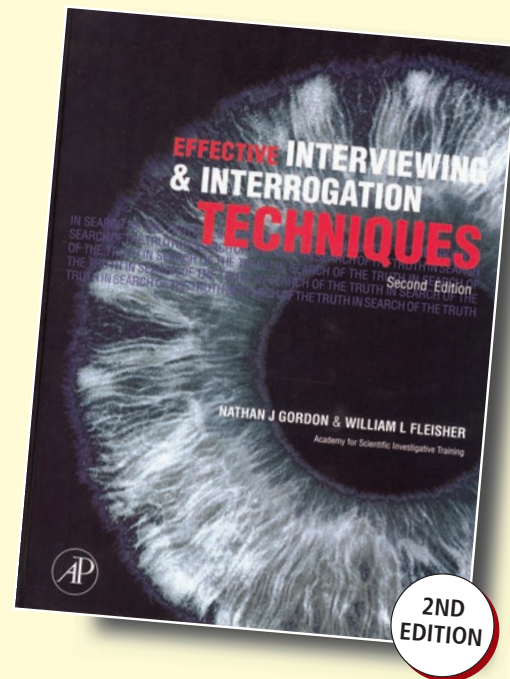
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PSCOT
July 9 - 13, 2007

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September 5 - October 26, 2007

Arizona School of Polygraph
September 10 - November 16, 2007
January 7 - March 14, 2008
April 8 - June 6, 2008
September 8 - November 14, 2008

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September 10 - November 2, 2007

Marston Polygraph Academy
October 15 – December 14, 2007

Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice
September 17 - November 9, 2007
January 7 - March 1, 2008
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PSCOT
November 12 - 16, 2007

A Note from the Editor

The American Polygraph Association is now offering full-color advertising in the bi-monthly magazine! What better way to promote your product or business? Interested? Please send a camera-ready in.jpeg file format (to preserve your desired formatting) to me (editor@polygraph.org), and a check in the corresponding amount to Robbie Bennett at the National Office. Here are the rates:

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American Polygraph Association Model Policy

Model Policy for Post Conviction Sex Offender Testing

(Updated version, replaces version published in issue 40,3)

Introduction

Post conviction sex offender testing (PCSOT) differs from pre-conviction testing. Historically, pre-conviction polygraph testing has primarily been used in investigation of reported wrongdoing and screening for, or periodic testing of employees. Post conviction sex offender testing involves various applications, some of which are similar to pre-conviction testing and others that are dramatically different.

As a group, convicted sex offenders with their psychological disorders and knowledge of polygraph procedures must be considered high risk when determining who is likely to attempt to defeat the examination process. Because of these and other psychological factors associated with the polygraph testing process, the American Polygraph Association (APA) has developed this “best practices” model policy.

The APA recognizes that the polygraph profession can best serve treatment and supervision missions related to sex offenders by functioning with a Containment Model. Open communication between team members is of paramount importance. Working as a member of a team, the polygraph examiner, the treatment provider, and the supervisory officer can best protect society. The role of the polygraph examiner in the containment approach is to verify or refute information provided by the offender and to serve as a deterrence tool.

The APA does not recommend revocation of an individual under court supervision or termination of treatment based solely on the results of one polygraph examination.

As with any polygraph examination, PCSOT examinations do not take the place of an investigation if information is learned about the offender violating his or her probation. Instead, the polygraph is used to enhance the surveillance process. A thorough investigation should always be conducted in conjunction with the PCSOT polygraph examination if the probation department is considering revoking an offender's probation.

This model policy is based on the latest scientific studies. It is understood that various jurisdictions have restrictions or guidelines that might conflict with the recommendations in this model policy. When the local restrictions conflict with these recommendations, the examiner should comply with local restrictions. It is suggested that examiners in these jurisdictions coordinate with the APA to update their local regulations to the latest scientifically validated procedures.

1. General Provisions

1.1 All polygraph examiners that are members of the APA shall comply with all APA Standards and Practices unless in conflict with the law, in which case the law shall prevail.

1.2 PCSOT examiners are required to satisfy the provisions set forth in the Standards of Practice for investigative examinations.

1.3 It is recommended that individuals who are under the age of 12 not be subject to PCSOT examinations.

2. Examiner Requirements

2.1 To ensure competency in the area of PCSOT, polygraph examiners must have successfully completed a minimum of forty (40) hours of specialized post conviction sex offender training that adheres to the standards established by the APA. This specialized course must be approved by both the General Chairs of the PCSOT and Continuing Education Committees.

2.2 An instructor who teaches a PCSOT course shall possess a primary instructor certificate issued by the APA.

2.3 Polygraph examiners shall successfully complete a minimum of thirty (30) continuing education hours every two (2) years. Sixteen of those hours should be of specialized sex offender polygraph training.

2.4 A polygraph examiner shall, where applicable, be licensed (or certified) by the regulatory organization in all testing jurisdictions.

2.5 Because of the unique roles of polygraph examiners and therapist/treatment providers, and to avoid conflicts of interest, PCSOT examiners who are therapists/treatment providers shall not conduct polygraph examinations on an individual that they directly or indirectly treat or supervise.

2.6 Because of the unique roles of polygraph examiners and parole or probation officers, and to avoid conflicts of interest, PCSOT examiners who are probation or parole officers shall not conduct a polygraph examination on any individual that they directly or indirectly supervise.

2.7 Examiners should complete a minimum of 25 examinations in accordance with APA standards prior to undertaking PCSOT examinations. Examiners who have conducted fewer than 25 such exams should conduct PCSOT exams under the supervision of an APA recognized PCSOT examiner until 25 exams have been completed in accordance with APA standards.

3. Environment

3.1 All examinations shall be administered in an environment that is free from distractions that would interfere with the examinee's ability to adequately focus on the issues being addressed.

4. Equipment

4.1 Examiners shall use an instrument that is properly functioning in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

4.2 The instrument shall record continuously during the tests: thoracic and abdominal movement associated with respiratory activity by using two pneumograph components; electrodermal activity reflecting relative changes in the conductance or resistance of current by the epidermal tissue, and; cardiovascular activity to record relative changes in pulse rate and blood pressure. The instrument should include a separate data channel specifically designed to record covert body movements. A channel that detects vasomotor responses and other validated data channels may also be recorded.

5. Scheduling

5.1 Polygraph examinations should be scheduled at least 90 minutes apart. To avoid a reduction in examiner performance due to fatigue, the scheduled work day should not exceed ten (10) hours in any twenty-four (24) hour period.

5.2 To safeguard against the possibility of client habituation and familiarization between the examiner and the client, the polygraph examiner should not conduct more than four separate examinations per year on the same client. This restriction does not include a retest due to a lack of resolution during an initial examination.

A continuation of a previously started examination is not considered a separate examination.

5.3 An examiner should not plan to or conduct an examination of less than 90 minutes in duration from the start of the pretest interview through the end of the post test interview, unless circumstances arise beyond the control of the examiner. These circumstances could include: an examinee who is not willing or suitable to continue the exam; an examinee making pretest admissions of such an extreme magnitude as to cause the examiner to question if psychological set may be in jeopardy, thereby rendering the sexual history document incomplete; an examinee not cooperating during the in-test phase of the examination, or; court order where a complete post test interview is not permitted.

5.4 Because the time requirements to competently complete sexual history disclosure examinations, an examiner should not conduct more than three (3) sexual history disclosure examinations in the same day.

5.5 Notwithstanding rare and exceptional circumstances, an examiner should not conduct more than a total of five (5) polygraph examinations in the same day.

6. Preparation

6.1 Examiners should ensure they use professionally recognized polygraph equipment that is functioning in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer.

6.2 An examiner's preparation to conduct each examination should include:

6.2.1 Reviewing the written sexual history documentation if one has been collected by the therapist or referring agency before conducting a sexual history disclosure examination.

6.2.2 Reviewing all pertinent documentation concerning the instant offense prior to conducting an instant offense examination so to enable to examiner to identify testable issues and to develop relevant and other technical questions.

6.2.3 Identifying appropriate relevant issues, possible relevant questions and other technical questions based on communication(s) with the applicable supervisory officer, treatment provider, or both, prior to the conduct of a maintenance or monitoring examination.

6.2.4 Becoming knowledgeable of the conditions relevant to the offender being in the community as well as rules and directives of the treatment provider for each offender to be tested.

7. The Examination Process

7.1 The polygraph examiner should respect the rights and dignity of all persons to whom he or she administers polygraph examinations.

7.2 The polygraph examination should routinely consist of a pretest phase, in-test phase, test data analysis phase and the post-test phase.

7.3 The pretest phase should be appropriate for the technique utilized.

7.4 The examinee shall consent in writing or recording to the administration of the examination and release of information disclosed, to include the professional opinion of the examiner, to those specified on a consent document, and others as required by law.

7.5 Sufficient time shall be spent to ensure the examinee has a reasonable understanding of the polygraph process and the requirement for cooperation.

7.6 A comprehensive discussion of issues to be tested shall take place with the examinee, including an opportunity for the examinee to fully explain his or her answers.

7.7 An appropriate review of all test questions shall take place with the examinee, allowing sufficient time to ensure the examinee recognized and understands each question.

7.8 The administration of polygraph testing shall conform to professional standards for the conduct of the utilized polygraph technique.

7.9 An acquaintance test shall be administered during the first examination of each examinee by each examiner unless precluded by the protocol of a validated polygraph technique.

7.10 The examiner should discuss the examination results with the examinee, unless precluded by law, to afford the examinee a reasonable opportunity to explain reactions noted during testing.

7.11 When appropriate, additional testing should be arranged and ultimately conducted. This testing which would be due to a lack of resolution during the initial examination shall be considered a continuation of a previously administered examination.

8. Polygraph Testing Principles

8.1 Examinations should follow established professional practice guidelines as approved by the APA.

8.2 Examinations should follow established professional practice guidelines regarding crossing the time barrier.

8.3 Examinations should follow established professional practice guidelines regarding crossing the frame of reference.



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8.4 The offender should complete his or her sexual history form prior to the conduct of a sexual history disclosure polygraph examination.

8.5 The sexual history documentation should be reviewed in the treatment setting prior to the conduct of the sexual history disclosure examination. The examiner would not need to approve this paperwork prior to administering the examination.

8.6 The examiner should document all admissions and clarification of relevant information during the pretest phase of the examination.

8.7 The examiner may conduct the in-test phase of the examination if the examinee discloses new victims that had previously been hidden by the offender during the treatment process as long as the examiner believes that they can establish the proper psychological set.

9. Question Formulation

9.1 The polygraph examiner is responsible for ensuring all polygraph test questions are properly constructed and appropriate for the technique utilized.

9.2 There should not be more than four (4) relevant questions per test series.

10. Test Evaluation

10.1 Polygraph examiners should not render a conclusive diagnosis when the physiological data lacks sufficient quality and clarity.

10.2 Polygraph examiners should employ quantitative or numerical scoring for polygraph examinations.

10.3 Polygraph examiners should evaluate and report the results based on the test physiological data recorded. Examination results of single-issue tests should be reported as Deception Indicated (DI), No Deception Indicated (NDI) or Inconclusive (INC) / No Opinion (NO). Examination results of multiple-issue tests should be reported as Significant Response (SR), No Significant Response (NSR) or No Opinion.

10.4 To reduce the rate of incorrect test results on the multiple-issue test the examiner should not conclude that an offender has Significant Response to one or more test question(s) and have No Significant Response to (an)other test question(s) within the same test series.

10.5 If an offender has Significant Responses to one or more of the relevant questions in the same test series, he or she is to be deemed to have Significant Responses to the test. The polygraph examiner should not report the results of the polygraph examination as No Significant Responses or render an opinion of truthfulness unless all relevant questions on the test series are scored as No Significant Responses.

10.6 Polygraph examiners should seek peer review regularly, but for at least two examinations per year. The peer review could also be utilized at the request of the treatment provider or supervisory officer.

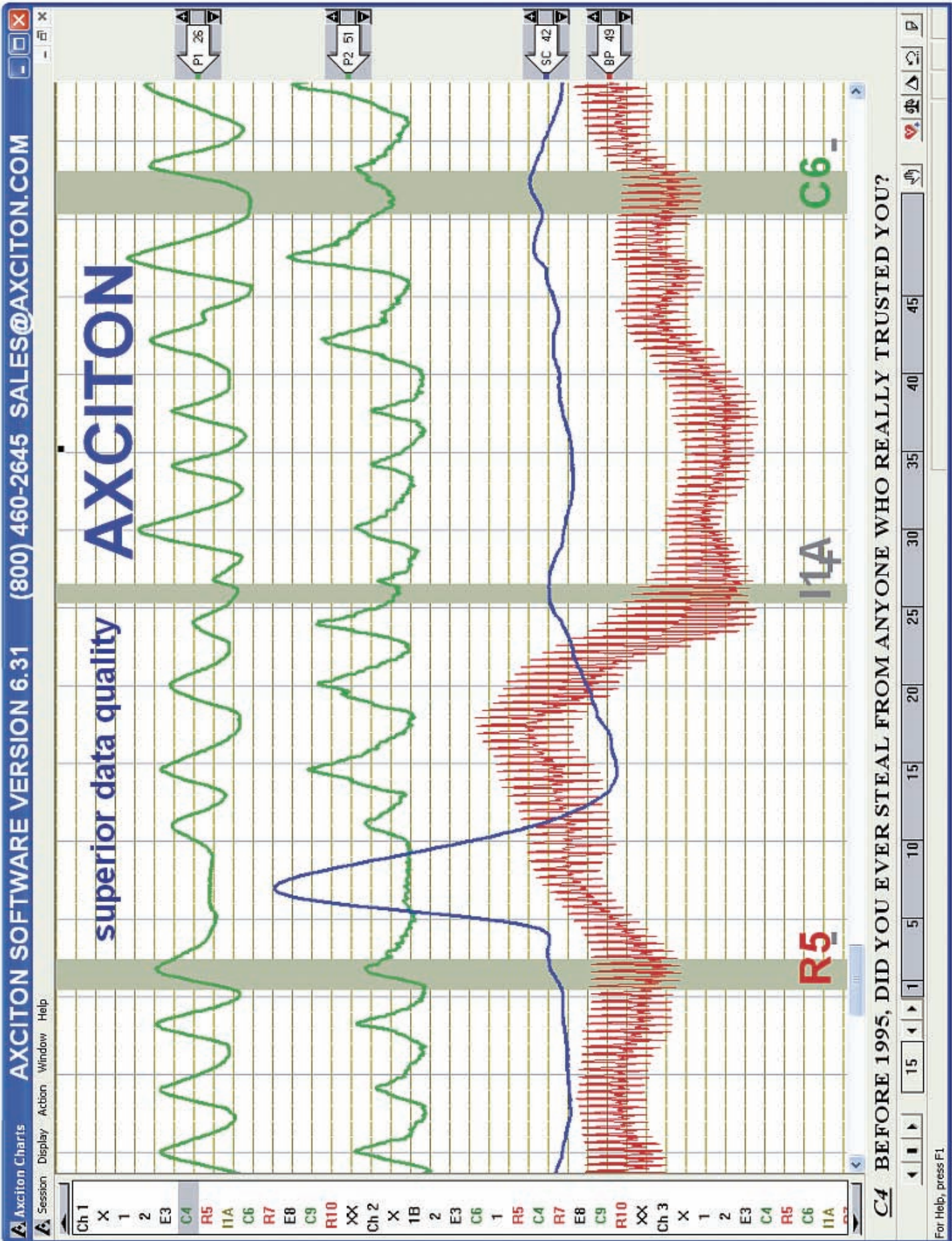
11. Documenting and Reporting Examinations

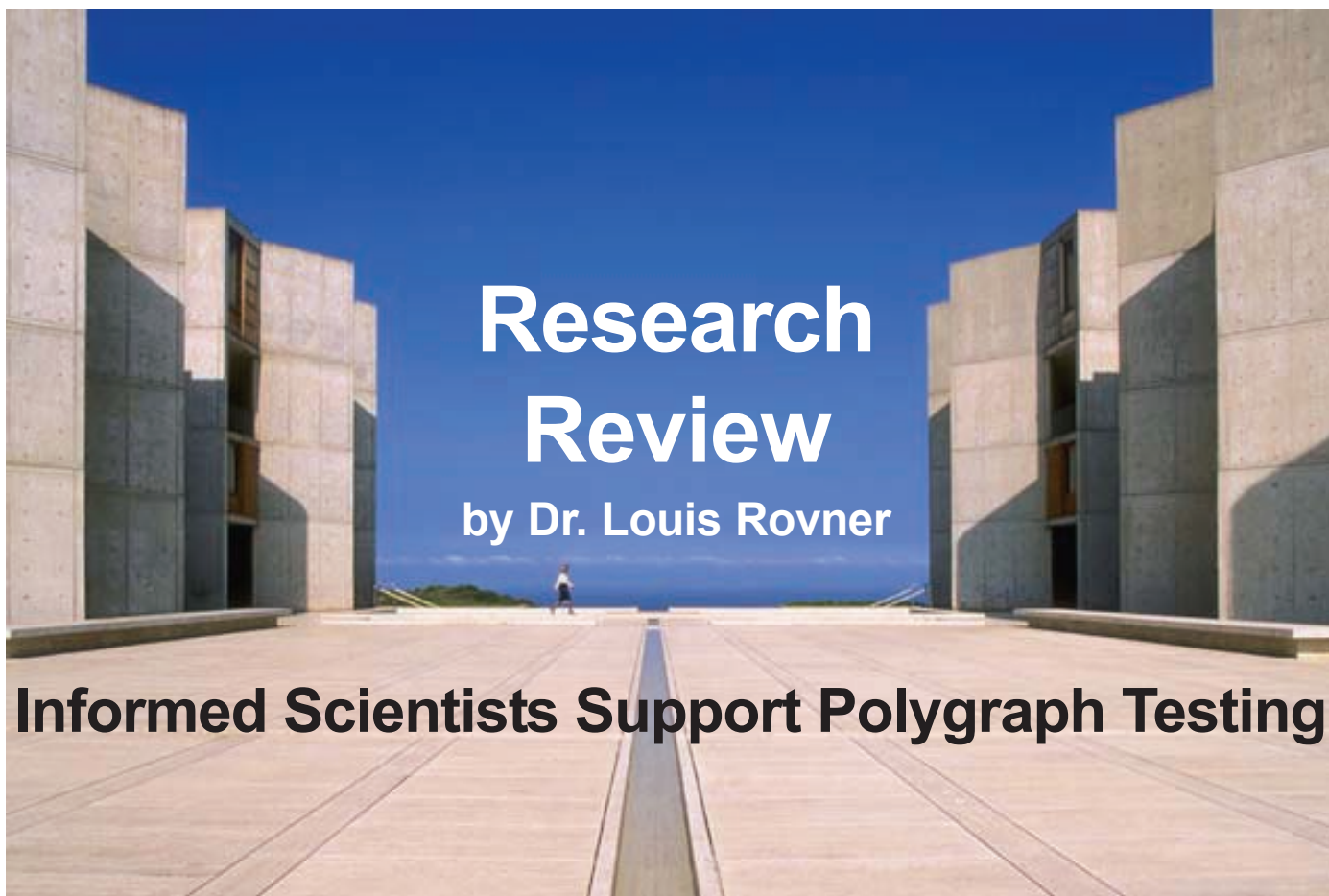
11.1 It is recommended that all PCSOT examinations be electronically recorded in their entirety unless prohibited by state statute, government regulation or contractual obligations. Audio/video is preferred, but audio-only is acceptable. If an examination is going to be submitted for a quality peer review, the test in its entirety must be videotaped.

11.2 Reports should be factual, comprehensive, and free of any opinions or recommendations about court supervision, incarceration or treatment.

11.3 Reported examiner conclusions concerning the veracity of the examinee should be limited to those based on analysis of the recorded physiological data resulting from the complete and proper administration of a standardized validated technique which utilize a comparison question technique consistent with the APA Standards of Practice.

11.4 Written, audio and audiovisual documentation developed during and while reporting on an administered PCSOT examination should be maintained for at least one year.





It's true! All of the legitimate, objective, unbiased research shows that the scientific community strongly supports the use of polygraph testing – and they have been supporters for decades. And while it's possible to find someone with academic or scientific credentials who will say the opposite, that person will typically be uninformed and naïve about polygraphy, or he will have a personal/financial stake in spouting antipolygraph propaganda.

Most people's entire knowledge of polygraph testing comes from such unreliable sources as daytime television talk shows, two-minute radio or TV interviews by self-appointed polygraph "experts", and misinformation passed along on the internet. And when I say *most people*, that includes most scientists.

Scientists are like just about everybody else.....they know a great deal about their areas of expertise, just like anyone who has a job and works for a living. However, if their area of expertise is not polygraphy, their opinion is not much more valuable than anyone else's. If you want to know how scientists feel about the validity and usefulness of polygraph testing, don't ask a physicist who has never read any polygraph research. Because he is a human being with feelings and opinions, he'll probably tell you what he thinks. However, his opinion (pro or con) won't be more valuable than anyone else's.

Scientists' opinions are only worthwhile when they're *informed* opinions. When I talk about an *informed scientist*, I mean someone who has taken the trouble to read some of the research literature. What scientists can do that most non-scientists can't is understand the intricacies and subtleties of research and statistical analysis. So the opinion of informed scientists should be of interest to examiners, attorneys and judges, and anybody else who has a genuine interest in knowing whether polygraphy meets the very rigorous test of science.



The great majority of informed scientists are very supportive of polygraph testing. There are several research studies that we should all be aware of.

In 1982, the American Polygraph Association commissioned the Gallup polling organization to conduct a survey of the members of the Society for Psychophysiological Research (SPR). Those members were nearly all Ph.D.s or M.D.s who were involved in studying how our minds and bodies work together. The most striking and important outcome of the survey was that a substantial majority of SPR members who considered themselves to be informed about polygraph testing felt that it was a reliable method of determining whether someone was, or was not, telling the truth.

In 1994, Susan Amato and Dr. Charles Honts conducted another survey of the members of SPR, very similar to the 1982 Gallup survey. And their results were much the same: 83% of the scientists who had read some of the research literature about polygraph accuracy believed that it was a valid and useful method of determining the truth.

The most recent demonstration of scientific support for polygraphy comes from a source that might surprise you. In the early part of this decade, many government scientists employed by the Department of Energy were upset about the possibility that they might someday have to submit to a polygraph test. Because of their concerns, the Department of Energy asked the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to put together a panel of scientists who would review the polygraph research literature and issue a report about their findings. The panel was comprised of some very prestigious scientists, from a variety of different fields. They carefully and meticulously reviewed the research regarding screening tests and specific issue testing.

When their task was completed, the panel concluded that there was not much research available about the accuracy of polygraph screening. On the other hand, they found scores of research reports dealing with specific issue testing. After carefully reading and evaluating the studies, they concluded that, on the average, laboratory research demonstrated an accuracy rate of .86 (out of a possible 1.0), while the field research accuracy rate was .89 (again, out of a possible 1.0). Pretty high numbers, especially from a group of hard-nosed scientists who probably approached their search with more than a little skepticism.

Informed scientists, as well as anyone else who knows what he's talking about, will tell you that polygraph testing is a valid and reliable method of determining whether someone is lying or telling the truth. The research studies below give substantial credibility to what we all do, and give us the confidence of knowing that some of the best and the brightest people around are squarely in our corner.

Resources

Amato, S. L. & Honts, C. R. (1994). What do psychophysiologicalists think about polygraph tests? A survey of the membership of SPR. *Psychophysiology*, 31, S22. (Abstract)

The Gallup Organization (1984). Survey of members of the society for psychophysiological research concerning their opinions of polygraph test interpretation. *Polygraph*, 13, 153-165.

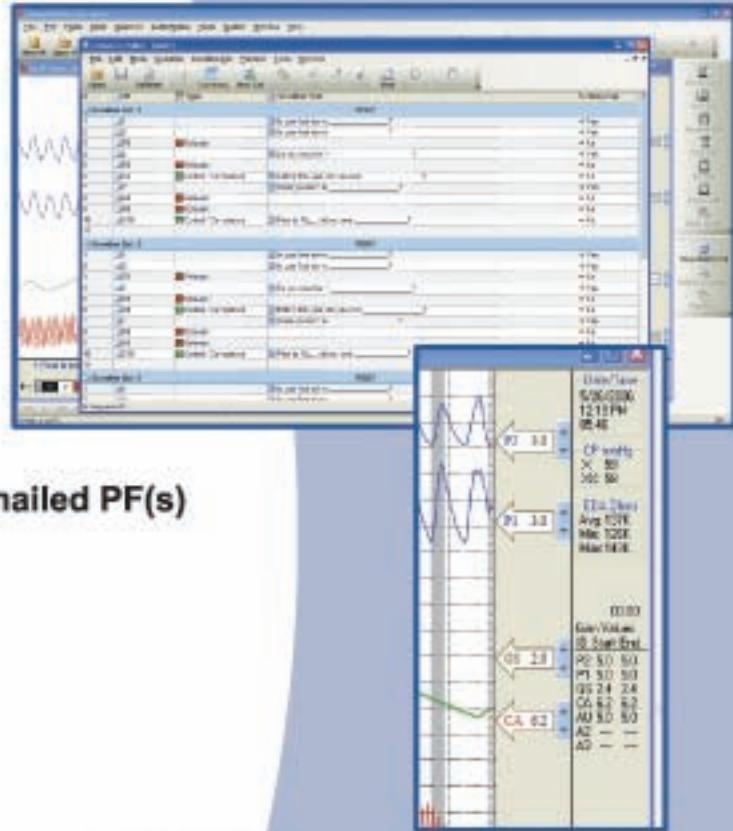
National Research Council (2003). *The Polygraph and Lie Detection*. National Academies Presses.

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Upcoming Seminars

Polygraph 2007 Symposium co-sponsored with the **Virginia Polygraph Association (VPA)**. **November 1-2, 2007**, a Continuing Education Seminar will be held at the Wyndham, 5700 Atlantic Avenue, VA 2345, Virginia Beach, Virginia. Tentative lectures will consist of countermeasures, false confessions, and advanced detection of the neurophysiological patterns of deception. For additional information please call the APA National Office at 800-272-8037.

The **Utah Polygraph Association** is presenting a seminar in Moab, Utah, **17-19 October, 2007**. Moab Valley Inn, 711 South Main Street, Moab, Utah 84532. For more information, contact Donna Taylor – UPA President / 801-558-8588 or quest4truth@msn.com

The **North Carolina Polygraph Association (N.C.P.A.)** and The **South Carolina Association of Polygraph Examiners (S.C.A.P.E.)** are proud to announce a joint seminar to take place **September 6-7, 2007** at Sands Resorts, Myrtle Beach SC. Instructors will be Bruce White and Nate Gordon. For more information, contact Michael Lane, NCPA President (252.399.2874) or J.E. White, SCAPE President (803.576.3100)

Behavioral Measures Institute and Eric J. Holden, M.A., L.P.C. will hold a Post Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PCSOT) Advanced Certification and Continuing Education seminar in Arlington, TX on **September 24-28, 2007**. For further information and a brochure about this training, call 972.437.4597 or email Randi Cooper at rcooper@behavioralmeasures.com or Jay Holden at ericjholden@mac.com



In Memoriam

Richard O. Arther

May 20, 1928 – July 5, 2007

By Gordon H. Barland

Dick Arther, one of the historical giants in the polygraph world, died suddenly on July 5th of heart failure at the age of 79 while on vacation in the mountains of Montana.

After graduating with high honors with a degree in police administration from Michigan State University in 1951, he was the seventh person to study under the tutelage of John E. Reid in Chicago. Reid's school in Chicago was six months long and included an in-house internship. After graduating in 1952, he became a staff examiner with Reid & Associates. John asked him to open an east coast branch, so in 1953 Dick moved to New York City where he opened the city's first full time polygraph suite. He eventually decided to open his own school, but he believed most police departments could ill afford to lose officers for six months of training. The nation's oldest polygraph school, the Keeler Institute in Milwaukee, had a six week curriculum. In 1958 he severed his relationship with John E. Reid over the issue of how long it takes to train a polygraphist. He opened his own polygraph office, Scientific Lie Detection. He and Cleve Backster (who left the Keeler Institute to partner with Dick, and who later left to found his own school) co-founded the nation's third polygraph school, The National Training Center, with a six week curriculum. Still in operation today, the National Training Center is now the oldest continuously operating polygraph school in the world, currently being run by Dick's daughter Cathy, whom he trained as a polygraphist in 1975 and who joined him full-time in 1985.

In the years following his initial education by John Reid in how to distinguish between the behavior of truthful and deceptive examinees, Dick became a very astute observer of human behavior. He was the epitome of the clinical polygraphist, who read people as carefully as he read charts. He developed a series of procedures designed to elicit differential behavior from the guilty and innocent. In conjunction with that, he developed a highly structured pretest interview which students memorized word for word. He taught that by the end of the properly conducted pretest interview, the examiner should be able to predict with near perfect accuracy how the test would turn out. He was also a highly skilled interrogator, and in 1959 was the senior author of the book, *Interrogation for Investigators*.

In 1960, Dick obtained a Master's degree in educational psychology from Columbia University. It was Dick who coined the term *polygraphist*. In 1964 he founded the New York State Polygraphists and the New Jersey Polygraphists. He was also instrumental in the founding of the American Polygraph Association in 1966. When the APA school accreditation requirements were changed in the mid-1970s and schools were required to modify their curriculum to maintain accreditation, Dick withdrew his school from their purview, though he remained a member of the APA, and in 2002 the APA presented him with the prestigious John E. Reid award for achievements in teaching, writing, and research.

Dick published his second book, *The Scientific Investigator*, in 1976, and in the following year he helped found the American Association of Police Polygraphists, which today is the second largest (after the APA) national polygraph association.



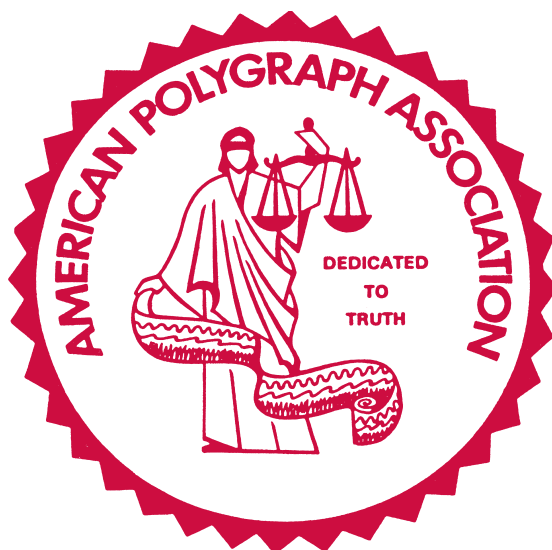
In 1977, the House Select Committee on Assassinations selected him as the chief polygraph consultant in their investigation into the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. He worked with Warren D. Holmes, Charles R. Jones, and Ben Malinowski. They reviewed the polygraph tests that had been administered to Yuri Nosenko, Jack Ruby, and James Earl Ray. Their March 1979 reports on Nosenko and Ruby are available at <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/russ/jfkinfo/jfk8/hscanpol.htm>.

Dick dedicated his life to the polygraph profession. Starting in 1966 he published a 4 page bimonthly bulletin, *The Journal of Polygraph Science*, which he mailed free of charge to any examiner requesting it. He wrote most of the items himself.

Dick trained the first 22 Canadian examiners prior to the establishment of the Canadian Police College's polygraph school. In 1987, he and Cathy conducted training courses for the governments of Mexico and El Salvador, with follow-up training in subsequent years. Dick also trained two examiners from Iran prior to the fall of the Shah, and six from Lebanon.

On May 2, 1997, Dick and Cathy were in a major car accident. Both recovered, but three years later Dick suffered an allergic reaction to his heart medication, and was confined to a wheel chair. Cathy was his caretaker around the clock for the remainder of his life. Although he was no longer able to conduct exams personally, Dick assisted by preparing test questions and reviewing the charts.

This summer Dick and Cathy had just completed a trip he had wanted to take since childhood: retracing the route of Lewis & Clark from St. Charles Missouri to the Oregon coast. They were on their way home, and had stopped for the night at the Paradise campground east of St. Regis, Montana on the banks of the Clark Fork River in Lolo National Forest. About 4:45 p.m. he had difficulty breathing. He died painlessly in less than five minutes, with his boots on. His spirit lives on in the lives and successes of all the students he trained for over half a century.



Should I Take a Polygraph Examination?

Any consideration of polygraph testing should begin with the realization that polygraph examinations are a serious matter. They are not a game or something to experience, just to say you did it. Therefore, you should understand why it is that you are taking the examination, as well as how the outcome will affect you. In the United States, there are two primary reasons a person would be asked to take a polygraph exam.


Many organizations utilize the polygraph as part of an investigation regarding some specific event. (Notice that we say "part of". The polygraph is used as an investigative or forensic tool. Seldom is it or should it be the entire investigation.) The majority of federal, state and municipal law enforcement agencies in the United States use polygraph to support investigation of criminal matters. A suspect or person of interest, who denies involvement in the matter under investigation, may be asked to take a polygraph examination as a means of assessing his or her denials. A witness or informant may be asked to submit to a polygraph for the purpose of assessing the information he or she has provided. In some cases, even a victim of crime may be asked to demonstrate veracity to prevent the wrongful prosecution of an innocent person. In addition to law enforcement agencies, many businesses such as insurance companies, auditing firms and financial institutions utilize the polygraph as an investigative tool. Because attorneys regularly deal with controversial matters, they often turn to the polygraph to assist their efforts, too.

The second common use of the polygraph is in the support of security and personnel screening programs. Many law enforcement agencies such as municipal police departments, state police and federal agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Secret Service utilize the polygraph as a component of their personnel screening process. The objective is to enhance the probability that the individuals selected for these positions of trust will be of high integrity. Many agencies of the United States Intelligence Community utilize polygraph testing as one component in their security clearance process. Some include the polygraph as part of the initial selection methods. Others use it as part of ongoing security maintenance, and some use it for both purposes.

Each type of examination, the specific investigation and the screening exam, has different characteristics and features. The potential impact on the examinee is also very different. Therefore, if you consider taking a polygraph examination, you should understand the type of exam you will be administered and the possible impact on your personal circumstances. In some cases a person may receive a positive benefit from the examination, while in other circumstances the potential negative impact can be very significant. A person should know how the polygraph examination is likely to affect them before she or he agrees to undergo the process. This means an individual should have a good idea as to the issue(s) or subject matter of the exam. The person should assess his or her ability and willingness to be thorough and truthful regarding the issue(s) of the exam.

Suppose a law enforcement agency asked you to submit to a polygraph examination because you are a suspect or person of interest in a particular crime. The APA encourages citizens to cooperate with law enforcement agencies. However, be aware that if you are involved in the matter under investigation and have concealed that fact from investigators, your deception will almost certainly be identified. If you have committed the crime you might want to seek legal counsel before proceeding with the polygraph. If you have not been involved in the matter under investigation, there probably are very strong reasons for you to proceed with the examination. Nevertheless, it is wise to confirm the issue(s) of the exam in advance. It is also a good idea to obtain some assurances as to how the polygraph results will be utilized. Will truthful results significantly lower you on the suspect list? What is the benefit or payoff to you for the time and effort of submitting to the exam? Similar questions should be addressed with entities such as an employer or an insurance company that might request that you submit to polygraph testing.

If your attorney is advising that you take the polygraph examination, you probably do not need to concern yourself with such issues. Generally, it is the responsibility of legal counsel to ensure your interests are protected. However, you should have an understanding as to the primary issue of the exam so you can review the matter with your counsel in advance.



You may also be offered a polygraph examination in relation to a job application or federal security clearance. Such exams are referred to as screening exams. Screening exams are different in several ways from the specific issue exams. First, screening exams address several issues as opposed to a specific matter of investigation. Secondly, the issues of a screening exam tend to be broad in scope and cover a variety of possible activities. For example, a law enforcement agency may use the exam to address issues such as major thefts/fraud, physical abuse of others, and illegal drug use.

If you decide to submit to the screening polygraph examination, you are encouraged to consider the following advice. First be aware that exams may be long (3-4 hours). It is very important that you remain alert and involved for the entire session. So, prior to the exam get a good night's sleep and arrive well rested for the procedure. Be sure to eat a meal, and take care of personal affairs so you won't have any outside distractions during the time of your examination. If you are using a medication, adhere to your normal practice and physician's advice. Most medications are used to maintain an individual's good health, which is desirable for polygraph testing. Expect to experience some nervousness: this is normal for everyone. Contrary to a common misperception, nervousness and anxiety will not cause a person to "fail" the test. Moreover, truthful examinees generally report that they become much less nervous as the examination proceeds.


The polygraph examiner will begin the session with a detailed explanation of the procedure, followed by a discussion of the examination issue(s). This discussion period is very important. You should be certain that you understand exactly what the polygraph examiner is asking of you. If the examiner does not explain issues to your complete understanding, tell the examiner and request further explanation. In responding to examiner's inquiries be as accurate and thorough as you are able. If you are uncertain about a topic, make that clear to the examiner.

After the discussion the testing phase will begin. The examiner will start by attaching non-intrusive sensors to your body for measuring physiological activity. Before the testing commences, the examiner will review with you each test question. Listen carefully to ensure that you understand the questions and are able to respond fully with a simple "Yes" or "No".

The examiner will also give you instructions for taking the examination: sit motionless and in an upright yet relaxed position; do not become rigid or stiff; do not try to do anything to help the examiner or to alter your body's normal activity. You should remember that you must completely cooperate with the examination process for it to go well for you. Disregarding the examiner's instructions may cause the examination to go longer, and is likely to be included in the examiner's report.

Unfortunately, some truthful persons make the mistake of trying to manipulate or influence the recordings. These strategies are sometimes recommended by websites and books to help produce a favorable polygraph result, but in reality it is bad advice. Think of it this way: if a person is seeking a job that demands honesty and integrity, what conclusion would a hiring department or agency have of a candidate who tries to cheat on one of its selection processes? Many, perhaps most, deceptive examinees attempt to manipulate or defeat the polygraph examination. Unlike truthful candidates, they have nothing to lose. And, except under some narrow circumstances, their efforts are ineffectual and often even facilitate the identification of their lies. A truthful examinee who uses the same strategies, however, risks being misidentified as a liar trying to conceal his deception. This does not serve the interests of the truthful examinee, who may be disqualified for trying to manipulate the test, nor of the employer who might miss the opportunity to hire a qualified candidate.

For more information about the polygraph or the examination process, contact an APA member in your area.



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Polygraph in the news

Jim Allen

Missing Husband not talking, not taking poly

PLAINFIELD, Illinois — The husband of a missing woman has continued to be uncooperative with police and has refused to take a lie detector test. Lisa Stebic has been missing for nearly five weeks, but her estranged husband Craig will not share any information, according to his lawyer. Lisa Stebic disappeared the night of April 30. Her estranged husband, Craig, says he was in the backyard of their shared house at the time, and the couple's two children were out at a nearby store. Craig Stebic told police he assumed his wife had gone to the gym as usual. Craig Stebic's attorney has thusfar advised him to refuse a polygraph test.

SOURCE: Internet — "Police: Husband of Missing Illinois Mom Lisa Stebic No Longer Talking," Fox News; June 07, 2007.

Federalis demote nearly 290 officers

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — Federal Police chiefs in all 32 Mexican states have been demoted, while 250 other officers were demoted as well in a crackdown on drug cartels in this country. Meanwhile, Mexican Public Safety Secretary Genaro Garcia Luna, during a news conference in Mexico City, Monday, June 25, 2007. Luna said 284 high-ranking officers will be forced to undergo an anti-doping exam, polygraph, psychological exam, investigation of friends and family, and financial check. The demoted police chiefs and officers will undergo ethics training in hopes of bringing them up to "international standards" for professionalism, Luna said.

Source: Internet — "Mexico Demotes Senior Police Officials in Graft Crackdown," Washington Post; June 25, 2007.

Wide receiver passes poly, keeps post

DENVER, Colorado — Denver Broncos wide receiver David Kircus has passed a polygraph, according to Coach Mike Shanahan, regarding a fight in which Kircus was involved. The wide receiver's job is no longer is in jeopardy over allegations that he punched a man in the face resulting in multiple facial fractures. Shanahan stated that he would cut Kircus from the team if he failed the polygraph test. In essence, passing the lie detector exonerated him from guilt, and solidified his role with the Denver Broncos, irrespective of the legal outcome of the case.

Source: Internet — "Investigators Have Warrant to Search Vick's Virginia Property," Washington Post; May 30, 2007.

10 Marines under investigation

SAN DIEGO, California — The investigation of up to 10 U.S. Marines for allegedly killing eight Iraqi prisoners arose when a former Marine was being polygraphed for a Secret Service job and was asked if he ever had taken part in an unjustified killing. The Marine didn't get the job, and the test has touched off an investigation and probe of California's Camp Pendleton. Nat Helms, a Vietnam veteran who has written a book about the Marine Corps' battle for Fallujah in Iraq's Anbar province, provided an account of the deaths on his Web site — defendourmarines.com — writing that eight Iraqi prisoners were executed. According to Helms, Marines held eight

unarmed Iraqi men in a house during the battle and executed them after receiving orders to move to a new location.

Source: Internet — "U.S. Marines face new probe over 8 Iraq deaths," MSNBC; July 5, 2007.

Accused rapists set free

ROCKVILLE, Maryland — Police say a West African man repeatedly raped a 7-year-old relative, fondled an infant, and failed a polygraph test. But because no interpreter could be found for Mahamu Kanneh, all the charges have been dropped. Several interpreters came and left during the case's investigation, but none were found who were willing to stay even after a search of the Liberian Embassy and courts in all states but three. The case against Kanneh assembled after witnesses came forward with the charges. Court documents reveal that the defendant threatened to kill the victim if she talked and even discussed voodoo curses with her. Four interpreters were provided for the case, and one became too emotionally involved, later being forced to withdraw. The judge said last week that it was one of the most difficult decisions she's had to make in a long time, but that the case's delays had violated Kanneh's right to a speedy trial. Prosecutors can't refile the charges but are considering whether to appeal the judge's ruling to dismiss the case.

Source: Internet — "Rape Charge Dismissed Over Language Barrier," MSNBC; July 24, 2007.

Polygraph comes back to Portsmouth, N.H.

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire — For the first time in nearly 25



years, Portsmouth will put into use a polygraph and a new graduate of the New England Polygraph Institute, Detective John Peracchi, to use it. Though the newly purchased polygraph machine may look less threatening than previous models, Peracchi says it is fully capable of finding the difference between deception and truth. On June 27, Peracchi participated in graduation ceremonies at the New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Council in Concord. Peracchi was one of 12 law enforcement officers to complete the three-month-long polygraph training class. Peracchi also received special recognition as the top of his class overall based on practical and academic components. The class, modeled after the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Polygraph School, was taught by John Kaster and Gerald Coulter, both retired members of the Canadian Polygraph school, along with David Crawford, retired New Hampshire State Police polygraph examiner and Canadian Polygraph graduate. Peracchi is a 10-year veteran of the Portsmouth Police Department.

Source: Internet — “Detective Trained to Detect Lies,” Portsmouth (N.H.) Herald; July 23, 2007.

Polygraphs to remain in R.I. fish tournaments

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Calling it “micromanagement of a private tournament,” the governor of Rhode Island has vetoed a bill that would have required special rules for fishing tournaments that sometimes use polygraph tests to determine the winner. Sponsor Rep. Jon Brien said the polygraphs often make it unreasonably difficult for the true winner to actually claim the prize. Though it was passed in the house and senate, the bill was vetoed by the governor. The bill would have only allowed tests if they were used “according to accepted and customary polygraph standards

and procedures,” that “polygraph experts” be “certified” and sign affidavits “to confirm that they will conduct an objective test and have not been asked to influence the outcome.”

Source: Internet — “Polygraph tests, prizes not state’s business,” Providence Journal; July 6, 2007.

Admission of Polygraph appealed

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — A judge’s admission of polygraph results as evidence in a divorce case has been overruled by a higher court. According to the Arkansas State Appeals Court, a lower county court judge contradicted state law in allowing the results. The law prohibits psychological stress evaluation results, according to the higher court. Such results are unreliable, according to Judge D. Price Marshall’s decision. The lower court had admitted the results of two polygraph tests and later concluded that the ex-husband in the case had abused a child. The tests had show that the man passed one of the tests, but failed one question on the second. Marshall ordered a new hearing on only admissible evidence.

Source: Internet — “Abuse finding reversed, court says polygraph inadmissible,” The Arkansas News Bureau; June 28, 2007.

Deputy who stole money gets fired

JEFFERSON, Georgia — A Jackson County sheriff’s deputy admitted he stole money from a drunk driver he had arrested when he took and failed a polygraph. Stanley Scoggins underwent an internal affairs investigation and as a result was charged with theft. He was fired the same day. Scoggins first said he didn’t know anything about the driver missing \$160 when he was brought in and began complaining about the missing money. Scoggins changed his story after he failed a polygraph test. The deputy said he found the

money in the back of his patrol car after being questioned by investigators. He thought reporting the found money then would make him look guilty, so the deputy said he put the money in a bag and threw it away.

Source: Internet — “Jackson Co. deputy sheriff fired,” Access North Georgia; July 19, 2007.

Three men tied to murder after use of poly

McKINNEY, Texas — DNA evidence and a polygraph test have tied three men to the worst murder ever in the town of McKinney. The investigation into the murder of four people in McKinney gained strength when the girlfriend of Eddie Ray Williams phoned police to say he was involved in the crime. Williams took a polygraph which determined he was telling the truth when he said he was in the house on the night of the murders. Mr. Williams told police that he went with Javier Cortez to the Shoot & Whittle Pawn Shop in Plano, Texas where Cortez bought the gun used in the shooting, according to court records. Cortez and his brother Raul Cortez were later linked to the murders through DNA evidence at their work and at the crime scene. Williams faces four counts of capital murder. Raul Cortez, 26, has been charged with one count of capital murder with three additional accusations pending. Javier Cortez, 31, is being held on a federal gun charge and a charge of providing false information on an application to obtain a firearm.

Source: Internet — “DNA ties suspect to 2004 slayings; McKinney: Affidavits detail how police found 3 charged in crime,” The Dallas Morning News; July 20, 2007.

Secret CIA documents released

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The C.I.A. has released hundreds of

APA Continuing Education Initiative Weekend Webinars

This is a reminder that the APA is offering a 2-hour Web seminar (webinar) one Saturday each month. Here are the scheduled upcoming presentations.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Presenter</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Content</u>
Sep 1	Gordon Vaughan, Esq.	<i>Polygraph Law Update</i>	Significant judicial and legislative events
Oct 6	Raymond Nelson	TBA	(Check APA website for updates)
Nov 3	John Swartz	<i>DWI Testing</i>	New application and market
Dec 8	Mark Handler	<i>Utah Probable-Lie Test</i>	How to conduct and analyze the Utah PLT

The fee for each webinar is \$50 US. APA members who wish to participate will need to have a computer with high-speed Internet access and a telephone that can be used to call an 800 number in the US. All presentations will take place from 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm Eastern Time. Check the APA website for any change announcements. To register, contact the APA National Office (manager@polygraph.org). All webinars will be coordinated by the APA continuing education chair, who had not been named prior to publication deadline. Suggested topics and speakers should be sent to the continuing education chair.

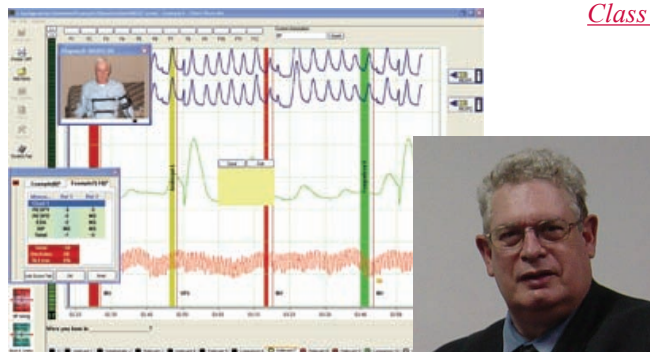
Academy of Polygraph Science

The Academy of Polygraph Science conducts certification training in basic, PCSOT, and advanced forensic psychophysiology in the detection of deception courses. The home campus is located in Largo, FL (Tampa Bay metro area) and satellite classes are continually planned throughout the United States and Latin-America.

Dr. Richard E. Poe, Director has been studying and practicing polygraph for more than 30 years. He graduated from the Univ. of Sarasota, with an Ed. D. Degree and also is a Florida Certified Mental Health Professional.

Dr. Poe is a seasoned Law Enforcement Officer and Polygraphist, considered an expert in the 6th Judicial Court System of Pinellas/Pasco Counties, FL and Military Court Martial hearings at MacDill A.F.B. Tampa, FL. Dr. Poe is the past Vice-President-Private, former Treasurer of the Florida Polygraph Association and is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the FPA serving as the Director of the School of Continuing Studies.

Dr. Poe holds F.P.A. certificate #127 and AAPP certificate #1745



Class schedules available by contacting Dr. Poe via e-mail.

Contact

Phone: 727/531-1217
En Español: 727/531-3782
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Polygraph in the news continued

documents detailing formerly classified information such as attempts against foreign leaders like Fidel Castro, drug use on U.S. citizens and administration of lie-detector tests at the State Department. The lie tests were used to test loyalty in the San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, where they were developed. The Sheriff's Department initiated the polygraph experiment to test its effectiveness, according to C.I.A. experts. The newly declassified documents also told of tapping journalists' phones, spying on demonstrators who supported civil rights or opposed the Vietnam War, opening private mail between the United States and the Soviet Union or China, breaking into the homes of former CIA employees.

Source: Internet — "CIA's 'family jewels' reveal misdeeds: San Mateo Sheriff helped agency develop lie-detectors," Inside Bay Area.com; July 27, 2007.

Bordertown police crackdown on their own

TIJUANA, Mexico — Tijuana police will first test their chief, then assistant chiefs, then move down their own 2,700-member ranks with the new polygraph they have purchased. The city's public security director says they'll answer questions like if they've had contact with drug traffickers, or if they've received any payments besides their salaries. He says once they finish with the top-ranking officers, they'll move onto those who have pending complaints. He says they've already cleaned up the force quite a bit. He says last year, they fired 160 officers, and 50 so far this year. He says the polygraph will help them continue the evaluations. The polygraph was donated by local businesses.

Source: Internet — "Tijuana Police Employ Lie Detectors in Probe For Dirty Cops," KPBS, San Diego, California; July 9, 2007.



Board of Directors' Reports

Nate Gordon Vice President, Private

It was wonderful to see all of you at the seminar last month. I think Donnie did an excellent job with the schedule and those who attended received a great deal of new and exciting information.

If you have not been to our web site (www.polygraph.org) recently, I suggest you take a visit. Vickie has totally revamped it. Among many other things, foreign members should be able to make credit card payments to update their annual membership, making what has been a difficult experience a pretty easy one.

I have thoroughly enjoyed serving on the board this past year and feel that we have accomplished a great deal. One of my responsibilities was to re-write the APA written membership test. This test is offered to required members at the annual seminar. **Anyone planning on taking the APA written examination for upgrading of membership or to join the association should contact me for a test review.**

I feel it is important that we intensify and push home our public relations methods, emphasizing all of the accomplishments and successes that polygraph has had and continues to have on a daily basis throughout our world. I believe these efforts must be guided by financially sound strategies. We must never lose sight that most of the anti-polygraph movements we have faced have been political, not scientific. Unfortunately, as in any profession, there will always be horror stories. What minimizes the damage of these events is our professionalism, and making sure that the positive stories about our profession are seen. Every examinee has the right to receive the best examination possible. We as examiners must always strive to be as professional and diligent as possible in practicing our craft. We must make sure that we undertake each test as if it is the most important test we will ever do. If we maintain this attitude and level of professionalism, I have no doubt it will carry into the public view of us and our work.

There have always been two schools of thought on how polygraph examinations should be conducted. Traditionally they were thought of as a clinical method, where only the polygraph charts entered into the decision making process, and the global method, where the examiner considered all the information available in the case. I have always been a believer in the global method. Like the polygraph instrumentation itself and data we collect, I have always believed the more information we analyze the more accurate the outcome. When I perform an examination I look at the case facts. I assess the examinee's nonverbal behavior and unwitting verbal cues. I analyze any written statements that were made. I expect these pre-test assessments to agree with my analysis of the polygraph data. They almost always do, however, in those rare instances where there is disagreement I re-evaluate my process. I ask myself if I could have a false positive and why. Could I have a false negative, and why? What can I do in a re-examination that will ensure I

make the proper determination.

Recent meetings of the scientific community stress the need for research into a multi-disciplinary approach for a new "gold standard" of truth verification. There will be several new truth test technologies being offered in the near future. Some will be valid, and others, like voice stress, will be shams. We must continue on a path that scientifically demonstrates the accuracy and need of our profession. In doing so, I feel we must go through a process of introspection. It is important that we are willing to have open minds and embrace new ideas that will further increase the accuracy of what we do. It is important that we incorporate these new ideas into **our** process, ensuring that the polygraph will always be the "gold standard" of truth verification.

I hope to see you at the top!

Mike Gougler Vice President, Law Enforcement

Well, another excellent training seminar is behind us and New Orleans exceeded my personal expectations. Thanks to all who attended and congratulations to all those elected to the Board.

As we move the profession forward, let us take time to review and provide input relating to all the Standards of Practice and Model Policies. Remember that these protocols are fluid and can only be improved through dialogue and suggestions.

We have made some improvements in our association over the last several years and we should continue to move forward.

The success of any organization depends on the energy of its members. The business meeting allowed the members to set the course for the direction of the APA for years to come. I respect the wishes of the membership and pledge to carry that agenda forward. I pledge to work hard for the APA regardless of the position I hold. I will ask many of you for help during the next year to further the missions and objectives of the APA. Please volunteer for committees and work together for the common good.

We all have ideas we would like to see come to fruition. We must remember, however, that the good of the many supersedes the wants of a few. Together we can accomplish great things.

Thank you for the opportunity to represent the association. Feel free to contact me at anytime.





Board of Directors' Reports

Roy Ortiz
Director

Dan Sosnowski
Director

Media Relations Committee

Recent Interview

I was recently interviewed by New Yorker magazine regarding the APA and polygraph. The questions focused on: What does a polygraph instrument monitor? How many polygraph exams are administered each year in the United States? Who employs polygraph exams and for what reasons?

New Orleans Seminar/ Workshop

The three major newspapers and six major television stations in New Orleans were notified regarding the APA's 42nd annual seminar/ workshop. An open invitation was extended to them to interview seminar attendees. I believe this could become an excellent opportunity for the APA to educate the public, business owners, government officials and chiefs of police about the benefits of utilizing polygraph and our efforts to improve the polygraph profession.

International Membership Committee

South America

Due to confidentiality issues, I am omitting the member's name. I was recently contacted by a member of the Columbian National Police Integrity Unit and asked for assistance. In order to verify the background of police officers, ensure that they were not part of any subversive groups and were not accepting bribes from known drug dealers, polygraph examinations were going to be administered. We reviewed potential relevant questions and possible test formats.

Reminder

I would like to remind APA International members not to save their questions and issues until the annual seminar/ workshop. Please e-mail your questions and issues as they occur. The APA is your family and we're here to help.

Well, by time this edition is published, the APA Annual Conference will have come and gone. I would like to go on record before the conference actually takes place and commend Donnie Dutton for putting together a highly successful program. I know that it was a labor of love for Donnie but it was also stressful and frustrating to coordinate all of the speakers, their handouts and power point presentations.

As many of you were aware, Don Krapohl had decided not to run for re-election prior to the conference. From the very beginning, Don stated that he would only run for one term and implement some major changes in a very short period of time. I believe that Don has accomplished most of those major goals. During his entire term, Don has always demonstrated that he has been and is a true gentleman as well as the professional that we should all strive to be. He has taken the position of President to next level of professionalism and he will be a tough act for anyone to follow.

The PCSOT Model Policy has been published in the Polygraph Journal and discussed at the annual conference. I again would like to thank those PCSOT Committee members who have contributed suggestions and ideas for the Model Policy. Now that the policy has been approved, the next goal for the PCSOT Committee will be to update the current final exam that is administered at a PCSOT course. Another goal that was not accomplished this past year was to have all APA-approved instructors meet and discuss the current teaching philosophies. The bottom line was to have a general consensus and continuity regarding the concepts currently being used in the field. This goal had to be postponed until the Model Policy and the Standards of Practice were approved. Now that those changes are in effect, the idea of having the PCSOT instructors meet is a reality. I hope that whoever becomes the General Chair for PCSOT will make this a top priority. We still need to look at the research that the professional who treat sex offenders have conducted that deal with some of the issues of contention. These issues include whether or not an individual who is in denial can be given a sexual history examination. Another issue concerns the question of crossing the "time barrier" on a sexual history exam in order to learn about current and undisclosed victims.

As of this writing, the APA still has plans to have an exhibit at the ATSA Conference that will be held later this year.



Board of Directors' Reports

Vickie Murphy-Carr Secretary

All correspondence received has been answered and/or forwarded to the appropriate channels for any action needed. New duties and assignment Directives for the Secretary during 06-07 include summarizing all Minutes and Actions of the Board for publication in the *Magazine*, email votes for future ratification at official board meetings, preparation of Minutes for official teleconference meetings that were conducted.

All Minutes have been completed and forwarded to Board members as required. All Minutes have been summarized with actions of the Board and were published in the *Magazine*. A copy of the Minutes from the 2006 General Membership Meeting will be provided in the seminar package for attendees in New Orleans.

I have reviewed and updated SOP policies for the Secretary, Website Manager and Webmaster. I have developed a contingency plan for the same in the event I drop dead (or end up in a coma!) in case of an emergency. This will make it a lot easier for someone to be able to step in and take over in the event of my demise.

State Advisory Board

Both myself, and my Co-Chair, Raymond Lee, will hold our annual State Leadership Meeting during a luncheon on Tuesday, August 21st, from 12:00pm-1:00pm. State association presidents are reminded to RSVP and notify me of any topics that need to be addressed for your state. If you're not able to attend, please be sure to designate someone to attend so that your state is represented.

I am requesting that all State Associations look at the information posted at the APA website to make sure the information posted is correct with contacts, phone numbers, emails, websites, etc., as well as updating any polygraph licensing contact information for your state. Don't forget to send in a summary of your upcoming association meeting so that I can post an announcement online.

APA Website Sub-Committee

It has been a pleasure working with our new Webmaster, Keith Mosher, over the past year as we undertook the massive project of developing our new website. It is with great pride and pleasure that I officially announce the completion of our new site, complete with a private *Member's Only* site and a new *Online Membership Roster*. Our mission has

been completed on schedule, on budget, bug-free (as of this minute!), and is up and running for both you and the world to see! The last several months have been spent behind the scenes, adding, deleting, testing, testing, and more testing! We've tried to work out all of the bugs before allowing you access online features and we've also tried to keep it as dummy proof as possible. **Your feedback is always welcome!**

Online membership roster

The membership roster has definitely brought about a lot of blood, sweat, tears and sleepless nights! Numerous man hours (and woman hours!) have been dedicated to this feature alone. As reported in previous *Magazine* issues, when our Webmaster imported our member database to the new site, the fields did not import properly. Needless to say, I cried! And cried some more! There was absolutely no way to salvage your previously submitted information. I couldn't cross reference the data because in many cases, the information in the online listing was more current than the hard copy or information contained at the National Office.

So, we put Plan B into attack and 9 months later, it's like the birth of a new baby...but even better! The loss of the old database was actually a blessing in disguise. Our new online roster is far superior and also serves as a start-up point to allow you access into the member's only section. It was quietly posted to test and during the first week it was posted, 103 members signed up without even knowing it was activated! Instructions are posted online, but go to the main menu:

It's as easy as 1 - 2 - 3! By-pass putting in an email or password and start the process by clicking on the link: **"Existing Members: Click here to register for access."**

It will take you to the form I need you to fill out and submit back to me. Once received, I will verify your membership status with the National Office and activate your name.

When you set up your password, it does not come to me. You can change it at any time within the private member site once you're activated. If you ever forget your password, click on the **"Forgot Password?"** button and it will be redirected back to you!

Once I activate your submission, you can make any changes or corrections to your contact information. You will NOT be able to change your membership status or training levels from PCSOT. Those two items MUST be changed by an administrator.





Board of Directors' Reports

The online roster also will allow you and the public, to search for an examiner. You can search any field, including partial names when you only know a couple of letters in their name. Click on the name and you will see all of the contact information for that member. If you're looking for an examiner in OH, but no examiners have registered in OH, you will not see any listings for OH!

Private member site

Once I've activated your online membership, you will then be able to access the private member site. Type in your email, type in your password and click on "Login."

Inside the private site, you will be able to edit and save updates to your own personal contact information, change your password, retrieve a lost password, access the member's only start page and have access to internal member-to-member messaging.

Sign up now.... It's as easy as 1 2 3!

What else is new to the website?

Besides the **On-line Roster** and **Private Member's site**, we have scrolling news, APA news, event postings, a Kid's Room, a public Reading Room, and a bunch of new downloads that are available to you and the public. What I am most tickled pink about (no...that doesn't come near to describe it!)...What I am "as happy as a pig in a poke" about, are the back-end and administrative features and capabilities of our website. This won't mean anything to you the user, but it does to both myself as Manager, and any other future web administrators. I can now upload and post whole documents uploading PDF, Excel, Word, JPG files in various locations throughout our site. This long-awaited feature will expedite postings and save the APA money in the long run. In addition, I will be able to send blast messages to all members within the system and signed up members will be able to email and send messages to each other.

Visit our website frequently and be on the lookout for announcements of where to locate newly posted items.

What's the future of the APA website?

As our website continues to grow and expand, there will come a time where one person (such as myself or any one person for that matter!), will not be able to handle and manage absolutely everything that goes on with the website. I have developed and managed the APA website since our initial venture on the Internet going back as far as 1996. This is

the 4th time I have been involved in such development to represent our field and our association, and I am well aware of the volume of work that is required and completed behind the scenes with maintaining a project of this magnitude. There are long-range strategy issues, which continually have to be addressed and readdressed. I have addressed these issues with our Webmaster for future concerns, and these are issues I will continue to address.

It is my intention, and the intention of the Webmaster, to continue with the development of additional backend features. We have already incorporated features so that I will be able to add other administrators and set them up with their own password access. For instance, the Membership Chair could ultimately handle all of the online membership registration and private site access. The Continuing Education Chair could be responsible for posting notices of other state association seminars. The Seminar Program Chair could post their related items if we so choose. Too many hands in the pot will spoil the dish, but the possibilities are endless!

The APA website is always considered a working document so my work as Manager is something done on a daily basis and is never done. I am currently working on posting additional items. By the time you read this report, I will have posted features such as the newly revised **"Quick Guide to Polygraph Admissibility"** that has been recently completed by Norman Ansley (past APA Editor) and Gordon Vaughan, Esq. (our current General Counsel), which will serve as searchable online law database. Additional items I will post include articles for our **"Reading Room"** (my personal favorite due to the possibilities!) and our newly posted **"Kid's Room."** I now have access to statistical reports on our website traffic which will assist in managing and development of our website. You will not receive this report until AFTER our upcoming seminar in New Orleans, but we will have already conducted our old BOD meeting prior to the seminar, our Annual General Business Seminar, the Awards Banquet and the new BOD meeting with newly elected members. These items will be posted as soon as possible so that those of you who are not in attendance, will get to see the news a lot sooner than waiting for your next issue of the **Magazine.**

This is your Association! This is your private site! What I do online is just a representation of you, your field and your association! Drop me a line to let me know what you like, what you don't like, what you would like to see in the future. I need your feedback!





Board of Directors' Reports

Be sure to let me know if you find any typos, errors or are experiencing any difficulties in navigating the new site. Remember, I serve each of you and so does your new website. Keep your ideas and suggestions coming!

Summary Comments on my activities over the past year

As I access and review my accomplishments over the past year as your Secretary, General Chair of the State Advisory Board and Manager of the APA Website Sub-Committee, I have met all of the difficult challenges head-on and I have completed all assignments I have been tasked with. I expect more of me than you, and I have exceeded my own high expectations of myself. I hope that I have also exceeded yours.

It has been a continued honor and privilege to serve this Association and this profession, not only over the past year, but through the many years I have continued to serve. It is a continued honor to be the first line responder with representing our profession and the APA, both to you and the general public on the Internet.

It has also been an honor to have worked with your current APA Board over the past year. Their time has not been idle either as they serve this association and each of you with their many projects.

How to sign up online for both the online roster and private member site: It's as easy as 1 - 2 - 3!

Step 1: Go to the APA website – www.polygraph.org

Step 2: If you are a current member, click on 'Existing Members' button at the left of the screen.

The form you will link to is for **current members only**. Your status will be verified by the APA staff and your membership will be activated. You will be notified at that time to the email address you provide.

Step 3: Fill out the membership form, including a password of your very own. Click on the "Register for Online Access" button at the bottom of the form! Your form will be automatically submitted to Secretary Murphy-Carr. Once I confirm your information, I will activate your listing. This will submit your posting to the on-line membership roster. All you have to do to enter the private site is type in your email, password and click on the "Login" button.

When you set up your password, it does not come to me. You can change it at any time within the private member site once you're activated. If you ever forget your password, click on the "Forgot Password?" button and it will be redirected back to you!

Once I activate your submission, you should receive a generic email and you can make any changes or corrections to your contact information. You will NOT be able to change your membership status or training levels from PCSOT. Those 2 items MUST be changed by an administrator. The online roster also will allow you and the public, to search for an examiner. You can search any field, including partial names when you only know a couple of letters in their name. Click on the name and you will see all of the contact information for that member. If you're looking for an examiner in OH, and no examiners have registered in Ohio, the state of Ohio will not be displayed in the database and Ohio will not be a search option.

Steve Duncan Director

As you read this, my final board report, I will have handed the Continuing Education torch to another board member and relinquished my post as Director to another examiner. My final accomplishment was to sort out, test, and package all three complete presentation systems. Hats off to Treasurer Chad Russell who procured the computers and programmed them. Teaching at seminars will now be much easier and more efficient.

As a parting message, I want to thank you, the membership, for your support and for allowing me to serve you a second time on the Board. It has been a pleasure and an honor to be there. I also pledge my continued support of this, one of the greatest and most noble, professional organizations on Earth.

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.

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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
Original Application \$50.00
Renewal \$15.00
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 Accredited

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
Webpage: 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
Webpage: www.drpoehandassoc.com

American Institute of Polygraph

908 Barton Street
Otsego, Michigan 49078-1583
Director: Lynn P. Marcy
Ph: 262.692.2413
Fax: 269.694.4666
Webpage: www.polygraphis.com

American International Institute of Polygraph

1115 Mt. Zion Road, Suite F
Morrow, GA 30260-0686
Director: Charles E. Slupski
Ph: 770.960.1377
Fax: 770.960.1355
E-mail: qpolygraph@bellsouth.net
Webpage: www.polygraphschool.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
Webpage: www.azpolygraphschool.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
Webpage: www.backster.net

Canadian Police College Polygraph Training School

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

Defense Academy for Credibility Assessment

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
Webpage: www.dodpoly.army.mil
Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement only

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: dcideception.com

Israeli Government Polygraph School

P.O. Box 17193
Tel-Aviv 61171 Israel
Director: Eldad Meiron
E-mail: igpolyschool@012.net.il

Kentucky Institute of Polygraph Studies

100 Sower Boulevard
Franklin, KY 40601
Director: Richard Kurtz
Ph: 502.573.2100
E-mail: richard.Kurtz@ky.gov

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Latin American Polygraph Institute

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Bogota - Colombia
Director: Sidney Wise Arias
Ph: 57.1.4829421
Fax: 57.1.2148334
E-mail: swarias@bellsouth.net
Federal and State Agencies Only

Marston Polygraph Academy

390 Orange Show Lane
San Bernardino, CA 92408
Director: Thomas M. Kelly
Ph: 928.257.0124
Fax: 410.987.4808
Webpage: www.marstonpolygraphacademy.com

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
Webpage: 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

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
Webpage: <http://www.counterdrug.org>
Municipal and State Agencies only

Polygraph Science Academy

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No. 60 Jalan Sri Hartamas
50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
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Ph: 603.62015011, 603.62015012
E-mail: akhbar@email.com
Webpage: www.akhbarassociates.com/psa.htm

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
Local, State, and Federal agencies only

Troy University

1117 Perimeter Center West
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Sam Braddock
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