Searching for solutions, pages 37-50
Intuitive. Powerful. Easy to Use.

Designed from the ground up, CPSpro Fusion is loaded with innovative and powerful new features which will provide you with all the tools necessary to efficiently and reliably conduct, score, and report polygraph examinations. The elegant and intuitive user interface is so simple and transparent that you can navigate with extreme ease. Virtually all functions and actions can be accomplished with a single click at any point in the program.

Fusion’s User Interface Provides a Powerful, Efficient and Intuitive Experience

Click on our new Quick Access Icons to create a New Subject, display the Subject List of stored subjects from which to select, or open the Question Editor to create a new question list, or select a question list, from the library of stored question lists.

Simply put, the CPSpro is the most advanced and easy-to-use polygraph system available.

The new CPSpro combines the unparalleled accuracy of Stoelting’s polygraph hardware with our all-new state-of-the art Fusion software. Designed from the ground up, CPSpro Fusion is loaded with innovative and powerful new features which will provide you with all the tools necessary to efficiently and reliably conduct, score, and report polygraph examinations.

When your reputation is on the line, and the truth is the only thing that matters, you can be confident that the CPSpro provides you with the tools to make the right call. Let CPSpro put science on your side…
Contributors to this issue

- Tuvya Amsel
- George Baranowski
- Michael Barker
- Gordon Barland
- Robbie Bennett
- Kathy Fuller
- Walt Goodson
- Nate Gordon
- Mike Gougler
- Mark Handler
- Raymond Nelson
- Marty Oelrich
- Pam Shaw
- Stan Slowik
- Gordon Vaughan
- Michael Walsh

Deadlines

This issue closed on March 10, 2012.

Deadline for May/June, 2012 issue is May 7, 2012.

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 10411, Fort Jackson, SC 29207, USA. Subscription address is: APA, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037. The APA Magazine is published 6 times per year and is available in electronic format only. Address and e-mail changes/updates should be sent to: APA, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037, or manager@polygraph.org. E-mail notification is sent to subscribers when the latest publication is available. The APA webmaster is not responsible for issues not received because of improper address information. Submission of polygraph-related articles should be sent to: Don Krapohl, P.O. Box 10411, Fort Jackson, SC 29207 or Editor@polygraph.org.
Announcement Regarding the APA Election Schedule

Again this year the APA will hold its elections electronically. If you are interested in running for office, please take note of the positions being voted this year:

- President Elect
- Vice President Government
- Vice President Law Enforcement
- Vice President Private
- Director 1 (1 year this election only)
- Director 2 (2 years)
- Director 4 (2 years)

Candidates must specify which of the seven offices he or she wishes to run for. Candidates can only run for one office per year.

Below are important dates to remember:

May 1 - May 31: Period to submit nominations and self-nominations in writing to the APA National Office

*Nominations should include a cover letter specifying which office the candidate is vying for, and a candidate statement of up to 500 words for publication.*

June 15: Last day to submit a candidate statement of up to 500 words for publication in the *APA Magazine* and on the APA website.

July 8: Email notification of upcoming elections

July 15 - July 21: Electronic elections

July 23: Posting of results on the APA website

August 1: Email notification to members of a runoff, if necessary

August 5 - August 11: Runoff elections, if necessary

August 12: Posting of final election results

New officers will be sworn into office at the Annual Seminar in September.
Editor’s Corner
Donald J. Krapohl

In this issue of the APA Magazine we are fortunate to have three articles from APA members about how they approached field problems. I hope that you’ll find them interesting and informative. These short articles are a great way to share valuable experiences that might be helpful to fellow APA members. I also hope that these stories will prompt others to submit short articles for the APA Magazine on their professional experiences, unusual challenges, uncommon settings, unique solutions, and most of all, polygraph stories of the strange and remarkable. Have you ever tested a serial killer? How about a psychic, someone with a multiple personality, a religious fanatic, a blind and deaf examinee, in a cave, haunted house or even an igloo? If so, I’d love to read your story. Everyone has at least one story (and usually dozens judging from what I’ve heard in the hospitality room at the APA Seminar.) How about you? Just send 500-1500 words to me at editor@polygraph.org. Include pictures and charts if you can. The only requirement for the stories is that they must be interesting, and close enough to the truth that you could pass an AFMGQT on the central elements.

Don

PS: Elections coming soon. Make sure your email address is correctly recorded by the APA National Office.

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vpgovernment@polygraph.org

Vice President – Private
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1912 E US Hwy 20, Suite 202
Michigan City, IN 46340
vpprivate@polygraph.org

Vice President – Law Enforcement
Walt Goodson
5805 N. Lamar
Austin, TX 78752
512-965-3817
vplawenforcement@polygraph.org

Secretary
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8424 Veterans Highway, Suite 3
Millersville, MD 21108-0458
secretary@polygraph.org

Director
Michael Gougler
P.O. Box 4022
Lago Vista, TX 78645
chairman@polygraph.org

Director
Ray Nelson
directornelson@polygraph.org

Director
Marty Oelrich
directoroeolrich@polygraph.org

Director
Chuck Slupski
P.O. Box 686
Morrow, GA 30260
chuck@qpolygraph.com

Ex Officio Members

National Office Manager
Robbie Bennett
P.O. Box 8037
Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037
manager@polygraph.org

Treasurer
Chad Russell
252 Helmsdale Drive
Henderson, NV 89104
treasurer@polygraph.org

General Counsel
Gordon L. Vaughan, Esq.
Vaughan & DeMuro
111 S. Tejon St., Suite 545
Colorado Springs, CO 80903-2245
gvaughan@vaughandemuro.com

Editor-in-Chief
Donald J. Krapohl
P.O. Box 10411
Ft. Jackson, SC 29207
Editor@polygraph.org
Ronald E. Decker, the long-time chief instructor of the USAMPS polygraph school and one of the more highly regarded figures in the polygraph world for thirty years, died February 22nd in Anniston, Alabama.

Enlisting in the Army in WW II at the age of 16, Ron served as an assistant CID investigator in the 1948 Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. In 1955 he was selected to attend the US Army Provost Marshal School [later known as the Military Police School (USAMPS)] polygraph course at Ft. Gordon, Georgia. Stationed at the Tooele Army Depot in Utah, Ron was the Army’s only polygraph examiner covering most of the Intermountain West. He was assigned as an instructor at the polygraph school in 1966, retired as a Warrant Officer in 1969, and was hired as a civilian to continue as the chief instructor and administer the polygraph school, he frugally administered the funds allotted him by USAMPS. When money was short – and it often was – he was known to buy supplies out of his own pocket to maintain the quality of education for his students. An ardent supporter of the APA and continuing education, he often paid his own way to the APA seminars. He served as President of the APA from 1979 to 1981.

As with many people, Ron embodied paradoxes. On the one hand, he constantly taught his students not to deviate from what they learned at school. Don’t cut corners, don’t do your own thing. Do things by the book. His motto was, “If it ain’t broke, don’t fix it.” And yet, he ensured the school kept pace with the advances in the profession. He taught a variety of polygraph formats, including Backster’s “Zone of Comparison” (ZOC) test at the school and firmly supported the use of numerical scoring, especially as a teaching tool to increase
the reliability of chart interpretation. A mechanical wizard (hence his affectionate title “the Wiz”), he designed and fabricated aluminum boxes for each student’s desk, containing seven pushbuttons corresponding to the 7-position Backster scoring system. Ron projected color slides of CQ/RQ pairs on a screen for the class to vote how to score each pair by pressing the appropriate pushbutton. He would view a master board he constructed showing how each student had scored a set of reactions. After everybody had voted, he could rotate the master board so we could see how we compared to the rest of the class. Initially, the class evaluations were all over the place, but in time we became nearly unanimous in how each question pair should be scored. It was an amazing teaching device. At the time I went through his course in 1970, he ended the block on chart interpretation by saying that we should continue to use numerical scoring (of the Backster test only) as a crutch to boost our confidence or if the charts looked too close to call without scoring, but that as we gained experience we would be able to glance at most charts and know with confidence whether they were DI or NDI. Despite his “ain’t broke, don’t fix” orientation, he soon became a firm advocate of scoring all CQ test formats every time.

He was intensely interested in maintenance and developed an excellent repair shop at the school. In the age of analog polygraphs, he made sure all students knew how to maintain their polygraphs within tolerances, which might include dismantling a component to adjust the length of the fulcrum arm under the panel, and how to use field expedients if the equipment broke down in transit to a remote area of the globe (first echelon maintenance). He quickly became the Government’s resident expert in repairing polygraphs, cultivating a close working relationship with the two polygraph manufacturers at that time, Associated Research (maker of the Keeler polygraph) and the Stoelting Company, and later with the Lafayette Instrument Company when they entered the polygraph arena. He scrounged around to obtain spare parts for conducting second echelon repairs for Government examiners around the globe. He saved the Government a lot of money, for only the rare cases which were beyond his capability had to be sent to the manufacturer for repair. As just one example of many, he cannibalized four polygraphs discarded by the Army as non-repairable, to assemble a working Keeler 6317 for my use in the research for my Master’s degree. He did this on his own time and at no cost. Now, that’s dedication, and that was typical of Ron.

When USAMPS was relocated to Ft. McClellan, Alabama in 1975, Ron was responsible for ensuring the smooth transfer of the polygraph school and getting things organized and functioning at the new location. This was no easy task, for the Ft. McClellan building designated for housing the polygraph school was an abandoned warehouse for chemical weapons, the interior of which had to be thoroughly revamped to accommodate polygraph training. He planned and supervised an even more arduous task when the USAMPS polygraph school was upgraded in 1986 from the Department of the Army level to Department of Defense level. As the acting director of the DoD Polygraph Institute, Ron was responsible for overseeing the design and construction of the Institute’s new buildings roughly two-to-three times the size of the building they then occupied.

Ron retired from DoDPI in 1990 after nearly a half century of Government service. He remained active in the polygraph world as owner of Decker Instruments, a polygraph sales, repair, and consultant business. He was a guest lecturer for polygraph schools throughout the United States and around the world and assisted the governments of Singapore and Mexico establish their polygraph programs. Ron was profoundly respected in many countries, and especially in the United States. In 1995 he became the first civilian to be inducted into the USAMPS Hall of Fame.

Polygraph examiners have a reputation for having big egos. Ron was the antithesis of that. Although he spoke with authority from the podium, as an individual he was truly modest and humble. He was also one of the most straight-forward, guileless, and honest men I have known. Ron had a heart of gold. Requiescat in pace.
The LX5000 provides superior physiological data and the most advanced electrodermal solutions that have ever been available to polygraph examiners. Backed by hardware and software engineers with decades of experience, the LX5000 system offers a robust platform that stands apart from other systems, performing under the most demanding conditions. Our LX5000 is the most advanced and flexible polygraph system available today!

**LX5000 Hardware Features**

Designed as a robust system that is significantly smaller in size, our basic LX5000 System records nine channels at a time, and provides you with many additional benefits including:

- Data transfer rate up to 360 samples per second across all channels
- 24-bit analog to digital conversion
- Small, compact design making transport and storage easy
- Can add up to 9 additional channels (18 total)
- Extended measurement ranges
- Selectable GSR or GSC channel
- Dedicated PPG channel included
- Durable, yet lightweight design
- Operation with our proven, state-of-the-art LXSoftware
- 3 year warranty and lifetime technical support

**LXSoftware v11.1 Features**

Windows®-based since 1994, our software offers unparalleled ease-of-use and proven reliability, and is Windows® 7 compatible. LXSoftware comes with POLYSCORE® and Objective Scoring System Scoring Algorithms, as well as, the following features:

- Updated User List and Audit Trail
- Ability to “Snap” an Individual Trace to Baseline
- Integrated Multi-Language Support for English, Spanish, and Russian languages
- Six EDA choices (GSR or GSC - manual, detrended, and automatic)
- Multi-Camera Support: will support up to 16 cameras, providing multiple views of the subject
- Customizable Personal History and Exam/Series forms
- Scripting Capability
- Save Polygraph Files and all other documents as PDF formats

sales@lafayetteinstrument.com
www.lafayettepolygraph.com
Phone: (765) 423-1505
Polygraph Examiner
Training Schedule

Academy for Scientific Investigative Training
March 19 - May 11, 2012
May 28 - July 20, 2012
September 17 - November 9, 2012

Advanced Polygraph
November 29-30 - 16, 2012

PCSOT
May 14 - 18, 2012
July 23 - 27, 2012
November 12 - 16, 2012

Advanced PCSOT
July 30 - 31, 2012

Marston Polygraph Academy
April 16 - June 13, 2012
August 6 - October 3, 2012

PCSOT
June 18 - 22, 2012

Post-Conviction Domestic Violence
March 20 - 22, 2012
June 26 - 28, 2012

Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice
April 2 - May 25, 2012
September 17 - November 9, 2012

PCSOT
November 12 - 16, 2012

Arizona School of Polygraph Science
May 7 - June 29, 2012
September 24 - November 16, 2012

PCSOT
May 14 - 18, 2012

Advanced PCSOT
May 19 - 21, 2012

National Center for Credibility Assessment
April 24 - July 25, 2012
August 14 - November 15, 2012

New England Polygraph Institute
September 10 - November 16, 2012

PCSOT
June 4 - 8, 2012

Backster School of Lie Detection
June 25 - August 17, 2012*
September 10 - November 2, 2012

PCSOT
August 20 - 24, 2012

Advanced PCSOT

Veridicus International Polygraph Academy
February 4 - April 12, 2013

Annual Polygraph Examiner Work Conference
December 3 - 7, 2012

*Galt Correctional Training Facility, Galt, CA

Attention School Directors
If you would like to see your school’s 2012 course dates listed here, simply send your upcoming course schedule to editor@polygraph.org.
The California Association of Polygraph Examiners (CAPE) will hold a training conference on April 13-14, 2012 at the Embassy Suites South Lake Tahoe, 4130 Lake Tahoe Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, 96150. For Hotel & Registration Forms and class schedule, visit the CAPE website at www.californiapolygraph.com.

The American Association of Police Polygraphers, Inc. has scheduled their Annual Polygraph Seminar for April 30 - May 4, 2012 at the Hyatt Regency Denver Tech Center in Denver, CO. For more information about the seminar, visit the AAPP website at www.policepolygraph.org.

The Maryland Polygraph Association will hold its annual two day seminar in Laurel, MD on 17-18 May 2012. Cost is $150 for MPA members in good standing. Please go to the MPA website for the most up to date information about speakers and topics: www.mdpolygraph.org.

The Florida Polygraph Association (FPA) announces a one-day (8 hour) training course to be held at the Marriott Suites Clearwater Beach on Sand Key, 1201 Gulf Boulevard, Clearwater Beach, FL 33767 on Friday, June 1, 2012 commencing at 0800 hrs. The course is entitled, “Are You a Wizard?” and will be presented by Special Agent Wayne Porter, FDLE Agent, who is one of only 70 Criminal Profilers in the U.S. and a known expert on Interviews, Interrogations and Sex Crimes.

The Texas Association of Law Enforcement Polygraph Investigators will be holding its Annual Training Seminar on June 11-15, 2012 at the Granbury Hilton Garden Inn and Granbury Conference Center. The Seminar will include interview training and several relevant polygraph topics including: “Sexual Deviance in the New Millennium” that will be presented by Dr. Lawrence J. Simon. This Training includes numerous real-life video presentations & images, depicting the various characteristics of the Paraphilias and sexualized violence via the internet and other means. Dr. Simon is one of the foremost experts on sexual deviance, and author of the book(s) Murder by Numbers: Perspectives on Serial Sexual Violence & Mortal Desires: True Accounts of Sexual Deviance. Hotel reservations can be made online – at www.granbury.hgi.com ensuring to put TAL in the “group/convention code” box. More details are available at TALEPI.org.

The APA 47th Annual Seminar/Workshop will be held in San Diego, California on September 16-21, 2012. See pages 14-19 of this magazine for further information.
The APA’s 47th Annual Membership Meeting and Seminar is scheduled to kick off at the San Diego Bayfront Hilton on Sunday, September 16, 2012, with pre-seminar afternoon classes and an evening reception and will go through Friday, September 21, 2012.

The Bayfront Hilton is a new Hotel, located on and overlooking San Diego Bay. It is approximately 2 to 3 miles (3-5 kilometers) from San Diego International Airport and a short walk from the Hotel to the famous entertainment and shopping venue of the Gaslamp Quarter. It is also located within blocks of San Diego Padre’s Petco Park and short drives to the San Diego Zoo, Sea World, Old Town and Coronado Island.

As of the date of the writing of this article over 250 rooms have already been reserved by attendees. As a result of this unprecedented high and early demand, the APA has added to the room block to provide a total of 425 rooms on peak nights of the Seminar. It is expected that these will be filled well before the Seminar.

All rooms within the block are available at the Federal Government per-diem lodging rate of $133 plus applicable taxes and fees. However, after the block has been filled, rooms will be at the standard rack rates, if available. Currently, the best available advanced purchase room rate, outside the block, is $205 a night. In addition to the government per-diem lodging rate, APA attendees within the room block will receive complementary in-room internet and fitness center. Additionally, attendees will receive a discounted self-parking rate of $10 a day.

The Hotel is truly a gem, with two pools, expansive open areas overlooking the Bay, large gas fire pits and 5 restaurants from 5-star dining to an onsite Fox Sports Bar and Grill as part of this offering. An onsite Starbucks is also featured. Rooms are well appointed with standard rooms averaging 365 square feet and all rooms with the “Serenity Collection” of bed and linens. Meeting Space is well appointed and configured with ample space for the coffee breaks and exhibitors.
The 2012 APA Annual Awards

This year you make the call!

Yes, you read that correctly. Based on the success of the electronic election process, this year it will be the membership of the American Polygraph Association who will elect by electronic ballot the nominee they feel is the most deserving of these awards. It will work like this. Below is a listing and a description of each of the American Polygraph Association Awards to be presented at the 2012 Annual Conference Banquet. Nominations for these awards must be submitted to the Awards Committee no later than July 15th, 2012. The submission letters, containing the name of the nominee along with a short statement regarding the rationale for this candidate’s nomination will appear in the APA Magazine and on the APA website. The names of the candidates will then be posted and the membership will be asked to vote in the same fashion as our electronic election process. The votes will then be tallied by members of the Awards Committee and the results will remain confidential until the night of the 2012 Conference Banquet. All electronic votes must be in no later than August 16th, 2012.

The American Polygraph Association Awards:

William L. and Robbie S. Bennett Memorial Award: For unrelenting efforts and display of ability in the interest of the American Polygraph Association.

Al & Dorothea Clinchard Award: For extended, distinguished, devoted and unselfish service in behalf of the American Polygraph Association.

Cleve Backster Award: Honoring an individual or group that advances the polygraph profession through tireless dedication to standardization of polygraph principles and practices.

Leonarde Keeler Award: For long and distinguished service to the American Polygraph Association.

David L. Motsinger Horizon Award: In recognition of a new shining star in the profession or Association who early in their career demonstrates loyalty, professionalism and dedication to the polygraph profession (Less than 10 years).

John E. Reid Award: For achievement in research, teaching and writing of the polygraph profession.

NOTE: The winner of the President’s Award is chosen by the President, and therefore will not be included in the electronic voting.

Mike Gouglar, Seminar Chair, is putting together a great group of accomplished speakers on a variety of timely issues including but not limited to validated techniques, PCSOT, interrogation, countermeasures, ethics and standards of practice, question formulation, instrumentation and legal updates. A preliminary schedule is available on the APA web site. As at the Austin, Texas seminar last year, the Seminar will include Spanish translation for our Spanish Speaking members.

If you plan to go to this seminar it is highly recommended that you book your reservations now. We may be unable to arrange for an overflow hotel at the per diem rate. You may contact the hotel directly at 1-619-564-3333. Be sure to advise reservations that you will be attending the APA Seminar. If you have any problems with reservations contact Robbie Bennett at the National Office. Also, should you book a reservation and determine to cancel within 30 days of the seminar, please contact Robbie Bennett before canceling as we will be unable to reoffer the room at the per diem rate to another member if you cancel directly with the hotel.
The American Polygraph Association presents the 47th Annual Seminar/Workshop “Enhancing Performance”

September 16 - 21, 2012
Hilton San Diego Bayfront
San Diego, California

Michael C. Gougler, Chair

SUNDAY, September 16, 2012

CLASSROOM D

1:00 – 5:00
PCSOT Sexual History and Maintenance Examinations
David Robinson, PhD
## MONDAY September 17, 2012

### 7:30 AM – 8:00 AM

**Coffee Break**

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### CLASSROOM A

**8:00 – 9:00**

**OPENING CEREMONIES**

| Call to Order –       | Pam Shaw, APA President |
| Master of Ceremonies – | Michael C. Gougler, Director |
| Presentation of Colors – | San Diego Police Department |
| The National Anthem – | Det. Gary Hasson |
| Pledge of Allegiance – | Nathan J. Gordon, APA Board Chairman |
| Taps –                | Richard J. Pasciuto |
| Welcome from –        | CAPE President |
| Invocation –          | Barry Cushman |
| Welcome to San Diego, CA – | Chief, William Lansdowne, San Diego Police Department |

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### 9:00 – 9:15

Break Sponsored by:

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### 9:15 am – Noon

**General Session: Validated Techniques Update – Raymond Nelson**

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### 12:00 – 1:00

**Lunch (On Your Own)**

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### 12:00 – 1:00

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<td>EPPA</td>
<td>Step into the Future with Text-Speech Assisted Polygraph Testing</td>
<td>Polygraph Information Network/PLEA</td>
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<td>Tiffany Niemann, MA LPCI</td>
<td>APA Past President</td>
<td>APA V.P. Private</td>
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### 2:45 – 3:00

Break Sponsored by:

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### 2:45 – 3:00

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<td>Transitioning from Probable Lie to Directed Lie Comparisons</td>
<td>Legal Update</td>
<td>FAINT Interview Technique</td>
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<td>Dale Austin</td>
<td>Gordon Vaughan</td>
<td>Nathan J. Gordon</td>
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<td>NCCA</td>
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<td>APA Board Chairman</td>
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### APA ISSUES IN THE DIFFERENT FIELDS OF POLYGRAPH

**5:00 – 6:00**

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<td>Pamela K. Shaw</td>
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<td>George Baranowski</td>
<td>Chad Russell</td>
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<td>Vickie T. Murphy-Carr</td>
<td>Barry Cushman</td>
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<td>Charles E. Slupski</td>
<td>Walt Goodson</td>
<td>APA School Requirements</td>
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<td>Raymond Nelson</td>
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<td>for <strong>Spanish Speaking</strong></td>
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<td>Michael C. Gougler</td>
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TUESDAY, September 18, 2012

6:30 AM
STATE LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

7:30 AM – 8:00 AM Coffee Break

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<td>8:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>8:00 – 10:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eliciting Information in the Pre-Test Interview</td>
<td>Current Research</td>
<td>AFMGQT Technique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stanley Slowik</td>
<td>Donald J. Krapohl APA Editor</td>
<td>James Hall Department of Defense</td>
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<td>Evergreen, Colorado</td>
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<td>10:00 – 12:00</td>
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<td>Testing the Psychopath</td>
<td>Federal ZCT</td>
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<td>Michael Lynch Marston Academy of Polygraph</td>
<td>Charles E. Slupski APA Director</td>
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9:45 – 10:00 Break Sponsored by:

12:00 – 1:00 Lunch (On Your Own)

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<td>1:00 – 3:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Countermeasures</td>
<td>Legal TBA</td>
<td>Evaluation of Polygraphic Data: Comments on Assumptions and Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad Russell APA Treasurer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frank Horvath, PhD Department of Defense</td>
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APA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
3:00 – 5:00
CLASSROOM A
**WEDNESDAY, September 19, 2012**

**7:30 AM – 8:00 AM**  
Coffee Break

**8:00 – 12:00**  
**APA MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION**

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<tr>
<th>CLASSROOM A</th>
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</table>
| **8:00 – 12:00**  
Interview and Interrogation  
Chad Russell  
APA Treasurer |
| **8:00 – 12:00**  
PCSOT Question Formulation  
Charles E. Slupski  
APA Director |
| **8:00 – 10:00**  
Confession Law  
Gordon Vaughan  
APA General Counsel |

9:45 – 10:00 Break – Sponsored by:

**12:00 – 1:00**  
Lunch (On Your Own)

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<th>CLASSROOM A</th>
<th>CLASSROOM B</th>
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| **1:00 – 3:00**  
Federal TDA  
William (Bill) Gary  
APA V.P. Government |
| **1:00 – 3:00**  
Maximizing the Pre-Test Interview  
T.V. O’Malley  
APA Past President |
| **1:00 – 3:00**  
The PCSOT Interview  
Raymond Nelson  
APA Director |

3:00 – 3:15 Break – Sponsored by

**3:15 – 5:45**  
**POLYGRAPH INSTRUMENTS WORKSHOP**

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<th>CLASSROOM A</th>
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<th>CLASSROOM C</th>
<th>CLASSROOM D</th>
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| **AXCITON SYSTEMS**  
Bruce White |
| **LAFAYETTE INSTRUMENTS**  
Chris Fausett |
| **LIMESTONE TECHNOLOGY**  
Jamie Brown |
| **STOELTING INSTRUMENTS**  
Shawn Edwards |
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Classroom A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Inside the Mind of the Sex Offender</td>
<td>Emerging Technologies</td>
<td>Where Did I Go Wrong?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Troy Timmons, MA</td>
<td>Jennifer Vendemia</td>
<td>Skip Webb</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Amarillo, Texas</td>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>U.S. Army CID</td>
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<td>9:45 – 10:00</td>
<td>Break – Sponsored by</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 – 1:00</td>
<td>Lunch (On Your Own)</td>
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<td>1:00 – 5:00</td>
<td>ESS</td>
<td>DLST</td>
<td>R&amp;I Technique</td>
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<td>Walt Goodson</td>
<td>Mark Handler</td>
<td>Dale Austin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>APA V.P. Law Enforcement</td>
<td>AAPP Research Committee</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<td>2:45 – 3:00</td>
<td>Break – Sponsored by</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 – 5:00</td>
<td>ESS (con’t)</td>
<td>Utah Technique</td>
<td>Global Analysis</td>
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<td>Walt Goodson</td>
<td>Mark Handler</td>
<td>Dale Austin</td>
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<td>APA V.P. Law Enforcement</td>
<td>AAPP Research Committee</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td><strong>BANQUET</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Darlene Ellison – Keynote Speaker</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Award-Winning Author of “The Predator Next Door”</strong></td>
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### FRIDAY, September 21, 2012

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>7:30 AM – 8:00 AM</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>8:00 – 10:00</td>
<td>Concealed Information Test</td>
<td>False Confessions</td>
<td>Critical Thinking for Interviewing and Interrogation</td>
<td>Questions and Answers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dale Austin</td>
<td>Mark Handler</td>
<td>J. Patrick O’Burke</td>
<td>Darlene Ellison</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>AAPP Research Committee</td>
<td>The Polygraph Institute</td>
<td>Award-Winning Author</td>
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<td>“The Predator Next Door”</td>
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<td>9:45 – 10:00</td>
<td>Break – Sponsored</td>
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<td>10:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Interview Route Maps</td>
<td>10:00 – 12:00 Ethics</td>
<td>10:00 – 3:00 Middle East Culture</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dale Austin</td>
<td>Troy Timmons, MA Amarillo, Texas</td>
<td>Nia Ackvan Emerging Technologies</td>
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<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<td>12:00 – 1:00</td>
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<td>1:00 – 3:00</td>
<td>A Case Study in Ethics</td>
<td>1:00 – 3:00 Semi-Structured Interviewing</td>
<td>1:00 – 3:00 (Con’t)</td>
<td>Middle East Culture</td>
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<td>William K. Teigen</td>
<td>Brian Vaughan</td>
<td>Nia Ackvan Emerging Technologies</td>
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<td>Past APA VP Private</td>
<td>Texas DPS Polygraph School Director</td>
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<td>CLOSING REMARKS</td>
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<td>APA President, Barry Cushman</td>
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Recently the APA hosted its second APA Asia-Pacific Seminar in Singapore. During the banquet event on Thursday, February 2, 2012, Mr. Chen (pictured below) was awarded the President’s Award by Pam Shaw, APA President, for his distinguished accomplishments and continued efforts in polygraph in the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Chen is a long-time employee with the Ministry of Home Affairs in Singapore. During his years of service he has been instrumental in providing continuing education opportunities for his fellow professionals, which ultimately has resulted in increased credibility assessment skill sets in the region. He has been willing to carefully explore and venture toward new endeavors for the betterment of the community. He has embraced and advocated the use of validated techniques and has steadily championed the use of best practices. He is one of Singapore’s pioneer examiners and it was an honor for the APA to recognize his efforts. His acceptance speech for the President’s Award is included on the next page.
Remarks by Chen Shien Yong at Accepting the APA President’s Award

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank the American Polygraph Association for this great honor, in particular, APA President Ms. Pam Shaw and the Board of Directors of APA for conferring the President’s Award on me.

The polygraph has been used extensively for many years in Singapore for investigation and security clearance. In the process, we learnt that it is very critical that validated techniques and best practices be used in order to instill public trust and confidence in the polygraph.

Mandatory adoption of validated techniques accords the polygraph test with absolute and complete credibility. The test result is accepted with full confidence by all parties as it has been proven by scientific research to be highly accurate and reliable.

Strict compliance with best practices ensures that the polygraph test is conducted fairly and independently in accordance with the correct and proper procedures. It protects the public and prevents any harm from being done through the misuse of the polygraph.

It is crucial that there must be standardisation of polygraph training and continuing education so as to achieve consistency in polygraph practices. In this aspect, it is fortunate that the APA, NCCA,¹ and MINDEF CCA² have provided and continue to offer the gold standard of training in polygraph with a strong emphasis on validated techniques and best practices.

My examiners and I are deeply honored by the President’s Award as it is a strong recognition of our professionalism. We are grateful to our Directorate for the firm support which enables us to use the polygraph without fear or favour to establish the ultimate truth with total integrity.

¹The US National Center for Credibility Assessment.
²The Singaporean Ministry of Defence, Centre for Credibility Assessment
In February, the International Personnel Managers Association sent a letter cosigned by the Presidents of 50 other public and private association, to the Honorable Jacqueline Berrien, Chair of the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission (EEOC) objecting to plans to revise and significantly restrict how employers use criminal histories of job applicants and volunteers as part of the background or selection process. In short, the EEOC has escalated initiation of its 2007 “Eradicating Racism and Colorism from Employment” initiative by redefining certain employment practices, previously considered self-evident and common place, to be illegal practices due to their disparate impact on protected racial and gender classes. Specifically, the EEOC maintains that criminal record checking has an adverse impact on African Americans and credit record checking an adverse impact on both African Americans and women with regard to negative information and employment decisions.

This position, of course, infers that employers neither consider when or what an applicant was convicted of nor the underlying cause for negative information appearing in a credit report. As someone who has created employment background systems and hiring standards for hundreds of the most respected public and private organizations, I have rarely found the practice of blanket disqualification based exclusively on methodology to be true with the notable exception of felony convictions precluding anyone from being certified as Peace Officer regardless of what felony or how long ago. Likewise, employers
using polygraph as part of the selection process almost never disqualify based solely upon unsubstantiated polygraph responses but usually based upon admissions of misconduct, albeit, sometimes preceded by those same deceptive responses. With regard to the admissions of criminal and negative credit record information, not only do employers limit the periods of accountability but tend to apply a totality of circumstances approach to negative information including the possibility of exceptions to Disqualification Guidelines. As discussed in similar previous articles, when the EEOC changes the emphasis from relevancy to disparity and the practice – in these examples criminal and credit record checking – merely has a significant statistical disparity, then the employer will be considered “guilty until proven innocent.” In short, the employer must now prove that the practice causing the disparity is performance related to the point of being a Business Necessity and no alternative exists with a less of a disparate impact. Trying to prove which criminal convictions significantly affect future work performance will be like trying to prove that “21” – not “20” or “22” – is the age where alcohol consumption no longer significantly affects behavior. Perhaps more problematic will be state law enforcement certification agencies such as Police Officers Standards and Training or Commissions on Law Enforcement Standards.

At the present time, applicants who have ever been convicted of any felony cannot be certified. Since federal law trumps state law, should “Eradicating Racism…” replace current accepted practices, arguments about being a credible witness in court will have to be limited to criminal convictions employers can demonstrate affect credibility. For the short run, however, employers should maintain their current practices with regard to the use of criminal and credit records. Likewise, only those federal agencies who have adopted the federal employment laws as a matter of policy or are required to abide by various Executive Orders should think about contingencies since Congress has traditionally excluded federal employers from all employment law requirements. Everyone else should consider how to comply.
President’s Message

Pam Shaw

Hello fellow APA members! Spring is quickly approaching and in that season comes new growth. I am happy to report that the APA is also in a season of new and continued growth! Your board has been very busy with various assignments and on-going, long-term projects. We recently met for two days in Orlando, Florida, for our winter board meeting and I was very pleased with the progress and developments within the various committees. To add to that excitement, the location and hotel for the meeting was our selected site for the 2013 APA seminar. It is a wonderful location and there is no doubt that many members from around the world and their families will want to take advantage of the beauty and convenience of being right on the Disney property!

As I reviewed my notes in preparation for writing this article, I was pleasantly surprised and smiled in review of all the activities and efforts currently going on in the APA. There is much to write and tell you, but for the sake of keeping it simple, I’ll only attempt to cover the various topics in bullet points, sharing a brief overview and ask that you please contact me or the related Committee Chairman with any additional questions or comments. I hope you will read the following selected activity summaries and see that your voice and your suggestions are important to the developments in the APA. It is your ideas, and your suggestions, whether by compliment or complaint, that often becomes the catalyst for new developments.

• We are now four months into the new 2012 standards, and to speak more specifically, the requirement to use validated techniques. The 2012 response has been very positive and it has been encouraging to hear the numerous insights and success stories of those who have altered their practices to come into alignment, or those who studied the data and/or techniques and realized that they now better understand what they’ve been doing for years. I am grateful that we have stepped up and asked more from ourselves. We have embraced of a more scientific approach and I know we will reap good benefits for years to come in our decision to do so.

• The agenda for the upcoming annual seminar in San Diego, CA is nearly complete. Mike Gougler, the Program Chair, has done an excellent job of expanding educational opportunities by adding a fourth classroom on most days, thereby increasing the variety of speakers and topics. We are still seeking opportunities for our Tuesday night event, but we hope to bring you additional information on this very soon. Our guest speaker at the banquet has been selected, but you’ll have to read Director Gougler’s report for details. All State Association Presidents, please don’t forget that we plan to host a leadership breakfast in San Diego. If you won’t be able to make the seminar, please be sure to appoint a designee that can represent your state and report on the latest developments.
• Every year at the banquet the APA confers awards to members who have been nominated for one of the seven awards listed in our By Laws. This year we are moving the selection process to an electronic vote of the membership. Remember, starting this year winners will be awarded with waived membership dues for the following year. If your business and/or agency is in the midst of financial hard times, what a great way to honor your peers and ease financial burdens. Please contact George Baranowski (vpprivate@polygraph.org) or read his report for details on the nomination deadlines and process.

• The Association held its second Asia-Pacific Seminar in Singapore in late January. There were 72 attendees representing five countries, a significant growth in turnout and representation. On one of the mornings, a special legal session was held for approximately 50 attorney general’s lawyers within Singapore. The session was very well received and created great conversation about the role of polygraph in the judicial system. The opportunity for the APA to promote polygraph internationally through opportunities such as this is something that has untold benefits for our entire profession.

• Please remember through the year 2012 the APA is providing $500 to state and country associations to help underwrite the expense of an APA appointed speaker that will present on the 2012 standards and the meta-analysis. Please contact Mike Gougler if your association would like to request a presenter for this material and receive the designated funds.

• At the March board meeting your board approved a request to set in motion a process to have select APA articles and publications translated into Spanish and then make those translated resources available on our website so everyone can benefit. As an association with members around the world, we recognize that a large number of our international members are Spanish speaking and that translation of critical resources will only strengthen the international community and the ability for more members to get more involved in the APA.

• The Standards and Specialized Testing Committee is currently working on a model policy that would be more broadly applied to all public safety examinations. This model policy will build on the current PCSOT Model Policy, but again, would be more diverse in its application. One of the areas currently under development in that document is a section to address suitability of examinees for testing. One of the most common inquiries from the public on our website has to do with mental and physical ailments that may or may not affect the outcome of a polygraph test. In addition, there have been of late several requests from members who are looking for guidance as to the general guidelines accepted by governmental and private sector entities. It is hoped that this revised, yet new policy will be available to everyone by September.

• Our electronic elections process is just around the corner. I encourage each of you to seek out members in our association who you believe would serve the association selflessly and with fervor. Encourage them to run for office and give them support. If you are interested in running for office, please be sure to seek out the dates to declare your intent to run for a position and the remaining dates for submission of required forms and data. If you need assistance or have questions, please contact the APA Editor, Don Krapohl (editor@polygraph.org).
• I am happy to report that your board found another way to recognize and give back to members. At our March board meeting the board received a recommendation from a member to recognize members who have been with the APA for 25 years or more by issuing a certificate. The board welcomed this recommendation with open arms, and in fact, took it one step further and decided to honor long-time service with a reduction in membership dues after 20 years of service. More information and details about documenting and qualifying for this benefit will be provided at a later date.

• President-Elect Barry Cushman and Director Marty Oelrich recently represented the APA at the annual American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) seminar. During the seminar they met various individuals that could potentially open up future avenues for greater polygraph exposure in legal and other forensic science communities. These networking opportunities are just one of the ways we are promoting polygraph with funds saved by transitioning to electronic magazine publications.

• Mr. Bill Gary continues to head up the effort to re-write our school accreditation manual. This is a large undertaking with a direct effect on many stakeholders. Although I am eager to see the project completed, we all recognize that this process is one in which we must move forward carefully and intentionally. The direction of our schools and the standards we hold them accountable to carries great impact and potential to change the future of our profession.

• In assessing our recent advertising efforts, it was determined at the March board meeting that we should diversify our efforts. As such, a more varied approach was adopted, to include continued advertisements in professional magazines, and continued support for APA representatives to attend professional association meetings for the purposes of network and developing strategic relationships. In addition, we will also seek to invite selected professional representatives outside of the polygraph profession to our seminars so that we can better expose them to polygraphy.

When I gave my presidential speech in September 2011, I informed you that I wanted the year ahead to be about giving back to the members. I believe the efforts documented above express this attitude of giving back and investing in you...of investing in us. It is important for the Association to give back directly and indirectly to the members that give it life. Please continue to send your suggestions and ideas to your board representatives so that we can continue to become our best.

I thank you for your continued support and for allowing me to serve our profession as your president. I wish each of you a wonderful spring season of personal and professional growth!

All the best,

Pam Shaw
Nate Gordon  
Chairman of the Board  

Over the past two years I have been answering many of the polygraph questions received by our National Office. A question that is asked quite often is whether or not a pregnant female can undergo a polygraph examination. Some examiners maintain that they should never be tested, others always test, and some test only during certain trimesters of the pregnancy.

There is no APA policy concerning this that I am aware of. It appears that even government agencies do not have consistent views on this question. Recently there was a court decision that a pregnant female police applicant should have been allowed to take a polygraph examination.

My personal view is that I only test a pregnant female with a medical release signed be a physician. I do not believe that the examination would have any adverse effect on the examinee or fetus; however, given the possibility of facing a lawsuit in our litigious society, I would not want to risk doing such an examination without a release.

Another recent concern within our profession is the release of the meta-analysis performed during my presidency. I think examiners need to understand that this report IS NOT a list of approved techniques, and not a list of disapproved techniques if they are not in the report. The meta-analysis performed by the committee, with a great deal of work by Ray Nelson, merely is a review of what they determined to be techniques with research to support it. An examiner is free to use any technique, listed or not listed in the meta-analysis, with the understanding that it is their responsibility to support it with research if the technique is challenged. That challenge may be in a judicial setting, or by another professional.

Although I do not personally agree with everything in the final report, I believe the meta-analysis has served a very useful purpose as a literature review, as well as showing that our profession is moving toward an “evidence based” science. In addition, it has acted as a stimulus for many technicians and professionals to initiate new research on field techniques that have been utilized for many years without any substantial research to support it. I believe this is good for all of us.

Our association has made great strides over the past several years. We continue to grow and learn as we move forward. I am optimistic about the path we are taking and about the future of our profession in all of the arenas that we operate. As my term of service comes toward an end I again thank you for your support and allowing me the opportunity to serve you!

Walt Goodson  
Vice President, Law Enforcement  

I just returned from the Board of Directors meeting in Orlando, which is the site for the September 2013 conference, and I found the Orlando Bonnet Creek Hilton to be an absolutely stunning property. I know I’m peering deep into the future as the September 2012 San Diego conference is still several months away and, of course, Director Mike Gougler has dedicated a significant portion of his time ensuring that the
2012 conference will have the best training and entertainment available. However, I just have to mention Orlando in case you are like me and prefer to do long range forecasting of significant trips. The 2013 conference will be without a doubt, the nicest hotel you will ever stay in for under a hundred bucks. It is a full resort property complete with multiple restaurants, swimming pools, a lazy river, a world class golf course and multiple other outdoor activities. It is also a free few minutes bus ride to the Walt Disney World theme parks. If you are like me, you might start thinking about long range family plans for a conference vacation combination. After one look, I put it on my calendar to bring my family and add on a few days at Disney while I’m there for the conference.

I will be brief in summarizing the Board of Directors meeting; however, if you have any questions about what your board is working on just give me a call as I would be happy to visit with you. My cell number is 512-965-3817 and I welcome your calls, questions and especially your feedback on your likes, dislikes and what you want to see the APA accomplish moving forward. I will start off by saying all Board members dedicate an incredible amount of their time working on their committees and each has the same goals of standardizing and professionalizing the APA. Some of the major topics tackled during this meeting were working on finalizing multiple year hotel contracts to keep hotel expenses down through the year 2018, improving the election process, working to update the APA By-Laws, and various committee duties.

I do want to take an opportunity to plug my local association conference for those close to the Dallas, Texas area and want to capitalize on low cost APA caliber training in the North Texas area. The Texas Association of Law Enforcement Polygraph Investigators (TALEPI) will conduct their annual seminar this June and the Association has worked hard to put together a strong curriculum which includes Dr. Lawrence Simon. Dr. Simon, who in my twenty years in law enforcement has given the best presentation, bar none, I have ever seen. His sexual deviance class renews the critical importance of perseverance to our work.

I want to close by saying that if you are reading this it is because you are a true professional dedicated to being the best you can be and I applaud you for this high level of commitment. Your efforts are what make you and this organization great. As always, I want to match your level of dedication, so please call or email me if there is anything I can do for you or this great association. You can always find me on my cell phone or at vplawenforcement@polygraph.org. Hope to see you in San Diego.

Mike Gougler
Director

Fellow professionals,

We have just returned from Orlando, Florida having concluded our winter board meeting. We held the meeting at the Hilton Bonnet Creek, the site of our 2013 annual seminar. It is a beautiful hotel in the heart of Disney World and promises to provide for an exciting venue for the membership.

At the annual seminar in San Diego, several items of interest will be submitted to the membership for a vote. The first being a motion to transition the secretary position to ex-officio and the other will create an ex-officio board position for seminar chairman. We welcome your comments of these issues.

Remember to submit your nominations for the
Greetings again fellow polygraph professionals. Now that the dust has started to settle on the new year, we can get back to the business of slow and steady progress and day to day operations. 2012 is proving to be an exciting year for us, with inquiries and information requests regarding the meta-analysis. There is a lot of continuing education and advanced training occurring right now, in response to increased awareness of the number of validated polygraph techniques. All of these techniques are, of course, worth knowing about, and all of them are, of course, defensible with published and replicated evidence.

One important thing to keep in mind is that just because a technique or study was not included in the recent report does not mean it is not valid or validated. There are easily identifiable examples of important techniques for which we are certain of both their usefulness and historical significance for the profession. Projects have been initiated, and plans have been discussed, to more satisfactorily describe the validity of techniques such as the RI technique, Reid technique, Backster exploratory technique and Marcy techniques. The APA research committee will continue to do all that it can to study and document the validity of our methods.

From some of the written and verbal feedback we received at the 2011 APA conference, and subsequently in writing, we have started to notice there is presently too much emphasis on named techniques, and not enough appreciation for the fact that good polygraph testing is good polygraph testing. We agree. Although the recent meta-analysis was designed to answer questions about the validity of polygraph techniques, the absence of significant differences in accuracy, coupled with few, if any, real differences in the...
basic building blocks of different polygraph techniques, means that there are more similarities than differences among polygraph techniques. If the differences don’t produce differences in test accuracy, then they might not matter. All of this is good news for us practical field examiners because it will ultimately make us less vulnerable to criticism in response to the selection of particular polygraph techniques in particular situations.

As always, in addition to ongoing projects, we have had an eye and ear towards legal challenges. Last year saw the courts in New Mexico still willing to admit polygraph results when they were satisfied the examination was conducted using competent scientific polygraph techniques. In Texas the courts recently upheld the revocation of an offender from probation after being terminated unsuccessfully from treatment due to failing polygraphs. Other recent court cases involved an arson incident in Alabama, and another case, a police internal case in Oklahoma – in which a vocal opponent of the polygraph was solicited to discredit the test. In Colorado a scientific minded opponent of the polygraph was solicited to attack both the examination and the use of the polygraph. In all of these cases the trend is clear – when the stakes are high, involving finances and freedom, we will increasingly be challenged to account for both the scientific foundations of the test and the practical application of the test procedures.

In addition to challenges at the level of individual cases, it appears that interest still exists in the legislature to better regulate the forensic sciences. In a practical sense this means that we will need to continue to do what we can to demonstrate and document the validity of polygraph techniques in use today. The APA and the polygraph professions has the opportunity to be well-positioned and well-received if we continue the progress we have started. As always, if we persistently and diligently pay attention to the details, time and data will add up to successful outcomes for our profession and the communities we serve.

In an even more practical sense, time seems always to be speeding up, and it is not too early to start thinking about the upcoming APA seminar in San Diego. The 2011 seminar in Austin was a great success, and the 2012 seminar has the potential to be even better. Register now while there is still space at the hotel, and while the early registration discount is available. I hope to see everyone at the conference. San Diego will be a great conference location and a great opportunity to get re-invigorated by meeting terrific people from around the country and from around the world. Last year we had a large group of people from Latin America, and this year we hope to repeat that success. To help provide another great experience for international participants, I will be contacting others on behalf of the APA to again ensure that translation services can be made available for those who want language assistance with the conference sessions. If you have multilingual skills and want to volunteer then please contact me. Until then, happy hunting.

Quotables

Beware of the half truth. You may have gotten hold of the wrong half.

~Author Unknown
Let me first thank those who took the time to call me to comment on that previous article in the January/February issue regarding starting a private practice. I’m also giving thanks for some excellent points that were shared with me that I’m going to be able to add in future segments. So let’s get into it.

As stated previously, there are examiners who have been giving thoughts of starting up their own practice and we all have perhaps at one time or another. Or maybe you are in private practice but have been experiencing some difficulties that you hadn’t anticipated. I’d be the first one to tell you that part never seems to end, there’s always something that it seems I didn’t think of or anticipate, but that’s life, that’s progress, things often change, that’s also science. I’d like to start off today with talking about

ADEQUATE RESOURCES.

I touched on this previously, but it’s so important to the success of a private practice. Actually, I could probably take an entire article by itself to talk about this. I don’t remember where I read it but this source stated that one of the two most common reasons that businesses fail is that the owner underestimates how much money it will take to get the business off the ground. You can count on needing more money than you think you’ll need. I’m sure that every examiner that went into private practice (Paula and I included) will tell you that they continually discovered something else that they needed to buy or to pay for, that they never considered until they started seeing clients. Equipment needs never seem to end, and I’m saying this from experience: office supplies, telephones, heat and air-conditioning, computers, fax machines, copiers, paper, sufficient space for storage, desks, chairs, file cabinets (that lock), waste baskets (yeah waste baskets), trash cans, light bulbs, tissues, cleaning supplies, a professional appearance

*This article is the second in a series on working in the private sector. The author is currently the Vice President-Private for the American Polygraph Association. Interested readers can contact Mr. Baranowski at vpprivate@polygraph.org. The views expressed are those of the author, and do not necessarily represent those of the American Polygraph Association.
... one of the two most common reasons that businesses fail is that the owner underestimates how much money it will take to get the business off the ground.

to your office (might need painting, decorating, maybe new carpeting), a good business location, a waiting room, chairs, tables lamps, wall decorations, toilet facility, toilet paper, etc.

And you know what; we haven’t even started talking about the polygraph equipment necessary to conduct a good test. You know, like the polygraph instrument, examination chair with movement sensors, maybe a PLE, printer, video cameras, etc. (There’s also maybe other luxury things that you find out you probably need in your polygraph suite itself, like a wastebasket, a nice comfortable office chair for you, the floor pad for your chair, and maybe something like a small fan for ventilation during those hot crazy lazy days of summer.)

Another important element is the absolute necessity to maintain membership in a professional polygraph association and the attending of continuing education training. There are individuals who attended training conferences and seminars while they were involved in law enforcement and government work, but when they went into private practice, and no one was paying their expenses, they stop attending. Science, technology and techniques don’t stop evolving the moment you become a private examiner. You need to keep current. No, you don’t have all the training you will ever need in your life, because you went to your basic school and went to one or two conferences. What’s even worse are those that we have come in contact with that started out as private examiners, attended only basic training and believe that’s all the training they will ever need.

Continuing education is an important point to private examiners that can’t be avoided. Often fees for membership, conference fees, seminar fees, travel, housing, and even per diem is paid by the agency that a law enforcement or government examiner is employed. Now, however, all these fees and costs are borne solely by the private examiner. This is often a serious surprise shock to the nervous system when the examiner has been used to someone else paying the fees for all those years, but I’ll tell you if you’re serious about this profession, if you have a passion for this calling, you can do it. (Not to appear boastful, but Paula and I are members of American Association of Police Polygraphers, Indiana Polygraph Association, ASTM Committee E-52 on Forensic Psychophysiology, and I am also a member of the American Polygraph Association and the National Polygraph Association. Together we have managed, on occasion, to obtain close to 100 hours of continuing education a year as we both feel this is essential, because this profession is our passion. We look at this as necessary business expenses.)

I would like to move toward something else we need to talk about in today’s segment that’s vital to a new practice and that’s

ORGANIZATIONAL SKILLS.

I guess this also falls into the category of “attitude.” If you’re like most small business owners, it’s likely you’ll be filling many roles, everything from CEO to janitor. In order to make the best
use of your time, you need to be organized and consider where it may make the most sense to prioritize, or to put it another way, to delegate responsibilities to yourself. To make a point, when we all worked for a department or agency in the past, there was always somebody else who seemed to empty the trash, swept or vacuumed the floors, cleaned the windows and even cleaned the bathroom toilets. Unless you have the money to hire janitorial services to take care of those chores, guess whose role this is now.

I want to talk about one last point in this issue, and that’s **COMPETITION**.

This is a tough one and usually a completely different animal for the new examiner. In the past, when working in law enforcement for example, your only competition might often have been a defense attorney and those guys you tested that were deceptive who wanted to argue with you. But as a private examiner, from day one, you and your business will face competition from expected AND unexpected sources. Your competition may very well now include a fellow examiner, or maybe some off-the-wall-voice-projection-fandangled-do-dad. To survive, a competitive spirit is a must. The trick here is how to be professionally competitive while at the same time not being aggressive, unprofessional, and above all, maintaining the highest degree of skillful ethical practice and behavior.

In a follow-up segment I’d like to visit this matter of competition more, and we’ll also talk about risk-taking, flexibility, advertising (what works and what doesn’t) and the importance of Post-Conviction Testing in the private sector.

As another reminder I would be lax if I didn’t remind you to attend the 2012 American Polygraph Association Seminar in San Diego, September 17 through the 21st and I don’t want to be “laxed” (if that’s a word) so remember to make plans to attend the APA Seminar in San Diego in September. There, I’ve said it.
In spite of the dark night the sharp-eyed neighbor detected a blurted figure in the shadows of the next door yard. Knowing that his neighbors were away and suspecting that a burglary was in progress, he immediately called the police. Upon arriving the patrolmen noticed a person running away from the yard. He was stopped and was found holding a crow bar and a pair of pliers. Identified as an convicted burglar he was naturally suspected as intending to forcefully enter the empty house and burglarize it. The suspect bluntly denied the allegations claiming that he has returned from work and was just looking for a dark place to urinate. He claimed that the crow bar and the pliers were his working tools as a tire fitter in a nearby auto tire shop. Not believing him and considering accusing the suspect with a conspiracy charge, the investigator in charge of the case decided to polygraph the suspect having only one question in mind: “Was it your intention to burglarize the house?” To his amazement he was answered by the examiner that “intentions cannot be examined, only facts.” Apparently the examiner was only following the rule laid by John Reid: “Polygraph test questions should concern factual information; they should not be based upon opinions. … or …. “desires” or “intentions.”

The rationale behind the exclusion is simple: suppose the suspect was telling the truth yet, while standing in the yard next to the dark and empty house the idea of entering the house crossed his mind but as fast as it crossed his mind he dropped it. So when he will be asked about his intentions, although the purpose of him entering the yard was something else, he may fail the test because of the idea that crossed his mind for a split second. When asking intention questions there is a risk that a tiny little spot created by a thought that crossed the examinee’s mind for a split second can dirty and contaminate the whole load.

Naturally not all examinees are influenced by the thought that crossed their mind. Some can simply

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The author is a private examiner in Israel, and a regular contributor to the publications of the American Polygraph Association. The views expressed in this column are solely those of the author, and do not necessarily represent those of the American Polygraph Association. Publishable comments and replies regarding this column can be sent to editor@polygraph.org. The APA may publish responsible comments received by the publication deadline in the following issue of the APA Magazine.
overlook the idea because they know as a fact that they had no criminal intention when they entered the dark yard. Yet, some may feel guilty for the thought and that for itself will contaminate their truthful answer to the point of causing a false positive.

The Solution

The foundation of criminal liability derives from the Latin phrase “actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea” (the act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty). In other words, with the exception of strict liability crimes, in general a person will be criminally liable for his/her criminal act (actus reus = guilty act) ONLY if that act was accompanied by a criminal intent (mens rea = guilty mind). Unless the accused confessed of having criminal intention it is almost impossible to come up with a positive proof that criminal intention existed in his/her mind simply because the intent is unperceived and it exists only in the mind of the accused. Therefore, courts generally allow a wide range of indirect and circumstantial evidence to be introduced at trial so when they’re all put together they point at the direction of the accused having criminal intent. For example: Premeditation in a murder case is proven by actions such as preliminary preparations that were performed by the accused prior of committing the criminal act.

In a polygraph test wherein the examinee’s intentions are being sought, the same concept as in criminal intention is being practiced. In order to bypass the risk of contamination, the questions should focus on acts that were performed by the examinee prior and/or during committing the alleged crime, acts from which intention can be drawn and concluded.

This line of practice is applied not only where criminal cases are examined but in every polygraph examination that requires unveiling the examinee’s intention for example:

- Attempted burglary case: in the above described occurrence instead of asking: “Did you come with the intention to burglarize the house?” the questions should be: “Did you enter the yard in in order to urinate?”, “Did you bring the tools in order to break into the house?”

- Fraud case: where an employee is suspected of falsifying the company records in order to conceal his embezzlement, instead of asking: “Have you altered the records with the intention to conceal the theft?” the question should be: “At the time when you recorded the figures did you know that the actual figures were different?”

- Attempted employee theft case: where a bag loaded with stolen goods was found hidden in an unattended area, instead of asking: “Was it your intention to steal these goods? The question should be: “Did you put the goods in the bag?” and “Did you put the bag there?”

In those instances in which the scope of the test is to uncover the examinee’s intention, convert the intention into acts and turn them into relevant questions. In those very rare instances where it is impossible to come up with “bypassing” questions to overcome the contamination, but a test must be used to solve the case, the examiner should do the test with a precondition that if the examinee fails the test s/he will be declared as temporarily unfitted to be tested concerning this specific topic due to insufficient background data. If and when additional data emerge, reexamination will be reconsidered.

In spite of the above mentioned it is the examiner’s professional as well as morale obligation, on her/ his quest for truth, to avoid testing whenever the possibility arises that the examinee may fail the test, not because of being deceptive, but because of contaminated test issues. Avoiding them benefits not only the examinee but the examiner as well, by assuring a lower rate of faulty results – an incentive by itself.
The truth of the matter is, administering a polygraph exam without insurance is reckless.

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Searching for Solutions

Three examiners share their experiences of testing in unique and challenging circumstances.
A Slice of My Life: Polygraph Examining in Iraq

by Michael Barker

My name is Michael Barker; I am a Polygraph Examiner in South Africa. I also travel a lot to the Middle East; Iraq in particular. I have successfully done more than a 1000 counter-terrorism and insurgency screening tests for a private security company in Iraq on their employees before they start working, as well as random screenings after they have been working for the company about their integrity in regards to insurgency.

This is a bit of my story as to how I came into polygraph testing and about polygraph testing in Iraq. Like most polygraph examiners, I would love to work in a sound-proof office with absolutely no distractions so as to get the perfect polygraph tests done and to give every examinee the best opportunity possible to pass. Unfortunately, I live in the real world and not in a sound-proof environment. Still, I do make every effort to give every examinee the best opportunity to pass.

My story is not going to change the face of polygraphing in the world. For those who sit in nice offices, think of us who don’t always have that luxury and have to work in some of the most trying circumstances in the world. This is what I have lived and seen with my own eyes.

Between 1985 and 1988 I was a constable in the South African (SA) Police. I left the police in 1988 and went to the USA for ten months where I travelled a bit. Returning to SA in 1989, I studied and I did some general work here and there. After that, I went back to what I knew best and did a bit of private investigation, body guarding and anything else that was dangerous and no one else wanted to do.

Around 2001 a friend of mine, who had become a Polygraph Examiner, needed an investigator for his client and I did the work for him. I also had a long chat with him and all of a sudden a light went on. I knew what I wanted to do the rest of my life - polygraph testing. I just didn’t have the money to do the course and buy the equipment at that stage. I had
no idea how to pursue my dream job. That all changed in 2004.

In 2004, I was offered the opportunity to do work in Iraq as a PSD (Private Security Detail) member. I looked at it and the lights went on again. I had a plan and I knew what it would take to eventually be able to afford to get to my dream job.

The next 18 months were hard, but it was all part of my plan and in January 2006, I started my polygraph course. When I completed it, like all polygraph examiners I started my own business. Toward the end of 2006 beginning of 2007, one of the security companies I had done contract work for contacted me and wanted to know if I could help them in Iraq regarding polygraph testing. They had previously contracted two other examiners up there and the company was not happy with their work. So I got on a plane and went back to Iraq, this time as a polygraph examiner.

First, I had to educate the client, as the previous two examiners they had in 2006 did 10 to 12 tests a day, which I was not prepared to do. The client was under the impression that you talk to the examinee for a couple of minutes then flip a coin in the air to decide who would pass and who would fail. Some even thought that I used a crystal ball. This reflected in one of the questions that they wanted me to ask, “Will you run away when your post is being attacked?” Yeah, right, like anybody can answer that truthfully. Well, up and till today some of the managers I work with still think that, and it is an ongoing battle to educate them.

Living conditions in itself, one can write a book about. Sometimes I had to share a room with bunk beds and 19 other guys in it. Other times I had to stay in a tent with 19 others, also on bunk beds. Sharing a container ablution with five toilets, five showers and four wash basins with 80 others, it was not a pretty sight and not the most hygienic of conditions. Then I have lived like a king in villas with a big room and in-suite bathroom that looked like it could be a five-star hotel. I have also lived in every other type of room in between, but mostly in pods or in containers that have been converted into rooms.

The offices to test in are also another story. I have used rooms as offices in the villas that are as close to a sound-proof room as you will get. I have been placed in a container in the far end of a compound to get as little disturbance as possible, with an armed guard standing outside to prevent anybody from just entering, and a range of offices in between. The office furniture has been anything and everything, ranging from a big boardroom table to a piece of plank on some crates to form a table.

With Iraq’s temperatures ranging from 55 degrees Celsius (131 degrees F) in the summer to 0 degrees (32 degrees F) in the winter everything has to be air conditioned. Most all the electricity in this country is generator-driven which at the best of times can be very unstable. I have had trips where, because of the instability, the power pack for my laptop has blown sometimes twice in a matter of a week. Having it replaced can take up to two days as one cannot just get in a car and go buy a new one. It makes for interesting and sometimes very hard testing.

“If the siren goes off or if there are any explosions close by, please stay seated. I will get up and remove the instrumentation as fast as possible as I would also like to get out alive. I cannot do the test in the bunker if you just get up and run.”
So in a nutshell, what is it like living here? The answer is simple. It's like being in jail, I suppose. Most of the time you live in a compound. If you have been lucky, you have lived on a big US base, but most of the time I lived in little compounds that are usually 200 meters by 100 meters with 10 meter high T-walls for protection. You cannot and may not leave these compounds on your own. If you need to go to another site to do tests it usually takes two days to arrange transport, which consists of a PSD team and at least three armed vehicles to take you there. You can't just get in a car and drive to where you want to be as it is not safe to do so.

When you are not working, you sit in your room. Basically, you are on duty 24/7. I prefer to live and work in the same room. That way I at least have some privacy and I don't have to share with others.

If you had to ask me, what is it like working there? Well, it's not easy. Most tests are done with an interpreter, and they vary from good to bad. The bad ones I chase away and the company must get me another one, as I can't work with a person as an interpreter who can hardly speak English themselves. To get a replacement can take anywhere from one to three days. I have worked with some really good ones though. The problem with the good ones are, they always get swallowed up by the company to do other jobs because they are good.

The question everybody usually wants to know is whether there is any one memorable test that sticks out? The answer is YES. In 2007, I was sitting in a container office with my back to the back wall, about a meter behind that wall on the outside, was a two-meter brick wall and behind that was a road. That day started as per normal and by mid-morning I had put all the parts of the instrument on the next person I was going to test. About halfway through the first chart there was a loud bang and the next thing I remember I was getting up from the floor. The instrument and PC were on the floor and the person I was testing was also on the floor. Glass was all over

*The author's office and room.*
the place. The two windows had been blown out. A rocket landed on the road directly behind me and detonated. Needless to say, testing was halted for the next day or two and after that, I was instructed to wear my Personal Protection Equipment while conducting tests even though I was inside. You don’t ever forget a test like that. After that, I had to add a piece to my pre-test which goes as follows: “If the siren goes off or if there are any explosions close by, please stay seated. I will get up and remove the instrumentation as fast as possible as I would also like to get out alive. I cannot do the test in the bunker if you just get up and run.”

In conclusion, as I said in the beginning, I have done more than 1000 tests in this hostile environment. It has been a learning curve for me on each and every test. It has also been an experience that very few polygraph examiners will ever have the privilege of doing. I really hope that you enjoyed reading about a piece of my life and my experiences. Most of all, even though the environment is not that great, I have tried my best to give every person that I test the best opportunity possible of being able to pass the test and I hope that all polygraph examiners do the same no matter where they test.

To me polygraph testing is not about how much money you can make out of what you do but it is about the people you test, their lives and how it may or may not affect them.

Some advice to new polygraph examiners and old ones alike: To be a polygraph examiner you have to be passionate about what you do. I am passionate about every test I do. To me it’s the best work in the world, no matter where I am.

I would also like to take this opportunity and say thank you to my family who have been a great support over the years, as I know it is not easy when I get on a plane and leave home for extended periods of time.
The purpose of this article is to generate thoughtful discussion and perhaps lead to specific guidelines concerning the suitability of polygraph examinees, particularly marginal candidates.

This case started out like many others with a call from the local state-level public defenders’ office requesting a polygraph of a defendant charged with a homicide (First Degree Murder and Tampering with Evidence). At the time, this was a more than 9-year-old cold case that had occurred in February 2001. The victim was killed by blunt force trauma to the head and was found in the desert (in Doña Ana County, New Mexico) across the New Mexico-Texas state line from a truck stop in the adjacent town of Anthony, Texas. The New Mexico investigation—and the request for a subsequent polygraph—began when Doña Ana County Sheriff’s investigators initiated contact with the suspect via a letter in which they told him they were investigating an unsolved homicide. In the letter, detectives informed the suspect of the homicide’s alleged date and location: near the Flying J Truckstop, in the desert off Interstate 10, in Anthony, New Mexico.

After agreeing to conduct the polygraph, I learned through police reports and discovery that the defendant had confessed in a subsequent letter he wrote to the investigators along with a hand drawn map depicting four quadrants with an “X” placed in the quadrant where the body was actually found. The map also identified the relevant roads and the truck stop (Flying J). I was further advised that the defendant did have some mental issues and was currently incarcerated in the Doña Ana County detention center after being placed there from out of state. At the time of my involvement in the case, he was serving time for several con-
victions on felony sexual assault charges (victims were ages 11 and 13) in another jurisdiction.

After review of various reports and the reported confession, I believe that this case would boil down to an easy exam most likely resulting in DI charts. However, I did have several concerns. My first concern centered on the exact wording of the relevant questions since it was not believed that the suspect knew the victim, nor did anyone know how the blunt force was inflicted. Also unknown was whether the victim was alive at the time the suspect(s) left the victim in the desert.

This was an evidentiary exam. In such situations, I generally conduct a single-issue diagnostic exam with three relevant questions that follow the Utah question format. At the time of the exam, I also utilized the Utah scoring rules, but have since changed to using the Empirical Scoring System. The relevant questions were:

R1: Did you inflict the injuries that resulted in the death of the person you now know to be Mary Smith (a pseudonym created for this report) in 2001?

R2: Did you strike Mary Smith in the head near Anthony, New Mexico, in 2001?

R3: Did you hit Mary Smith in the head near the Flying J in 2001?

The exam was purposely scheduled on a weekend morning as it is the quietest time at the detention center, especially the room utilized for the video arraignment of inmates. I also scheduled the exam on a weekend morning to mitigate institutional interruptions. There are no visitations, transports, and the like generally scheduled at this time. Many examiners are aware that testing of inmates within institutions is often less than ideal.

As I began to set up my equipment, I immediately noticed the room was cold. Prior to the pretest interview, I asked the detention officers if they could turn off the air conditioner or somehow adjust the temperature. My thinking here was that the cold might interfere with the examinee’s focus and/or cause distortions due to shivering. They informed me that they had no control over the thermostat. Jail personnel were also concerned for my safety, and they did not want to un cuff the hands or unshackle the inmate’s ankles. I never request that the ankles be unshackled, but commonly request that the hands be uncuffed during the test so the subject would be able to sign the waiver form and allow the arm with the blood pressure cuff to be properly positioned away from the body. In the present case we agreed to leave the left hand cuffed. Later, when the data collection phase was to begin I had them recuff the right hand and uncuff the left hand (the arm on which I had placed the pressure cuff).

The inmate was dressed in the traditional short-sleeved jumpsuit. He was obviously cold and was shivering. I too was cold. After about six minutes into the pretest interview I requested a blanket for the examinee due to the concerns stated above. The blanket was draped around his shoulders with an opening in the front. It should be noted that the examination was videotaped, and I used a motion sensor as I do in all my examinations.

I learned the following in the pretest interview. First, the subject was currently taking Respiradrol, Valproic Acid and Benedryl. He explained the first two drugs were mood stabilizers and the Benedryl was to counteract the side effects of the other two drugs. Second, he indicated that he had attempted suicide twice in the past and was transferred to a mental institution on the East Coast in 2008 for “cutting,” presumably self-inflicted edged-weapon wounds. The subject reported no additional suicide attempts since 2008. He said he was later transferred to a regular prison.

The subject also reported eight hours of sleep, that he had eaten
breakfast, and felt his health was good. He had attended school through the tenth grade. The subject was able to explain his charges and related the events that had transpired since he first received the letter from the cold-case investigators. He denied committing the murder. He said he was a truck driver and was familiar with the area where the crime occurred. His explanation for the confession was that he was bored; he further explained the map by stating that two of the quadrants were in Texas and he knew the crime occurred in New Mexico. Of the two remaining quadrants one consisted of more desert and very little housing and businesses. Thus he put the “X” in that quadrant. He also said he later told the officers he had an accomplice, but this was after he had voluntarily given them DNA. He said he told them this because he knew they would not find his DNA. (Note: His DNA did not match any found at the crime scene.) Based on my interview with the subject he seemed very aware of what was happening at the moment and answered all questions appropriately. I felt he might not be an ideal candidate for a polygraph test; however, based on my observations and conversations with him, I opined he could safely undergo the test. I also knew the District Attorney had spent money to extradite him to New Mexico and, therefore, they must have felt he was competent to stand trial.

After the examination was scored, it was my opinion, based on the numerical scoring, that the examinee was being truthful. The charts showed no indication of countermeasures or contamination due to movement or distortions.

The report and associated discovery required to be submitted under New Mexico Rules of Evidence were turned over to the Public Defender and from there to the Prosecutor. The prosecution made a motion to suppress the polygraph based on the opinions made by another polygraph examiner. The other examiner’s criticisms made four major points:

1. Due to the subject mentioning he had attempted suicide in the past I should have immediately terminated the test until a medical clearance was obtained by a doctor.

2. I was “remiss” in determining his health, medical condition and education.

3. The test conditions were not adequate. He felt the use of the blanket was inviting the use of countermeasures. He also said that since the inmate was handcuffed it caused

My question to the polygraph community is, “What is an unsuitable candidate?”

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2. I was “remiss” in determining his health, medical condition and education.

3. The test conditions were not adequate. He felt the use of the blanket was inviting the use of countermeasures. He also said that since the inmate was handcuffed it caused
distortions in the blood pressure tracings, causing synchronous rhythm which he said was present throughout the charts. He therefore did not score the cardio. (Note: He scored the test at +4 without the cardio, a score compatible with an NSR result when using the E.S.S.).

4. The relevant questions invited rationalization and there was not an evidence connecting question. He suggested a question such as: “Did you see anyone hit Mary Smith? Or “Did you participate in any way ……?”

I had emailed my charts to three different examiners for a quality control review, all of whom scored the examination NSR. One of the examiners stated that he uses the term “marginal candidate” in situations such as this one (i.e., one where the subject is ingesting multiple medications to manage his or her mental health issues), rather than “suitable candidate.” I found this to be very reasonable and have adopted this measure.

My question to the polygraph community is, “What is an unsuitable candidate?” The APA and AAPP both have standards of practice which state we must inquire into various areas of the polygraph examinee (which I did), but give no further directions about what we are to do based upon the answers. I realize that common sense comes into play, but the Prosecutor and the Judge both wanted to know why I inquired into these areas and then conducted the exam regardless of the answers. I explained that I make my decision based upon how the examinee interacts with
About the author

Kathy Fuller is the owner of Professional Investigations and Polygraph in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Her company primarily provides polygraph services at the request of attorneys and law enforcement agencies. Ms. Fuller conducts criminal specific issue polygraph testing for both the defense and the prosecution and provides expert testimony regarding polygraph as polygraphs are admissible in New Mexico Courts. Prior to starting this business she worked for the Dona Ana County Sheriff’s Department for 18 years. During her tenure with that agency, Ms. Fuller conducted all aspects of criminal investigations both as an investigator and supervisor. In addition, she worked six years on a drug task force with U.S. Customs. She retired from the department as a Captain in December 2001. She was an Adjunct Instructor at New Mexico State University in the Criminal Justice Department for over 15 years teaching criminal investigations primarily. Ms. Fuller is an avid golfer and enjoys hiking and camping. She can be contacted at truthfinderpoly@gmail.com
me during the pretest interview. If I feel the examinee is in touch with reality and knows where he is, what is happening, and appears to be coherent, then I conduct the examination. I was taught early in my polygraph training (nearly 27 years ago) that drugs cannot cause a false positive or false negative as they cannot selectively operate on a specific question. They can cause distortions, causing the data to be of insufficient quality or clarity. I did not see this manifested in this particular examination. It seems in a worst case scenario one would come up with a No Opinion or Inconclusive Test. Without an answer to my focal question—and some level of consensus about the resulting answer or answers within the polygraph community, I am concerned that other polygraph examiners will face the same moral, professional and legal issues I faced in the presented case.

Note: All charts were edited to accommodate the APA Magazine format.

CHART 3
I had occasion to do six polygraph exams in the country of Tanzania, East Africa and found it to be a unique and different experience. As a Special Agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) I traveled to a number of countries doing polygraph examinations for the U.S. Government. I found that relevant questions worked pretty much the same everywhere, and with slight differences, comparison questions also worked well. Surprisingly, this was not my experience in this particular country.

While there a colleague who lives in Tanzania and I were flown by private plane to a very exclusive resort on a game preserve within the country. The resort had experienced a large theft of money from a safe within the administrative office and I was to test six employees. The first two were foreigners and I had no problem clearing them by use of a Utah Zone Comparison test. I also had no problem with the third examinee, who was a well educated local Tanzanian. The relevant questions dealt with the theft of money from the safe in the administrative office. The remaining three employees were much different, and much more difficult to test. They were local people from nearby villages and worked at the resort as guards and gardeners. I tested these individuals using the standard theft relevent and all three were no opinion. Not only were they no opinion, they all were in the zero range of no opinion which I found to be unusual. For each individual I switched to a Bi-Zone (You-Phase) and added the phrase “Did you lie about stealing…” to the theft questions. The fourth examinee scored out at a -21 on the Utah which only
requires a -6 for DI. The fifth and sixth examiners were +13 and +15, clearly NDI. I and my companion found this to be odd and we were determined to find a reason for the individuals to have practically zero response to stealing, but to react strongly to lying about stealing. We met with several prominent and well known Tanzanian citizens in the City of Arusha to determine the cause of these results.

We met George at a local restaurant to determine the reason for this occurrence in Tanzania. After explaining the situation, George stated that after Tanzania won its independence Tanzania became a socialist country. Since most of the industry was industrialized most everyone had a job, but not much was expected of them and they were poorly paid. A paycheck was received whether they worked hard or not at all. The general belief was that since they were poorly paid by the government the government was “stealing” from them, so it became acceptable to steal from the government. Even though socialism is now gone the mentality of the people is the same. If you are working for a company or a family, they have and you do not, so stealing is acceptable and not wrong since you are underpaid. There is no guilt associated with this conduct, therefore poor reactions on the polygraph. Lying is considered a much bigger violation of conduct and as such will cause the larger reaction. Having said this I will say that violent crime seemed to be less so even though stealing is acceptable Tanzania is much safer to visit than other countries. I am also making no judgment on the political system of socialism; I’m simply repeating what was related to me by a local person.

Jose was another individual prominent in Tanzania society who we met. His explanation of our experience was that there is a belief that you are not guilty of a crime unless you are caught. Also, even if you are caught nothing will happen to you, so there is no jeopardy. It is next

If you are working for a company or a family, they have and you do not, so stealing is acceptable and not wrong since you are underpaid. There is no guilt associated with this conduct, therefore poor reactions on the polygraph.
to impossible to fire someone or to take them to court. He also made a general statement of fatalism concerning the Tanzanian people. If there is a traffic accident it is “God’s will” that this happened to that person. They met their “fate” and the accident was meant to happen. According to Jose this explains the reason why accident victims, even in great distress will be robbed. God put them in that position and God also gave you the opportunity to steal from that person because God knows you need the income. This is another explanation why the people do not respond to steal relevant. Lying is considered to be a much greater violation within the culture than stealing.

Polygraph testing is virtually unknown in the country of Tanzania. One person tested went to the hospital the next day complaining of chest pains, stating to the doctor that the polygraph examination had caused a heart problem. Another person claimed the polygraph caused pneumonia. Each person was released and back to work within several days with no permanent harm.

I found the people of Tanzania to be warm and friendly, and it was a wonderful trip. In my opinion it is safer than many destinations in regards to crime, but has a different twist for polygraph examinations.
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Quick Reference to Polygraph

Compiled by Tuvya T. Amsel

Polygraph examiners traveling worldwide is one aspect of world globalization. The travelling examiner’s tool kit includes essential information on her/his destination such as: language, electricity, currency, weather, code of dressing and last but not least the legal status of the polygraph. While most of the above mentioned information is available in numerous Internet sites the latter is unavailable. This Quick Reference to Polygraph Global Usage and Admissibility contains the essential information to ease the travelling examiner and in addition it provides a global view of the polygraph usage and admissibility.

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Legal to use</th>
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Global Usage and Admissibility

Tuvya T. Amsel

The information in this table was provided mainly by APA members as well as local counselors. The table is incomplete and missing a lot of countries. In order to complete the table members are invited to share their knowledge with the rest of us. For questionnaires please contact: ta@amsel.co.il.

A word of caution: The legal status is constantly changing so it strongly advised to update the information prior to departure.

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Nothing in South African law prevents the submission of polygraph results in any SA court of law, but it is rarely used in civil or criminal cases. It is most often used in disciplinary and labor law matters.

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South African Professional Polygraph Association Magazine

The South African Professional Polygraph Association (SAPPA) will launch its first quarterly magazine in March 2012. The magazine will focus on the polygraph industry in South Africa. Their aim is not only to improve communication to and among polygraph examiners but also to improve public understanding about the polygraph profession. The publication will be distributed to over 250 SAPPA members and major businesses nationwide. The SAPPA Director of Communications, Shantelle du Preez, has invited APA members to forward information regarding upcoming seminars/workshops/conferences to shantelle@graphtest.co.za.

Advertising in the APA Magazine

For pricing and payment information, contact Robbie Bennett at the APA National Office, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 37414, (800) APA-8037, or email - manager@polygraph.org.

Then, all you need to do is send your electronic ad in .jpeg or .pdf file format, to the editor at editor@polygraph.org.

Don’t worry, short line items in the Buy and Sell and Upcoming Seminar sections are still free. As always, we publish (at no charge) in each Magazine a listing of upcoming polygraph training sessions for APA accredited schools.

Submissions and/or technical questions regarding your ad should be sent to editor@polygraph.org. Please note that submission deadlines are posted on page 3 of each issue.

??? THE POLYGRAPH QUESTION ???

Q: What are the three most common types of Recognition Tests used in the polygraph field?

(answer on page 62)
For Sale: Limestone Polygraph Instrument
$2,500 sold only as a complete package. (price does not include shipping)

Everything that an examiner will need to hit the ground running.

Includes:

- The two Pneumo, EDA, and Cardio components
- Cardio Ear-clip
- Disposable Ag/AgCl wet=Gel Electrodes (pkg of 100)
- EDA Kit. 8ft. EDA lead, metal Plate
- Finger Cuff assembly.
- Logitech USB camera for Audio/Video Recording.
- StingRay Lite Pneumatic Counter Measure Cushion (18” x 9” x ¾”).
- StingRay SE Piezo Electronic counter Measure Cushion (10” x 13” x ½”)

Plus many extras such as additional EDA/GSR components, two computer cases (with extended metal handles and rollers) as well as many leather pouches that contain the entire polygraph set-up into separate cases. Contact Wayne McBride at truthtopoly@gmail.com.

-----

For Sale: Used Lafayette LX4000.
Includes all attachments with spare pneumo, finger and arm cuffs, including seat activity sensor. Also have web camera as part of the deal. Contact James Doyle (765) 586-0621or jr_doyle@comcast.net for price info.

-----

For Sale: Limestone Silver Package computerized polygraph instrument.
Purchased in 2006, but never used. Includes upgraded DataPac in 2011 for PLE system. Also includes BP cuff, 2 pneumos, EDA, countermeasure cushion, scoring algorithms, PLE, finger cuff, software, Logitech Webcam, Pocket Jet thermal printer & caddy, and Pelican case. With upgrades, a $7,400 investment. Willing to sell for $4,800. Call or email Jim Bassett at (904) 728-8877 or LJBassett2@aol.com.

-----

Quotables

Live in such a way that you would not be ashamed to sell your parrot to the town gossip.

~Will Rogers
Upgrading Membership Classifications from Associate to Full Member

If you have a college degree and you have completed a minimum of 200 polygraph examinations, request that your membership classification be upgraded from ASSOCIATE to FULL MEMBER.

In order for the Board of Directors to act upon your request, it will be necessary for you to:

Provide a notarized statement from your supervisor or knowledgeable colleague, who must be a full member of the American Polygraph Association, attesting that you have completed a minimum of 200 polygraph examinations.

Please forward the certification directly to:

APA National Office
P.O. Box  8037
Chattanooga, TN 37414

If you have any problems or questions regarding your membership, please call the National Office Manager at 800/272-8037 or 423/892-3992.

Looking for the list of APA Applicants?

The current list of APA Applicants can now be found on the APA website in the members only section.

THE POLYGRAPH QUESTION

A: Acquaintance (or Stimulation) Test, Concealed Information Test, and Peak of Tension Test.
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)

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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
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
8695 College Parkway, Ste 2160
Fort Myers FL 33919
Director: Benjamin Blalock
Ph: 239.424.9095
E-Mail: Ben@PolygraphToday.com
Webpage: www.drpoemandassoc.com

Canadian Police College Polygraph Training School
P.O. Box 8900
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1G 3J2
Director: Scott McLeod
Ph: 613.998.0886
E-mail: scott.mcleod@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Centro de Investigacion Forense Y Control de Confianza S.C.
Rodriguez Saro #523, Int. 501-A Col. Del Valle
Del. Benito Juarez
Mexico, DF. C.P. 03100
Director: Jaime Raul Duran Valle
Ph: 011.52.55.2455.4624

Centro Mexicano de Analisis Poligrafico y Psicologico, S.C.
Primer 23, Plantar Alta
Col. Merced Gomez
Mexico DF
Director: Maria Fernanda Gadea Lucio
Ph: 011.52.55.5418.5464

Centro Mexicano de Analisis Poligrafico y Psicologico, S.C.
Primer 23, Plantar Alta
Col. Merced Gomez
Mexico DF
Director: Maria Fernanda Gadea Lucio
Ph: 011.52.55.5418.5464

Gazit International Polygraph School
29 Hamered, Industry Building
P.O.Box 50474
Tel Aviv 61500  Israel
Director: Mordechai (Mordi) Gazit – 972.3.575.2488
E-mail: mordi@gazit-poly.co.il
Webpage: www.polygraph-school.com

Gazit International Polygraph School
29 Hamered, Industry Building
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Tel Aviv 61500  Israel
Director: Mordechai (Mordi) Gazit – 972.3.575.2488
E-mail: mordi@gazit-poly.co.il
Webpage: www.polygraph-school.com

Horowitz-Ginton Credibility Assessment Academy
11 Ben-Gurion, Vita Towers
Bnei-Brak 51260  Israel
Director: Dr. Avital Ginton
Ph: 972.3.616.1111
E-mail: ginton@zahav.net.il

International Academy of Polygraph
1835 South Perimeter Road, Suite 125
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309-3066
Director: Scott A. Walters
Ph: 954.771.6900
Fax: 954.776.7687
E-mail: dcj@deception.com

International Polygraph Studies Center
Colima No. 385-2
Colonia Roma Norte
06700 Mexico D. F. Mexico
Director: Raymond Nelson – 303.587.0599
E-mail: international@poligrafia.com.mx

Israel Government Polygraph School
P.O. Box 17193
Tel-Aviv 61171  Israel
Director: Eyal Peled
E-mail: igpolyschool@012.net.il

Academy of Polygraph Science Latinamerica
12945 Seminole Blvd. Ste 15
Largo, FL 33778
Director: Arno Horvath – 727.531.3782
E-Mail: polygraphacademy@hotmail.com
Website: abhpolygraphscience.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.polygraphs.com

American International Institute of Polygraph
P.O. Box 2008
Stockbridge, GA 30281
Director: Charles E. Slupski
Ph: 770.960.1377
Fax: 770.960.1355
E-mail: aiip@qpolygraph.com
Webpage: www.polygraphschool.com

Arizona School of Polygraph Science
Arizona Polygraph Examiners, LLC
202 E. McDowell Road, Suite 275
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Director: Laura Wells de Perry
Ph: 602.272.8123, 800.464.7831
Fax: 480.393.4538
E-mail: office@arizonapolygraphexaminers.com
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

Academy of Polygraph Science
8695 College Parkway, Ste 2160
Fort Myers FL 33919
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Webpage: www.drpoemandassoc.com

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Director: Lynn P. Marcy
Ph: 262.692.2413
Fax: 269.694.4666
Webpage: www.polygraphs.com

American International Institute of Polygraph
P.O. Box 2008
Stockbridge, GA 30281
Director: Charles E. Slupski
Ph: 770.960.1377
Fax: 770.960.1355
E-mail: aiip@qpolygraph.com
Webpage: www.polygraphschool.com

Arizona School of Polygraph Science
Arizona Polygraph Examiners, LLC
202 E. McDowell Road, Suite 275
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Director: Laura Wells de Perry
Ph: 602.272.8123, 800.464.7831
Fax: 480.393.4538
E-mail: office@arizonapolygraphexaminers.com
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

Training & Seminars
Kentucky Institute of Polygraph Studies
EKU Funderburk Building
521 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, KY 40475
Director: Pam Shaw
Ph: 859.622.5944
E-mail: pam.shaw@ky.gov

Latin American Polygraph Institute
Carrera 46 #93-70
Barrio La Castellana
Bogotá, Colombia
Director: Sidney Wise Arias
Ph: 571.236.9630
571.482.9421
E-mail: swarias@bellsouth.net

Marston Polygraph Academy
390 Orange Show Lane
San Bernardino CA 92408
Director: Thomas M. Kelly
Ph: 877.627.2223
e-mail: intlpolygraph@gmail.com
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 Polygraph Studies Unit
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: ldgalindo@entermas.net

MINDEF Centre for Credibility Assessment
Block 13, Mandai Camp 2
Mandai Road
Singapore
Director: V. Cholan – (65) 67684147
E-mail: cholan@starnet.gov.sg

National Academy of Training and Investigations in Polygraph Analysis
Reforma #364, Colonia Juarez
Delegacion Cuauhtemoc
Mexico, D.F. CP 0660
Director: Jesus Sandoval Escalante
Ph: 011.52.5.552.410313

National Center 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@daca.mil
Webpage: www.ncca.mil
Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement only

New England Polygraph Institute
P.O. Box 825
Center Harbor, NH 03226
Director: David J. Crawford
Ph: 603.253.8002
E-mail: kacdc@worldpath.net

Northeast Counterdrug Training Center Polygraph Program
c/o Dept. of Military & Veteran’s Affairs
Building 8-64 Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5002
Director: Elmer Criswell
Ph: 717.861.9432
E-mail: lietestec@aol.com
Municipal and State Agencies only

Texas Department of Public Safety
Law Enforcement Polygraph School
P.O. Box 4087
Austin, Texas 78773-0001
Director: David B. Vaughan
Ph: 512.997.4093
Fax: 512.424.5717
E-mail: david.vaughan@dps.texas.gov
Local, State, and Federal agencies only

Veridicus International Polygraph Academy
Domingo Gonzales #35 Bis, Col. San Antonio Culhuacan
Del. Iztapalapa
Mexico DF. C.P. 09800
Director: Yasmin Rios
Ph: (01152) 15591033522
E-mail: ldgalindo@entermas.net
Webpage: www.veridicusinc.com

Virginia School of Polygraph
7885 Coppermine Drive
Manassas, Virginia 20109
Director: Darryl Debow
Ph: 703.396.7657
Fax: 703.396.7660
E-mail: Polygraph1@verizon.net
Webpage: www.virginiaschoolofpolygraph.com

Kentucky Institute of Polygraph Studies
EKU Funderburk Building
521 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, KY 40475
Director: Pam Shaw
Ph: 859.622.5944
E-mail: pam.shaw@ky.gov

Latin American Polygraph Institute
Carrera 46 #93-70
Barrio La Castellana
Bogotá, Colombia
Director: Sidney Wise Arias
Ph: 571.236.9630
571.482.9421
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Director: Thomas M. Kelly
Ph: 877.627.2223
e-mail: intlpolygraph@gmail.com
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Mexico Polygraph Studies Unit
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: ldgalindo@entermas.net

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Block 13, Mandai Camp 2
Mandai Road
Singapore
Director: V. Cholan – (65) 67684147
E-mail: cholan@starnet.gov.sg

National Academy of Training and Investigations in Polygraph Analysis
Reforma #364, Colonia Juarez
Delegacion Cuauhtemoc
Mexico, D.F. CP 0660
Director: Jesus Sandoval Escalante
Ph: 011.52.5.552.410313

National Center 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@daca.mil
Webpage: www.ncca.mil
Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement only

New England Polygraph Institute
P.O. Box 825
Center Harbor, NH 03226
Director: David J. Crawford
Ph: 603.253.8002
E-mail: kacdc@worldpath.net

Northeast Counterdrug Training Center Polygraph Program
c/o Dept. of Military & Veteran’s Affairs
Building 8-64 Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5002
Director: Elmer Criswell
Ph: 717.861.9432
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Municipal and State Agencies only

Texas Department of Public Safety
Law Enforcement Polygraph School
P.O. Box 4087
Austin, Texas 78773-0001
Director: David B. Vaughan
Ph: 512.997.4093
Fax: 512.424.5717
E-mail: david.vaughan@dps.texas.gov
Local, State, and Federal agencies only

Veridicus International Polygraph Academy
Domingo Gonzales #35 Bis, Col. San Antonio Culhuacan
Del. Iztapalapa
Mexico DF. C.P. 09800
Director: Yasmin Rios
Ph: (01152) 15591033522
E-mail: ldgalindo@entermas.net
Webpage: www.veridicusinc.com

Virginia School of Polygraph
7885 Coppermine Drive
Manassas, Virginia 20109
Director: Darryl Debow
Ph: 703.396.7657
Fax: 703.396.7660
E-mail: Polygraph1@verizon.net
Webpage: www.virginiaschoolofpolygraph.com