It’s time for Vegas, are you ready to roll?

See page 3 for the history and rules of the Challenge coin.

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### Deadlines

This issue closed on May 24, 2006.  
Deadline for July/August is July 28, 2006.

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History of the Challenge Coin

During World War I, American volunteers from all parts of the country filled the newly formed flying squadrons. Some were wealthy scions attending colleges such as Yale and Harvard who quit in mid-term to join the war. In one squadron a wealthy lieutenant ordered medallions struck in solid bronze carrying the squadron emblem for every member of his squadron. He himself carried his medallion in small leather pouch around his neck. Shortly after acquiring the medallions, the pilot’s aircraft was severely damaged by ground fire. He was forced to land behind enemy lines and was immediately captured by a German patrol. In order to discourage his escape, the Germans took all of his personal identification except for the small leather pouch around his neck. In the meantime, he was taken to a small French town near the front. Taking advantage of a bombardment that night, he escaped. However, he was without personal identification. He succeeded in avoiding German patrols and reached the front lines. With great difficulty, he crossed neutral land. Eventually, he stumbled onto a French outpost. Unfortunately, the French in this sector had been plagued by saboteurs. They sometimes masqueraded as civilians and wore civilian clothes. Not recognizing the young pilot’s American accent, the French thought him a saboteur and made ready to execute him. Just in time, he remembered his leather pouch containing the medallion. He showed the medallion to his would-be executioners. His French captors recognized the squadron insignia on the medallion and delayed long enough for him to confirm his identity. Instead of shooting him, they gave him a bottle of wine. Back at his squadron, it became a tradition to ensure that all members carried their medallion or coin at all times. This was accomplished through a challenge in the following manner: a challenger would ask to see the coin. If the challenged could not produce his coin, he was required to buy a drink of choice for the member who challenged him. If the challenged member produced his coin, the challenging member was required to pay for the drink. This tradition continued throughout the war and for many years after while surviving members of the squadron were still alive. The fighting men and women of the 48th Intelligence Squadron proudly continue this tradition.

RULES

1a. The challenge is initiated by drawing your coin, holding it in the air by whatever means possible and state, scream, shout or otherwise verbally acknowledge that you are initiating a coin check. Another, but less vocal method is to firmly place it on the bar, table, or floor (this should produce an audible noise which can be easily heard by those being challenged, but try not to leave a permanent imprint). If you accidentally drop your coin and it makes an audible sound upon impact, then you have just “accidentally” initiated a coin check. (This is called paying the price for improper care of your coin.

1b. The response consists of all those persons being challenged drawing their coin in a like. You must produce a challenge coin with a UNIT’S LOGO on it.

1c. If you are challenged and are unable to properly respond, you must buy a round of drinks for the challenger and the group being challenged.

1d. If everyone being challenged responds in the correct manner, the challenger must buy a round of drinks for all those people he challenged.

1e. Failure to buy a round is a despicable crime and will require that you turn-in your Coin to the issuing agency.

2. Coin checks are permitted, ANY TIME, ANY PLACE. (Keep OPSEC in mind, be smart!)

3. There are no exceptions to the rules. They apply to those clothed or unclothed. At the time of the challenge you are permitted one step and an arm’s reach to locate your coin. If you still cannot reach it — SORRY ABOUT THAT!

4. A Coin is a coin. Coins attached on belt buckles are considered “belt buckles.” Coins on key chains are considered “key chains.” Coins placed in a “holder/clasp” and worn around the neck like a necklace are valid and are considered a coin.
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Juan C. Bias
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Charles W. Campbell
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James G. Casey
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Benjamin Escalante
Daniel F. Evans
Gregory R. Finley
John Fyffe
Joanne M. Honea
Michael L. Hood
Neil R. Remaklus
Louis J. Sharoff

Certificate of Advanced Specialized Training

Peter B. Clark
James H. Earle, Ph.D
Charles B. Holm
John R. Patterson
Lawrence Wasser
Brian E. Yost

APA Magazine, 2006, 39(3)
Focus on . . .

California Association of Polygraph Examiners

The California Association of Polygraph Examiners in Law Enforcement (CAPELE) was founded in January of 1963, in Fresno California. The first president of the organization was W. Lee Clingan. The membership was exclusively available to law enforcement personnel until 1967. Later in the 1960s, the organization was renamed CAPE, to reflect the contributions and membership characteristics that expanded beyond the realm of law enforcement.

The following individuals make up the current CAPE Board of Directors:
Jamie Skeeters, 4th term President
Dr Lou Rovner, Ph.D. Vice President
Bob Heard, Secretary
Joe Bodnar, Treasurer

Board of Directors:
Pete Perrin, Immediate past president
Norm LeClair
Ron Hilley
Janene Gordon
Ron Homer
David Gates

The State of California is home to two APA Certified Polygraph Schools, the Backster School of Lie Detection and the Marston Academy. There are also several non-APA accredited polygraph schools in California. There is no licensing requirement, an element that was lost in 1988. In addition, unfortunately there are many untrained examiners conducting business, many of whom advertise using publicly available sources. Regarding legal admissibility, polygraph evidence is not admissible unless stipulated.

With respect to post conviction sex offender testing, legislation varies by county. Private examiners are heavily involved in such testing. In terms of polygraph and other credibility assessment legislation, CAPE members monitor actions in Sacramento, the state capital, and react quickly when issues come up.

The CAPE meetings take place in March and October of each year. Fourteen to sixteen hours of CAPE, APA, AAPP, and FPCECP approved training are provided at these meetings. These meetings take place throughout the state of California. Typically, 40-50 members attend when meetings are held in the northern part of the state, and 70-80 attendees typically participate in the southern meetings.

CAPE is a progressive organization with many famous and storied polygraph examiners. It has a leadership and membership that continues to advance polygraph professionalism and ideals.

On the following page, check out CAPE’s upcoming training conference in October. For more information and registration, please contact Bob Heard at bheard@sbcisd.org or call 1.909.387.0343.
CAFE Training Conference
October 13 & 14, 2006

On a fifteen-acre private peninsula bordered by the Pacific Ocean and the San Diego Bay, the lodging at Loews Coronado Bay Resort boasts spectacular panoramic water views in a seaside setting with countless unique activities designed for your relaxation and enjoyment. Nearby San Diego offers a wealth of culture and attractions. Our concierge staff can point the way but don’t be surprised if you’re content to see it from your balcony.

Course Outline

**Friday, October 14, 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Speaker/Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0700-0745</td>
<td>Early Registration</td>
<td>San Diego PD</td>
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<tr>
<td>0745-0800</td>
<td>Opening Ceremonies</td>
<td>Dr. Gordan H. Barland, Ph.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0815-1200</td>
<td>Countermeasures</td>
<td>Dr. Gordan H. Barland, Ph.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1200-1300</td>
<td>Catered Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1300-1600</td>
<td>Countermeasures</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600-1730</td>
<td>CAPE General Membership Meeting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Election of Officers and Board of Directors</td>
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**Saturday, October 15, 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Speaker/Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0745-0800</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Milton “Skip” Webb Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0800-1100</td>
<td>Nailing the Pre-test</td>
<td>Dr. Frank Horvath, Ph. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200-1330</td>
<td>Lunch on your own</td>
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<tr>
<td>1330-1530</td>
<td>“The Changing Face of Polygraphy:</td>
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<td>Comments on Contemporary</td>
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<td>Developments Across the World.”</td>
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Hotel Information:
To make Hotel Reservations: [http://www.loewshotels.com/hotels/sandiego/features.asp](http://www.loewshotels.com/hotels/sandiego/features.asp). Room rates: $129.00 single or double. Occupancy Tax is 8%. No resort fees. Sales Tax: 7.75%. $278.60 total room cost for Thursday & Friday night stay (does not include parking). Check in is at 4PM, Check out is at 12 Noon. Reservations must be made by no later than September 13, 2005. After September 13, that room rate is from $250.00 to $350.00 per night.

If you plan on staying over Saturday night, you need to book your room early to receive the CAPE Government rate. Saturday night reservations will depend on availability.

Restaurants on site:

**Azzura Point Restaurant** – Serves Dinner only – Reservations Suggested

**Market Café** – Serves Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner

Walking distance to beach: 5 minute walk across the under path of silver strand.
Dear APA PCSOT Examiner

As you know, in the past year, the APA has had a separate committee to deal with only the continuing education (CE) requirements for those involved in post conviction testing. This letter will remind you of your obligation as a PSCOT examiner, and, hopefully clarify some issues that have come about due to the attempt to maintain and document our CE hours.

Remember, that the APA is an association and the PCSOT course is a suggested and recommended course of instruction for that specialty, and not a “certification.” Successful completion of the course of instruction is recognized. As an APA member, we have all agreed to follow our Standards of Practice, and as part of the specialty of conducting these types of tests, our association requires continuing education for post conviction testing (30 hours every two years). The fact that many states and organizations recognize the APA and the PCSOT qualifying course of instruction as a qualifying precursor for their testing is commendable, however it does lend indication that the APA, and the examiner, should maintain the quality and recommended standards that we represent.

I would like to thank the hundreds of examiners that have responded to the recent letter(s) requesting documentation. This committee will maintain only PCSOT CE hours for each person that has completed and passed the APA qualifying exam for PCSOT testing.

Many have acknowledged that the APA and the examiners should be documenting CE hours, and are glad there is a mechanism to do that. We also acknowledge some issues that need addressed that should have been done in the past:

PCSOT instructors should be stressing the requirement during the initial course of instruction.

Once completing the initial course, the examiner has two years to seek out and document the 30-hour requirement, with 15 hours (seven and one-half per year) being sexual/PCSOT specific. The APA will supply the updated list to this committee. Understand there are five to ten PCSOT courses given every year, and currently over 700 APA members that have taken this course.

The PCSOT examiner should be maintaining their CE hours for this requirement, keeping track, personally, of their two-year anniversary time period, and seeking course(s) or refreshers to comply. The APA board has approved, effective 2006, that half (15) of those 30 hours should be PCSOT/sex offender related, to support the specialty this type of testing requires. Approved training can include any sex offense related course, including behavioral, probation/parole/therapy based instruction, as well as specific PCSOT polygraph instruction. Some PCSOT instructors have suggested that if seminars cannot be found, ask to sit in on a day or two of a PCSOT course, and get credit for that refresher, and the examiner could be updated on the direction and changes of the APA instruction. We recognize by maintaining these records, that the APA should have some type of acknowledgement, and this committee will do that.

It has come to our attention that some examiners and associations have supplied the APA national office with lists of CE hours in the past. These were previously kept in an association file, and not necessarily separated into a PCSOT file. We are working with the national office to get CE hours sent to this committee to apply to this requirement. However, we ask that you, as an examiner or your association representative, send the CE hours to the committee to keep specifically for the PCSOT file, even though you may send it to the national office for a different purpose.

Additionally, those not wishing to maintain the CE hours for the PCSOT specialty should notify the committee. However, we have noticed that many have completed the 30-hour requirement regardless, and may wish to keep the CE hours up to date, in case they do eventually administer PCSOT tests.

The submission of additional training hours over the two-year/30 hours requirement is not necessary.
The attendance at an APA national seminar would normally cover the 30-hour (15 specific) requirement, as PCSOT and sex offender issues are usually a part of the instruction. The APA will be encouraged to find additional instruction during the seminar(s) to help in this area. The submission of a copy of an APA certificate with hours listed would suffice for the requirement.

Please send PCSOT documentation and any questions to:

Steven R. Adang  
APA PCSOT Chairman  
110 N. Buffalo Street, Suite # 4  
Warsaw, Indiana 46580

I can be reached at 574.372.3383 or by e-mail (preferred) at Sadang@kconline.com. Director Dan Sosnowski is the APA General Chair for PCSOT and can be reached at SOS4911@aol.com

We hope to be able to send acknowledgements to those that have submitted in the next month, before the Las Vegas seminar. We appreciate your support of this committee.

Regards,  
Steve Adang

Grass Model 5 Polygraph available.

If interested, please contact John Barta.  
Email: jbarta@uoguelph.ca  
Tel. 519.824.4120  
ext. 54017

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

Upcoming Seminars

VPA Seminar

VA Polygraph 2006 Symposium will be held on November 2-3, 2006 at the Ramada Plaza Resort Hotel in Virginia Beach, VA.

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

We provide everything but the attendees.

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

In my last column, I wrote about the strengths, weaknesses and differences of polygraph experiments that are conducted in the laboratory and the field. Most polygraph professionals have opinions about this topic, and many believe that laboratory research is not particularly relevant to the “real” testing situation, since the emotional factor of being tested for an actual crime can’t be simulated in a laboratory. Put more simply, not much (if anything) is at stake for laboratory subjects. If they fail the test, they will not be jailed or fined. The outcome of the test just doesn’t mean all that much to them (After all, whether they pass or fail, they still get to go home, have dinner, and watch “24”).

Many examiners believe that a person must be emotionally involved in the test in order for it to be accurate and meaningful. Are these examiners right or wrong? Is emotional involvement with the test absolutely necessary in order to achieve high accuracy rates?

I have heard more than a few arguments about this. In fact, I’ve been involved in a few of them. Unfortunately, we learn very little from these debates. They’re usually “won” by the guy who talks the loudest or uses the biggest words. But at the end of the day, we don’t actually know who’s right and who’s wrong.

The Question

This is where scientific research comes in. In most scientific undertakings, people without a personal stake in the issue put an experiment together in order to provide an objective and unbiased answer to the question. For our question, a researcher asks: “Do liars and truth tellers respond differently during a polygraph test, regardless of their emotional involvement in the test?” Examiners might ask the same question using different words: “If a laboratory experiment produces a 92% accuracy rate, does that mean that ‘real world’ exams are 92% accurate?” Or, they may ask: “If the lab guys were right 92% of the time, and if I do what they did, will 92% of the tests I do in my office also be right?” If the answer to those questions is Yes, it follows that whatever we learn in the laboratory should be utilized in our daily polygraph tests.
The Research

Not too long ago, a group of scientists at the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI) decided to do a side-by-side comparison of laboratory and field research. Rather than looking at other people’s research and drawing some conclusions, they decided to conduct a lab study and a field study, and then compare the results of the two studies.

The DoDPI research team was led by Dean A. Pollina. (The full citation for the research report can be found at the end of this article.) Pollina and his team first set up a mock crime scenario for the laboratory experiment. Guilty subjects were instructed to steal a ring which was hidden in a cash box in a secretary’s desk. Innocent subjects were also tested about that “crime”. A total of 55 subjects were included in the experiment. All subjects were paid $50 to participate in the study. In addition, any subject who passed the test (whether they were guilty or innocent) received a $25 bonus. (The bonus procedure is a typical feature of most good laboratory research, since everyone who ever takes a polygraph test wants to pass it – in essence, passing, in itself, is a bonus). The polygraph tests were conducted by four certified DoDPI examiners.

For the field study, the polygraph charts of 67 criminal suspects (39 confirmed deceptive and 28 confirmed nondeceptive) were analyzed and evaluated. The subjects’ “confirmed” status was based on confessions and physical evidence, not on their polygraph tests. These tests were conducted by certified examiners from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and submitted to DoDPI’s confirmed case database.

Both studies used probable-lie comparison questions.

Before the study began, the scientists asked two main questions:

1) Are the physiological responses of laboratory and field subjects different or the same?
2) How do the accuracy rates of laboratory and field tests compare?

A brilliant analysis of the data collected from the lab and field experiments revealed some interesting information. First, the researchers found that the physiological responses of people taking a polygraph test in a “real life” setting were larger and more dramatic than those of lab subjects. This was true for deceptive and non-deceptive subjects in both settings. However, although the size of the laboratory subjects’ physiological responses was smaller than those of their field counterparts, most deceptive subjects in both venues still had larger responses to relevant questions and most non-deceptive subjects had larger responses to comparison questions. The only real difference was one of scale.

Second, the accuracy rates for lab and field were similar. In fact, a statistical comparison of them found that there was no statistically significant difference. Ninety percent of the laboratory subjects were correctly identified as deceptive or non-deceptive, while eighty-four percent of the field decisions were accurate. The difference in accuracy was mostly due to false positives: the false positive rate of field decisions was three times as high as in the laboratory. Although you may have heard people saying that field tests are much more accurate than laboratory tests, this experiment does not support that assumption.

There is much more information in the experimental report than I have included here. If you are interested in obtaining a copy of the original publication of this study, it can be obtained from most university libraries. The formal citation is listed below. Just bring it to a librarian. You may also want to contact one or more of the study’s authors if you have specific questions.

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

Vegas, Baby, Vegas!

Las Vegas Hilton boasts over 3,000 rooms and suites. As well as a $18 million pool and Recreation deck. Don’t forget to plan time for the spa, tennis courts, and the shows. And that’s just inside the hotel.
2006 APA Seminar Schedule

**Sunday, July 16, 2006**
10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Seminar Registration
1:00 PM – 5:00 PM School Directors’ Meeting
6:30 PM – 8:30 PM Annual Reception

**Monday, July 17, 2006**
7:30 AM – 5:00 PM Late Registration
8:00 AM – 8:15 AM Opening Ceremonies
   Classroom A Call to Order – TV O’Malley, APA President
   Classroom A Master of Ceremonies – Roy Ortiz, APA Director, Seminar Program Chair
   Classroom A Presentation of Colors – USMC
   Classroom A The National Anthem – Jennifer LeBel
   Classroom A Pledge of Allegiance – Roy Ortiz
   Classroom A Invocation-

8:15 AM – 8:30 AM Welcome to Las Vegas, Nevada
   Classroom A APA 41st Annual Seminar / Workshop
   Classroom A Las Vegas Mayor Oscar R. Goodman

10:00 AM – 11:30 AM Spouse / Guest Brunch

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM Break – Sponsored by Virginia Polygraph Association

**Monday, July 17, 2006**
8:45 AM – 12:00 PM Applying Common Rules to Develop Valid and Defensible Pre and Post Conviction Testing. Procedures that must be followed.
   Classroom A Eric J. Holden, Behavioral Measures, Past APA President

8:45 AM – 11:00 AM Interviewing & Interrogation
   Classroom B Micky Boettger, Army CID

8:45 AM – 12:00 PM Nailing the Pre-Test
   Classroom C Milton O. (Skip) Webb, APA Executive Director/Past APA President


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

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM Past President’s Luncheon

1:15 PM – 3:00 PM Polygraph Research Basics
   Classroom B Stuart Senter, Ph.D., Research Psychologist

1:15 PM – 4:45 PM Interviewing Strategies Through Verbal Analysis
   Classroom C Vincent Sandoval – FBI

3:00 PM – 5:00 PM Updated Chart Analysis
   Classroom B Cleve Backster, School Director

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM Break Sponsored by California Association of Polygraph Examiners

5:00 PM – 6:00 PM APA Issues in the Different Fields of Polygraph
   Classroom A Private-Moderator – James Earle, Ph.D., APA Director
   Classroom A Vickie T. Murphy, APA Secretary, Daniel Sosnowski, APA Director, Larry Wasser, APA Treasurer, Jack Consigli, APA Board Chair

   Classroom B Government- Moderator –
   Classroom B Donnie W. Dutton, APA VP Government, Milton O. (Skip) Webb, APA Executive Director, Stuart Senter, Ph.D., APA Editor, Donald Weinstein, APA Director

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**Monday, July 17, 2006**

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

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

**Tuesday, July 18, 2006**

6:30 AM – 7:30 AM State Leadership Breakfast

8:00 AM – 9:15 AM Best Practices: Validated Techniques
Classroom A
- Donald Krapohl

9:30 AM – 10:30 AM Best Practices: Principles of Multiple Issue Screening
Classroom A
- Donald Krapohl

10:45 AM – 12:00 PM Best Practices: Principles of Chart Analysis
Classroom A
- Donald Krapohl

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM Polygraph Screening Interview Techniques
Classroom B
- Dan Baxter, Polygraph Technical Director

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM How to Run More “Conclusives” and Fewer “Inconclusives”
Classroom B
- James W. Bassett, Cincinnati, Ohio

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM Pre-Test Interview, Question Formulation, Post Test Interrogation
Classroom C
- Robert Heard, San Bernardino Sheriff’s Department


10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Break – Sponsored by Axciton Systems, Inc.

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM Lunch (On Your Own)

1:15 PM – 5:00 PM APA Annual Business Meeting
Classroom A
- Election of Officers

**Wednesday, July 19, 2006**

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM APA Membership Examination
APA Board Room

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM Legal Update
Classroom A
- Gordon L. Vaughan, Esq., APA General Counsel

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM False Confessions
Classroom A
- Douglas A. Orr, Ph.D., Spokane Police Department

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM Research
Classroom B
- Dr. Andy Dollins

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM Recent Advancement in State of the Art PCSOT
Classroom C
- Eric J. Holden, Past APA President

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM Break – Sponsored by Ohio Association of Polygraph

10:30 AM – 10:45 AM Break – Sponsored by Stoelting Company

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM Annual Luncheon
- Service and Merit Awards

1:15 PM – 5:30 PM Aphrodite Jones, Author, Fox News Analyst
Classroom A

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM Break – Sponsored by Academy of Polygraph Science

3:45 PM - 4:00 PM Break – Sponsored by Georgia Polygraph Association
**Wednesday, July 19, 2006**

6:30 PM – 9:00 PM  Polygraph Instrument Workshops
Classroom A  
B  
C  
D

**Thursday, July 20, 2006**

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  Polygraph Exam Documentation
Classroom A  
David Gordon, Georgia Bureau of Investigation  
Steve Duncan, APA Director

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM  Concealed Information Testing
Classroom B  
Sgt. James McCloughan, Michigan State Police

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM  Verbal Analysis
Classroom B  
Shane Connelly, Ph.D.

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  Integrating Polygraph into Treatment
Classroom C  
Phil Ledford, Assistant Director, Medlin Treatment Center

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM  Break – Sponsored by Florida Polygraph Association

10:45 AM – 11:00 AM  Break – Sponsored by Michigan Association of Polygraph Examiners

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

1:15 PM – 5:15 PM  Physiology
Classroom B  
Shirley H. Sturm, Past APA President

1:15 PM – 5:15 PM  Mindful Listening
Classroom C  
Bruce Robertson, AAPP President

1:15 PM – 5:15 PM  Sex Offender Treatment and the Use of Polygraphs
Classroom C  
Randi Stephens, MA, LMFT

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM  Break – Sponsored by:

3:45 PM – 4:00 PM  Break – Sponsored by:

6:30 PM – 7:00 PM  Cocktails

7:00 PM – 10:00 PM  APA Hosted Annual Banquet / Awards Ceremony
Speaker: Author Aphrodite Jones, Fox News Analyst

**Friday, July 21, 2006**

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  Daubert
Classroom A  
Gordon Vaughan, Esq., APA Counsel, Gordon Barland, Ph.D., Milton O. (Skip) Webb, Executive Director/Past APA President, F. Lee Bailey, Attorney, Amy Parks, Attorney

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM  Brain Waves and Deception Theory
Classroom B  
Jennifer M. C. Vendemia, Ph.D.

9:15 AM – 9:30 AM  Break

10:30 AM – 10:45 AM  Break

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM  Lunch (On Your Own)

1:15 PM – 4:15 PM  New Credibility Assessment Technologies
Classroom C  
Stuart Senter, Ph.D., Research Psychologist

Classroom C  
Detective Mark Purcell, Alexandria Police Department

4:30 PM  Closing Remarks – APA President
Classroom A
American Polygraph Association
41st Annual Seminar/Workshop
Las Vegas Hilton
3000 Paradise Road
Las Vegas NV 89109

July 16 – 21, 2006

Sunday, July 16, 2006
10:00 am - 5:00 pm Registration
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm School Directors’ Meeting
6:30 pm - 8:30 pm Annual Reception

Monday, July 17, 2006
7:30 am - 5:00 pm Late Registration
10:00 am - 11:30 am Spouse Guest Brunch
12:00 noon - 1:15 pm Past Presidents’ Luncheon

Tuesday, July 18, 2006
6:30 am - 7:30 am State Leadership Breakfast
12:00 noon - 1:15 pm International Luncheon
1:15 pm - 5:00 pm Annual Business Meeting, and Election Officers

Wednesday, July 19, 2006
12:00 Noon - 1:15 pm Annual Luncheon

Thursday, July 20, 2006
6:30 pm Cocktails, Annual Banquet and Awards Ceremony
Plan now to attend the APA 41st Annual Seminar/Workshop, July 16 – 21, 2006.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

**Name** __________________________  **Business Phone** __________________________

**Address** __________________________

**City/State/Zip** __________________________  **Children/Ages** __________________________

**Name of Guest(s)** __________________________  **Guest(called by)** __________________________

**Name Badge(called by)** __________________________

**Pre Paid by July 5, 2006**

$300 - Member/Applicant __________________________

$375 - Member/Applicant with Guest __________________________

$100 - Additional Guest __________________________

$400 - Non-Member __________________________

$475 - Non-Member with Guest __________________________

**Fee Received After July 5, 2006**

$350 - Member/Applicant __________________________

$425 - Member/Applicant with Guest __________________________

$125 - Additional Guest __________________________

$450 - Non-Member __________________________

$525 - Non-Member with Guest __________________________

*Guest Fee includes APA Sponsored Events: Reception, Guest Breakfast, Lunch and Luncheon. Reservations Required.

**AN APANAMETAG IS MANDATORY FOR ALL SESSIONS AND ADMISSION TO ALL APA SPONSORED EVENTS**

**Date of Arrival** __________________________  **Date of Departure** __________________________

( ) Visa ( )MC ( )AE __________________________ **EXP.** __________________________  **2006**

**Signature** __________________________

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

Anthrax Case Continues

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Supreme Court has continued hearing a lawsuit against the New York Times over columns that linked a former Army scientist to the 2001 anthrax killings. Steven J. Hatfill, a bioterrorism expert, was never charged with the anthrax killings, but has been labeled a person of interest by Attorney General John Ashcroft in the case. Hatfill's lawyer has said that the columns by writer Nicholas Kristof amounted to defamation, charging that Kristof's reporting was reckless, with multiple errors, including the claim that Hatfill had failed three polygraph tests. Authorities have never found out who mailed anthrax-laced letters that killed five people and sickened 17 others not long after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The Associated Press and about 30 other news organizations urged the court to use the case to clarify reporters' free-speech protections.


Accused Teacher Fails Polygraph Test

WARNER, Michigan — A fifth grade teacher has failed a polygraph test after being accused by ten former students, ages 9 to 11, of sexually molesting them. The girls, former students of Roderick Reese, 52, are suing their former teacher for at least $1 million each. The girls say Reese sexually groped them frequently during home room. Also named in the suit are several school officials who the girls say witnessed some of the incidents but did nothing about them. If convicted, Reese could face a maximum of 15-years in prison.

Source: Internet — “Students Sue Teacher For Molestation: Man Charged With Criminal Sexual Conduct,” WDIV TV, Detroit; April 18, 2006.

Polygraph Leads to Confession in Sex Offender Case

PIPE CREEK, Texas — After a nearly three-hour polygraph exam, a Pipe Creek man gave a confession detailing aggravated assault and indecency with three children, according to the local sheriff. Three residents of Pipe Creek were arrested in conjunction with the confession, including the man, John Francis Robben. Two of the children were Robben’s own, while another was a non-relative. Also arrested were the mother of the two children, Tara Robben and grandmother Ann Robben. The children had told both the women about the abuse, but neither had acted to help.


Polygraphs Continue to be used in New York City to Monitor Sex Offenders

NEW YORK, New York — Polygraphs will continue to be used to monitor convicted sex offenders despite an appeal charging that the tests violate the fifth amendment. Convicted sex offender Jeffrey A. Johnson, who used his advanced Internet knowledge as an aerospace engineer to lure children into explicit online conversations and to get two children to have sex with him, argued that his right to avoid self-incrimination was violated through polygraph monitoring. But the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that lie detector tests can be used to ensure convicted sex offenders are obeying the rules of their probation and that a ban on Internet use is appropriate. Johnson, who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to more than seven years in prison and three years probation, had also challenged testing on grounds that it was unreliable and not reasonably related to sentencing purposes. U.S. District Judge Thomas McAvoy in Albany ruled against Johnson but agreed to install safeguards to the polygraph testing process, including a requirement that questions be limited to information necessary for supervision, case monitoring and treatment.


Polygraph used to Reveal Leaks

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As polygraph tests have emerged as a vital tool in federal agencies crackdown on suspected information leakers, the tests have come under increased scrutiny by those being tested and some scientists. Dozens of senior-level CIA officials have been put to the polygraph as part of an inquiry into who gave interviews and classified information to news outlets about the government’s anti-terrorism tactics. One official, Mary O. McCarthy has been fired after being charged with leaking material to The Washington Post and other news organizations. McCarthy’s lawyer...
Duke Lacrosse Player Claims he Passed Polygraph Test

MIAMI, Florida — Duke lacrosse player David Evans, the third team member to be charged with rape, says he has taken and passed a lie detector test that proves his innocence. A co-captain of the team, Evans has been charged with rape, a sexual offense and kidnapping, the same charges brought last month against his teammates Reade Seligmann and Collin Finnerty. The polygraph was administered by Robert J. Drdak, a former FBI special agent with 28 years experience. On May 15 — one day after he graduated — the 23-year-old Evans told reporters that he and his teammates were innocent and the victims of “fantastic lies.” Speaking outside the jail where he turned himself in, he said he tried to provide evidence to prosecutors that showed his innocence, but had been turned down. The accusations of rape brought by a 27-year-old black woman against the three white students at Duke has exposed racial and class tensions between the elite school and the rest of Durham, North Carolina, where the campus is located. The players’ accuser, a 27-year-old mother of two hired to dance at an off-campus home shared by three of the players, told police she had been raped by three white men.


Polygraph Used to Verify Hoffa Tip

DETROIT, Michigan — A 75-year-old federal prison inmate has told the FBI where he believes Jimmy Hoffa is buried — near a farm in Milford Township, Michigan. The inmate, who is not being named and who two years ago was given a 10-year prison term, passed a polygraph, according to sources of the Detroit Free Press. Daniel Roberts, the director of the FBI’s Detroit office, said the tip is the most credible information he’s seen in years in the disappearance of the powerful Teamsters Union head. Hoffa disappeared July 30, 1975, after what is said to be a peace talk with a Detroit mafia captain who is now dead. Officials have long believed that Hoffa was killed to keep him from regaining control of the Teamsters and kicking out the mobsters.


Homicide CaseAppealed

GEORGETOWN, Indiana — A public defender for a man convicted in January of killing a mother and her young son and daughter has appealed the decision. Lorinda Meier Youngcort began what is usually a months-long process of appealing the 225-year sentence of Charles Boney. Boney had told investigators that he’d sold David Camm a handgun in 2000 and was at the Camm family home when he said Camm shot his wife, Kimberly, 35 and their children, Bradley, 7, and Jill, 5. Camm was found guilty of the murders in 2002, but had the conviction overturned. But Camm was again convicted this past March and sentenced to life in prison with no parole. Boney’s lawyer had tried unsuccessfully to prevent two polygraph tests taken by Boney, showing his likely involvement in the crimes, from being admitted.


Polygraph Evidence Not Admitted in Texas Teacher Trial

BROWNSBORO, Texas — An East Texas teacher accused of having sexual contact with a student under 17 had hoped to include the results of a voluntary polygraph. Though Danny Burns, band teacher at Brownsboro High School, did pass the test, the results will not be part of the trial because of Texas case law. Lawyers said they knew the bid was a longshot but wanted to try. Burns also rejected a plea deal and is expected to head to trial in early summer.


Information Trickling to Defense Lawyers

MORGANTON, North Carolina — Defense lawyers say they are still being kept out of the loop of information that prosecutors have against Jerry Anderson, who has been charged with killing his wife, Emily. Anderson’s attorneys say they are slowly getting more information every time they come to a court hearing. On May 15, the defense team learned that Jerry Anderson had passed a three-question polygraph test while Emily was still missing. They did not receive digital photos of a fingerprint found on a firearm, tire tracks, or copies of DVDs downloaded from Jerry Anderson’s computer. Anderson remains in jail on charges of slaying his wife, who disappeared Dec. 29 and
whose body was found Jan. 7 in the toolbox of her pickup truck. Anderson has pleaded not guilty. The prosecution will seek the death penalty.

Source: Internet — “We’ve got more, but not everything”: Murder suspect’s defense team still wants original SBI documents authorities have not turned over,” Hickory (N.C.) Daily Record; May 16, 2006.

Teen Takes Polygraph on School Burglary Case
CLIFTON, New Jersey — A school resource officer was able to glean information from other students about who were involved in a break-in at Christopher Columbus High School. One of the four teenagers who was arrested failed a polygraph test that he took with parental permission, according to police. The teens broke in three times, taking cash, two-way radios and cell phones after gaining entrance through an open bathroom window. The four teens are now facing charges of burglary, theft and criminal mischief.


City Council Members Take Polygraph
GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Eight of the nine Greensboro City Council members took and passed a polygraph to prove they didn’t leak information about an investigation into the police department. The council took $5,000 worth of tests to show good faith and to improve relationships with the city manager, they said. The city manager said his staff and city employees were interviewed and none showed they had leaked the information either.


Polygraph Used in a Racial Slur Case
DAYTONA BEACH, Florida — A police officer has been exonerated from charges of spouting a racial slur towards children after he passed a lie detector test and investigators found inconsistencies in witnesses’ statements. Danyalle Miles, a city employee had complained that during a soccer game between nine- and ten-year-olds, officer Darrell Runge, a 15-year veteran of the police had yelled the “N” word at some of the opposing team members. Miles maintains she heard Runge yell the slur despite the verdict. A lie detector isn’t fool-proof, she said. Runge has always denied the charges.

Source: Internet — “Officer accused of racial slur cleared,” Daytona Beach News-Journal; May 4.

Polygraph Used in a 1996 Child Disappearance Case
GOODLETTSVILLE, Tennessee — An alleged witness to the supposed disappearance of a three-year-old girl in 1996 has come forward and passed a polygraph about the details he has given law enforcement. The witness, who has not been named, said he saw the young girl in medical distress at her home the night before she was reportedly snatched from Rivergate Mall, according to police. The witness told police he saw the girl on the floor of her parents home and she looked as if she could have been dead, according to police interview with the witness, who was 12 years old at the time. Detectives have spent hundreds of hours tracking leads across the country, according to police. The girl’s mother, who says her daughter disappeared within seconds after she left her out of the back seat of her car, has failed two polygraph examinations in past years, police have said.


Sex Offender Convicted after Confession
FORT WAYNE, Texas — The denials given by William O. Colbourne Jr. came to a halt after he took a polygraph. The lie detector indicated he was lying when he denied molesting a girl over several years. Upon failing the test, he admitted to one sexual encounter with the girl. But investigators charged that the abuse began when the girl was five and continued until she was 15 and felt old enough to stop it. After being convicted, a superior court judge sentenced Colbourne to 30 years in prison.

Source: Internet — “Allen judge orders 30 years for molesting girl,” The Journal Gazette, Fort Wayne Texas; April 27.

Faced with Polygraph, Suspect Confesses
Ohio - Just before he was set to take a polygraph, a 22-year-old babysitter admitted he shook a baby girl, causing what may be lifelong injuries. Louis Ortiz originally told police he thought the girl may have been injured when he was playing with her and hit her head on a concrete floor. But just as he was getting ready to take the exam, he confessed, saying he “did not want to be put out as a child abuser.” Ortiz was charged with felonious assault and child endangering of the two-year-old girl named Emily Bonilla.
Alleged Victim Refuses Polygraph

HOLLAND, Michigan — A college student who says he was called derogatory names and “gay bashed” on the campus of Hope College has been asked to take a polygraph. Jason Burns says he was grabbed, punched and called gay slurs outside the library by several students. A senior who sometimes speaks to classes about homophobia on campus, Burns said he initially agreed to take a polygraph, but then was advised not to. Burns and his lawyer now are calling the polygraph suggestion an insult because it suggests police don’t believe Burns’ claim. Burns lawyer says it sets a dangerous precedent to ask victims of abuse to take a lie detector because it could deter victims from coming forward with such allegations.

Source: Internet — “Alleged hate crime victim talks about incident,” Wood TV, Grand Rapids, MI; April 28.

Financial Contributors

Luis Aguilar, Maatlan Sinaloa, Mexico $10.00
Richard Alaniz, Brownsville, TX $20.00
John W. Cormier, Jr. Leesburg, FL $25.00
Susana Fresnedo, Mexico $5.00
Manahem Maayan, Jerusalem, Israel $25.00
Ernest A. Pineda, Glendora, CA $25.00
Ron Tal, Nesher, Israel $25.00

Polygraph Examiner Training Schedule

**Academy of Polygraph Science**
Basic Polygraph - Largo, FL
September 25 - November 17, 2006

**Academy for Scientific Investigative Training**
Basic Polygraph
September 11 - November 3, 2006
Advanced
November 27-29

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

Forensic Assessment Interview/Interrogation
Basic
September 25-27, 2006
Advanced
September 28 - 29, 2006

**The Backster School of Lie Detection**
Basic
September 18 - November 10, 2006
February 12 - April 6, 2007
June 4 - July 27, 2007
September 10 - November 2, 2007

Post Conviction Sex Offender Training
November 13 - 17, 2006
April 9 - 13, 2007
November 5 - 9, 2007

Forty-Seventh Annual Five-Day Polygraph Examiner Work Conference
December 4 - 8, 2006
December 3 - 7, 2007

**Department of Defense Polygraph Institute**
August 15 - November 16, 2006

**International Academy of Polygraph**
September 11, 2006

**Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice**
Basic Polygraph - Millersville, MD
September 18 - November 10, 2006
This article appears quarterly in the APA Newsletter. It is primarily directed toward private examiners and issues regarding business concerns for professional PDD examiners. I believe we can all benefit. We hope the article and the issues we discuss provide our examiners assistance with similar situations they may encounter.

A local polygraph examiner is contacted by a farmer that believes he has sustained a loss testable under the EPPA. One of the farmer’s hands, hired to pick strawberries, is suspected of pouring a poisonous chemical into a vat containing 1000 quarts of strawberries. The suspect and the farmer were having a disagreement over wages and the farmer believes the laborer sabotaged the fruit out of spite. The poisoned strawberries cannot be salvaged and must be destroyed. The farmer is confident that he knows who is responsible and wants the suspect laborer polygraphed.

When the laborer was confronted by the farmer the farmer learned that the laborer was an illegal immigrant and was not a citizen of the United States. The farmer told the polygraph examiner and the polygraph examiner was uncertain if the illegal immigrant was affected by the EPPA or if the law applied to a person in the United States illegally.

What do you think? Does EPPA apply? If EPPA was passed to protect citizens of the United States, does that mean non-citizens too? If reasonable certainty and access can be established, is this suspect laborer testable under EPPA for the offense described above?

The answer is that this individual is testable so long as access and treasonable certainty can be established pursuant to the ongoing investigation exemption.

Although not through any theft, the employer did sustain a financial loss that can be articulated and has an actuarial value.

EPPA does not require that a protected employee be in the U.S. legally. It is also not important whether the employer is or is not paying state of federal withholding taxes on the employee. The employment agreement is established because the employer is paying the employee for an employment service. All aspects of EPPA apply and the employee enjoys all the protections offered under EPPA even though the employee is not a citizen or even in the U.S. legally. This may not have been what you expected to hear.

If this law sounds complicated, it is because it is. If you have questions about any potential EPPA related situation please call or email me before you make an innocent but costly mistake. Better safe than sorry. Most fines and civil penalties relating to EPPA violations are levied against the employers; however, examiners are not exempt from civil liability. This case is a good example where the examiner will pay big. An unhappy employer is also subject bringing a civil suit against an examiner that allowed him, (the employer), to get in a situation to be sued. I will be happy to assist you with your questions and concerns. I will research your problem and e-mail or fax you the latest Legal opinion regarding your inquiry.

THINK, when you look closely, EPPA applies to almost everyone.
Greetings:

As your president, I have continued to stay actively involved in the work of our many APA committees. The work of the APA takes a considerable commitment of time and energy. Your BOD works hard to accomplish all that is required of them efficiently and in a timely manner.

Please read your BOD’s reports found throughout this magazine. Your BOD is committed to keeping you informed of progress we make in the areas in which we are working. You should find a lot of interesting information in this copy of the Magazine. We hope you enjoy the reading and appreciate your interest in the polygraph profession and the APA.

The American Association of Police Polygraphists (AAPP) had their annual seminar in Portland, Maine this past April. By all accounts, the seminar was a huge success. We congratulate the new AAPP officers including president elect, Don Imbordino and wish them well. Don is certainly not new to leadership in the AAPP, but he will have some big shoes to fill as Bruce Robertson leaves that office. Bruce showed fine leadership as the AAPP president and will continue to serve as their chairman. Bruce and I shared many of the same views on advancing the polygraph profession and Don has pledged to maintain a strong commitment to that end. After the AAPP election, I met with Don and Bruce and discussed how the AAPP and APA could even more effectively work together for the good of professional polygraph examiners around the country. We discussed several projects that we intend to begin soon. Together we hope to accomplish much over the next few years to benefit polygraph and the public at large through our good work.

I want to thank past President Bruce Robertson and the AAPP BOD for inviting me to be their guest at the Maine seminar. I really enjoyed the training and the fellowship was outstanding. Many APA members don’t realize that a vast number of us are also AAPP members and support both organizations. I am just one example of a member with dual membership in the APA and the AAPP. I look to see good and positive things come from our close relationship with the AAPP as polygraph continues to grow and prosper in the future.

Continuing education has taken hold in our industry. This is apparent by the increasing numbers of attendees going to training seminars around the globe. Examiners are turning out in record numbers for seminars, large and small. Participation in advanced and continuing polygraph training is going to help us all. Stay out of trouble and continue to advance our cause.

I just returned from helping Skip conduct a school inspection at the new location for the Virginia School of Polygraph in Manassas, Virginia. I am personally very proud of the effort school director Darryl Debow put into the design and construction of his new facility. The design is a polygraph school director’s dream. Darryl’s school has four spacious fully appointed polygraph suites all equipped with new Dell computers, computerized polygraphs and video systems networked to a large LCD monitor in the main classroom to be used for examiner demonstrations and critiques.

As a senior Education Accreditation Committee certified school inspector, I will be making a recommendation at the July BOD meeting that the Virginia School of Polygraph be granted a continuing certificate of accreditation by the APA Education Accreditation Committee.

I have received invitations to speak at a number of upcoming seminars. I feel one of my duties as APA president is to supportaffiliate polygraph associations by our presence and by meeting with members on their turf wherever that may be. I am looking forward to meeting with and speaking to the North West Polygraph Association at their Seminar in Oregon June 26th. I have tentatively accepted a request to speak at a SCCE business ethics compliance seminar in Chicago September 12th on EPPA and the use of polygraph in business situations. I see this as an opportunity to get businesses more involved in a movement to amend or relax EPPA restrictions. I have been invited to speak in Minnesota at a polygraph association
seminar and I am waiting for those details to be worked out. I have also accepted a request to speak at the Latin American Polygraph Association’s (ALP’s) annual seminar at the Hotel Mar Azul in San Andreas, Colombia, later in October.

Our APA Seminar is shaping up to be a real Hum Dinger. Putting this seminar schedule together has been a full time job for our Seminar Chair, Roy Ortiz. I know for a fact that Roy has been burning the midnight oil working out the details for speakers in Las Vegas. I am certain that this will be one of our best seminars with the highest attendance ever. There will be CE for examiners with interests in all aspects of polygraph. Our entertainment is scheduled to be top drawer. We have extended invitations to many celebrities who have contributed to the success of polygraph through the years, so that they could join with us as we celebrate polygraph’s growing success and acceptance.

**** Pre Register for the Seminar this year ****

Robbie has been getting pre-registration forms in every day. That guarantees that you will have a name badge and a notebook set aside for you when you arrive. In the past, we customarily gave the handout material out on a first come, first serve basis. Not knowing how many attendees to prepare for has caused us to come up short on the number of attendee packages we prepared the past two years. This year our pre-registered attendees will be provided notebooks and handout material prior to any walk ins. If you are interested in receiving everything you are entitled to as an attendee, please, pre-register. **Although attendees are welcome to register for our seminar right up to the last day, late registrants and non pre-registered attendees will not be given any handout material until all pre-registered attendees have collected theirs. This is not to discourage arriving at the seminar late. Our hope is that you will register early and allow us to prepare for each of you and your individual needs.**

NOTE*

Take time to meet with other polygraph examiners in your area. Try to work with another examiner that may not have been able to attend the continuing education training from which you learned something. I have trouble understanding why every progressive polygraph examiner today is not a member of the American Polygraph Association. I don’t see how any truly professional polygrapher could provide polygraph examinations and not be a member of the APA.

One of my presidential promises is to get polygraph back into the courts. Polygraph is going to be readmitted back into the courts...it is a simple fact. It is only a matter of time. When courts do start accepting polygraph evidence again, you are going to want to be able to be qualified in court as a professional polygraph examiner, so that you can testify as a polygraph expert. Don’t get caught unprepared. Without current membership in a professional organization and without documented credit for continuing education you are not going to be considered by any court as an expert no matter how long you have been an examiner. When I was a rookie patrolman, I was once introduced to an officer who had been on the force 35 years. I was impressed. I thought that was a big deal and I said something regarding his 35 years of experience. My training officer, a very wise older policeman, stopped me dead in my tracks. He then said something I will never forget. “I didn’t say he had 35 years of experience. That officer has only one year of experience......35 times!” There is a difference.....a big difference.

Don’t allow that to happen to you. Let us all work harder to change the public’s misperception of polygraph. Keep going to those CE seminars. Pay those dues and stay plugged in.

Our Public Relations Program is slowly getting off the ground. VP private, Dr. Earle, CAPE president, Jamie Skeeters, a few others and myself are starting to get more and more requests for interviews regarding polygraph. Every time polygraph is in the news another reporter decides he or she is going inform the public about polygraph to their way of thinking. Some of them are fair and interested in the truth. Some of them are not. Recently, I made the mistake of providing a telephone interview to reporter Dan Eggan of the Washington Post. Mr. Eggan misquoted me and printed a number of comments out of the context in which they were made. I received a few calls and emails recommending that I set the record straight in a rebuttal to the editor. After considerable thought and discussion with others wiser than I, I decided not to respond. Keeping the controversy going would only serve to elevate the perceived importance of the Washington Post’s liberal article and the statements attributed to me. I chose to ignore Eggan’s printed misinformation, much like I would ignore bad advice coming from an idiot. What benefit would be gained by debating with an idiot, if I knew in advance I couldn’t change his mind? I hope you understand my reasoning. If I had felt that trying to set the record straight would actually benefit the APA, I would have tried. I don’t think I would have been allowed to clarify my position without their taking advantage of that opportunity to take another cheap shot.

I am making such an issue of this experience to warn you and all other examiners against the danger of unscrupulous reporters that would ambush or twist what you may say into an absolutely unrecognizable sound byte credited to you. To my knowledge, there
isn’t a list of newspapers, radio stations or television programs that have been identified with an established agenda to discredit polygraph. We do know, however, that there are some that are willing to try if it would sell. If you as an examiner are contacted by any news media or reporter, please defer the request to Robbie at the National Office or the Webb Group, the APA’s Public Relations Firm. They are trained to handle these requests and they know better who can be trusted and some of those that cannot. By all means, don’t miss an opportunity to promote polygraph in your community by speaking at the Rotary, Kiwanis or Lion’s Club, but please be careful not to be trapped by a reporter bent on embarrassing you and/or your profession.

During February and March of this year, I was contacted regarding four separate polygraph tests that attorneys in four separate areas of the country wanted the APA to support and testify about in court. Initially, I was thrilled to receive their requests. To have attorneys from around the country ask for APA assistance in this regard is clear evidence that there are attorneys that believe in the benefit of polygraph and are working to have polygraph tests re-admitted in court as evidence. That’s the good news. The bad news is that none of the tests that were submitted were “good tests”. Ever examiner should know that unless a polygraph test is administered according to the rules established for the methodology used, that test couldn’t be considered a “good test”. Worse yet, two of the four tests that were submitted, were actually determined to be Deception Indicated, rather than the No Deception Indicated, opinion rendered by the submitting examiners. We have to work harder. We have to work better. We must follow test format rules. Keep your instrument calibrated. Run an acquaintance test. Administer the required minimum number of charts for the methodology you are using. Ask the symptomatic and outside issue questions if the test format you are using calls for it. Don’t roll the questions unless the test format you are using allows or calls for it. Remember your test data analysis rules. Take pride in the work you are doing. Score your tests as if they were going to be looked at by the entire APA membership during the business meeting. Produce charts that you would be proud to show on National TV. Do the best you can do for your client and the profession. Do things right.

As always, if there is anything the APA can do for you, please contact me or any member of the BoD. We are there to serve you and your needs. I look forward to seeing you at the Seminar in Las Vegas in July.

Mike Gougler
Vice President,
Law Enforcement

It’s almost time! Vegas is near!

The annual seminar is fast approaching. I look forward to another informative and entertaining seminar.

I would like to take the time to thank everyone who has helped on all the committees to advance the ideals of the APA.

The Law Enforcement subcommittee on applicant screening has completed its assignment and hopefully the Board of Directors will approve a final version prior to the start of the seminar.

The awards committee has not only selected this year’s recipients, but also worked diligently to put more meaning into the individual awards. Thanks for your efforts.

The Standards of Practice committee has begun a major rewrite of the protocol. The project is in its infancy but promises to be a model for all to utilize, to ensure high standards and validity.

Let me welcome all the new members to the association. Feel free to jump right in and be an influence on the direction of the association. You are the future of the profession.

The challenges of the future may be unknown, but through training and teamwork we will achieve our goal of a more professional polygraph community.

See you in Vegas.
Board of Directors’ Reports

Steve Duncan
Director

I hope this report finds everyone in good health and spirits for summer. By the time you receive this I hope you are packed and making final plans for what promises to be one of the best Annual Seminars yet.

With the Regional Seminar in Mississippi completed thanks to tireless work from Ms. Robbie in the National Office, some Mississippi Association Members, a couple of the CE Committee Members I recruited to help and others, we are quite busy preparing for the other regional seminars. Final plans are being made for Texas in September with work commencing for Charleston in September and Virginia Beach in November. Suggestions and/or ideas are still welcomed for the year; so contact me with any information.

I am still working on some guidelines for CE Regional Seminar Instructors and would welcome input from any members. I have, after input from several members, decided to approach the questionnaire for committee members along a different track and hope to send it out soon.

In case anyone didn’t get the info the “Annual, Unofficial, APA Seminar Motorcycle Ride” for Las Vegas this year is “a go”. Our best deal for rentals is still with the people at the Las Vegas Harley Davidson Dealership on S. Eastern Avenue in LV. Sam Zenkner has quoted us a rental rate of $125.00 per 24 hours, for a big twin (Road King, Electra Glide, Fatboy, etc.) including helmet and rainsuit. Bike insurance is $15, bike, driver, passenger, and liability is $29.00. All charges are plus 7.75% tax. As is customary, a $1000 credit card deposit is required along with a motorcycle license. The minimum age for rentals is 25. If you’re not bringing your own bike and want to participate in the ride you may want to call and make reservations. The number is 702.431.8500, ask for Sam in Rentals and tell her you are with the American Polygraph Association and request the $125.00 rate. We are planning to take a dinner ride on Tuesday night during the Seminar leaving the Hotel at 5PM and riding approximately 85 miles including Red Rock Canyon or about 130 miles including the Valley of Fire. This is still in the planning stage and will be a guided ride. Just remember to make reservations early if you want to rent a bike.

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

Roy Ortiz
Director

As members of the APA, we are bonded together with on-going goals to improve our skills and share our knowledge. Some members consider the annual APA seminar/workshop as the most important membership benefit. I believe a close second would be the friendships we develop. Like the threads of our favorite coat, all of us contribute to make the APA a vital organization. In my opinion your ideas and suggestions are the APA’s most valuable assets.

The 2006 seminar/workshop schedule (included in this issue), is the result of contributions of APA members and the Board Members. Robbie Bennett continues to do countless jobs that are never seen by anyone that make the seminar possible, my personal thanks go out to her.

The growth of the APA is a worldwide event. Due to the varied backgrounds of our members, viewpoints and ideas are influenced by the environment, education, culture, and family.

Equally important are the generational differences and the computer/internet age. The new work force has the tendency to question everything. Thus, creating new challenges for supervisors and co-workers alike. Taking all of the above into consideration, change will naturally occur. No one welcomes change, but it is a requirement for improvement and innovation.

The APA is in constant change, sometimes slowly and sometimes very quickly. It seems it was only yesterday, that everyone used global scoring and now there are several scoring software programs to assist examiners. It was just an idea to test sex offenders on parole/probation, now it has spread across the United States and now getting a foothold in other countries.

As you are making your last minute arrangements for the APA’s 41st 2006 seminar/workshop, please start thinking about volunteering for a committee and about what topic/speaker you would like to see at the 2007 seminar. Think out of the box and think globally.

I leave you with an invitation to contact me if I can assist you in any way by phone 404.624.7465 or e-mail at sduncan@gsp.net.
Board of Directors’ Reports

Dan Sosnowski
Director

I would like to thank all those examiners who have responded to the request for PCSOT documentation. I would also like to thank Steve Adang who has done a wonderful job in handling the comments that were both positive and negative. There were several suggestions to make this procedure easier for all examiners and the committee is looking into those ideas.

Some of the negative comments dealt with the issue of examiners not having the documentation in their file even though their state association had sent training records into the National Office. We have since learned that Robbie maintains a separate file for state associations and therefore the training documentation was not placed into examiner’s files. This particular glitch has been resolved and I have been told that copies will be placed into the examiner’s individual file. It has always been recommended that once an examiner attends any type of training and receives a certificate that the examiners make a copy and send it to the National Office so that it is placed into the file.

Please keep in mind that one of the main reasons that Steve Adang had requested that examiners send documentation directly to him was to ease some of the paperwork that is sent to Robbie. She has her hands full with running the day-to-day operations of the National Office. I have personally visited the National Office on several occasions and it is amazing what goes on behind the scenes. Robbie does the work of three individuals and I am still in awe of how she stays on top of everything for the members.

The committee is looking into the possibility of developing a page of approved PCSOT examiners being added to the APA Website. I believe that it would be feasible to have this added feature and that the list could be updated on a regular basis.

There were several comments received from examiners who revealed that they were not aware of the standards that dealt with continuing education requirements. Again, I would encourage examiners to look at the APA Website because the Standards of Practice have been posted for years. Some of these same examiners stated that the topic of continuing education was never discussed in the PCSOT course that they attended. I would hope that this is not the case. If some of you will recall, there is a test question on the APA exam that deals the issue of continuing education.

The goal of this committee and the APA is not to eliminate PCSOT examiners, but to ensure that those examiners are in compliance. The area of PCSOT continues to grow across the United States as more and more states are embracing the idea of using polygraph as a tool with sex offender treatment.

If there has been any misunderstanding of what this committee is trying to accomplish, then as the General Chair of the PCSOT Committee, I apologize. Again the goal has always been to improve the quality of the examiner.

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

On the ADDT front, I am assuming that many of you have either saw or heard about the “Dr.” Humble interview on ABC TV’s program Prime Time. The segment aired at the end of March. Mr. Humble admits that no Independent studies have been conducted to show any validity to the CVSA. He further admits that he does not possess an actual PhD degree in Psychology as he likes to claim. In fact, he stated that he has an honorary degree from a Bible College. He explained that he completed six hours of Bible Study and was awarded the degree in Psychology.

I would encourage examiners and or their agencies get a copy of Mr. Humble’s interview.
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
in the amount of fifty dollars ($50.00)
Mail to: APA National Office, PO Box 8037, Chattanooga TN 37414-0037
Upgrading from Associate to Full Member

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

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

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

3. Within 36 months preceding upgrading they have successfully completed either:
   a. At least 108 hours of continuing education in topics directly related to polygraph testing, including at least one APA annual seminar, during their Associate Membership; or
   b. An APA approved refresher course administered by a polygraph training school accredited by the APA; and

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

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

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

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

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

Associate Members shall be eligible to vote and to serve on committees in the APA, but they shall not be eligible to hold elective office or to chair committees in the APA. Associates shall not represent themselves as other than Associate Members of the APA.

Continuing Education and Refresher Courses

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

Prior to Sitting for the Examination

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

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

Written and Oral Testing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


Reference

Academy for Scientific Investigative Training
1704 Locust Street, 2nd Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
Director: Nathan J. Gordon
Ph: 215.732.3349
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E-mail: truthdoctor@polygraph-training.com
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2480 East Bay Drive, Suite 30
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American Institute of Polygraph
908 Barton Street
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Webpage: www/polygraphschool.com

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3106 W Thomas Road, Suite 1114
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Webpage: www.dodpoly.army.mil
Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement only

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akhbar@akhbarassociates.com
Webpage: www.akhbarassociates.com/psa.htm

**Sauk Valley Community College**
Skyhawk Polygraph Institute
173 Illinois Route 2
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Law Enforcement Polygraph School
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**Israel Goverment Polygraph School**
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Director: Luz Del Carmen Diaz
Ph: 011.52.55.5616.6273
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**Pennsylvania State Police/HACC Polygraph Institute @ Northeast Counterdrug Training Center**
1 HACC Drive
Shumaker Public Services Hall
Harrisburg, PA 17110-2999
Director: Elmer Criswell
Ph: 717.780.2513 or 877.806.6293
Fax: 717.236.0709
E-mail: encriswe@hacc.edu
Webpage: http://www.counterdrug.org
Do We Have Your Correct Address?

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