

demonstrating an unweighted average accuracy rate of 86% or greater, excluding inconclusive results, which shall not exceed 20%.

- 1.1.7.3.3 Polygraph techniques for investigative testing shall be those for which there exist at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted average accuracy rate of 80% or greater, excluding inconclusive results, which shall not exceed 20%.
- 1.1.7.3.4 Polygraph techniques used for screening purposes shall be those for which there exist at least two published empirical studies, original and replicated, demonstrating an unweighted accuracy rate that is significantly greater than chance, and should be used in a "successive hurdles" approach which entails additional testing with validated methods when the screening test is not favorably resolved.
- 1.1.7.4 A Polygraph Examiner: a person who meets the training and education requirements as set forth in the APA Bylaws.
- 1.1.7.5 Post Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PCSOT) Examiner: a polygraph examiner who conducts examinations of sex offenders as a condition of treatment, probation, parole or supervised release, and who has completed specialized training consistent with APA standards.

1.2 Examiner Responsibilities

- 1.2.1 A polygraph examiner shall, where applicable, comply with all state continuing education requirements. Practicing examiners shall complete a minimum of 30 continuing education hours every two years in coursework related to the field of polygraphy. Examiners are responsible for maintaining their own reco 1 462.9 of

1.3 Instrumentation and Recording

1.3.1 Polygraph examinations shall be conducted with properly functioning instrumentation that records with, at a minimum, the following physiological data:

1.3.1.1 Respiration patterns recorded by pneumograph components. Thoracic and abdominal patterns should be recorded separately, using two pneumograph components;

1.3.1.2 Electrodermal activity reflecting relative changes in the conductance or resistance of electrical current by the epidermal tissue;

1.3.1.3 Cardiovascular activity including changes in relative blood pressure, pulse rate, and pulse amplitude; and,

1.3.1.4 A seat activity sensor.

1.3.1.5 Other physiological data may also be recorded during testing, but may not be used to formulate probabilistic or categorical conclusions unless their validity is supported by replicated and published research.

1.3.2 Physiological recordings during each test shall be continuous and should be of sufficient amplitude to be easily readable by the examiner and any reviewing examiner.

1.4 Test Location and Conditions

1.4.1 The testing environment should be reasonably free from distractions.

1.4.2 Examiners conducting polygraph examinations during public viewing are prohibited from rendering opinions regarding the truthfulness of the examinees on the basis of these examinations. Examiners should ensure that reenactments of polygraph examinations are clearly conveyed as such to viewers. If the examiner determines that the reenactment will not or has not been clearly conveyed as a reenactment, the examiner shall immediately notify the APA National Office.

1.5 Preparation

1.5.1 Prior to an examination, the examiner shall dedicate sufficient time to identify and discuss the examination issues and potential problem areas.

1.6 Pretest Practices

1.6.1 The examiner shall obtain information sufficient to identify the examinee.

1.6.2 The examiner shall obtain the informed consent of the examinee prior to testing. It is recommended that the informed consent of the examinee be obtained after an overview of the polygraph process, including polygraph instrumentation and sensors, use of video/audio recording, issues to be discussed, requirements for cooperation during testing, and the need to report information and results to the referring professionals.

1.6.3 The examiner shall review all test questions prior to recording the physiological responses of the examinee.

1.6.4 The examiner shall conduct the examination in a neutral manner and shall not display or express any bias regarding the truthfulness of the examinee prior to the completion of testing.

1.7 Testing

1.7.1 A member polygraph examiner shall use evidence-based validated testing techniques. For purposes of these standards, a testing technique shall be considered valid if supq0.0000095r8igva eusict t te a a10(n)-3rdinga4(e)JTETte ETese(e)9(e).

- 1.7.6 Examiners shall conduct an acquaintance test for all diagnostic, evidentiary, paired-testing, initial screening, and initial investigative examinations.
- 1.7.7 Questions used in the assessment of truth and deception shall be followed by time intervals of not less than 20 seconds from question onset to question onset.
- 1.7.8 Examiners should use standardized chart markings.
- 1.7.9 Polygraph examiners should ensure that all polygraph reports, data, recordings, information and documents are protected against loss, inappropriate release, unauthorized access, alteration and misuse. Polygraph reports and related work products should be released only to authorized referring or retaining persons, professionals, and agencies as delineated on the signed statement of informed consent or as set out in orders of the court. Unless required by law, polygraph examiners should not release polygraph reports, test questions, data, recordings, information and documents of any kind related to the polygraph pre-test, in-test or post-test to persons that may attempt to use such information to neutralize or interfere with the effectiveness of future polygraph examinations.
 - 1.7.9.1 Polygraph examiners should ensure that all polygraph reports, test questions, data, recordings, information and documents of any kind related to the polygraph pre-test, in-test and post-test are maintained for a minimum of three (3) years or as otherwise required by law.
 - 1.7.9.2 A recording of all phases of the exam shall be maintained as part of the examination files, consistent with agency policy regulation or law, for a minimum of one (1) year.
 - 1.7.10 All aspects of the polygraph, including the pre-test interview, the in-test and the post-test interview, if conducted, shall be conducted in-person by the examiner. Electronic communications shall not be substituted for in-person communication between the examiner and examinee. At the onset of the examination, the examiner shall obtain information sufficient to identify the examinee.
 - 1.7.11 Examinations shall be scheduled for not less than 90 minutes. A member polygraph examiner shall not conduct more than five examinations of any type in one day.
 - 1.7.12 Examiners who test sex offenders as a condition of treatment, probation, parole or supervise release, shall have earned a certificate of training for a minimum of 40 hours of specialized instruction in post conviction testing.

1.8.6.5 The examination report, and;

1.8.6.6 Any additional information necessary to replicate the analysis and result.