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10 September 2011

Critique and Evaluation of Polygraph Examination of Larry Sinclair

I am a veteran of US Army Intelligence with experience in interrogation, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism. I am also a co-founder of AntiPolygraph.org, a non-profit, public interest website dedicated to exposing and ending waste, fraud, and abuse associated with the use of polygraphs and other purported “lie detectors,” and co-author of *The Lie Behind the Lie Detector*, a book on polygraph validity, policy, procedure, and countermeasures.

I have received a video recording of two polygraph examinations administered by Edward I. Gelb¹ to Larry Sinclair on 22 February 2008. The recording consists of two DVDs.² I am also in possession of Gelb’s reports of these examinations (Attachments 1 & 2) and a review by Gordon H. Barland dated 26 February 2008 (Attachment 3). The polygraph charts and associated data have not been made available to me.

The polygraph technique used by Gelb is the probable-lie control question test (CQT). In this technique, decisions regarding the truthfulness of the examinee are made by comparing the examinee’s physiological responses (breathing, palmar sweating, heart rate, and relative blood pressure) when answering “relevant” questions (about the incident under investigation, for example, “Did you shoot John?”) to such responses when answering so-called “control” (or comparison) questions.

Probable-lie control questions do not directly concern the matter under investigation and are designed in such a way that most people could not provide a yes or no answer with complete confidence. The examiner attempts to convince the examinee that the control questions are as important as the relevant questions and must be answered with complete honesty. An example of a common control question is, “Did you ever lie to get out of trouble?” The polygraph examiner steers the examinee into a denial, suggesting that the person who would lie to get out of trouble

¹It should be noted that Gelb, who holds himself out as a Ph.D. in marketing his polygraph services (see <http://www.polygraphexpert.com>) has not earned a doctoral degree from an accredited institution of higher learning. See “Polygraph Operator ‘Dr.’ Edward I. Gelb Exposed as a Phony Ph.D” at:

<http://antipolygraph.org/articles/article-036.shtml>

²At the time of writing, these videos are also available on-line, respectively, at:

<http://www.viddler.com/explore/LarrySinclair/videos/20/>

<http://www.viddler.com/explore/LarrySinclair/videos/21/>

is the same kind of person who would commit the behavior that is the subject of the inquiry and then lie about it. But secretly, it is expected that *everyone* has lied to get out of trouble.

If the examinee's reactions to the control questions are stronger than her reactions to the relevant questions, then the examinee is deemed to have truthfully answered the relevant questions. Conversely, if the examinee's reactions to the relevant questions are stronger, deception is inferred.

This simplistic procedure has no grounding in the scientific method. There is no raging debate amongst scientists regarding the validity of polygraphy. On the contrary, there is strong consensus that polygraphy is without scientific basis and is not to be relied upon.

Perversely, CQT methodology actually has a built-in bias against the truthful because the more candidly one answers the control questions—and as a consequence feels less anxiety when answering them—the more likely one is to fail. Moreover, polygraph tests can be easily beaten by liars through the use of simple countermeasures that polygraphers have no demonstrated ability to detect.

In addition, examiner bias can influence outcomes, as was illustrated in a 1986 CBS *60 Minutes* exposé on polygraphy. Three polygraph examiners were selected at random from the New York telephone directory and asked to administer polygraph examinations regarding the theft of a camera and lens to four different employees of the CBS-owned magazine, *Popular Photography*. In fact, no theft had occurred. Each polygrapher was told that a different employee was suspected as the likely culprit. In each case, the polygrapher found the person who had been fingered to be deceptive.

Gelb's examination of Sinclair consisted of two question series, each repeated three times. The first question series concerned Sinclair's allegations of a sexual encounter with Barack Obama and the second pertained to his allegations of cocaine use by Barack Obama. The questions asked during the first series, and their functions, are as follows:

Series One (Sex Allegations)

1. Are you now sitting down? (irrelevant)³
2. Do you intend to tell the truth on this test about whether you performed oral sex on Obama in 1999? (sacrifice relevant)⁴

³"Irrelevant" questions are not scored and merely serve as "buffers." For example, the first question in a series might provoke a physiological reaction solely by virtue of its being the first question. The unscored irrelevant question here serves as a "buffer" against such an eventuality.

⁴A "sacrifice relevant" question is a relevant question that is not scored.

3. Are you convinced I will not ask you an unreviewed question? (outside issue)⁵
4. Unrelated to this matter, did you ever lie for revenge or personal gain? (control)
5. Did you perform oral sex on Obama in 1999? (relevant)
6. Unrelated to this matter, did you ever try to appear truthful when you knew you were lying more than once? (control)
7. Are you lying when you say you performed oral sex on Obama in 1999? (relevant)
8. Unrelated to this matter, did you ever manufacture a false story to get out of trouble? (control)
9. Is there something else you are afraid I will ask you a question about, even though I told you I would not? (outside issue)

Conduct of the Examination

The conduct of the first two iterations of the first question series is largely routine. However, Gelb, having asked the first question of the third iteration, interrupts the series and makes the following admonishment (at 1:56:04 of the first DVD):

You're having a little difficulty in an area of the test, Larry. If you still have difficulty with the same area, I'll discuss it with you at the end of the test. Remember, all of the questions must have been answered a hundred percent truthfully. No room for any error. Here we go.

Such interruption of a question series is unorthodox and could have made Sinclair's failing of the series more likely, to the extent that it may have sensitized him to the relevant questions by leading him to believe that he was in danger of failing the test.

Chart Scoring

Following the conclusion of all three iterations of the first question series, Sinclair is instructed to leave the room, and Gelb scores the charts with a colleague (beginning at about 00:55 of the second DVD). Gelb's partner states the score to be "-11 overall." Gelb smiles and seems to concur. However, in his written report (Attachment 1), Gelb states that "Sinclair's polygrams resulted in an evaluation of 'deception indicated' with a score of -15 when he answered the relevant questions..." It is not clear what accounts for the discrepancy between the score documented on the video and the score indicated in Gelb's written report. Gordon Barland scored the same chart as "-17 (Deception Indicated)." (See Attachment 3.)

At 05:25 of the second DVD, with Sinclair still out of the room, Gelb opines to the videographer, who had asked whether Sinclair's reactions may have stemmed from the consequences of his

⁵An "outside issue" question is not scored. If an examinee shows a strong reaction to this kind of question, it may be inferred that the examinee is anxious about some matter not directly addressed by the relevant questions.

story being true (in essence, whether a false positive—a truthful person wrongly failing—may have occurred), “No, he’s just lying to the... He just made up that situation. Bullshit.”

At 05:58 of the second DVD, upon being informed by the videographer that Sinclair had filed a federal lawsuit, Gelb opines, “He’s nuts!”

At 06:58 of the second DVD, Gelb states, “Now here’s another scoring we didn’t look at. I’m just going to see what this one says. **This one says he’s truthful**” (emphasis added). Gelb included no mention of this scoring, which contradicts his (and Barland’s) manual scoring, in his report. However, in a report of his polygraph examination six months earlier of former prostitute Wendy Ellis regarding an alleged sexual relationship with United States Senator David Vitter of Louisiana (see Attachment 4), Gelb cites “an algorithm developed by the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University. This algorithm has been validated by the National Security Agency and is presently being utilized by the United States Department of Defense.” It is perhaps to this algorithm (called “PolyScore”) that Gelb refers when stating regarding Sinclair’s charts, “Now here’s another scoring we didn’t look at.... This one says he’s truthful.”

Mr. Gelb is best positioned to explain why he included PolyScore data in his report of Wendy Ellis’s polygraph examination but excluded it from his report of Larry Sinclair’s.

American Polygraph Association Code of Ethics

The American Polygraph Association’s code of ethics (Attachment 5) requires at §4.3 (“Post-Examination Notification of Results”) that:

4.3.1 A member shall afford each examinee a reasonable opportunity to explain physiological reactions to relevant questions in the recordings. There are three exceptions:

4.3.1.1 When the examinee is represented by an attorney who requests that no post-examination interview be conducted, and that the results of the examination be released only to the attorney.

4.3.1.2 When the examination is being conducted by court order which stipulates that no post-examination interview is to be conducted.

4.3.1.3 Instances of operational necessity.

None of these exceptions apply in connection with Gelb’s examination of Sinclair, and Gelb—a past president of the American Polygraph Association—provided Sinclair no “post-examination

notification of results” nor did he give him any “reasonable opportunity to explain physiological reactions to relevant questions in the recordings.” Instead, with Sinclair still out of the room, Gelb turned to the videographer (at 07:59 of the second DVD) and asked, “Now when are you going to give this guy the results?”

Examiner Bias

Gelb’s conviction by the end of the first series that Sinclair’s allegations were “bullshit” can reasonably be expected to have introduced strong examiner bias into the conduct of the second question series:

Series Two (Drug Allegations)

1. Are you sitting down? (irrelevant)
2. Do you plan to tell the truth on this test about whether Obama smoked a rock of cocaine in your presence in that limo in 1999? (sacrifice relevant)
3. Are you convinced I won’t ask you an unreviewed question? (outside issue)
4. Unrelated to this matter, did you ever lie to make yourself important or for personal gain? (control)
5. Did Obama smoke a rock of cocaine in your presence in that limo in 1999? (relevant)
6. Have you ever been the kind of person that would try to manipulate someone else for personal gain? (control)
7. Did you lie when you said you saw Obama smoke a rock of cocaine in that limo in 1999? (relevant)
8. Is there something secret in your background that would damage your credibility if it were known? (control)
9. Is there something else you are afraid I’ll ask you a question about even though I told you I would not? (outside issue)

Chart Scoring

After three repetitions of the question series, Gelb (at roughly 46:30 to 51:10 of the second DVD) appears to silently score the charts without the participation of the colleague with whom he conferred when scoring the first series. Again, Gelb does not inform Sinclair of the results or afford him any “reasonable opportunity to explain physiological reactions to relevant questions in the recordings.”

Gelb reported a score of -15 (Deception Indicated) for the second series in his report (Attachment 2). Gordon Barland arrived at a score of -7 (also Deception Indicated) for the same chart series (Attachment 3). As with the first series, Gelb did not mention PolyScore’s scoring of the charts in his report. However, Barland ran the PolyScore algorithm on the second series data, noting that “[i]t evaluated the charts as No Deception Indicated, and calculated the probability of

deception as being less than .01 on a scale from .00 to 1.00.” That is, PolyScore found Sinclair to be truthful with regard to the drug questions, with a less than 1% probability of deception.⁶

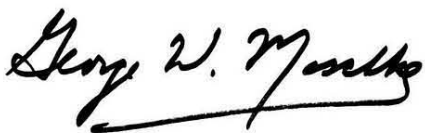
Barland does not account for this discrepancy in his report, merely stating:

This was inconsistent with my analysis. This is a relatively uncommon occurrence. The DACA [Defense Academy for Credibility Assessment, the federal government’s polygraph school, which has since been re-named the National Center for Credibility Assessment] guidelines indicate that when there is a conflict between the examiner’s or reviewer’s score and PolyScore, the human score takes precedence.

However, there is no a priori reason why the examiner’s or reviewer’s score should take precedence over the score rendered by PolyScore, which is not susceptible to human biases (such as might result from a belief that the claims made by the examinee are “bullshit” or that the examinee “is nuts”).

Conclusion

While polygraphy is inherently unscientific and unreliable, irregularities associated with Edward I. Gelb’s polygraph examination of Larry Sinclair render the results even more untrustworthy.



George W. Maschke, Ph.D.

Attachments:

1. “Polygraph Credibility Assessment Examination of Larry Sinclair” (sex questions). Report by Edward I. Gelb
2. “Polygraph Credibility Assessment Examination of Larry Sinclair” (drug questions). Report by Edward I. Gelb
3. “Review of the polygraph examination of Larry Sinclair conducted by Ed Gelb on February 22, 2008.” Report by Gordon H. Barland
4. “Polygraph Credibility Assessment Examination of Wendy Ellis.” Report by Edward I. Gelb.

⁶Barland did not run PolyScore on the first question series (the sex questions), because Gelb did not provide him with the original data for that series.

5. "By-Laws, American Polygraph Association"

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**Polygraph Credibility Assessment Examination
of
Larry Sinclair**

Larry Sinclair came to our offices on February 22, 2008 to undergo a polygraph credibility assessment (PCA) examination. The issue under consideration dealt with Sinclair's representation that he had performed oral sex on Barack Obama in 1999.

During an extensive pretest interview, Sinclair emphatically asserted that the sex act took place in a limousine rented by him in the Chicago area.

THE EXAMINATION

The examination was conducted with a computerized Axciton polygraph calibrated to factory specifications. Sinclair was examined in accord with the Bi-Spot zone comparison technique taught at the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. The relevant questions asked during the collection of the polygrams appear below with Sinclair's answers. All appropriate release forms were executed before the examination.

QUESTIONS

1. (#33) "Did you perform oral sex on Obama in 1999?"

Answer: YES

2. (#35) "Are you lying when you say you performed oral sex on Obama in 1999?"

Answer: NO

The resultant polygrams were hand scored as required by the government in a PCA examination.

The government's data analysis rules used to evaluate a Bi-Spot zone comparison examination are as follows:

Evaluation of Bi-Spot:

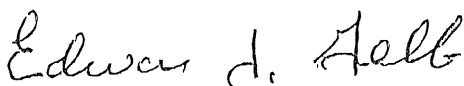
1. To render a conclusion of deception (DI) there must be:
 - A. A minus 3 or less in any spot (question 33 or 35).
 - B. Or a grand total of minus 4 for both spots (33 and 35).

2. To render a conclusion of truthfulness (NDI), there must be:
 - A. A plus in every spot (question 33 and question 35).
 - B. And a grand total of plus 4 or greater overall.

3. An Analysis between DI and NDI is "no opinion" and requires additional testing.

Sinclair's polygrams resulted in an evaluation of "deception indication" with a score of - 15 when he answered the relevant questions as above. The examination indicated that Sinclair was practicing deception when he answered the relevant questions.

The polygrams were "blind scored" by another expert examiner who independently corroborated the findings of the primary examiner.



Edward I. Gelb
PCA Examiner
Past President, American Polygraph Association

CPE (Certified Polygraph Examiner)

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**Polygraph Credibility Assessment Examination
of
Larry Sinclair**

Larry Sinclair came to our offices on February 22, 2008 to undergo a polygraph credibility assessment (PCA) examination. The issue under consideration dealt with whether Barack Obama smoked a rock of Cocaine in Sinclair's presence in a limousine in 1999.

During an extensive pretest interview, Sinclair stated he snorted Cocaine that Obama obtained for him while Obama smoked rocks of Cocaine in the back of the limo.

THE EXAMINATION

The examination was conducted with a computerized Axciton polygraph calibrated to factory specifications. Sinclair was examined in accord with the Bi-Spot zone comparison technique taught at the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. The relevant questions asked during the collection of the polygrams appear below with Sinclair's answers. All appropriate release forms were executed before the examination.

QUESTIONS

1. "#33" "Did Obama smoke a rock of Cocaine in your presence in that limo in 1999?"

Answer: YES

2. "#35" "Did you lie when you said you saw Obama smoke a rock of Cocaine in that limo in 1999?"

Answer: NO

The resultant polygrams were hand scored as required by the government in a PCA examination.

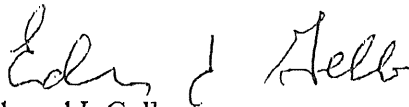
The government's data analysis rules used to evaluate a Bi-Spot zone comparison examination are as follows:

Evaluation of Bi-Spot:

1. To render a conclusion of deception (DI) there must be:
 - A. A minus 3 or less in any spot (question 33 or 35).
 - B. Or a grand total of minus 4 for both spots (33 and 35).
2. To render a conclusion of truthfulness (NDI), there must be:
 - A. A plus in every spot (question 33 and question 35).
 - B. And a grand total of plus 4 or greater overall.
3. An Analysis between DI and NDI is "no opinion" and requires additional testing.

Sinclair's polygrams resulted in an evaluation of "deception indication" with a score of - 7 when he answered the relevant questions as above. The examination indicated that Sinclair was practicing deception when he answered the relevant questions.

The polygrams were "blind scored" by another expert examiner who independently corroborated the findings of the primary examiner.


Edward I. Gelb
PCA Examiner
Past President, American Polygraph Association

CPE (Certified Polygraph Examiner)



Attachment 3

GORDON H. BARLAND, PH.D.
FORENSIC PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIST
2162 EAST 6595 SOUTH
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121-2661

TELEPHONE: 801.943.3360

E-MAIL:BARLAND@HUGHES.NET

February 26, 2008

Ed Gelb
Intercept, Inc.
4201 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 312
Los Angeles, CA 90010

Re: Larry Sinclair

Subject: Review of the polygraph examination of **Larry Sinclair** conducted by Ed Gelb on February 22, 2008.

Background:

During the current presidential campaign Larry Sinclair claimed that in 1999 he performed oral sex on Senator Barack Obama and that he saw Senator Obama smoke crack cocaine while in the back seat of a limousine Mr. Sinclair had rented. Dan Parisi (www.WhiteHouse.com) challenged Mr. Sinclair to take a polygraph test regarding his allegations. Mr. Parisi offered to pay Mr. Sinclair \$ 10,000 to take the test, plus an additional \$ 90,000 if he was found truthful. Mr. Sinclair accepted the offer and Ed Gelb was selected as the examiner.

Materials reviewed:

1. Printout of two series of three charts each of an examination conducted on Larry Sinclair by Ed Gelb, dated February 22, 2008.
2. A digital copy of the numbers test administered prior to the first series.
3. A digital copy of the three charts of the second test series regarding cocaine.
4. Two question lists of the above charts.
5. A DVD containing the audio/video recording of the pretest interview and the initial test series regarding oral sex. I was not provided a DVD of the second series regarding cocaine.
6. PDF copies of the consent form signed by Larry Sinclair, the examinee data sheet, and Ed Gelb's two reports dated February 22, 2008.

Scope:

This review is conducted in accordance with ASTM standard E 2031-99 (reapproved 2004), entitled *Standard Practice for Quality Control of Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (Polygraph) Examinations*, in conjunction with related ASTM standards for the conduct of polygraph examinations and the standards of practice of the American Polygraph Association.

I reviewed the examination procedure, test format, question formulation and presentation, and the polygraph charts.

Observations:

1. The examination room was larger than average, and contained desks and materials irrelevant to the examination. However, during data collection, Mr. Sinclair was facing a blank wall with his back to the remainder of the room. There is no reason to believe that the surroundings interfered with the examination.
2. There were two video cameras on tripods present in the room, but they were unattended during most of the pretest and all of the data collection on the first series, and except as noted in items 4 and 5 below, Mr. Sinclair did not appear to be distracted by them. His attention was clearly focused on the examination procedure.
3. The pretest interview was professionally conducted. Mr. Sinclair has a complex background history, but I concur that there appeared to be nothing which would require terminating the examination. Mr. Gelb developed good rapport and allowed full discussion of the relevant issues and related matters.
4. Midway through the pretest interview a technician entered the room to replace the recording media in the two video cameras. A few minutes later a secretary entered to bring soft drinks that Mr. Sinclair had requested when the technician entered.
5. There was a bathroom break after the pretest interview, during which Dan Parisi and his video technician entered to reposition the cameras. They were still working on that when Mr. Sinclair returned and sat in the polygraph chair. It took an additional eight minutes before they completed the task, during which the examination was on hold. At one point, Mr. Parisi started asking Mr. Sinclair some questions about the matter under investigation, but Mr. Gelb cut him off. Mr. Parisi and his technician exited the room shortly thereafter, and the examination resumed.

6. Mr. Gelb conducted a numbers test, in which Mr. Sinclair was instructed to lie about which number he had written on a piece of paper. This serves several functions, one of which is to accustom the examinee to the polygraph attachments and procedure.
7. Following the numbers test, Mr. Gelb ran a Backster you-phase zone comparison test regarding the allegation of oral sex. This test is considered to be an excellent test for single issue exams such as those used on Mr. Sinclair.
8. During the examination, the GSR electrodes were attached to the same arm that the blood pressure cuff was on. This is unusual. When I asked about it, Mr. Gelb explained that when he attended polygraph school, Cleve Backster taught him to do that so that the examinee had an arm free to scratch, if necessary. I'm not aware of any research comparing the effectiveness of the electrodermal channel as a function of whether it is distal to or contralateral to the blood pressure cuff, however, most polygraph examiners put the electrodes on the arm opposite the blood pressure cuff.
9. All test questions, on both test series, appeared to be well formulated.
10. The technical quality of the charts was generally good, although one of the charts the amplitude of the electrodermal channel was substandard when the chart was printed out. I requested, and received, the original digital data from the second series. This allowed me to optimize the recordings for analysis. My findings are based on my analysis of both the digital data and hard copy of the charts.
11. I did not receive the DVD of the second test series, so my review of that is limited to the chart analysis. I cannot comment on the discussion at the outset of or during the second series.

Findings:

1. Except for the two disruptions by Mr. Parisi (who requested the examination) and his technician, I found the examination to be professionally conducted and in compliance with applicable ASTM and APA standards.
2. The two disruptions caused by the requestors' video-recording could have been avoided by better planning. It appeared that the cameras could store only one hour of imaging per cassette. The cameras should have been selected to have sufficient recording capacity to last the length of the entire exam. Mr. Gelb's video of the first series, provided to me on a DVD, was continuous, lasting 2 hours 5 minutes without interruption.

3. When Mr. Sinclair returned from the break after the pretest interview and before the cameras had been fully repositioned, his presence in the room allowed the opportunity for Mr. Parisi to ask questions. There should have been a clearer understanding that there must be no outside interference with the examination process. Mr. Gelb acted professionally in quickly terminating that, but in hindsight it would have been better to avoid the situation altogether. That could have been done either by having the cameras better positioned prior to the examination (for example, having an additional camera positioned to view the polygraph chair), or for Mr. Sinclair to have been seated in the waiting room until Mr. Gelb could resume the examination.
4. I found no significant indicators of mid- or high-level countermeasures in the charts which would preclude scoring the charts in the standard manner. Mr. Sinclair's respiration was very slow, which is often associated low-level countermeasures, but truthful subjects sometimes breathe slowly in an effort to avoid reacting on the test. Although Mr. Sinclair's paced breathing may have degraded the effectiveness of that channel to some degree, it was not so extreme as to require the examiner to take action, nor did it prevent chart interpretation.
5. I scored the printout of the first series of charts (regarding oral sex) using the Federal 7 position scale and the 2007 DACA reaction criteria. There were strong and consistent reactions to the relevant questions. I scored the charts as -17 (Deception Indicated). I was unable to score the charts using a computer algorithm, as I do not have the digital data for the first series.
6. I scored the printout of the second series of charts (regarding cocaine), but was not satisfied with the quality of the electrodermal channel on one of the charts. When I received the digital data and optimized the channel, I used the Federal 7 position scale and the 2007 DACA reaction criteria to evaluate the charts. I scored the charts as -7 (Deception Indicated). I also evaluated the second series using the computer algorithm PolyScore (v. 6.0). It evaluated the charts as No Deception Indicated, and calculated the probability of deception as being less than .01 on a scale from .00 to 1.00. This was inconsistent with my numerical analysis. This is a relatively uncommon occurrence. The DACA guidelines indicate that when there is conflict between the examiner's or reviewer's score and PolyScore, the human score takes precedence. The computer algorithms are considered to be useful supplements, but they are not definitive. I therefore concur with Mr. Gelb's conclusions that Mr. Sinclair showed indications of deception on both test issues.

Barland: QC review of Larry Sinclair polygraph

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Conclusion

Although no examination is perfectly conducted, I believe that the irregularities in this examination would be more likely to create an inconclusive result than an erroneous one. However, these charts are not inconclusive. Based upon my review of this examination, I concur in Mr. Gelb's finding that Mr. Sinclair was not telling the complete truth in his claims to have engaged in oral sex with Senator Obama and that Senator Obama used cocaine in his presence.

Respectfully submitted

Gordon H. Barland

Gordon H. Barland, Ph.D.

**Polygraph Credibility Assessment Examination
of
Wendy Ellis**

Wendy Ellis came to our offices on August 22, 2007 to undergo a polygraph credibility assessment (PCA) examination. The issue under consideration dealt with Wendy's honesty in her representation that she had a sexual relationship with David Vitter through the New Orleans Escort Service. Wendy stated that the sexual relationship went on for about 4-months. The name Wendy used while working through the escort service was "Leah."

THE EXAMINATION

The examination was conducted with a computerized Axciton polygraph calibrated to factory specifications. Ellis was examined in accord with a zone comparison technique validated in a study for the United States Government. The relevant questions asked during the collection of the polygrams appear below with Ellis's answers. All appropriate release forms were executed before the examination.

QUESTIONS

1. "Did you have a sexual relationship with David Vitter through New Orleans Escort Service

Answer: YES

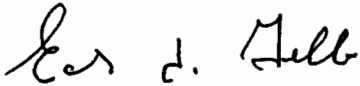
2. "Did you have a sexual relationship with David Vitter for at least 4-months through New Orleans Escort Service?"

Answer: YES

The resultant polygrams were traditionally (manually) scored and then scored by computer using an algorithm developed by the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University. This algorithm has been validated by the National Security Agency and is presently being utilized by the United States Department of Defense. The results of this scoring are included in this report. The scoring indicates that the examination was "NDI" (no deception indicated) with a probability of deception of less than .01, when Ellis answered the relevant questions as indicated above.

The results of the computerized examination indicate that Wendy Ellis was telling the truth when she answered the relevant questions.

During the post test interview, Ellis was advised of the results of the examination.



Edward I. Gelb, C.P.E.
PCA Examiner

EIG/em

No Deception Indicated--
Probability of Deception is Less Than .01

Zone/MGQT Zone/MGQT Zone/MGQT

Charts Used

SSSSC6PY Chart 1-- LFP1 2007/08/22 11:40 WENDY GELB LFP QIG= 89 QIC= 97 Rates: Resp=
16 Pulse= 72 EDA= 3.7
SSSSC6PY Chart 2-- LFP1 2007/08/22 11:46 WENDY GELB LFP QIG= 61 QIC= 97 Rates: Resp=
16 Pulse= 70 EDA= 3.8
SSSSC6PY Chart 3-- LFP1 2007/08/22 11:51 WENDY GELB LFP QIG= 58 QIC= 98 Rates: Resp=
17 Pulse= 74 EDA= 1.8

Spot/Vertical Scores

0.17 R35 DID YOU HAVE A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH DAVID VITTER FOR
AT LEAST 4 MONTHS THROUGH NEW ORLEANS ESCORT SERVICE?
0.05 R33 DID YOU HAVE A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH DAVID VITTER
THROUGH NEW ORLEANS ESCORT SERVICE?

Approximate Signal Weights

Electrodermal +0.59
Respiration +0.22
Blood Volume +0.19
Pulse -0.01

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August 22, 2007

8-PANEL DRUG SCREEN

The following individual was drug screened and was found to have the following result:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>IDENTIFIER</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>
Ellis, Wendy	02/08/1973	NEGATIVE

EDWARD I. GELB, CPE
Polygraph Credibility Assessment Examiner**SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Edward Gelb has been conducting polygraph examinations since 1968. He was formally trained in the polygraph technique at the Backster School of Lie Detection. He has conducted in excess of 30,000 polygraph examinations in his career and has testified as an expert in front of courts and legislative offices throughout the country. He has conducted specific criminal incident examinations for Fortune 500 companies, criminal defense attorneys, prosecutors and governmental agencies. He was appointed by the Los Angeles Superior Court to administer 400 polygraph examinations to effect settlement of a class action suit. He has polygraphed for the Federal Public Defender's office and the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office. Gelb has been certified by examination to conduct post conviction clinical polygraph examinations of sex offenders. He presently conducts examinations for hundreds of attorneys as well as nine police agencies. He is called upon to conduct quality control reviews of both law enforcement and private sector polygraph examinations. He was a detective and lieutenant with the Los Angeles Police Department where he was awarded the Medal of Valor.

Gelb has been sought out to conduct some of the highest profile cases in the United States and abroad due to his experience, knowledge and reputation for accuracy.

Gelb's teaching credentials include, programs at U.S.C., Delta College, and the Polytechnic Institute in Madrid, Spain. He was appointed an adjunct faculty member of the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. He has conducted research in lie detection under the auspices of the United States Government. He is a regular guest lecturer for the UCLA Forensic Fellowship Program – Department of Psychology – UCLA School of Medicine.

Gelb lectures on an on-going basis at continuing education seminars throughout the United States, Europe and South America. He taught polygraph at a school fully accredited by the American Polygraph Association and taught "Detection of Deception" under the auspices of the American Society for Industrial Security. Gelb was a guest instructor at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's advanced polygraph course.

Gelb served as President, Executive Director, and Chairman of the Board of the American Polygraph Association. He is an Honorary Fellow of the Academy of Certified Polygraphists. He has held General Polygraph Licenses from the states of California, Oregon, Utah, and Arizona. He is a member of the California Association of Polygraph Examiners, Northwest Polygraph Examiner's Association, Ohio Association of Polygraph Examiners, and the American Society For Industrial Security. He holds life membership in the American Polygraph Association and was the first person honored as the Polygraphist of the Year by the Academy of Certified Polygraphists. Gelb is a Fellow of the American College of Forensic Examiners. He is the recipient of many prestigious awards, including the Leonarde Keeler award from the American Polygraph Association and the Robert E. Henson award from the California Association of Polygraph Examiners.

Gelb was selected by Columbia Pictures television to represent the polygraph profession in a nationally syndicated television program during which 461 cases were examined by polygraph without a single identified error. Gelb conducted polygraph examinations on issues of national interest for Madrid, Spain's Channel 5 Television station, Telecinco for two years. He was also the expert polygraphist for the Fox television show, "Lie Detector."

Gelb is a registered Immigration Credibility Assessment Examiner.

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BY-LAWS
AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION
(Updated through March 12, 2011)

1. Division I: Name.

1.1 This document shall be known as the By-Laws of the American Polygraph Association.

2. Division II: General provisions.

2.1 No action or proceeding commenced before these By-Laws take effect, and no right accrued, is affected by the provisions of these By-Laws, but all provisions thereafter taken herein shall conform to the provisions of these By-Laws.

3. Division III: APA Standards of Practice

3.1 Statement of Purpose

A polygraph examination, properly administered by a well trained and competent polygraph examiner using a valid testing and analysis protocol is the most accurate means known to science for determining whether a person has been truthful. To promote the highest degree of accuracy, the APA establishes for its membership the following Standards of Practice. Moreover, all examinations are required to be conducted in compliance with governing local, state, and federal regulations and laws.

3.2 Definitions

3.2.1 Evidentiary Examination: A polygraph examination, the written and stated purpose for which, agreed to by the parties involved, is to provide the diagnostic opinion of the examiner as evidence in a pending judicial proceeding. This is not intended to prevent admission as evidence of a confession obtained during the examination.

3.2.2 Paired-testing: Polygraph examinations conducted in tandem on two or more individuals regarding a single central contested fact to which all examinees must know the truth thereof. Paired-testing is used by voluntary stipulation between the testifying parties to resolve disputed facts. Paired-testing must be conducted under the same standards as an evidentiary examination.

3.2.3 Investigative Examination: A polygraph examination for which the examination is intended to supplement and assist an investigation and for which the examiner has not been informed and does not reasonably believe that the results of the examination will be tendered for admission as evidence in a court of record. Types of investigative examinations can include applicant testing, counterintelligence screening, and post-conviction sex offender testing, as well as routine multiple-issue or multiple-facet criminal testing. Investigative

1 examinations are required to be conducted with a testing and analysis technique
2 that has been validated through published and replicated research.

3
4 **3.2.4 Effective January 1, 2012 (previous passage deleted January 1, 2012)**
5 **Validated Testing Technique:** A polygraph technique for which exists a body of
6 published and replicated studies demonstrating an average accuracy of :

7
8 **3.2.4.1** 90% or greater for evidentiary examinations, excluding inconclusive
9 results, which cannot exceed 20%.

10
11 **3.2.4.2** 86% or greater for paired-testing examinations, excluding inconclusive
12 results, which cannot exceed 20%.

13
14 **3.2.4.3** 80% or greater for investigative examinations, excluding inconclusive
15 results, which cannot exceed 20%.

16
17 **3.2.5 Specific Issue Polygraph Examination:** A single-issue examination,
18 generally administered in conjunction with an investigation.

19
20 **3.2.6 Standards of Practice:** The generally accepted principles for the best/most
21 appropriate way to conduct a polygraph examination are required to be observed
22 and followed in conducting, analyzing, documenting, and reporting polygraph
23 examinations. Standards are mandatory and may be accompanied by
24 enforcement sanctions.

25
26 **3.2.7 Guidelines:** Recommended practices for the conduct, analysis,
27 documentation and reporting of polygraph examinations. They differ from
28 standards in that standards are mandatory whereas guidelines convey better
29 practices. Within the standards of practice, guidelines are explicitly set forth as
30 recommendations.

31 32 **3.3 Polygraph Examiner**

33
34 **3.3.1** A polygraph examiner is required to meet the training and educational
35 requirements of his or her category of membership as set forth in the Division V
36 of the By-Laws.

37
38 **3.3.2** Evidentiary examinations shall be conducted only by a Full or Associate
39 member.

40
41 **3.3.3** Polygraph examinations of sex offenders as a condition of treatment,
42 probation or parole are required to be conducted by members who have
43 completed specialized training consistent with guidelines found in section 3.11.
44

45 **3.3.4** A polygraph examiner shall, where applicable, comply with all state
46 continuing education requirements. Practicing examiners shall complete a
47 minimum of 30 continuing education hours every two years in coursework
48 related to the field of polygraphy. A practicing examiner shall be defined as any
49 member who has conducted polygraph training, quality assurance, or

1 examinations in the previous two years. Examiners are responsible for
2 maintaining records to document that they have met the continuing education
3 requirement.

4
5 3.3.5 Examiners are required to accurately represent their category of APA
6 membership, their academic credentials, their licensure, and their certification
7 status.

8
9 3.3.6 Polygraph examiners conducting PCSOT tests shall have at least half of
10 their required 30 continuing education hours specific to issues dealing with the
11 testing, treatment or supervision of sex offenders.

12 13 3.4 Polygraph Examinee

14
15 3.4.1 The examiner is required to make reasonable efforts to determine that the
16 examinee is a fit subject for testing. Basic inquires into the medical and
17 psychological condition of the examinee as well as any recent drug use must be
18 made where allowed by law. Mental, physical or medical conditions of the
19 examinee that should be observable to, or that should be reasonably known by
20 the examiner, are required to be considered in conducting and evaluating the
21 examination.

22
23 3.4.2 During the pretest interview, where allowed by law, the examiner is
24 required to specifically inquire of the person to be examined whether or not he or
25 she is currently receiving or has in the past received medical, psychological or
26 psychiatric treatment or consultation.

27
28 3.4.3 If an examiner has a reasonable doubt concerning the ability of an
29 examinee to safely undergo an examination, a release from the examinee and his
30 or her physician is required.

31 32 3.5 Instrumentation and Recording

33
34 3.5.1 Polygraph examinations are required to be conducted with
35 instrumentation that records with, at a minimum, the following channels or
36 components:

37
38 3.5.1.1 Respiration patterns recorded by pneumograph components. Thoracic
39 and abdominal patterns are required to be recorded separately, using two
40 pneumograph components.

41
42 3.5.1.2 Electrodermal activity reflecting relative changes in the conductance or
43 resistance of current by the epidermal tissue.

44
45 3.5.1.3 Cardiograph to record relative changes in pulse rate, pulse amplitude, and
46 relative blood pressure.

47
48 3.5.1.4 A motion sensor is required for all evidentiary examinations and will
49 become mandatory as of January 1, 2012. This technology is recommended for

1 investigative examinations. Effective January 1, 2012, this section is replaced as
2 follows (previous passage deleted January 1, 2012): A motion sensor is required
3 for all examinations.
4

5 3.5.1.5 Other physiological data may also be recorded during testing, but may not
6 be used to formulate decisions of truthfulness or deception unless validated in
7 replicated and published research.
8

9 3.5.2 Physiological recordings during each test are required to be continuous,
10 and are required to be of sufficient amplitude to be easily readable by the
11 examiner and any reviewing examiner. Pneumograph and cardiograph tracings
12 between one-half inch and one inch in amplitude, at the time of data collection,
13 will be considered of sufficient size to be easily readable.
14

15 3.5.3 The polygraph instrument is required to be given a functionality or
16 calibration test consistent with manufacturer recommendations and in
17 compliance with state and federal law. Effective January 1, 2012, in the absence
18 of manufacturer's recommendations, examiners should semi-annually record a
19 chart demonstrating correct functioning of the instrument. A functionality or
20 calibration test is required to be administered prior to all evidentiary
21 examinations. These tests, where applicable, are required to be maintained by
22 the examiner for not less than one year.
23

24 3.6 Test Location and Conditions

25
26 3.6.1 Conditions under which testing occurs are required to be free from
27 distractions that would interfere with the ability of the examinee to appropriately
28 focus during the examination process.
29

30 3.6.2 Examiners conducting polygraph examinations for public viewing are
31 prohibited from rendering opinions regarding the truthfulness of the examinees
32 on the basis of that examination. It is recommended examiners attempt to
33 ensure that reenactments of polygraph examinations are clearly conveyed as such
34 to viewers. Should the examiner determine that the reenactment will not or has
35 not been clearly conveyed as a reenactment; the examiner is required to
36 immediately notify the Manager of the APA National Office.
37

38 3.7 Preparation

39
40 3.7.1 Prior to an examination, the examiner is required to dedicate sufficient
41 time to identify the issues and any potential problem (s) in any area of testing.
42

43 3.8 Pretest Practices

44
45 3.8.1 The examiner is required to obtain information sufficient to identify the
46 examinee.
47

48 3.8.2 The examiner is required to obtain the consent of the examinee prior to
49 testing. It is recommended the consent of the examinee be obtained after there is

1 a reasonable understanding of the polygraph process, including the duration, the
2 issues to be covered, and the instrumentation to be used.

3
4 3.8.3 Sufficient time is required to be spent during the pretest interview to
5 ensure that the examinee has a reasonable understanding of the polygraph
6 process and the requirements for cooperation.

7
8 3.8.4 Sufficient time is required to be spent to discuss the issues to be tested and
9 to allow the examinee to fully explain his or her answers.

10
11 3.8.5 Sufficient time is required to be spent to ensure the examinee recognizes
12 and understands each question. Attempts by the examinee to rationalize should
13 be neutralized by a pretest discussion in which the examinee demonstrates he or
14 she understands the test questions to have the same meaning as does the
15 examiner. Questions are required to be asked in a form that would prevent a
16 reasonable person, facing a significant issue, from successfully engaging in a
17 rationalization process.

18
19 3.8.6 The examiner is required not to display or express bias in any manner
20 regarding the truthfulness of the examinee prior to the completion of testing.

21 3.9 Testing

22
23
24 3.9.1 A member polygraph examiner is required to use a validated testing
25 technique. Examinations are not permitted to materially deviate from the
26 protocols of a validated testing technique. Where examinations deviate from the
27 protocols of a validated testing technique it is recommended the deviations be
28 noted and justified in writing from question onset.

29
30 3.9.2 A stimulation test or acquaintance test is required for all evidentiary and
31 initial PCSOT examinations. A stimulation or acquaintance test is recommended
32 for all initial examinations for any specific issue or investigative examination.

33
34 3.9.3 For the resolution of specific issues, a validated testing technique must be
35 used.

36
37 3.9.4 Questions are required to be asked with clarity and distinctiveness.

38
39 3.9.5 Questions are required to be balanced in terms of length and impact for
40 each category of questions utilized. Questions used in the assessment of truth
41 and deception are required to be followed by time intervals of not less the 20
42 seconds from question onset to question onset. When approved validated
43 research supports the use of another time interval, that time interval will be
44 acceptable.

45
46 3.9.6 Examiners are required to collect a sufficient number of charts so as to
47 acquire sufficient data for proper evaluation, in conformance with a validated
48 testing technique.

49

1 3.9.7 Nothing in these standards is intended to prevent the use of new or not
2 validated testing techniques for purposes of research.

3
4 3.9.8 Standardized chart markings, recognized and utilized within the polygraph
5 profession shall be employed.

6
7 3.9.9 An audio/video recording of the pretest and in-test phases is required to
8 be made and maintained as part of the examination file for as long as required by
9 regulation or law, but for a minimum of one year for all evidentiary and paired-
10 testing examinations. Audio/video recording is recommended for PCSOT
11 examinations.

12
13 3.9.10 A member polygraph examiner is prohibited from conducting more than
14 four investigative or three evidentiary examinations in one day, and no more than
15 five examinations of any type in one day. On rare occasion, exigent
16 circumstances may warrant a waiver of this requirement.

17 3.10 Scoring

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19
20 3.10.1 Examiners conclusions and opinions are required to be based on
21 quantitative or numerical scoring for all evidentiary examinations and for all
22 specific issue investigative examinations. The scoring method and decision rules
23 shall have been validated through published and replicated research
24 demonstrating that they are valid and reliable, and appropriate for the type of
25 examination.

26
27 3.10.2 Examiner notes of the test evaluation are required to have sufficient
28 clarity and precision so that another examiner could read them.

29
30 3.10.3 Examiners are prohibited from disclosing the results of the examination
31 until the analysis has been completed.

32
33 3.10.4 Examiners are required to maintain the confidentiality of their work
34 conducted under privilege until a release by the client is obtained.

35
36 3.10.5 An examiner subject to a quality control evaluation of a case is required to
37 fully disclose all relevant information regarding the case under review. Any
38 doubts as to relevancy are required to be resolved through disclosure.

39
40 3.10.6 Examiners conducting polygraph examinations should annually submit to
41 a quality control review of their work product. The submitted examination
42 should be recorded in its entirety unless precluded by law or government policy,
43 or it should be witnessed in its entirety by the reviewing examiner.

44 3.11 Standards for Post-Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PCSOT)

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46
47 3.11.1 PCSOT examiners are required to satisfy the provisions set forth in the
48 Standards of Practice for investigative examinations as well as the following
49 mandatory standard:

1 3.11.2 Minimum Training: A minimum of 40 hours of specialized instruction
2 through PCSOT training approved by the APA, beyond the basic polygraph
3 training course requirements. In the event an examiner attends and successfully
4 completes the advanced training prior to completing 200 polygraph
5 examinations, the examiner must participate in an internship program consisting
6 of at least 10 PCSOT examinations, under the supervision of a recognized PCSOT
7 examiner, and upon successful completion of that testing, will receive an APA
8 certificate reflecting satisfactory completion of training requirements, thus being
9 considered to possess the requisite knowledge to conduct polygraph testing in
10 conjunction with sex offender treatment and monitoring programs.

11
12 3.11.3 Written Examination: Passing a final written examination, approved by
13 the APA or its designated representative is required prior to receiving a
14 certification for the training. The written examinations are required to be
15 properly controlled and protected to prevent exposure of the test questions or
16 answers to any unauthorized persons.

17
18 3.11.4 Maintaining of Written Examinations: The instructors of the approved
19 course are required to maintain a copy of the final written examination. Upon
20 completion of the 40-hour PCSOT course instructors are required to administer
21 the examination to those students who qualify for the final examination. Upon
22 completion of the examination the instructors are required to submit the tests to
23 the APA National Office for scoring verifications.

24
25 3.11.5 Recording Requirements: All PCSOT polygraph examinations submitted
26 for quality control are required to be audio/visually recorded in their entirety.
27 When required for quality control purposes these recordings will be made
28 available. All recorded physiological data is required to be retained as part of the
29 examination file as long as required by regulation or law, but for a minimum of
30 one year.

31
32 3.11.6 Conflict of Interest: PCSOT examiners who are therapists/treatment
33 providers shall not conduct polygraph examinations on an individual that they
34 directly or indirectly treat or supervise.

35
36 3.11.7 PCSOT examiners who are probation or parole officers shall not conduct a
37 polygraph examination on any individual that they directly or indirectly
38 supervise.

39
40 4. Division IV: Code of Ethics **(01/10/99)**

41
42 4.1 Rights of Examinees.

43
44 4.1.1 A member shall respect the rights and dignity of all persons to whom
45 they administer polygraph examinations.

46
47 4.2 Standards for Rendering Polygraph Decisions.
48
49

1 4.2.1 A member shall not render a conclusive diagnosis when the
2 physiological records lack sufficient quality and clarity. This may include, but is
3 not limited to, excessively distorted recordings possibly due to manipulations by
4 the examinee, recordings with insufficient responsivity, or recordings with
5 tracing amplitudes less than that generally accepted by the profession.
6

7 4.3 Post-Examination Notification of Results.

8
9 4.3.1 A member shall afford each examinee a reasonable opportunity to
10 explain physiological reactions to relevant questions in the recordings. There are
11 three exceptions:

12
13 4.3.1.1 When the examinee is represented by an attorney who requests that no
14 post-examination interview be conducted, and that the results of the examination
15 be released only to the attorney.

16
17 4.3.1.2 When the examination is being conducted by court order which
18 stipulates that no post-examination interview is to be conducted.

19
20 4.3.1.3 Instances of operational necessity.

21 22 4.4 Restrictions on Rendering Opinions.

23
24 4.4.1 A member shall not provide any report or opinion regarding the medical
25 or psychological condition of the examinee for which the member is not
26 professionally qualified to make. This shall not preclude the examiner from
27 describing the appearance or behavior of the examinee. Polygraph outcome
28 decisions shall be restricted to only those based on polygraph data.
29

30 4.5 Restrictions on Examinations.

31
32 4.5.1 A member shall not conduct a polygraph examination when there is reason
33 to believe the examination is intended to circumvent or defy the law.
34

35 4.6 Fees.

36
37 4.6.1 A member shall not solicit or accept fees, gratuities, or gifts that are
38 intended to influence his or her opinion, decision, or report. No member shall set
39 any fee for polygraph services which is contingent upon the findings or results of
40 such services, nor shall any member change his or her fee as a direct result of his
41 or her opinion or decision subsequent to a polygraph examination.
42

43 4.7 Standards of Reporting.

44
45 4.7.1 A member shall not knowingly submit, or permit employees to submit, a
46 misleading or false polygraph examination report. Each polygraph report shall
47 be a factual, impartial, and objective account of information developed during the
48 examination, and the examiner's professional conclusion based on analysis of the
49 polygraph data.

1 4.7.2 A member shall maintain for a period of at least one year, all polygraph
2 data and documentation related to the conduct of a polygraph examination.

3
4 4.8 Advertisements.

5
6 4.8.1 A member shall not knowingly make, publish, or cause to be published any
7 false or misleading statements or advertisements relating to the Association or
8 the polygraph profession. No member shall make any false representation as to
9 category of membership in the Association. All advertisements making reference
10 to membership in the Association shall also list the category of membership.

11
12 4.9 Release of Non-relevant Information.

13
14 4.9.1 A member shall not disclose to any person any irrelevant personal
15 information gained during the course of a polygraph examination which has no
16 connection to the relevant issue, and which may embarrass or tend to embarrass
17 the examinee, except where such disclosure is required by law.

18
19 4.10 Restrictions on Examination Issues.

20
21 4.10.1 A member shall not include in any polygraph examination, questions
22 intended to inquire into or develop information on activities, affiliation, or beliefs
23 on religion, politics, or race except where there is relevancy to a specific
24 investigation.

25
26 4.11 APA Oversight Authority.

27
28 4.11.1 A member who administers or attempts to administer any polygraph
29 examination in violation of the Code of Ethics or the Standards of Practice may
30 be subject to investigation, censure, suspension or expulsion from the
31 Association, as provided by Article IV of the APA Constitution.

32
33 5. Division V: Membership

34
35 5.1 Full Member.

36
37 5.1.1 Full members of this Association are those persons who have:

38
39 5.1.1.1 Graduated from an APA Accredited School.

40
41 5.1.1.2 Completed not less than two hundred (200) actual polygraph
42 examinations using a standardized polygraph technique as taught at an APA
43 Accredited School and hold a current and valid license to practice polygraphy
44 issued by a state or Federal agency requiring such license.

45
46 5.1.1.3 Received a Baccalaureate Degree from a college or university
47 accredited by a regional accreditation board.

48
49

- 1 5.1.1.4 Full Members shall:
2
3 5.1.1.4.1 Have the right to vote in all matters before the General Membership.
4
5 5.1.1.4.2 Be eligible to hold any elective office in the Association.
6
7 5.1.1.4.3 Be eligible to hold any appointed position in the Association or serve as
8 the Chair of any standing or Ad Hoc Committee, as well as serve as the Chair of
9 any such committee.
10
11 5.1.1.4.4 Shall be permitted to cast votes in any election conducted by the
12 Association.
13
14 5.1.1.4.5 Shall meet all financial obligations to the Association.
15
16 5.2 Associate Member.
17
18 5.2.1 Associate Members of this Association are:
19
20 5.2.1.1 Persons who are practicing polygraph examiners and who are
21 graduates of an APA Accredited Polygraph school, but do not meet the
22 requirements as Full Member; or,
23
24 5.2.1.2 Are graduates of any basic polygraph school of at least six weeks in
25 continuous, full time duration which was in existence on or before 1 August 2001,
26 and are practicing polygraph examiners; and,
27
28 5.2.1.2.1 Have attended an APA sponsored seminar; and,
29
30 5.2.1.2.2 Have successfully passed an APA administered written examination;
31 and,
32
33 5.2.1.2.3 Have presented the work product (pretest worksheet, question list,
34 charts and report) from a minimum of ten (10) completed polygraph
35 examinations to the Membership Committee to confirm whether an acceptable
36 level of technical competence has been achieved. If the Membership Committee
37 deems it necessary, any person applying for membership agrees to allow a
38 representative of the Membership Committee to observe a live test administered
39 by the applicant. Any such observation shall be conducted in accordance with
40 existing laws and regulations applicable to that examiner.
41
42 5.2.2 Associate members shall be eligible to be upgraded to Full Member
43 status, provided that the following conditions have been satisfied:
44
45 5.2.2.1 They have satisfactorily completed a qualifying examination attesting
46 to their knowledge of and competence in the administration of polygraph
47 procedures. This examination shall consist of an oral and written assessment of
48 both academic and practical knowledge of polygraph detection of deception
49 procedures and shall be administered by the APA Membership Committee.

- 1 5.2.2.2 They have been Associate members for not less than 36 months.
2
- 3 5.2.2.3 Within the 36 months preceding upgrading, they have successfully
4 completed either:
5
- 6 5.2.2.3.1 A minimum of 108 hours of continuing education in topics directly
7 related to polygraph testing, including at least one APA annual seminar, during
8 their Associate membership; or,
9
- 10 5.2.2.3.2 They have completed an APA approved refresher course administered
11 by a polygraph training school accredited by the APA.
12
- 13 5.2.2.4 They are in attendance at an APA annual seminar at the time of
14 consideration of their request for upgrading to Full Member.
15
- 16 5.2.2.5 They submit proof of having completed not less than 200 satisfactory
17 polygraph examinations.
18
- 19 5.2.2.6 They hold a current and valid license as a polygraph examiner in the
20 state or other similar governmental jurisdiction of their practice, if at the time of
21 application such license is required by law.
22
- 23 5.2.2.7 They have satisfied all financial obligations to the APA.
24
- 25 5.3.3 Associate Members shall:
26
- 27 5.3.3.1 Have the right to vote in all matters before the General Membership,
28 but not hold any elective office in the Association.
29
- 30 5.3.3.2 Be eligible to hold any appointed position in the Association and Chair
31 any standing or Ad-Hoc Committee.
32
- 33 5.3.3.3 Shall not represent themselves as other than Associate Member of the
34 APA.
35
- 36 5.4 Life Member
37
- 38 5.4.1 A Life Member is any member of the Association:
39
- 40 5.4.1.1 Who has been nominated by another Member for Life Membership,
41 and;
42
- 43 5.4.1.2 Whose nomination has been approved by a two-thirds (2/3) majority
44 vote of the Board, and:
45
- 46 5.4.1.3 Whose nomination has been confirmed by a majority vote of all Voting
47 Members present at a meeting of the General Membership.
48
- 49 5.4.2 Life Members shall:

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5.4.2.1 Have the right to vote in all matters before the General Membership.

5.4.2.2 Be eligible to hold any elective office in the Association.

5.4.2.3 Be eligible to hold any appointed position in the Association and Chair any Standing or Ad-Hoc Committee.

5.4.2.4 Be eligible to serve on any Standing or Ad-Hoc Committee.

5.4.2.5 Be exempt form annual membership dues to the Association.

5.5 Science and Technology Membership.

5.5.1 Science and Technology members are those persons, organizations or corporations who have a professional or scientific interest in the polygraph profession through polygraph research or instrumentation.

5.5.2 Science and Technology members shall:

5.5.2.1 Not have the right to vote in matters before the General Membership.

5.5.2.2 Not be eligible to hold any elective office in the Association.

5.5.2.3 Not be eligible to hold any appointed position in the Association.

5.5.2.4 Be eligible to serve on any Standing or Ad-Hoc Committee.

5.5.2.5 Meet all financial obligations to the Association.

5.6 Honorary Member.

5.6.1 Honorary Members are those persons who:

5.6.1.1 Have made an outstanding contribution to the Association and the polygraph profession, and;

5.6.1.2 Have been nominated by any Member for Honorary Membership, and;

5.6.1.3 Whose nomination has been approved by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the Board, and;

5.6.1.4 Whose nomination has been confirmed by a majority vote of all Voting Members present at a meeting of the General Membership.

- 1 5.6.2 Honorary Members shall:
2
3 5.6.2.1 Not have the right to vote in matters before the General Membership.
4
5 5.6.2.2 Have the right to speak on any issue before the General Membership or
6 the Board of Directors.
7
8 5.6.2.3 Not be eligible to hold any elective office in the Association.
9
10 5.6.2.4 Not be eligible to Chair any Standing or Ad-Hoc Committee.
11
12 5.6.2.5 Be exempt from annual membership dues to the Association.
13
14 5.7 Retired Members.
15
16 5.7.1 Retired members are those persons who:
17
18 5.7.1.1 Are at least 65 years of age.
19
20 5.7.1.2 Are no longer engaged in profit-making polygraph employment.
21
22 5.7.1.3 Have at least 20 years of membership in the American Polygraph
23 Association.
24
25 5.7.1.4 Have attended a minimum of five (5) American Polygraph Association
26 Annual Seminars.
27
28 5.7.1.5 Whose nomination has been approved by a two-third (2/3) majority
29 vote of the Board, and;
30
31 5.7.1.6 Whose nomination has been confirmed by a majority vote of all Voting
32 Members present at a meeting of the General Membership.
33
34 5.7.2 Retired Members shall:
35
36 5.7.2.1 Have the right to vote in all matters before the General Membership.
37
38 5.7.2.2 Be eligible to hold any elective office in the Association.
39
40 5.7.2.3 Be eligible to hold any appointed position in the Association and Chair
41 any Standing or Ad-Hoc Committee.
42
43 5.7.2.4 Be eligible to serve on any Standing or Ad-Hoc Committee.
44
45 5.7.2.5 Be exempt from annual membership dues to the Association.
46
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49

1 5.8 Divisional Members.

2
3 5.8.1 Divisional Members are those polygraph organizations or associations
4 who desire a professional relationship with the American Polygraph Association
5 and whose members agree to abide by the Code of Ethics and the Standards of
6 Practice of the Association. An applicant for Divisional Membership shall:

7
8 5.8.1.1 File a copy of its Constitution or By-laws with the Board and, if granted
9 membership, notify the Board of any changes in said documents.

10
11 5.8.1.2 Be granted Divisional Membership upon a two-thirds (2/3) majority
12 vote of the Board.

13
14 5.8.2 Divisional Members shall:

15
16 5.8.2.1 Be autonomous in all matters, but must be in compliance with the Code
17 of Ethics and Standards of Practice of this Association.

18
19 5.8.2.2 Not represent themselves as other than a Divisional Members of this
20 Association nor represent that by virtue of their Divisional Membership some or
21 all of the members therein are members of the American Polygraph Association.
22 This shall not preclude members of the American Polygraph Association from
23 belonging to a Divisional Member and representing themselves to be members of
24 the Association.

25
26 5.8.2.3 Maintain separate financial accounts and records from the American
27 Polygraph Association and not bind the Association to any financial commitment
28 or responsibility.

29
30 5.8.2.4 The Board of Directors may upon a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote,
31 revoke the Divisional Membership of any such member who:

32
33 5.8.2.4.1 Fails to subscribe to or enforce upon its members the American
34 Polygraph Association Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice.

35
36 5.8.2.4.2 Fails to hold a meeting of its General Membership within a twelve (12)
37 month period.

38
39 5.9 General Provisions.

40
41 5.9.1 Subject to the terms and conditions of this Article, membership in the
42 Association shall be terminated upon the conviction of any member, other than a
43 Divisional Member, of any felony crime or any crime of moral turpitude.
44 Conviction, for the purpose of this section, shall mean the judgment of any court
45 of competent jurisdiction, local, state or federal and shall include a plea of "no
46 contest" to a crime amounting to a felony or when included as a lesser offense or
47 when included as a condition of probation. Such termination of membership
48 shall be automatic and without action by the Grievance Committee or the Board.
49

1 5.9.2 Any Member, other than a Divisional Member, who has been formally
2 charged in any court of competent jurisdiction on a charge amounting to a felony
3 crime or any crime of moral turpitude shall, within thirty (30) days of such
4 arraignment, notify the Chairperson of the Grievance Committee of such
5 arraignment. Notification shall be in writing and shall include the nature of the
6 charge, the name and address of the court where the member was arraigned, the
7 date of the arraignment and the case or docket number assigned by the court.
8

9 5.9.2.1 The membership of any Member who fails to comply with the
10 provisions of this sub-section shall be suspended without action by the Grievance
11 Committee or Board. Said suspension shall be effective on the thirty-first (31st)
12 day after being formally charged and shall continue until the member complies
13 with the requirements of this sub-section.
14

15 5.9.3 The membership of any Member, other than a Divisional Member, who
16 resigns from this Association shall be reinstated upon approval of the
17 Membership Committee or the Board; provided, the member:
18

19 5.9.3.1 Qualifies for the class of membership to which he or she qualified at
20 the time of resignation.
21

22 5.9.3.2 Meets all financial obligations to the Association for the year in which
23 the reinstatement is sought.
24

25 5.9.3.3 Was not the subject of investigation by the Grievance Committee or
26 failed to meet his or her financial obligations to the Association at the time of his
27 or her resignation.
28

29 5.9.4 Any applicant pending Board approval of membership or Associate
30 Member who is in the process of upgrading to Full Member will not be eligible for
31 further membership processing unless their current grievance investigation is
32 deemed unfounded and closed.
33

34 6. Division VI: Nominations 35

36 6.1 Any member qualified under Division V of the By Laws to hold APA elected
37 office may have his or her name appear on the ballot if nominated by at least one
38 voting member of the Association. A voting member may self-nominate. The
39 nomination shall be made in writing and submitted to the Association National
40 Office at least 90 days prior to the commencement of the annual seminar. Any
41 form of written communication (e.g., electronic, facsimile, etc) is acceptable,
42 provided the communication can be authenticated, if necessary, as that of a
43 voting member).
44

45 6.1.1 With the exception of self-nominees, the immediate Past President shall
46 notify each nominee of his or her nomination no later than 85 days prior to the
47 commencement of the Annual Seminar. Within 2 days of notification, nominees
48 must notify the immediate Past President of his or her acceptance or rejection the
49 nomination.

1 6.2 A candidate shall only compete for a single office in any one election year.
2 Each Director position shall be considered a single office. If nominated for more
3 than one office, the nominee must submit in writing to the APA National Office
4 which one of the nominations he or she has chosen to accept. If the statement is
5 not received from the candidate within two days of notification by the Past
6 President of the nominations for multiple offices, the candidate shall not be
7 placed on the ballot for any elected office in that election year.

8
9 6.3 The Immediate Past President shall notify all candidates of the results of the
10 election.

11 12 7. Division VII: Election Procedures

13
14 7.1 With the exception of run-off elections as described in section 7.4, elections
15 shall be conducted electronically and completed no later than 60 days prior to the
16 commencement of the Annual Seminar.

17
18 7.2. The electronic ballot shall list the candidates for each office in alphabetical
19 order by last name.

20
21 7.3 The election period shall remain open for seven calendar days for all elections
22 held electronically.

23
24 7.4 If no candidate wins 50% of the vote for an office, a runoff election shall be
25 completed no later than 30 days prior to the commencement of the Annual
26 Seminar.

27
28 7.4.1 The runoff election shall include only the two candidates that received the
29 most votes unless there is a tie among more than two candidates for the two
30 ballot positions.

31
32 7.4.1.1 In the case of such a tie for the most votes, only those candidates with the
33 most votes shall appear on the ballot regardless of their number.

34
35 7.4.1.2 If the tie is among those with the second-most votes instead, the ballot
36 would include the candidate with the most votes and all those tied for second-
37 most votes regardless of their number.

38
39 7.5 If no candidate in the runoff election wins 50% of the vote for an office, a
40 final vote will be taken during the General Business Meeting at the Annual
41 Seminar that includes all of the candidates from the runoff election.

42
43 7.6 Any candidate wishing to contest the election results must submit a
44 formal, written petition to the Board at or before its first session during the
45 annual meeting setting forth all pertinent information. If this matter is not
46 resolved by the Board to the satisfaction of all parties directly concerned, it shall
47 be presented to the membership during the scheduled business session for final
48 disposition.

49

1 7.7 If an election is held to be null and void by the Board, the board may
2 authorize an election from the floor of the annual meeting. Article VII of the
3 Constitution applies.
4

5 8. Division VIII: Election Certification

6

7 8.1 The official certification of the results will be by the Board at the next
8 annual meeting of the Association.
9

10 9. Division IX: Amendment of the Election Code.

11

12 9.1 Amendments to the Election Code may be made only by the procedure
13 specified in Article XI of the Constitution. However, nothing in these provisions
14 in the Election Code or Article XI shall be deemed to preclude modification of
15 purely administrative or clerical procedures or details by the Fair Elections
16 Committee or the Board necessitated by effective and efficient carrying out of the
17 intent and purposes of the Code. In any such case, the decision of the Board shall
18 be final, subject to the provisions of Article XI Interpretation of the Constitution.
19

20 9.2 Proposed amendments approved by the Board shall be submitted by the
21 Secretary to the membership using the same procedures provided for in Article
22 XI, insofar as applicable. Amendments may be submitted at any time as
23 determined by the Board.
24

25 10. Division X: Directors

26

27 10.1 Directors of the Association shall perform such duties as assigned by the
28 President or Board of Directors.
29

30 11. Division XI: Officers

31

32 11.1 The President shall:

33 11.1.1 Preside over all meetings of the General Membership.
34

35 11.1.2 In the absence of the Chairperson of the Board, preside over all meetings
36 of the Board of Directors.
37

38 11.1.3 Have general supervision over the affairs and administration of the
39 Association and of the duties of those appointed to office.
40

41 11.1.4 Perform such duties as the Board may assign and represent this
42 Association at all official functions.
43

44 11.1.5 Appoint the general Chairpersons of all Standing or Ad-Hoc Committees.
45

46 11.1.6 Perform other duties as assigned by the Board.
47

48 11.2 The President-Elect shall:
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11.2.1 Assist the President in the performance of his/her duties.

11.2.2 Upon direction by three-fourths (3/4) majority vote of the Board of Directors, the President-Elect shall act to discharge the duties of the presidential office in the event of the President's absence, disability, or refusal to act.

11.2.3 If the office of the President becomes vacant for any reason, the President-Elect shall succeed to the presidency until the expiration of the term remaining for his predecessor and for the term of one year thereafter, or until a successor is duly qualified.

11.3 The Immediate Past President shall:

11.3.1 Be the presiding Chair at meetings of the Board of Directors but shall not be a voting member thereof except in cases of a tie among the Board.

11.3.2 Shall call meeting of the Board upon request of the president, or as may be required by majority vote of the Board.

11.3.3 He/She shall undertake such other duties as may be assigned by the President or the Board of Directors.

11.4 The Vice-Presidents shall:

11.4.1 Represent the interest of all APA members, especially focusing on the segment of their representation, Government, Private, Law Enforcement.

11.4.2 Perform other duties as assigned by the Board.

11.5 The Secretary shall:

11.5.1 In conjunction with the National Office Manager, serving as appointed Assistant Secretary, be responsible for recording and retaining the official minutes, resolutions, and proceedings of the Association derived from business meetings of the general membership, the Board of Directors, or other meetings as may be required for the effective and orderly transaction of the Association's business.

11.5.2 Distribute official notices, correspondence and other materials and record policy and procedures established during Board of Directors Meetings.

11.5.3 Perform other duties as assigned by the President or the Board.

11.6 The Treasurer shall:

11.6.1 Be the primary custodian of all funds and securities, of whatever nature, which are the property of the Association and shall provide copies thereof to the National Office Manager.

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11.6.2 Maintain complete and accurate records of all financial transactions related to the Association.

11.6.3 Be authorized, and by virtue of these By-laws is authorized, to act in all financial matters wherein an authorized signature is required on behalf of this Association. In the absence or disability of the Treasurer, the President may act for him.

11.6.4 Select an independent Certified Public Accountant, approved by the Board of Directors, to perform a certified annual audit of the Association's records and financial transactions and report the results to the membership at the Annual Business meeting.

11.6.5 Publish or cause to be published a Statement of Assets and Liabilities as well as a Statement of Income and Expenses of the Association on a monthly basis and mail to each member of the Board of Directors. Such statements shall be available for review by any Voting Member upon demand. Such information is deemed proprietary to the APA and shall be treated as confidential and any dissemination to anyone other than the requester is prohibited and unlawful.

11.6.6 Collect all dues authorized by the General Membership and all assessments levied by the Board. Dues are due on or before 31 March each year. Any member who fails to meet financial obligations to the Association shall be suspended without action of the Board until the next meeting of the Board of Directors at which time they may continue the suspension or terminate the membership.

11.6.7 Provide a bond in an amount deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors. The bond shall be payable to the American Polygraph Association. The premium shall be paid by the Association.

11.6.8 Assisted by the National Office Manager, be responsible for preparing or supervising such tax and other official documents as may be required by law; proposing or supplying such other budget or financial reports as the Board may direct.

11.6.9 Compile and present a budget to the incoming APA Board of Directors subsequent to the General Membership meeting.

11.6.10 Perform other duties as assigned by the Board.

12. Division XII: Ex-Officio Members of the Board of Directors

12.1 The General Counsel shall:

12.1.1 Advise the Board on all legal matters which may come before it and may represent the Association in all litigation.

1 12.1.2 Provide advice to the Board of Directors on policies and decisions under
2 consideration by the Board of Directors.

3
4 12.1.3 Perform other duties as assigned by the President.

5
6 12.2 The Editor In Chief shall:

7
8 12.2.1 Publish or cause to be published any and all publications, newsletters,
9 journals or other documents authorized and directed by the Board.

10
11 12.2.2 Distribute or cause to be distributed any and all publications, newsletters,
12 journals or other documents authorized and directed by the Board.

13
14 12.2.3 Shall recommend to the President for approval and appointment, the
15 names of other editorial and/or staff members. The Editor shall maintain
16 financial and other records as may be required by the Board of Directors.

17
18 12.2.4 Perform other duties as assigned by the President.

19
20 12.3 The National Office Manager shall:

21
22 12.3.1 Manage the National office in support of APA members under the direct
23 supervision of the President and the members of the Board of Directors.

24
25 12.3.2 Be the primary custodian of all records, of whatever nature, which are the
26 property of the American Polygraph Association.

27
28 12.3.3 Perform other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
29 Directors.

30
31 13. Division XIII: Standing Committees

32
33 13.1 Standing Committees shall consist of a Chairperson nominated by the
34 General Chair and not less than three, whose total number shall be determined
35 by the General Chair dependent on the needs of the Committee.

36
37 13.1.1 The Ethics and Grievance Committee

38
39 13.1.1.1 The Ethics and Grievance Committee receives and expeditiously,
40 fairly, and impartially investigates all allegations of misconduct against members
41 of the Association. An ethics or grievance investigation shall be initiated by filing
42 a complaint. All complaints shall be in writing, signed by the complainant, and
43 submitted to the APA National Office. The Committee shall not consider,
44 investigate, nor act upon any allegation that does not meet these criteria.

45
46 13.1.1.2 Upon receipt of the complaint, the General Chair of the Committee
47 shall determine whether the complaint sets out an allegation of an ethical
48 violation. If the General Chair determines that the complaint sets out an
49 allegation of an ethical violation, the General Chair shall forward the complaint to

1 the accused member requesting a written response to the complaint along with a
2 request for any other documentation deemed necessary for investigation of the
3 complaint. The accused member shall have thirty (30) days, or such longer time
4 as granted by the General Chair, from the receipt of the complaint to respond, in
5 writing, to the General Chair. Failure to provide requested information to the
6 Ethics & Grievance Committee shall be grounds for the Ethics and Grievance
7 Committee General Chair to seek suspension of the accused member by the
8 Board of Directors. Continued failure to provide the requested information shall
9 be grounds for additional sanctions, up to and including termination of
10 membership. Upon receipt of the written response, the General Chair shall, along
11 with any investigation deemed necessary, determine if the complaint is without
12 merit and should be dismissed or whether disciplinary proceedings should be
13 initiated. The General Chair shall notify, in writing, the complainant and the
14 accused member of the decision of whether to initiate a disciplinary proceeding.
15

16 13.1.1.3 The General Chair shall appoint a member of the Committee to
17 proceed with an investigation as he or she deems necessary to make findings and
18 recommendations. The appointed Committee member shall submit his or her
19 findings and recommendations to the General Chair for submission to the full
20 Committee for review and comment. The Committee shall determine, by
21 majority vote of the Committee members voting whether to accept, reject or
22 modify the findings and recommendations. The General Chair or his appointed
23 representative shall notify the accused member, in writing of its findings and
24 recommendations.
25

26 13.1.1.4 If disciplinary action is recommended, the General Chair or his
27 designated committee representative shall present the evidence, findings, and
28 recommendations to the Board of Directors. The accused member may appear or
29 submit in writing to the Board of Directors, on such conditions as determined by
30 the Board of Directors, only mitigating or extenuating matters that may affect the
31 Board of Directors decision concerning types of disciplinary actions to be
32 imposed. The Board of Directors shall by majority vote determine whether, and
33 the nature of, disciplinary action to be taken against the member. The Board of
34 Directors may publicly or privately censure, suspend, or terminate membership
35 in the Association or take such other actions as deemed appropriate. The General
36 Chair shall notify the accused member, in writing, of the Board's determination.
37 The General Chair shall advise the complainant of whether disciplinary action
38 was taken.
39

40 13.1.1.5 Except as otherwise contemplated by the Constitution and By-laws,
41 information obtained by the Grievance Committee is considered confidential and
42 should not be released outside the Committee or Board of Directors.
43

44 13.1.1.6 If an ethics or grievance complaint is filed by or against a member
45 of the Ethics and Grievance Committee or a member of the Board of Directors,
46 that member shall recuse himself or herself from investigation or consideration
47 of the complaint.
48

49 13.1.1.7 The Ethics and Grievance Committee performs other duties as

1 assigned by the President of the Board of Directors.

2
3 13.1.2 The Legislative Committee:

4
5 13.1.2.1 Represents the interests of the Association in all matters relating to
6 legislation, proposed or enacted, at the federal, state or local level, which affect or
7 may affect the Association or the members thereof.

8
9 13.1.2.2 When appropriate, recommends to the Board any changes in the
10 Standards and Principles of Practice necessitated by changes in law or the effects
11 of law.

12
13 13.1.2.3 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
14 Directors.

15
16 13.1.3 The Membership Committee:

17
18 13.1.3.1 Examines the qualifications of applicants for membership,
19 publishes the names of all applicants for membership at least thirty (30) days
20 prior to the submission of their names to the Board and sends to the Board the
21 names of all those whom the Committee finds meet the qualifications for the class
22 of membership requested.

23
24 13.1.3.2 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
25 Directors.

26
27 13.1.4 The Seminar Committee:

28
29 13.1.4.1 Is responsible for the training and education components of that
30 meeting of the General Membership designated as the annual seminar.

31
32 13.1.4.2 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
33 Directors.

34
35 13.1.5 Research and Development Committee:

36
37
38 13.1.5.1 Investigates those areas of science and technology which impact the
39 validity, reliability and use of the polygraph technique and reports the findings of
40 said investigations to the Board and the General Membership as appropriate.

41
42 13.1.5.2 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
43 Directors.

44
45 13.1.6 Educational Accreditation Committee:

46
47 13.1.6.1 Has the authority and responsibility to establish and promulgate
48 criteria for evaluation and accreditation of programs and institutions engaged in
49 any course of study within any private, public, or federal educational or training

1 institution which purports to offer instruction in, or the teaching of, the theory or
2 practice of detecting deception or verifying truth of statements through the use of
3 any polygraph techniques or instrumentation. The criteria are under continuing
4 review and changes are made as appropriate and as required.

5
6 13.1.6.2 Uses the accreditation process to enhance the instruction and
7 learning experience of those seeking to be polygraph professionals.

8
9 13.1.6.3 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
10 Directors.

11
12 13.1.7 Public Relations and Information Committee:

13
14 13.1.7.1 Develops written, visual and auditory materials for dissemination of
15 positive and educational information about the polygraph profession.

16
17 13.1.7.2 Establishes public relations programs to promote the best interest
18 of the polygraph profession.

19
20 13.1.7.3 Answers media inquiries regarding polygraph matters.

21
22 13.1.7.4 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and Board of
23 Directors.

24
25 13.1.8 Continuing Education Committee:

26
27 13.1.8.1 Offers educational seminars for American Polygraph Association
28 members at various regional locations.

29
30 13.1.8.2 Provides training and information on technological advances in the
31 polygraph profession.

32
33 13.1.8.3 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
34 Directors.

35
36 13.1.9 Budget Committee

37
38 13.1.9.1 Is chaired by the Treasurer

39
40 13.1.9.2 By May 1 each year, provides an estimated budget of income and
41 expenses for the American Polygraph Association to the Board of Directors.

42
43 13.1.9.3 Monitors the budget and provides such information to the Board of
44 Directors.

45
46 13.1.9.4 Performs other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of
47 Directors.

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49 13.1.10 Awards Committee:

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13.1.10.1 Identifies those persons who through their unselfish and extraordinary efforts promote and advance the best interests of the polygraph profession.

13.1.10.2 The following are current Awards offered by the American Polygraph Association:

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

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

13.1.10.2.3 Cleve Backster Award: Honoring an individual or group that advances the polygraph profession through tireless dedication to standardization of polygraph principles and practices (January 28, 2006).

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

13.1.10.2.5 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)

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

13.1.10.2.7 President's Award: Given at the discretion of the President.

13.1.10.2.8 Merit and Service award certificates.

13.1.10.3 Perform other duties as assigned by the President and the Board of Directors.

14 Division XIV: Ratification

14.1 These By-Laws shall take effect at the time the Constitution of the American Polygraph Association is ratified and shall supersede all other By-Laws then in effect.