



Standard Guide for Minimum Basic Education and Training of Individuals Involved in the Detection of Deception (PDD)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 2000; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers the minimum basic education and training required for an individual involved in the psychological detection of deception in using instruments which measure physiological responses in the areas of breathing or respiration, changes in electrodermal activity, and changes in pulse rate and relative blood pressure.

2. Significance and Use

2.1 This practice is intended for use by any individual when reasonably expected to be the subject of litigation. The intent of this guide is to set forth the minimum requirements for education and training of an individual who administers psychophysiological examinations, and who renders an opinion as to attempted deception or truthfulness of a subject who has been tested.

2.2 Polygraph standards have changed the standards herein represent the current industry standards, individuals who can document that they were trained at a polygraph school which was fully accredited by the American Polygraph Association prior to January 1998, shall be deemed to have met the minimum professional standards for polygraph examiner training at the time they received their initial basic polygraph training.

2.3 Individuals who received basic polygraph training prior to January 1998 at a polygraph training school which was not fully accredited by the American Polygraph Association standards may be qualified, providing they can document that their basic polygraph training was substantially equivalent in length and curriculum as required for American Polygraph Association polygraph school accreditation.

3. Minimum Requirements for Basic Polygraph Education and Training

3.1 Facility:

3.1.1 The training facility must be licensed or recognized, or both, and approved by the appropriate state, county, or municipal

licensing authority, or both, wherein such authority exists. In addition, the facility must be approved by local agencies such as zoning, fire department inspection, health department, and have the local licenses or certification, or both, to operate such a school wherein such authority exists.

3.1.2 The facility housing the polygraph school must reflect an operation which provides a proper educational environment which should include, as a minimum, the following:

3.1.2.1 Controlled access to and from the classroom instruction and supervision areas.

3.1.2.2 Adequate and regulated heating, cooling, and lighting of all classroom/instructional student work areas.

3.1.2.3 Isolated and controlled facilities for student testing.

3.1.2.4 A classroom setting sufficient in size with available space for lectures/demonstrations for all enrolled students.

3.2 Instructional Aids, Supplies and Equipment

3.2.1 The polygraph school shall maintain a library with reference sources available to students that includes as a minimum:

3.2.1.1 The journal Polygraph published by the American Polygraph Association for at least the last 3 years.

3.2.1.2 Professional practitioner journals which relate to the application of polygraph sciences for at least the last 3 years.

3.2.1.3 Research articles or journals, or both, containing published research that document validity, reliability, and procedural data pertinent to the polygraph profession.

3.2.1.4 Reference and resource materials pertaining to psychology, physiology, psychophysiology, interviewing, interrogation, and the law as it relates to polygraph.

3.2.1.5 Polygraph texts and publications recognized within the polygraph profession for historical or contemporary contributions.

3.2.1.6 A school may satisfy the requirements above by providing students with official access to technical libraries that maintain said publications.

3.2.2 The school should have sufficient teaching aids and supplies available on site to effectively present the instructional materials to all students enrolled.

3.3 The polygraph course of instruction must meet one of the following:

3.3.1 The course must be no less than a minimum of 320 continuous classroom contact hours, conducted over a period of not less than 10 consecutive weeks.

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of Committee E 52 on Forensic Psychophysiology and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E 52.04 on Examiner, Education and Training.

Current edition approved Feb. 1, 2005. March 2005. Originally approved in 1998. Last previous edition approved in 2002 as E 2000-02.