

25 April 2002

DSS Withholds Key Portions of Federal Polygraph Handbook

The Defense Security Service (DSS, the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute's parent agency) has released to AntiPolygraph.org under the Freedom of Information Act portions of the *Federal Psychophysiological Detection of Deception Examiner Handbook* dated 3 July 2001. DSS's cover letter, along with the released portions of the *Handbook*, are attached.

The Department of Defense, in its [Polygraph Program Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2000](#) described this handbook in the following terms:

The Department published a handbook for all federal polygraph examiners which sets forth standardized techniques and procedures for conducting polygraph examinations. The handbook also outlines a Quality Assurance Program (QAP) wherein DODPI inspects federal polygraph programs to ensure compliance with both those techniques and procedures taught at DODPI and the continuing education requirements established by the polygraph community for polygraph examiners.

However, the DSS has withheld all portions of the Handbook that set forth the standardized techniques and procedures for conducting polygraph examinations, stating in part:

The information contained in the PDD Examiner Handbook, which is not generally known to the public, is designed solely to instruct law enforcement and national security investigators and does not "regulate the public." The material identifies specific applications of techniques and procedures used in polygraph matters and disclosure could enable circumvention of polygraph test [sic] by others. Accordingly, DSS is not going to release any information that could possibly benefit those attempting to reduce the effectiveness of the polygraph or violate the law and avoid detection.

This amounts to a tacit admission by DSS that polygraphy depends on public ignorance of the standardized techniques and procedures for conducting polygraph examinations. AntiPolygraph.org is aware of no legitimate forensic technique that depends on such public ignorance.

Moreover, by withholding the standardized techniques and procedures for conducting polygraph examinations from the public, **DSS prevents any member of the public from independently verifying whether any polygraph examination of relevance to any criminal, civil, or administrative matter was conducted in accordance with**

DoDPI standards. Again, AntiPolygraph.org is aware of no legitimate forensic technique that is accorded such protection from independent review.

Recent prominent cases highlight the need for independent review of whether a polygraph examination was conducted in accordance with DoDPI's standardized techniques and procedures. For example, on 3 April 2001, LT Robert A. Bailey, USN, [testified before the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence](#) that Special Agent Robert Hyter, a polygrapher with the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, in 1999 conducted polygraph examinations of CTR1 Daniel M. King under sleep-deprived conditions following abusive interrogation regarding the relevant issues. Are these practices consistent with DoDPI techniques and procedures? In *A Convenient Spy: Wen Ho Lee and the Politics of Nuclear Espionage*, journalists Dan Stober and Ian Hofmann write that the FBI lured Los Alamos scientist Dr. Wen Ho Lee into a polygraph examination under false pretenses and that the polygrapher (Rich Hobgood) conducted the examination in an uncomfortably overheated room with one of the polygraph attachments painfully tightened. Are these practices consistent with DoDPI techniques and procedures? **We cannot know, because DSS deems it necessary to keep the public ignorant of those techniques and procedures.**

Incredibly, **DSS has even redacted certain terms and their definitions from the Handbook's glossary**, which it otherwise released.

DSS's invocation of secrecy is inconsistent with DoDPI's public position that "psychophysiological detection of deception" (polygraphy) is a forensic technique. Forensic tests are necessarily science-based, and they don't depend on public ignorance of how they work.

AntiPolygraph.org fully intends to appeal DSS's decision to withhold portions of the *Federal Psychophysiological Detection of Deception Examiner Handbook* and welcomes public comment regarding this matter either through the [AntiPolygraph.org message board](#) or by e-mail to info@antipolygraph.org.



DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE
1340 BRADDOCK PLACE
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-1651

APR 09 2002

Mr. George W. Maschke
Hart Nibbrigkade 22
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Netherlands

RE: FOIA# 047-22(2)

Dear Mr. Maschke:

This is in further reference to your facsimile dated March 14, 2002, requesting, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), access to the current version of the Federal Psychophysiological Detection of Deception Examiner Handbook (PDD Examiner Handbook) as published by the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DODPI).

Enclosed are 20 pages of record material which can be released to you. Where blacked out and noted within the 20 pages, information has been withheld that is exempt from the mandatory disclosure provisions of the FOIA for the following reasons:

- a. Exemption (b)(2) applies to a document which, if released, would allow circumvention of an agency rule, policy, or statute, thereby impeding the agency in the conduct of its mission.
- b. Exemption (b)(7)(E) applies to information compiled for law enforcement purposes which, if released, would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions.

In addition to these enclosures, there are 53 pages which are being withheld in their entirety pursuant to the above noted exemptions. DSS, pursuant to FOIA's "reasonably segregable" standards, determined that because the proportion of nonexempt material within these 53 pages is so relatively small and is so interspersed with the exempt material, the entire pages could be withheld.

The information contained in the PDD Examiner Handbook, which is not generally known to the public, is designed solely to instruct law enforcement and national security investigators and does not "regulate the public." The material identifies specific applications of techniques and procedures used in polygraph matters and disclosure could enable circumvention of polygraph test by others. Accordingly, DSS is not going to release any information that could possibly benefit those attempting to reduce the effectiveness of the polygraph or violate the law and avoid detection. See, e.g., Hale v. United States Dep't of Justice, 973 F. 2d 894, 902-03 (10th Cir. 1992) (concluding that

disclosure of use of security devices and their modus operandi and polygraph matters could lessen their effectiveness); Eagle Horse v. FBI, No. 92-2357, slip op. at 5 (D.D.C. July 28, 1995) (holding that release of polygraph structure, pattern, and sequence of questions could enable circumvention of polygraph test by others); Perrone v. FBI, 908 F. Supp. 24, 28 (D.D.C. 1994) (finding that release of precise polygraph questions and their sequence would allow circumvention of test).

Since this is a partial denial of your request, you are entitled to file an administrative appeal if you so desire. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Defense Security Service, Attn: Office of FOIA/PA, 1340 Braddock Place, Alexandria, Va. 22314-1651, within 60 days from receipt of this letter. In any such appeal, you should also provide a copy of this letter, along with sufficient justification upon which the Director may base a decision.

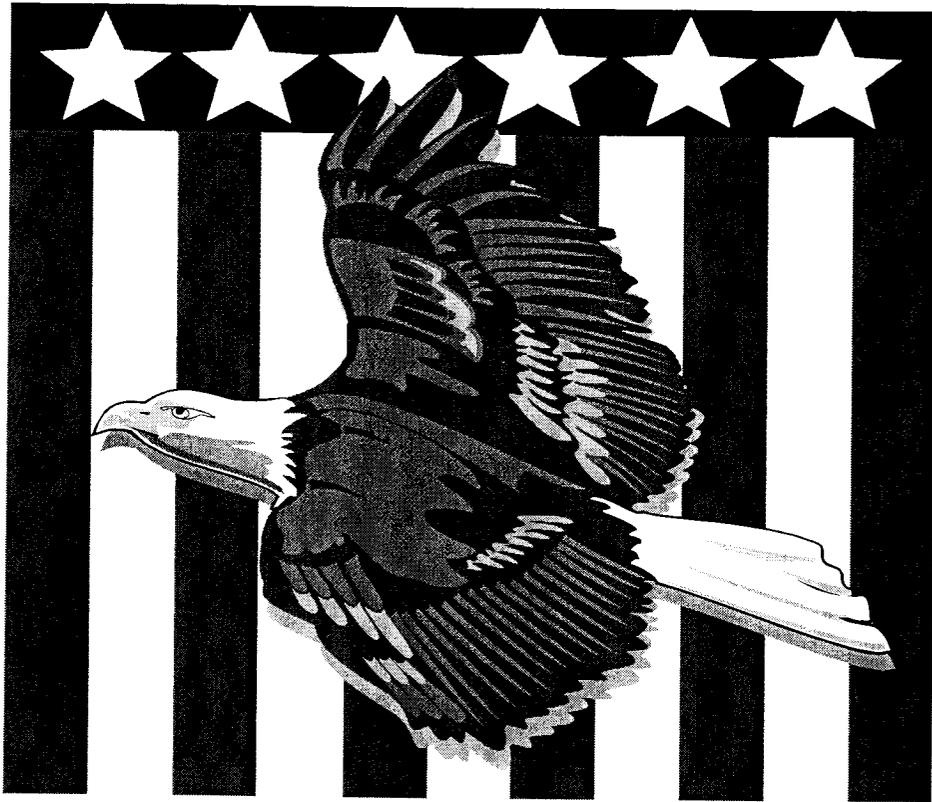
If you should have any questions concerning this response, please feel free to contact my office at (703) 325-9450.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Leslie R. Blake', written in a cursive style.

LESLIE R. BLAKE
Chief, Office of Freedom of Information
and Privacy

Enclosure



Federal Psychophysiological

Detection of Deception

Examiner Handbook

July 3, 2001

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

A. Concept of Federal Psychophysiological Detection of Deception.

1. Psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) is accepted as a valuable forensic application within the federal government. As with any discipline, established, standardized methodologies must be implemented to assure proper application. The procedures in the Federal PDD Examiner Handbook (Handbook) detail PDD standards as taught by the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute.

2. To ensure standardization consistent with the unique requirements of individual agencies, the procedures in the Handbook should be followed as closely as operational requirements allow. These standards will help to ensure that the PDD discipline is utilized in the most professional manner possible while maintaining an effective investigative aid.

B. Scope.

Nothing in the Handbook or the referenced guidelines should be construed to limit the authority of individual agency heads to manage their PDD programs in the manner best suited to their individual agencies. Failure to abide by any or all parts of the Handbook shall not give rise to any claim cognizable in a court of law. The Handbook is intended only to improve the internal management of federal PDD programs. It is not intended and does not create any right to administrative or judicial review, or any other right, or benefit, or trust, responsibility, substantive or procedural enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees or any other person.

C. Policies and Procedures for the Conduct of Examinations.

1. Agency heads should establish procedures for the supervision of PDD programs to ensure the highest ethical, professional, and technical standards. General principles for PDD examinations are contained in the Handbook.

2. Requests to modify the Handbook should be made through the Director, DoDPI. Requests received by the director will be forwarded for review at a meeting of the federal PDD program managers. If a consensus opinion accepting the modification is achieved, the modification will be added to the Handbook.

D. Definitions.

1. Forensic Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD). The science that deals with the relationship and applications of PDD tests within the legal system. It is the academic discipline that provides the student, the practitioner, and the researcher with the theoretical and applied psychological, physiological, and psychophysiological fundamentals for a thorough understanding of PDD tests, and the skills and qualifications for conducting PDD examinations. The modifier “forensic” delineates and delimits this discipline from the broader discipline of psychophysiology.

2. Personnel Screening PDD Examination. A PDD examination conducted to aid in determining an individual’s eligibility for initial or continued access to designated programs, or an examination conducted to aid in determining an individual’s eligibility for initial access to sensitive law enforcement positions.

3. Polygraph Instrument. A diagnostic instrument used during a PDD examination which is capable of monitoring, recording and/or measuring at a minimum, respiratory, electrodermal, and cardiovascular activity as a response to verbal or visual stimuli.

4. Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD). The academic discipline that provides the student, the practitioner, and the researcher with the theoretical and applied psychological, physiological, and psychophysiological fundamentals for a thorough understanding of PDD tests, and the skills and qualifications for conducting PDD examinations.

5. PDD Examination. A process that encompasses all activities that take place between a PDD examiner and an examinee during a specific series of interactions. These interactions may include the pretest interview, the use of the polygraph instrument to collect physiological data from the examinee while presenting a series of tests, the test data analysis phase, and the post-test phase, which may include the interrogation of the examinee.

6. PDD Examiner. Someone who has successfully completed formal education and training in conducting PDD examinations and is certified by their agency to conduct such examinations.

7. PDD Report. A PDD document that may contain identifying data of the examinee, a synopsis of the basis for which the examination was conducted, the relevant questions utilized, and the examiner’s conclusion.

8. Specific Issue PDD Examination. A PDD examination conducted to resolve a specific issue, e.g., criminal, espionage, sabotage, or source validation.

Chapter II

Quality Control

A. Scope.

This guide establishes the essential elements for quality control (QC) within the federal government.

B. Background.

In order to develop minimum standards for the conduct of QC within the federal government, the federal psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) program managers and the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute established the Quality Assurance Working Group which developed the basis for these QC standards.

C. Administration of QC.

1. QC Program. Each agency within the federal government with a PDD capability shall maintain a QC program, or obtain a cooperative agreement with another federal agency which has an adequate existing QC program.

2. Technical Supervision of PDD Examiners. QC procedures for the technical supervision of PDD examiners should ensure ethical, professional, and technical standards are maintained.

3. QC Supervision. The QC of PDD examinations should be under the supervision of the PDD program manager.

4. QC Personnel. QC procedures should only be accomplished by designated, experienced, certified PDD examiners.

a. Personnel assigned responsibilities of QC should have a minimum of two years experience as a PDD examiner.

b. QC personnel should have a grade level commensurate with their authority, responsibility, and technical abilities.

c. QC personnel should have technical authority over PDD examiners and should have input into their performance ratings.

5. Centralized QC. To ensure consistent implementation of agency policy, QC procedures should be as centralized as possible.

D. QC Procedures.

1. Operating Procedures. Each agency should have standard operating procedures for the conduct of their QC program.

2. Independent and Objective QC. QC procedures shall be independent and objective, without undue influence of the original examiner or other sources.

3. QC Review. All PDD reports, technical documents and charts shall undergo a QC review to ensure satisfactory tracing quality and correctness of opinion rendered.

4. QC Authority. QC should have the authority to direct reexamination.

5. Examination Results. Agency policy should be established to ensure that the results of an examination are not considered final until the examination has been subjected to the agency's QC program.

6. QC Review Indicated. Each PDD file should indicate that a QC review of the examination has been completed.

E. PDD Approval Procedures.

1. Approval Authority. Each agency will identify those persons authorized to approve the conduct of a PDD examination. The approval authority within each agency should be as centralized as possible. All PDD examinations should be approved prior to being conducted.

2. Accounting Procedures. An accounting procedure for the approval and conduct of specific issue PDD examinations that are requested individually should be established.

3. Approval of Personnel Screening PDD Examinations. Personnel screening examinations are authorized by public law, directive, regulation, and agency policy.

Chapter III

Quality Assurance Procedures

A. Scope.

This guide establishes the essential elements for quality assurance oversight within the federal government.

B. Background.

In order to implement federal minimum quality assurance standards, federal psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) program managers and the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI) developed the Quality Assurance Program (QAP).

C. Responsibilities.

The DoDPI is responsible for maintaining a QAP. The QAP should inspect the procedures of all federal PDD agencies to ensure ethical, professional and technical standards are maintained.

D. Standards.

The QAP inspections will be based upon the standards established in the Federal PDD Handbook, and the policies and procedures established by the inspected agency. The scope of an inspection may be expanded only upon a request from the inspected agency. The scope of an expanded inspection shall be agreed upon beforehand with the program manager.

E. Inspection Format.

1. Inspection Pre-briefing. QAP will brief agency quality control (QC) personnel at least 30 days prior to their scheduled inspection date. During this pre-briefing, the areas to be inspected and the scope of the inspection will be addressed.

2. On-site Inspection. Inspections will involve an on-site inspection of agency QC procedures, interviews of agency personnel, and a review of policies, procedures, and statistics. A detailed review of a representative sample of PDD examinations will be completed to ascertain adherence to these standards. This review, when appropriate, will entail a thorough review of PDD reports, technical documents, charts, and allied documents.

3. Exit Briefing. At the completion of the on-site inspection by the QAP, a draft report will be provided to the agency during an exit briefing.

F. Inspection Report.

1. Response to Recommendations. A final report of inspection will be forwarded to the supervisor of the PDD program manager. The inspected agency shall respond, in writing, to the Director, DoDPI, to recommendations noted in the final inspection report.

2. Final Disposition--Concur. In those instances wherein the QAP and the inspected agency concur that all recommendations have been satisfied, the compliance with these standards will be attested to, in writing, by the Director, DoDPI.

3. Final Disposition--Non-concur. In those instances in which the QAP and the inspected agency do not concur on the findings of the inspection, the issues of disagreement will be forwarded through the Director, DoDPI, to the program manager's supervisor.

G. Reinspection.

When necessary, a reinspection will occur within approximately six months unless specifically declined by the agency.

H. Biennial Inspections.

The QAP will inspect the PDD program QC procedures of each federal PDD agency biennially.

I. Personnel.

Personnel assigned to the QAP will be experienced criminal investigators and/or security professionals/special agents trained in counterintelligence matters. Criminal investigators will be experienced in conducting criminal specific issue examinations, and counterintelligence/security personnel will be experienced in conducting screening and other intelligence related examinations. Personnel will be experienced certified PDD examiners with a minimum of five years PDD experience with at least two years QC or supervisory experience.

Chapter IV

Education Guidelines

A. Introduction.

1. Core Curriculum. This curriculum represents the minimum standards for the education and training of federal psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) examiners.

a. A PDD course curriculum will be composed of a core program, and clinical laboratory activities.

b. All PDD students will be required to take the core curriculum described below. The two important aspects of the core curriculum are the didactic portion, which includes traditional classroom work, and the clinical laboratory activities during which the student applies the knowledge gained in the classroom.

2. Basic Course Curriculum Concept.

a. A PDD curriculum will emphasize enduring educational principles in common with all institutions of higher learning. The PDD curriculum will focus on forensic psychophysiology in its subject matter. Rapidly evolving technologies along with research findings in psychology and physiology have produced a great need for federal examiners who are broadly educated and thus intellectually equipped to deal effectively and competently with the complexity of the PDD processes.

b. Inevitable resource constraints in the years immediately ahead mandate that the United States achieve maximum efficiency regarding investigations and security concerns within all the various agencies. A PDD curriculum will be configured to meet these two converging requirements by providing a superior quality graduate-level education in forensic psychophysiology which ensures competency when utilizing the government's most effective case-resolving forensic science.

c. A PDD curriculum should build on its historical role and the research of forensic psychophysiology, and continuously evolve with a long-range strategy of enhancement of this science.

3. Interdisciplinary Approach to Curriculum.

a. A PDD curriculum will be both multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary. It will contain a core program, a scientific research component and a clinical aspect.

b. Each part of the curriculum will be based on the intricate interplay of the parent disciplines, including forensic science, the legal system, physiology and psychology.

c. The academic program will engage the student in a variety of teaching methodologies, including seminars, individual study, research, clinical practica and group exercises.

d. Student comprehension and achievement will be measured in a variety of ways, including written examinations and laboratory performance evaluations.

B. PDD Curriculum Objectives.

1. Broad Objectives. The general objectives of a PDD curriculum will be to:

a. Produce broadly educated students who possess in-depth knowledge and experience in PDD.

b. Develop in military, career civil service special agents and others competency to conduct valid examinations and to make effective decisions and policies regarding PDD application in complex, rapidly changing criminal justice and national security environments.

2. General Learning Objectives.

a. Understand critical theories, concepts and principles related to PDD.

b. Be able to apply these theories, concepts and principles through the conduct of PDD examinations which address a wide range of issues, both specific and general in nature, regarding criminal, intelligence, counterintelligence and screening situations.

c. Analyze physiological data to identify psychological attention to stimuli at a level in which highly valid inferences regarding truth and deception can be made.

d. Synthesize a broad range of theories and concepts suggested from research material, lectures and other acquired knowledge; think critically and creatively about the relevance and applicability of the ideas, and formulate effective strategies and examination approaches to address national security, criminal and intelligence issues.

e. Incorporate ethical considerations; evaluate the propriety of various alternative methodology designed to address national security, criminal and intelligence issues; and defend decisions regarding the selection or rejection of alternatives.

f. Participate effectively in laboratory practica and live field applications of various PDD approaches in which learned theories, concepts and principles are utilized in solving problems and making decisions.

g. Demonstrate professional-level competency and capability in forensic psychophysiology through technical application, oral presentation and written communication.

C. Basic PDD Course Curriculum.

1. PDD Operations.

120 Total Hours - The objectives of this course will be to provide students with an understanding of and the ability to conduct PDD examinations utilizing forensic psychophysiology concepts. Emphasis is focused on test question formulation, the psychological aspects of pretest and posttest interviews and the analysis of physiological test data.

2. PDD Methods.

80 Total Hours - This course will focus on history, ethical considerations and methods. Students will be introduced to the various PDD formats. Class work will include the theoretical and applied aspects of each testing format. Specialized lectures and experiential opportunities will be provided to expose the students to countermeasures and the use of interpreters.

3. PDD Clinical Laboratory Activities.

140 Total Hours - Students apply academic instruction of PDD operations and methods in laboratory environment through the actual conduct of detection of deception examinations using state-of-the-art polygraph instrumentation. A two-to-one student-to-instructor ratio will routinely be maintained during all laboratory practica to ensure constant and immediate instruction and guidance to students regarding proper application. All laboratory

practica should be video recorded. The laboratory setting will exclude outside distractions and ensure privacy. A minimum of 30 examinations shall be conducted during each basic course on a non-student/faculty population to simulate real life conditions.

4. Physiological Principles in the Detection of Deception.

40 Total Hours - Students should receive a graduate level understanding of the anatomical and physiological systems associated with the detection of deception. Emphasis is placed on the nervous system, selected muscle systems, cardiovascular system, respiratory system and the endocrine system (sweat gland activity) as these functions relate to the detection of deception.

5. Psychological Principles in the Detection of Deception.

40 Total Hours - In this course, students will be instructed in the various psychological theories supporting psychophysiological detection of deception methodology, concepts of attention, significance, rapport building, communication, and ego defense mechanisms. Instruction will include the psychological aspects of classification, prediction, and modification of behavior associated with the detection of deception.

6. Research Theories and Issues.

20 Total Hours - The objective of this course will be to introduce students to the scientific literature so that they may read, understand, and critically evaluate relevant research studies and literature. The lectures will focus on basic psychometric principles, basic research design, and issues involved with establishing the reliability and validity of PDD methods. Students will be introduced to a variety of computerized systems, equipment, technologies, and sensors frequently used in the conduct of psychophysiological research.

D. Faculty

1. Faculty Composition.

a. Instructor positions may be full-time, or adjunct faculty members may be used when the instruction falls within their particular expertise.

b. Instructors will have at least a baccalaureate degree from an accredited university. At least 50 percent of the instructors will have an advanced degree in a discipline related to the field of PDD.

c. Instructors will be senior PDD examiners, or will have a doctoral degree in their particular area of instruction, or have recognized expertise in their particular area of instruction.

2. Faculty Organization.

a. The school will be organized around a core faculty to ensure continuity, stability, and scholarly substance for the curriculum.

b. With the exception of adjunct and academician faculty members, the school director and/or Chief of Instruction will have direct input into the evaluations of all faculty members.

c. Because the quality of an institution of higher learning can be no greater than the quality of its faculty, the school will develop a multifaceted approach to faculty development to attract and retain high-quality members.

d. Faculty members will be encouraged to participate in the full range of professional associations and to do extensive outreach activities with federal agencies and other professional groups.

e. All faculty members will receive 40 hours of formal training in instructional methods prior to being certified as instructors.

E. Learning Resources System.

1. Traditional Library.

a. Publications in the area of forensic psychophysiology will be available for student use. This includes periodicals published by such organizations as the American Polygraph Association.

b. Publications in related areas such as physiology, psychology, and criminal justice will also be available for student use.

2. Electronic Information Capability.

a. Access to the Internet and electronic access to bibliographic records, book listings, and periodicals relating to PDD will be available to students.

b. Access to computer systems will be available to students and faculty members to conduct research, facilitate in the preparation of lesson plans, and to interface with the use of the computerized polygraph equipment.

F. Admission Requirements.

All student candidates must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Be a US citizen.
2. Be at least 25 years of age.
3. Hold an earned baccalaureate degree from an accredited four-year college.
4. Have at least two years experience as an investigator with a US Federal Government agency, Department of Defense agency, or local or state law enforcement agency.
5. Be of high moral character and sound emotional temperament, based on a background investigation.
6. Be judged suitable for the position after taking a PDD examination to ensure that he or she fully realizes the impact of such an examination on persons. This examination shall be given before the beginning of the course of instruction.

Glossary of Terms

The terms utilized in this document are designed for the policies and procedures as applied within the federal government.

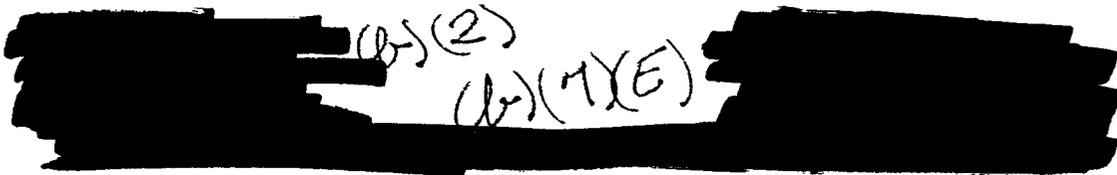
Acquaintance Test (ACQT) - A questioning format that is a form of the known solution peak of tension test. It is utilized to demonstrate and acquaint the examinee with the basic concepts of the PDD examination. The primary purpose of this test is to assure the examinee that the PDD process is effective.

Administrative Opinion - Opinions that reflect the results of a series or an examination that are not based upon physiological responses to the applied stimuli, such as when the examinee terminates an examination or when the examinee is practicing countermeasures. In these instances, administrative opinions such as inconclusive, purposeful non-cooperation, etc., are appropriate.

Artifact - A change in a physiological pattern not attributable to a stimulus question or recovery.

Bracketed Relevant Questions - The procedure wherein comparison questions are placed adjacent to or in close proximity to a relevant question for the purpose of comparing physiological responses.

Breakdown Test - A test conducted to verify an examinee's statement regarding an issue after specific responses to one question have been observed and recorded during a screening examination. The issue is separated from the remaining test questions and a breakdown test is conducted. To devise

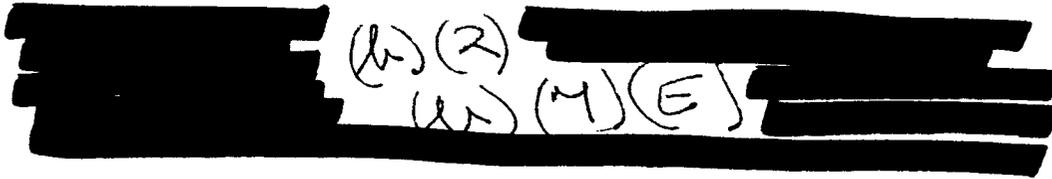


Cardiovascular Tracing - The display of physiological patterns of the subject's relative blood volume and pulse rate. The cardiograph component records this activity. The criteria used to evaluate this component are: change in baseline, change in amplitude and change in rate.

Certification Process - Personnel authorized to conduct PDD examinations will be certified by each agency. The agency certifies that the examiner has met and maintains all qualifications and training requirements. Only fully certified examiners, examiners being recertified, or intern examiners under the supervision of a certified examiner are authorized to conduct PDD examinations.

Chart - A graphic representation containing selected physiological data generated by an examinee during the testing phase of a PDD examination.

Clearing Test - A test that is utilized in the R/I format after a breakdown test. The clearing test is made up of the remaining relevant test questions that were not covered in the breakdown test. The test will not contain any questions dealing with the issue covered in the breakdown. The relevant questions asked on the clearing test must be asked a minimum of two times with no artifacts or significant physiological responses for an NSR decision.



Counterintelligence Scope PDD Examination - A PDD screening examination administered to detect and deter espionage, security breaches, sabotage, or other acts against the federal government.

Deception Indicated (DI) - An opinion which indicates that an analysis of the PDD charts revealed the physiological responses to the relevant question(s) were indicative of deception.

Directed Lie Comparison (DLC) Question - A specialized comparison question addressing a minor transgression to which most people will readily admit. Upon acknowledging having committed such a transgression, the examinee is directed to lie when asked that question on the test.

Electrodermal Tracing - The display of physiological patterns of either skin resistance or skin conductance obtained through exosomatic recording with a galvanograph component. The criteria considered when evaluating this component are change in amplitude, complexity of the response, and duration of the response.

Examiner Internship - Upon successful completion of the PDD training course, each candidate will serve an internship. This internship will be a minimum of six months and usually will not exceed twelve months. During this time, the intern will conduct at least twenty-five (25) PDD examinations under the direct supervision and guidance of a senior certified examiner.

Expanded Scope PDD Examination - A personnel security screening PDD examination whose relevant questions usually address involvement in serious crime, illegal drugs, falsification of forms, as well as the counterintelligence scope questions.

Field Rank Order Scoring System - A version of the ROSS that is an optional method of evaluating R/I counterintelligence scope PDD examinations, sometimes referred to as the "High Three."

Forensic Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) - The science that deals with the relationship and applications of PDD tests within the legal system. It is the academic discipline that provides the student, the practitioner, and the researcher with the theoretical and applied psychological, physiological, and psychophysiological fundamentals for a thorough understanding of PDD tests, and the skills and qualifications for conducting PDD examinations. The modifier "forensic" delineates and delimits this discipline from the broader discipline of psychophysiology.

Global Test Data Analysis - A system of rendering an opinion by viewing the PDD chart as a whole, as opposed to making systematic comparisons among questions. This approach does not employ the use of numerical values. This method is used primarily in the relevant/irrelevant and peak of tension question formats.

Homeostasis - A complex interactive regulatory system by which the body strives to maintain a state of internal equilibrium.

Irrelevant Question - A question that is designed to be non-emotion evoking and unrelated to the issue being tested.

Math Question - A stimulus question that involves the unrehearsed presentation of a simple arithmetic problem.

No Deception Indicated (NDI) - An opinion that indicates that an analysis of the PDD charts revealed the physiological responses to the relevant question(s) were not indicative of deception.

No Opinion (NO) - An evaluation which indicates the examiner cannot render an opinion based upon the physiological data on the charts.

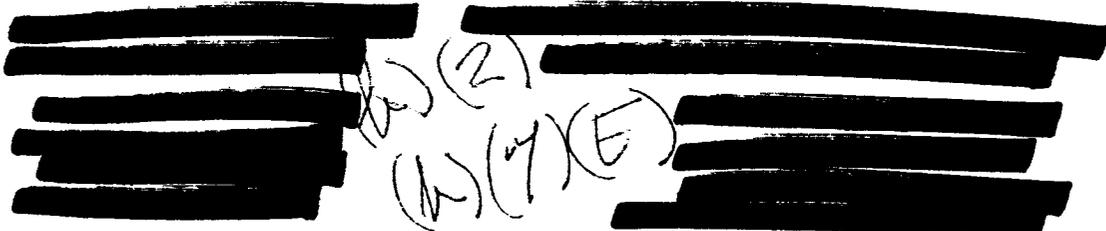
No Significant Response (NSR) - This opinion indicates that the analysis of the PDD charts revealed no consistent, significant, timely, physiological responses to the relevant questions in personnel screening, source validation, or POT tests.

[REDACTED] (2)(2) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (1)(4)(E) [REDACTED]

Personnel Screening PDD Examination - A PDD examination conducted to aid in determining an individual's eligibility for initial or continued access to

designated programs, or an examination conducted to aid in determining an individual's eligibility for initial access to sensitive law enforcement positions.

Polygraph Instrument - A diagnostic instrument used during a PDD examination that is capable of monitoring, recording and/or measuring at a minimum, respiratory, electrodermal, and cardiovascular activity as a response to verbal or visual stimuli.



Psychological Set - A specific application of set theory regarding the focus of attentional resources and the preparation of responses. In psychology, set is defined as a temporary orientation or state of preparedness toward a particular stimulus.

Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) - The academic discipline that provides the student, the practitioner, and the researcher with the theoretical and applied psychological, physiological, and psychophysiological fundamentals for a thorough understanding of PDD tests, and the skills and qualifications for conducting PDD examinations.

PDD Examination - A process that encompasses all activities that take place between a PDD examiner and an examinee during a specific series of interactions. These interactions may include the pretest interview, the use of the polygraph instrument to collect physiological data from the examinee while presenting a series of tests, the test data analysis phase, and the post-test phase, which may include the interrogation of the examinee.

PDD Examiner - Someone who has successfully completed formal education and training in conducting PDD examinations and is certified by their agency to conduct such examinations.

PDD File - The file in which all PDD reports, technical documents, charts and related documents should be maintained until properly disposed.

PDD Report - A PDD document that may contain identifying data of the examinee, a synopsis of the basis for which the examination was conducted, the relevant questions utilized, and the examiner's conclusion.

PDD Series - The collection of the required PDD chart(s) for a particular testing format.

Rank Order Scoring System (ROSS) - A scoring system that ranks the questions on the charts from greatest to least responsiveness. In ROSS, each physiological parameter, i.e., respiration, electrodermal, and cardiovascular, is evaluated separately. ROSS provides the examiner with a cumulative picture of the consistent, significant and timely responses on the PDD charts. This method of evaluation is used exclusively to evaluate relevant/irrelevant questioning formats.

Recovery - A deviation in a tracing attributable to a physiological phenomenon occurring as a compensatory action after a response or an artifact.

Relevant Question - A question that pertains directly to the matter under investigation or to the issue(s) for which the examinee is being tested.

Respiratory Tracing - The display of physiological patterns indicative of the examinee's breathing activity as recorded by the pneumograph component. Evaluation criteria considered are changes in amplitude, changes in rate, changes in baseline, loss of baseline and apnea.

Response - The physiological change to the applied stimulus which can either be phasic or tonic.

Sacrifice Relevant Question - A question that prepares the examinee for the introduction of the relevant questions.

Significant Response (SR) - An opinion which indicates that the analysis of the PDD charts revealed consistent, significant, timely physiological responses to the relevant questions in personnel screening, source validation, or POT tests.

Specific Issue PDD Examination - A PDD examination conducted to resolve a specific issue, e.g., criminal, espionage, sabotage, or source validation.

Spot Analysis - The procedure wherein each component tracing is separately evaluated by comparing the response of a relevant question to the response of a comparison question.

[REDACTED] (b)(2) (b)(7)(F) [REDACTED]

Symptomatic Question - A question which is designed to test for an outside issue that could be more significant for an examinee than the issues being tested.

Technical (Test) Questions - A specifically designed question posed to an examinee during the data collection phase of a PDD examination. Test questions are designed to maximize differences in the elicited response patterns between truthful and deceptive examinees. There are several types of test questions used within PDD.

Test Data - The signal of interest that may consist of unwanted noise, artifact, recovery, or psychophysiological responses of the examinee in response to stimuli.

Test Data Analysis - The analysis of the psychophysiological responses recorded on the PDD charts. Only data that is timely with the applied stimulus and free of artifacts and unwanted noise on the signal can be evaluated.