

Standard Guide for Requirements for Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) Examiners¹

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1. Scope

- 1.1 The purpose of this guide is to establish requirements for all individuals engaged in forensic psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD).
- 1.2 All individuals engaged in the practice of conducting PDD examinations shall adhere to this guide.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E2035 Terminology Relating to Forensic Psychophysiology

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms, see Terminology E2035.

4. Summary of Practice

- 4.1 A PDD examiner shall not circumvent or attempt to circumvent, violate, or attempt to violate any of the following:
- 4.1.1 Any legislative act which regulates or governs the use of PDD.
- 4.1.2 PDD examiners shall avoid conducting an examination in a situation in which there is a real or apparent conflict of interest.
- 4.1.3 A PDD examiner shall not release any confidential information except when legally required to do so.
- 4.1.4 A PDD examiner or his or her employee or associate, with the PDD examiner's knowledge, shall not engage in any type of advertising which would be considered false, deceptive, or misleading.
- 4.1.5 A PDD examiner shall not provide any false or misrepresented information in any of his or her written report(s) or record(s)
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- ² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- 4.1.5.1 A PDD examiner shall not omit any pertinent detail(s) from any written report or record.
- 4.1.6 A PDD examiner shall not alter or cause to be altered any tracing(s) during a PDD examination in order to improperly influence the outcome of that examination.
- 4.1.7 A PDD examiner shall not administer a PDD examination if he or she reasonably believes the examinee is not physically or mentally suitable for the examination.
- 4.1.8 A PDD examiner shall not solicit or accept fees, gratuities, or gifts which are intended or could reasonably be perceived to be intended to influence the examiner's opinion.
- 4.1.8.1 Fees shall not be contingent on the results of the examination.
- 4.1.9 A PDD examiner shall not form an opinion that is influenced by anything other than the PDD examination.
- 4.1.9.1 No other credibility assessment method shall be included in the PDD report.
- 4.1.10 A PDD examiner shall not include (in any examination) questions that are intended to inquire into or develop information on activities, affiliations, or beliefs in religion, politics, or race, except when relevant.
- 4.1.11 A PDD examiner who is also a mental health counselor, marriage counselor, sex offender treatment provider, and any similarly recognized professional, or any combination thereof, shall not conduct a PDD examination on any person whom he or she is also actively counseling or treating.
- 4.1.12 A PDD examiner who is also employed in a court supervision capacity, such as that of a probation or parole officer, shall not conduct a PDD examination on any person who is under his or her direct supervision. Because the role of the PDD examiner is that of an independent arbiter in search of the truth, the integrity of that role is compromised when an examiner has had contemporaneous supervision responsibilities of an examinee.
- 4.1.13 A polygraph examiner shall not represent that he or she has a particular academic degree unless one of the two following criteria was met: (1) The degree was awarded from an institution that is accredited to grant that degree by a national, regional or professional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA). (2) The degree was awarded from a school, institute, college, or

university chartered outside the United States that is approved by the Ministry of Education or similar government agency (of that country) to grant the degree.

4.1.14 If such an academic degree (that is, earned outside the United States) or title is to be used in the United States, it must be validated recognized by a credential evaluation service that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services to be the equivalent of a baccalaureate or post baccalaureate degree conferred by a regionally accredited college or university in the United States.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The development of a canon of consensus-based standards signifies the maturity in a specialized field of endeavor that its practitioners recognize as their collective responsibility

to individual and public welfare. The consensus-based standards set forth in this guide hold all PDD examiners to a code of practice that elevates the profession above personal interests for the benefits of justice and the society it serves. Because licensing requirements of PDD examiners vary from state to state, the establishment of consensus-based standards and practices is imperative.

6. Keywords

6.1 academic degree; counseling; ethics; fees; forensic psychophysiology; governmental approving entity; licensing; marriage counselor; mental health counselor; PDD examiners; quantitative analysis; regional accrediting entity; sex offender treatment provider

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