

Designation: E 2065 – 02

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

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1. Scope

- 1.1 The purpose of this guide is to establish ethical 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:
- E 1954 Practice for Conduct of Research in Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (Polygraph)²
- E 2000 Guide for Minimum Basic Education and Training of Individuals Involved in the Detection of Deception PDD²
- E 2035 Terminology Relating to Forensic Psychophysiology²

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms see Terminology E 2035.

4. Summary of Practice

- 4.1 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to circumvent or attempt to circumvent, violate, or attempt to violate any of the following.
 - 4.1.1 (Standard #), and
- 4.1.2 Any legislative act which regulates or governs the use of PDD.
- 4.2 When restricted, PDD examiners employed in public law enforcement shall not engage in private PDD testing for criminal defense attorneys or post-conviction/clinical sex offender treatment providers. The PDD examiners who conduct examinations in both a law enforcement and private capacity shall strive to avoid situations in which a conflict of interest may exist.
- ¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E52 on Forensic Psychophysiology and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E52.07 on Ethics in Administration of PDD Tests.
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 - ² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02

- 4.3 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to release any unauthorized information except when required.
- 4.4 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner or their employee or associate, with the PDD examiner's knowledge, to engage in any type of advertising which would be considered false, deceptive, or misleading.
- 4.5 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to falsify or omit pertinent detail from any written report or record.
- 4.6 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to cause to alter any tracing(s) during a PDD examination to influence the outcome of that examination.
- 4.7 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to administer a PDD examination if it is determined that the examinee is not physically or mentally suitable for the examination.
- 4.8 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to solicit or accept fees, gratuities, or gifts which are intended to influence the examiner's opinion.
- 4.8.1 Fees shall not be contingent on the results of the examination.
- 4.9 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to form an opinion influenced by anything other than the PDD examination.
- 4.9.1 No other credibility assessment method shall be included in the PDD report.
- 4.10 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to 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 where relevant.
- 4.11 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner who is also a mental health counselor, marriage counselor, and/or sex offender treatment provider to conduct a PDD examination on any person who they are also actively counseling.
- 4.12 It shall be considered unethical for a PDD examiner to portray themselves as having a particular educational degree unless it was received from an institution recognized by a regional or governmental approving or accrediting entity to grant this degree.