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Standard Guide for PDD Examination Standards of Practice[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 2062; 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 establishes essential and recommended elements in the procedures for the conduct of a psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) examination.

1.1.1 Other unique PDD applications are addressed separately.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:* [2]

E 1954 Practice for Conduct of Research in Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (Polygraph)

E~~2000Guide for Minimum Basic Polygraph Training and Education~~ 2000 Guide for Minimum Basic Education and Training of Individuals Involved in the Detection of Deception (PDD)

E 2031 Practice for Quality Control of Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (Polygraph) Examinations

E 2065 Guide for Ethical Requirements for Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) Examiners

E 2080 Guide for Clinical Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) Examinations for Sex Offenders

3. Location and Test Conditions

3.1 Conditions under which testing occurs shall be free from distractions that would interfere with the ability of the examinee to appropriately focus on the issues being addressed. The examination site should be reasonably free from outside noise and distraction. This is not intended to address examinations conducted for demonstration purposes.

4. Preparation

4.1 An examiner shall, prior to the examination, dedicate sufficient time to identify the issues and unique circumstances in any area of testing.

4.2 No examination shall be conducted unless the instrument is functioning in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

4.3 Where permitted by law, the conduct of the polygraph examination should be recorded by audio or audio/visual means in it's entirety.

4.3.1 The recording shall be continuous in nature and any stops or pauses must be fully explained on the recording.

4.3.2 All PDD recordings shall be retained and maintained for a minimum of one year or longer as may be required by law.

5. Pretest Practices

5.1 The examiner shall adhere to the following practices:

5.1.1 Verify the correct identity of the examinee to the degree practicable.

5.1.2 Obtain the consent of the examinee prior to testing.

5.1.3 The examiner shall ensure that the examinee is a fit subject for testing to the extent legally practicable.

5.1.3.1 Mental, physical, and medical conditions of the examinee should be reviewed.

5.1.3.2 At any time during the polygraph examination that it becomes apparent to the examiner that the examinee is not suitable for testing, the examination will be terminated.

5.2 All examinations shall be conducted in compliance with governing local, state, and federal regulations and laws.

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[1] ~~This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-52 on Forensic Psychophysiology and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E52.05 on Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD).~~

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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* ~~, Vol 14.02.~~volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.