



Registry Matters Podcast

Episode 193

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Andy 00:18

Recording live from FYP Studios, east and west. Transmitting across the internet. This is episode 193 of Registry Matters. Larry, good evening.

Larry 00:27

Well, good evening, Andy.

Andy 00:29

How are you? Do you know today's a special day? First, how are you? Are you doing well today? Cranky as usual?

Larry 00:35

I'm getting more cranky with every passing day.

Andy 00:39

I believe that. Here, let me let me pull up your picture. That's because you are this old. (Larry: Wow.) That is an old, old cat. Yeah, yeah, that's I think the first secretary of war, Larry.

Larry 00:48

So that would have been my boss's mentor.

Andy 00:53

Yes, that could be right. Tell me something, is today, we should do a quick little acknowledgement of a significant event that happened 20 years ago today?

Larry 01:02

Absolutely. We should. It's a terrible day. It's been all over the media. So everyone knows what we're talking about: 9/11, 2001, where 1000s of Americans tragically died in the most horrible ways you could... I mean, you can't even imagine what they would have gone through in their final moments; those who were trapped in the buildings, those who were trying to save those trapped in the buildings and those who were in the airplanes having no idea what was happening until the last moment. It's a sad day. But we should never forget.

Andy 01:42

There were people jumping from the building. Like, can you imagine being on the 50th floor and you're like, well, I can't go down. And you just make the... that would just be an unbelievable decision that you'd have to go out and make of whether that would be your better alternative. So yeah, I want to definitely acknowledge that this is that day. Pretty significant, of course. But Larry, we have a very special program this evening. We did this I think Episode 2 is where we spoke about polygraphs and a woman from Florida Action Committee reached out to me and Daphne set up a program about a month ago for us to do something of a deep dive into polygraphs. And I know that you're an expert on polygraphs, right? (Larry: Riiight.) So, Daphne is joining us and we have a whole bunch of people. This is being done over zoom call. If you didn't get the zoom information, then I don't know what to

tell you because I pushed it out, announced it that everyone could join. And so here we are. Daphne, welcome, welcome. How are you? (Daphne: I am doing well. How are you doing?) I'm doing very well. Thank you for setting this up and coordinating with your peoples. We're very big fans of saying your people, or you people in this program as you may have figured out from listening to... you only started listening halfway recently ago.

Daphne 02:58

I actually started listening probably about six months ago. And I started with episode one. And then I realized that it's going to take me forever. So I think I got to Episode 60 and then I jumped ahead to June of this year.

Andy 03:13

Wow. Okay, yeah, that there you go Larry. See, people are looking for the back catalogue.

Larry 03:19

I can only imagine what she would say comparing those early episodes when we didn't know what we were doing. And we didn't sound very good compared to today. Our technology has changed. So comparing episode 3 with Episode 193 would be quite a difference.

Andy 03:35

Definitely. So Daphne, what is our plan tonight? Who are you, and why are you here? Why are we here talking about polygraphs?

Daphne 03:43

Okay. Well, I just work with a lot of people who are required to register. And like many people that don't really know about what's going on with the registry, they think everything is black and white, they believe everything that they have ever been told. So that's all that they know. One of the things that I realized that I did not know a whole lot about was polygraphs. I didn't realize that registrants actually were required to take a polygraph. And I don't know much about them. As I got to talking more with the registrants, I, you know, realized that there seems like there's a lot of deception going on in these polygraphs. (Andy: I'd say.) Yeah. So, I was kind of hoping that maybe you and Larry could help us figure out what to say and do and what we shouldn't say and do.

Andy 04:47

I think that actually Larry would be an incredibly good segue into getting into your opening thoughts on what who, where, why, what a polygraph is from the point of view of where you are of working for attorneys for all of eternity and all that.

Larry 05:03

So, my opinion of polygraphs, is that what you're asking?

Andy 05:06

Like opening thoughts on what the why does supervision use it? What's the whole point? You've actually used them in practice before if I'm not mistaken. And I think that you may have had somewhat of an evolution of your opinion of their effectiveness.

Larry 05:25

I have, indeed. We've used them in the practice. Now we don't do criminal defense where I'm employed any longer. But we use them in practice. It's a lot easier, emotionally, if you do a guilty plea on someone who actually did what they're being accused of having done. There were cases where the person would come to us and say that they hadn't done it, and we feel, many attorneys feel, it's important for you to know what your client did do. And therefore, sometimes we would say, well, we'd like you to take a polygraph. Would you agree to that as a condition of representation? And they could have easily said, no, we'd rather have another attorney. But we would do that, and when the person would show deception on the polygraph, oftentimes, either in the post-test interview or with us, they would admit that, yeah, I did it. And we had occasionally inconclusive results where the polygrapher would say, I don't really know, I can't give an opinion. But based on that experience, I was fairly comfortable with using the polygraph because people admitted that the machine was right. Then I talked to a long-term examiner, and he said, it's no more accurate than the flip of a coin. And being a mathematical genius that you are, you could tell us what the odds of a coin flip would be, right?

Andy 06:56

Yeah, it would just be 50/50.

Larry 06:59

And if we're talking about something that's no more accurate than 50/50, that's a whole different analysis than something that I thought was accurate 80 to 90% of the time. But the reason they're used in treatment is because the heightened sensitivity of those who are on this type of supervision. I can't think of a supervision that's more intense and more heightened in terms of community concern. So, the profession, in conjunction, that being the polygraph profession, in conjunction with the treatment providers have collaborated, I don't want to say colluded, but it may be a more accurate description. But they've collaborated in convincing the powers that be that this is the best way to monitor compliance with supervision. So therefore, they are routinely used to monitor compliance with supervision as well as sexual history, which is quite common. The first polygraph you're going to get is a sexual history polygraph on your questionnaire that they're going to give you.

Andy 08:00

Do you want to dig into that real quick? What is what is the difference between a sexual history polygraph and a supervision compliance? I didn't catch exactly how you worded that.

Larry 08:10

Well, when you begin your supervision, it's a very dangerous polygraph they do in the very beginning. They'll ask you all of your sexual history because they are trying to devise a unique treatment, individualized treatment plan for you, which is not what they're trying to do. But that's what they present it as, as trying to find out how to best treat you. So, they need to know what type of sexual inclinations you have. But the dangerous part of it is that you could admit to something that is prosecutable. And very few states provide an immunity for those admissions. So therefore, those admissions could lead to a prosecution. So, they'll do a sexual history questionnaire, and then they'll polygraph on that questionnaire. And then as supervision unfolds, they'll do

periodic maintenance polygraphs and it's supposed to be driven by your conditions of supervision. So, all those questions are going to be more about supervision compliance. The sexual history is going to be about your questionnaire that you filled out which are very intrusive. Some of the questions are just so over the top about sex with animals and sex with dead people. Arson, you know, how many times have you committed arson and what type of satisfaction did you get by watching the building burn? I wonder how many people actually say that they burned the building and got sexual stimulus from watching the building burn.

Andy 09:44

Yeah, yeah, I'm sure there's like a statistically significant number of people that have done that. Would you say that the sexual history is like, I would say that they're both witch hunts, but would you say one of them is more of a witch hunt than the other one? Like the sexual history being more of a witch hunt.

Larry 10:01

I don't know how you would quantify that because they're both dangerous. The sexual history, if you admit things that you've done that are unlawful could bring you a prosecution for a new crime. The maintenance polygraph could bring you a revocation proceeding, assuming your only violation was technical in nature. If you were to admit to a new crime, of course, that would be within a zone of prosecution. But let's assume that all our people are complying with the terms of their supervision and not committing new crimes, and they're doing technical violations such as breaking curfew, or being around minors, or whatever the case may be that would be a technical violation, but would not rise to the level of new prosecution. They're both very dangerous polygraphs.

Andy 10:46

As we learned from my personal experience, that just very vague general background, a friend of mine here in town, he was released. And he goes to do his first post-prison polygraph. And I don't know a question they asked. I don't know why, whatever, like showed up as deception, whatever you want to call it. Then they come and actually go search the house. And in searching the house, they found things that they had problems with, and they locked him up. But they wouldn't necessarily have come by and checked on him. But maybe they would have and maybe they would have found the things. But I think what triggered them to come in is that some little meters on the kabuki machine went off and that's what prompted them to come in.

Larry 11:26

On the what machine?

Andy 11:28

The Kabuki. Kabuki means garbage. So, I will now give my opening thoughts on what a polygraph is. First of all, it's complete garbage, junk, bullsh*t. But from your point of view, like if they get you to confess to something, then you've confessed to it. Or in the case of my friend, if they bring you in for the polygraph, and that makes them think that you're hiding something and they come search you and they find something on your phone or your house, whatever, then I guess the thing worked. Except for all it did was scare you into thinking that it does work. But 100% it is not a factual machine that does anything. So, what I did, Larry, is I did a

whole bunch of research and put down a bunch of information that I am somewhat inclined to read or not as far as what it does. But I'm not going to go over the history, but it's colloquially called a lie detector test. But it does not detect lies. They put miscellaneous things on you, they'll put a... like you go to the doctor now and they put the little gizmo on your finger, and they're going to check your oxygen saturation. So they're going to check for that. They're going to put a strap around your chest to check your breathing. They're going to check what your pulse is. And I've even seen, I think in movies, so I'm not sure if this one is real, but they're even going to check for pupil dilation or like fidgety eyeballs. And they're looking for all these things that when they ask you the question of did you do naughty XYZ thing, then - I'll put this up on the screen for people to see - they see meters and graphs and things that look like someone's going into cardiac arrest. And they're looking for some kind of indicator to tell them that you are not being truthful, in some form or fashion. But I was thinking about this earlier, Larry, and something that may, and forgive me, I hope this is not an untasteful way to put this, I bet you if you put someone on the kabuki machine, and you played video of the planes crashing in the towers, you would show some kind of response. Does that mean you're being deceived? No, it just means you're showing a response. So ultimately, what I'm trying to say is that the kabuki machine only shows that you have a response to something that you've seen, and so for now, that'll be the end of my opening on the kabuki machine. Daphne, where do you want to go from here?

Daphne 13:59

Okay. Well, I was just wondering, you had mentioned that they put they actually show you the lines of the electrodes?

Andy 14:09

No, they're not going to show... I'm pretty sure that the examiner is sitting in a place with... they're doing it on computers now. They used to do it where I'm sure we've all seen it in television shows and movies, where there's like this big wheel of tape and there's the little needles going back and forth. Looking like a thing that would detect for earthquakes, maybe that give people a reference point. But no, the examiner, like I don't even like using these terms, because these guys are a complete fraud. And so they're just looking at a computer screen and that's what I had up on the screen was, this is what a computer screen, whatever the software would look like is showing.

Daphne 14:43

Okay. Well, who was the one who actually tells you that you need to have it done. Is it the therapist? Is it the PO? Is it the court?

Andy 14:57

I think Larry will agree that it could be either one of your people. Your supervision handler or it could be your treatment provider.

Larry 15:05

Daphne, that would be correct. Like in our state, it would be a condition of, for those convicted of a sexual offense, it would be a condition of their probation or parole that they would agree to take these examinations. And the examination could be triggered by the treatment provider, or it could be triggered by the probation officer. The probation officer can have suspicions and suggest we need an examination. S the team containment model

of supervision, which many jurisdictions use now, it could be any member of the team as far as wanting the polygraph done. It could even be, in the team containment model, they use law enforcement. So your registry officials may be working in a team containment model with the treatment team with the supervision authority. So you could have the sheriff or whoever does the registration at that jurisdiction saying we want to polygraph this person. And so it could be any of the above.

Daphne 16:09

Okay, so say it's your PO that said that you needed to have this polygraph done. And say your therapist said, what was what was the results? Or vice versa. Do you have to tell them? Can you just say that's between me and the polygraph person, that's between me and the PO, that's between me and my therapist? Do you have to say? Do you have to disclose?

Andy 16:40

In my experience with treatment, you signed away your HIPAA protections, whatever. So your treatment provider is going to be sharing any information that they have with your handlers.

Larry 16:55

That's a good answer, Andy. What happens is that the team containment model, they would have you sign. The polygrapher won't even administer the test, because in many cases, the person is not paying for it. In some cases, they are. And I can't give you a breakdown on statistics, but in some states, the jurisdiction pays for the examination. But the examiner will not do the examination until the release has been signed. So, the authorities are going to see your probation and your treatment is going to see what the examiner says. So you don't get to go do the report. The report is provided and discussed with the team.

Andy 17:36

And I wanted to back up to one piece. Daphne, you brought up judges. I, again, Larry confirm, I don't think judges have any sort of daily, weekly, monthly dealings with you. Once they hit the stamp, the gavel down on the counter there, on their podium, they are not going to talk to you anymore. So, you're just dealing with the law enforcement side and you're dealing with your treatment provider.

Larry 18:01

That would be correct. The judge is never going to hear from you, barring a violation. And the judge is hoping that he or she never does hear from you again, because they don't want you to come back. And if you do come back, usually it's not a pleasant experience. But generally, the judges are not involved in that.

Daphne 18:19

Okay. Thank you.

Andy 18:21

You're welcome. Um, let's see, one of the things that I found in the research was that when they were first invented back in the early 1900s, is that they were heralded as this amazing medical device that was going to revolutionize all kinds of bits of science of being able to test for these responses. But again, if it's testing, it's called galvanic response, it is testing for moisture on your finger, for one thing. So it's detecting whether you're sweating. And these are

very minute things. But like the air conditioner could come on, maybe in the room, and it changes, it gives you chills almost. And it could then register some kind of bit on the machine. I'm really very much focused in my life about evidence and proof and logic, and all that. And one of the things about science is something called a double-blind study. And a double-blind study is where the examiner that's administering a test does not know how the test is being run. That means when you're walking through the shopping mall, which nobody does anymore, but they would hand you two cups and they would say hey, which one do you like more? Do you like this soda or this soda? The person that is giving you the test has no idea what's in each bottle. They are unaware. Therefore, they can't influence you. If we move this over to the polygraph, you could have a really, like a hard ass kind of polygrapher that intimidates you and makes you nervous, or you could have like a friendly go lucky one. And this will change the results. It is not something that you or me, Daphne, could go and administer to someone, quote unquote, reliably, because we're not trained in the field. Whereas anybody should be able to put the kabuki machine on them and ask them the questions, and if it were reliable, it would answer the questions. (Daphne: Good point.) This is one of the biggest things, in my opinion, that the registry treats us so crappily on, is that they will use junk science that could potentially put you back in prison or in jail, at least. And if they're going to go, Larry loves to say, put you in a cage, we should use something with a higher standard of evidence that is provable. But then to channel Larry, again, and Larry, please, please, please, you get to say these things. But if it makes you confess, then didn't it work? Right?

Larry 20:52

Well, that has been my question. If people, at the end of the examination, if the examiner says, I see some areas of concern here, and we're adults here, we can have a conversation. Okay. So here's my question. You have shown, I asked you specifically have you violated your curfew? And I see a response that concerns me. Do you want to talk about that? And the person rolls their eyes and they get a sheepish grin. And they say well, yeah, I have gone out after curfew. Well okay, tell me a little bit about it. How many times do you go out after curfew? Well, I kind of do it pretty regularly. Okay. At that point, the polygraph did work, didn't it?

Andy 21:43

It would definitely appear to have worked at that point. Just like the story with my friend here in town. He showed something on there. And then they come in six or eight deep, whatever, with guns drawn like he's Jeffrey Dahmer or something. And they go haul him in. It's just, it's so bizarre to me what they do. That this particular device is used, it would be like going to a fortune teller, and the fortune teller says, I think that you're going to go commit some kind of crime. And law enforcement is then called and they show up on your doorstep and arrest you because the fortune teller said you're gonna do it. It's infuriating to me, Larry.

Larry 22:21

I understand. But from a practical perspective, if you're trying to detect... let's just play from the side of the system. The community wants us to keep – and I'm pretending I'm them - the community wants us to keep a very close eye on compliance for these people. And if we use this kabuki machine, as you call it, and people admit

that they have not been in compliance, isn't that a net plus for community safety?

Andy 22:52

Yeah, if we make the assumption that you are out to go abduct every child on every corner, then I suppose so. Daphne, how about now? Do you have any other direction that you want to go before we dig into some other pieces of this whole puzzle?

Daphne 23:10

Um, well, we have a question. Is a person in a court ordered therapy who passed the polygraph required to take a second polygraph in order to confirm the first?

Andy 23:22

What do you think about that? I think that's more towards you, Larry.

Larry 23:24

I'm not aware of confirming the first, but polygraphs will be routine throughout the probation supervision. Likely the beginning would be the sexual history, but then compliance polygraphs. So if you have a 5 or 10 year term of supervision, theoretically, you could do wonderful for the first year and a half, and you could become buddies with your PO. And you could think things are going really well and they're not watching you. And you could slip in your compliance. So therefore, if they never did a subsequent compliance polygraph, if you pass one compliance polygraph, then that would diminish the value of the kabuki machine, right?

Andy 24:02

It sounds like that would be the case. Yeah.

Larry 24:06

So therefore, you're likely to get polygraphs routinely / periodically, maybe it's every 90 days, maybe it's every six months. But I'm not aware of one specifically to verify the first one, unless it shows inconclusive. But you're going to be polygraphed again, and again and again.

Andy 24:24

But let's think about this. If you were to get a report from your doctor, heaven forbid that you have cancer. You'd be like, I think I should go get a second opinion. But in this case, the opinion is garbage to begin with. And the second polygrapher is just as much as a bunk doctor as the first one that you went and saw. And I don't mean doctor in that regard, but the practitioner so to speak. Larry, can you - I know that this is gonna be a question on everyone's mind - can they lock you up for failing a polygraph?

Larry 25:01

I hear it over and over again. I have not seen any proof to my satisfaction that it happens for just merely failing the polygraph. Showing deception is usually followed by a post-test interview of some sort of admission. I have heard of people being terminated from their treatment because the treatment provider says clearly, you're not trying to progress in treatment because you continue to fail the polygraph. This is your third one. So therefore, we're terminating your treatment. Treatment, being your community supervision conditions, one of them being that you have this test done, and that you have this treatment. If you're not in the

treatment, and having these tests, I have heard of people being put in jail for that. But as far as just for failing the polygraph, I have not seen the evidence to my satisfaction that someone... there's no petition ever been shown to me where it said, the basis for the revocation is they simply showed deception on a polygraph.

Andy 26:06

I'm pretty much in agreement. We almost have decided to put out some sort of bounty. That we would pay some fee if anybody can show us that the kabuki machine said they lied, and they came in and put them in cuffs and walked them away. But instead, we know stories of someone that admitted to, after the polygraph, they showed deception, that they were not following their rules - and I'm doing all kinds of quotes on the camera - that they had, I think they said they shared a margarita with their wife on their anniversary. And that was a violation of their probation. And he admitted to it after the polygraph said you're lying. And they sent him into jail for a year.

Larry 26:45

That I'm quite familiar with.

Andy 26:48

Do you want to like publicly claim that Registry Matters would give out a prize of like \$100, if you can show us some documentation that says that you got locked up for failing a poly?

Larry 27:00

I'm okay with that. But we have to be very clear. I need you to provide me the petition for the revocation action. And it cannot be followed with any admissions. It has to be, merely, the state of whichever jurisdiction it is seeking revocation of supervision. And then they have to put the reason, because for your defense, you have to know what the violation is. "Showed deception on polygraph," end of petition. If you could show me one of those, that's what we're looking for. That it stops at that point, nothing else.

Andy 27:33

I'm gonna throw this in there because it's along the same lines. Will in the chat says the PO can impose administrative sanctions for failing a polygraph. Say you're in a state that says no social media, and you failed. Failed. I don't like saying that. You showed some sort of signal when they asked you the question about social media and on illicit use of social media, your internet access can be revoked or scrutinized more heavily, something along those lines. Does that sound about right there?

Larry 28:03

So far, so good, but I think that's not really the question as I understood it, right?

Andy 28:11

I was just tagging on the if you show deception, supposedly that you already have a restriction that says you can't use social media. And whether you did or didn't, the polygraph says that you did. Now probation can then turn around and come back and put the screws on you and your internet usage.

Larry 28:30

Now I've heard of that as far as they step up supervision. Since they believe in these devices, they will enhance your supervision, which is what happened to your friend. If they are in belief that you're not complying, the last thing they want is the cameras from the local news to come in and say, why didn't you detect that this guy... What was the one that had the captive woman for years and years and years in California? And law enforcement never knew that she was there.

Andy 29:00

I want to say the guy's name was Carlos. The last name, the last name is a very common Hispanic kind of name. And I'm drawing a blank. And I don't even think that the guy was, but he had like a Lopez kind of name. And I'm not trying to be racist. That's just what I remember is the guy's name was something like that. I can't think of the name offhand.

Larry 29:17

So if you're in charge of 40 PFRs, and you've got your treatment evaluation showing that there's concerns, you're going to increase supervision. If you have been told that you showed deception, they are going to increase your supervision, which they can do. Will is correct about that. But as far as taking you into custody, that is a whole different question. But can they say, well, we're gonna come over and take a look at your computer. Can I see your phone? They're gonna do all those things, likely.

Andy 29:54

I'm with you. Um, but so when they ask you these questions, and all the little meters and gauges start going haywire, and they say you did the thing. And you go, but I didn't do it.. Do you have any suggestions for people? And this is Uncle Larry talking. This is not legal advice. This is Uncle Larry. What would you tell somebody if the kabuki machine says that you're lying? What should you do in response?

Larry 30:19

Being that I do work in criminal defense, and our job is to try to shield people from mistakes they would make that would come back to haunt them. We would tell you the same thing if the cops show up with a search warrant, and they surround you, and they start asking you questions, we would say the same thing. Make no admissions, at the most, provide them identification, because they do have the right to identify you. But as far as at the end of the examination, we would tell you, I think any competent, legal advice would tell you that regardless of how much they lean on you... if they tell you, you failed miserably. And that you might as well just come clean and you will feel a whole lot better, and the truth will set you free, and all that kind of stuff. The truth is not going to set you free. The truth will lock you up is what it will do. And I know that they don't mean that literally, it'll set you free. But I get a chuckle out of that because people just have to get things off their chest. And if you get it off your chest, it's gonna result in looking out from behind the bars.

Andy 31:23

You're gonna have bars on your chest and not the lie on your chest, so to speak.

Larry 31:27

We are not encouraging anyone to lie. But that's different than making admissions after you have told... we're assuming everyone answers these questions truthfully. And once you've completed a truthful polygraph, there's no reason for you to go any further in making any admissions. We would encourage everyone at the end, say I don't know why the machine is showing deception. Because I have told you the truth. You have told them the truth, right?

Andy 31:55

I got to think that if they asked you a question that triggered you, that when they then scrutinize you harder, that your heart and all of your metrics are going to be skyrocketing at that point. That you are now nervous that you're going to get locked up, and so forth. Even if you didn't do anything, you're going to have to have some sort of like... if you have a really good poker face and no amount of pressure fazes you, like this would be that kind of situation where, "Nah, I didn't do it." Because = they're gonna put pressure on you, aren't they? They're gonna like, really, really pressure you.

Larry 32:31

They are. They're going to do good cop, bad cop. The polygrapher is going to try being your friend. He or she, I try to avoid the gender terms, but the polygrapher is going to try to get you to admit that the machine is correct. And as I've said, I'm not encouraging you to lie. But you have told the truth, and you need to stick with your story. I don't know why the machine is showing that. You would have to investigate your machine. Has it been checked lately for accuracy? I can't tell you why the machine is showing that because all I can do is tell you the truth.

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Andy 33:58

I think this is an incredibly good question. Tammy says, so the polygraph machine is a feel-good machine for lawyers or courts? Can the results be submitted as evidence in a criminal defense trial?

Larry 34:11

As a general rule, no. There's one state in the country. And it's in the western United States, named New Mexico where there are rules that permit limited admissibility for polygraph results in criminal proceedings. But as a general rule, they're not reliable enough, and they're not admissible.

Andy 34:32

But this is the method of supervision? They're using this to... I know we're not putting people back through a whole court with that standard of evidence and all that. But they're still potentially going to put you back in a box in a cage somewhere there and they're using the kabuki machine to do this.

Larry 34:51

But the kabuki machine, the polygraph does not come into the revocation. What comes in the revocation is your admissions. They might casually mention that the revocation started after you showed deception, and then you have made subsequent admissions. That's what will happen in the revocation. But the graphs and charts and the examiner won't be called. They will focus on your confession.

Andy 35:17

I gotcha. Um, and what's funny is, uh, one of our newer listeners, I believe it is his name, Peter, he said, and Larry said in a prior podcast, "I don't know how your machine works. However, what I said is true." I don't remember when you said that. But that sounds roughly like what you've said.

Larry 35:35

I've said something to that that effect. I can't explain them. I really know so little about this machine, that what you've discussed already exceeds my knowledge. All I know is that we had people take them. And they worked most of the time. And I had confidence that it was a reliable device. It was only until an off the record conversation with an examiner that had been doing exams for so many years. And he told me, I just can't have faith in this. And I said, well, have you been willing to say that publicly? He said, No, I make my living do this. I said, well, what's the accuracy? He said, really, the flip of a coin. A coin toss is the accuracy of the polygraph. And I said, well, that's good information to have. I don't know that we would have spent 1000s of dollars sending people if we'd have known this, but that's what we did. And it worked.

Andy 36:27

Yep. And you may recall that leading up to that episode, you and I were on somewhat of, we almost got into a fight over it. Do you remember that? It got kind of heated.

Larry 36:36

I do remember that you had strong opinions. And I insisted that it worked. And I still insist that it works. But it works for different reasons. It works because people confess. But that works with good cop, bad cop. There are people where the team of detectives could get people to confess by telling them untrue things, manipulating their emotions, wearing them down physically, with extremely long interrogations. There're various ways that people are tricked into confessions. They'll tell them things that are not true. They're allowed to do that.

Andy 37:12

How about let's move over to this kind of question, Larry. A friend of mine had this situation happen. If you are unable to take one, either, let's say if you refuse to take one or you are unable to financially, what would you suspect the next set of actions would be?

Larry 37:32

Well, when you say unable to take one, what would be an example of being unable? Like not being physically? There are some people with physical conditions. Health conditions would not allow them to be a test subject? Is that what you're meaning?

Andy 37:45

I did run into somebody like that. So we could go down that route. But a friend of mine, he, it was like right around Christmas, and the treatment provider, which was really, really like not a great person. This was this was someone that was in the program, would seem to make the 40 or 50 bucks a week for being in treatment. And my friend was unable to do it at the time. It was right around Christmas, he was working like eight bucks an hour hauling sheet metal around a warehouse. And he had just bought Christmas presents for his kids. And they say, Hey, you got to pony up your to \$225 to \$250 for the polygraph. And he goes, I don't have the money. So what do you think the treatment provider would say then?

Larry 38:25

Well, I would like to think that they would provide an opportunity for the funds to be raised. Of course, ideally, it would be it would be paid for by the system. But I know that that's too much to ask, because it's hard to convince the working taxpayers that they want to pay for testing for monitoring PFRs. But in our state, I know that people do get funding from the system, or at least they did get funding. But in a case where he didn't have the money, it almost would be like a debtor's prison. If they were able to revoke him and put him in custody for not having the money. That's really tragic. And I don't know what the answer would be other than a legal challenge. And of course, if he didn't have the money to pay for the polygraph, what would be the odds he would have the money for a legal challenge?

Andy 39:16

What he ended up doing is his probation officer gave him a month long, Hey, you can skip December, come back in January. And he went and title pawned his car to come up with the money for the poly. Which is really terrible.

Larry 39:27

Did he pass it with flying colors?

Andy 39:32

I think he was not required to take one again for another six months or a year or whatever they were requiring for this particular individual. But I did run into somebody that had very, very serious memory issues. So he wasn't going to do a sexual history one. So they were going to do the plethysmograph. I hope I've pronounced this word right. And are you familiar with this device?

Larry 39:56

I am. I've never had one administered, nor have I ever sent one for... but I've heard them describe it. I think they put a sensor around the circumference of one's organ. And they measure its reaction.

Andy 40:13

And so, if you want to think of it similar to a blood pressure cuff, because I think the word is the same. Because what it's doing is they're going to then inflate it, whatever, and they're going to put pressure on it, and they're going to detect some kind of response. And then they're going to potentially show you arousing images. I'm trying to keep this like friendly and kosher and all that stuff. I

got to think, Larry, that even if you showed some kind of arousal to something, that that doesn't mean you're guilty of something.

Larry 40:43

I would tend to agree with that. But what it would do, for better or worse, is it would help them to determine what your interests are. And if you have healthy interest, that would be one level of supervision. And if you have unhealthy interest, that would be another level of supervision. I mean, we can't lock you up before you act. But if the arousal is coming for people who are pre-pubescent versus age appropriate, that would be... I mean, wouldn't you admit that that would be a cause for concern?

Andy 41:15

Potentially sure, but I bet you many, many, many people fantasize about doing something heinous. Arson, whatever. And that's the end of it. But my understanding of how the brain works is just imagining it, your brain is going through the process of doing it. Whether you act it out, physically or not, your brain has actually gone through and kind of like, quote unquote, done it. It believes that it's a real thing, just because you imagined it. So even though you imagine doing naughty things with naughty other entities, doesn't mean that that's something that you would go act on.

Larry 41:53

That is correct. The fact that you are reacting to something doesn't mean you're going to do it. But it doesn't mean you're not going to do it either. And while you're in the care of the handlers, and their job is... the team containment model was designed to do exactly that: to contain any future offending. So that would be something that they would look at as a need to address if you reacted inappropriately to the stimuli.

Andy 42:27

How about control questions, Larry? Do they... At least on television, you see them, please state your name? Or sorry, is your name such and such? They're only going to ask you things that are affirmative or a negative kind of question. So are you male? Oh, gosh, that's probably not a great question at this point to ask somebody. But we could say is your name Larry? And you would go yes or no. And then we would have some kind of baseline for the machine. Someone had asked, how do I identify a control question versus a relevant question? In my mind, Larry, I'm thinking that something that is a relevant question would be something specifically asking, have you used alcohol since your last, probation, like your last polygraph? Or have you... they ask some really disgusting questions, Larry. They really do. These are things that I don't even want to like articulate. Where have you self-pleasured yourself in the last whatever? Like, they will ask you these kinds of questions.

Larry 43:26

Well, it's easy to determine them because a properly done polygraph, the relevant questions will be constructed in the pretest interview. You will know what the relevant questions are, because they don't just hook you up to a machine and start a barrage of questions. You're going to get three relevant questions in all likelihood, and that's about it. And they're going to tell you what those questions are. And you can actually have a discussion about the questions because - I think I've given examples before - but the relevant question is it intended to get at the basis, the

reason for the test, if it's missing merchandise in a retail store or whatever the purpose of the test is. If you were running a retail place, and we used a term, the consumption that people do that work in a convenience store is called grazing. So we pretty much know that almost everyone who works in retail does a little bit of grazing. If they have open containers, if they have deli, if they have french fries, and if they have things that they can pick up finger foods, they're going to do that. They're going to drink. We know that. So we know that you've taken company property, we know that. So we're going to construct the relevant question to take that into account. So we're gonna ask you before the test that in terms of what you have consumed that didn't belong to you, you drink beverages, right? Have you eaten any hot items off of the plate? or whatever. And then when you make those disclosures, then we're going to take the relevant question and build it around that. And the relevant question is going to be other than the items that have been previously discussed, have you taken anything of value from this company? And that's where you're going to trip up, because all of a sudden, you're going to have a flashback. You're a smoker, and you're running short on money, and you just couldn't help yourself because of your addiction. And you took some company cigarettes. You know, you said nobody's looking at you and you took a pack of cigarettes. And you're going to have that reaction to the relevant question, but they're not going to just hook you up to a polygraph and start spewing out questions. It doesn't work that way, folks.

Andy 45:47

Deputy HMF I see you, you may know who that one is, Larry, says, they asked if I looked at CP, which I declined to answer, because they technically can't directly ask if you've broken the law. I have them rephrase the question is if I have looked at pornography. Can you speak to anything along those lines about them asking you directly if you've committed like an actual crime?

Larry 46:13

He's brilliant, because he shielded himself to some degree by getting them to rephrase the question. CP would be an admission of criminality, as he said. But yes, you can do that. Now, exactly what you're trying to avoid is going to happen anyway. Because when you admit that you have looked, assuming that he answered yes, because obviously that was the reason for rephrasing the question was to get the yes to be to narrow the prosecutable full option. But the same results gonna befall him, because they're gonna say, well, since he's looking at porn, we need to figure out what kind of porn he's looking at. So they're going to enhance supervision, they're going to be looking at your devices, you're going to be likely, you're going to be under the microscope if you admit that you've looked at any porn. But at least he didn't hand his head to them on a platter by admitting he looked at whatever because then you've admitted to criminal conduct.

Andy 47:08

He also said they also then asked if he's used illegal drugs. As well, declined to answer. And can we talk about that? Actually, I want to I want to ask you two questions. And then Daphne, I see that you're posting a bunch of questions. First of all, while you're on supervision, they can ask you... I just lost my train of thought. Um, is there a difference... I'll go this direction first. Can you be forced to take polygraphs while you're just simply on the registry? Are you familiar with anybody that has to do that?

Larry 47:40

With limited exceptions, no. The registry statutes are, as much as people want to pretend it's the same as probation, it isn't. It doesn't have the same restrictions of probation. It's tough. I'm not minimizing the registry. The registry is awful. And it should be mostly abolished. But you wouldn't have to take a polygraph simply being registered, except in situations. There are states that have civil commitment. And they have people who are in the community in civil commitment rather than being in lockup. And as part of their treatment while they're civilly committed, they would be taking those tests. So if Pennsylvania, for example, if you're an SVP, as a condition, you could. But as a general rule, and very limited exceptions, you're not going to be taking a polygraph as a condition of your registration.

Andy 48:33

And I bet you a lot of people have one of the... basically the only people that are going to take polygraphs are people that are on supervision. And that would be even someone that is on CSL - community supervision for life. They're going to take pollys from the time that they're released from prison until the time that they're put in a box?

Larry 48:51

It would be potentially that some states are going to lose interest. I think New Jersey, I can't affirm that for sure because I've never lived there. But New Jersey after a period of time when you finish your probation, and you go on your CSL they're not as strict. But if you transfer that CSL to, for example, from New Jersey to New Mexico, they will forget all of what you achieved in New Jersey, and they will treat you as a brand-new offender here. And you will be taking those polygraphs again, even though New Jersey may have said you're done with them. So you very well could be taking them for the remainder of your days because you're under a form of supervision, but let's hope not.

Andy 49:30

Okay. Daphne, you're throwing tons of questions up there in chat. You want to throw some out here?

Daphne 49:38

Sure. Um, okay, so you had mentioned that sometimes, you know, if it's stating that you are not telling the truth about something that, you know, you should stick with your guns and you know, maybe your equipment is faulty. So should we ask if, you know, does the equipment get faulty with age? Should we ask for the model and year of the equipment?

Andy 50:09

I think that's an amazing question, Larry. I think that is so funny. That throws it all back on the polygrapher person.

Larry 50:15

That is a brilliant question. I would shy away from asking that. They're going to consider that confrontational, they're going to consider that non-compliant, and they're not going to be amused. But it is a great question. I would stick, I would be more neutral and say, well, I'm not able to explain the workings of that machine. All I could do is tell you the truth to the question. And that's what I've done. You know, is it possible? I mean, if you could say it very

politely without any snark, or any sarcasm. If you could say, well, is, is there anything that the machine... I mean, it has to be something related to the machine because I'm telling the truth. And leave it at that, but I wouldn't get into a jousting match with them about their equipment.

Andy 51:01

What else did you have for questions, Daphne?

Daphne 51:04

Well, I saw Elena said, what about people with Tourette Syndrome, tics, other neurological disorders that they have problems passing polygraphs? Um, is there any remedy for them regarding polygraphs as part of their supervision?

Andy 51:24

I bet you they're just gonna, they'll accept that you can't take one and then they're gonna like come visit your house every four days.

Daphne 51:30

Okay. What about somebody with a pacemaker, or the doctor advises them, that it's probably, maybe, they have like a some kind of medical reason that they can't do it.

Andy 51:44

I can't, the way that I understand the whole thing, I can't imagine interfering with a pacemaker other than the stress of it. So as I understand pacemakers, they kind of keep your heart in a very limited range of activity, like it can't respond to a high pressure situation where it needs to start bouncing really fast, pumping really fast. So you get put under a high pressure situation, and you need more blood. But the pacemaker is going to keep you in a fairly steady rhythm, I'm pretty sure that this is going to be not very good for you. Larry, you have a pacemaker now. You're old enough, aren't you?

Larry 52:20

Well, I've had a pacemaker for going on 40 years now (that is a joke). But my understanding is that they're supposed to go through a sort of, the polygrapher, is supposed to go through a sort of a medical questionnaire, and you're supposed to have that discussion if you have issues. And I remember one time when a client was deemed not suitable for being examined by the device, by the kabuki machine, as you call it. But I don't know all the nuances of who would not be medically suitable. But I would encourage research on that. Because there are people who are not suitable because of medical conditions to take the exam.

Andy 53:08

What else do you have, Daphne?

Daphne 53:12

so results are analyzed by the examiner? Is that correct?

Andy 53:18

I believe that's correct. Yes, Larry?

Larry 53:20

Yes, yes. The polygrapher is going to look at the score, do the scoring. And as Andy showed the graph, they don't use those anymore. That's a very, very old technology. But the same thing

happens, it's just done digitally now. But they go through it and do the scoring.

Daphne 53:41

If something comes back stating that you are being deceptive, could you ask for the second opinion? And what if you do get the two different responses from the same test from different examiners?

Larry 53:57

That is a really great question. I don't know what they would do if you wanted a second opinion, because no one has ever done that, to my knowledge. We did it once in the law office, and we got a very similar results. So we didn't have a conflict. But if someone... what I think the experience is that you actually ask for the results to be analyzed, you ask for another polygrapher to give the opinion based on the questions and the graph, as I understand it. I think that's what they do. But if you have all the money in the world, I don't know what would stop you. I mean, would you need your probation officer's permission to go take a polygraph of your choosing with an examiner that you've chosen using the exact same questions assuming you could get those questions because they need to be the exact same questions. But could you do that? I don't know what would preclude you from being able to do that. But what do you do with it once you get the results? That would be the next question.

Daphne 54:57

If you did have the money, could you get an attorney and fight it?

Larry 55:05

Well, if it were to have caused you adverse ramifications like a revocation, I would say yes. I don't know why you'd want to if it didn't cause you any adverse ramifications. Why would you want a confrontation with the supervising authorities just because they said you showed deception if there were no consequences? But if you were suffering consequences, absolutely. We would use that as a technique. If I encountered that, that would be something that we would do. We'd say, gee, we don't trust your guy. We want our own examination. We want our own interpretation of those results. Absolutely. That would be good.

Daphne 55:42

Okay.

Andy 55:45

Um, someone in chat named Peter said, no, polly should not affect pacemaker. Increases low heart rate, doesn't decrease high unless abnormal rate arrhythmia. So I'm trying to see if we can't get this person unmuted just to get clarification on it. I still got to think that your heart rate would go up with the stress of the polygraph. Peter, can I unmute you or no? And I'm waiting on a response. Um, what else do you have Daphne? Anything else that people submitted?

Daphne 56:16

Who creates the questions? Are they standard for all people? Or are they customized for the person? I think we might have hit on that earlier.

Andy 56:26

I think that's a great question. (Larry: It really is.) They're probably pretty standardized with a few that are going to be specifically targeted towards you.

Larry 56:35

That is correct. The examiner creates the questions, but it's with the cooperation of the team and the probation officer, and the treatment provider. Remember, they've conferred about you individually in their staff meetings and what concerns they share about you. So the team is going to figure out what they need to figure out with the polygraph examination. And they're going to construct questions to delve into your compliance. But there's such a similarity in the terms of supervision for people that are in this condition. There's just so much, they're almost identical. That's the problem the supervising authorities have. They do not know how to individually tailor supervision for an individual. So they just pile all these conditions on everybody. But so there's gonna be a lot of similarity. They're gonna be wondering about like, Deputy said about have you looked at any porn? They're gonna wonder about curfew violations, they're gonna wonder about minors, they're gonna want to know about have you been... well, relationships is a big thing. Undisclosed relationship is a big thing. Theoretically, you could get into a relationship with someone for the sole purpose of having access to minors. So you're 45 years old, and you find yourself a significant other that's of similar age. So far, so good. But then that person has a 15-year-old, which is your choice of victims. So they're going to be looking for undisclosed relationships. Those are the type things they're going to be looking for in a polygraph test.

Andy 58:17

I would be willing to bet, Larry, we have roughly half of the people here are on telephones. And do you want to be brave and try and see if any of them want to ask questions? And honestly, even if you want to, and you're on a phone, I have no idea how to identify if you are one of the ones that want to ask a question. Do you want to take any live questions from people?

Larry 58:35

I'm always down for live questions. Now, we have a certain soundtrack we're gonna play depending on the question, but we'll reserve playing that until the need arises.

Andy 58:49

I think I know what that one is. Um, let's see here. I don't know that I have anything else in my notes that seems like I want to cover it specifically. Um, is there anything else Daphne before we open the floodgates and let people ask questions?

Daphne 59:04

I just have one more. So if you could give advice to anybody who is getting prepared to take a polygraph, what would that advice be? Like, how could they prepare? What should they look for? What should they not say, do?

Andy 59:25

I bet you the first answer up front is don't do anything wrong. Don't violate any of your conditions of supervision and therefore you will not be in a position that you are lying. But then if you have done something then don't ever admit it. That's me, the non-

lawyer, no legal background, that's me saying that. Andy is telling you that. Don't ever tell them you did it.

Larry 59:48

You're going to want to prepare for the polygraph test by being cooperative. And you're going to want to be involved in the pretest examination in terms of formulating these questions. If you just accept those questions, and you should accept them if they're okay questions, but if someone asked you, for example, if your choice of victims is minors. And they ask you have you had any sexual activity since becoming age 18 - we can't really look at it when you're a minor yourself - but since becoming 18, have you had any sexual rendezvous with anyone below 18? Then that's a good place to say well let's just sharpen down that question a little bit. The age of consent is whatever it is in your state. So the age of consent is 16. So, I would prefer that the question be have I knowingly had any unlawful sex? Because I haven't. But have I had sex with someone above the age of consent that wasn't over the age of 18? Probably so. And so therefore, you're not opening yourself up to any prosecution. Because if you're right about the age of consent, they can't go back now. If the age of consent changes, it even has changed since you had that sex 25 years ago, they can't prosecute you now, because what the law was at that time was in effect. But so my best advice is to be an active participant in the pretest interview. Not with defiance, not calling it a kabuki machine, and not showing bad attitude. But say, I want this test to be as accurate as possible, and to try to formulate good, relevant questions. And I think that will improve your odds of not showing deception on the kabuki machine.

Andy 1:01:49

Brenda says that if you want to raise your hand, if you're on just one of those old telephones, press star nine. I do not know if it will work. But we will learn here live on the program. Will, do you want to ask your question, or do you want me to ask it for you? Quickly, quickly, quickly. So his question is a question about sexual history. Sorry, Will, I'll come back to you because you haven't written me a question yet. This is from Michael, are most questions yes or no? I would think that a long answer would not work well. As far as I understand it, they are going to have to be a yes or no, a true or false, positive - negative kind of questions.

Larry 1:02:32

That is correct. They will be yes or no questions.

Andy 1:02:35

What I would recommend is, this is one of those things where it's almost like a meditative process where if you can just... you need to settle your mind, and you need to control your control yourself and be as much in control of your responses, your breathing and all that. The machine is going to make you nervous. But I'm with you on not endorsing the book. And if you go in there and you haven't done anything wrong, then you're not lying. The machine shows something, whatever, then you just stick by your guns. I didn't do anything, eff you and your garbage machine. That's where I would go

Larry 1:03:10

I don't know that I would do the eff you part.

Andy 1:03:15

Will asked a question. With regard to sexual history tests, what do people need to understand with regards to disclosing information regarding previously undisclosed child victims and mandatory reporting laws? Is there any danger in identifying victims generically, if they want to know the victim was a family member when the abuse started and stopped, etc? I think that's a neat question. So my understanding, Larry, is that if you say maybe you did something way back in the day, but you don't remember the names or locations or dates like there's nothing there to investigate?

Larry 1:03:52

That would be the case, generally speaking. But if you, the slightest information can be developed into additional information. If people look at the Von Behren case in Colorado, which dealt with polygraphs, the court there in the 10th circuit got that and they understood that. That you can open the door and a pathway to an investigation and the statute of limitations that's continuously being lengthened or eliminated altogether. So there's great danger in these disclosures. The PFR lobby is going to have to get busy passing legislation, that if you're going to require these things, that people have to be immunized if they're going to make these disclosures that they cannot be prosecuted for undetected criminal behavior. So far, I don't know of any states that are providing that immunity. So therefore, the risk is extreme if you disclose criminality. I can't say that strong enough that if you admit that you've engaged in criminal behavior... you may be in a state like Maryland, which is generally as pure as the wind driven snow, on some things. But on statute limitations, they don't have any statute of limitations for felony offenses as I understand it. Coming from the chief, former chief public defender. So therefore, you would have no protection in Maryland if you disclosed that you had done something years and years and years ago.

Andy 1:05:19

And Larry, can you repeat the case that was out of Colorado? Von Behren? Is that right?

Larry 1:05:23

Yeah. That was US v. Von Behren.

Andy 1:05:26

Can you spell the last name because I know it's spelled weird?

Larry 1:05:29

Von Behren

Andy 1:05:34

Okay, we'll make sure that that also gets in the show notes for people to look up. Remember, press star nine, if you want to raise your hand. And if not, you only have I don't know, we won't stick around here for terribly long waiting for someone to raise their hand and just breathe at each other. Do you have any other points of things that you'd like to get off your chest, Larry?

Larry 1:05:55

I think I've covered it. I just caution people about being cooperative. Certainly be cooperative, be respectful, and be engaged, particularly in the pretest interview. And the pretest interview is not the place to make confessions, but it's the place to

clarify the relevant questions. If you have any concern that that relevant question is going to cause problems for you, that's the time to try to rephrase the question. (Daphne: Larry, can you give an example of that?) Well, I had done that earlier with like the grazing in the store. So, you would phrase the question about, taking something of value from the company. We're concerned about things of value. But we know that you've been grazing. So the relevant question would be, other than what we discussed in the pretest interview, have you taken anything of value from the company? And so you've already disclosed the grazing. You've said, yes, I've eaten burgers, I've eaten pizza slices, and I've consumed beverages. And then the kabuki machine, assuming that that's the extent of your taking things of value, because those things have value. But "other than that," that is the qualifier that makes that question, supposedly neutral, because you've already disclosed that. So you're not going to have, you're not going to show deception, because you haven't taken anything of value that you haven't disclosed. So you would do that, like I said in the age of consent in the other example, you would try to make sure that that they're focusing on your activity. If they asked you if you ever had sex with anyone below the age of 18, that's a good place to say, well, probably so but the age of consent is 16 in our state. So should we change that question to say, Have you ever had sex with anyone below the age of 16, or whatever the age of consent is in your state? And they should not go ballistic over that, because that's legitimate concern. You're narrowing down your adverse reaction, because you know that when you were 20, in college, that you had sex with a 17 year old and that would make her a minor, you know that. So, the machine is going to pick up on your nervousness or whatever the reactions are it's measuring, if you say, no, I haven't when you did have sex with a 17 year old when you were in college. But if you said, Well, no, actually think I have, but that was lawful sex at the time. So let's phrase the question, have I had any unlawful sex, and then you've modified that. So it should be less problematic for you.

Daphne 1:08:47

I just feel like as a typical person, I don't know if I'd be able to point out a bad question.

Larry 1:09:00

Therein lies the problem. You're not allowed to take your attorney.

Andy 1:09:03

Yeah, you're definitely behind the ball, right?

Larry 1:09:04

You're not going to know this stuff. You're not going to take your attorney in with you. They're going to go ballistic on you if you try that although people have discussed it. And you're going to go in to this not knowing these things and you're going to have the machine showing that you reacted. And but that's my advice is to be fully engaged on the formulation of the relevant questions.

Andy 1:09:27

There are no questions bubbling up there from any of the participants, you have just a few more minutes or a few more seconds, maybe, if you do want to ask a question, feel free to raise your hand and that would be pressing star nine if you're on one of the old telephones or you hover over your name or something like

that. You can raise your hand I forget how that actually works or something along those lines, but you could ask it in chat too. And Elena says my son is in federal and hasn't been sentenced yet. But he does have Tourette's Syndrome. He took three polygraphs. He passed one but two were inconclusive. The polygrapher wrote that they believed he was telling the truth, but that because of his tics, they couldn't pass him. We would like to get recommendations on how to handle this issue. Would it help to include this in his pre-sentencing information?

Larry 1:10:19

I don't believe I would have enough information there. What I'm guessing is happening since he's pretrial, his defense attorney is trying to do a psychosexual eval, and what they're trying to do is present a person who presents a very low risk. So they're trying to put forth a compelling sentencing memorandum on behalf of him about how he doesn't have any undisclosed, undetected victims. And that's what I'm guessing they're trying to do. But I'm not sure I have enough information to really be helpful.

Andy 1:10:57

Okay. Anything else Daphne before we close this all down?

Daphne 1:11:03

I just had one thing that I think was missed on here. For examiners, are there any qualifications? Are they licensed or certified? And how often do you have to get requalified or certified?

Andy 1:11:18

The last part I don't know about, but the first part there is, I want to say it's the APA, which is ridiculous, because that's how you annotate stuff when you're in college. But it's the American Polygrapher Association. We have an organization that represents the kabuki people. And yeah, they are like a certified polygrapher from the APA. And, again, I know I've said it's a garbage machine before and I'll say it again, it's complete garbage. But yeah, they're certified by that institution. And they stand by this as if it's like, this is the gospel. This machine works. We should be using this everywhere.

Larry 1:11:58

I'm not aware of what the qualifications are to be an examiner. I would assume it varies from all the states as everything does in this country. We have 50 separate jurisdictions that make their own rules. I don't know what to say about that. But the Polygrapher's Association has some kind of standard, supposedly I've heard about, but I don't know the nuances of what they are.

Andy 1:12:27

Last chance for questions, folks. Anything else? Anybody star nine if you want to ask a question. Nothing? Going once. Going twice. (Larry: Gone.) Gone. Daphne, you are awesome. Thank you for putting all of this together. I do want to point out that, Larry, we got two new patrons this week. (Larry: Awesome.) And one of them is one of them is Daphne. So, Daphne, thank you very much for becoming a patron. I really can't thank you enough.

Daphne 1:12:57

Thank you. I appreciate you guys. And I love listening to you. And I'm glad that I finally figured out how to do it because let me tell

you, I have been trying since I first started listening to you guys. And I couldn't figure out, I think you need to spell Patreon. Because I was trying everything. P-T-R-I-O-N. I was trying everything and I couldn't figure out how to get you.

Andy 1:13:23

There's a link on the website that will take you there. (Daphne: I went to the website.) Right, that would be the next part of that.

Larry 1:13:29

And to Daphne's credit, she came in at an annual amount of \$1,400. So who's gonna match that?

Andy 1:13:37

Yes, that is right. She was. She sent in stimulus check money, so thank you very much Daphne. But for real, Larry, holy frickin moly, we had an incredibly generous, a person named Russ came in at an incredibly generous level. And that puts us at 98. Larry, we are right there on the cusp of... when we reach 100, for those of you that don't listen and have never heard before, when we hit 100 patrons, I, a former musician, I'm going to play a sax solo as whatever reward for the patrons that get us over to 100. And so we're almost there, Larry.

Larry 1:14:09

We are very, very close. And we did get a couple more subscribers to the podcast. I don't remember names. I've got old timers, but I do know that we picked up some more subscriptions.

Andy 1:14:21

Excellent, then that's for the snail mail side. So again, for those of you that don't know, we also then take the transcript of this and we send it into prisons for a pretty competitive rate, I suppose you could say. So they get all this information inside the walls. And that is a pretty stellar thing that Larry has going on over there. Anything else Larry, um, before we shut it all down?

Larry 1:14:43

Nope. But I would like to... How do they support the podcast? How do they contact us?

Andy 1:14:48

I was just about to go there. Find all the show notes over at registrymatters.co. Not com, just co. registrymatters.co. If you want to call in and leave voicemail for the program, you can do (747)227-4477. Email registrymatterscast@gmail.com and of course, the best way to support the podcast is patreon.com/registrymatters. And that's P-A-T-R-E-O-N.

Daphne 1:15:20

Thank you.

Andy 1:15:22

Again, Daphne, it was really fun. And maybe we can do it again in a little while.

Daphne 1:15:24

All right, look forward to it. Thank you so much.

Larry 1:15:26

Nice meeting you, Daphne. (Daphne: You too. Be nice to me next time.) I'll give that consideration.

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