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*International Association of  
Voice Stress Analysts*



*Journal of Credibility Assessment Techniques*

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VOLUME 2

December 2024

NUMBER 2

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## **International Association of Voice Stress Analysts (IAVSA)**

### **About the IAVSA**

The IAVSA, established in 1995, is a professional training organization serving the needs of law enforcement agencies, licensed security agencies, corporate & industrial security departments, and professional private examiners. We are the oldest Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) training association in existence. We are the only training provider to offer a dual certification for both the VIPRE Voice Stress Analyzer and the CVSA®.

The IAVSA maintains high standards in regard to the personal/professional background and quality of its instructors. In addition, our instructors are also members of the International Law Enforcement Educators & Training Association, commonly referred to as ILEETA.

### **Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Certification**

The IAVSA, as a matter of record, has received approval from the Arkansas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training (CLEST) for our VSA training program. Arkansas examiners who attend IAVSA training receive POST credit for attending our VSA classes. We are also POST certified in the state of Missouri, allowing Missouri examiners to receive credit for attending IAVSA classes.

The IAVSA welcomes comments, concerns, or inquiries about either our training courses or our journal of credibility assessment techniques.

### **How to Contact Us:**

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Website: <https://iavsa.com>

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## **Kinesic Interview & Interrogation Tips**

by D. Glenn Foster, Father of the Kinesic Interview Technique

### **About D. Glenn Foster**

D. Glenn Foster, the father of the Kinesic Interview Technique, is a recognized expert, practitioner, and teacher of this renowned system for interviews and interrogations. He began his career with the Atlanta Police Department and later served as a polygraph examiner. Throughout his career, Glenn dedicated himself to the lifelong study of deceptive behaviors exhibited by humans under stress. He teamed up with Frederick C. Link to develop the Kinesic Interview Technique, and their 1980 book of the same name established the foundational principles of this methodology.

Over the last 40 years, Glenn has trained thousands of law enforcement personnel, including agents from the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence, officials from the U.S. State Department, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mexican Police kidnapping units, and investigators from State Farm Insurance and Blue Cross Blue Shield. He has also instructed bomb squad officers, arson investigators, and hundreds of local, state, and federal law enforcement officers. Beyond law enforcement, Glenn has educated professional groups, including judges, trial attorneys, psychiatrists, and psychologists, and has lectured throughout Europe on behavioral analysis.

In recent years, while working on cold case homicides, Glenn has focused on developing his Kinesic Statement Analysis Technique. This technique involves deconstructing both conscious and subconscious behaviors that a deceptive individual may display when speaking or writing. It can be applied to analyze handwritten statements, transcripts, and audio or video interviews.

### **Preface**

Glenn has permitted the IAVSA to share his developed techniques with the readers of IAVSA's Journal of Credibility Assessment Techniques. Glenn's techniques are too many to list in just one journal; therefore, we will list a few in each publication.

### **Tip #1 - The Guilty Subject and the Interview Chair**

Here are some behaviors that will help you gauge the interview subject's attitude before a word is even spoken:

#### **The Guilty Subject and the Interview Chair**

These are behaviors I've observed in Known Lie interviews:

- If the guilty subject enters the room first, they may pull their chair backward 6 to 18 inches before sitting in it.

- If I follow a guilty subject into the interview room, they may take their chair and pull it several feet away from another chair I'm going to sit in. Some even go so far as to pull it all the way back to the far wall.
- If there is a desk between their chair and mine, I've seen hundreds of guilty subjects – before or as the interview starts - pull their chair forward, up close to the desk. I sense this is done to crowd me or to be in a position to touch the table to show dominance over something I own.
- A subject who comes in and sits with his legs apart, his back away from the back of the chair, elbows pointing outwards and with his hands on his thighs and thumbs pointing towards each other is going to give you trouble. I call this the Battle Position. This was the position I saw assumed by Walter Beatty, the most prolific serial arsonist in the history of Pennsylvania when the video of his interview with PA State Police was sent to me for assessment. This was the first clue the man was withholding.
- Many times, the two front legs of the chair will rise as the subject rocks backward as he starts to be deceptive.
- The subject who starts moving continuously in the chair when a sensitive area is broached is trying to dissipate energy. I think it was Charles Darwin who said, “Repressed emotion always comes to the surface in some form of motion.”
- A subject often settles their body in their chair as they first sit down with their shoulders at a natural 90-degree angle. Watch for this 90-degree angle to change as soon as the subject begins to be deceptive.

It appears that most of these behaviors are part of the Fight or Flight Syndrome. The guilty subject moves forward, to fight and to control or retreats to avoid stress and cover deception.

## **Tip #2 - The Guilty Subject and Supporting Props**

Here are some more behaviors that will help you gauge the interview subject's attitude before a word is even spoken:

### **The Guilty Subject and Supporting Props**

Guilty subjects often feel constrained to bolster their position by bringing supporting objects to the interview with them. They feel the need to put that extra effort into proving to you that they being truthful and are really innocent.

Remember, innocence does not have to prove itself. I can count on the fingers of one hand the number of times an innocent subject brought in a supporting prop. However, keep in mind that one thing by itself means nothing. Signals must cluster.

These are some of the props to watch for:

- **Diary, work timesheets, etc.** – anything that will back up an alibi. I've even had a written alibi statement brought in and, on another occasion, a subject actually emailed in an alibi

before turning up for the interview.

- **Copies of phone records, bank statements, etc.** Again, these are to back up their story and stop you investigating that area further.
- **Witness statements or even affidavits.** Subjects with nothing to hide would never go to this trouble. They simply assume the police will gather these as a standard part of the investigation into the incident.
- **Written outline of the facts of the incident and especially written time-lines.** The guilty subject wants to use this during the interview to focus his/her thoughts. Anyone with nothing to hide doesn't need a hard copy of what happened!
- **A tape recorder, note pad, and pen.** This is done to intimidate and manipulate you. You may even be asked to repeat your questions so they get it clear for the record. A senior federal GS12 investigator actually brought in a reel-to-reel recorder capable of recording several hours. I don't know how he felt about having his own admissions of guilt clearly recorded on his own machine 2 hours later.
- **Religious objects:** Bibles, denominational pins and badges, crosses, etc. This is the guilty subject trying to tell you, "Don't hurt me – I'm a good person." I was on the phone the other day with Det. David Holder, an investigator with the Hoover Police Department, when he suddenly burst out laughing. He said he was looking at a woman - who had come in for an interview concerning a financial fraud case - walking down the hallway clutching a Bible in her right hand. Also, keep an eye out for the pastor. The bigger the case the higher the probability the pastor or a high-ranking church member will be persuaded to show up for the interview with the guilty subject. I've observed this happens most frequently with child molesters.
- **People:** family, children, parents, supervisors, etc. Phillip Garrido turned up last month for an interview with his parole officer accompanied by his wife, "Allissa" (Jaycee Dugard, whom he had kidnapped 18 years earlier), and the 2 daughters he had fathered with her.
- **Health issue items:** pills, crutches, wheelchair, oxygen, etc. These may well be genuine but look at the way they're presented. The deceptive subject will draw your attention to them and make their disability as obvious as possible. Usually, I'm shown a medicine bottle at the beginning of the interview and asked if the medication will affect the interview. This is another attempt at telling you "Don't hurt me – I'm not well." I once had a subject hand me a letter from his psychiatrist saying that because of his nerves, he would have trouble taking a polygraph. Perhaps I should have called the doctor and thanked him for giving me the outcome before I ever tested the man.

### **How to deal with supporting props:**

You have to understand that these props are brought in to manipulate you. This type of manipulation is called Bargaining. Ignore it. But realize that this is one strike against them. And with just a few more strikes I have somebody guilty sitting in front of me. I'm extremely cautious from that point on.

## Due Diligence: Why Is It Needed?

by Lawrence Rice, VSA Instructor, VIPRE Technology Group, LLC  
June 2024

### Due Diligence

Due diligence can be described as the care a reasonable person exercises to avoid harm to themselves, other persons or their property; research and analysis of a company or organization done in preparation for a business transaction.<sup>1,2</sup> Though this type of action is normally seen with corporation mergers and high-dollar transactions, it can be applied to any agency or department that is preparing to purchase equipment or services. Due diligence is also considered a systematic way to analyze and mitigate the risk from a business or investment decision. In addition to preventing financial disasters, due diligence can help prevent embarrassment and legal dilemmas that can arise from working with or patronizing a business that has a negative reputation.<sup>3,4</sup> At a minimum, it can help alleviate and even prevent “buyer’s remorse.” Something to keep in mind is the process is there to protect you, most importantly from a legal standpoint.<sup>5</sup> To epitomize this, there is also an old Latin phrase known as “Caveat Emptor,” which loosely translates that the buyer alone is responsible for assessing the quality of a purchase before buying.<sup>6</sup>

### Conducting Due Diligence

While conducting a due diligence investigation, and yes it should be considered an investigation, one should have a plan and/or a checklist so as not to overlook anything. Depending on the type of transaction and/or purchase that an agency or department is planning will most likely dictate the extent of the due diligence investigation. For most agencies and departments, a simple search on the internet will identify enough information to allow for a reasonable common-sense decision on whether to purchase equipment or services from a vendor.<sup>7,8,9</sup> Failure to properly checkout a vendor or provider of a specific service could lead to buyer remorse for an agency or department. Once funds have been spent, it’s not always easy to get them back.

### What To Look For

What should an agency or department be concerned with in deciding whether or not to purchase equipment or services from a specific vendor. The following list is by no means complete; however, should provide a starting point in the due diligence process:

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<sup>1</sup> Definition of DUE DILIGENCE. (2024, April 1). Retrieved April 3, 2024, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/due+diligence>.

<sup>2</sup> Due diligence. (2024, March 27). Retrieved April 3, 2024, from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/due-diligence>.

<sup>3</sup> Due Diligence. (n.d.). Investopedia. Retrieved April 3, 2024, from <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/duediligence.asp>

<sup>4</sup> Due Diligence: What you need to know? | LexisNexis. (n.d.). Retrieved April 2, 2024, from <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-int/glossary/compliance/what-is-due-diligence>

<sup>5</sup> Due Diligence Types, Roles, and Processes | Smartsheet. (n.d.). Retrieved April 2, 2024, from <https://www.smartsheet.com/due-diligence-guide>

<sup>6</sup> The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition. Retrieved April 16, 2024, from <https://www.wordnik.com/words/caveat%20emptor>

<sup>7</sup> Due Diligence. (n.d.). Investopedia. Retrieved April 3, 2024, from <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/duediligence.asp>

<sup>8</sup> Due Diligence Types, Roles, and Processes | Smartsheet. (n.d.). Retrieved April 2, 2024, from <https://www.smartsheet.com/due-diligence-guide>

<sup>9</sup> Due Diligence: What you need to know? | LexisNexis. (n.d.). Retrieved April 2, 2024, from <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-int/glossary/compliance/what-is-due-diligence>

1. How long has the vendor been in business? keep in mind a new vendor may still be a good option; there just needs to be a little more diligence when considering them for a purchase or services.
2. How does the vendor's product or services compare to the competition? not only in price but in functionality. Paying more for a product or service does not always equate to you receiving the best.
3. Does the vendor provide after the sale support? how receptive is the vendor to making things right after the sale, if something goes wrong. Asking for references would be one way of obtaining answers to this question.
4. Is the vendor going through, or has ever been under bankruptcy proceedings? if so, this could indicate poor business management and a questionable future for the vendor.
5. What is the overall reputation of the vendor that is being considered? take into consideration what other agencies or departments have to say about doing business with the respective vendor. Be sure to not rely on just a single comment.
6. Does the vendor have a history of legal troubles? e.g., has the vendor been sued, or been involved in legal litigation over their product or services. This could also indicate a questionable future for the vendor.

These are just a few of the possible questions to consider when doing a due diligence investigation. As stated earlier, the internet is a good place to start.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Rice, L. (2024, April 4). Curriculum vitae. LinkedIn Profile. Retrieved April 4, 2024, from <https://www.linkedin.com/in/lkr3515/>.



## **Conducting Voice Stress Analysis from Audio Recordings**

by Lawrence Rice, VSA Instructor, VIPRE Technology Group, LLC  
December 2024

### **Preface**

This article intends to elaborate and expound upon a previous article titled “Covert Capabilities of Voice Stress Examinations” by Alan Hall, published in the IAVSA Journal of Credibility Assessment Techniques, December 2023. This article should therefore be read in conjunction with the aforementioned article.

### **Why Are Audio Recordings So Important?**

Getting it right the first time sounds like a bad cliché, but there are some words of wisdom here. You may only have one opportunity to get the audio you need to later analyze, so why chance it? Even when you are conducting a normal overt examination wherein the examinee knows they are being tested, you should have a backup audio recorder running, just in case. If you’re running a backup audio recorder during a normal exam and the voice stress analyzer experiences issues, you will always have the backup audio recording to analyze later. Being prepared for the worst will make your efforts easier.

### **What Equipment Should Be Used**

Regardless of the equipment used, using the equipment for the first time to record an actual exam is like playing Russian roulette. You may get lucky and everything works the way it should, but why chance it? When all you have to do is practice with the equipment on a few dry runs, thus ensuring you know how to operate the equipment, and how the equipment will perform, before you have to rely on it.

### **Setting The Environmental Conditions**

When a recording is made with the intentions of it being analyzed later, the location and the surrounding environment will no doubt affect the quality of the audio recording. Keep in mind that the ambient noise of a location may adversely affect your recording. If the ambient noise is greater than the actual examinee being recorded, the results of the voice stress examination may fall into question.

### **Evaluating The Mental Condition of an Examinee**

It goes without saying that a voice stress examiner would not conduct an examination on someone who is under the influence of either drugs or alcohol. So, what about someone who is emotionally distraught? Experience has shown that when an examinee cannot fully focus on the questions being asked, i.e., the examinee appears to be preoccupied with something other than what you are asking them, they may or may not have the appropriate verbal response. Having the full attention of the examinee, even when they are unaware, that they are being recorded, is

paramount to obtaining accurate emotional responses to questions.

### **Practice, Practice, Practice**

Chances are you will most likely only get one opportunity to obtain the recording you need. Practicing how you intend to obtain the recording, and what questions you will be asking will improve your odds of obtaining a quality recording, thus leading to quality VSA patterns for evaluation. Remember, if analyzing from a recording, your voice stress analysis will only be as good as the recording you obtain; identifying and capturing the single yes or no voice pattern within the recording can also be challenging. Practice as well as patience is necessary in becoming proficient at capturing patterns from a recording.

### **The Summary Stage**

Practicing with the equipment you intend to use for recording will allow you to work out any issues that may arise. Keep in mind, that sometimes you will only get one chance at getting it right, so why chance it.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Rice, L. (2024, April 4). Curriculum vitae. LinkedIn Profile. Retrieved December 5, 2024, from <https://www.linkedin.com/in/lkr3515/>.

<sup>2</sup> Martin, R., Hughes, D., & Rice, L.; (2016); VIPRE Voice Stress Training Manual; VIPRE Technology Group, LLC, Orlando, Florida.

<sup>3</sup> CVSA II Computer Voice Stress Analyzer: Operating Manual; NITV FS, LLC West Palm Beach, Florida.

## **Corporate Espionage: A Company's Loss of Proprietary Information**

by Lawrence Rice, VSA Instructor, VIPRE Technology Group, LLC  
December 2024

Originally published June 11, 2017 on LinkedIn's Pulse  
(<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/corporate-espionage-companys-loss-proprietary-information-larry-rice/>)

Whether you're a "Mom and Pop" business operating in a small town or a large technology company like Apple that generates \$156.5 billion in revenue, you will have proprietary information that must be kept from competitors.<sup>1</sup> Failure to safeguard this information can mean the difference between success and the loss of revenue, or worse yet having to shut down your business.

What is corporate espionage, or what's also known as industrial espionage? One definition describes it as the theft of trade secrets by the removal, copying, or recording by technical surveillance, a company's confidential or protected information for use by a competitor. The protected information may include trade secrets, client lists, and other non-public information.<sup>2</sup>

To quote former President Ronald Reagan during a November 30, 1985 radio speech "Espionage is not a game; it's a struggle we must win if we are to protect our freedom and our way of life."<sup>3</sup> Though President Reagan was referring to foreign spies and the national security of the United States, his words are just as relevant when applied to the corporate business world. Businesses obviously thrive or fail based on being better than their competitors. History has shown that espionage is the world's second oldest profession, and one only has to read or listen to the news to see that it endures today.<sup>4</sup> The loss or compromise of any proprietary information can be disastrous for any company, regardless of its size or the market they are in.

Take for example the American Semiconductor Corporation (AMSC), which prior to falling victim to industrial espionage used to be a very successful wind turbine control software company operating in China. AMSC's largest customer was a China-based company called Sinovel Wind Group. According to AMSC, Sinovel was able to recruit a software engineer at AMSC who in turn provided Sinovel with the proprietary source code to AMSC's wind turbine software. Sinovel was then able to reverse engineer the software.<sup>5</sup>

The consequences of the aforementioned espionage were immediate and catastrophic for AMSC. With an unencrypted version of the control software and the former AMSC engineer, Sinovel no longer needed AMSC. Within a month of the software engineer's departure, AMSC announced Sinovel was no longer a customer. This triggered an 84% drop in AMSC's stock value and the layoff of 600 people, about two-thirds of its workforce.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Whiting, R. (2013, May 14). The 25 Biggest Tech Companies On The Fortune 500. Retrieved June 10, 2017, from <http://www.crn.com/slideshows/channel-programs/240154736/the-25-biggest-tech-companies-on-the-fortune-500.htm/pgno/0/25>

<sup>2</sup> Benny, D. J., PhD. (2014). *Industrial espionage developing a counterespionage program*. Boca Raton, FL: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Smith, H. (2016, January 21). Corporate Espionage Case Underscores Seriousness of Insider Threats. Retrieved June 8, 2017, from <https://www.nuix.com/blog/corporate-espionage-case-underscores-seriousness-insider-threats>

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

Before the loss, AMSC had recognized how crucial the software was to the operation of its turbines and subjected it to what AMSC considered elevated security. In doing so AMSC had limited the development of the software to a research facility in Austria. Only a small group of people had access to the code, and then only on a network that was isolated from the Internet. The code itself was encrypted and AMSC's turbine controllers were set to decrypt it for operational use. While these security measures appeared to be good, they were insufficient against an insider who had been recruited by the competition to help steal the software. Looking back into the conditions that allowed the software theft to occur, it is apparent that AMSC placed a great deal of trust in certain key employees. Not only did this trust cost the company hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue, it crippled the company's future.<sup>1</sup>

Preventing such a loss through industrial espionage can be a never-ending challenge, but one that can be achieved through a robust counter-espionage program. Such a program would need to include not only cyber security but also protocols to monitor the human factor which is often considered the weakest link in any security program. It could be argued that had AMSC incorporated protocols that identified employees who would be considered prime targets for espionage, AMSC could have prevented the transfer of software to Sinovel.<sup>2</sup> AMSC stands as just one example for the need to have a robust counter-espionage program.

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<sup>1</sup> Smith, H. (2016, January 21). Corporate Espionage Case Underscores Seriousness of Insider Threats. Retrieved June 8, 2017, from <https://www.nuix.com/blog/corporate-espionage-case-underscores-seriousness-insider-threats>

<sup>2</sup> Kostopoulos, L., PhD. (2015, November 5). Proactive Counter Espionage as a Part of Business Continuity and Resiliency. Retrieved June 6, 2017, from [https://www.rsaconference.com/writable/presentations/file\\_upload/sop-r06-proactive-counterespionage-as-a-part-of-business-continuity-and-resiliency\\_with\\_white\\_paper.pdf](https://www.rsaconference.com/writable/presentations/file_upload/sop-r06-proactive-counterespionage-as-a-part-of-business-continuity-and-resiliency_with_white_paper.pdf)

## **Nebraska - Licensing for VSA Examiners**

by James Hamilton, Secretary/Treasurer – IAVSA

In the previous issue, I provided information for all VIPRE VSA and CVSA examiners regarding required licensing in the State of Arkansas. I wonder how many officers or agencies took the step to become legally compliant as a result.

The State of Nebraska also mandates that any person conducting VSA examinations must be licensed. Unlike Arkansas, Nebraska requires prospective VSA licensees to pass a written examination. For further details, please visit the links below.

- <https://sos.nebraska.gov/licensing/truth-and-deception-examiners>
- <https://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=81-1917>

Conducting VSA exams without a license carries penalties, which should motivate individuals to obtain the necessary licensing. Additionally, if you are a law enforcement officer conducting exams without the required license, criminal defense attorneys can easily challenge your credibility. They may argue that you lack respect for the law by ignoring the legal requirements of your profession.

Do not believe claims that law enforcement is exempt from VSA licensing. This is not just the IAVSA urging you to get licensed; it is a legal requirement set forth by the state.

In recent years, law enforcement has been scrutinized regarding officer and agency conduct. Why contribute to this problem or give reporters an opportunity to write about the non-compliance of your police or sheriff's department?

We include a VSA licensing directory in every issue to remind and educate both current and new individuals about VSA licensing.

## Polygraph and Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) Licensing by State

Retrieved from  
<https://nebraskalegislature.gov/pdf/SurveyDocs/comparison1632923487.pdf>

### VSA Licensing Requirements by State

State	Requires Voice Stress License	Attend Voice Stress School	Exam	Internship Required?	Fee	Notes
Alabama	No					
Alaska	No					
Arizona	No					
<a href="#">Arkansas</a>	Yes	Yes	No	No	\$156	Background check required;
California	No					
Colorado	No					
Connecticut	No					
Delaware	No					
DC	No					
Florida	No					
Georgia	No					
Hawaii	No					
Idaho	No					
Illinois	No, for Law Enforcement Use					
Indiana	No					
Iowa	No					
Kansas	No					
Kentucky	NO					
Louisiana	No					
Maine	No					
Maryland	No					
Massachusetts	No					
Michigan	No					
Minnesota	No					
Mississippi	No					
Missouri	No					
Montana	No					
Nevada	No					
New Hampshire	No					
New Jersey	No					
New Mexico	No					
New York	No					
North Carolina	No					
North Dakota	No					
Ohio	No					
Oklahoma	No					
Oregon	No					
Pennsylvania	No					
Rhode Island	No					
South Carolina	No					
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	No	\$25	
Tennessee	No					
Texas	No					
Utah	No					
Vermont	No					
Virginia	No					
Washington	No					
West Virginia	No					
Wisconsin	No					
Wyoming	No					

## Polygraph Licensing Requirements by State

State	Requires Polygraph License	Attend Polygraph School	Exam	Internship Required?	Fee	Notes
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$150	1. Must have proof of holding a college degree or evidence that the applicant has had five consecutive years of active investigative experience
Alaska	No					
Arizona	No					
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No		\$120	
California	No					
Colorado	No					
Connecticut	No					
Delaware	No					
DC	No					
Florida	No					
Georgia	No					
Hawaii	No					
Idaho	No					
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$100	
Indiana	Yes	No	No	No	\$150-\$300	Falls under their Private Detective License
Iowa	Yes				\$100	Falls under their Private Detective License
Kansas	No					
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$50	
Louisiana	No; certification only	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$50 to \$100	
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$100	
Maryland	No					
Massachusetts	No					
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	\$100 -Private examiner	
Minnesota	No					
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	\$50	
Missouri	No					License Only required in St. Louis County
Montana	No					
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	\$620	
New Hampshire	No					
New Jersey	No					
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$500	
New York	No					
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$150	
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	\$35	
Ohio	No					
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$150	
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$91	
Pennsylvania	No					
Rhode Island	No					
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	??	Fee not set in regulation.
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	No	\$75	
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$200	
Texas	No					Repealed its licensing laws in September
Utah	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	\$80	
Vermont	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	\$15	
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$45	
Washington	No					
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$100	
Wisconsin	No					
Wyoming	No					

## **How to Submit Articles or Papers**

Submission deadline for next IAVSA publication of this journal: 31 May 2025

### **Scope**

The IAVSA Journal of Credibility Assessment Techniques is a semiannual professional publication, consisting of articles and papers about the principles and practice of utilizing voice stress analysis for truth verification and credibility assessments. Authors are invited to submit articles or papers of original research, literature reviews, legal briefs, theoretical papers, instructional pieces, case histories, book reviews, short reports, and similar works. A minimum standard for acceptance is that the article or manuscript be of general interest to voice stress examiners, instructors, and researchers of voice stress analysis.

### **Article / Paper Organization**

All article and paper submissions must be complete, balanced, and accurate. Writers may exercise freedom of style, but they will be held to a standard of clarity, organization, and accuracy. Authors are responsible for assuring their work includes accurate citations that meet academic standards, e.g., APA, MLA, or Chicago/Turabian.

### **Peer Review**

All articles and papers will be subject to a formal peer-review process which includes: significance of the contribution to the voice stress analysis profession, clarity, accuracy, and consistency. As a condition of publication, authors agree that all text, figures, or other content in their works is correctly cited, and that the work, all or in part, is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. Authors also agree to give reasonable access to their data to IAVSA members upon written request.

### **Article/Paper Submission**

Submission of articles and papers need to be in English and in an electronic editable format so it can be formatted to fit the journal layout. MS Word is the preferred file format; however, submissions can be from any word processor. Authors are encouraged to submit their article(s) or paper(s) as an e-mail attachment, with the email including a point of contact name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the author. Submissions need to be sent to: [lesupportservices@iavsa.com](mailto:lesupportservices@iavsa.com)





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