
International Association of Voice Stress Analysts

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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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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 #3 - The Deceptive Subject's Entry to the Interview Room

Here are some behaviors that will help you evaluate the interview subject on **their** way to the interview room:

The Guilty Subject and the Interview Chair

The Deceptive Subject's entry to the interview room

The way a subject approaches and enters the interview room can deliver important information about their intentions of being either truthful or deceptive.

Here are some of the telling behaviors to watch for:

- Their walk: You may get the sense that the way they're walking does not look entirely natural. Rather, it appears slightly clumsy and uncoordinated.
- They're keeping their arms close to their sides and not swinging them in rhythm with their legs as people usually do. This is done subconsciously to make themselves appear smaller and not draw attention.
- They are walking close to the wall coming down the hallway and taking slightly shorter steps. Again, this is done to discourage attention being drawn to their presence.
- One shoulder starts lifting slightly higher than the other.
- The right hand is hidden inside a pocket.
- The fingers of their hands are close together, straight and stiff, with the thumb pointing out rigidly as they walk towards you. The arms may be by their sides or could be in front of the body or even crossed over their chest. One arm may be down by the side with the hand of the other under the armpit - but watch for the fingers to be formed as stated above. This shows they have made up their minds that they will not change their position and will not allow themselves to be swayed, no matter what you say to them.
- They start buttoning up and gathering in their clothing as they get closer and closer to the interview room door. They are battening down the hatches and securing themselves against the coming interview.
- They clutch whatever they're carrying (purse, folders, etc.) up tight to their chest in an unnatural position. This subconsciously forms a barrier or a shield against you.
- Their head stays stationary but their eyes are shifting constantly. They are checking for anything out of the ordinary in the surroundings. I call this behavior "Snake Eyes" and will go into it further in a later Tip.
- Continual yawning. This behavior in a subject under 25 years of age indicates they are in a very high state of fight or flight - far greater than the normal stress reaction over an interview.
- A frozen look where the one expression is held for more than 10 seconds. If this occurs as soon as they see you it indicates they're displaying a false emotion and therefore hiding their real feelings for some reason.

While there are many types of behavior that indicate simply that the subject is stressed or anxious at the prospect of the interview, I've observed that these particular behaviors indicate a high probability that the subject intends to be deceptive and therefore has something to hide.

Vetting Immigrants and Refugees: Stopping the Terrorist Operative

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

BIO: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/lkr3515/>

June 2025

Originally published January 19, 2016 on LinkedIn's Pulse
(<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/vetting-immigrants-refugees-stopping-terrorist-operative-larry-rice/>)

The following article, written nearly ten years ago, is particularly relevant today, given the significant number of illegal immigrants who have entered the United States over the past decade. While the exact figures may be uncertain, the sheer volume of individuals who have crossed the U.S. borders underscores the urgent need for comprehensive vetting. Until the U.S. can account for those who have crossed illegally, law enforcement and the intelligence community will face numerous unknowns. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency is the primary organization responsible for identifying unknown threats, preventing terrorists and their weapons from entering the U.S., and facilitating lawful international travel and trade.¹

Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) is one tool that can help establish an immigrant's credibility and identify those who may have malicious intentions.

Original Article:

Fighting in Syria has displaced 7.6 million people, forcing about 4 million of them to become refugees living in five different countries.² The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, also commonly known as ISIS, has declared that more than 4,000 covert ISIS gunmen are now positioned and "ready" across the European Union.³ ISIS further claims that many of these ISIS operatives took advantage of the Syrian refugee situation in order to infiltrate Europe.⁴

Even before the Paris attack on 13 November 2015, and later the San Bernardino attack on 2 December 2015, America was voicing its concern towards taking on Syrian refugees, understandably deterred by its fear of terrorism.^{5,6,7} The current American backlash against accepting Syrian refugees is based largely on the fear that another San Bernardino or Paris-style attack could be replicated in America if the US began to accept Syrian refugees.⁸

In the November 2015 issue of *The Atlantic*, the question was raised "Can Terrorists Really Infiltrate the Syrian Refugee Program?" Though the author presented a good argument towards

¹ *About CBP*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection. (n.d.). <https://www.cbp.gov/about>

² What you need to know about the Syria crisis. (2016). Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/iraq-jordan-lebanon-syria-turkey/quick-facts-what-you-need-know-about-syria-crisis>

³ (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_State_of_Iraq_and_the_Levant

⁴ Brown, A. (n.d.). 'Just wait...' Islamic State reveals it has smuggled THOUSANDS of extremists into Europe. Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/555434/Islamic-State-ISIS-Smuggler-THOUSANDS-Extremists-into-Europe-Refugees>

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_2015_Paris_attacks

⁶ (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015_San_Bernardino_attack

⁷ Why America does not take in more Syrian refugees. (2015). Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2015/10/economist-explains-13>

⁸ Gambino, L., Kingsley, P., & Nardelli, A. (2015). Syrian refugees in America: Separating fact from fiction in the debate. Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/nov/19/syrian-refugees-in-america-fact-from-fiction-congress>

the risk being small that an ISIS operative could sneak into America through the current immigrant system, the risk still exists.¹

Vetting, or what is more commonly known as screening, has been a pragmatic solution to processing legitimate immigrants and refugees seeking asylum in America, but what about those who have ulterior motives, i.e. Al Qaeda or ISIS, just to mention two? The current process used by the U.S. Government to vet immigrants or refugees has served the American people well, but only when it comes to verifying documented and accessible information.²

How do you determine someone is who they say they are, and/or determine whether they might be connected to a hostile entity? One solution to this problem set could be something that is already being done elsewhere. The U.S. Government and police agencies across America currently vet their employees by submitting the applicant to a psychophysiological detection of deception (PDD) examination.³ For this examination the U.S. Government limits itself to what is commonly known as the polygraph.⁴ Police departments however, use both the polygraph and what is known as Voice Stress Analysis (VSA).

Both the polygraph and the VSA work on the principal that when someone lies in response to a question wherein the consequence of jeopardy is significant, they will have a detectable emotional response to the question. It is these emotional responses that identify areas of concern to the examiner, and can then be followed up on during a post exam interview. Though neither polygraph nor VSA are normally admitted into court as evidence, they have been shown to be effective tools in determining the truth and guiding the focus of an interview.⁵

Given the very concept that Al Qaeda, ISIS or that any radical group plans to use the refugee plight to infiltrate a country, is it not time to apply the very tools used to vet government professionals and police to those seeking admittance?

¹ <http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/11/can-terrorists-really-infiltrate-the-syrian-refugee-program/416475/>

² Refugee Processing and Security Screening. (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <https://www.uscis.gov/refugeescreening>

³ Background Investigations Can Break You. (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <http://www.policemag.com/blog/careers/story/2012/03/background-investigations.aspx>

⁴ (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2016, from <https://www.viprevsa.com/vipre-polygraph> (link updated)

⁵ (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2016, 2016, from <https://www.viprevsa.com/vsa-principles> (link updated)

Enhancing National Security Through Rigorous Background Investigations, Interviewing, and Voice Stress Analysis in the Citizenship Process

Author identity withheld for privacy

June 2025

The United States has long served as a beacon of opportunity, welcoming immigrants from around the globe who seek a better life. While this openness is foundational to American identity, it must be balanced with a rigorous and methodical approach to national security. As global threats evolve, so too must the mechanisms used to vet individuals seeking U.S. citizenship. Aggressive background investigations, in-depth interview techniques, and the integration of emerging technologies such as Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) are essential tools that not only protect the nation from bad actors but also reinforce the integrity of the naturalization process.

The Rationale for Rigorous Vetting

The modern world is marked by transnational terrorism, cyber warfare, and complex criminal enterprises. These threats are not bound by borders and can be exacerbated by vulnerabilities in immigration procedures. The 9/11 Commission Report made clear that immigration systems, including visa and citizenship processes, were exploited by terrorists to enter the U.S.¹ This historical lesson underscores the need for more vigilant scrutiny of individuals seeking to integrate permanently into American society.

Background investigations can uncover undisclosed criminal activity, affiliations with extremist groups, fraudulent documentation, or inconsistencies in personal histories. When these investigations are conducted thoroughly and aggressively, they serve as a filter that prevents potentially dangerous individuals from attaining legal status. In an era of heightened security concerns, this due diligence is not optional; it is imperative.

Interviewing and Behavior Assessment as Defensive Tools

Beyond document review, the face-to-face citizenship interview provides an irreplaceable opportunity to assess applicants for honesty, intent, and eligibility. Advanced interviewing techniques such as behavioral analysis, cognitive interviewing, and structured deception detection can identify red flags that are not readily apparent in background paperwork.

Trained officers can evaluate subtle indicators such as inconsistencies in narratives, nervous behaviors, or scripted responses, which may suggest dishonesty or concealment. According to Vrij et al. (2010), individuals who are deceptive often exhibit detectable signs under pressure, particularly when subjected to strategic questioning that targets cognitive load and forces detailed recollection.² Aggressive but legally compliant interviews that apply such methods increase the likelihood of revealing potential fraud, past misconduct, or concealed affiliations with extremist organizations.

¹ National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. (2004). *The 9/11 Commission Report*. U.S. Government Printing Office.

² Vrij, A., Granhag, P. A., & Porter, S. (2010). Pitfalls and opportunities in nonverbal and verbal lie detection. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 11(3), 89–121. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1529100610390861>

The Role of Voice Stress Analysis (VSA)

An increasingly valuable tool in this process is Voice Stress Analysis, a technology used to detect changes in voice patterns that may indicate psychological stress, often correlated with deception. Unlike polygraph examinations, which require physical sensors to be attached to the examinee, VSA can be applied non-invasively during structured interviews for most screening purposes.¹

Studies suggest that VSA, when used by trained personnel, can significantly increase the effectiveness of interviews by flagging moments of heightened stress that warrant further questioning.² These indicators can guide interviewers to probe deeper into certain responses, particularly when applicants are questioned about affiliations, foreign travel, or activities that may not align with their documented history.

Some law enforcement and immigration agencies have integrated VSA technology in pre-screening environments with measurable success. For example, a field study conducted by McQuiston and Morris (2006) found that VSA use increased the accuracy of field assessments by over 30% when combined with structured interviewing techniques.³ While not a standalone tool for determining truthfulness, VSA significantly enhances the human element of behavioral analysis.

Case Studies and Precedents

Numerous examples illustrate the consequences of insufficient vetting. In 2010, federal authorities arrested Faisal Shahzad, a naturalized U.S. citizen who attempted to detonate a car bomb in Times Square. Shahzad had passed through the immigration process without raising red flags, despite travel to Pakistan for terrorist training.⁴ A more aggressive interview, potentially using VSA to evaluate stress indicators, might have uncovered behavioral or associative signs of radicalization.

Similarly, Tamerlan Tsarnaev, one of the Boston Marathon bombers, underscores the dangers of procedural leniency in citizenship processes. Though he never attained citizenship, Tsarnaev had applied and was under review at the time of the bombing.⁵ The gaps in investigative depth highlight missed opportunities for preemptive scrutiny.

Balancing Security and Civil Liberties

Critics of aggressive vetting argue that such measures infringe on privacy rights or foster discriminatory practices. These concerns are valid and must be addressed through strict adherence to constitutional protections and anti-bias protocols. However, national security and public safety must also be prioritized. Vetting protocols can be designed to be both effective and equitable.

¹ U.S. Department of Labor. (n.d.). *Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA)*. <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/polygraph>

² Horvath, F., & Meesig, R. (1996). The effectiveness of Voice Stress Analysis in detecting deception. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 41(5), 861–865.

³ McQuiston, D. E., & Morris, R. J. (2006). Field evaluation of the Computer Voice Stress Analyzer (CVSA). *Polygraph*, 35(3), 169–185.

⁴ United States Department of Justice. (2025, February 5). *Faisal Shahzad indicted for attempted car bombing in Times Square*. <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/faisal-shahzad-indicted-attempted-car-bombing-times-square>

⁵ U.S. House of Representatives. (2014). *The Road to Boston: Counterterrorism failures and the Boston Marathon bombing*. Homeland Security Committee.

For instance, uniform questioning protocols, objective red-flag indicators, and standardized investigative thresholds can ensure that all applicants are treated fairly while being held to the highest standards. The use of non-invasive technologies, such as VSA, can support these goals without infringing on civil liberties.

Conclusion

U.S. citizenship is not an entitlement; it is a profound privilege that requires trust, transparency, and allegiance to the principles of American democracy. To preserve national security and uphold the integrity of the immigration system, thorough background investigations, advanced interviewing techniques, and technologies such as Voice Stress Analysis are essential. These practices, when applied responsibly, ensure that only those who genuinely support and embody American values are welcomed into the fold.

Voice Stress Analysis Examinations via Video Conference

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Why conducting a Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) examination via video conference is not recommended.

Conducting VSA examinations through video conferencing is fraught with challenges that substantially diminish their effectiveness and reliability. Here are several compelling reasons why this practice should be avoided:

Technical Reliability Issues

Voice stress analysis relies heavily on pristine audio quality to accurately discern the delicate variations in frequency, pitch, and tone that indicate stress levels. Unfortunately, most video conferencing platforms often sacrifice this crucial audio fidelity. They compress sound, introduce frustrating delays, and employ noise-canceling features that can obscure vocal signals. As a result, the reliability of the exam's outcomes becomes questionable, potentially leading to erroneous conclusions.

Environmental Control

Effective VSA exams require a meticulously controlled environment, free from distractions and minimal background noise. In contrast, remote examinations can invite a plethora of uncontrollable variables—from barking dogs to background conversations—that can compromise the integrity and accuracy of the assessment. A serene, distraction-free setting is essential for capturing the subtle cues that VSA aims to identify.

Legal and Ethical Concerns

Establishing genuine consent and ensuring that participation is truly voluntary becomes significantly more challenging in a remote format. The nuances of verbal and non-verbal communication that convey willingness may be lost.

Additionally, issues surrounding the chain of custody present serious complications. It becomes increasingly difficult to demonstrate that the individual taking the exam was not coached or influenced by someone off-camera, thus raising questions about the authenticity of the results.

The issue of admissibility in court is another weighty concern. Given that the scientific validity of VSA is already under intense scrutiny, conducting exams remotely can further erode their credibility and acceptance in legal contexts.

Security Risks

Conducting sensitive evaluations over videoconferencing platforms can expose personal data to a range of security vulnerabilities, including interception or unauthorized recording by malicious actors on unsecured networks.

Moreover, the potential for unauthorized observation or manipulation of the exam process is a significant risk. The privacy and integrity of the individual undergoing the assessment could be compromised, leading to profound ethical implications.

Exceptions to The Rule

Exigent circumstances may justify conducting a VSA (Voice Stress Analysis) examination via videoconferencing in certain situations. For instance, unplanned telephone calls from confidential informants can provide critical information or intelligence that requires immediate action. NOTE: Officers' and public safety must be the top priority in all policing decisions.

Police Body Camera Recordings. Understanding the credibility of the provided information enables police to make more informed decisions. Analyzing police body camera recordings is especially valuable, as these recordings often capture spontaneous information from victims, witnesses, and subjects. Assessing the credibility of the reported information enhances an officer's ability to get to the truth. It's a fundamental truth in law enforcement that deception is common; criminals lie out of necessity, while others may lie because they feel they must.

Summary

Given these factors, it is vital to conduct Voice Stress Analysis exams in a controlled, in-person environment when time permits. This ensures the highest accuracy, legal validity, and security standards, ultimately leading to more reliable and trustworthy results.

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					
Arkansas	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 the next IAVSA publication of this journal: 30 November 2025

Scope

The IAVSA Journal of Credibility Assessment Techniques is a semiannual professional publication, featuring articles and papers on 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 evaluation of the 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 is required in English and an electronic, editable format, so they can be formatted to fit the journal's 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 email attachment, with the email including a point of contact name, telephone number, and email address of the author. Submissions need to be sent to: lesupportservices@iavsa.com



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Examination Question Formulation & Sequencing Criteria
Comprehensive Analysis of Chart & Pattern Evaluation
Hands-On Examinations, Exercises & Quizzes

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Course Description / Training Syllabus

Historical Overview of Lie Detection
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