

Joe D. Morris

Polygraph Examiner - Texas State License # 809

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May 11, 2007

Mr. Bruce Anton
Sorrels, Hdashen & Anton
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELORS at LAW
2301 Cedar Springs, Suite 400
Dallas, Texas
75201-1899

RE: Gregory Wright
Special Problem Polygraph Exam
Capital Murder

Dear Mr. Anton:

At your request a Special Problem Polygraph Examination was administered at the offices of the Honorable Judge Francis at Frank Crowley Court House, Dallas, Texas, on May 11, 2007. The purpose of the examination was to determine Mr. Gregory Wright's knowledge, and involvement in the Alleged Murder of, Donna Vick, in DeSoto, Texas, on March 21, 1997. Mr. Wright can be identified as a male, date of birth 11-10-65, Social Security Number 405-17-3699, and a mailing address of, 225 Old Hickory Road, Livingston, Texas.

PRE-TEST INTERVIEW:

Subject matter was discussed at length, with Mr. Wright stating that he has never given a statement concerning the Murder of Donna Vick, in DeSoto, Texas, on March 21, 1997. Mr. Wright stated that on March 21, 1997, he observed Mr. John Adams take a knife and stab Ms. Donna Vick, in the chest cavity. Mr. Wright stated that he took the knife away from John Adams which Mr. Adams had used to stab Ms. Vick. Mr. Wright stated that he observed John Adams cause the death of Ms. Vick. Mr. Wright stated that he has never given a statement about the offense to any authorities until his statement on, April 14, 2006.

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RELEVANT TEST QUESTIONS: (with Mr. Wright's answers in parentheses)

39. Regarding the cause of death to Donna Vick, do you intend to answer my questions truthfully? (YES)

R1. On or about, March 21, 1997, did you see John Adams take a knife and thrust it into Donna Vick? (YES)

R2. On or about, March 21, 1997, did you cause the death of, Donna Vick? (NO)

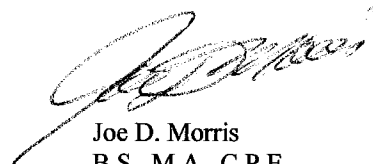
R3. On or about March 21, 1997, did you take a knife from John Adams which was used by him to stab Donna Vick? (YES)

POLYGRAPH TEST RESULTS:

After three test charts and a number of stimulus test were administered an analysis of the polygraph charts was made and in my professional opinion Mr. Wright is being truthful in all his answers to the relevant test questions. Mr. Wright's test charts were numerically graded using a Raskin or Utah Technique. Mr. Wright's test score was calculated to be a positive seven (+7). A score of positive seven (+7) is considered to indicated a test subject having, "No Deception Indicated" or a truthful polygraph subject. Mr. Wright was informed of his test results and made no further admissions.

If I can be of any further assistance to you and your organization please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,



Joe D. Morris
B.S., M.A., C.P.E.

Enclosures:
Overview of Polygraph

JM/dm

OVERVIEW OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS

The purpose of this document is to explain to this honorable court the instrumentation and procedures followed in the administration of polygraph examinations by, Joe D. Morris, to Gregory Wright. This document is only intended to be a brief discussion of reliability and regulation of polygraph by the, State of Texas, and other organizations which oversee the use of techniques by licensed examiners in the, State of Texas.

The polygraph instrument used by Mr. Morris, is an Axciton computerized polygraph apparatus. The instrument consists of four recording channels. Two of the channels record respiration patterns, thoracic and abdominal. One channel records Galvanic Skin Resistance, or commonly called, G.S.R. responses. The fourth channel records the cardiovascular responses of the subject being tested. Under Texas law, **Texas Polygraph Examiner's Act, Texas Occupation Code (Chapter 1703)**, all polygraph instruments used in the State, for the purposes of detecting deception or verify the truth of statements must record visually, permanently, and simultaneously a subject's cardiovascular and respiratory patterns. The Axciton polygraph instrument exceeds the requirements by having a second respiration recording, and a Galvanic Skin resistance recording. A further enhancement of instrumentation used by Mr. Morris is that the examination is computerized, thus allowing for various programs to assist Mr. Morris in the analysis of test chart data of the subject being tested. The instrument is calibrated and checked for any malfunction prior to the examination. All questions are marked on each test chart, as well as, marks for the responses of the subject to each question. The examination format used by Mr. Morris consists of a technique known as a, Zone Comparison technique which is a question sequence modified by the *Department of Defense Polygraph Institute* and recognized by polygraph examiners as being a valid polygraph technique. David Raskin, Ph.D., at the University of Utah has conducted numerous studies in the reliability of polygraph testing. Dr. Raskin has maintained that polygraph examination which are administered with standard protocols in pre-test data collection, pre-test interview, administration of the test questions, in a control question format and a post-test interview can create a reliability rate of 90% or higher. (See, The Polygraph in 1986: Scientific, Professional and Legal Issues Surrounding Application and Acceptance of Polygraph Evidence. {*United States Vs. Posado, 57 F.3d 428; 1995 U.S. App.*})

Mr. Morris in the conduction of his examination used the Raskin or Utah Technique, where Relevant Issue Questions (those questions dealing with the matter under investigation) are compared to Control Questions. Each factor of the Relevant question is measured and given a numerical score as it compares with the Control Question. A limit of three relevant issue questions, excluding the sacrifice relevant question, is compared with the three control questions. When the test charts are numerically graded a total score is given by adding the minus numbers associated with the relevant test questions to the positive numbers assigned to the control questions. If the subjects overall numerical score is greater than a positive six (+6),

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then the test results are considered to be truthful. If the numerical score is lower than a negative six (-6), then the results are considered to be deceptive. When test scores are between positive six (+6) and negative six (-6) the test results are considered to be inconclusive. Mr. Wright's test results were greater than a positive six (+6).

December 2006, American Polygraph Association published, A Pragmatic View of Polygraph Research, by Dr. Louis Ravner. Summarizing his research study it is his opinion that the Utah or Raskin Techniques were superior to other testing programs used by examiners in the United States. Dr. Ravner states, "From a professional point of view, as well as a pragmatic standpoint, it's essential that we all keep up with the research that's being done in our field, and that we let the knowledge gained by that research guide our day-to-day practice. Like every other profession, polygraph is an evolving field. Many longtime rules and procedures become obsolete as science shows us what we must do to produce more valid and reliable test results. The products of scientific research, and our willingness to adapt to new information, are the primary factors in gaining the credibility and respect that we deserve." Utah or Raskin is the leader in the many techniques used in polygraph practices today. Hopefully, it will be the light to follow in the years to come.

Mr. Morris has conducted an estimated 14,000 polygraph examinations since, 1981, after he completed the, Texas A&M University Polygraph Examiners School. Mr. Morris has used the A&M Technique, the Zone Comparison Technique and the Raskin or Utah Technique, in his practice of polygraph. All the above techniques are considered acceptable testing programs approved by the, **American Polygraph Association**. Mr. Morris is licensed to practice polygraph by the, *Texas Board of Polygraph Examiners*. His license number is, 809. Mr. Morris received his Texas Polygraph Examiners license after the completion of an approved polygraph examiners school, internship program and written examinations, approved by the, *Texas Board of Polygraph Examiners*. Mr. Morris received his Bachelor, and Master Degrees from the, University of Texas at Arlington. Mr. Morris served with the Dallas Police Department from, 1974 to 1984. Mr. Morris has been awarded an advanced certification in polygraph, known as a, Clinical Polygraph Examiner, (an expert certification from his peers, concerning the testing of sex offenders). Mr. Morris currently performs polygraph examinations for attorneys, local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, Texas Department of Parole, / probation, Texas Youth Commission and sexual treatment providers.