

THE IACFP NEWSLETTER

FORMERLY THE CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

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International Association for
Correctional and Forensic Psychology

INMATE SUICIDE REVISITED

Richard Althouse, Ph.D., At-large member of the IACFP Executive Board, former IACFP President, and former Chair of the IACFP Executive Board
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"The leading cause of jail prisoner deaths in 2010 was suicide" (Clark, 2015).

"In this day of relentless litigation, failure to prevent suicide or respond appropriately to an attempted suicide will inevitably result in a lawsuit" (Kulbarsh, 2011).

"I'm not going to feel sorry for someone that commits crimes, hurts victims, and then hangs up in a cell because they can't deal with it. The world is a better place without them" Anonymous (Kulbarsh, 2011).

Standing alone in your office, you recall the case 2 years ago of the newly-admitted young inmate you released from the 4 days in suicide watch status who was found hanging in his cell 5 days later. His suicide note simply said, "I can't live without her." You remember being surprised because you did not believe the inmate presented a real suicide risk. After all, his intake screening was relatively benign, he made a feeble and rather adolescent suicide gesture by cutting one of his wrists with a pencil—with no potential for lethality—simply because he had received a "Dear John" note from his now ex-girlfriend, and had only one prior gesture by a drug overdose more than a year ago in a similar circumstance. During his brief placement in suicide

watch status, he made no further gestures, denied any suicidal ideation, was cognitively intact, and although he presented



RICHARD ALTHOUSE

with a rather flat affect, he seemed future-oriented, reporting he might be able to resolve his differences with his ex-girlfriend after he was released a couple of months later. Diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, he had been medication compliant. He continuously and earnestly assured you that he was not suicidal, claimed to regret his gesture, and contracted for safety. Convinced he was not really a serious risk, you released him back to the general population and arranged for the requisite clinical follow-up in a couple of days. He did not ask to see anyone in the meantime and stayed in his cell. The following facility-based investigation did not find any glitches in the facility's suicide prevention and intervention policy process, and his suicide was categorized as just one of those unforeseeable, impulsive, and tragic things.

It is now 2 years later, and you have been notified that you, among others at the facility, are named in a civil lawsuit.

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

The IACFP Newsletter is published every January, April, July, and October, and is mailed to all International Association for Correctional & Forensic Psychology (IACFP) members. Comments and information from individual members concerning activities and related matters of general interest to international correctional mental health professionals and others in international criminal and juvenile justice are solicited. The IACFP endorses equal opportunity practices and accepts for inclusion in *The IACFP Newsletter* only advertisements, announcements, or notices that are not discriminatory on the basis of race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, or sexual orientation. The IACFP is not responsible for any claims made in a newsletter advertisement. All materials accepted for inclusion in *The IACFP Newsletter* are subject to routine editing prior to publication. Opinions or positions expressed in newsletter articles do not necessarily represent opinions or positions of the IACFP. Please send material for publication or comments to Dr. Robert R. Smith: smithr@marshall.edu Deadlines for submission of all material are:

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September 1
April issue—
December 1
July issue—
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October issue—
June 1

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Executive Editor, The IACFP Newsletter

TBD—Until a new editor is selected, continue to submit material for publication to Dr. Smith using the submission information in the column to the left on this page.

INMATE SUICIDE *(Continued from page 1)*

The deceased's angry grieving parents allege you were clinically oblivious to his mental health needs, were deliberately indifferent to his suicide risk as evidenced by your prematurely and carelessly releasing him from suicide watch status back to the general population where he had ready access to the sheet with which he hung himself. Given his age and loss of potential earnings, the family is seeking a million dollars in damages. How prepared are you to defend your clinical decisions should you find yourself in court? If you believed you did an adequate job, how will you explain your failure to foresee and prevent the inmate's suicide to a jury?

There is no argument that inmate suicide has remained a leading cause of inmate death in custodial settings both here and abroad for many years. In the United States, prison suicide rates have reportedly ranged from 18 to

Despite the progress that has been made in the reduction of jail suicides, inmate suicide is reportedly still a common source of civil lawsuits brought against prison and jail staff (Torrey, et al., 2014).

40 per 100,000 over the past 3 decades (Gupta & Girdhar, 2012), and between 2000 and 2011 accounted for an average of 41 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates (U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013). Given these data, the probability of a correctional mental health services provider

being among those sued for a practice failure is low, and given the proliferation of national and local suicide prevention standards, policies, and training procedures over the past 2 decades, it is easy for the correctional clinician to be lulled into a sense of clinical complacency. However, consider that a little more than a decade ago, the most common lawsuit against psychiatrists involved patient suicides (Smith, et al., 2008) and inmate suicide was the seventh most frequent cause of action against state prisons and jails (Schlanger, 2003). Despite the progress that has been made in the reduction of jail suicides, inmate suicide is reportedly still a common source of civil lawsuits brought against prison and jail staff (Torrey, et al., 2014). Such lawsuits, alleging deliberate indifference, are very time consuming, expensive, and stressful.

Deliberate Indifference

Deliberate indifference means that those charged had actual knowledge of a particular vulnerability to suicide, that this knowledge created a strong likelihood (as opposed to the mere possibility) of suicide so obvious that a layperson would easily recognize the need for some preventive action that was not taken. If reasonable preventive actions are taken (e.g., incapacitation, assessment, counseling, inter-agency communications, monitoring), then an inmate suicide is not, by itself, proof of deliberate indifference (see Cohen, 1998, p. 14.2). However, the fly in the ointment is who determines the reasonableness of the preventive actions, including treatment. In cases that go to jury trial, it is the jury. With that anticipation, correctional mental health providers should constantly reflect on whether their suicide risk assessment and reduction interventions are clinically reasonable, evidence-based, and within the parameters set by national and local suicide prevention standards, policies, and procedures (e.g., National Commission on Correctional Health Care, American Correctional Association, the World Health Organization).

Deliberate indifference means that those charged had actual knowledge of a particular vulnerability to suicide, that this knowledge created a strong likelihood (as opposed to the mere possibility) of suicide so obvious that a lay person would easily recognize the need for some preventive action that was not taken.

Unfortunately, this is often a difficult reflective process. Correctional administrators and clinical staff want to avoid lawsuits so they focus on suicide risk factors and often implement incapacitating and, at times, costly preventive measures (e.g., suicide watch), but as Smith, et al. (2008) state, "...even with risk assessment tools that are far more sensitive than those currently in use, it is still not feasible to be able to predict suicide without a large number of false positives" (Smith, et al., 2008, p. 6). However, as White (1999) points out, to over-diagnose suicidality for one's own protection against legal action is unethical, unfair to the client,

(Continued on page 4)

INMATE SUICIDE *(Continued from page 3)*

and may flirt with violating an inmate's constitutional liberty interests. At the same time, since a percentage of high-risk inmates lie about their suicide ideation and intent in order to avoid preventive actions, false negatives are also a consistent risk and can be difficult to avoid. Consequently, as Smith, et al. (2008), conclude, "...mental health practitioners must walk a fine line between protecting themselves from civil litigation... and recognizing when there is a high likelihood of danger" (Smith, et al., 2008, p. 5). Unfortunately, there is scant research that assists a clinician to walk that line, particularly when determining when and why to release an inmate from suicide watch status. Even the section on suicidal behavior in the revised fifth edition of the *DSM* is of little help (*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 2013). What is one to do? In a March 31, 2015, National Public Radio interview regarding the Germanwings crash earlier that month, Dr. Matthew Nock, a Harvard psychology professor and suicide researcher, pointed out that mental health

professionals perform no better than chance when it comes to predicting which patients will attempt suicide. The answer is, "Be well prepared."

Being Well Prepared

The well-prepared clinician will take care to periodically assess the literature-based variables that contribute to a "strong likelihood" (as opposed to the mere possibility) of suicide to thoughtfully form the basis of one's assessment, intervention, and treatment decisions, and carefully document the rationale of one's clinical and treatment decisions (the most commonly deficient component in my experience). By doing so, one should be better prepared to address the assessment and treatment challenges posed by the potentially suicidal inmate, as well as those following a completed suicide should one find oneself faced with civil litigation allegations of deliberate indifference.

References available from the author.

DISSERTATION RESULTS

Elijah Paige Ricks, M.A., recently completed his Ph.D. dissertation for The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) titled, "The Rock and the Hard Place: How the Prison Psychotherapist Balances Treatment Needs with Security Needs" and submitted it to the UTEP faculty. Elijah had asked us to place an ad in an earlier issue of our newsletter asking for participation from our members in his research. He used the Prison Therapist Orientation Measure (PTOM) to assess the views of 237 prison therapists on their perceptions of the aims of prison therapy, offenders in general, as well as the therapists' emotional engagement during ther-

apy. He found that a prison therapist's PTOM score was not well predicted by the hypothesized variables, except for the sex of the offenders on a therapist's caseload; therapists working with female offenders emphasized the rehabilitative aims more than those therapists working with male offenders, but this was true only for female therapists. Respondents reported role conflict, generally high satisfaction with their positions, and good working relationships with offenders. Their overall attitudes toward offenders were positive, with some reservations. For more information, contact Elijah at: epricks@utep.edu



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CONGRATULATIONS

TO MICHAEL CLARK



MICHAEL CLARK

Congratulations to Michael D. Clark, MSW, LMSW, for being elected as the new IACFP President Elect. Michael will also continue to serve as our Secretary until a new one is appointed. His term as President Elect will run through December 31, 2016, and he will assume the IACFP Presidency on January 1, 2017.

TO DR. EMILY SALISBURY



EMILY SALISBURY

Doctor Emily J. Salisbury, our journal Editor, posted a presentation on TED Talks, April 8, 2015, titled, "Judging Societies by Women's Prisons." Her presentation was made at a TEDx event for the Washington Corrections Center for Women and to view her 11-minute 12-second piece on YouTube, simply type in: emily salisbury judging societies ted talks and click on her picture. We congratulate Dr. Salisbury for her excellent presentation and having it posted.

ABOUT TED Talks

The TED organization is a nonprofit devoted to spreading ideas, usually in the form of short, powerful talks (18 minutes or less). The organization began in 1984 as a conference where Technology, Entertainment, and Design converged, and today covers almost all topics—from science to business to global issues—in more than 100 languages. Meanwhile, independently-run TEDx events help share ideas in communities around the world. The TED organization is a global community, welcoming people from every discipline and culture who seek a deeper understanding of the world. We believe passionately in the power of ideas to change attitudes, lives and, ultimately, the world. On TED.com, we're building a clearinghouse of free knowledge from the world's most inspired thinkers—and a community of curious souls to engage with ideas and each other, both online and at TED and TEDx events around the world, all year long. In fact, everything we do—from our TED Talks videos to the projects sparked by the TED Prize, from the global TEDx community to the TED-Ed lesson series—is driven by this goal: How can we best spread great ideas?

The TED organization is owned by a nonprofit, non-partisan foundation. Our agenda is to make great ideas accessible and spark conversation.

ATLANTA CALL FOR PRESENTERS

The American Probation and Parole Association is pleased to issue a Call for Presenters for the 2016 Winter Training Institute to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, January 31-February 3, 2016. The underlying goal of this training institute is to provide participants with workshop opportunities that emphasize skill-building, increase relevant competencies, and enhance overall career development. Because of this, preference will be given to workshop proposals that provide evidence of skill-building for participants (i.e., activities, audience participation, practicing new skills), as well as significant knowledge enhancement, and new research for the field of community corrections. You can access the Call for Presenters here: http://www.appa-net.org/eweb/Training/TI-W16_CFP.pdf.

Presentation summaries should be submitted via Survey Monkey (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/APPAAtlanta>) by July 20, 2015 in order to be considered. Questions regarding submissions should be directed to the National Program Chair: Gene Cotter, Assistant Deputy Administrator, Programs and Services Division NE Supreme Court Office of Probation Administration, 521 South 14th Street, Rm 230, Lincoln, NE 68509, Phone: (402)471-1752, gene.cotter@nebraska.gov

FAMILIES SEEK ALTERNATIVES FOR MENTALLY ILL

Some Alabama families who have considered committing mentally ill relatives are asking judges to consider something different. Among them is Marla Pope, whose daughter has been in and out of psychiatric facilities nine times in 9 years since her diagnosis with bipolar schizoaffective disorder.

Pope filed a petition to have her daughter committed. But she came to a recent hearing in Huntsville to ask a judge to consider an alternative—a program called outpatient commitment, *Al.com* reported (<http://bit.ly/1MTX1E4>). The program offers court-ordered treatment in the home.

Left on her own, Pope's daughter stops taking her medications and begins to break down, *Al.com* reported. In seeking outpatient commitment, Pope hopes to keep her daughter stable at home for several months, perhaps giving her a shot at holding things together and then moving forward.

"I'm the only one left," Pope said in an interview with the news site. "Everyone else has given up."

Across Alabama, judges have used outpatient commitment to varying degrees. In Madison County, probate courts sent 13% of patients to outpatient commitment last year. Jefferson County's rate was 14%; Montgomery County's rate was 18%. Mobile County's rate was much higher at 57%. The rest of the patients, for the most part, went to a crisis intervention unit or a psychiatric hospital.

Under Alabama's law, a probate judge can order 150 days of outpatient care for people who are deemed incapable of making rational decisions about needing mental health treatment or following through on it. Social workers visit to ensure that they're taking their medication and attending therapy sessions and doctors' appointments.

Pope recently joined several others who signed a letter to Alabama Attorney General Luther Strange. They say they're concerned that the treatment option struggles to overcome confusion, fear, and skepticism.

Outpatient commitment has been controversial from the start. Relatives of people suffering from mental illness often praise the program. But some civil liberties groups worry that it infringes on the rights of those with

mental illness. The criteria for outpatient commitment do not require that a person be a danger to themselves or others, yet it still forces a person into legal supervision.

Kathryn Cohen, legislative and policy counsel for the Treatment Advocacy Center, said outpatient commitment works, not because it forces patients to accept treatment, but because it forces the state to provide it. "You're not just committing the patient to the plan, but also committing the state to the patient," Cohen said.

Cohen said there are flaws in Alabama's law. The maximum term of outpatient commitment is 150 days, just 5 months, and it can't be renewed. In Pope's case, she never got to read the statement she had prepared for her daughter's hearing in Huntsville.

The evaluation team at WellStone Behavioral Health recommended that her daughter undergo inpatient treatment, so she stayed at Huntsville Hospital. In another month, or month and a half, she will be released again, Pope said. And it's unknown what will happen to her daughter once that happens.

"Without help, she will become homeless and a bag lady," Pope said. "It's sitting on the edge of your chair, waiting for your kid to die."

Excerpted from an Associated Press article (by Kate Brumbeck) in the April 6, 2015 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page B1.

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STATE LACKS EVIDENCE, FREES MAN AFTER 30 YEARS ON DEATH ROW

A man who spent nearly 30 years on Alabama's death row walked free April 3, 2015, 2 days after prosecutors acknowledged that the only evidence they had against him couldn't prove he committed the crime. Ray Hinton was 29 when he was arrested for two 1985 killings. Freed at age 58, with gray hair and a beard, he was embraced by his sobbing sisters, who said "Thank you, Jesus," as they wrapped their arms around him outside the Jefferson County Jail.

Hinton had won a new trial last year after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that his trial counsel was inadequate. Prosecutors on April 1, 2015, moved to drop the case after new ballistics tests contradicted those done 3 decades ago. Experts couldn't match crime scene bullets to a gun found in Hinton's home. "I shouldn't have sat on death row for 30 years. All they had to do was test the gun," Hinton said.

The state of Alabama offered no immediate apology. "When you think you are high and mighty and you are above the law, you don't have to answer to nobody. But I got news for them, everybody who played a part in sending me to death row, you will answer to God," Hinton said. "They just didn't take me from my family and friends. They had every intention of executing me for something I didn't do," Hinton said.

Hinton was arrested in 1985 for the murders of two Birmingham fast-food restaurant managers after the survivor of a third restaurant robbery identified Hinton as the gunman. Prosecution experts said at the trial that bullets recovered at all three crime scenes matched Hinton's mother's .38-caliber Smith and Wesson revolver. He was convicted despite an alibi: He had been at work inside a locked warehouse 15 minutes away during the third shooting. "The only thing we've ever had to connect him to the two crimes here in Birmingham was the bullets matching the gun that was recovered from his home," Chief Deputy District Attorney John R. Bowers, Jr. told The Associated Press on April 2, 2015.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled last year that Hinton had "constitutionally deficient" representation at trial because his defense lawyer wrongly thought he had only \$1,000 to hire a ballistics expert to rebut the state's case. The only expert willing to take the job at that price

Anthony Ray Hinton wipes away tears after greeting friends and relatives upon leaving the Jefferson County jail April 3, 2015, in Birmingham.

**— AP Photo/
Hal Yeager**



struggled so much under cross-examination that jurors chuckled at his responses.

Attorney Bryan Stevenson, who directs Alabama's Equal Justice Initiative, called it "a case study" in what is wrong with the judicial system. He said the trial was tainted by racial bias and that Hinton, an impoverished African-American man, did not have access to a better defense. "We have a system that doesn't do the right thing when the right thing is apparent. Prosecutors should have done these tests years ago," Stevenson said.

The independent experts Stevenson hired to re-examine this evidence after taking on Hinton's case in 1999 "were quite unequivocal that this gun was not connected to these crimes," he said. "That's the real shame to me. What happened this week to get Mr. Hinton released could have happened at least 15 years ago."

Stevenson then tried in vain for years to persuade the state of Alabama to re-examine the evidence. The bullets only got a new look as prosecutors and defense lawyers tangled over a possible retrial following the Supreme Court ruling.

The result: Three forensics experts could not positively conclude whether the bullets were fired from Hinton's revolver, or whether they came from the same gun at all, according to the state's request to dismiss the case against Hinton. Bowers said the "bullets were so badly mutilated that they did not have the necessary micro-

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STATE LACKS EVIDENCE (Continued from page 7)

scopic markings to make a conclusive determination."

Asked how the state's conclusions could be so different this time, Bowers said they put the same question to the experts, who said test standards have become more "conservative." "Some things back then that experts would be willing to attest to, they would not be willing to attest to now. They would need more now," he Bowers said.

The science of bullet matching remains the same as it was 30 years ago, even though microscopes have improved since then: A gun is test-fired and the bullet is compared with a slug from the crime scene. Problems can result mainly through human error, or when analysts aren't qualified, said Pete Gagliardi, a former ATF special agent in charge and Vice President of Forensic Technology Inc.

Hinton was one of the longest-serving inmates on Alabama's death row, and is one of the longest-serving

inmates to be released in the United States. But Stevenson said there are many others behind bars who were convicted "...based on bad science." "We've allowed too many people to assert things in court that are not credible or reliable, painted over with this kind of scientific expertise which means there could be a lot of wrongful convictions," Stevenson said.

Hinton left the jail for a cemetery, planning to put flowers on the grave of his mother, who died in 2002. After that comes the adjustment to the modern world after spending nearly half of his life in solitary confinement. "The world is a very different place than what it was 30 years ago," Stevenson said. "There was no Internet. There was no e-mail. I gave him an iPhone this morning. He's completely mystified by that."

Excerpted from an article (by The Associated Press) in the April 4, 2015 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page B3.

OFFICIALS CHANGE GENDER IDENTITY POLICY: NEW POLICY SETS EVALUATION, TREATMENT FOR GENDER DYSPHORIA

Georgia prison officials are changing how they treat inmates with gender identity conditions, just days after the U.S. Justice Department weighed in on a lawsuit filed by a transgender prisoner. The new policy took effect March 31, 2015, after the Justice Department said in a court filing April 3, 2015, that prison officials must treat an inmate's gender identity condition just as they would treat any other medical or mental health condition.

The Justice Department brief was filed in the case of a lawsuit filed in February, 2015, by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) on behalf of Ashley Diamond, a transgender woman. The lawsuit says prison officials have failed to provide adequate treatment for Diamond's gender dysphoria, a condition that causes a person to experience extreme distress because of a disconnect between birth sex and gender identity.

The new Georgia Department of Corrections policy says inmates with a possible gender dysphoria diagnosis will be evaluated by qualified medical and mental health professionals, and that will include an assessment of

the inmate's treatment and experiences before entering prison.

If an inmate is diagnosed with gender dysphoria, a treatment plan will be developed to address the patient's physical and mental health. The plan will take into account prior treatment but will also be reviewed and updated as necessary.

The new policy makes clear that each inmate with a possible gender dysphoria diagnosis "will receive a current individualized assessment and evaluation." It also specifically says a patient won't be denied treatment if he or she wasn't receiving a comparable level of treatment or wasn't receiving any treatment previously. The Georgia Department of Corrections decided to update its policy to bring it more in line with Federal Bureau of Prisons policy, spokeswoman Gwendolyn Hogan said in an e-mail.

The SPLC is pleased the department has withdrawn its old policy, deputy legal director David Dinielli said

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GENDER IDENTITY POLICY (Continued from page 8)

in an e-mailed statement. “We currently are reviewing the new policy to make certain that it complies with constitutional requirements and that it will ensure improved care for Ashley Diamond and others in her circumstances, who are among the most vulnerable and targeted for abuse and mistreatment in our prison systems,” he said.

Diamond, who’s 36, has identified as female since she was a child and began hormone therapy when she was 17, the lawsuit says. That gave her full breasts, a feminine shape, softer skin and a feminine appearance.

The lawsuit took issue with the fact that, under the old policy, only inmates identified as transgender during their initial intake screenings were eligible for gender dysphoria treatment under Georgia Department of Corrections policy. The lawsuit said the personnel who did those screenings often weren’t familiar with the condition. Despite having noticeable feminine physical characteristics and telling department staff she was

transgender and receiving hormone therapy, Diamond was not evaluated for gender dysphoria. She wasn’t referred for treatment, and her hormone therapy was halted, the lawsuit says.

Although medical personnel subsequently evaluated her and determined she had gender dysphoria and that hormone therapy and female gender expression were medically necessary, department officials refused to authorize the treatment, the lawsuit says. So-called freeze-frame policies, that only allow inmates the level of treatment that they received before imprisonment and that allow no treatment for those who weren’t initially classified as suffering from gender dysphoria, are unconstitutional, the Justice Department brief says. Such policies violate the Eighth Amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment.

Excerpted from an article (by The Associated Press) in the April 4, 2015 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page B1.

THE LIONHEART FOUNDATION: PRISON PROJECT

Lionheart’s prison program provides education, rehabilitation, and reentry support to incarcerated men and women in prisons and jails throughout the United States. At the heart of this initiative is a powerful emotional literacy program, Houses of Healing.

This program offers prison inmates encouragement and the necessary support to take stock of the life experiences that have propelled them into criminal activity, take responsibility for their criminal behavior, change life-long patterns of violence and addiction, and build productive lives.

Houses of Healing is being taught by hundreds of corrections professionals, chaplains, and volunteers in prisons, jails, and reentry programs across the country and abroad. It can be used on its own, or to complement other existing prison counseling efforts such as alcohol and drug abuse, stress and anger management, and life skills development. Houses of Healing has proven successful in group classes, one-on-one counseling, and individually by prisoners who often have access to the book, *Houses of Healing: A Prisoner’s Guide to Inner Power and Freedom*, through the prison library.

Corrections professionals report that Houses of Heal-



ing is the most effective program they have seen for prisoner growth and transformation. Many prison chaplains embrace the program because it is infused with an inclusive spirituality. This is particularly the case in

multi-faith contexts. Inmates gain greater self-awareness, the capacity to manage their emotions, empathize with the feelings of others, and increase their spiritual development through, among other things, mindfulness meditation, the quiet motor that underlies the Houses of Healing program. Thousands of lives are being turned around through the guidance and inspiration that this prisoner education and rehabilitation program offers.

The expanding prison population continues to grow as a major national crisis. Taking a proactive stance, Lionheart is committed to playing an integral part in redefining our nation’s prisons as places for healing and positive growth. More than 90,000 copies of *Houses of Healing: A Prisoner’s Guide to Inner Power and Freedom* are now in circulation, 50,000 of these have been distributed free of charge to individual prisoners, prison libraries, and prison programs. For more information, go to: lionheart.org/prison/

WHAT IS FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY?

Jane Tyler Ward, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania
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Interest in forensic psychology has surged in recent years, primarily due to such television programs as *Criminal Minds*, where criminal profilers have an almost psychic ability to give elaborate personality and behavioral descriptions of perpetrators (unsubs). This is a misconception of the role that forensic psychologists play and leads to confusion about who is a forensic psychologist. Since forensic psychology is a relatively new field within psychology, it is still having growing pains. Thus, it would probably be best to start with a definition.



JANE TYLER WARD

Most forensic psychology textbook authors describe forensic psychology as having a broad definition and a narrow definition. Forensic psychology, as defined by the American Psychological Association, is the application of clinical specialties to the legal arena. This definition emphasizes the application of clinical psychology to the forensic setting. Christopher Cronin, who has written a well-known textbook on forensic psychology, defines it as “The application of clinical specialties to legal institutions and people who come into contact with the law” (p. 5), again emphasizing the application of clinical skills such as assessment, treatment, evaluation to forensic settings. This is considered a narrow definition. The broad definition of forensic psychology emphasizes the application of research and experimentation in other areas of psychology (e.g., cognitive psychology, social psychology) to the legal arena. This would include applying results from studies in areas such as cognitive psychology to legal questions. Two good examples include Elizabeth Loftus’ many studies on eyewitness identification and Stephen Ceci’s research on children’s memory, suggestibility, and competence to testify. Cronin labels this definition “legal psychology” or “the scientific study of the effect of the law on people, and the effect people have on the law.”

Thus, the practice of forensic psychology, and perhaps the most frequent duty of forensic psychologists, is the psychological assessment of individuals who are

involved, in one way or another, with the legal system. Therefore, although it is necessary to have training in law and forensic psychology, the most important skills a forensic psychologist must possess are solid clinical skills. That is, skills like clinical assessment, interviewing, report writing, strong verbal communication skills (especially if an expert witness in court), and case presentation are all very important in setting the foundation of the practice of forensic psychology. With these skills, forensic psychologists perform such tasks as threat assessment for schools, child custody evaluations, competency evaluations of criminal defendants and of the elderly, counseling services to victims of crime, death notification procedures, screening and selection of law enforcement applicants, the assessment of post-traumatic stress disorder, and the delivery and evaluation of intervention and treatment programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The practice of forensic psychology involves investigations, research studies, assessments, consultation, the design and implementation of treatment programs, and expert witness courtroom testimony.

Arguably, one of the most interesting assessments for a forensic psychologist is assessment in “mens rea” (insanity) cases. In the U.S., a person cannot be held responsible for a crime if he/she did not possess a “guilty mind” (mens rea) at the time the criminal act was committed. There are several conditions in which the law recognizes that a guilty mind is absent (e.g., self-defense). “Insanity” is not a psychological term, but a legal one. The standard for insanity is determined by each state, and there is also a federal standard. A common standard is whether the person knew what he/she was doing was wrong. The forensic psychologist has to determine not how the person is functioning at the present moment, but his/her mental state at the time of the crime. Thus, much of the forensic psychologist’s work is retrospective and must rely on third-party information, collateral contacts, and written communications (e.g., statements made at the time of the crime).

Although there are master’s level degrees in forensic psychology, all forensic psychologists must have either a Ph.D. or a Psy.D. degree from an APA-accredited or

(Continued on page 11)

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (Continued from page 10)

Canadian Psychological Association (CPA)-accredited doctoral program. They must also have the equivalent of two years of organized, sequential, supervised professional experience, one year of which is an APA- or CPA-accredited predoctoral internship. Often there are other requirements as well. The candidate can apply for licensure and sit for an oral or written exam (depending on the state where the candidate will be practicing). Practitioners can also become board certified (as diplomates) by the American Board of Forensic Psychology. Forensic psychology has grown in the past 20 years. It is a broad applied field that offers numerous opportunities to the practitioner. Forensic psychologists work in many different legal environments, writing reports, giving testimony, doing direct treatment, or working with therapeutic communities. In his book, *Trials of a Forensic Psychologist: A Casebook*, Charles Patrick Ewing gives a clear picture of what it is like to evaluate, write, and give testimony in court on difficult criminal cases. In many of Stephen Ceci's and Elizabeth Loftus' studies, forensic concerns change the nature of how we

conceptualize memory and miscommunication. Forensic psychology is definitely here to stay.

References available from the author.

Doctor Jane Tyler Ward has been a psychology professor teaching forensic psychology courses, as well as developmental courses, adjustment, personality theory, and courses for the Child Welfare Certificate offered at the College since 1981. She is also a psychotherapist in private practice since 1996 working with individuals and families. Her practice has included court-ordered co-parenting, acting as a designated parenting coordinator, reunification counseling, and working with abducted children. She has been an expert witness in child development and memory, adolescent development, and psychology in a number of counties in Pennsylvania. Her most recent research has been on the use of films in applying psychological principles and theories. Doctor Ward is also Faculty Advisor to the Cedar Crest Equestrian Team and Director of the New Faculty Mentoring Program. This article is reprinted with permission from the author.

WHAT IS CORRECTIONS VICTORIA?

Corrections Victoria is part of the Department of Justice in the Victorian Government, and is responsible for the provision of custodial and community-based services as an important element of the criminal justice system in the state of Victoria, Australia. The services provided include correctional centre custody of remand and sentenced inmates, parole, pre-sentence reports and advice to courts and releasing authorities, community service orders, and other forms of community-based offender supervision. Offenders in custody and those supervised in the community are assessed for relevant interventions to reduce their risks of re-offending. Corrections Victoria works in partnership with other government and non-government justice and human services agencies in regard to inmates in custody and offenders in the community.

PRISON MANAGEMENT IN VICTORIA

Corrections Victoria oversees the management of Victoria's 11 public prisons in the Department's Regions.

The Regions also run the Community Correctional Service on behalf of Corrections Victoria using around 50 different reporting centers.

- Barwon Prison
- Beechworth Correctional Centre
- Dame Phyllis Frost Centre (for women)
- Dhurringile Prison
- Hopkins Correctional Centre (Ararat)
- Langi Kal Kal Prison
- Loddon Prison
- Marngoneet Correctional Centre
- Melbourne Assessment Prison
- Metropolitan Remand Centre
- Tarrengower Prison (for women)

PRIVATE PRISONS

- Fulham Correctional Centre, managed by the GEO Group, Inc.
- Port Phillip Correctional Centre, managed by G4S.

ABOUT THE GEO GROUP, INC.



The GEO Group is the world's leading provider of correctional and detention management and community reentry services to federal, state, and local government agencies. With operations in the United States, Australia, South Africa, and the United Kingdom, GEO offers a diversified array of turnkey services which include design, construction, financing, and operations. Our unique approach allows GEO to provide high-quality and cost-effective services with state-of-the-art designs, innovative programs, and ground-breaking treatment approach.

Our Turnkey Solutions Include:

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- Facility maintenance
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- Infrastructure financing
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- Adult inmate management
- Secure prisoner escort
- Pre-trial and immigration custody services
- Community-based residential reentry services

Since our inception in 1984, GEO has become successfully established within the industry through our quality of service, innovative operational solutions, and efficient cost-effective operations. Our achievements are paralleled by an executive management team with a combined total service of over 98 years with the company.

To date, GEO's operations include the management and/or ownership of 106 correctional, detention, and residential treatment facilities encompassing approximately 85,500 beds. Our team of over 20,000 professionals is dedicated to the safety and care of the individuals assigned to our custody on behalf of federal, state, and local government agencies. Our knowledgeable employees are experts in facility design, financing, contract compliance, risk management, general administration, security, health services, human resources, information technology, basic education, vocational training, counseling, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, special needs populations, food service, and facility maintenance to ensure that the high level of service our clients demand is adequately provided in each of our business units.

FROM *PSYCHOLOGY TODAY* FINDING THE TRUTH THROUGH FORENSIC MEDIA PSYCHOLOGY

Authored by Bernard J. Luskin, Ed.D, who formerly taught at UCLA, USC, Claremont, and Pepperdine

Forensic Media Psychology is growing as a sub-specialty in psychology. Forensic media investigation identifies and analyzes facts in media, digital management, and property rights. Forensic Media Psychology combines expertise in understanding cognitive illusions, the effect of associations influenced by remembering, experience, and fact finding. Forensic Media Psychology is being driven by civil and criminal litigation. Court decisions are "paving the way,"

decision by decision, as the techniques and technology of this new discipline improve. The judiciary is evolving Forensic Media Psychology through precedent after precedent.

Applying psychology in litigation offers a broad palette of insights for decision making. Every form of communication is growing exponentially. Identifying what is real and what is not, is central to Forensic Media Psychology in the

(Continued on page 14)



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NINTH EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON VIOLENCE IN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY

On behalf of the scientific committee, we would like to invite psychiatric clinicians, psychiatrists, practitioners, psychiatric mental health nurses, psychologists, health scientists, educators, trainers, researchers, managers, and policymakers engaged in the management, research, study, or clinical treatment of aggressive behavior of psychiatric patients and persons with intellectual disabilities and serious behavioral problems to attend the Ninth European Congress on Violence in Clinical Psychiatry. The congress will be held in Copenhagen - Denmark from the 22nd till the 24th of October 2015. Since the First European Congress on Violence in Clinical Psychiatry — which was held in Stockholm in 1992—the congress has expanded rapidly with regard to the number of scientific contributions and participants.

The congress is a unique opportunity to acquire knowledge, to learn, and to share innovative and evidence-informed ideas and experiences with colleagues from all over the world. Wherever you work, take this opportunity to break away from your daily routine, in order to discover new approaches and to get acquainted with the acquired and learned knowledge and the transformed practice. But most of all, to network and to return home with new knowledge, insight, ideas and newly motivated to your work and colleagues.

Copenhagen is the premier capital of Northern Europe, and is Scandinavia's most fantastic city and the center of the most dynamic region in Europe, the Øresund Region. The city is one of Europe's oldest capitals with a royal touch—the monarchy in Denmark is the oldest in the world. Originally a Viking fishing village founded in the 10th century, Copen-



hagen became the capital of Denmark in the beginning of the 15th century. During the 17th century, under the reign of Christian IV, it became a significant regional center. Since the completion of the transnational Øresund Bridge, Copenhagen has become increasingly integrated with the Swedish city of Malmö, growing into a combined metropolitan area. We wish you welcome and hope you will enjoy your stay in Copenhagen. Copenhagen is a central location in Europe and has an efficient infrastructure, which makes it easy to arrive by train, bus, ferry, cruise ship or flight. For more information, go to: oudconsultancy.nl

FINDING THE TRUTH *(Continued from page 12)*

same way that forensic medicine is central for the medical examiner. The professional in this new field might be called a Forensic Media Examiner. Understanding Forensic Media Psychology is important for attorneys, advertising, marketing and sales executives, teachers, the military, politicians, and those in public policy, health care, entertainment, education, and commerce.

Defining Forensic Media Psychology. Forensic psychology has been defined as addressing issues in disputes related to law and the legal system. In fact, the word "forensic" comes from the Latin word "forensis," meaning "of the forum," where the law courts of ancient Rome were held. Today, the term forensic has grown to embrace the many scientific and behavioral principles and practices applied to fact finding, analysis, and explanations of present and past events. Psychology identifies and explains intent or behaviors in disputes being litigated. Forensic Media Psychology applies forensic psychology to the behaviors triggered by all forms of media

such as pictures, graphics, and sound.

Forensic Media Psychology has emerged from the news and entertainment media's fascination with the "intersection" of psychology, intellectual property, production values, globalization, and law (Vitriol, 2008). The explosion of social media has amplified the importance of Forensic Media Psychology in the same way new medicine has revolutionized health care. The news is filled with cases of cyber-terrorism, cyber-bullying, and theft of intellectual property. Reports of shootings, unruly crowd behavior, train accidents, robberies, civil disobedience, sex, and war are fueling the recent explosion in its application. Battles for rights, ownership, money, control, power, and attention underscore the need for Forensic Media Psychology. Forensic Media Psychology is an applied tool for analyzing individual and societal behaviors to better understand news and world events. For Dr. Luskin's complete article, go to: luskin.fmp

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VIGNETTES OF GLIMPSES INSIDE

Ronald R. Mellen, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama, and an IACFP Member
rmellen@jsu.edu



RON MELLEN

open the door for others to share some of their similar experiences. Another vignette titled: *Circle of Death* follows below.



CIRCLE OF DEATH

Officer Janie looked through the ad seg cell window and saw the young black inmate hanging by the neck. His head was tilted oddly and his tongue extended. She started screaming for help and for the control booth to open the door.

Subsequent to the haunting vision and her hellish screams that herald death, her mind went numb. Eight hours later, she still suffered from "brain-lock" ...repeating, mantra-like, "Was there more I could have done?" and "I had just talked with him."

As her screams echoed against the hard cold walls, Sarge knew something bad was going down. She pushed the release button and opened the door to cell 227 and ran to help. Short staffed, as usual, she knew her officer was alone in the barrack. Worse yet, the girl was a "short hair" having less than three months with the Department.

By the time she reached the cell, her officer had the young man untied and lying on the concrete floor. "He's still warm! Get help!" Sarge ran back to the control booth and dialed the infirmary. Five rings, no answer, and no time to wait. She dialed the main control booth and pleaded "Send someone, I got one hanging." "What?" was the infuriating response.

With a slowed-paced voice but unable to hide her rage she yelled "Send help, call the infirmary, I've got an inmate hanging!!" "What" echoed back into her unbelieving mind. A third repeat led to "You've got one hanging?" At her wits end, Sarge hung up the phone, placed a third call up the line, and left a message asking for help. She then ran back to 227.

Lieutenant was distributing food from a cart in the next barrack, covering for three correctional officers, that if

ever hired, would probably quit before a year was out. He heard the screams and thought "This can't be good!" He pulled a muscle trying to get the cart down and out of the narrow walkway. Adrenalin high...he ran to help.

Soon a number of correctional officers were standing in a circle, looking at death, when one was asked if he would perform artificial resuscitation. He said "Yes" if someone would get him a resuscitation mask. Fifteen minutes later, the mask arrived.

That evening he was still talking about waiting for the mask. But hidden beneath the words lay a new and monstrous sense of self that may haunt him, especially since he was a most caring young man, for years to come. That was an unacknowledged, yet intense experience of personal failure driven by a lack of action...inaction that cost a young man his life.

For those officers, that's how the second suicide in 2 months went down. Bad news for everyone. In these institutions, blame starts at the top and flows down. Threat increases as the search for the guilty cascades through the ranks from warden to correctional officers. This is a sickness of the institution. But the greater sickness lies with a society living with delusional and unspoken primitive beliefs that these young inmates are evil and should disappear behind electric fences into a living hell and someday, when released, come out saints.



If you would like to submit a brief article like Dr. Mellen's, the vignette model used by him would be an excellent way to share similar experiences with others in the newsletter.

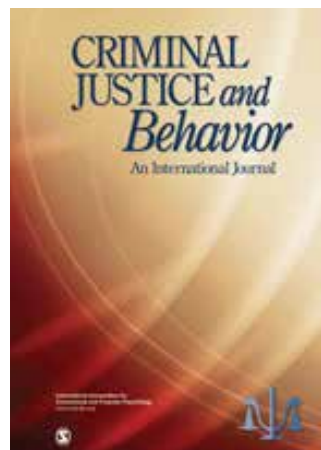


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The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the nation's leading corrections agency and currently supports a team of over 400 psychologists providing psychology services in over 100 institutions nationwide.

For general information about the Federal Bureau of Prisons, please visit our website at: bop.gov

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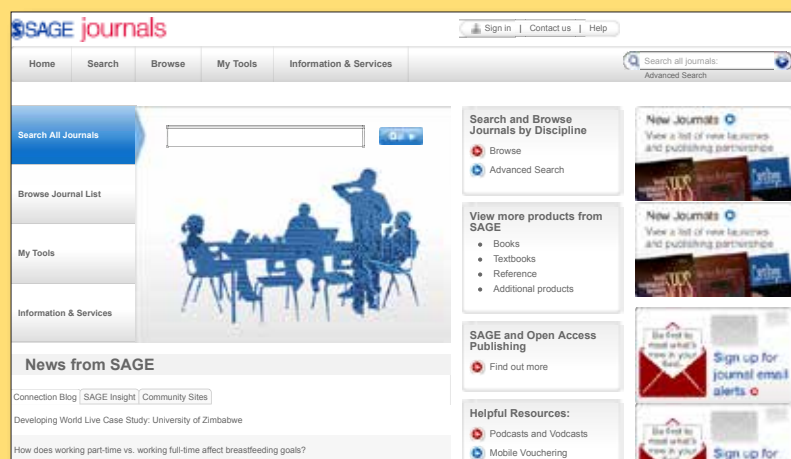
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NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS TO THE IACFP BYLAWS

ARTICLE I: NAME

The Name of this Organization Shall Be: THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (hereinafter referred to as the IACFP).

The IACFP is an association of mental health professionals and others with related interests in correctional and forensic psychology, criminal, and juvenile justice.

ARTICLE II: VISION, MISSION, PURPOSES, GOALS, PROCESS, RULES OF ORDER

Section 1: Vision Statement

To facilitate the humane and evidence-informed treatment of adult and juvenile offenders.

Section 2: Mission Statement

The mission of the IACFP is to contribute to the advancement of evidence-informed practice for the professions of correctional and forensic psychology in order that those who work in these areas can bring the highest level of knowledge and skill to bear in their work within the criminal and juvenile justice system, with offenders, and their communities, in order to contribute to the evolution of safer societies.

Section 3: Purposes

(a) To bring together into one body all mental health and forensic professionals, behavioral scientists, and others who are interested in criminal and delinquent behavior, the treatment of offenders in the criminal and juvenile justice systems that contribute to the reduction of recidivism, and who meet the qualifications and subscribe to the standards set forth herein.

(b) To stimulate scientific research into the causes, prevention, and desistance of criminal and delinquent behavior, to exchange such scientific information, and to publish the reports of scholarly studies in *Criminal Justice and Behavior (CJB)*, and through other related means.

(c) To contribute to professionally current teaching of the psychology of crime, delinquency, and criminal and juvenile justice.

(d) To promote the pursuit and application of evidence-informed psychological, social behavioral, and neuro-scientific information in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

(e) To contribute to discussions of relevant public, professional, and institutional issues that involve the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Section 4: Goals

The goals of the IACFP include promoting efforts to discover the antecedents of criminal and delinquent behavior, provide a resource for those working with offenders to develop prosocial behaviors, enhance and support the highest level of adaptive behavior for offenders suffering from mental disorder or deficiency, and to serve as informed, responsible resources for courts and other components of the criminal and juvenile justice systems with respect to evidence-informed practice, assessments, evaluations, written reports, program development, program administration and monitoring, and all aspects of appropriate and humane research, and to support the humane treatment of offenders in keeping with constitutional and international principles of human rights.

Section 5: Process

The IACFP will strive to provide its membership with information relevant to their fields of correctional and forensic practice through journals, newsletters, a website, conferences, regional workshops, access to research resources, continuing education unit acquisition, and other related means.

Section 6: Rules of Order

The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* (2011) shall govern the IACFP in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any special rules of order that the IACFP may adopt.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Classes of Members

The IACFP shall consist of six classes of members: (a) Member, (b) Vendor Member, (c) Student Member, (d) Affiliate Member, (e) Trial Member, and (f) Reader Member. For the purposes of the bylaws all member types shall be referred to as Members whose rights are restricted by membership type.

Section 2: Qualifications for Membership Types

(Continued on page 20)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS *(Continued from page 19)*

(a) Regular Member: Membership in the IACFP is to be construed as inclusive rather than exclusive. While it is expected that the majority of Members will have a doctorate or master's degree in the mental health professions or behavioral sciences and shall be engaged in the administration, practice, teaching, or research relating to correctional psychology, there shall be no discrimination against prospective Members based on their affiliation with other disciplines, their levels of education, or their interests in correctional and/or forensic psychology. The Executive Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board) may adopt additional criteria and will be approved by the Board.

(b) Vendor Member: Vendor Members providing services and/or products consistent with the work of correctional or forensic psychology may become a Vendor Member with the approval of the Board.

(c) Student Member: Students from all disciplines and at any stage of education, including undergraduates, graduates, post-graduates, and interns are welcome and, with appropriate documentation, as determined by the Board, may enroll as Student Members, subject to reduced dues, to be determined by the Board. Student Members must provide verification of student status.

(d) Affiliate Member: Affiliate Members shall be members of organizations as defined by the Board. Affiliate Members may be appointed to the Board as one of the at-large members but may not run for any office elected by the members.

(e) Guest Member: Guest Members from all disciplines and at any stage of education, including undergraduates, graduates, post-graduates, and interns are welcome and, with appropriate documentation, as determined by the Board, may enroll. Guest memberships are restricted to 1 year and may not be renewed. Guest membership dues shall be set by the Board.

(f) Reader Member: Reader Members shall be members who only want a personal subscription to IACFP publications.

Section 3: Admission to Membership

Application for membership other than for Guest Members and Reader Members shall be made to the Secretary, or designee, by means of the IACFP application form accompanied by payment for the amount of the current dues. Membership applications shall be reviewed by the Board or assign prior to granting membership. In the event a member application is declined, the dues payment shall be returned. Guest Member and Reader Member types shall be granted

by the Board, and may, upon expiration of the Guest membership or Reader membership, apply for Regular membership as outlined in this section.

Section 4: Dues

(a) The amount of dues, fees, and assessments payable by each member type shall be provided by the rules and regulations of the IACFP and may be changed only by a majority vote of the Board, unless the change is not greater than the previous U.S. Consumer Price Index, which shall be reviewed annually and not change more than once each year.

(b) Annual memberships for each Member type shall run for 12 consecutive months beginning with the date of enrollment and payment of dues by that Member. Two-year memberships or other periods of duration may be made available upon approval of the Board. Members shall be contacted to inform them of their membership status and to provide information relevant to their membership renewal.

Section 5: Rights of Membership Types

(a) Regular Members, in good standing, as designated below, shall have all the rights and privileges of membership in the IACFP, including one vote on issues put forward to the membership and the right to hold elected office.

(b) Vendor Members in good standing, as designated below, shall have all the rights and privileges of membership in the IACFP, including one vote per member belonging to the vendor membership on issues put forward to the membership. Vendor Members may not hold elected office.

(c) Student Members shall have all rights of the IACFP except voting privileges nor the right to hold office.

(d) Affiliate Members shall have all the rights of the IACFP except voting privileges nor the right to hold office.

(e) Guest Members shall have all rights of the IACFP except voting privileges nor the right to hold office.

(f) Reader Members have rights limited to receiving IACFP publications. No other rights of the organization are granted.

(g) A Member's vote on any issue may not be reassigned to another Member.

(h) All Member types shall be subject to the bylaws and subsequent revisions ratified by vote by the membership

(Continued on page 21)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS *(Continued from page 20)*

and adoption by the Board.

(i) Members whose dues are current shall be deemed in good standing, barring any known behavior outlined in Article III, Section 7.

(j) Any Member who has not paid annual dues within 60 days following their notice of the due date will lose their membership status, and that individual's subscription to *CJB* and other member benefits will be terminated after the expiration of that 60-day period.

(k) Members are responsible for ensuring the Secretary has their current contact information. The Secretary shall not be responsible for errors in notification as a result of inaccurate member contact information.

Section 6: Notification Concerning Admissions and Terminations

Reports regarding increases and decreases in memberships may be published as requested by the Board in *The IACFP Newsletter* and/or on the IACFP website. A Board-approved designee is responsible for providing a quarterly report of the membership to the Board. The report shall include full contact information of each member, as well as a summary of the number of members for each type of membership, and changes from the previous year. The information shall be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose without Board approval.

Section 7: Unprofessional and Unethical Conduct

(a) All Members are expected to uphold the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct. Membership in the IACFP may be suspended or terminated for improper or illegal behavior, behavior that is unethical or inconsistent with prevailing professional standards.

(b) Violation of the bylaws, the policies, codes, rules, or regulations of the IACFP. Actions that are otherwise contrary to the objectives of the IACFP because they are illegal, unethical, or inconsistent with prevailing professional standards may be grounds for terminating membership.

Section 8: Procedures

(a) Reports of unprofessional or unethical conduct of a Member shall be brought before the Board and/or its assigns. Such alleged conduct will be investigated by assigned members of the Board consistent with the principles of due process. The Secretary shall send written notice to the Member by certified or registered mail not less than 30

days prior to a meeting of the Board and/or its assigns referencing the Member's conduct. Notice shall include the following:

—The date, time, and mode or place of the meeting.

—A statement that the Board and/or its assigns will consider possible disciplinary action at the meeting and including a statement regarding the basis for the action.

—A statement that the Member needs to personally participate in the meeting or be represented and has the benefit of legal counsel to set forth why discipline against the Member should not be taken.

(b) Following the meeting, the Board and/or its assigns may suspend or terminate membership by majority vote, and the Secretary, will so inform the member of its decision within 15 business days of the proceedings or as soon as is practicable should unforeseen circumstances dictate.

(c) In the event the assigned Board member is under consideration for disciplinary action, the President shall replace the assigned Board member in the disciplinary process. Any conflict thereafter by an individual overseeing the disciplinary process shall devolve to the next highest-ranking elected officer.

(d) Exception: If the Member's behavior is so egregious or if the Board determines by 2/3 majority vote that the Member is intentionally and maliciously engaging in behavior that damages the reputation of the Association or its Members during the due process period, the Board and/or its assigns may immediately suspend or terminate membership and notify the member accordingly.

(e) Confidentiality: All information considered in disciplinary proceedings, whether or not such proceedings result in disciplinary action, shall be confidential and shall not be subject to publication, discovery, or public dissemination, except in accordance with these bylaws or as otherwise required by law. Exception: The Member or a Member's assign, who makes public disclosures about the Member's disciplinary proceeding, shall waive confidentiality of the proceedings.

(f) Impartiality: Reasonable efforts shall be made to select disinterested and impartial members of the Board and/or its assigns to participate in deliberations with respect to discipline against any Member.

(g) Reinstatement: Reinstatement of a suspended or terminated Member shall be at the discretion of the Board and/or its assigns. (Continued on page 22)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS (Continued from page 21)

nated Member may be considered annually by the Board, upon written request of the Member to the Secretary. The request must contain an agreement to support the ideals of the IACFP and to comply with, and be bound by the IACFP's bylaws, rules, regulations, and code of ethics.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD

Section 1: Board

(a) All Members of the Board shall be members in good standing of the IACFP.

(b) The Board shall include: the President, who shall be the outgoing President Elect, after the President Elect's term has run; the President Elect, who shall be determined in an election process specified in Article VII of the bylaws; the Immediate Past President, Secretary (appointed by majority vote of the Board), Treasurer (appointed by majority vote of the Board), the Editor of *CJB*, and four to six at-large members who shall be selected by and appointed to the Board at the discretion of the majority of Members of the existing Board. Half of the at-large members must be citizens outside of the United States.

(c) These amended bylaws specifically supercede and replace the previous bylaws which provided that all Past Presidents were ex-officio members of the Board. By virtue of the amended bylaws, the membership has received proper notice and removed all Past Presidents, ex-officio members excepting the Immediate Past President from the Board.

(e) The Board shall not exceed 12 members.

ARTICLE V: BOARD DUTIES

Section 1: President

(a) Will preside at all official meetings, and shall carry out all duties as assigned by these bylaws and/or the Board.

(b) Will be further empowered, with the approval of the Board, to establish and appoint such committees of a temporary nature as are important to perform the tasks of the IACFP.

(c) Will oversee the process of votes put to the membership.

(d) Will shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

Section 2: President Elect

(a) Will act in place of the President whenever the latter shall be unable to carry out assigned duties; be assigned other duties by the President or the Board as required.

(b) Will, upon completion of the President's scheduled term, assume the role of President.

Section 3: Secretary

(a) Will coordinate agenda items for all Board meetings requiring notice.

(b) Will provide notice for all meetings requiring notice.

(c) Will take minutes of all applicable meetings in a manner consistent with the current *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* (2011).

(d) Will provide copies of approved minutes to the Board and for publication in *The IACFP Newsletter* and/or on the IACFP website within 30 days following Board approval of the minutes.

(e) Will maintain a current roster of all membership including status and contact information.

(f) Will maintain a roster of all Board members, including status and contact information.

(g) Will maintain legal compliance with respect to record keeping.

Section 4: Treasurer

(a) Will prepare an annual budget for the following year by November 30.

(b) Will keep appropriate and accurate records of all business transactions, issue an annual financial report, and shall herein deal with all the financial transactions and status of the IACFP.

(c) Will establish and/or maintain the IACFP as a not-for-profit corporation and file for and/or maintain tax-exempt status.

(d) Will establish and/or maintain fiscal practices and records in accordance with the laws governing nonprofit, tax exempt entities.

(e) Will arrange for an independent audit or accountant's summary at the end of each fiscal year and report the results of that audit at the annual meeting; have authority to sign

(Continued on page 23)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS (Continued from page 22)

contracts upon receipt of written authorization by the President and majority agreement of the Board.

Section 5: Editor of CJB

The Editor's duties shall involve the publication of the *CJB* as set forth in a contract between the Editor and The IACFP. General duties shall be contractually agreed upon.

Section 6: At-large Board Members

(a) At-large appoints shall be for a 2-year term, renewable by majority vote of the Board.

(b) At-large appoints shall not serve more than a total of 6 years in the position.

(c) At-large appoints may be removed by the Board by majority vote.

Section 7: Resignation from the Board

If a Board member wishes to resign from the Board, the member must submit by a written and signed notice expressing their wish to resign to the Secretary. The Secretary shall notify the Board of the resignation within 5 days of receipt.

ARTICLE VI: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (hereinafter referred to as the ED)

Section 1: Selection and Duties of the ED

The Board may retain an ED. The ED may be, but need not be, a member of IACFP. The ED may be an employee of the IACFP or a contractually-bound independent contractor. The ED shall not be eligible to be a member of the Board.

ARTICLE VII: NOMINATIONS, ELECTIONS, INAUGURATION, TERMS OF OFFICE

Section 1: Election Procedures for President Elect

(a) Elections shall be announced through *The IACFP Newsletter*, direct mail, e-mail, and/or other means in April in the last year of incumbency of current officers or board members as warranted. The announcement will solicit nominations from all Members in good standing. The announcement will give the name and address of the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee.

(b) The Chairperson, or designee, will contact the nominees and, if their acceptance of the nomination is confirmed,

solicit a biographical abstract of up to 250 words to be included with the ballot to the membership. The names of the nominees and supporting biographical abstract will be provided to the Board by June 1 of the election year.

(c) The President, with the approval of the Board, will publish the ballots in the July issue of *The IACFP Newsletter*, or by direct mail, e-mail, or otherwise make ballots available to Members by July 31, with a deadline for receipt of returns by September 1.

(d) Results of the election shall be reported in the first issue of *The IACFP Newsletter* following the election and/or on the IACFP website or Members shall be notified by direct mail or e-mail and those elected shall take office on January 1 of the following year. This timetable can be amended by the Board with notification of the membership regarding the need for such an amendment. In the event that the dates for the election process cannot be met, the membership shall be notified for the reason and an alternate timeline shall be established.

Section 2: Outcome of an Election

Election to office shall be by a majority of the membership vote. In the event of a tie, the Board, currently serving, shall determine the outcome by majority vote.

Section 3: Inauguration Date

Officers shall assume their duties on the first day of January of the year following the election. They shall hold office until their successors assume office.

Section 4: Terms of Office

- (a) President—2 years
- (b) President Elect—2 years
- (c) Past President—2 years
- (d) Secretary — 3 years
- (e) Treasurer—3 years
- (f) *CJB* Editor—contractually determined.
- (g) At-large Members—2 years

Section 5: Membership Recommendation for Removal of a Non-Elected Director

(Continued on page 24)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS *(Continued from page 23)*

Notwithstanding any right the members have to remove any Board Director elected by them, the members may recommend the removal of any Director, not elected by the members. This action must be determined at a special membership meeting called for the purpose of recommending the removal of a Director and the meeting notice states that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is recommendation of removal of the Director. Members must be present to vote. Upon the majority vote of the Members voting, the Board shall form a committee who shall evaluate and report to the Board and the Members of the reasons for the vote and recommendations of action.

Section 6: Filling of Vacancies

(a) The Board shall fill a vacancy caused by resignation, removal, incapacity, failure to assume office, or death of any member of the Board. The member so elected by the Board shall complete the term of office of the individual so replaced. Notwithstanding the above, in the event of a vacancy in the office of President Elect, the membership will pursuant to the election procedures of Article VII, Section 1 elect a replacement President Elect, who will complete the term of the departed President Elect, and then assume the role of President upon completion of the current President's term.

(b) Notwithstanding the above, in the event of a vacancy in the office of President with a year or less remaining, the President Elect will complete the term of the vacating President before serving his/her term as President pursuant to these bylaws. If more than 1 year remains, the President Elect shall assume the office of President and a special election shall be held for a President Elect as specified in the bylaws.

(c) In the event a President Elect is unable to fill the vacancy, the Board shall select an interim President who shall serve until an election is called within 120 days. At the next annual meeting of the membership, a President and President Elect will be elected by the membership. In such a case, the Board may modify the timetables contained in Article VII, Section 1

ARTICLE VIII: GOVERNANCE

Section 1: Governing Procedures

The business and affairs of the IACFP shall be managed by the Board and/or its assigns, as determined by majority vote of the Board. Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation, or these bylaws, the governing power of the IACFP shall be vested in the Board.

The Board shall act as the deliberating body on all issues involving the governance of the IACFP and shall conduct the business of the IACFP between annual meetings. Exceptions to the responsibilities of the Board shall be when power is otherwise delegated by these bylaws, to an officer, to a committee, to an assign, or to the membership.

Section 2: Incorporation

Corporate offices are to be in North Carolina, in which state Articles of Incorporation are currently on file. A Member of the IACFP or assign living in North Carolina shall be asked by the Board to represent the IACFP as a resident in that state. The IACFP shall keep a copy of the following records in written form or in another form capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time at its corporate office:

(a) Its articles of incorporation or restated articles of incorporation and all amendments to them currently in effect.

(b) Its bylaws or restated bylaws and all amendments to them currently in effect.

(c) Resolutions adopted by its members or Board relating to the number or classification of directors or to the characteristics, qualifications, rights, limitations, and obligations of members or any class or category of members.

(d) The minutes of all membership and Board meetings, and records of all actions taken by the members without a meeting.

(e) All written communications to members generally within the past 3 years, and the financial statements, if any, that have been furnished or would have been required to be furnished to a member upon demand under S. 55A-16-20 during the past 3 years.

(f) A list of the names and business or home addresses of its current directors and officers.

(g) Appropriate accounting records.

(h) Corporate offices may be moved by the Board, should it become necessary for the effective operation of the IACFP.

Section 3: Expenses of Officers

(a) Reasonable and necessary expenses of the President and President Elect in the conduct of their duties shall be paid, as approved by the Board in accordance with current

(Continued on page 25)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS *(Continued from page 24)*

expense reimbursement and travel policies. Reasonable and necessary expenses for other members of the Board and/or assigns for the conduct of their duties shall be paid upon approval of the Board in accordance with current association expense reimbursement and travel policies.

(b) If the Treasurer determines that funds available are not likely to cover the above expenses, the Board members will be contacted as far in advance as possible. In order of priority, the expenses of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, President Elect, *CJB* Editor, and Past President shall be paid.

Section 4: Meetings of the Board

(a) The Board and the ED shall meet together by phone or in-person no less than quarterly, one of which may include the Annual Membership Meeting.

(b) Members of the Board shall attend 75% of noticed meetings in the course of a year, unless otherwise excused by majority vote. Directors failing to meet the attendance requirement will be notified by the Chair, or the Chair's assign. The Board may remove any Director who fails to meet the attendance requirement.

(c) Attendance: Members of the Board shall not miss more than three consecutive noticed meetings unless otherwise excused. Directors failing to meet the attendance requirement shall be automatically removed from the Board and notified by the President or the President's assign accordingly regarding the lapse in attendance and their subsequent loss of their seat.

Section 5: Annual Board Meeting

The Board shall have at least one annual in-person meeting. The annual meeting of the Board may be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the IACFP membership, either in person or by conference telephone, for the transaction of business properly before the Board. If the annual meeting of the Board is not held at the time designated by these bylaws, a substitute annual meeting shall be called by the Board and such a meeting shall be designated and treated for the purposes as the annual meeting.

Section 6: Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Board may be called by or at the request of the President or any two Board members.

Section 7: Notice of Meetings

The Secretary shall give notice of each meeting to the Board by direct mailing or e-mailing such notice to each Board member at least 10 business days before the meeting, but no more than 45 days before the meeting. The Board members calling a special meeting shall give notice to the Secretary who shall give notice by direct mailing or e-mailing to each Member of the Board at least 7 days before the special meeting.

Section 8: Waiver of Notice

A Board member may waive notice of any meeting, either before or after the meeting. Written waivers of notice shall be filed by the Secretary with the corporate records as part of the minutes of the meeting. The attendance by an Board member, either in person or by conference telephone, shall constitute a waiver of notice of such a meeting, except where the Board member attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Objections shall be noted in the meeting minutes. The meeting may proceed if quorum requirements have been met.

Section 9: Participation by Telephone

Any one or more members of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board by means of conference telephone or similar communication device that allows any person participating in the meeting to hear each other. Participation by these means shall be deemed in person.

Section 10: Quorum

The majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board. No business shall be conducted at any board meeting without a quorum. Proxies for Board meetings are not permitted under any circumstance.

Section 11: Cancellation of a Board Meeting

If circumstances dictate that a meeting should be canceled because of an inability to do the business of the Board as scheduled, including but not limited to inability to form a quorum, inclement weather, or absence of a presenter, the meeting may be canceled by the President or, in his absence or incapacity, the President Elect, by having the Secretary notifying the Board members by e-mail or other electronic means such as telephone or fax, with an explanation for the cancellation. The meeting will then be rescheduled as soon as is practical.

(Continued on page 26)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS (Continued from page 25)

ARTICLE IX: ADVISORY BOARD (hereinafter referred to as AB), STANDING COMMITTEES

Section 1: The AB

Former IACFP Presidents may serve on an IACFP AB. The AB shall be chaired by the Immediate Past President and shall meet as called by the Immediate Past President and as requested by the Board. The AB may provide advice and counsel to the Board on matters concerning the IACFP. The AB is not a voting body for the purpose of IACFP matters.

Section 2: Standing Committees

Standing committees shall be created to provide for proper governance and oversight of Association activities. They shall include:

- (a) Finance/ Audit Committee
- (b) Membership Committee
- (c) Public Policy Committee
- (d) Activities Committee
- (e) Affiliation Committee
- (f) Governance Committee

Other committees may be created on an ad hoc basis as warranted. Committees must have a minimum of two members, one of whom will be designated as the Chair of the committee. The President shall be an ex-officio member of all committees. Committee functioning shall be evaluated by the Board. Committee reports shall be routinely made by the committee chair to the Board and the membership as scheduled per these bylaws or as otherwise requested by the Board.

ARTICLE X: MEETING OF THE MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Annual Business Meeting

(a) An Annual Business Meeting shall be scheduled for IACFP Members. The time, place, and mode for the meeting will be established by the Board. No less than 60 days prior to the Annual Business Meeting, the Board shall poll the membership for their suggestions regarding possible Association activities during the upcoming year. Polling may be done by electronic means. Members will be notified of the place, mode, time, and agenda of the annual

meeting by an announcement no later than 30 days prior to the meeting.

(b) On matters referred to a vote of the membership, such items may be published in *The IACFP Newsletter* and/or on the IACFP website, or sent to the Members by direct mail or e-mail ballots prior to the annual meeting and Members may respond to those matters as set forth in the referral notice. If circumstances (e.g., inclement weather, sudden unavailability of the meeting place, or like event) preclude the meeting from being held at the scheduled time, another time and place shall be scheduled as soon as is practicable so as to meet this requirement.

Section 2: Officer and Committee Reports of the Board

The Annual Membership Meeting shall include a business meeting in which officer and committee reports are presented and discussed. At least 45 days prior to the meeting, the Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairpersons of all standing or appointed committees shall have sent a copy of their report or an indication of no activities to report to all Members.

ARTICLE XI: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1: Amendment of Bylaws

(a) All elections of officers, changes in the bylaws, and other issues referred by the Board to the membership shall be handled by proxy ballots published in *The IACFP Newsletter* and/or on the IACFP website, directly mailed, e-mailed to Members, or through other appropriate means, as determined by the Board. It is the responsibility of the President or assign to see to the transmittal and receiving of all proxy ballots to the Members

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation, or herein, these bylaws may be amended or repealed in part or in whole and new bylaws may be adopted by affirmative vote of a majority of the Board then holding office at an annual or special meeting, and a vote of a majority of the membership participating in such vote. The notice of the proposed action to amend the bylaws shall comply with the meeting notice requirements.

Section 2: Organizational Purposes

The IACFP is organized exclusively for charitable, educational, and scientific purposes, including for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as from time to time, amended.

(Continued on page 27)

NEWLY-RATIFIED AMENDMENTS *(Continued from page 26)*

No part of the net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit of its Members, Board, officers, or other persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the exempt purposes of the organization. In the event of liquidation or dissolution of the IACFP, after payment of all liabilities of the IACFP, all the residual assets of the IACFP will be turned over to and disposed of pursuant to North Carolina law governing not-for-profit organiza-

tions as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Section 3: Severability

If any clause, paragraph, or sentence of these bylaws is void or illegal, it shall not impair nor affect the remainder hereof, and the professional corporation hereby confirms and ratifies such remainder without the void or illegal portion or portions.

JUSTLEADERSHIPUSA DEDICATED TO CUTTING THE UNITED STATES PRISON POPULATION

MISSION STATEMENT

JustLeadershipUSA (JLUSA) is dedicated to cutting the United States prison population in half by 2030 while reducing crime. The JLUSA empowers people most affected by incarceration to drive policy reform. Mass incarceration is the most significant domestic threat to the fabric of our democracy. The reason for such high incarceration rates is not serious crimes but misguided policies such as mandatory minimums, three-strikes laws, and reductions in the availability of parole and other early-release mechanisms. Through targeted advocacy, strengthening leadership, and membership support, JLUSA believes a decarcerated America is possible. Currently, there are 2.3 million Americans behind bars and an additional 5.6 million Americans are under correctional supervision with a total cost of \$85 billion annually.

TARGET POLICIES

We specifically believe that the following are ways to take action in reducing incarceration:

- The replacement of mandatory sentencing laws with more flexible and individualized guidelines; sentencing relief for people in prison currently under these laws.
- Elimination of “three-strikes” laws and the early release of those unfairly impacted.
- Retroactive elimination of tough-on-crime era, truth-in-sentencing laws.
- Expansion of labor market opportunities for formerly incarcerated job seekers.
- Re-incentivizing public safety spending.
- Encouragement of the use of prison reduction strategies, such as clemency, parole, commutations, and merit time.

LEADING WITH CONVICTION TRAINING PROGRAM

Our Leading with Conviction Training Program is cohort-based

and will train a group of 20-35 applicants committed to working together to complete the 12-month program. The curriculum alternates four weekend group-training sessions with five web-based seminars that extend over a 10-month period. During that same time, participants receive individual executive coaching as well as develop and master their own capacity as leadership coaches. We provide further training by focusing their development around the essential capacities of community building (membership), advocacy, and communication/messaging. These program elements prepare the participants to lead and sustain initiatives that respect the cultural and political particularities of their community or region and have the best chance of producing the decarceration that is our focused goal.

In order to ensure that leaders are introduced to the skills necessary for decarceration success, JustLeadershipUSA has formed partnerships with Columbia Law School’s Center for Institutional and Social Change, Opportunity Agenda and Legal Action Center so that participants may benefit from their respective expertise in community building, advocacy, and communication/messaging.

TRAINING

Program participants receive competency-level leadership training in the following core areas:

- Leadership and organizational management—organizing, launching, managing, and funding an advocacy organization dedicated to the reduction of the juvenile and adult prison populations.
- Community building—creating and sustaining an informed network of committed advocates dedicated to regional and national decarceration.
- Advocacy and policy skills—launching and leading an advocacy effort in your community including: recruitment, strategy development, leadership development, mobilizing, implementation, and evaluation.
- Communication.

Visit us at: justleadershipusa.org



ICPA 17TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
October 25-30, 2015



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Join ICPA, Corrections Victoria, and more than 500 of your professional colleagues in the fabulous city of Melbourne, Australia, for a sharing and learning experience as only the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) can deliver. Come, explore, discuss, exchange ideas and best practices for “Managing Risk in Contemporary Correctional Systems,” and take back with you the best of the world’s solutions, techniques, and successes in corrections, and provide your agency with a wealth of global insight of new, different, and practical applications.

Don’t miss this one-of-a-kind opportunity to be a part of the world’s strongest network of international corrections, prisons leaders, and practitioners from over 80 nations at the ICPA 2015 annual conference.

The conference theme provides a broad platform on which to share our systems, knowledge, and experience in correctional practice, and will allow delegates to explore, learn, and share our collective wisdom across many areas including:

- Intelligence and security practices
- The application of electronic monitoring
- Post-sentence supervision schemes assessment, classification, and placement of prisoners management of self-harming and at-risk behaviours
- Clinical assessment and treatment programs
- Supporting infrastructure and technology
- Parole systems
- The high-security and management regimes
- Responses to specialist groups such as women, Aboriginal people, young prisoners, and those with a disability, or mental illness.

WHO ATTENDS OUR EVENTS

The ICPA’s annual conference typically attracts some 400-500 participants from across the globe, representing various national/state prison agencies, private sector agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutes, nonprofits, and third-sector/voluntary organizations. Attendees comprise heads of service/directors general, senior management, correctional practitioners,

and experts within the corrections field. If you are a professional working in prisons and corrections or related industries and organizations, then the ICPA conference is for you.

THE COMPANION PROGRAM

Want to bring your spouse or a member of the family? ICPA will be running its companion program in parallel with the main event. Partners can also accompany you to our evening events. Surprise someone special by registering them to take part in three fun-filled days of exploring the great city of Melbourne and it’s surroundings. Our package costs \$395 U.S. per person and promises to be an unforgettable experience! Limited to 30 participants.

VENUE AND HOTEL

The ICPA 17th AGM and Conference, October 25-30, 2015 Pullman & Mercure Melbourne Albert Park, 65 Queens Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004 Australia

**Take advantage of our Early-Bird registration rate
by signing up before August 15th, 2015!**

THE PROGRAM

October 24-25 - Event registration
 October 25 - Welcome reception
 October 25 - A pre-conference complimentary mini conference sponsored by the IACFP
 October 26 - Sessions, host welcome reception
 October 27 - Sessions, distinguished scholar lecture, annual general meeting
 October 28 - Sessions and ICPA correctional excellence awards ceremony and gala dinner
 October 29 - Sessions and closing remarks
 October 30 - Prison and facility tours

CONTACT US

For questions regarding the event, please e-mail our team at: contacticpa@icpa.ca.

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A PRE-CONFERENCE COMPLIMENTARY MINI CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE IACFP *(Continued from page 28)*

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2015

The International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP), the oldest organization in service to mental health and behavioral-change professionals in criminal justice in the world, is sponsoring a free, half-day mini conference for ICPC participants titled: "Contributions of Psychology to Correctional Practices: More Perspectives in Responsive Work With Offenders." The mini conference will be held from 9:00 am to 12:45 pm on Sunday, October 25, preceding the regular ICPC program.

The IACFP publishes *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, an internationally-leading journal of criminal justice research. Doctor Emily Salisbury, Editor of the journal, will make a presentation on Gender Responsive Strategies in Working with Women and Mr. Michael Clark, President Elect, will speak on Strength-Based and Motivational Strategies in Working With Offenders at this mini conference. Presenter introductions will be made by Dr. Jim DeGroot,

IACFP President. After the presentations, Dr. John Gannon, IACFP Executive Director, will Chair a discussion panel with Australian-based correctional professionals, Dr. Jeffrey Pfeifer, Swinburne University, Ms. Melissa Braden, Manager, Specialised Offender Assessment and Treatment Services (SOATS), Corrections Victoria, and Ms. Shaymaa Elkadi, General Manager, Offending Behaviour Programs, Corrections Victoria.

This is an excellent opportunity for program administrators, psychologists, and other program and treatment professionals to meet directly with correctional leaders from the United States, learn about effective strategies for dealing with offenders, and find out more about how you can be involved with IACFP in advancing important principles of leadership and effectiveness in Australia and around the globe.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY TO CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE: NEW PERSPECTIVES IN RESPONSIVE WORK WITH OFFENDERS



17TH Annual Conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association
Melbourne, Australia

A Pre-Conference Mini Conference Sponsored by the
International Association of Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2015

9:00-9:15 am	Introductions by Dr. Jim DeGroot, President, IACFP
9:15-10:30 am	Mr. Michael Clark—Strength Based and Motivational Strategies in Working with Offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the power of "Responsivity" and how even short interactions with probationers or prisoners can be improved to influence behavior change.
10:30-10:45 am	Coffee Break
10:45 am-12:00 pm	Dr. Emily Salisbury—Gender Responsive Strategies in Working with Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What the spirit of the gender-responsive movement really is, its theoretical assumptions, and how it translates into practice.
12-12:45 pm	Panel Discussion—Is this Relevant for Correctional Practice in Australia? Chair, Dr. John Gannon, Executive Director, IACFP Panel Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Jeffrey Pfeifer, Swinburne University Ms. Melissa Braden, Manager, Specialized Offender Assessment and Treatment Service (SOATS), Corrections Victoria Ms. Shaymaa Elkadi, General Manager, Offending Behavior Programs, Corrections Victoria

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Psychological Practice With Women: Guidelines, Diversity, Empowerment

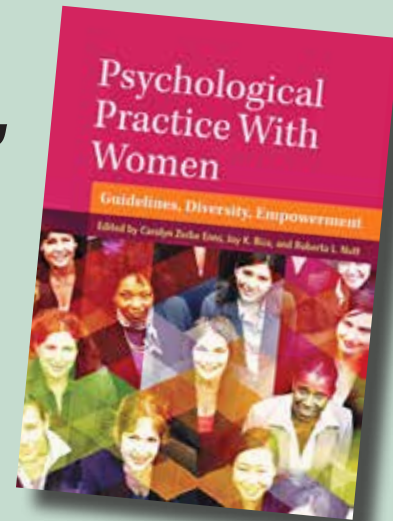
Published 2014

Editors

Carolyn Zerbe Enns

Joy K. Rice

Roberta L. Nutt



ISBN: 9781433818127

The ambitious goal of this book is to transform how mental health practitioners understand and treat diverse groups of women. Doing so involves thinking in more nuanced ways about women's multiple identities that are formed from the complex interplay of ethnic and racial background, social class, sexual orientation, ability/disability status, religion, age, and other factors.

The chapters, which are written by authors of diverse backgrounds, are chock full of helpful perspectives, techniques, and case studies. They reflect the experience of women who have lived and studied the research on the social identities they discuss and thus convey a depth of understanding of women's experiences as "outsiders-within."

While grounded in the *APA Guidelines for Psychological Practice With Girls and Women*, the volume also integrates other guidelines for affirmative practice with diverse groups (e.g., multicultural; disability; and lesbian, gay, and bisexual guidelines). It will enhance readers' practice with all women.

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

For more information about *Psychological Practice With Women*,
U.S. or International clients may go to: apa.org

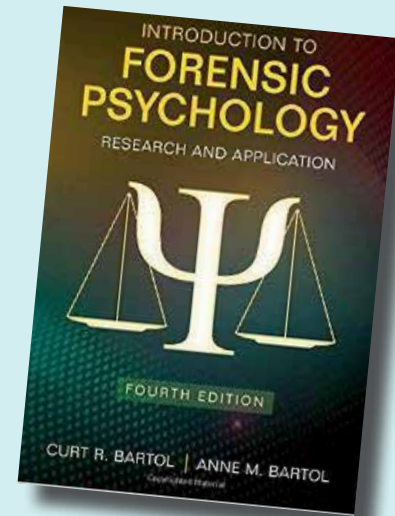
Introduction to Forensic Psychology Research and Application, Fourth Edition

Published 2015

Authors

Curt R. Bartol

Anne M. Bartol



ISBN: 9781483365312

Filled with real-life examples, practical applications, and case law discussions, *Forensic Psychology: Research and Application, Fourth Edition* covers new and emerging fields of study, the many areas where psychology plays a significant role in the civil and criminal justice systems, and the wide range of issues that are an integral part of the forensic psychologist's day-to-day work. This unique, career-oriented textbook emphasizes a multicultural perspective that focuses on the application of psychological knowledge and research. Authors Curt and Anne Bartol expose readers to emerging specializations within forensic psychology, including investigative psychology, family forensic psychology, and police and public safety psychology. The authors also provide extensive, up-to-date references for students to find more material on the subject areas covered.

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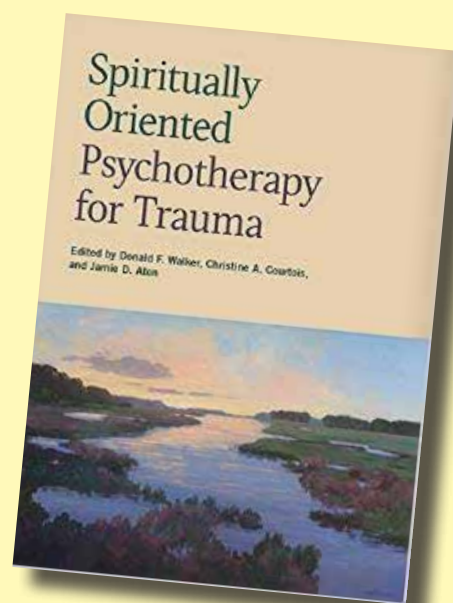
Published 2014

Editors

Donald F. Walker

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ISBN: 9781433818165

Trauma can impact people not only psychologically, socially, and physically, but spiritually as well. Recent clinical research has shown that psychotherapists working with traumatized clients can foster better outcomes if they exercise sensitivity to their clients' spiritual needs. This book addresses a wide range of different client-presenting problems, with a specific focus on relational forms of trauma, such as sexual abuse, partner violence, and other familial forms of trauma. It includes case studies that highlight how to assess and help clients process these and other types of trauma, including war and natural disasters. The case studies illustrate multiple facets of spirituality rather than explaining it as merely a source of anxiety reduction, social connectedness, or control. Readers will learn how to differentiate between healthy and unhealthy forms of spirituality, and how to apply spiritually-oriented practices within their own setting, theoretical framework, and unique client populations. They will also learn how to work with the ethical challenges and dilemmas trauma treatment can pose to the therapist's competence and world view. Recent years have brought broader awareness and openness to talking about child abuse and other traumatic life events. Survivors of these events often experience spiritual struggles in the course of healing; likewise, in helping clients process trauma, therapists, too, may come to question why evil exists or why so many people suffer. This book offers practical and reassuring guidance for performing therapy in these situations.

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

For more information about *Spiritually Oriented Psychotherapy for Trauma*,
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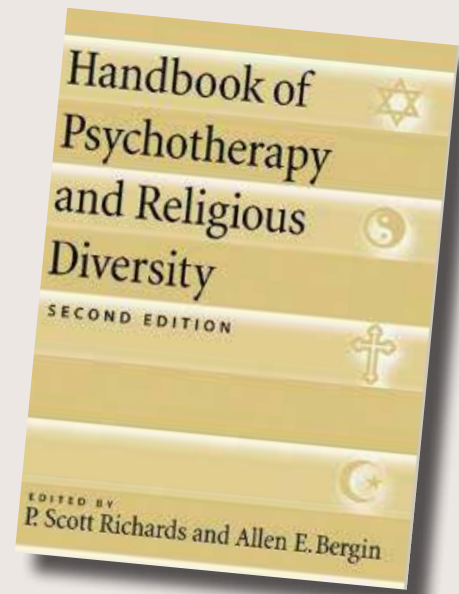
Handbook of Psychotherapy and Religious Diversity, Second Edition

Published 2014

Editors

P. Scott Richards

Allen E. Bergin



ISBN: 9781433817359

The growing awareness that religion and spirituality are important aspects of human diversity has encouraged many psychotherapists to seek deeper understanding of the spiritual orientations of their clients. The guiding purpose of the second edition of this well-received book is to help students and practicing psychotherapists more fully honor and utilize the religious beliefs and spiritual resources of their clients. Each chapter offers therapeutic suggestions and guidelines, along with helpful examples, for psychotherapists to work sensitively with the religious and spiritual beliefs of their clients.

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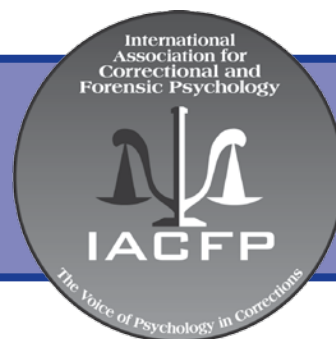
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