

# AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY-LAW SOCIETY

DIVISION 41 OF APA

CONTINUING EDUCATION

## PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

MARCH 9, 2016  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WESTIN PEACHTREE PLAZA  
210 PEACHTREE ST. NW  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

### FULL DAY WORKSHOPS

7 CE CREDITS; 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM



**NEUROPSYCHOLOGY AND FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATIONS:  
FOUNDATIONS, PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS, AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**  
Presenters: Beth C. Arredondo, Ph.D., ABPP-CN; Bernice A. Marcopulos, Ph.D., ABPP-CN;  
and Chriscelyn M. Tussey, Psy.D., ABPP-FP



**TESTIFYING AND CONSULTING AS AN EXPERT IN EYEWITNESS  
IDENTIFICATION CASES**  
Presenters: Karen Newirth, J.D. and Barry Scheck, J.D.



**FORENSIC CASE FORMULATION AND TREATMENT PLANNING**  
Presenter: Michele Galietta, Ph.D

### HALF DAY WORKSHOPS

3.5 CE CREDITS; 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM (D) / 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM (E)



**THE PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL CAPACITIES:  
A GUIDE FOR CLINICIANS**  
Presenter: Eric G. Mart, Ph.D., ABPP-FP



**AN EMERGING DOMAIN FOR PSYCHOLOGY-LAW PROFESSIONALS:  
RESEARCH, ETHICS, AND PRACTICE IN TRIAL CONSULTING**  
Presenter: Robert J. Cramer, Ph.D.

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## FULL DAY WORKSHOPS

7 CE CREDITS; 8:30AM – 4:30PM



### NEUROPSYCHOLOGY AND FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATIONS: FOUNDATIONS, PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS, AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Beth Arredondo, Ph.D., ABPP-CN**, Western State Hospital/Univ. of Virginia School of Medicine  
**Bernice Marcopulos, Ph.D., ABPP-CN**, James Madison University/Univ. of Virginia School of Medicine  
**Chriscelyn Tussey, Psy.D., ABPP-FP**, New York School of Medicine & Bellevue Hospital Center

*Intermediate skill level:* Forensic psychologists frequently encounter individuals with cognitive deficits due to serious mental illness, medical or common neurological concerns (e.g., traumatic brain injury, epilepsy, dementia), and effects of chronic substance abuse, yet the application of neuropsychological principles to forensic assessment is a relatively new and growing area of practice (Heilbrun, Marczyk, DeMatteo, Zillmer, Harris, & Jennings, 2003; Denney, 2008; Larrabee, 2012). The disconnect between neuropsychology and forensic psychology in day-to-day practice often leaves practitioners with questions regarding whether the individual's reported deficits make sense from a neuropsychological standpoint and how this affects the legal matter (e.g., Peters, van Oorsouw, Kim, Jelacic, & Merckelbach, 2013). This workshop is intended for practicing forensic psychologists with existing expertise in forensic mental health evaluations. The goal is to provide additional knowledge and practical guidance to apply when cognitive concerns arise in forensic evaluations. The presenters will provide instruction on foundations of forensic neuropsychological assessment, cognitive concerns in diagnoses that are frequently the cause for referral (e.g., schizophrenia, traumatic brain injury, dementia, chronic substance use, epilepsy, "amnesia"), the use of performance and symptom validity tests, and legal, practical, and ethical considerations.



### TESTIFYING AND CONSULTING AS AN EXPERT IN EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION CASES

**Karen Newirth, J.D.**, *The Innocence Project*  
**Barry Scheck, J.D.**, *The Innocence Project*

*Intermediate skill level:* Expert testimony on the factors that affect the reliability of eyewitness identifications is an important safeguard against wrongful convictions based on eyewitness misidentification, the leading contributing cause of wrongful convictions, occurring in nearly 75 percent of the 330 exonerations secured through post-conviction DNA testing. In its most recent opinion concerning eyewitness identification evidence, the U.S. Supreme Court cited "expert testimony on the hazards of eyewitness identification evidence" as an important safeguard in criminal cases. *Perry v. New Hampshire*, 132 S Ct 716, 717; 181 L Ed 2d 694 (2012). The Court cited with approval the holding of *State v. Clopten*, 223 P3d 1103, 1113 (Utah 2009), "We expect ... that in cases involving eyewitness identification of strangers or near-strangers, trial courts will routinely admit expert testimony [on the dangers of such evidence]." In the last three years, three of the five states that have historically prohibited expert testimony have reversed those bans. See, e.g., *State v. Guilbert*, 49 A.3d 705 (Conn. 2012); *Commonwealth v. Walker*, 92 A.3d 766 (Pa. 2014); *State v. Carr*, 331 P.3d 544, 690 (Kan. 2014). As a result, expert testimony on factors affecting the reliability of eyewitness identification testimony is permitted in all but two states. As more courts are willing to admit the testimony of qualified experts, defendants seeking to call experts in eyewitness cases are now faced with a new problem: finding experts who are willing and able to testify. This workshop seeks to expand the pool of available experts by providing a one day training in the basics of expert testimony, including how psychologists can evaluate potential cases; when and how experts can be useful to courts and juries; and ethical considerations.



## FULL DAY WORKSHOPS

7 CE CREDITS; 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM



### FORENSIC CASE FORMULATION AND TREATMENT PLANNING

**Michele Galletta, Ph.D.**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/City University of New York

*Intermediate skill level:* In recent years, the practice of formulation has garnered increased attention, particularly for the management and treatment of offender populations. Newer versions of SPJ instruments facilitate the development of contextual formulations and potential scenarios in order to assess and manage risk in offender populations. However, linking risk assessment information with appropriate evidence-based interventions requires additional skills. This workshop will focus on teaching participants to utilize risk assessment data in formulations to inform the management and treatment of forensic clients. The workshop will include theoretical information about the process of case formulation, and its utility. Current practices and the empirical basis for their use will be highlighted along with controversies about the relevance of particular types of data in formulations. The workshop will include both nomothetic and idiographic aspects of formulations. Although there are multiple variations in theoretical approaches to formulations and treatment plans, this workshop will focus specifically on using SPJ risk data and a behavioral and cognitive-behavioral framework to inform forensic case formulations in order to develop evidence-based treatment plans targeting the most salient treatment targets. Participants will learn the process of behavioral chain analysis to examine past violent behavior as part of relevant data gathering and hypothesis generating. Participants will practice on case vignette materials in order to create a Forensic Case Formulation and Treatment Plan (FCFTP) that incorporates specific evidence-based approaches or techniques. Participants will also practice the process of ongoing evaluation and modification of formulations and treatment plans as treatment progresses.

## WORKSHOP RATES

### FULL DAY WORKSHOP

Member	\$195	Student Member	\$90
Non-Member	\$250	Student Non-Member	\$115

### HALF DAY WORKSHOP

Member	\$100	Student Member	\$50
Non-Member	\$130	Student Non-Member	\$65



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## HALF DAY WORKSHOPS

3.5 CE CREDITS; 8:30 AM – 12:00 PM (D) / 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM (E)



### THE PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL CAPACITIES: A GUIDE FOR CLINICIANS

**Eric G. Mart, Ph.D., ABPP-FP**, Private Practice (Portsmouth, NH)

*Intermediate skill level:* As America ages, there has been an ever-increasing need for clinicians who can provide the courts with evaluations of civil competencies and the number of providers has not kept pace. Courts are in need of information from clinicians to help determine a range of issues including individuals' potential need for guardianship, as well as competency to manage finances, contract, marry, make medical decisions, etc. Increasingly, the competence of individuals to make a will or trust, and the issue of undue influence is being litigated in courts. This workshop is designed to provide clinicians with an understanding of how assessments of civil competencies are performed. A conceptual framework will be provided, along with practical information about the methodology, information gathering techniques and test instruments used in performing such evaluations. Finally, approaches to communicating findings to the court, both in writing and through testimony, will be discussed.



### AN EMERGING DOMAIN FOR PSYCHOLOGY-LAW PROFESSIONALS: RESEARCH, ETHICS, AND PRACTICE IN TRIAL CONSULTING

**Robert J. Cramer, Ph.D.**, University of Alabama, Department of Criminal Justice

*Beginner skill level:* Attorneys, as well as social, clinical and forensic psychologists, are among the leading scholars and practitioners in the burgeoning field of trial consulting. The proposed 3.5 hour workshop contains the following content:

1. A survey of the various roles trial consultants can offer. These include, but are not limited to, assisting attorneys with case conceptualization and thematic development, expert witness testimony, jury selection, witness preparation, cross-examination design, change of venue survey, and focus group/mock trial work. Case examples in areas such as witness preparation and jury selection will be incorporated.
2. An overview on the existing state of research in trial consulting, with an emphasis on best use of the research to provide the most effective assistance to attorneys and the Court. Emphasis is placed on effect sizes in the research, as well as limitations of applying empirical data to individual trials.
3. A review of ethical perspectives of the American Psychological Association, AP-LS, and American Society of Trial Consultants will be reviewed as they pertain to psychologists and other professionals adopting the role of trial consultant. Emphasis will be placed on issues pertaining to laws/statutes, licensure, competence, and navigating ethical-legal decision-making within trial consulting practice.
4. A summary of training and experience necessary for psychologists and attorneys to serve as a trial consultant will be provided. This section will highlight training resources for aspiring consultants, guidelines for establishing inter-professional communication with attorneys, protocols for educating attorneys, and future directions of training and practice.

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