

## Postdoctoral Fellowship Training in Forensic Psychology Tulane Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Program Description

### Introduction:

Forensic Psychology is recognized by the American Psychological Association (APA) as a distinct specialty within psychology. A specialty is a defined area in the practice of psychology that connotes special competency acquired through an organized sequence of formal education, training, and experience. APA, and therefore ABFP, defines the forensic specialty in this way:

---

*Professional practice by psychologists within the areas of clinical psychology, counseling psychology, school psychology, or another specialty recognized by the APA, when they are engaged as experts and represent themselves as such, in an activity primarily intended to provide professional psychological expertise to the judicial system. (American Academy of Forensic Psychology; <http://aafpforensic.org/>)*

---

Training programs in psychology at the doctoral, internship, and postdoctoral level are accredited by the APA's Office of Program Consultation and Accreditation through the APA's Commission on Accreditation (APA-CoA) (<http://www.apa.org/ed/accreditation/index.aspx>). Although APA formally recognizes postdoctoral fellowships in forensic psychology as a specialty practice, at present there is only one forensic postdoctoral program accredited through APA. All other accredited forensic postdoctoral fellowships are recognized through the American Board of Forensic Psychology (ABFP) (see the ABFP Experience Waiver and Postdoctoral Training in Forensic Psychology Guidelines or <https://abpp.org/Applicant-Information/Specialty-Boards/Forensic-Psychology/Competencies-of-Specialty.aspx>).

The Postdoctoral Fellowship Training Program in Forensic Psychology is offered through the **Tulane University School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences** and the **Tulane Forensic Institute**. The Forensic Psychology Fellowship is an organized training program in forensic psychology. The aim of the fellowship program is to offer a planned, programmed sequence of supervised forensic training experiences in accordance with the education and training guidelines promulgated by the ABFP.

*The primary goal of the Postdoctoral Fellowship Training Program in Forensic Psychology at Tulane is to advance clinical and research training in the specialty area of forensic psychology.*

### **Tulane University School of Medicine:**

The Tulane University School of Medicine was founded in 1834 and is among the 15 oldest medical schools in the country. The Tulane Forensic Psychology Fellowship is administered through the Clinical Psychology training program, which has an APA-accredited internship

training program and a postdoctoral fellowship training program within the Psychology Division of the Tulane Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.

**Tulane University Clinical Psychology Postdoctoral Fellowship Program:**

The Clinical Psychology Postdoctoral Fellowship program at Tulane University School of Medicine (<https://medicine.tulane.edu/departments/psychiatry/academic-programs/clinical-psychology-internship/postdoctoral-psychology>) is a highly integrated and cumulative training experience, incorporating didactic and clinical opportunities for psychology fellows. Training and supervised practice experiences emphasize adherence to responsible, ethical, and empirical approaches to the practice of psychology. The program's philosophy and educational model is outlined below:

- A. The training program at Tulane espouses the **scientist-practitioner model** of education and training for the professional practice of psychology.
- B. Fellows are trained to adopt a **biopsychosocial** approach to the practice of psychology.
- C. The education and training of fellows is imbued with skills designed to identify and enhance fellows' sensitivity to individual variations in development and functioning and the appreciation of **diversity** among patients.
- D. Supervision is designed to be incremental and cumulative consistent with a **supervisory mentorship** model. As such, supervisors model competent practice and provide direct supervision appropriate to the fellow's level of education, training, and experience. As fellows gain knowledge, skills and confidence, fellows are expected to assume greater responsibility and independence.
- E. We train fellows to work within a **multidisciplinary** framework.
- F. Didactic and educational training operates according to a logical sequence that is cumulative, building upon previously learned material and techniques and graded in complexity over the course of the fellowship. Upon completion of the fellowship, each fellow should be fully prepared for independent clinical practice following licensure. Forensic Psychology fellows will also be eligible for board certification through the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP).

**Tulane University Postdoctoral Fellowship Training Program in Forensic Psychology, hereafter referred to as the *Forensic Psychology Fellowship*:**

The Forensic Psychology Fellowship program is integrally related with the department's well-established Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship program. Since 1993, the Tulane Department of Psychiatry has been involved in the care and treatment of forensic patients in the state of Louisiana. In addition to providing specialized forensic mental

health services to the state, the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences has trained over 50 Forensic Psychiatry fellows through the Tulane Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship Program, which is accredited through the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME).

The Forensic Psychology fellow will be integrated into all aspects of the Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship and the Psychology Postdoctoral Fellowship programs. Additionally, due to the specialized nature of forensic training including the development of forensic core competencies, the Forensic Psychology fellow will follow an individualized educational and training plan aimed at developing and training forensic psychologists. The Tulane Forensic Psychology Fellowship will have an identified Fellowship Training Director who is board certified in Forensic Psychology who will work closely with the Psychology Training Director and with the Director of the Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship program. As such, the Forensic Psychology fellow will receive specialty training in forensic psychology, while also accessing all of the psychology and psychiatry training resources available to all postdoctoral fellows and advanced trainees in the School of Medicine.

#### **Education and Training Goals:**

In order for forensic psychologists to successfully be prepared for a career in Forensic Psychology, supervised forensic training at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels is essential. According to the Education and Training Guidelines for Forensic Psychology (Forensic Specialty Council, 2007), forensic specialists should receive a broad and general education in psychology which serves as the foundation for obtaining specialized knowledge and expertise in Forensic Psychology (<http://www.apadivisions.org/division-41/education/guidelines.pdf>). Competence in forensic practice requires training and experience at the postdoctoral level, after basic proficiency required to competently conduct general psychological practice has been obtained at the graduate and internship levels. Generalist training for Forensic Specialists (FS) should be augmented by exposure to the forensic area, at the graduate and internship levels, followed by specialized training at the postdoctoral level. In order to become a competent forensic psychologist, both breadth and depth of knowledge and skills related to forensic psychological practice are needed.

The following are the exit criteria for postdoctoral fellows to demonstrate that they are practicing competently as forensic psychologists:

- A. Knowledge of the basic principles of the legal system, including how the legal system works, legal doctrines that are relevant for mental health evaluations, as well as core legal cases relevant to Forensic Psychology and their implications for practice, covering the breadth of forensic psychology;
- B. Knowledge of forensic psychological evaluation methods, including specialized assessment instruments used in forensic psychological practice;

- C. Knowledge of, and practice consistent with, the Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists and the APA's Ethical Principles and Code of Conduct for Psychologists;
- D. Knowledge of rules, procedures, and techniques related to expert witness testimony;
- E. Attainment of advanced skill in providing forensic psychological services sufficient to practice on an independent basis; these skills must be demonstrated in at least two distinct areas of forensic psychological practice, and must include the following:
  - 1. Ability to conduct a high quality forensic interview;
  - 2. Ability to use and interpret structured assessment instruments;
  - 3. Ability to obtain relevant data, including collecting third-party sources of information;
  - 4. Ability to integrate results and formulate interpretations consistent with data, relevant for the conclusions related to the legal question, and consistent with ethical and practice guidelines;
  - 5. Ability to write reports that are clear, comprehensive, articulate and appropriately focused on the referral issue;
  - 6. Ability to provide expert testimony in a clear, articulate manner, consistent with ethical and practice guidelines.
- F. Demonstration of ability to critically evaluate scientific research and how it applies to forensic practice;
- G. Eligibility for state or provincial licensure or certification for the independent practice of psychology;
- H. Eligibility for board certification in Forensic Psychology by the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP).

The last two criteria require that the training include sufficient practical experience and supervision in order to meet licensure and certification requirements. The first six criteria are competency-based and thusly must be formally assessed. Such formal assessment will include documentation of both the knowledge component as well as assessment of quality of forensic practice. Assessment of the didactic component could be accomplished either through written or oral examination, with the Forensic Training program specifying the required passing score. Assessment of quality of forensic practice will require formal assessment, by qualified mental health professionals (including at least one qualified psychologist, preferably a diplomate of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology), of the elements delineated above.

The following guidelines are provided regarding the criteria above:

A. Forensic Psychologists are not expected to be legal scholars but are expected to have a basic understanding of how the legal system is organized (e.g., types of courts, appeals process, basic legal procedures). Furthermore, Forensic Psychologists should understand the Constitutional and statutory basis for the areas in which they practice (e.g., the due process and equal protection rights impacting on commitment hearings; the principles of tort law which form the basis for personal injury, malpractice, “duty to protect” cases, etc.). This also involves familiarity with the case law that controls and limits practice, both at the national level as well as in the particular jurisdictions in which one practices.

B. The field of Forensic Psychology involves the operationalization of legal concepts in a manner that guides forensic psychological practice. There is now a significant body of literature addressing the variety of forensic areas and how psychological expertise can be applied to specific psycholegal issues. This also involves an understanding of the limitations of psychological expertise as applied to specific legal questions. Forensic Psychologists should have a basic understanding of the issues relevant for the various areas in Forensic Psychology, and an in-depth understanding in at least two different areas. Forensic Psychologists must also be knowledgeable about the special considerations involved in using psychological testing and instruments in forensic settings (e.g., issues of response bias, validation within specific populations, gender, ethnic, and racial differences, etc.). Furthermore, a number of Forensic Assessment Instruments (FAIs) have been developed to aid in specific forensic evaluations. Forensic Psychologists should be familiar with the instruments that are relevant to their areas of forensic practice, understand when and how to use them in particular evaluations, and also understand their limitations. Furthermore, Forensic Psychologists must understand how the forensic setting differs from a treatment setting in terms of the approach and attitude towards the parties being evaluated. For instance, the Forensic Psychologist may have to adopt an adversarial role, questioning the validity or veracity of the individual’s report. In addition, the psychologist cannot rely solely on the individual’s self-report. Rather, collateral sources of information are essential for the psychologist to use to corroborate or disconfirm the individual’s presentation.

C. Forensic Psychologists must be aware of, and accommodate to, the unique ethical challenges posed by forensic practice. Many of the specifics are included in the Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists. For instance, the need to identify the “client,” to clarify roles, to present data objectively, and to avoid, when possible, dual relationships often present special challenges to Forensic Psychologists working with courts, attorneys, litigants and forensic mental health programs and facilities.

D. Forensic Psychologists are often required to provide expert testimony. It is incumbent upon Forensic Psychologists to be aware of the rules governing expert testimony (e.g., Federal Rules of Evidence and corresponding State rules), as well as issues related to admissibility of certain methods and tests. Furthermore, Forensic Psychologists must develop skills in

presenting information to the legal system in both written and oral form that is relevant to the court, consistent with legal rules, and accurately reflects the underlying clinical data.

E. Postdoctoral training in Forensic Psychology should not be limited to only one area of forensic practice. Fellows should attain competence in at least two different types of forensic evaluations.

F. Training programs can provide the requisite exposure to research methods in a number of ways (e.g., engagement in a research project or literature review during the postdoctoral fellowship year, required attendance and participation in research seminars in which Fellows are exposed to one or more areas of research related to forensic psychological practice). The Forensic Psychology Training program at Tulane will integrate the fellow into existing research projects with the goal of the fellow to produce a tangible research product by the conclusion of the Fellowship year (i.e., scientific publication, presentation, presentation in the research seminar/Grand Rounds, etc.)

G. A goal of the Forensic Psychology Training program is to prepare the Forensic Psychology Postdoctoral Fellow to become an ABPP Board Certified specialist in Forensic Psychology. To that end, the curriculum will be infused with the case law and knowledge areas identified by the American Board of Forensic Psychology. In addition, the need for adequate practical experience to attain breadth of competency will require demonstrated competency in at least two different practice areas within Forensic Psychology.

**Core Competencies in Forensic Psychology (<https://abpp.org/Applicant-Information/Specialty-Boards/Forensic-Psychology/Competencies-of-Specialty.aspx>):**

**A. Foundational Competencies**

**1. Relationships**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) recognizes and appreciates potential role boundaries with all parties involved in forensic work by demonstrating sensitivity to the welfare, rights, and dignity of others and an ability to relate to individuals, groups and communities in ways that enhance the effectiveness of forensic services provided. The FS is aware of his/her impact on others and maintains a respectful, unbiased attitude toward the examinee, legal system, and those who serve the legal system. The FS knows his/her role, whether serving as evaluator, consultant or treatment provider.

**2. Individual and Cultural Diversity**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) recognizes and values individual and group differences, diversity, and culture and appreciates their impact in the psycho-legal context. The FS recognizes the effect his/her own cultural worldview and biases may have on professional work. The FS is sensitive to and skillful in working with individuals, groups and communities representative of all aspects of individual and cultural diversity (e.g., ethnicity, race, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability status, and

special populations). The FS understands how interactions between and among individuals and communities are shaped by diversity variables, and understands and responds to the potential impact an examinee's ethnicity, race, gender, age, sexual orientation, and disability status may have on the forensic evaluation process.

**3. Ethics and Legal Foundations**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) has an advanced knowledge of relevant ethical and legal standards that are intended to guide forensic practice. These include ethical and professional codes, standards, and the Forensic Specialty Guidelines; the law and legal system as they pertain to forensic practice; and applicable statutes, administrative codes, and case law in the FS's jurisdiction of practice.

**4. Professionalism**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) exhibits a professional obligation to obtain and maintain an advanced knowledge and skill level related to the intersection of legal theory, precedent, and procedures with clinical practice, psychological science, and professional ethics. The FS recognizes the distinct differences between the forensic and clinical roles of psychologists. The FS understands how his/her proffered opinions may be used by fact finders and clients and is ready, willing and able to fully explain and document the basis for an opinion offered in a manner that can be reasonably evaluated by decision makers.

**5. Reflective Practice/Self-Assessment**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) engages in ongoing self-reflection and routine assessment of his or her forensic professional practice. The FS practices with personal and professional self-awareness, within the boundaries of professional and forensic competencies, and demonstrates evidence of continued development based on self-reflection, self-assessment, and appropriate self-care.

**6. Scientific Knowledge and Methods**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) articulates a sound scientific basis for practice activities and is knowledgeable about scientific and scholarly developments in the field.

**7. Interdisciplinary Systems**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) demonstrates awareness of the relevant knowledge from disciplines outside psychology that are important for forensic practice. Among these are law, psychiatry, sociology, criminology, and psychopharmacology. The FS possesses an understanding of the structure of the legal system and principal precedents, statutes, and regulations.

**8. Evidence-Based Practice**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) bases his/her practice on methods that have evidence regarding their reliability and validity. When methods with less evidence for their known value are used, they are supplemented with evidence-based methods.

**B. Functional Competencies**

**1. Assessment**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) who engages in assessment obtains data from multiple sources using multiple methods to ensure that forensic assessments are comprehensive, non-biased, reliable, valid, and culturally sensitive. The case conceptualization and diagnostic assessment is grounded in science-based theory, research and practice. The FS conducts assessments that may range from the administration and interpretation of standardized tests to behavioral observations and clinical interviews, and uses instruments to test hypotheses relevant to the psycholegal question.

**2. Intervention**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) knows the value and limits of various interventions typically employed in forensic settings or with persons who appear before courts. The FS appreciates the impact of the forensic setting on therapeutic relationships and goals and is able to apply his/her knowledge of mental health law to interventions in forensic cases. The FS must be proficient in any specific interventions that he/she employs.

**3. Consultation**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) is able to advise attorneys, courts and policy makers regarding matters of mental health related to the FS's area of expertise (e.g., criminal, civil, juvenile). He/she is aware that the role of consultant can conflict with other roles that FSs play and recognizes potential conflicts of interest and threats to objectivity that may result from the adoption of multiple roles.

**4. Research and/or Evaluation**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) knows how to determine whether research and scientific procedures used in studies relevant to his/her practice have been employed properly. If the FS is engaged in ongoing research in the forensic arena, the FS applies appropriate research methods to the question at hand.

**5. Supervision**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) is able to translate relevant and current forensic knowledge and skills to provide high-quality supervision and mentoring to trainees and colleagues. The FS recognizes the scope and limits of the role of supervisor within a forensic context.

**6. Teaching**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) is able to provide formal didactic instruction regarding his/her area of forensic psychology (e.g., student classrooms, continuing education workshops, public forums). The primary proficiency is the ability to translate forensic psychology so that it can be understood by laypersons, and to communicate that translation adequately in a lecture format.

**7. Management/Administration**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) has a basic understanding of the administrative functions of the organizations, programs or agencies in which the FS works. If the FS plays a management role in those entities, the FS engages in effective and ethical practices in fulfilling that role.

**8. Advocacy**

The Forensic Specialist (FS) recognizes the difference between the role of practitioner and the role of advocate who seeks to have an impact on policy, law, and public reform activities. When the FS engages in activities that publically promote change at the level of institutions, communities or society, he/she engages in activities that advocate for or empower the recipients of the services they provide.

**Diversity-Informed Training**

Tulane School of Medicine believes in a rich educational experience for all students through the infusion of cultural competency, sensitivity, attentiveness, and responsiveness. Additionally, the School of Medicine values the sum total of ideals and perspectives of all individuals engaged in and connected to the educational process.

Tulane faculty are dedicated to improving their ability to individualize evaluation and treatment in a way that is sensitive and responsive to cultural and social differences and to take that approach in all of our educational activities. Fellows are expected to demonstrate an awareness and respect for diversity and implement assessment and intervention practices that are culturally responsive.

Fellows are trained to identify and to be sensitive to individual variations in development and functioning. Faculty members model through our own practice respect for individual and group diversity in its numerous forms. Appreciating diversity adds significant information to the effective practice of psychology regarding individual, cultural, and societal variations in attitudinal and behavioral adaptation. Acknowledging differences also presents the opportunity for an open dialogue about the importance of diversity to the functioning of society at large. Fellows are able to work with patient populations that are highly diverse in several ways, including age, race, ethnicity, culture, physical and emotional differences, gender, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status. Across sites, diverse patient populations are well represented. Fellows are taught that learning about patients' degree of acculturation within various groups is important in understanding the individual's status and clinical

presentation. Diversity issues are emphasized across all training venues during supervision, didactics, case conferences, discussions, and mentoring.

Forensic Fellows are trained to be mindful about how diversity may inform forensic assessment and treatment and are taught approaches to forensic practice that are consistent with APA's "Guidelines for Providers of Psychological Services to Ethnic, Linguistic, and Culturally Diverse Populations" (Pine et al, 1990). Specifically, diversity is considered in didactic coursework, supervision, and in grand rounds and other educational opportunities. The Tenets of Diversity Informed Mental Health and Multicultural Seminars are also forums used to explore diversity as it applies to one's professional work. Forensic patients represent a culturally, sexually, and socially diverse population in both urban and rural settings in the state and fellows will be exposed to a very rich local culture during their training year in South Louisiana. Issues of equity, diversity, and inclusion are also discussed throughout clinical supervision.

### **Evaluation of Progress Toward Training Goals:**

Each fellow is supervised closely on his/her experiences. Part of the fellow's supervision includes feedback regarding their developing clinical skills and experiences. Formal evaluations of fellows occur bi-annually, although informal evaluations of fellows' performance are conducted on a continuous basis. Fellows will be rated by supervisors on each of the Foundational and Functional Forensic competencies.

If, at any time, concerns arise with regard to a fellow's functioning or progress, immediate steps are taken. If a Fellow performs below minimum expectations during the evaluation period, this would be noted in writing. The Fellowship Training Director and the supervisor would develop a formal, written, remediation plan to be shared with the Fellow. Any remediation plan would follow the general guidelines of the Tulane Postdoctoral Fellowship as outlined in the Tulane Clinical Psychology Postdoctoral Fellowship manual and include specific areas of improvement, timelines for development, and benchmarks to determine progress.

### **Evaluation of Fellowship Experience**

Fellows will be asked to provide feedback on individual rotations, supervisors, and didactic experiences biannually. Alterations in the training program, in general, are made if necessary, based on feedback from fellows and supervisors over the course of the fellowship year. The goal of the continuous evaluative and improvement process is to identify and improve aspects of the training program and offer continuous improvement in the overall training and educational experience.

### **Successful Completion of the Program**

Fellows must perform adequately, achieving appropriate levels of competence as reflected in their evaluation ratings, to successfully complete the fellowship program. These requirements are discussed with fellows during supervision throughout the training year.

The fellow will receive a certificate at the conclusion of the fellowship program upon satisfactory completion of the requirements and after having participated in the program for twelve months (2000 hours) or, under unusual circumstances, its equivalent, with the prior approval of the Training Committee. The Fellowship Training Director, in consultation with the Psychology Training Committee, has the final approval in the granting of certificates of completion.

### **Core Components of the Forensic Psychology Training Program**

A critical goal of the training program is to ensure that each trainee, upon completion of his or her training, possesses foundational competencies in forensic psychological assessment, case law, treatment, and the forensic research literature. Objectives are met by participation in the following training activities:

#### **I. Forensic Didactics (10%)**

##### **A) Forensic Core Curriculum**

Trainees will attend planned didactics within the Psychology Training Core Curriculum and specific didactic and seminar courses in Forensic Psychiatry and Forensic Psychology. The ABFP Suggested and Recommended Reading List for Written and Oral Examinations will be employed in the Forensic Core Curriculum (<https://abpp.org/Applicant-Information/Specialty-Boards/Forensic-Psychology/Competencies-of-Specialty.aspx>). Psychology Fellows' attendance at core and specialty courses will require approximately three to five hours per week. Attendance at all Tulane University School of Medicine clinical fellowship didactics and seminars is mandatory. The only exceptions are for illness or approval by the primary supervisors, the Clinical Psychology Training Director, and the Forensic Psychology Training Director.

- Forensic Psychology and Psychiatry Didactic Core Curriculum Seminar Series (see Appendix A): Topic areas include the following: Background and Historical Topics in Forensic Psychiatry and Forensic Psychology, Competency Evaluations, Criminal Responsibility, Violence Risk Assessment, Civil Competency Assessments, Child Custody and Parenting Evaluations, Sentencing, and Capital Evaluations.

- Expert Witness/Legal Seminar: Lectures in the Expert Witness/Legal Seminar will be presented by Psychiatry and Psychology faculty, as well as legal scholars and attorneys. Areas covered in the seminar series will include: Malingering, Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil Law, Psychological Evaluations, Child Forensic Psychiatry, Legal Regulation of Psychiatry, Assessment and Treatment of the Sex Offender, Neuropsychiatry, Correctional Psychiatry, Insanity Defense Reform, Special Issues in Curriculum, as well as, ethics, report-writing, development of the forensic opinion, and expert witness testimony. (see Appendix A)

- Landmark Cases Seminar (see Appendix B): Landmark Cases will be held weekly for one hour. Fellows participate in the review of state and federal legal cases pertinent to forensic patients. Landmark Louisiana legal cases are also covered. The seminar provides a discussion of the landmark cases designated by the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law supplemented by cases applicable to forensic psychology. These cases may include issues such as competency to

stand trial, the insanity defense, duty to protect/ duty to warn, the death penalty, informed consent, and civil commitment procedures. This background provides the fellow with historical and current information necessary for making critical practice decisions. The Fellow also develops the ability to digest case law and begins to establish an excellent reference library for future use.

- Forensic Journal Club/Research Seminar (see Appendix C): The aim of the seminar is to teach fellows how to critically appraise scientific articles with particular relevance to the forensic literature. For fellows interested in developing an independent research project, the seminar also serves as a forum for the creative discussion of research ideas, theory, methodology and clinical applications.

- Mock Trial: Mock trial testimony will develop and enhance expert testimony skills and sharpen critical thinking. Mock trial occurs annually and is conducted jointly with the Tulane Law School Clinic. The basis of expert testimony, the forensic report, will be examined in detail. Mock sessions will also cover communication with professionals from other disciplines, such as Judges, juries, attorneys, correctional staff, and non-psychologist forensic mental health professionals.

- University of New Mexico (UNM) School of Medicine Law and Mental Health Series: Seminars are one hour in length and are conducted by contemporary scholars in the field of psychology and law. Presenters cover a wide variety of advanced topics in Forensic Psychology, such as, *Advanced Topics in Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations* and *Advanced Topics in Criminal Responsibility/Legal Insanity Evaluations*.

- Psychology and Psychiatry Grand Rounds and other forensic training sessions on various forensic topics held on-site throughout the year at Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System and weekly at Tulane School of Medicine.

- Angola Field Trip: Each year Tulane Law Clinic students participate in a day-long tour of Louisiana State Penitentiary, better known as Angola. Angola is an 18,000-acre, 135-year old prison farm in rural northern Louisiana which is the largest maximum-security prison in the United States. It has been called the “bloodiest prison in America” with over 90% of inmates destined to remain at Angola for the rest of their lives. Angola has been the setting for several major films, including *Dead Man Walking*. Fellows are able to participate in the tour if they so choose.

- Violence Prevention Institute: The Violence Prevention Institute (VPI) brings together scholars, practitioners, and researchers across diverse fields, breaking down traditional silos to gain new insights into the causes and consequences of violence from all perspectives: from the wiring of the brain, to the family, neighborhood, and broader society. Our research, teaching, and community outreach focus on preventing and reducing violence in New Orleans and around the world. Fellows would have the opportunity to collaborate with VPI faculty and to attend lectures and educational offerings from the Institute.

- Other forensic didactics vary annually and may be required.

## **B) Additional Psychology Training Opportunities**

*Attendance at additional training opportunities and forensic meetings throughout the training year is not required for completion of the fellowship, but it is encouraged. We recommend that fellows take advantage of additional training opportunities available to them, but we also believe that flexibility is integral in order that the training experience be individualized.*

- **Adult Psychiatry Grand Rounds** - This series is a weekly conference, which includes presentation and discussion of particularly interesting and/or highly illustrative clinical cases and special topics in psychiatry. Grand Rounds are sponsored weekly by both the Department of Psychiatry and the Section of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
- **Postdoctoral Fellowship Review Meetings** –The Training Director facilitates this informal meeting with all psychology Fellows every other month or more often as needed. Fellows have the opportunity to reflect on their experiences of the fellowship and to voice any concerns. If needed, the Training Director will create a plan of action to address concerns.
- **Tenets of Diversity-Informed Mental Health** - This is a highly interactive, interdisciplinary 4-week series completed at the beginning of the academic year to review and discuss diversity-informed tenets of mental health treatment. Examples of some of the 10 tenets covered in the seminar are: *Work to Acknowledge Privilege and Discrimination* and *Support Families in their Preferred Language*.
- **Evidence-Based Treatments Seminar** - This course covers the theory and practical application of evidence-based treatments in children and adults. The course meets weekly and both psychology and psychiatry trainees may attend. Topics vary, but have included, Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), Neuropsychological Assessment, and Psychotherapy.
- **Multiculturalism/Diversity Special Topics Seminar** – This seminar is a weekly 13-week series that covers important topics related to multiculturalism and diversity in the practice of psychology. Unique aspects of the culture of New Orleans and South Louisiana are also covered.
- **Licensure Study Group** – This is a weekly meeting self-facilitated by the fellows focused on seeking licensure. Fellows may use this time for group study for the EPPP or other licensing exams.
- **Grant-Writing Courses, Academic Seminars, and University Sponsored Writing Workshops** are offered throughout the year at Tulane University.

- Didactic and educational offerings may vary annually.

### C) Regional Conferences

*The following conferences and workshops take place annually in the Greater New Orleans area and are available for fellows to participate at no cost, with permission from their supervisors and the Psychology Training Committee.*

- The Louisiana Psychological Association (LPA) Annual Meeting
- Tulane Brain and Behavior Conference
- Tulane Forensic Psychiatry Symposium

### Academic Resources to Support Fellow Training

- **Psychology Testing Materials** - All psychological testing materials including test protocols and scoring resources are available on-site at ELMHS and at the downtown campus.
- **Technical Support** - Fellows have access to a variety of technical and research support systems at the School of Medicine and at Tulane Medical Center. Computer and technical support is available at the Tidewater Building, at the Medical School computer labs, remotely via the uptown campus, and at ELMHS. Wireless internet for fellows with their own personal computer can be arranged through the Medical School. Fellows are provided with both a Tulane and a Department of Health and Hospitals secure email address.
- **Statistical Programming** - Statistical analysis programs are readily available in the Department and in the Psychology Division, with additional access to the Tulane University mainframe computer. Research methodology and statistical consultation for particular projects can be arranged with individual faculty.
- **Research Library Access** - Tulane University has 18 libraries and/or special collections that contain more than 2.2 million volumes, 14,000 periodicals, and 1.6 million government documents. The Medical School Library has an excellent series of professional journals and texts, with easy access to interlibrary loans (including the Uptown campus which houses most Psychology journals and texts), and Medline and PsychScan literature searches. Many journals and books can be accessed electronically, either when on campus or remotely through Tulane email access. Support for library research is free of charge. Copy facilities, specialized production services, technical computer support, and other services necessary to support the usual array of clinical and research activities are readily available in the Psychiatry Department.

- **Software:** Fellows receive discounts on the purchase of software. Free software for Tulane Students, Faculty and Staff including McAfee VirusScan for Windows and McAfee ViruScan for Mac can be downloaded from e-academy site. In addition, Microsoft Office suite is also available on all Tulane laptops and site desktops.
- **Administrative Assistance:** Fellows will have designated office space at ELMHS. Depending on logistics and hospital security requirements, office space may be shared and may not be on the unit at which the fellow is located. Clerical and administrative support will be provided through the Department of Psychiatry and through ELMHS. The Psychology Division has a Program Coordinator who is responsible for the administrative and clerical needs of the Division, including fellows. Fellows will also have access to administrative, technical, and IT support at ELMHS through the Department of Psychology and through the office of the Medical Director. The Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences covers many incidental costs (i.e., equipment, audiovisual needs, copying).
- **Travel Stipend:** Fellows are allowed \$500.00 per year to support professional conference participation.

## II. Supervised Forensic Experience

Forensic training opportunities will take place at two sites – Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System (ELMHS) – Forensic Division in Jackson, Louisiana (Clinical training) and the New Orleans Forensic Aftercare Clinic (FAC) in New Orleans, Louisiana (Clinical/Research training). Fellows will train at inpatient units at the ELMHS site Mondays through Thursdays. Fellows will spend Friday mornings at Tulane Medical School participating in planned didactic courses/seminars and Friday afternoons performing violence risk assessments and/or conducting applied forensic research at the Forensic Aftercare Clinic.

### Training Site Descriptions:

#### **Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System – Forensic Division (ELMHS-Forensic), Jackson, Louisiana**

Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System (ELMHS) is the only inpatient psychiatric facility in Louisiana which specializes in the custody, care, evaluation, and treatment of forensic patients. ELMHS is operated by the Louisiana Department of Health (<http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov>) and the Louisiana Office of Behavioral Health (OBH).

---

*ELMHS Mission: The mission of ELMHS is to provide mental health evaluation, treatment, habilitation and consultation for adults. Programs provided include inpatient acute interventions, jail based evaluations, supervised group home and residential.*

---

ELMHS Physical Address  
4502 Hwy 951  
Jackson, LA 70748



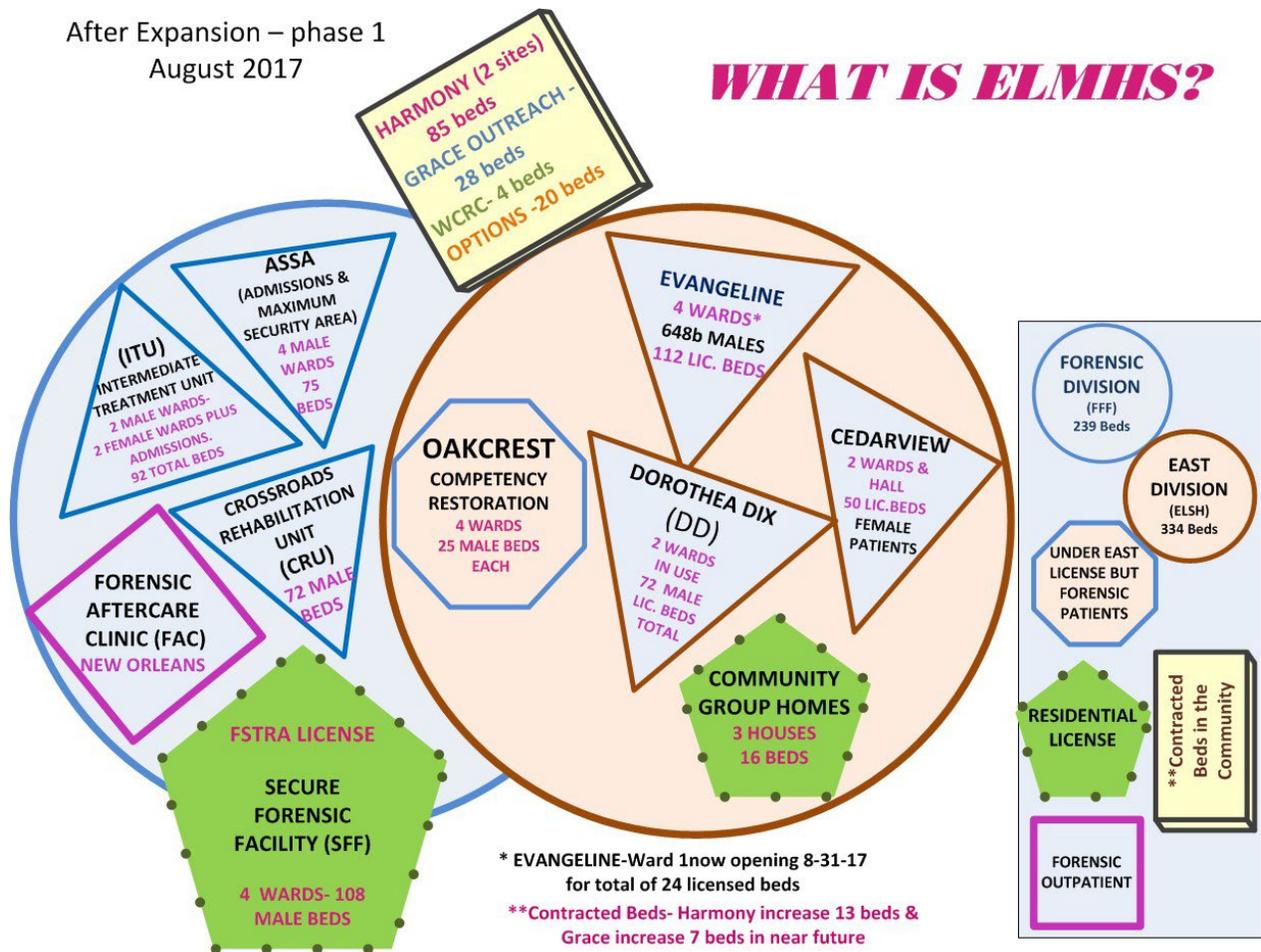
ELMHS is an integrated system of mental health care designed to provide a wide array of services within a multi-faceted system. Maintained within ELMHS are 573 licensed inpatient psychiatric and forensic beds, affiliated community residential settings with over 261 licensed and residential beds, and an array of forensic outpatient services. ELMHS is accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organization and certified by the Centers for Medicare/Medicaid Services (CMS). The hospital is comprised of two divisions: the East Division and the Forensic Division. The East Division (East), which houses a number of forensic patients, has 334 beds and the Forensic Division (FFF) is comprised of 239 beds.

In 1848, the entire population of mentally ill patients being treated at Charity Hospital in New Orleans was transported by steamboat up the Mississippi River to Bayou Sarah and from oxcart to the Insane Asylum of Louisiana, which is the present location of East Louisiana State Hospital/Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System (ELMHS). ELMHS is located on 600 acres in rural central Louisiana on a plantation style plot of land. The administrative offices of ELMHS, including the Psychology Department, is housed in the Center Building, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1979, the Feliciana Forensic Facility (FFF) was established as a free-standing hospital for the custody, care, and treatment of the mentally disordered offender. In 1990, FFF developed a community forensic program and forensic aftercare clinic for jail-based evaluations and post-discharge care and follow-up of clients entering and exiting the forensic program. In the early 2000's, in order to address overcrowding in parish jails and reduce burgeoning hospital waiting lists, ELMHS expanded from approximately 200 civil and forensic inpatient beds to approximately 600 inpatient beds and over 250 licensed residential beds.

Inpatient services are staffed by multidisciplinary treatment teams comprised of board-certified forensic psychiatrists, social services, and nursing services. Each patient participates in a treatment program based on their individual needs and interests which may include psychiatric medication, cognitive behavioral therapy, substance abuse treatment, competency restoration, individual and/or group therapy, sex offender treatment, work therapy, and assistance with permanent supported housing upon discharge.

After Expansion – phase 1  
August 2017

## WHAT IS ELMHS?



### East Division (“East”)

The East Division of ELMHS historically has provided acute and chronic inpatient psychiatric services to male and female adults age 18 or older. There are two units providing care to civilly committed patients requiring long term psychiatric care (Dorothea Dix and Cedarview) in addition to three Adult Community Group homes. The two units that house forensically-involved patients, including pretrial and adjudicated (NGRI) patients, are Evangeline Hall and Oakcrest. The Oakcrest unit consists of four wards of 100 male pretrial patients. On Oakcrest, the primary focus is competency evaluation and competency restoration. Typically, initial efforts include psychological, psychiatric, nursing and social/vocational/ legal assessment, with determination of specific competency to stand trial deficits. Treatment on this unit includes individual stabilization on psychiatric medication and competency restoration, including legal rights education. On the Evangeline unit, patients are civilly committed once they are determined by the court to be irrestorable and undergo a civil commitment under Louisiana C.Cr.P 648B.

Each program provides psychiatric, nursing, psychological, psychosocial, and rehabilitative services. Clinical programs target intervention, assessment, and rehabilitation services based on the characteristics, problems, and needs of its individual patients, and these efforts are coordinated by interdisciplinary treatment teams. Competency evaluations and competency restoration services are provided on pretrial forensic units. Risk assessments are completed on all patients at regular intervals and done to inform release decision-making. Discharge planning is an ongoing part of patient care services. ELMHS' staff coordinate with jails, community agencies, the courts, and other treatment facilities to ensure appropriate post-hospitalization services.

---

Most of the patients at ELMHS have a Schizophrenia spectrum diagnosis or other thought disorder, major mood disorder, and/or substance use disorder. A sizeable number of our patients also have intellectual disabilities or other cognitive impairments, as well as concomitant medical conditions.

---

#### ELMHS-Forensic Division ("ELMHS-Forensic")

ELMHS-Forensic is a 239-bed inpatient adult forensic psychiatric hospital. Individuals admitted to ELMHS typically have been charged with felony crimes or misdemeanors classified as offenses against the person. It is the only forensic hospital in the state that admits patients from all judicial districts in Louisiana. ELMHS-Forensic is the state institution charged with the custody, care, evaluation, and treatment of individuals in one of the following judicial categories: 1) Incompetent to Proceed (ITP) or 2) Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI). The Forensic division of ELMHS provides evaluation and treatment, including competency restoration of pretrial forensic patients and insanity acquittees. Treatment efforts for individuals who have been adjudicated NGRI are aimed at assisting patients reach readiness for placement in a less restrictive environment. Ongoing, comprehensive violence risk assessments are conducted with insanity acquittees and are used to inform conditional release placement recommendations.

ELMHS-Forensic consists of three specialized units: 1) the Admissions and Special Security Area (ASSA) which houses 75 male forensic patients, particularly those who have been charged with a violent offense or are in need of maximum security measures due to violent or assaultive behavior; 2) the Intermediate Treatment Unit (ITU), which is a step-down medium security forensic unit that houses males and females (the sole female forensic admission unit) which provides evaluation, management and treatment for psychiatric disorders and provides competency restoration, and 3) the Crossroads Rehabilitation Unit (CRU) which is a 72-bed open ward for forensic patients requiring fewer security measures. With court approval, patients may go on supervised outings or receive home passes.

## **ELMHS-FORENSIC COMMUNITY FORENSIC SERVICES DIVISION (CFS)**

### *New Orleans Forensic Aftercare Clinic (FAC)*

The Community Forensic Services Division (CFS) at the New Orleans Forensic Aftercare Clinic (FAC) provides outpatient treatment and forensic services to forensic patients living in the Greater New Orleans area. FAC is a bricks and mortar outpatient forensic clinic located just outside of the Central Business District of New Orleans and near the Orleans Parish Criminal Court complex, approximately 1.5 miles from Tulane Medical Center. FAC is a multidisciplinary forensic clinic that operates under the administration of the Louisiana Department of Health and the Community Forensic Services Division of ELMHS-Forensic. It is the only free-standing outpatient forensic treatment facility in the state of Louisiana. FAC is an independent outpatient psychiatric clinic but shares administrative and support personnel with ELMHS-Forensic. FAC is staffed by a full-time psychiatrist who also serves as the clinic's Medical Director, a board-certified forensic psychologist and the Fellowship Director, a psychiatric nurse, a substance abuse counselor, two competency restoration specialists, and several district forensic coordinators (DFCs). Sex offender treatment is provided by a contract social worker. Competency Restoration services, including legal education consisting of legal rights groups, are provided by DFCs based at the New Orleans FAC.

The FAC provides a comprehensive array of outpatient mental health services to insanity acquittees released from the forensic hospital and to individuals found incompetent to stand trial. Clients are either on supervised probation/conditional release or are under civil commitment for mandated outpatient mental health treatment and competency restoration. *Louisiana operates one of the few outpatient competency restoration programs in the nation where services are provided by forensic specialists within a specialized forensic outpatient clinic.* Individual and group treatment, including medication management, case management, substance abuse treatment, assistance with benefits and transportation, and linkages with community resources are provided to clients by a multidisciplinary treatment team. Clients have 24-hour access to a staff member who is on call 24 hours per day. Clients are over 18 years of age (average age is 38 years) and have a primary diagnosis of a mental illness or substance abuse disorder or developmental disability. Seventy-eight percent of clients are male and 79% are African American. Most are single (79%) with approximately 10 years of education. Sixty-two percent receive Social Security Disability benefits. Forty-two percent of clients have a diagnosable intellectual disability. Clinical diagnoses are predominantly Schizophrenia and Substance Use Disorders. Sixty-seven percent of clients are referred to FAC from jail and approximately one-third are referred from long-term forensic psychiatric hospitalization and have been adjudicated NGRI. Sixty percent of patients are admitted for a non-violent index offense.

At the FAC the fellow will perform forensic assessments of individuals in an outpatient setting as needed. The primary function of the forensic fellow will be to conduct violence risk assessments of forensic clients at the FAC. In addition to performing violence risk assessments, other types of forensic assessments could be requested at times, including competency to stand trial evaluations, malingering evaluations, as well as traditional psychological evaluations needed to inform outpatient treatment of clients at FAC.

## **ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES (80%)**

At ELMHS, Fellows will perform a variety of forensic evaluations on both forensic and civil units under direct supervision. Referral questions include the range of forensic assessments, including, competency, risk assessment, differential diagnosis, malingering, civil commitment evaluations, and cognitive/intellectual assessments. On some units, fellows will have the opportunity to participate in the initial psychological screening of pretrial patients. Admission screening evaluations include the assessment of psychological symptoms, competency screening, and assessments of cognitive status. Traditional psychological testing in a forensic setting is also conducted by Fellows and includes psychological testing for intellectual ability, personality disorders, and psychopathy. Performing violence risk assessments will range from assessments of short-term violence in institutional settings using published risk assessment measures to comprehensive risk assessments suitable for the purpose of establishing recommendations for conditional release from the hospital. Fellows will have the opportunity to participate in formal Review Panels conducted at the hospital. Fellows will be required to produce integrated forensic reports for all forensic evaluations.

Fellows will also have the opportunity to participate in violence risk assessments at the FAC and/or to undertake private forensic evaluations under the direct supervision of Dr. Mire. Cases include both criminal and civil matters. Criminally, Dr. Mire specializes in mitigation work, competency/insanity, violence risk assessments, and trauma-informed evaluations. Civil cases include, Workman's compensation cases, emotional distress, personal injury, fitness for duty, and trauma assessments related to personal injury/tort cases, and harassment.

## **III. Supervisory Experience (5%)**

Receipt of Supervision: Fellows will have at least two hours of face to face supervision once per week with their individual supervisor who will be responsible for overseeing the fellow on individual cases conducted on the various inpatient units. Individual supervisors are all licensed clinical and forensic psychologists and have primary responsibility for coordination of psychology services on the various inpatient units at the hospital. Individual supervisors will be the primary point of contact for evaluation scheduling, test access, patient availability, unit security procedures, and will be available to the fellow at the point of decision making. Umbrella supervision will be provided by Tulane faculty on all forensic cases and will be provided in addition to individual supervision for at least one additional hour per week. Supervision by Tulane faculty will involve discussion of administration procedures, interpretation of assessment data, integration of findings, forensic report writing, ethical issues, serving as an expert witness, and discussion of general academic and professional development issues.

Provision of Supervision: At ELMHS, there is a longstanding interest in and focus on forensic training. The Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship has been in operation for over two decades. In terms of forensic psychology training, ELMHS has been a primary training site for the Southern Louisiana Internship Consortium (SLIC) at LSU from 1993 to 2019. In addition, ELMHS serves as a practicum site for advanced doctoral-level graduate students from Louisiana State University who specialize in research and assessment of individuals with severe psychopathology. Practicum students engage in assessment and treatment at ELMHS, primarily utilizing CBT for Psychosis. Psychology fellows will have the opportunity to supervise practicum students and psychology interns under the umbrella supervision of a licensed psychologist. In addition to the opportunity to supervise Psychology externs from LSU and predoctoral forensic interns, volunteer research students from local universities are also on-site and routinely assist with data collection for various forensic projects. Depending on availability and as time allows, fellows will have the opportunity to supervise research assistants as part of their research/supervisory duties.

#### **IV. Research Experience (5%)**

The research experience consists of four to six hours of protected time to engage in scholarly research related to forensics either at the FAC or at ELMHS. This could include preparation of manuscripts or scientific presentations, assisting with data collection, or the independent collection of original data on a forensic research question of interest. Fellows typically facilitate the Forensic Journal Club/Research seminar depending on their level of training and expertise in research methodology. Participation and involvement in Forensic Research lab meetings will also be a part of the fellow's experience. It is anticipated that forensic fellows will participate in at least one academic presentation during the fellowship year. Settings in which fellows have the opportunity to present include, the Seminar Series, Landmark Cases, the Violence Prevention Initiative workgroup and related undergraduate courses on violence, departmental grand rounds, and scientific presentations at national or international meetings will also be encouraged depending on the trainee's progress.

#### **Position Information/Compensation and Fringe Benefits**

- A. **Fellowship Duration:** The duration of the fellowship is one year, beginning July 1, 2022 and ending June 30, 2023. However, start and end dates may vary based on extenuating circumstances. Fellows will be required to participate in all university, departmental, and hospital orientations prior to commencing employment. Fellows are required to be at ELMHS four days per week. Supervision and interdisciplinary team meetings occur weekly, in addition to any training activities specific to that rotation. Approximately one day per week fellows will travel to the School of Medicine in New Orleans for didactics, core curriculum meetings, and additional forensic assessment training opportunities. Research activities may be conducted at the primary rotation site or at the Medical School.

- B. **Notification of Acceptance:** The Tulane Forensic Psychology Fellowship participates in the Uniform Acceptance Date (UAD) selection process for postdoctoral fellowships.
- C. **Full-time Employees:** Fellows are full-time employees (staff) of the Tulane University School of Medicine and are hired as postdoctoral fellows. Psychology fellows devote 2000 hours to postdoctoral training experiences during their fellowship year.
- D. **Employee Benefits:** As full-time employees of the university, fellows receive benefits such as healthcare at reduced cost, eligibility for Credit Union services including savings by payroll deduction, loans, and traveler's checks. Additional benefits include a discount on bookstore purchases on the uptown and downtown campuses, and season tickets for football, basketball, and baseball games at reduced prices. Tickets to some University-sponsored events including, movies, theatre performances, and concerts are available for free or at reduced prices. Tulane University employment guarantees additional discounts at local merchants and for goods and services, such as cellular service plans. Childcare services are available to university employees for infants and children up to five years of age. University-sponsored early childhood education programs is available for children from two to five years of age. Space is limited and payment is based on a sliding scale according to salary. See the Tulane website for additional information regarding Tulane staff/employee benefits.
- E. **Vacation, Sick and Professional Leave Time:** The postdoctoral fellowship year includes one week (5 working days) of paid vacation and/or sick leave. This policy may be altered on a case-by-case basis to allow for extenuating circumstances. Fellows are encouraged to use all of their vacation time prior to the end of the fellowship year. Please note that if you were scheduled to be on an approved vacation during an official emergency closure, such as a hurricane, the scheduled vacation time will still be charged as vacation. In addition to vacation time, there are 13 paid holidays which follow the printed university calendar.

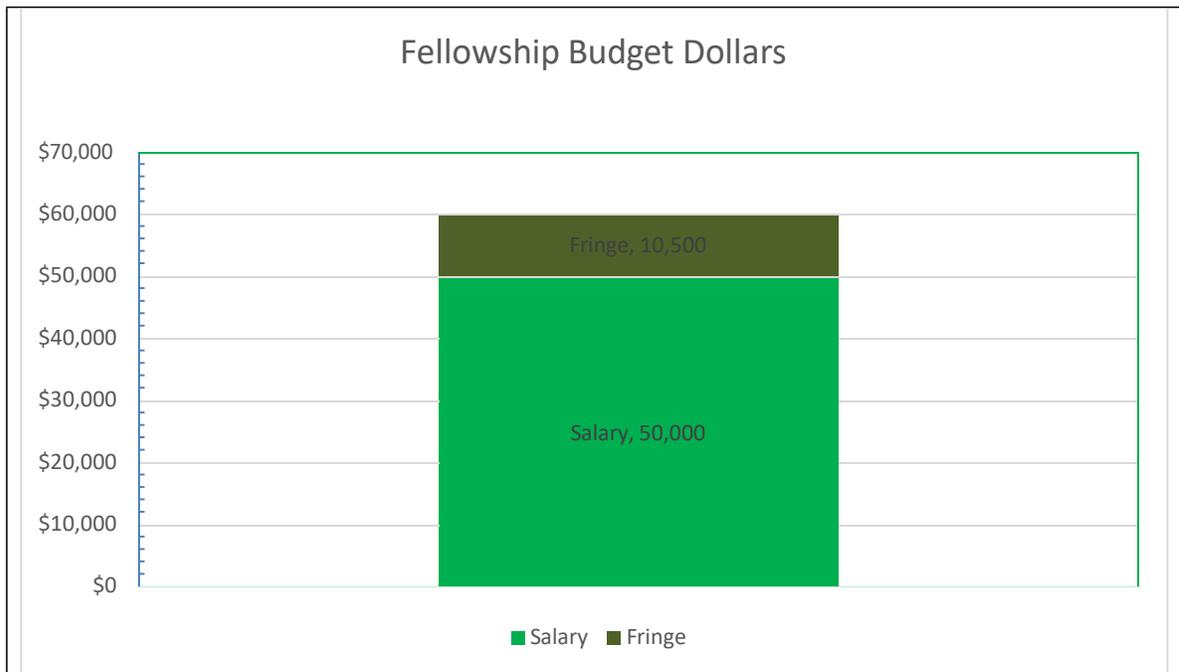
The Department also allows absences due to professional meetings and/or conventions, licensure-related activities, and employment interviews. Leave is not automatically granted and must be requested by submitting a Leave Request form. The Leave Request form must be signed by the Forensic Psychology Training Director and the Psychology Training Director. Professional leave must be approved by the fellow's supervisor(s), Section Chief, Forensic Psychology Training Director, Psychology Training Director, and Department Chair in advance of the leave. The Leave Request form must be submitted to the Psychology Program Coordinator at least one week prior to the requested leave date. The fellow is responsible for obtaining coverage for their work assignments. If the fellow is attending a conference, convention, etc., a copy of the front page of the Program (or

other supporting documentation) must be attached to the leave form. For attending to other professional duties, formal documentation must be submitted with the leave form (e.g., an email from the licensing board documenting the date of the licensing exam).

- F. **Successful Completion of the Program:** Fellows must perform adequately, achieving appropriate levels of competence as reflected in their evaluation forms, to successfully complete the fellowship program. These requirements are discussed with fellows during supervision throughout the year and at the mid-year evaluation.

The fellow will receive a certificate at the conclusion of the fellowship program upon satisfactory completion of the requirements and after having participated in the program for twelve months (2000 hours) or, under unusual circumstances, its equivalent, with the prior approval of the Training Committee. The Forensic Psychology Training Director, in consultation with the Psychology Training Director and the Training Committee, has the final approval in the granting of certificates.

**G. Fellowship Budget:**



**Appendix A**  
**Forensic Didactic Core Curriculum Seminars and**  
**Expert Witness/Legal Seminars**

Seminars are conducted at Tulane's Department of Psychiatry in the Tidewater Building from 10:00AM to 12:00PM on Fridays. These seminars are chaired by the Psychiatry Fellowship Director and includes didactic presentations by Tulane forensic and child psychiatry and forensic psychology faculty, Tulane Neurology faculty, consulting faculty, and visiting faculty. Since the Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship cycle begins on July 1, accommodations will be made to the schedule to ensure that the fellow is exposed to all of the lecture material by the end of the training year.

Lectures cover the following topics:

**Background and Historical Topics, Malingering, Criminal Law, Civil Law, Child Forensic Psychiatry, Legal Regulation of Psychiatry, Neuropsychiatry, Special Issues in Curriculum, and Components Specific to Correctional Psychiatry, as well as, report-writing, development of the forensic opinion, and expert witness testimony.**

Didactic Seminar pre-lecture reading assignments are (unless otherwise specified) from *Principles and Practice of Forensic Psychiatry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Richard Rosner, M.D.

Didactic Topics marked with an asterisk (\*) are topics that the psychiatry fellow should prepare to present to first year psychiatry residents.

Mock evaluations will develop forensic thinking, and mock testimony will foster live expert testimony. Sessions will also cover communication with legal professionals and forensic psychologists as well as forensic career development.

A compendium of attorneys affiliated with Tulane and LSU Law Schools and attorneys in private practice perform an **Attorney Lecture Series** to cover basic aspects of law relevant to forensic psychiatrists performing expert work.

<b>Lecturer</b>	<b>Didactic &amp; Expert Witness Seminar (10-12)</b>
Johnson Sonnier (10-11)	Orientation
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Johnson Sonnier (10-12)	Roles and Responsibilities of Forensic Psychiatrists Psychologists – CC
Johnson (10-12)	Competency to Stand Trial / Report Writing / Testifying – CC/EW <b>[AAPL Guidelines for Evaluation of Competence to Stand Trial]</b>
Lowenburg (10-12)	Criminalization of the Mentally Ill

Wiedemann (10-11)	Psychiatric Evaluations, Report Writing – CC [Rosner Ch. 4]  Criminal Responsibility Report Writing/Testifying - EW <b>[AAPL Guideline for Conducting Criminal Responsibility Assessment]</b>
Weir (10-11)	Stalking [Rosner, Ch.64, 80]
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Katherine Mattes, JD (10-12)	Criminal Procedure: "Bail to Jail" – CC/EW <b><i>Attorney Lecture Series</i></b>
Culver (10-12)	Malingering: Part 1 & 2 – CC/EW [Rosner Ch. 71, 74]
Culver (10-12)	Malingering: Part 3 & 4 – CC/EW [Rosner Ch. 71, 74]
Lowenburg (10-11)	Alternatives to Insanity Defense: Diminished Capacity, Aid to Sentencing [Rosner Ch. 29]
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Kelly (10-12)	History of the Insanity Defense – CC/EW [Rosner, Ch. 29,30]
Culver (10-12)	Malingering: Part 3 & 4 – CC/EW [Rosner Ch. 71, 74]
Artecona (10-12)	Forensic Aspects of Substance Abuse – CC [Rosner Ch. 52, 79]  The Impaired Physician - EW
Thompson (10-11)	Right to Treatment, Right to Refuse Treatment, Informed Consent* - CC [Rosner, Ch. 17, 57, 14]
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Sonnier (10-12)	Early Career Development of a Forensic Psychiatrist /Record keeping – CC/EW [Rosner, Ch. 32]
Johnson Sonnier (10-12)	Video: The Trial of Jeffrey Dahmer – EW
Arredondo (10-12)	Forensic Neuropsychology – CC/EW [Rosner, Ch. 72]
(9-10)	Journal Club
Mattes Johnson Sonnier Mire (10-11)	Preparation for Mock Trial – Expert Witness Consultation
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Mattes Johnson Sonnier Mire	<b>Mock Trial</b> <b>1-4 pm</b>

(9-10)	Journal Club
Artecona (10-11)	Psychiatric Disability Determinations and Personal Injury Litigation - CC [Rosner, Ch. 33]
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Mire (10-12)	Violence Risk Assessment Instruments/Prediction - CC [Rosner Ch. 69]
(9-10)	Journal Club
Bailey (10-11)	Permanency Planning (Child Abuse and Neglect, Child Custody / Parental Competence) – CC [Rosner, Ch. 40, 38, 39]
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Weir (10-12)	Assessment of Sex Offenders [Rosner, Ch. 70]
Tregre (10-12)	Forensic Topics in Child Psychiatry
Weir (10-12)	Treatment of Sex Offenders [Rosner Ch. 70]
Delise (10-12)	Civil Procedure, Contracts, Property, Depositions <b>Attorney Lecture Series</b>
(9-10)	Journal Club
Chandarana (10-11)	Psychological Autopsy – EW
(11-12)	Division Meeting
Thompson (10-12)	Depositions from the Perspective of Expert Witness  Direct Examination / Cross Examination for Psychiatrists- - CC [Brodsky, Testifying in Court]
Gallagher (10-12)	SIRS and Screening Instruments for Malingering/Symptom Validity Measures - CC [Reading TBA]
Sonnier (10-12)	Forensic Topics in Child Psychiatry [Rosner Ch. 42]
(9-10)	Journal Club
Thompson (10-11)	Psychiatric Negligence and Malpractice, Professional Liability* - CC
(11-12)	Division Meeting
DeLand (10-12)	Release of Insanity Acquittes/Community Forensic Services  Testamentary Capacity and Geriatric Psychiatry – EW [Rosner, Ch. 36, 77]
Wiedemann (10-11)	Psychopharmacology of Aggressive Behavior - CC [Rosner, Ch. 61] (TENTATIVE DATE OFFERED)
	<b>Forensic Psychiatry Symposium</b>

Soong (10-12)	History of Correctional Psychiatry – CC [Rosner, Ch. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55]  Corrections: Suicide, Riots, Treatment Refusal, and Ethics (Didactic) - EW [Rosner, Ch. 56, 57, 58]
McConville (11-12)	PTSD [Rosner 29, 42]
(9-10)	Journal Club
Thompson (10-11)	Competency to be Executed – CC
(11-12)	Division Meeting
DeLand (10-12)	Competence to Stand Trial (with Historical Perspectives),  Competence to Enter a Plea and Testify, Voluntariness of Confessions - CC [Rosner, Ch. 11, 27]
Roberts (10-12)	Post-Hinckley Insanity Reforms – CC [Rosner, Ch. 53]  Confidentiality and Privilege* - EW [Rosner, Ch. 19]
Rouse (10-12)	Forensic Psychiatry and Law Enforcement  Firearms, the Law, and Mental Illness – EW
(9-10)	Journal Club
Thompson (10-11)	Forensic Hypnosis, Amnesia, Amytal Interview, and Polygraphy - EW [Rosner, Ch. 75]
(11-12)	Division Meeting

CC – Core Curriculum  
EW – Expert Witness

## Appendix B Landmark Case Seminar

This seminar is held on Tuesdays in the Bienville Building, ELMHS Campus, from Noon - 1:00 PM. This seminar is chaired by D. Clay Kelly, M.D., and covers the landmark cases designated by the American Academy of Psychiatry & the Law. Landmark Louisiana legal cases are also covered and relevant cases pertaining to Forensic Psychology will be added. Fellows will receive an electronic copy of the AAPL Landmark Case material. Since the Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship cycle begins on July 1, accommodations will be made to the schedule to ensure that the fellow is exposed to all landmark case material by the end of the training year.

<b>Introduction to Landmark Cases</b>
<u>Competency to Stand Trial 1:</u> Dusky v. US Wilson v. US
<u>Competency to Stand Trial 2:</u> Jackson v. IN Lockhart v. Armistead
<u>Competency to Stand Trial 3:</u> State of LA v. Bennett State of LA v. Denson
<u>Competency to Stand Trial 4:</u> State of LA v. Alonzo Edwards State of LA v. Johnny Lawrence State of LA v. Joe Edward Williams State of LA v. Johnny Narcisse
<u>Competency to Stand Trial 5:</u> Drope v. MO Godinez v. Moran Cooper v. OK Indiana v. Edwards
<u>Insanity Defense 1:</u> Videotape → Guiteau: Insanity on Trial
<u>Insanity Defense 2:</u> Durham v. US Washington v. US Frendak v. US
<u>Insanity Defense 3:</u> Jones v. US Clark v. State of AZ Foucha v. LA
<u>Insanity Defense 4:</u> Armstrong v. LA Currie v. LA State of LA v. Salvador Perez
Diminished Capacity & Defendants' Rights: Ibn-Tamas v. US CO v. Connelly NC v. Alford Riggins v. NV

<p><b>Right to Treatment:</b>  Rouse v. Cameron  Wyatt v. Stickney  Youngberg v. Romeo</p>
<p><b>Right to Refuse Treatment 1:</b>  Super. of Belchertown v. Saikowitz  Rennie v. Kline  Rogers v. Commissioner</p>
<p><b>Right to Refuse Treatment 2: Washington v. Harper</b>  Hargrave v. Vermont  Sell v. US</p>
<p><b>Civil Commitment: O'Connor v. Donaldson</b>  Addington v. TX Parham v. JR &amp; JL  Zinermon v. Burch</p>
<p><b>Expert Testimony Standards: Frye v. US</b>  Daubert v. Merrell Dow GE v. Joiner  Kumho Tire v. Carmichael</p>
<p><b>Sex Offenders 1: Specht v. Patterson</b>  Allen v. IL  KS v. Hendricks</p>
<p><b>Prisoner's Rights 1:</b>  Baxstrom v. Herold  Vitek v. Jones  Estelle v. Gamble</p>
<p><b>Prisoner's Rights 2: Farmer v. Brennan</b>  Brown v. Plata</p>
<p><b>Death Penalty 1: Estelle v. Smith Ake v. OK</b>  Barefoot v. Estelle</p>
<p><b>Death Penalty 2: State of LA v. Perry Ford v.</b>  Wainright  Payne v. TN</p>
<p><b>Death Penalty 3: Atkins v. VA</b>  Panetti v. Quarterman</p>
<p><b>Death Penalty 4:</b>  Roper v. Simmons Hall v. Florida</p>
<p><b>Hypnosis: State v. Hurd</b>  Rock v. AR</p>
<p><b>Assisted Suicide/Right to Die:</b>  Vacco v. Quill Washington v. Glucksberg</p>

<p>Americans with Disability Act Cases: Bragdon v. Abbott  Olmstead v. LC <i>ex rel</i> Zimring  Toyota Motor Mfg., Ky. v. Williams  U.S. v. Georgia</p>
<p>Liability/Malpractice Cases: Roy v. Hartogs  Mazza v. Huffaker  Clites v. IA</p>
<p><b>Managed Care:</b>  Corcoran v. United Healthcare, Inc. Aetna Health Inc. v. Davila</p> <p><b>Child Services:</b>  Board of Education v. Rowley  Irving Independent School District v. Tatro</p>
<p>Child Rights and Sentencing: In re Gault  Fare v. Michael C.  Graham v. Florida Miller v. Alabama</p>
<p>Child Abuse Cases: Landeros v. Flood  People v. Stritzinger  State of MN v. Andring  DeShaney v. Winnebago</p>
<p><b>Child Custody Cases:</b> Painter v. Bannister  Santosky v Kramer</p> <p><b>Emotional Harm:</b>  Dillon v. Legg</p>
<p>Informed Consent: Canterbury v. Spence  Kaimowitz v. MI, DMH  Cruzan v. Director, MO, DMH</p>
<p>Confidentiality &amp; Privilege:</p>
<p>In re Lifschutz Whalen v. Roe Doe v. Roe  Jaffee v. Redmond</p>
<p>Duty to Protect: Tarasoff v. Regents  Lipari v. Sears  Jablonski v. US  Naidu v. Laird</p>
<p>Drugs &amp; Alcohol: Robinson v. CA Powell v. TX  Montana v. Egelhoff</p>
<p>Sexual Harassment:  Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson Harris v. Forklift Systems  Oncale v. Sundowner</p>

**Appendix C**  
**FORENSIC JOURNAL CLUB/RESEARCH SEMINAR**

This seminar meets on the second Friday of each month at 9:00 am in the Tidewater Building. Gina Manguno-Mire, PhD, ABPP is the course director. The Postdoctoral Fellow conducts the Journal Club meetings. The aim of the seminar is to teach Psychiatry fellows how to critically appraise scientific articles with particular relevance to the forensic psychiatry literature and to provide an empirically-based discussion of relevant forensic topics. For Psychiatry fellows interested in developing an independent research project, the seminar also serves as a forum for the creative discussion of research ideas, theory, methodology and clinical applications. The Research Seminar fulfills an ACGME core didactic requirement.

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
Seminar Overview Topic Discussion	Straus & Sackett (1998)	Psychology Fellow
Violence Risk and Mental Illness	Scott & Resnick (2006)	Psychology Fellow
Factors of Recidivism	Balcioglu, Oncu, & Turkcan, (2021) Abracen, Gallo, Looman, & Goodwill, (2016)	Psychology Fellow
Psychometric Properties and Clinical Application of Competency Test Measures	TBD	Psychology Fellow & Psychology Intern
Mental State at Time of Offense	TBD	Psychology Fellow
Fellow Presentation	TBD	Psychiatry Fellow
Fellow Presentation	TBD	Psychiatry Fellow
Fellow Presentation	TBD	Psychiatry Fellow