

Ethics Class Resource List
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Bibliography
Updated April 01, 2024

These reference entries include sources that may be cited in class. The purpose of this bibliography is to assist students in finding a source of information if the citation is not contained in the lecture notes or presentation decks. These sources vary widely in terms of their degree of scholarly value, ranging from publications in peer-reviewed scientific and professional journals to internet blog posts describing the personal experiences of individual authors. As a general rule when writing papers, students should cite only scholarly sources and peer-reviewed research. Some reference list entries are written in APA (2010) *Publication Manual* (6th ed.) style, which provides more detail for print publications (e.g., such as location of publisher), whereas other reference list entries are written in APA (2020) *Publication Manual* (7th ed.) style, which provides more detail for digital sources (e.g., such as name of website). Sometimes the distinction between online periodical types is ambiguous (e.g., blog hosted by a newsletter). To aid the reader, long uniform resource locators rather than short ones are used. For most blog posts, magazine articles, and newspaper articles (e.g., blogs, journals, conference proceedings) that have a parent or overarching publication other than the website itself, the style in this bibliography generally follows the style of APA (2020, p. 320, Section 10.1 [Periodicals], Example 16 [Newspaper article] or Example 17 [Blog post]), in which the title of the parent publication or online periodical is italicized. For webpages on a website with a group author or an individual author, in which there is no parent or overarching publication other than the website itself, the style generally follows the style in APA (2020, p. 351, Section 10.16 [Webpages and Websites], Example 111 [Webpage on a website with a group author] or 112 [Webpage on a website with an individual author]). In general, a title is italicized for a work that stands alone (e.g., book, report, webpage on a website), and some part of the source is italicized for a work that is part of a greater whole (e.g., book chapter, journal article, newspaper article).

Disclaimer: This resource list is designed to be educational in nature and not intended to provide ethical or legal advice. The reader is encouraged to contact an attorney for legal advice regarding state laws governing professional conduct. Given the ambiguity of many federal and state laws and regulations, consult a local mental health law attorney who practices in your jurisdiction and who continues to stay current in updates and changes to laws, rules, and regulations that govern professional practice.

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20 surefire steps to increase risk of malpractice suit or board complaint. (2007, March 2). *Psychiatric News*, 42(5), 32.

This periodical is published by the American Psychiatric Association. This article summarizes the same points that are discussed in “What Puts a Psychiatrist at Risk for a Malpractice Lawsuit?” (2009).

Abaluck, J., Kwong, L. H., Styczynski, A., Haque, A., Kabir, A. Bates-Jefferys, E., Crawford, E., Benjamin-Chung, J., Raihan, S., Mobarak, A. M. et al. (2021, December 2). Impact of community masking on COVID-19: A cluster-randomized trial in Bangladesh. *Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abi9069>

Keywords: COVID-19, Coronavirus, Masking, Masks, Self-care, Self care

Data from 342,183 adults in Bangladesh indicated that surgical masks were 95 percent effective at filtering out virus particles, compared with 37 percent for cloth face masks. Abaluck and colleagues cross-randomized mask type (cloth vs. surgical) and promotion strategies at the village and household level in Bangladesh. Proper mask-wearing increased from 13.3% in the control group to 42.3% in the intervention arm. The intervention reduced symptomatic seroprevalence, especially among adults 60+ years in villages where surgical masks were distributed.

Abercrombie, W. P. (2013, April 25). *Whatever became of sin?* <https://bcinstitute.com/whatever-became-of-sin-4/>

W. P. “Ab” Abercrombie, Ph.D. has been in ministry as a Biblical Counselor for more than three decades. He holds a M.S.W. degree in Clinical Social Work and a Ph.D. in Human Services with a major in Psychology. He is licensed to practice in both Alabama and Florida as a professional counselor and family therapist. He is also an Ordained and Licensed Southern Baptist Minister, as well as Founder of the Biblical Counseling Institute (<https://bcinstitute.com/>) in Spanish Fort, Alabama. In this article, Dr. Abercrombie provides an analysis of Menninger’s (1973) book with contemporary applications. See also the book by psychiatrist Karl Menninger (1973) *Whatever Became of Sin?*.

Abrams, Z. (2019). *Serving the armed forces*. *Monitor on Psychology*, 50(10), 58. Available at <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2019/11/serving-armed-forces>

According to APA Staff writer Zara Abrams, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) employs more than 8,000 psychologists, which makes it the nation’s largest employer for psychologists. Of this group, more than 600 clinical and counseling psychologists and nearly 1,000 civilian employees and contractors provide clinical care to military service members and their families. As members of the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps, psychologists who are commissioned as military officers—known as military clinical psychologists—also perform such special services as advising commanding officers on unit wellness, culture, and performance. Active duty psychologists typically enter the Army as captains through the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC) match program during their clinical internship year or through the Army’s post-doctoral residency programs. After completing the internship or residency at an Army medical center, a psychologist is typically assigned to a brigade, where he or she is responsible for the behavioral health care of up to 3,500 soldiers as part of a multi-disciplinary team that includes other psychologists, social workers, counselors, a psychiatrist, and a case manager. Starting salaries for military psychologists are \$80,000.00, plus benefits, with bonuses of \$5,000.00 annually for licensure and \$6,000.00 annually for board certification. Retention bonuses are

\$10,000.00 per year after two years, \$15,000.00 per year after three years, \$20,000.00 per year after four years and \$35,000.00 per year after six years.

Abrams, Z. (2022, March). Navigating thorny topics in therapy. *Monitor on Psychology*, 53(2), 80-83

APA Staff writer Zara Abrams provides a synopsis of the advice from ethics experts who share their guidance on maneuvering disclosures about politics, religion, and other difficult topics.

Abramson, A. (2021, April 1). The ethical imperative of self-care. *Monitor on Psychology*, 52(3), 47.

<https://www.apa.org/monitor/2021/04/feature-imperative-self-care>

Keywords: Self-care, self care

APA Staff writer Ashley Abramson addresses how personal burnout can lead to professional impairment. She offers several practical strategies for incorporating self-care into life and work: Go back to basics, take a proactive approach, establish work boundaries, seek out support, embrace flexibility, and practice self-compassion.

ACA 2017 Conference & Expo will be held in San Francisco. (2016, June 13). *American Counseling Association*.

<https://www.counseling.org/home/2016/06/13/aca-2017-conference-expo-will-be-held-in-san-francisco>

After ACA made a 2016 decision to withdraw its 2017 conference from Nashville because of the passage of Tennessee HB1840/SB1556, which ACA leadership considered to be a discriminatory law that clearly targeted the LGBTQ community, ACA decided to relocate its 2017 Conference & Expo to San Francisco. According to ACA leadership, Tennessee HB1840/SB1556 denies services to those most in need, targets the counseling profession, and is a violation of ACA's Code of Ethics. In light of its passage, ACA members vocalized their opinions about the location of the conference, and it was decided that the 2017 conference would not be held in Tennessee. The ACA leadership team received 13 bids from cities across the country and decided that San Francisco was the best option. The 2017 Conference & Expo took place March 16-19, 2017 at the Moscone West Convention Center in San Francisco.

Ackerman, M. J., & Ackerman, M. C. (1997). Child custody evaluation practices: A survey of experienced professionals (revisited). *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 28(2), 137–145.

Keywords: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Ackerman, M. J., & Brey Pritzl, T. (2011). Child custody evaluation practices: A 20-year follow-up. *Family Court Review*, 49(3), 618–628.

Keywords: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Ackerman, S. (2015, July 12). Psychologist accused of enabling US torture backed by former FBI chief. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2015/jul/12/apa-torture-report-louis-freeh-stephen-behnke>

Spencer Ackerman was the national security editor for Guardian U.S. He was part of the Guardian team that won the 2014 Pulitzer Prize for public service journalism. In this article, Ackerman reports that A prominent psychologist ousted from the leadership of the US's largest professional psychological association for his alleged role in enabling and covering up torture has enlisted a former FBI Director Louis J Freeh to fight back on his behalf. Dr. Behnke has maintained public silence since the Hoffman report became public.

Ackerman, S. (2015, July 14). Three senior officials lose their jobs at APA after US torture scandal. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/jul/14/apa-senior-officials-torture-report-cia>
In this article, Spencer Ackerman reports that the American Psychological Association framed the departures of its chief executive officer, deputy CEO and communications chief as ‘retirements’ and resignations. The 542-page report known as the Hoffman report, released July 2015, concluded that APA leaders colluded with the US department of defense and aided the CIA in loosening professional ethics and other guidelines to permit psychologist participation in torture.

Adam, D. (2021, January 25). SARS-CoV-2 isn’t going away, experts predict. *The Scientist*. <https://www.the-scientist.com/news-opinion/sars-cov-2-isnt-going-away-experts-predict-68386>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

David Adam describes how, as politicians try to schedule an end to the pandemic, scientists say the virus will stick around as an endemic disease similar to the common cold. Adam also refers to a *Science* article (see Lavine et al., 2021) that suggests catching the SARS-CoV-2 virus once or twice in childhood should then prevent people from getting severe disease from it later in life. Adam points out that the four coronaviruses identified as responsible for many common colds are thought to have been far more dangerous when they originally emerged as human diseases. The coronaviruses that cause common colds in modern times may have been the basis for what people at one time in history may have called flu epidemics or pandemics. For example, the so-called Russian flu that killed 1,000,000 people in 1890 may have been caused by OC43, a human coronavirus that is now endemic. As Adam concludes, “The end of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, he says, may only be the start of our relationship with this virus” (para 18). Also see Lavine, Bjornstad, and Antla (2021) “Immunological Characteristics Govern the Transition of COVID-19 to Endemicity.”

Adams, L. (n.d.). Learning a new skill is easier said than done. *Gordon Training International*.
<https://www.gordontraining.com/free-workplace-articles/learning-a-new-skill-is-easier-said-than-done/>

Keywords: Four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

In this undated article, Linda Adams, President of Gordon Training International (GTI), gives credit to GTI employee Noel Burch, who used the four stages of competence model in the 1970s.

Adele, D. (2009). *The yamas & niyamas: Exploring Yoga’s ethical practice*. Duluth, MN: On-Word Bound Books.

Adi, A., & Mathbut, M. (2018, April 1). The duty to protect: Four decades after Tarasoff. *American Journal of Psychiatry Residents’ Journal*, 13(4), 6–8. <https://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/appi.ajp-rj.2018.130402>

Administrative Office of the Courts. (2011, May). *Your guide to the Georgia courts*. Atlanta, GA: Author.
<http://georgiacourts.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Guide%20to%20GA%20Courts2011.pdf>

Aiken, C. (2017, July 20). 6 ways to reduce no-shows (and save lives). *Psychiatric Times*.

http://www.psychiatrictimes.com/news/six-ways-reduce-no-shows-save-lives?rememberme=1&elq_mid=1831&elq_cid=860775&GUID=D1247D8F-99A3-42AE-AA11-04774AAE7EEA

Aiken, C. 2019, September 5). Dark chocolate for depression. *Psychiatric Times*.

https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/depression/dark-chocolate-depression?rememberme=1&elq_mid=8519&elq_cid=860775&GUID=D1247D8F-99A3-42AE-AA11-04774AAE7EEA

Psychiatrist Chris Aiken, M.D. provides a brief discussion of a cross-sectional survey (see Jackson et al., 2019) of over 13,000 adults in which self-reported chocolate consumption was compared with self-reported depressive symptoms as measured by the Patient Health Questionnaire—9 (PHQ-9). People who ate dark chocolate in the past 24 hours were 70% less likely to report depression. The same effects were not seen with milk chocolate, suggesting that the benefits were not simply due to the pleasures of the food. In consideration of possible confounding variables, the researchers controlled for other lifestyle factors such as total sugar and caloric intake, physical activity, smoking, alcohol, as well as age, sex, marital status, education, income, weight, and presence of chronic medical problems. In the end, the association remained. Those who consumed dark chocolate reported lower levels of depression, and those who ate the largest quantities of chocolate had the lowest rates of depression. On average, the consumers of dark chocolate ate only 12 grams a day—a little less than half an ounce. The cut-off for “dark” chocolate was $\geq 45\%$ cocoa. In contrast, the optimal dose for physical health is 1 to 2 ounces a day of $\geq 70\%$ cocoa. According to Aiken, keeping the percentage high and the ounces low maximizes the healthy ingredients while minimizing the calories and sugar.

Alliance Defending Freedom. (2018, March 16). Pro-life student group lawsuit prompts end to ‘trigger warnings’ at Ohio University: ADF attorneys represent Students for Life at Miami U. of Ohio [Press Release].

<https://adflegal.org/press-release/pro-life-student-group-lawsuit-prompts-end-trigger-warnings-ohio-university>

Keywords: activation notification, trigger warning

On March 15, 2018, Miami University of Ohio reached a settlement agreement to change its policies that had authorized officials at its Hamilton campus to require students to post signs “warning” others about their group’s pro-life display. As part of a settlement ending a federal lawsuit that Alliance Defending Freedom attorneys filed on behalf of the campus chapter of Students for Life, the university agreed to revise its policies to respect the free speech rights of all students, regardless of their viewpoint. On November 29, 2017 Students for Life had sued university officials after they shut down the Students for Life group’s annual Cemetery of the Innocents display. When Students for Life sought approval to hold the display, an official informed the group’s president that the display would only be permitted if the group placed signs around campus warning people about its content. She justified this “trigger warning” requirement by saying the display might cause “emotional trauma” to those who might see it, and she offered to discuss “less harmful” ways the group could express its pro-life views. The March 15, 2018 settlement and dismissal resulted in the university changing three of its policies to protect First

Amendment rights. See also *Students for Life at Miami University of Ohio, Hamilton v. Trustees of Miami University of Ohio*, Case No. 1:17-cv-00804-TSB (2018).

Alcoholics Anonymous World Services. (1953/2010). *Twelve steps and twelve traditions*. New York, NY: Author.

Copyrighted in 1952 by The AA Grapevine, Inc. and Alcoholics Anonymous Publishing (now known as Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, Inc.), the first printing of the book was in April 1953.

Alexander, M. J., Haugland, G., Ashenden, P., Knight, E., & Brown, I. (2009, September). Coping with thoughts of suicide: Techniques used by consumers of mental health services. *Psychiatric Services*, 60(9), 1214–1221. doi: 10.1176/ps.2009.60.9.1214

Mary Jane Alexander, Gary Haugland, Peter Ashenden, Ed Knight, and Isaac Brown studied participants in 14 regional consumer-run Hope Dialogues in New York State (N=198). The participants wrote up to five strategies they use to deal with suicidal thoughts. First responses included spirituality, talking to someone, positive thinking, using the mental health system, considering consequences of suicide to family and friends, using peer supports, and doing something pleasurable. Although a majority reported that more formal therapeutic supports were available, only 12% indicated that they considered the mental health system a frontline strategy. Instead, respondents more frequently relied on family, friends, peers, and faith as sources of hope and support. When values tie for the same rank, the next rank is skipped: **(1st) Spirituality and religious practices (18%)**, (2nd) Talking to someone and companionship (14%), (3rd) Positive thinking (13%), **(4th) Using the mental health system (12%)**, (5th) Considering consequences to people close to me (9%), (6th) Using peer supports (8%), (6th) Doing something pleasurable (8%), (8th) Protecting myself from means of harm (5%), (9th) Doing grounding activities (4%), (10th), Considering consequences to self, (11th) Doing tasks to keep busy (2%), (12th) Maintaining sobriety (2%), (13th) Finding a safe place (1%), (14th) Helping others (1%), (14th) Seeking emotional outlets (1%).

Alkire, A. (n.d.). *Occurrence or claims-made policy?* The Trust.

<https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resources/Articles/occurrence-or-claims-made-policy>

Angela Alkire, J.D. s Assistant Vice President of Operations of The Trust.

Allen, R. C. (1973). The Brawner Rule: New lyrics for an old tune. *Washington University Law Review*, 1973(1), 1-21. https://openscholarship.wustl.edu/law_lawreview/vol1973/iss1/6

Richard Allen is Professor of Law and Director, Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Criminology, The George Washington University School of Law, Washington, D.C. In this article, he compares the Brawner Rule with the Durham Rule.

Allen, G. J., Nelson, W. J., Jr., & Sheckley, B. D. (1987). Continuing education activities for Connecticut psychologists. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 18, 78–80. doi: 10.1037/0735-7028.18.1.78

American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT) (2015). *AAMFT code of ethics*. Alexandria, VA: Author. http://www.aamft.org/imis15/content/legal_ethics/code_of_ethics.aspx

American Association of Christian Counselors. (2014). *The AACC Christian counseling code of ethics*. American Association of Christian Counselors. Forest, VA: Author. <http://www.aacc.net/about-us/code-of-ethics/>

American Association of Christian Counselors. (2000). *The AACC Christian counseling code of ethics*. American Association of Christian Counselors. http://www.aacc.net/About_us/media/aacc_code_of_ethics.doc

American Association of Pastoral Counselors. (2012). *AAPC Code of Ethics, Amended April 2012*. <http://www.aapc.org/policies/code-of-ethics/>

American Bar Association. (1983, 2020). *Model rules of professional conduct*. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_rules_of_professional_conduct/

American Bar Association. (2023, March 31). *BetterHelp, Inc. faces class action suits following settlement with FTC*. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/health_law/section-news/2023/march/betterhelp-faces-class-action-following-settlement/

A third class action lawsuit was filed on March 23, 2023 against BetterHelp, Inc. (“BetterHelp”) in the Northern District of California. The suit claims BetterHelp mismanaged the plaintiff’s, and allegedly similarly situated class members’, sensitive health information. The class actions follow BetterHelp’s \$7.8 million payment to the FTC to settle claims that BetterHelp violated Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act by revealing sensitive consumer data, including mental health information, to social media companies for targeted advertising. The suits seek damages for breach of implied contract, breach of fiduciary duty of confidentiality, and violation of California privacy laws.

In the Matter of the Agreement Containing Consent Order with Betterhelp, Inc. (2023, March 2).

American Law Institute. (2000). *Principles of the law of family dissolution: Analysis and recommendations*. Newark, NJ: Mathew Bender.

Keywords: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Although the majority of legal authorities refer to *custody* when addressing the resolution of decision-making, caretaking, and access disputes, some states have begun to favor such terms as *parenting plan*, *parenting time* or *parental rights and responsibilities* over the term *custody*.

American Medical Association. (2016). *Code of medical ethics*. <https://code-medical-ethics.ama-assn.org/>

American Association of State Counseling Boards, the Association for Counselor Education and Supervision, the American Mental Health Counselors Association, and the National Board for Certified Counselors. (2017, April). *Joint statement on a national counselor licensure endorsement process*. <http://www.amhca.org/portability2017>

American Counseling Association. (1999, October). *Ethical standards for Internet online counseling*. Alexandria, VA: Author.

American Counseling Association. (2005). *Code of ethics and standards of practice*. Alexandria VA: Author. <http://www.counseling.org/Resources/CodeOfEthics/TP/Home/CT2.aspx>

American Counseling Association. (2014). *2014 ACA code of ethics*. <https://www.counseling.org/knowledge-center>

As shown in reference example #55 in APA (2020, p. 330), the reference entry above is written in 7th edition style.

American Counseling Association. (2010). *Licensure requirements for professional counselors - 2010*. Alexandria, VA: Author.

Retrieved 09-01-2023 from https://www.counseling.org/docs/licensure/72903_excerpt_for_web.pdf

This document was written and edited by Christie Lum, ACA Office of Public Policy & Legislation.

Document properties indicate that the document was created 12/15/2002 and modified 01/15/2013. Due to the complexity of laws and regulations, and the frequency with which state regulations can and do change, neither the author or publisher can guarantee that this report is completely without error. For any questions or corrections regarding this chart, please contact the Ethics Office of the American Counseling Association (ethics@counseling.org).

American Counseling Association. (2014). *State licensure boards that have adopted the ACA code of ethics*.

Alexandria, VA: Author. Retrieved 09-01-2023 from [https://www.counseling.org/docs/default-source/licensure/state-licensure-boards-that-have-adopted-the-aca-code-of-ethics-\(pdf\).pdf?sfvrsn=2](https://www.counseling.org/docs/default-source/licensure/state-licensure-boards-that-have-adopted-the-aca-code-of-ethics-(pdf).pdf?sfvrsn=2)

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Of the 52 jurisdictions, 19 have adopted the *ACA Code of Ethics*.

Due to the complexity of laws and regulations, and the frequency with which state regulations can and do change, neither the author or publisher can guarantee that this report is completely without error. For any questions or corrections regarding this chart, please contact the Ethics Office of the American Counseling Association (ethics@counseling.org).

American Counseling Association. (2017, December). ACA licensing portability model. *Counseling Today*, 60(6), 27.

American Counseling Association. (2018). Government affairs. <https://www.counseling.org/government-affairs/public-policy>

American Counseling Association. (2018). Our history. <https://www.counseling.org/about-us/about-aca/our-history>

American Counseling Association (2018). *ACA advocacy competencies*.

https://www.counseling.org/docs/default-source/competencies/aca-2018-advocacy-competencies.pdf?sfvrsn=1dca552c_6

American Counseling Association. (2019, August 8). The interstate compact for portability.

<http://tinyurl.com/vlh3gk2>

Keywords: counseling compact, interstate compacts, portability

The ACA Governing Council approved funding to pursue an Interstate Compact for Portability in October 2018 and signed a contract January 1, 2019 with The Council for State Governments' (CSG) National Center for Interstate Compacts (NCIC) to conduct the work. NCIC is using a three-phase process.

Phase I (January – August 2020): Development of the compact, including project research; creation and convening of an advisory group; drafting of proposed language; and feedback on the draft from stakeholder groups. The advisory group will consist of state legislators who are either licensed professional counselors or who have passed counselor friendly legislation; leaders in the counseling field and practicing counselors, executive directors of licensing boards, and attorneys for state licensing boards.

Phase II (September 2020 – March 2023): Implementation to develop a comprehensive online resource kit that serves as the principal information resource on the new compact; the development of a comprehensive legislative strategy; convening a national legislative briefing; tracking legislation regarding the compact; attendance at legislative hearings for the compact; and providing state briefings, as needed.

Phase III (April 2023 – September 2023): Establishment of the commission that will provide on-going coordination of the compact.

American Counseling Association. (2021, March 24). Georgia state legislators pass Counseling Compact Bill.

The Latest News from ACA. <https://www.counseling.org/news/updates/2021/03/24/georgia-state-legislators-pass-counseling-compact-bill>

American Counseling Association. (2021, June 16). Interstate compacts vs. universal license recognition.

Alexandria, VA: Author. <https://counselingcompact.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Compacts-Universal-Recognition-Explained-Final-Counseling-Compact.pdf>

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American Foundation for Suicide Prevention. (AFSP). (2019). *Suicide statistics*. <https://afsp.org/about-suicide/suicide-statistics/>

In 2017, the highest U.S. age-adjusted suicide rate was among Whites (15.85) and the second highest rate was among American Indians and Alaska Natives (13.42). Much lower and roughly similar rates were found among Black or African Americans (6.61) and Asians and Pacific Islanders (6.59). The age-adjusted suicide rate in 2017 was 14.0 per 100,000 individuals. The rate of suicide is highest in middle-age white men in particular. In 2017, men died by suicide 3.54 times more often than women. On average, there are 129 suicides per day. White males accounted for 69.67% of suicide deaths in 2017. In 2017, firearms were the most common method of death by suicide, accounting for a little more than half (50.57%) of all

suicide deaths. The next most common methods were suffocation (including hangings) at 27.72% and poisoning at 13.89%. In 2017, firearms accounted for 50.57% of all suicide deaths: Firearm (50.6%), Suffocation (27.7%), Poisoning (13.9%), and Other (7.8%). The data are based on age-adjusted rates. According to AFSP, the data were derived from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Data & Statistics Fatal Injury Report for 2017.

American Mental Health Counselors Association. (2000). *Code of ethics of the American Mental Health Counselors Association*. Alexandria, VA: Author.
<http://www.amhca.org/assets/content/CodeofEthics1.pdf>

American Mental Health Counselors Association. (2010). *Code of ethics of the American Mental Health Counselors Association*. Alexandria, VA: Author.
<http://www.amhca.org/assets/content/CodeofEthics1.pdf>

American Mental Health Counselors Association. (2015). *Code of ethics of the American Mental Health Counselors Association*. Alexandria, VA: Author. <https://www.amhca.org/publications/ethics>

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed. - Text Revision). Washington, DC: Author.

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.).
<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596>

This reference entry (above) illustrates the correct citation style as shown in APA (2020, p. iv) 7th edition style. For historical archives purposes, the same reference entry written in APA (2010) 6th edition style is shown below:

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). Arlington, VA: Author.

This reference entry is written in the old APA (2010) 6th edition style, which was replaced by APA (2020) 7th edition style on October 1, 2019.

American Psychiatric Association (2013). *The principles of medical ethics with annotations especially applicable to psychiatry*. Arlington, VA: Author.

Keywords: Goldwater Rule, narcissistic personality, paranoid personality

The so-called Goldwater Rule refers to Section 7, Paragraph 3: “On occasion psychiatrists are asked for an opinion about an individual who is in the light of public attention or who has disclosed information about himself/herself through public media. In such circumstances, a psychiatrist may share with the public his or her expertise about psychiatric issues in general. However, it is unethical for a psychiatrist to offer a professional opinion unless he or she has conducted an examination and has been granted proper authorization for such a statement” (APA, 2013, p. 9).

American Psychiatric Association. (2022). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed., text revision). Washington, DC: Author.

Keywords: DSM-5-TR (APA, 2022), text revision

This reference entry (above) illustrates the correct citation style as shown in APA (2020, p. iv) 7th edition style. For historical archives purposes, the same reference entry written in APA (2010) 6th edition style is elsewhere in this bibliography.

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fifth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-5-TR) includes the fully revised text and references, updated diagnostic criteria and ICD-10-CM codes since DSM-5 was published in 2013. It features a new disorder, Prolonged Grief Disorder, as well as codes for suicidal behavior available to all clinicians of any discipline without the requirement of any other diagnosis. The 2022 text revision includes over 70 modified criteria sets with clarifications since publication of DSM-5, over 50 coding updates new to DSM-5-TR for substance intoxication and withdrawal and other disorders, new codes to identify and monitor suicidal behavior (i.e., without the requirement of any other diagnosis), as well as updated ICD-10-CM codes that have been introduced since 2013.

With contributions from more than 200 subject matter experts, this updated text revision of DSM-5 includes some significant changes such as refinement of criteria, symptom codes for suicidal behavior and nonsuicidal self-injury, restoration of the DSM-IV category of “Unspecified Mood Disorder,” whose omission from DSM-5 was a byproduct of the decision to eliminate the mood disorders diagnostic chapter in favor of having separate top-level diagnostic classes for bipolar disorders and depressive disorders. Diagnostic criteria have also been revised, primarily for clarification, for several disorders including Autism spectrum disorder, Manic episode, Bipolar I and bipolar II disorder, Cyclothymic disorder, Major depressive disorder, Persistent depressive disorder, PTSD in children, Avoidant-restrictive food intake disorder, Delirium, Substance/medication-induced mental disorders, and Attenuated psychosis syndrome (in the chapter “Conditions for Further Study”). In DSM-5-TR, there is the addition of a new category of Prolonged Grief Disorder (F43.8), which in earlier versions of ICD-10 was identified as “Other reactions to severe stress” and which in earlier versions of ICD-11 had already been identified as “Prolonged Grief disorder.” Depending on the year of publication, ICD-11 “Prolonged Grief Disorder” has been variously coded as 7B22 in the Beta Draft of ICD-11 (World Health Organization [WHO], 2014) and it is currently coded as 6B42 in the ICD-11 (WHO, 2022). It is estimated that following the nonviolent loss of a loved one, approximately one in 10 bereaved adults is at risk for developing prolonged grief disorder, which involves a pervasive inability to move past grief consisting of symptoms severe enough to affect day-to-day functioning.

The reference entry (above) illustrates the correct citation style as shown in APA (2020, p. iv) 7th edition style. For historical archives purposes, the same reference entry written in APA (2010) 6th edition style is shown below:

American Psychiatric Association. (2022). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed., text revision).

Keywords: DSM-5-TR (APA, 2022), text revision

American Psychological Association. (1953). *Ethical standards of psychologists*. Washington, DC: Author.

- American Psychological Association. (1959). Ethical standards of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 14, 279–282.
- American Psychological Association. (1963). Ethical standards of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 18, 56–s60.
- American Psychological Association. (1968). Ethical standards of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 23, 357–361.
- American Psychological Association. (1977, March). Ethical standards of psychologists. *APA Monitor*, 22–23.
- American Psychological Association. (1979). *Ethical standards of psychologists*. Washington, DC: Author.
- American Psychological Association. (1981). Ethical principles of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 36, 633–638.
- American Psychological Association. (1990). Ethical principles of psychologists (Amended June 2, 1989). *American Psychologist*, 45, 390–395.
- American Psychological Association. (1992). Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1597–1611.
- American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.
- American Psychological Association. (2002). Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct. *American Psychologist*, 57(12), 1060–1073.
- American Psychological Association. (2006). Evidence-based practice in psychology. *American Psychologist*, 61(4), 271–285. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.61.4.271>
- American Psychological Association (2007). Guidelines for education and training at the doctoral and postdoctoral levels in consulting psychology/organizational consulting psychology. *American Psychologist*, 62(9), 980-992.
- American Psychological Association. (2008). *Frequently asked questions about psychology outside the US*. <https://www.apa.org/support/int>
Keywords: Telehealth, Telepsychology
APA addresses this question: Can I provide therapy to a client traveling internationally?

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Ethical principles and code of conduct* (2002, Amended June 1, 2010). Washington, DC: Author. <http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index.aspx>

American Psychological Association. (2010). Guidelines for child custody evaluations in family law proceedings. *American psychologist*, 65(9), 868–867. <https://www.apa.org/practice/guidelines/child-custody>
Keywords: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

American Psychological Association. (2012). *APA style guide to electronic references* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

American Psychological Association. (2013). Specialty guidelines for forensic psychology. *American Psychologist*, 68(1), 7–19.

American Psychological Association. (2013, July 31). *Guidelines for the practice of telepsychology*. <https://www.apa.org/practice/guidelines/telepsychology>
Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT
See also updated APA (2023) *Guidelines for the Practice of Telepsychology*.

American Psychological Association. (2013, updated 2015, April). *The “Conscience Clause” in professional training*. <https://www.apa.org/>

The American Psychological Association is concerned about state legislation that applies the “conscience clause” to professional training programs in psychology and other mental health professions. Such legislation was enacted in Arizona. Conscience clause legislation was introduced but not passed in the Michigan legislature. In Tennessee, conscience clause legislation was introduced and eventually passed in a modified form that restates existing law. Reintroduction of conscience clause legislation early 2015 was not enacted. Updated in 2015, this article contains a discussion of legislation that has been introduced in Arizona, Michigan, and Tennessee.

American Psychological Association. (2013, December). Guidelines for the practice of telepsychology. *American Psychologist*, 68(9), 791–800. doi: 10.1037/a0035001

Keywords: Telehealth, Telemental Health, Telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT
These guidelines, developed by the APA Joint Task Force for the Development of Telepsychology Guidelines for Psychologists, are available online: <https://www.apa.org/practice/guidelines/telepsychology>

American Psychological Association. (2014). *Guidelines for clinical supervision in health service psychology*. <http://apa.org/about/policy/guidelines-supervision.pdf>

American Psychological Association. (2015, August). *Standards and criteria for approval of sponsors of continuing education for psychologists*. Washington, DC: Author. Available <https://www.apa.org/about/policy/approval-standards.pdf>

American Psychological Association. (2015, August). *Standards and criteria for approval of sponsors of continuing education for psychologists*. Washington, DC: Author. Approved by the APA Council of Representatives 1987. Revisions approved August 2015. The document file is available at this link: <https://www.apa.org/about/policy/approval-standards.pdf>

American Psychological Association. (2015, July). *APA announces retirements and resignation of senior leaders* [Press release]. <https://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2015/07/retirements-resignation>

The American Psychological Association Board of Directors today announced the retirement of Dr. Norman Anderson, who has served as chief executive officer of the organization since 2003. Prior to the release of the independent review, Dr. Anderson had informed the Board he intended to retire at the end of 2016. The Board also announced the Aug. 15, 2015, retirement of Deputy Chief Executive Officer Dr. Michael Honaker. APA also announced that Rhea K. Farberman, APA's executive director for public and member communications has resigned, ending her 22-year tenure with the association on July 31, 2015.

American Psychological Association. (2015, August). *Standards and criteria for approval of sponsors of continuing education for psychologists*. Washington, DC: Author.

Approved by the APA Council of Representatives 1987. Revisions approved August 2015.

The document file is available at this link: <https://www.apa.org/about/policy/approval-standards.pdf>

American Psychological Association. (2016). Revision of Ethics Code Standard 3.04. <http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/standard-304.aspx>

The APA Ethics Committee revised Standard 3.04 in response to a request from the APA Council of Representatives to consider a revision to the Ethics Code to incorporate the prohibitions surrounding psychologist's participation in national security interrogations as set forth in the Resolution to Amend the 2006 and 2013 Council Resolution to Clarify the Roles of Psychologists Related to Interrogations and Detainee Welfare in National Security Settings, to Further Implement the 2008 Petition Resolution, and to Safeguard Against Acts of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in All Settings, the resolution passed by the APA Council in August 2015. This revision to the Ethics Code was passed by the APA Council of Representatives on Wednesday, Aug. 3, 2016 and will become effective on January 1, 2017.

American Psychological Association. (2016). *APA social media/forum policy*. <http://www.apa.org/about/social-media-policy.aspx>

The American Psychological Association's social media/forum policy begins with this cautionary statement: "First and foremost, public social networks are not private. Some may be open only to invited or approved members but even then, users should not expect privacy among the members. If you choose to participate on such Forums, assume that anything you post will be seen, read, and open for comment. Anything you say, post, link to, comment on, upload, etc., can and may be used against you by your peers, colleagues, employer, potential employers, fellow members, and so on."

American Psychological Association. (2017). *Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct* (2002, Amended June 1, 2010 and January 1, 2017). <http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index.aspx>

A downloadable and paginated version is available as a document file (PDF, 272 KB) at the link below:
<https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/ethics-code-2017.pdf>

American Psychological Association. (2017). *Multicultural guidelines: An ecological approach to context, identity, and intersectionality*. http://www.apa.org/about/policy/multicultural_guidelines.pdf

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.). <https://doi/10.1037/0000165-000>

This reference entry (above) illustrates the correct 7th edition of APA (2020) style as shown on the copyright page (p. iv) of the entry. APA (2010) 6th edition style was replaced by APA (2020) 7th edition style on October 1, 2019. The same reference entry is shown below using the APA (2010) 6th edition style, which was replaced by APA (2020) 7th edition style on October 1, 2019:

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

American Psychological Association. (2023, August). *Guidelines for the practice of telepsychology*. <https://www.apa.org/practice/guidelines/telepsychology>

American Psychological Association, Committee on Legal Issues. (2016). Strategies for private practitioners coping with subpoenas or compelled testimony for client/patient records or test data or test materials. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 47, 1–11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pro0000063>

American Psychological Association Ethics Code Task Force. (2018). Fall 2018 meeting summary (Nov. 30–Dec 1, 2018). <https://www.apa.org/ethics/task-force/2018-meeting-summaries.pdf>

American Psychological Association Ethics Code Task Force. (2013, April 13). *A discussion of the APA ethics code revision. Council of Representatives Meeting – February 24-25, 2023*. <https://www.apa.org/ethics/task-force/ethics-code-revision-update-february-2023.pdf>

The document properties indicate that the author was Daisy Clipper and that the document file was created 2/26/2023 11:42:19 AM.

American Psychological Association, Legal and Regulatory Affairs. (2020, May 7). Sample informed consent form for resuming in-person services. *APA Services*. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/clinic/covid-19-informed-consent>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

This document contains important safety considerations to help minimize exposure to the coronavirus, including guidance published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization. It is not intended to be an exhaustive list of possible actions nor is it meant to encourage psychologists to resume face-to-face services before they feel comfortable doing so. The downloadable Word document was authored by Nicole Owens-Fonner on 05-07-2020. See also cross-reference to American Psychological Association Services (2020).

American Psychological Association, Legal and Regulatory Affairs, & the California Psychological Association. (2021, January 15). What to know about doing telehealth in a different state. *APA Services*.

<https://www.apaservices.org/practice/legal/technology/telehealth-different-state>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental Health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT
APA's Office of Legal and State Advocacy and the California Psychological Association provide some answers to the most commonly asked questions about practicing telehealth across state lines. Two questions (and their corresponding) are abbreviated below:

3. Can I continue to provide services to a patient who is either temporarily or permanently in another country? You should be licensed or legally permitted to practice both where you and where your patient are located, including internationally. It can be challenging, however, to determine the licensing laws (if any) in some foreign countries....
5. I will be temporarily out of state (e.g., for vacation, business, or a family visit). Can I provide services to my patients who are still in my home state via telehealth? You should be licensed or legally permitted to practice both where you and where your patient are physically located when services are provided because you are arguably practicing psychology in both of those places. Most states clearly consider you to be practicing psychology where the patient is located. Some states also consider you to be practicing psychology where you are located.
7. Can trainees provide telehealth services across state lines? Typically, no. Temporary practice laws generally require you to have a license to practice psychology in another state.

American Psychological Association, Task Force on Guidelines for Assessment and Intervention with Persons with Disabilities. (2022). *Guidelines for assessment and intervention with persons with disabilities*.

<https://www.apa.org/about/policy/guidelines-assessment-intervention-disabilities.pdf>

American Psychological Association Practice and Science Directorates (2000, August). *Report of the Task Force on test user qualifications*. <https://www.apa.org/science/programs/testing/qualifications.pdf>

American Psychological Association Practice Organization. (2005, April 20). *The HIPAA Security Rule Primer*.

<https://www.apaservices.org/practice/business/hipaa/security-rule.pdf>

American Psychological Association Practice Organization, Legal and Regulatory Affairs. (2013, October). *Telepsychology 50-state review*. Washington, DC: Author.

<http://www.apapracticecentral.org/advocacy/state/telehealth-slides.pdf>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

American Psychological Association Practice Organization, Legal and Regulatory Affairs. (2018, April 5).

Airlines update their policies on emotional support animals. *Practice Update*.

<https://www.apaservices.org/practice/update/2018/04-05/airlines-support-animals>

Keywords: service animal, support animal, service dog, emotional support animal (ESA)

See also Ensminger and Thomas (2013) and Traveling by Air With Service Animals (14 CFR Part 382 (Dec. 10, 2020).

American Psychological Association Services. (2018, November). *Psychotherapy codes for psychologists*.
<https://www.apaservices.org/practice/reimbursement/health-codes/psychotherapy>

All mental health professionals including psychologists, psychiatrists, nurses and social workers delivering psychotherapy services use the same applicable CPT® codes when billing clients and filing health insurance claims with third-party payers, including Medicare, Medicaid and private health insurance carriers. This family of codes was last revised in 2013 in order to simplify the coding framework and allows all codes to be used in all settings, instead of describing site-specific services.

American Psychological Association Services. (2020, April 24). *Telehealth guidance by state during COVID-19: State emergency orders relevant to licensed psychologists during the COVID-19 public health crisis*.
<https://www.apaservices.org/practice/clinic/covid-19-telehealth-state-summary>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

This article provides state-specific information related to emergency orders relevant to licensed psychologists during the COVID-19 public health crisis. This resource is updated regularly for the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Government and payer policies in response to the coronavirus crisis are changing rapidly, so it is recommended that psychologists check the APA Practice Information Hub frequently. It is important to note that the state-specific information below does not apply to Medicare, including information about trainees' services. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services does not cover services provided by supervised trainees to Medicare beneficiaries. With regard to Medicaid, Georgia Medicaid is temporarily waiving any restrictions on originating sites (where the patient is located) and distant sites (where the provider is located) during the public health emergency. Qualified providers should continue to follow all applicable licensure rules specific to their profession. Services delivered from distant sites will be billed using the provider billing address associated with the enrolled Medicaid practice or facility. Claims must be billed using the associated procedure code, GT modifier and place of service code 02 to indicate telehealth delivery. With regard to Supervised Trainee Telehealth Services – Telesupervision and Medicaid Reimbursement, Georgia Emergency Rule amending Board Rule 510-2-.05 allows for supervision of practicum students, interns or post-doctorate fellows to be conducted by telephone and/or videoconferencing for the duration of the COVID-19 state of emergency, and for a period of not more than 120 days thereafter.

American Psychological Association Services. (2020, May 7). *Sample informed consent form for resuming in-person services*. APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/clinic/covid-19-informed-consent>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

Psychologists transitioning back to face-to-face services may wish to protect their practice through informed consent. This article by the Legal and Regulatory Affairs Staff of APA Services includes a downloadable form.

Legal and Regulatory Affairs Staff Disclaimer: "We prepared this document to provide information to psychologists in this rapidly changing landscape. Because the law, regulations, and related information continually change, you are encouraged to monitor local, state and federal officials and update this form as necessary to stay in compliance with their guidance. Please note the date stamp on this form. Please note

this document does not constitute legal advice, as APA and APA Services do not and cannot provide legal advice to our members or state associations. The information in this form should not be used as a substitute for obtaining advice from an attorney in your state” (2020, p. 1). See also cross-reference to American Psychological Association, Legal and Regulatory Affairs (2020).

American Psychological Association Services. (2020, October 15). *COVID-19: Is it legal to treat clients in another state?* APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/clinic/covid-19-treating-clients>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

The following is a brief summary of American Psychological Association Services (2020, para. 3), with emphasis added in bold text: “Health-care provider licensing is strictly state-based, so your psychology license only allows you to practice psychology in the state or territory that issued your license. When a patient comes into your office, you can provide psychological services even if the patient lives elsewhere. **But if you provide telehealth services to a patient living in a state where you aren’t licensed to practice, you could be considered practicing without a license.** This is also true if you provide in-person services in a state where you aren’t licensed or practice telehealth from a location where you aren’t licensed.”

American Psychological Association Services. (2021, November 5). *Telehealth services: Billing changes coming in 2022.* <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/reimbursement/government/telehealth-services-billing-2022>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

Effective January 1, 2022, Place of Service (POS) code 02 has been revised, and a new POS code 10 will be created. When providing telehealth services to patients in their own homes, psychologists should use POS code 10 and stop using POS code 02. POS code 10 does not apply to patients who are in a hospital or other facility where the patient receives care in a private residence, such as a nursing home or assisted living facility. In those situations, psychologists will continue to use POS 02.

American Psychological Association Services. (2021, December 10). *New billing disclosure requirements take effect in 2022.* <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/legal/managed/billing-disclosure-requirements>

Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

Document Citation: 86 FR 55980 Pages: 55980-56142 CFR: 5 CFR 890, 26 CFR 54, 29 CFR 2510, 29 CFR 2590, 45 CFR 147, 45 CFR 149 Effective date: These regulations are effective on October 7, 2021. Under Section 2799B-6 of the Public Health Service Act (aka, “No Surprises Act”), effective January 1, 2022, health care providers and health care facilities are required to inform individuals who are not enrolled in a plan or coverage or a Federal health care program, or not seeing to file a claim with their plan or coverage both orally and in writing of their ability, upon request or at the time of scheduling health care items and services, to receive a “Good Faith Estimate” of expected charged. Under this Federal law, individuals have the right to receive a Good Faith Estimate for the total expected cost of any non-emergency items or services. The “Good Faith Estimate” includes related costs like medical tests, prescription drugs, equipment, and hospital fees. This new requirement was finalized in regulations issued October 7, 2021. The regulations implement part of the “No Surprises Act,” enacted in December 2020 as part of a broad package of COVID- and spending-related legislation. The act aims to reduce the likelihood that patients may receive a “surprise” medical bill by requiring that providers inform patients of an expected charge for a service before the service is provided. The government will also soon issue

regulations requiring psychologists to give good faith estimates to commercial or government insurers, when the patient has insurance and plans to use it. In summary, psychologists and other health care providers are required by law to give uninsured and self-pay patients a good faith estimate of costs for services that they offer, when scheduling care or when the patient requests an estimate. A Sample Template is available at the following link: <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/legal/managed/good-faith-estimate-template.pdf>

American Psychological Association Services. (2022, January 14). *Understanding the No Surprises Act: How to provide estimates for your services*. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/legal/managed/no-surprises-act>
Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

American Psychological Association Services. (2022, January 14). Seven basic steps for starting your good faith estimate compliance. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/legal/managed/good-faith-estimate-compliance>
Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

American Psychological Association Services. (2022, February 8). Recent changes in CMS guidance for telehealth regarding the in-person visit requirement and place of service codes. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/clinic/cms-telehealth-service-codes>

Keywords: telehealth, telepsychology, CPT Codes, place of service, service codes, location

New rules reflect a forward-looking framework but may cause some confusion in the context of the temporary rules created for the COVID-19 public health emergency. Changes to the POS codes for 2022 are outlined as follows: POS 02 (Telehealth provided in other than in patient's home) is defined as "The location where health services and health related services are provided or received, through telecommunication technology. Patient is not located in their home when receiving health services or health related services through telecommunication technology. This description change was effective January 1, 2022, and applicable for Medicare April 1, 2022. POS 10 (Telehealth provided in patient's home) is defined as "The location where health services and health related services are provided or received, through telecommunication technology. Patient is located in their home (which is a location other than a hospital or other facility where the patient receives care in a private residence) when receiving health services or health related services through telecommunication technology." This code was effective January 1, 2022, and available to Medicare April 1, 2022.

American Psychological Association Services. (2022, July 5). Audio-only telehealth: How to maintain privacy and security. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/clinic/audio-only-telehealth>

Keywords: telehealth, telepsychology

This article describes a resource from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) helps Covered Entities (CE) comply with HIPAA while providing audio-only services. Here are some of the highlights of the DHHS guidance statement:

- ✓ HIPAA's Privacy Rule permits the use of audio-only services (without a video component) as long as CE verify the patient's identity orally or in writing (including using electronic methods). Nondiscrimination laws require that when working with a patient with a disability, the communication must be equally as effective as communication with an individual without a disability. This requirement may impose

additional requirements such as providing auxiliary aid, to assist with the communication, including when verifying the patient's identity.

- ✓ During audio-only sessions, CE should take steps to ensure the privacy of the Protected Health Information (PHI) from impermissible uses or disclosures. The provider and patient should be in a private settings, avoid using speaker phones, or speak in lowered voices to keep outsiders from overhearing them. Whereas the Privacy Rule applies to all Protected Health Information (PHI), the HIPAA Security Rule does not apply to audio-only phone communications when using a landline phone because no information is transmitted electronically. The Security Rule will likely apply when using electronic communication technologies like VoIP, cell phones or other digital-based audio-only communications.
- ✓ Where the Security Rule applies, CEs must advise the patient of the potential security risks in using electronic communication methods and ensure that those communications are not accessed by unauthorized third parties. Use encryption where available. CEs should use authentication measures in accessing devices and relevant telehealth software. Set the device to lock or the app to end the call after a specific period of inactivity.
- ✓ OCR explains the circumstances where providers need to have a business associate agreement (BAA) with a vendor providing audio-only phone services. If the phone service vendor is merely facilitating the transmission (i.e., the vendor cannot access the conversation between the provider and patient), then it is not a business associate. But if the vendor stores recordings or transcripts of the audio-only session in its cloud or offers translation or transcription services (OCR views those services as creating and/or receiving PHI), then it will likely be deemed a business associate, and a CE must a BAA with the vendor.

American Society of Civil Engineers. (2008, January). *Ethics guidelines for professional conduct for civil engineers*. Reston, VA: Author. Available: <https://www.asce.org/-/media/asce-images-and-files/career-and-growth/ethics/documents/2008-ethics-guidelines-professional-conduct.pdf>

The American Society of Civil Engineers is a tax-exempt professional body founded in 1852 to represent members of the civil engineering profession worldwide. Headquartered in Reston, Virginia, it is the oldest national engineering society in the United States.

American Society of Civil Engineers. (2020, October 26). *Code of ethics*. Reston, VA: Author. Available: <https://www.asce.org/career-growth/ethics/code-of-ethics>
Available at this link: <https://www.asce.org/-/media/asce-images-and-files/career-and-growth/ethics/documents/asce-code-ethics.pdf>

Anderson, L. W., & Krathwohl, D. R. (2001). A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing: a revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives. In P. W. Airasian, K. A. Cruikshank, R. E. Mayer, P. R. Pintrich, J. Rath, & M. C. Wittrock (Eds.), *A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing: a revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives*. New York, NY: Longman.

Keywords: Bloom's taxonomy

For original list of Bloom's taxonomy, see Bloom (1956).

Anderson, E. M., & Lambert, M. J. (2001, June 08). A survival analysis of clinically significant change in outpatient psychotherapy. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 57(7), 875–888. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.1056>

Edward M. Anderson, Michael J. Lambert report that 75 clients attending outpatient therapy at a university-affiliated clinic were tracked on a weekly basis using the Outcome Questionnaire (Lambert et al., 1996) in order to determine the number of sessions required to attain clinically significant change. Survival analysis indicated that the median time required to attain clinically significant change was 11 sessions. When current data were combined with those from an earlier investigation (Kadera, Lambert, and Andrews, 1996), it was found that clients with higher levels of distress took 8 more sessions to reach a 50% clinically significant change recovery level than clients entering with lower levels of distress. At a six-month follow-up, clinically significant gains appeared to have been maintained.

Anyfantakis, D. (2020, June 21) Holy Communion and infection transmission: A literature review. *Cureus*, 12(6):e8741. doi: 10.7759/cureus.8741. PMID: 32714679; PMCID: PMC7377019.

Dimitrios Anyfantakis, M.D., Ph.D., M.Sc. is a physician at Primary Health Care Centre of Kissamos, Chania, Greece.

Anupam, B. J., Seabury, S., Lakdawalla, D., & Chandra A. (2011). Malpractice risk according to physician specialty. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 365, 629–636.

Psychiatrists have the lowest number of malpractice claims among medical specialties. Although only 2.6% of psychiatrists face a malpractice claim each year, about 16% will have a suit filed against them at some point in their careers.

Aoyagi, M. W., Poczwadowski, A., Statler, T., Shapiro, J. L., & Cohen, A. B. (2017). The performance interview guide: Recommendations for initial consultations in sport and performance psychology. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 48, 352–360.

APA Office of Health Care Financing Staff. (2018, May 3). Up-to-code: Testing code changes on the horizon: Preparing psychologists for upcoming billing code changes taking effect Jan 1, 2019. *PracticeUpdate*. <https://www.apapracticecentral.org/update/2018/05-03/testing-code-changes.aspx>

Appelbaum, P. S. (1985). Tarasoff and the clinician: problems in fulfilling the duty to protect. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, 142(4), 425–429. <https://doi.org/10.1176/ajp.142.4.425>

Psychiatrist Paul Appelbaum, a leading expert on legal and ethical issues in medicine and psychiatry, discusses the obligation to protect potential victims of one's patients, as first described in the California *Tarasoff* case. Appelbaum presents a three-part model of the *Tarasoff* obligation, including identification of the requirements of assessment, selection of a course of action, and implementation.

Appelbaum, P. S., and Rosenbaum, A. (1989, June). *Tarasoff* and the researcher: Does the duty to protect apply in the research setting? *American Psychologist*, 44(6), 885–894.

Psychiatrist Paul Appelbaum, M.D. and psychologist Alan Rosenbaum, Ph.D. discuss the concern that researchers in the mental health professions have expressed regarding their possible obligations with regard to their research subjects who may pose a danger to others.

- Applegate, D. (2015, August 21). *Signs that you're too dependent on your therapist*. SoberRecovery. <https://www.soberrecovery.com/addiction/signs-that-youre-too-dependent-on-your-therapist/>
Dominica Applegate, MA (Counseling) discusses three danger signs to consider with regard to excessive dependence on a counselor or therapist: (1) An inability to move forward. Is your therapist making important decisions for you? One goal of a therapist is to you learn tools and methods that can help you take care of your own needs. (2) An unhealthy attachment. When you have an event arise that you are not sure about in your life, do you automatically contact your therapist for advice? If you feel like you cannot live without your therapist's involvement, you may have an unhealthy attachment. (3) Crossing of professional boundaries. Do you feel like you have developed feelings that are beyond the boundaries of a professional relationship? If so, it may be time to address them. [If your counselor cannot discuss and resolve these concerns with you, then it may be time for a new counselor].
- Arnold, C., & Franklin, T. (2020, June 25). *Seven tips for maintaining the frame in online therapy*. PsychiatryOnline. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.pn.2020.7a21>
Psychiatrists Clifford Arnold, M.D. and Thomas Franklin, M.D. offer seven practical tips to help maintain the therapeutic frame in the transition from the office to the screen: create some distance, body language matters, mind your tech, minimize gaze error, keep it formal, adapt your authority, and own the frame.
- Aronson, J., Steele, C. M., Salinas, M. F., & Lustina, M. J. (1999). The effects of stereotype threat on the standardized test performance of college students. In J. Aronson, & E. Aronson (Eds.), *Readings about the social animal* (9th ed.). New York, NY: Freeman.
- Arthur, Gary. (2007). *Dr. Arthur's study guide for the National Counselor Examination*. Snellville, GA: Career Training Concepts.
- Ash, P. (Ed.) (2019). *From courtroom to clinic. Legal cases that changed mental health treatment*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Asch, S. E. (1951). Effects of group pressure upon the modification and distortion of judgment. In H. Guetzkow (Ed.), *Groups, leadership and men*. Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie Press.
In a class study published in 1951, social psychologist Solomon Asch, Ph.D. devised an experiment to examine the extent to which pressure from other people could affect one's perceptions. In total, about one third (1/3) of the subjects who were placed in this situation went along with the clearly erroneous majority. There were various factors that were found to influence levels of conformity: (1) Three "stooges" produced maximum levels of conformity. With very large numbers, conformity levels drop dramatically (perhaps the game is then too obvious!). (2) Just one stooge not going along with the majority is enough to dramatically reduce conformity levels. (3) Difficult tasks tend to lead to more conformity. (4) Ambiguous tasks tend to lead to more conformity as people may feel less certain of their own ideas.
- Ashley, F. (2019). Thinking an ethics of gender exploration: Against delaying transition for transgender and gender creative youth. *Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 24(2), 223–236.

Ashleigh, C., Hare-Duke, L., Nudds, H., Franklin, D., Llewellyn-Beardsley, J., Rennick-Egglestone, S., Ng, F., Evans, E., Knox, E., Townsend, E., Yeo, C., Slade, M. (2022), Typology of content warnings and trigger warnings: Systematic review. *PLoS One*, 17(5), e0266722.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9067675/>

Keywords: activation notification, trigger warning

Abstract: Content and trigger warnings give information about the content of material prior to receiving it. Different typologies of content warnings have emerged across multiple sectors, including health, social media, education and entertainment. Benefits arising from their use are contested, with recent empirical evidence from educational sectors suggesting they may raise anxiety and reinforce the centrality of trauma experience to identity, whilst benefits relate to increased individual agency in making informed decisions about engaging with content. Research is hampered by the absence of a shared inter-sectoral typology of warnings. The aims of this systematic review are to develop a typology of content warnings and to identify the contexts in which content warnings are used.

Ashman, G. (2018). *The truth about teaching: An evidence-informed guide for new teachers*. Melbourne, Victoria, Australia: SAGE Publications.

Greg Ashman teaches physics and mathematics at an independent school in Ballarat, Australia and. Drawing on his years of experience teaching in a diverse range of schools and informed by his understanding of educational research, Ashman presents the most practical ideas that teachers need to know in order to succeed in teaching. Ashman describes how to avoid common mistakes and challenge some of the myths about what good teaching really is.

Ashman, G. (2018, September 15). *Concept creep*. <https://gregashman.wordpress.com/2018/09/15/concept-creep/>

Greg Ashman discusses Haslam's (2016) ideas about horizontal and vertical expansion as these dimensions relate to Haslam's concept of "concept creep." According to Ashman (2018, para. 3), "A horizontal expansion is when the term comes to apply to new, qualitatively different examples and a vertical expansion is when it comes to apply to milder, less severe examples than was originally the case. For instance, trauma initially involved physical injury before the term expanded to encompass a distressing event outside the range of usual human experience such as being tortured or participating in a war. This definition explicitly excluded events that are distressing but within normal human experience such as suffering bereavement. Later understandings of trauma have now come to encompass these events. So we see a horizontal shift from physical wounding to psychological wounding and then a vertical shift to encompass more classes of psychological distress." See also Haslam's (2016) article on "Concept Creep."

Association for Counselor Education and Supervision. (1993). *Ethical guidelines for counseling supervisors*. ACES: Author.

See also Hart, Borders, Nance, and Paradise (1995).

Association for Counselor Education and Supervision. (1993). Ethical guidelines for counseling supervisors). *Counselor Education and Supervision*, 34(3), 270–76.

The Ethical Guidelines for Counseling Supervisors were adopted by the Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (ACES) Governing Council in March of 1993. The guidelines were written by a subcommittee of the ACES Supervision Interest Group, which comprised the following members: Gordon Hart, Chair; L. DiAnne Borders; Don Nance; and Louis Paradise. The guidelines first appeared in *ACES Spectrum*, Volume 53, Number 4, Summer, 1993. For additional information, see Hart, Borders, Nance, and Paradise (1993). To some degree, these guidelines began to be incorporated into Section F (Teaching, Training, and Supervision) of the American Counseling Association (ACA) Code of Ethics, beginning with the revision of 1995 and continuing with the revisions of 2005 and 2014.

Association for Counselor Education and Supervision. (2011, April 22). *Best practices in clinical supervision*. <https://acesonline.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ACES-Best-Practices-in-Clinical-Supervision-2011.pdf>

The Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (ACES) is a founding division of the American Counseling Association (ACA). ACES is composed of individuals engaged in the professional preparation of counselors and those responsible for the ongoing supervision of post-degree counselors. These guidelines are *best practices* rather than *minimal acceptable* practices. ACES is not in a position to hear complaints about alleged non-compliance with these guidelines. Any complaints about the behavior of any ACA member who falls below minimally acceptable ethical standards should be filed with ACA in accordance with its procedures for doing so.

Association for Counselor Education and Supervision. (2011). *Best practices in clinical supervision*. Alexandria, VA: Author. www.saces.org/resources/documents/aces_best_practices.doc

Association for Specialist in Group Work (1999). Principles for diversity-competent group workers. *Journal for Specialists in Group Work*, 24(1), 7–14. <http://www.asgw.org/diversity.htm>

Association for Specialist in Group Work (2008). Best practice guidelines. *Journal for Specialists in Group Work*, 33(2), 111–117. http://www.asgw.org/PDF/Best_Practices.pdf

Association for Specialist in Group Work. (2000). Professional standards for the training of group workers. *The Group Worker*, 29(3), 1–10. http://www.asgw.org/training_standards.htm

Association for Spiritual, Ethical and Religious Values in Counseling. (2009). *Competencies for addressing spiritual and religious issues in counseling*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Spiritual, Ethical and Religious Values in Counseling. <http://www.aservic.org/resources/spiritual-competencies/>

Association of American Physicians and Surgeons (AAPS). (2018, October 1). *Opting out of Medicare: A guide for physicians*. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons. <https://aapsonline.org/opting-out-of-medicare-a-guide-for-physicians/>

Keywords: opt out

In the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, there is a provision that repeals the requirement of having to renew an opt-out status every two years. Physicians opting out of Medicare after June 16, 2015 need to file an affidavit to opt out of Medicare only once, and it will have permanent effect.

The physician will no longer need to renew his opt-out every two years thereafter. However patients will still need to sign a private contract every two-years.

A list of Medicare carriers by state is listed at this link:

https://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicareProviderSupEnroll/downloads/contact_list.pdf

A sample contract recommended by a Medicare Administrative Contractor, Noridian, is available at this link: <https://med.noridianmedicare.com/documents/10525/2052366/Opt-Out+Private+Contract>

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (n.d.). Psychology Licensure Universal System (PLUS), Attestation Questionnaire. <https://www.asppb.net/page/TheBank>

Keywords: conflicts of Interest, supervision

Note this question that is included on the Attestation Questionnaire under Credentials Review for the ASPPB Psychology Licensure Universal System (PLUS):

17. Prior to, or during the training, did any of this applicant's supervisors have a familial or financial relationship with this applicant or was the applicant an employee or employer of a supervisor? If yes, explain.

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (n.d.). Licensure related matters and COVID-19. <https://www.asppb.net/page/covid19>

Keywords: licensing boards, continuing education, COVID-19, coronavirus, telepsychology

This resource page contains an alphabetical listing of each state and province's rules related to these areas of interest. The information is updated as new information is provided by each jurisdiction.

State Licensing Board Directory

<https://www.asppb.net/page/BdContactNewPG>

Temporary Interjurisdictional Telepsychological Practice

<https://www.asppb.net/page/temptelepsychologicalpracticecovid-19>

CE Requirement Adjustments

https://www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/covid19/new_ce_requirements_3.27.202.pdf

Supervision Hours for Licensure via Tele-means

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/covid19/7.23.2020_supervision_hours_.pdf

PSYPACT Information Resources

https://www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/psypact_docs/7.1.2020_psypact_packet.pdf

CSG Information (Executive Orders)

<https://web.csg.org/covid19/executive-orders/>

Post-Doctoral Experience

https://www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/covid19/post-doctoral_experience_for.pdf

Pre-Doctoral Internship

https://www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/covid19/internship_form.pdf

Psychology Practicum

https://www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/covid19/practicum_form.pdf

Graduate Education

https://www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/covid19/graduate_education_form.pdf

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2014, August). *Guidelines for continuing professional development*. Tyrone, GA: Author.

These guidelines were developed on June 2012 and revised on August 2014 by the ASPPB Task Force on Maintenance of Competence and Licensure (MOCAL) chaired by Carol Webb, Ph.D.

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2015, February 23). *Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) announced* [Press release].

http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/PSYPACT_Docs/PSYPACT_Press_Release_3_16_2.pdf

Keywords: interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice, PSYPACT

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2015, February 23). *Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) announced*. <http://www.asppb.net/news/217917/Psychology-Interjurisdictional-Compact-PSYPACT-Announced.htm>

Keywords: interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice, PSYPACT

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2018, January 1). *Code of conduct*.

https://www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/guidelines/code_of_conduct_2020_.pdf

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2020, March 16). Temporary/telepsychological practice and COVID19.

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/members/temporary_interjurisdictional.pdf

All information contained in this summary was collected directly from membership of psychology licensing boards and is subject to change at any time. For the most current information about a specific state or territory, contact the licensing board directly.

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2020, June 22). *Temporary/telepsychological practice and COVID-19*.

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/covid19/6.22.2020_temporary_&_teleps.pdf

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, telepsychology

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2021). Board contact information. <https://www.asppb.net/page/BdContactNewPG>

Keywords: licensing boards

This resource page contains an alphabetical listing of the land address; phone number; and internet links for every state and provincial psychology licensing board. For each board, there are also links for each jurisdictions email address, main webpage, license verification, statutory laws, and rules and regulations.

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. (2022, August). *EPPP candidate handbook: Examination for professional practice in psychology*. [https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/eppp_2/eppp_candidate_handbook augu.pdf](https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.asppb.net/resource/resmgr/eppp_2/eppp_candidate_handbook_aug.pdf)

Keywords: ASPPB, EPPP-2, licensing, licensure

ASPPB's board first announced plans to add a second part to the EPPP in March 2016. The goal was to create a multipart exam to standardize clinical skills evaluation for entry to practice, rather than rely exclusively on graduate programs' judgments and other nonstandardized measures such as an oral exam. The EPPP-2 was adopted by several jurisdictions in 2018. Georgia was one of the early adopters of the EPPP-2. In Georgia, the EPPP-2 has been required for Applications by Examination approved after November 1, 2020. Candidates for licensure in Georgia and other early adopter jurisdictions are required to pass the knowledge test before taking the skills test. Applicants for Georgia licensure by Endorsement that have taken and passed the original EPPP (Part I) for their current licensure on or before October 31, 2020, are not required to take and pass the new Part II for licensure in Georgia. All endorsement applicants licensed on or after November 1, 2020 in other states or jurisdictions that do not require Part II of the EPPP exam for licensure, are required to take and pass Part II of the EPPP exam in order to be considered for licensure in Georgia. By January 1, 2026, the EPPP-2 will be a mandatory part of licensing requirements for all jurisdictions currently using the EPPP.

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials. (2016). Comparison of FERPA and HIPAA Privacy Rule for accessing student health data: Fact sheet. Arlington, VA: Author. <http://www.astho.org/programs/preparedness/public-health-emergency-law/public-health-and-schools-toolkit/comparison-of-ferpa-and-hipaa-privacy-rule/>

Aultman, L.P., Williams-Johnson, M. R., & Schutz, P. A. (2009). Boundary dilemmas in teacher–student relationships: Struggling with “the line.” *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 25(5), 636–646.

Australian Medical Association. (2016). *Code of ethics*. Barton, Australian Capital Territory.

Authority of VA Professionals to Practice Health Care, 38 C.F.R. § 17 (2020).

Effective November 12, 2020, 85 FR 71838 (document citation) is listed in the Federal Register Code of Federal Regulations as 38 CFR 17 and includes pages 71838-71846 (9 pages). The document is available at this link: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/11/12/2020-24817/authority-of-va-professionals-to-practice-health-care>

Subsection (a)(2)(ii) requires that the individual is not a VA-contracted health care professional. A health care professional does not include a contractor or a community health care professional because they are not considered VA employees nor appointed under 38 U.S.C. 7306, 7401, 7405, 7406, or 7408 or title 5 of the U.S. Code. This federal rule received support in part because it does not include independent contractor psychologists. In contrast to providers who are employed by an agency or organization (e.g., Veterans Administration), independent contractors are not subject to the same accountability, oversight, training, and quality control as those employed directly by VA. We are not making any edits based on these positive comments.”

Bacon, S. (2023, April 25). *5 Best text therapy platforms in 2023*. Emotional Health. <https://www.everydayhealth.com/emotional-health/best-online-text-therapy/>

Disclosure: Everyday Health may earn a commission from purchases of products of products featured in this article. The products include the following: BetterHelp, Talkspace, Online-Therapy.com, Calmerry, and ReGain.

Disclaimer: Everyday Health may earn a commission from purchases of products featured in this article.

Backhaus, A., Agha, Z., Maglione, M. L., Repp, A., Ross, B., Zuest, B., & Thorp, S. R. (2012). Videoconferencing psychotherapy: A systematic review. *Psychological Services*, 9(2), 111–131.

Backstrom, L., Boldi, P., Rosa, M., Ugander, J., & Vigna, S. (2012, June 22). *Four degrees of separation. Proceedings of the 4th Annual ACM Web Science Conference*, 33–42. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2380718.2380723>

Dr. Stanley Milgram’s (1967) classic “six degrees of separation” between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook’s data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).

Bailey, R. J., & Ogles, B. M. (2020). Common factors as a therapeutic approach: What is required? *Practice Innovations*, 4(4), 241–254.

Baird, B. N. (2008). *The internship, practicum, and field placement handbook: A guide for the helping professions*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/ Prentice Hall.

Baker, D. B., & Benjamin, L. T., Jr. (2000). The affirmation of the scientist-practitioner: A look back at Boulder. *American Psychologist*, 55(2), 241–247. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.55.2.241>

David Baker, Ph.D. and Ludy Benjamin, Ph.D. discuss the professionalization of psychology after World War II with the synthesis of the Boulder Conference on Graduate Education in Clinical Psychology in 1949. The major outcome of the Boulder conference was the endorsement of the scientist-practitioner model of training in professional psychology. According to Baker and Benjamin’s (2000) review, David Shakow, Ph.D. (1901–1981) was largely responsible for the ideas and developments of the Boulder Model. On May 3, 1941, while he was chief psychologist at Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts, Shakow drafted his first training plan to educate clinical psychology graduate students during a

Conference at The New York Psychiatric Institute, now referred to as Shakow's 1941 American Association for Applied Psychology Report. As an aside, it is interesting to note that Worcester State Hospital was originally known as the Worcester Lunatic Asylum, which dated back to the 1830s. Shakow's 1941 report outlined a 4-year education track that became the first model for training clinical psychologists: Year 1 (establish a strong foundation in psychology and other applied sciences), Year 2 (learn therapeutic principles and practices needed to treat patients), Year 3 (internship, gain supervised field experience), and Year 4 (complete research dissertation). For a review of the contemporary scientist-practitioner model (i.e., the current Boulder model), see Shapiro (2002).

Baptist, E. E. (2014). *The half has never been told: Slavery and the making of American capitalism*. New York, NY: Basic Books

Americans in the U.S. tend to view slavery as a pre-modern institution—the nation's original sin, perhaps, but isolated in time and divorced from America's later success. To do so, however, robs the millions who suffered in bondage of their full legacy. As historian Edward E. Baptist, Ph.D., Professor of History at Cornell University, reveals that the expansion of slavery in the first eight decades after American independence drove the evolution and modernization of the United States. In the span of a single lifetime, the South grew from a narrow coastal strip of worn-out tobacco plantations to a continental cotton empire, and the U.S. grew into a modern, industrial, and capitalist economy. Told through intimate slave narratives, plantation records, newspaper article, and the words of politicians, entrepreneurs, and escaped slaves, *The Half Has Never Been Told* offers a new interpretation of American history.

Barker, E. (2017, May 16). *Barking up the wrong tree: The surprising science behind why everything you know about success is (mostly) wrong*. New York, NY: HarperCollins.

Keywords: self-care, self care

Barker, E. (2016, February). *Evening ritual: The 7 things that will make you happy at night*. Barking Up The Wrong Tree. <https://www.bakadesuyo.com/2016/02/evening-ritual/>

Keywords: self-care, self care

Popular writer Eric Barker opens this article with this observation: "Evening news is where they begin with 'Good evening', and then proceed to tell you why it isn't."

Barlow, D. H., Durand, V. M., & Hofmann, S. G. (2018). *Abnormal psychology: An integrative approach* (8th ed.). Stamford, CT: Cengage Learning.

The reference entry above is written in APA (2010) 6th edition style, whereas the entry below is written in APA (2020) 7th edition style:

Barnett, J. E., & Kolmes, K. (2016). The practice of tele-mental health: Ethical, legal, and clinical Issues for practitioners. *Practice Innovations*, 1(1), 53–66.

Barnett, J. E., Serafim, G., & Sharara, D. (2023, September 28). Telepsychology: Key recommendations for ethical, legal, and effective practice. *Practice Innovations*. Advance Online Publication.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pri0000224>

One sentence from abstract: "Issues addressed include the roles of clinical and technologic competence, how the informed consent process should be modified when telepsychology services are being offered, the

need for advance preparation for crises and emergencies across distances, legal issues associated with interjurisdictional practice and compliance with relevant laws in the client's jurisdiction, office set up and security considerations, the assessment of each client for the appropriateness of telepsychology treatment and which technologic modality would be most appropriate, documentation and record-keeping requirements, online boundaries and multiple relationships to include social media participation with patients, the use and role of smartphone apps by patients, and the role and application of self-care activities for telepsychology practitioners" (Barnett et al, 2023, p. 1).

Barnett, J. E. (1997). How to avoid malpractice. *The Independent Practitioner*, 17(1), 20–22.

Psychologist Jeffrey Barnett, Psy.D. made a very useful observation with respect to his review of ethics complaints: "Too often I have experienced that sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach when reviewing an ethics complaint, seeing how costly it is to the individuals involved and often how easily it could have been avoided" (p. 20).

Barnett, J. E., & Johnson, W. B. (2008). *Ethics desk reference for psychologists*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Barnett, J., E., & Johnson, W. B. (2014). *Ethics desk reference for counselors* (2nd ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Barnett, J. E., & Kolmes, K. (2016). The practice of tele-mental health: Ethical, legal, and clinical Issues for practitioners. *Practice Innovations*, 1(1), 53–66.

Barnett, J. E., Zimmerman, J., & Walfish S. (2014). *The ethics of private practice: A practical guide for mental health clinicians*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Barnett, J. E. (2015, Winter). Essential clinical practice strategies for the prevention of disciplinary complaints. *Independent Practitioner*, 35(2), 47–50.

After reviewing Barnett, Zimmerman, and Walfish's (2014) book, *The Ethics of Private Practice*, for the *Independent Practitioner*, I later contacted Dr. Barnett to let him know how often I used his quote in my ethics classes. When I read his next article (Barnett, 2015), I noticed that he had revived and recited it: "Too often I have experienced that sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach when reviewing an ethics complaint, seeing how costly it is to the individuals involved and often how easily it could have been avoided" (p. 47).

Barrett, C. A., Hazel, C. E., & Newman, D. S. (2017). Training confident school-based consultants: The role of course content, process, and supervision. *Training and Education in Professional Psychology*, 11, 41–48.

Beaton, B. (2013). *Self-care 360*. <https://www.drbeckybeaton.com/self-care-360.html>

Beaton-York, B. (2021, December 30). No surprises act - Standard notice and consent - Nonparticipating providers - Customizable. <https://www.theknowledgetree.org/courses/category/Practice%20SmartForms>
Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

This form, which was based on the model Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (2021) form titled “Standard notice and consent documents under the no surprises act,” was distributed by Becky Beaton-York, Ph.D. at a live webinar on 12-30-2021. See also Centers for Medical & Medicaid Services (2021) model form for use by non-articipating providers and nonparticipating emergency facilities beginning January 1, 2022. For a copy of this customizaable form or other forms related to TeleMental Health, see this website: <https://www.theknowledgetree.org/courses/category/Practice%20SmartForms>

Beaton-York, B. (2021, December 30). No surprises act - Website & office disclosure notice - Good faith estimate. <https://www.theknowledgetree.org/courses/category/Practice%20SmartForms>

Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

This form, which was based on the model Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (2021) form titled “Standard notice and consent documents under the no surprises act,” was distributed by Becky Beaton-York, Ph.D. at a live webinar on 12-30-2021. See also Centers for Medical & Medicaid Services (2021) model form for use by non-articipating providers and nonparticipating emergency facilities beginning January 1, 2022. For a copy of this customizaable form or other forms related to TeleMental Health, see this website: <https://www.theknowledgetree.org/courses/category/Practice%20SmartForms>

Beaton-York, B. (2022, January 6). No surprises act - Standard notice and consent - Nonparticipating providers – Customizable. Available: <https://www.theknowledgetree.org/p/ethics-the-no-surprises-act-online>

Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

This form, which was based on the model Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (2021) form titled “Standard notice and consent documents under the no surprises act,” was distributed by email file attachment to participants of the live webinar of Becky Beaton-York, Ph.D. 12-30-2021. This document is currently the preferred document for clients who meet “Scenario #2” according to The Trust. See also The Trust (2022) Guidance on the No Surprises Act (NSA). For a copy of this customizaable form or other forms related to TeleMental Health, see this website:

<https://www.theknowledgetree.org/courses/category/Practice%20SmartForms>

Beauchamp, T. L., & Childress, J. F. (1979). *Principles of biomedical ethics*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Beauchamp, T. L., & J. F. Childress (2009). *Principles of biomedical ethics* (6th ed.). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Beauchamp, T. L., & Childress, J. F. (2012). *Principles of biomedical ethics* (7th ed.). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Beauchamp, T. L., & Childress, J. F. (2019). *Principles of biomedical ethics* (8th ed.). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Beck, A. T., Steer, R. A., & Brown, G. K. (1996). *Manual for the Beck Depression Inventory-II*. San Antonio, TX: Psychological Corporation.

Begley, S. (2020, March 16). The new coronavirus can likely remain airborne for some time. That doesn't mean we're doomed. *Statnews*. <https://www.statnews.com/2020/03/16/coronavirus-can-become-aerosol-doesnt-mean-doomed/>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

Sharon Begley discusses *aerosolization*, which is the process in which some physical substance can be converted into the form of particles small and light enough to be carried on the air (i.e., into an aerosol) in the absence of an air filtration system.

Behnke, S. (2007, May). Gossiping about patients. *Monitor on Psychology*, 38(5), 70–71.

Behnke, S. (2008, July/August). Ethics in the age of the Internet. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(7), 74–75.

Behnke, S. (2008, August). Discussant. In N. S. Rubin (Chair) International ethics rounds: Dilemmas and guidance for consultants, clinicians, investigators, and educators. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston, MA.

As cited in Tjeltveit and Gottlieb (2010, p. 76), Behnke said, “There’s no one thing that has gotten more psychologists in [ethical] trouble than the desire to be helpful.”

Behnke, S. (2009, January). Reflections on training ethical psychologists. *Monitor on Psychology*, 39(1), 58–59.

Behnke, S. (2014, February). What kind of issue is it? A “four-bin” approach to ethics consultation is helpful in practice settings. *Monitor on Psychology*, 45(2), 62.

According to Behnke (2014, p. 62), “The four bins are: legal, clinical, ethical and risk management. Although the bins are closely related, they are not the same. Clarity regarding what kind of question belongs in which bin can be very helpful in resolving a dilemma, at least enough to allow a psychologist to move forward.”

Benjamin, A. J., Jr., & Bushman, B. J. (2016). The weapons priming effect. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 12, 45–48.

The authors describe how the primary theoretical explanation for the weapons is that weapons activate or “prime” aggressive thoughts in memory.

Benjamin, G. A. H., & Gollan, J. K. (2003). *Forensic practice guidebook. Family evaluation in custody litigation: Reducing risks of ethical infractions and malpractice*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/10593-000>

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Beins, B. C. (1987). Psychological testing and interpretation. In V. P. Makosky, L. G. Whittemore, & A. M. Rogers (Eds.), *Activities handbook for the teaching of psychology* (Vol. 2., pp. 266–274). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Beins, B. C. (1991). Using the Barnum effect to teach ethics in research [Unpublished manuscript]. Ithaca, NY: Ithaca College.

The Barnum Effect was generated to teach students about the ethics of deception in research and the feelings of subjects who are deceived. The Barnum Effect occurs when individuals are duped into believing invalid results of psychological tests. People are most accepting when given favorable feedback about themselves. They interpret evaluations as being uniquely descriptive even when the feedback is so general that it applies to virtually everybody. Twenty-eight female and 11 male students in research methods classes received feedback based on a bogus personality inventory. Subjects then rated the perceived validity of the interpretations. Students accepted the feedback, although seniors were more skeptical than were juniors or sophomores. A discussion was conducted of the ethics of deception based on students' own reactions to the knowledge that they were deceived. Students agreed that the approach was effective in helping them learn firsthand about the costs and benefits of deception in research. Men and women reacted in the same ways. The demonstration seems useful for a wide range of students. Appendices contain the test items from the inventory and the evaluation questions. A seven-item list of references is included.

Beins, B. C. (1993, February 1). Using the Barnum effect to teach ethics and deception in research. *Teaching of Psychology*, 20(1), 33–35. https://doi.org/10.1207%2Fs15328023top2001_6

The Barnum effect was generated to teach students about the ethics of deception in research and the feelings of subjects who are lied to. Students in research methods classes received feedback based on a bogus personality inventory and rated the perceived validity of the interpretations. Students accepted the feedback, although seniors were more skeptical than juniors or sophomores. The class discussed the ethics of deception based on their own reactions to the knowledge that they were deceived. Students agreed that the approach was effective in helping them learn firsthand about the costs and benefits of deception in research.

Belangee, S., & Frey, M. (2023, August 27). The role of Adlerian concepts in ethical decision-making. In-person ethics workshop and synchronous webinar presented at the 2023 Conference of The Georgia Society of Adlerian Psychology, Auditorium, Administration Building and Conference Center, Mercer University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Susan Belangee, Ph.D., LPC, ACS, DNASAP and Michele Frey, Ph.D., LPC, ACS, CPCS, DNASAP presented an interactive lecture with discussion and participant exercises using Adlerian concepts to explore perceptions of self, others, and the world. Presenters introduced and explained major Adlerian concepts (lifestyle, the purposefulness of behavior, private logic, etc.). Group exercises were used to illustrate the interactions between Adlerian ideas and ethics and to encourage participants to self-reflect on them. ACA and APA codes of ethics were introduced by the presenters for discussion by the participants. Participants (1) Described numerous Adlerian concepts and how those concepts influence self-perceptions and beliefs. (2) Discussed the connection between their unique views of self, others, the world and ethical dilemmas. (3) Explained how aspects of self interest with ethical decision-making models.

Benedetti, F., Mayberg, H. S., Wager, T. D., Stohler, C. S., & Zubieta, J-K. (2005, November 9). Neurobiological mechanisms of the placebo effect. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 25(45), 10390–10402. <https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3458-05.2005>

Fabrizio Benedetti, Helen S. Mayberg, Tor D. Wager, Christian S. Stohler, and Jon-Kar Zubieta provide a detailed analysis of the placebo effect, including behavioral and pharmacological considerations such as the presence of endogenous opioids in placebo analgesia and neuroimaging studies.

Benjamin, A. J., Jr., Kepes, S., & Bushman, B. J. (2018). Effects of weapons on aggressive thoughts, angry feelings, hostile appraisals, and aggressive behavior: A meta-analytic review of the weapons effect literature. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 22(4), 347–377. 0.1177/1088868317725419. Epub 2017 Sep 17

Associate Professor of Psychology (University of Arkansas—Fort Smith) Arlin James Benjamin, Jr., Ph.D. and colleagues performed a meta-analysis that integrates the findings of weapons effect studies conducted from 1967 to 2017 and uses the General Aggression Model (GAM) to explain the weapons effect. The study includes 151 effect-size estimates from 78 independent studies involving 7,668 participants. As predicted by the GAM, our naïve meta-analytic results indicate that the mere presence of weapons increased aggressive thoughts, hostile appraisals, and aggression, suggesting a cognitive route from weapons to aggression. Weapons did not significantly increase angry feelings. Nevertheless, a comprehensive sensitivity analysis indicated that not all naïve mean estimates were robust to the presence of publication bias. In general, these results suggest that the published literature tends to overestimate the weapons effect for some outcomes and moderators.

Benjamin, G. A., Kent, L., & Sirikantraporn, S. (2009). In J. L. Werth, Jr., E. R. Welfel, & G. A. H. Benjamin (Eds). (2009). *Ethical, legal, and professional considerations for mental health professionals* (pp. 9–28). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Benjamin, L. T., Cavell, T. A., & Shallenberger, W. R. (1984). Staying with the initial answers on objective tests: Is it a myth? *Teaching of Psychology*, 11, 133–141.

Bennett, B. E., Bricklin, P. M., Harris, E., Knapp, S., VandeCreek, L., & Younggren, J. N. (2006). *Assessing and managing risk in psychological practice: An individualized approach*. Rockville, MD: The Trust.

Ben-Porath, Y. (2020, June 10). *MMPI-3 administration, scoring, and reporting options* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7aZTtLANkrg>
MMPI-3 co-author Yossef Ben-Porath, PhD, outlines a variety of features for the upcoming release.

Berghuis, D. J., Jongsman A. E., Jr. (2008). *The severe and persistent mental illness progress notes planner* (2nd ed.). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

Bergin, A. E. (1991, April). Values and religious issues in psychotherapy and mental health. *American Psychologist*, 46(4), 394–403.

This article provides a review of a decade of work by Allen E. Bergin, Ph.D. and others concerning 2 broad topics: (a) the role of values in psychotherapy and (b) the relation of religion to mental health. Trends have changed, and there is now more professional support for addressing values issues in treatment. There is also more openness to the healthy potentialities of religious involvement, and

therapists themselves manifest a new level of personal interest in such matters. Cautions and guidelines for dealing with such issues are considered in both empirical and clinical terms. The multifactorial nature of religion is documented, and healthy and unhealthy ways of being religious are described. Suggestions are given for including education in values and religious issues in the training of clinicians so that the vast population of religious clientele may be better served. See also Jensen and Bergin (1988).

Berkowitz, L. (1968, September). Impulse, aggression, and the gun. *Psychology Today*, 2, 19–22.

Keywords: trigger effect, weapons effect

Leonard Berkowitz, Ph.D. is often attributed to have coined the term “weapons effect” to refer to the phenomena, observed in several experimental studies conducted in the laboratory and in the field, in which the presence of a weapon may instigate the expression of aggression even if the weapon is not actually used to express aggression. In the words of Professor Berkowitz, “Guns not only permit violence, they can stimulate it as well. The finger pulls the trigger, but the trigger may also be pulling the finger” (p. 22).

Berkowitz, L. (1974). Some determinants of impulsive aggression: Role of mediated associations with reinforcements for aggression. *Psychological Review*, 81, 165–176.

Keywords: trigger effect, weapons effect

Berkowitz, L., & LePage, A. (1967). Weapons as aggression-eliciting stimuli. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 7, 202–207.

Keywords: trigger effect, weapons effect

Leonard Berkowitz and Anthony Page conducted an experiment designed to investigate whether external stimuli could affect aggression. The study consisted of 100 Midwestern male undergraduates who participated in a task in which they were given the opportunity to aggress against a confederate by administering an electric shock. Half of the participants were angered beforehand (shocked repeatedly by the confederate) and half were not. In the experimental group, angry participants were seated at a table that had a shotgun and a revolver on it. In the control group, participants were seated at a table that had badminton racquets and shuttlecocks. In both conditions, the items able were described as part of another experiment that the researchers had supposedly forgotten to put away. The research participants were to decide what level of electric shock to deliver to a confederate, and the electric shocks were used to measure aggression. The participants were told to ignore the items on the table, but the results suggested that did not. Instead, the participants who saw the guns were more aggressive than were the participants who saw the sports items. Berkowitz and LePage concluded that “many hostile acts which supposedly stem from unconscious motivation really arise because of the operation of aggressive cues” (p. 206).

Bernard, J. M., & Goodyear, R. K. (2018). *Fundamentals of clinical supervision* (6th Ed.). The Merrill Counseling Series. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson. (Original edition published 2009).

James Bernard and Rodney Goodyear’s text provides a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach that makes it one of the most highly cited publication in the field. The authors also discuss some of the challenges and opportunities related to triadic supervision.

Bernstein, D. (2020, April 7). *Grocery store workers and Covid-19*. Reason.

<https://reason.com/volokh/2020/04/07/grocery-store-workers-and-covid-19/>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

David Bernstein's article explains how an understanding of basic statistics eludes mainstream journalism.

Berry, J. W. (1980) Acculturation as varieties of adaptation. In A. M. Padilla (Ed.), *Acculturation: Theory, models, and some new findings* (pp. 9–25). Boulder, CO: Westview.

Berry, J. W. (2006a). Acculturative stress. In P. T. P. Wong & L. C. J. Wong (Eds.), *Handbook of multicultural perspectives on stress and coping* (pp. 287–298). Dallas, TX: Spring.

Berry, J. W. (2006b). Contexts of acculturation. In D. L. Sam & J. W. Berry (Eds.). *Cambridge handbook of acculturation psychology* (pp. 27–42). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Berry, J. W. (2006c). Mutual attitudes among immigrants and ethnocultural groups in Canada. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 30, 719–734.


Berry, J. W., & Chew, S. L. (2008). Improving learning through interventions of student-generated questions and concept maps. *Teaching of Psychology*, 35, 305–312.

Berry, J. W., & Kim, U. (1998). Acculturation and mental health. In P. R. Dasen, J. W. Berry, & N. Sartorius (Eds.), *Health and cross-cultural psychology* (pp. 207–236). Newbury Park, NY: Sage.

Berry, J. W., Phinney, J. S., Sam, D. L., & Vedder, P. (2006). *Immigrant youth in cultural transition*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Bersoff, Donald N. (1996). The virtue of principle ethics. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 24, 86–91.

Donald Neil Bersoff, Ph.D., J.D. (b. 1939) is an American psychologist, attorney and academic. He was the president of the American Psychological Association (APA) in 2013. Before being elected president, Bersoff served as APA general counsel and held several leadership positions within the organization. He has been a faculty member at several law schools and he developed the nation's second joint graduate program in psychology and law. In this article, Bersoff essentially critiques virtue ethics as being irrelevant, redundant, and potentially idiosyncratic.

Decision and Order, BetterHelp, Inc. FTC Docket No. 2023169 (March 3, 2023) (Consent Order).  https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/2023169-betterhelp-consent.pdf

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) released eight charges against BetterHelp, including but not limited to misrepresentation, failure to obtain informed consent, and unfair privacy practices.

Bilder, R. M., Postal, K. S., Barisa, M., Aase, D. M., Cullum, C. M., Gillaspay, S. R., Harder, L., Kanter, G., Lanca, M., Lechuga, D. M., Morgan, J. M., Most, R., Puente, A. E., Salinas, C. M., & Woodhouse, J. (2020). Inter Organizational Practice Committee recommendations/guidance for teleneuropsychology in

response to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 35(6), 647–659.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/arclin/acia046>

Blanchard, M., & Farber, B. A. (2016) Lying in psychotherapy: Why and what clients don't tell their therapist about therapy and their relationship, *Counselling Psychology Quarterly*, 29(1), 90–112.

Using the results of a study involving 547 psychotherapy clients, Matt Blanchard, Ph.D. and Barry A. Farber, Ph.D. found that 93% of clients said they had consciously lied at least once to their therapist. In a second survey, 84% of clients said this dishonesty continued on a regular basis. In addition, 73% of clients reported that “the truth about their lies had never been acknowledged in therapy. Only 3.5% of clients owned up to the lies voluntarily. In only 9% of cases had therapists uncovered the truth, which seems to suggest that therapists aren't particularly good at detecting lies.”

Blease, C. R., & Bell, S. K. (2019, August 27). Patients as diagnostic collaborators: Sharing visit notes to promote accuracy and safety. *Diagnosis*, 6(3), 213–221.

Keywords: open notes, opennotes

See also Torous and Blease's (2020) blog titled “Opening mental health notes” and Walker et al. (2019) article titled “OpenNotes after 7 years.”

Bleeping Computer. (2013, October 29). *Your browser has been locked Ransomware Removal Guide*.
https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/virus-removal/remove-your-browser-has-been-locked-ransomware#rt_options

Keywords: Malware, ransomware

Bleiberg, R. J., & Skufca, L. (2005). Clergy dual relationships, boundaries, and attachment. *Pastoral Psychology*, 54(1), 3–22.

Bloom, B. S. (1956). Taxonomy of educational objectives: the classification of educational goals; Handbook I: Cognitive domain. In M. D. Engelhart, E. J. Furst, W. H. Hill, & D. R. Krathwohl (Eds.), *Taxonomy of educational objectives: the classification of educational goals; Handbook I: Cognitive domain*. New York, NY: David McKay.

Keywords: Bloom's taxonomy

For revised list of Bloom's taxonomy, see Anderson et al. (2001).

Blum, D. (1986). *Bad Karma: A true story of obsession and murder*. New York, NY: Atheneum.

This book probably contains more details than any single source regarding the life and death of Tatiana “Tanya” Tarasoff. Deborah Blum, the author of *Bad Karma*, was a sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley in 1969 when 20 year old Tanya Tarasoff was murdered that same year (October 27, 1969). After returning to Los Angeles to work as a documentary writer/director and producer of major Hollywood feature films, Blum became fascinated by the *Tarasoff* case and began an investigation that was to last seven years and take her twice to India. Seven years after the murder occurred, an article on the front page of the *Los Angeles Times* reported that the California Supreme Court had made a landmark ruling that doctors or psychotherapists have a legal duty to warn intended victims of patients believed to

be dangerous to them. This legal precedent had its origins from the death of Tanya Tarasoff, who died on the front lawn of her parents' home. She had eight brutal stab wounds in her chest, abdomen, and back. Tanya had met her killer, Prosenjit Poddar, a 24-year-old graduate student from Bengal (India), a year earlier at a folk dancing class. Blum's account of the story provides a fascinating history of culture clashes with a tragic ending that was followed by a California Supreme Court decision in 1976 that forever changed nature of the psychotherapist-patient relationship.

Boccaccini, M. T., & Brodsky, S. L. (2002). Believability of expert and lay witnesses: Implications for trial consultation. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 33(4), 384–388. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0735-7028.33.4.384>

Boccaccini, M. T., & Brodsky, S. L. (2002). Attorney-client trust among convicted criminal defendants: Preliminary examination of the Attorney-Client Trust Scale. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 20(1-2), 69–87. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.469>

Bodzin, M. (2018). *Can a patient opt out of insurance, even if we're an in-network or out-of-network provider?* Cash Practice. <https://www.cashpractice.com/can-patient-opt-insurance-even-network-network-provider/>
Keywords: opt out
Chiropractor Miles Bodzin, DC describes how providers can allow patients to legally opt out of high deductible insurance.

Boland-Prom, K., Johnson, J., & Gunaganti, G. (2015). Sanctioning patterns of social work licensing boards, 2000–2009. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 25, 126–136.
doi:10.1080/10911359.2014.947464

Borders, L. D. (2014). Best practices in clinical supervision: Another step in delineating effective supervision practice. *The American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 68(2), 151–162.

Borders, L. D., & Brown, L. L. (2005). *The new handbook of counseling supervision*. New York, NY: Routledge. The Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (ACES, Hart et al., 1995) Ethical Guidelines for Counseling Supervisors are contained in Appendix C.

Borders, L. D., Brown, J. B., & Purgason, L. L. (2015, November 10). Triadic supervision with practicum and internship counseling students: A peer supervision approach. *The Clinical Supervisor*, 34(2), 232–248. DiAnne Borders, Jennifer Brown, and Lucy Purgason describe a peer supervision approach that capitalizes on these learning opportunities while addressing some of the challenges in conducting triadic supervision (e.g., helping supervisees give constructive feedback, keeping both engaged). The authors describe different supervisor roles during triadic supervision between these two groups (i.e., practicum students and interns). The book also includes structured peer review forms that can be used with practicum and internship supervisees.

- Botti, S., Orfali, K., & Iyengar, S.S. (2009). Tragic choices: Autonomy and emotional response to medical decisions. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 36(3), 337–352.
- Bottema-Beutel, K., Kapp, S. K., Lester, J. N., Sasson, N. J., & Hand, B. N. (2021). Avoiding ableist language: Suggestions for autism researchers. *Autism in Adulthood*, 3(1), 18–29.
<https://doi.org/10.1089/aut.2020.0014>
Keywords: ableism, autism, neurodiversity
Kristen Bottema-Beutel, Steven K. Kapp, Jessica Nina Lester, Noah J. Sasson, and Brittany N. Hand describe how language used to communicate about autism within much of autism research can reflect and perpetuate ableist ideologies (i.e., beliefs and practices that discriminate against people with disabilities). The authors provide a historical overview of ableist language used to describe autism and define ableism in linguistic practices.
- Borkosky, B. G. (2020). Responding to subpoenas: Written objections. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 51(4), 352–361.
- Borum, R., & Reddy, M. (2001). Assessing violence risk in Tarasoff situations: A fact-based model of inquiry. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19(3), 375–385.
- Bouman, W. P., Schwend, A. S., Motmans, J., Smiley, A., Safer, J. D., Deutsch, M. B., Adams, N. J., & Winter, S. (2017). Language and trans health. *International Journal of Transgenderism*, 18(1), 1–6.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15532739.2016.1262127>
- Bourland, Wall, & Wenzel, P.C. (2001). *Seminar resources*. Bourland, Wall, & Wenzel.
<http://www.bwwlaw.com/kycooc/resources.htm>
- Bourland, Wall, & Wenzel, P.C. (2001). *Q&A topics*. Bourland, Wall, & Wenzel.
<http://www.bwwlaw.com/kycooc/news/qna.htm#clergypriv>
- Bourouiba, L. (2020, March 26). Turbulent gas clouds and respiratory pathogen emissions: Potential implications for reducing transmission of COVID-19. *JAMA*. [doi:10.1001/jama.2020.4756](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.4756)
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, masking, masks, self-care, self care
Lydia Bourouiba, PhD is a researcher at the Institute for Medical Engineering and Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is a physical applied mathematician concentrating on geophysical problems of hydrodynamic turbulence and on the mathematical modeling of population dynamics and disease transmission. She explains her research that demonstrates how peak exhalation speeds can reach up to 33 to 100 feet per second can create a cloud that can span approximately 23 to 27 feet. Protective and source control masks, as well as other protective equipment, should have the ability to repeatedly withstand the kind of high-momentum multiphase turbulent gas cloud that may be ejected during a sneeze or a cough and the exposure from them. Dr. Bourouiba points out that currently used surgical and N95 masks are not tested for these potential characteristics of respiratory emissions.

Bow, J. N., Gottlieb, M. C., & Gould-Saltman, H. D. (2011). Attorney's beliefs and opinions about child custody evaluations. *Family Court Review*, 49, 301–312. doi:10.1111/j.1744-1617.2011.01372.x

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

This study explored licensing board complaints among psychologists (N = 117) involved in child custody practice. Sixty-three percent (63%) of psychologists who had done child custody evaluations have been subjected to licensing board complaints. Only a small number resulted in disciplinary action. Though participants viewed the complaint process as stressful, they maintained a very favorable view of licensing boards and professional liability insurance companies. A notable finding was that one-third of those who received complaints did not have liability insurance coverage.

Bow, J. N., Gottlieb, M. C., Siegel, J. C., & Gable, G. S. (2010). Licensing board complaints in child custody practice. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 10, 403–418. doi: 10.1080/15228932.2010.489851

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

James Bow, Michael Gottlieb, Jeffrey Siegel, and Gretchen Noble studied licensing board complaints among psychologists (N = 117) involved in child custody practice. The authors found that 63% of their respondents had been subject to licensing board complaints. However, of those complaint cases described, only a small number resulted in disciplinary action. Participants in this study also identified warning signs for possible complaints as well as risk management strategies they utilized. Though respondents viewed the complaint process as stressful, they maintained very favorable views toward licensing boards and professional liability insurance companies. A noteworthy, if not actually surprising, finding was that one-third of respondents who received complaints lacked liability insurance coverage.

Box, G. E. P. (1976). Science and statistics. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 71(356), 791–799. doi:10.1080/01621459.1976.10480949

George Edward Pelham Box (1919-2013) earned a doctorate in Mathematics at the University of London in 1953. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS) and a British statistician who worked in the areas of quality control, time-series analysis, design of experiments, and Bayesian inference. He has been called “one of the great statistical minds of the 20th century.” Box has been credited with the aphorism, “All models are wrong.” Variations of this idea are contained in a section titled “Parsimony” in his 1976 book: “Since all models are wrong the scientist cannot obtain a “correct” one by excessive elaboration. On the contrary following William of Occam he should seek an economical description of natural phenomena” (Box, 1976, p. 792). This aphorism is contained again in a subsequent section titled “Worry Selectively” in this same book: “Since all models are wrong the scientist must be alert to what is importantly wrong. It is inappropriate to be concerned about mice when there are tigers abroad” (Box, 1976, p. 792).

Box, G. E. P. (1979). Robustness in the strategy of scientific model building. In R. L. Launer & Wilkinson, G. N. (Eds.), *Robustness in statistics* (pp. 201-236). Cambridge, MA: Academic Press. doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-438150-6.50018-2, ISBN 9781483263366.

Box, G. E. P., & Draper, N. R. (1987). *Empirical model-building and response surfaces*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

The aphorism “All models are wrong” is contained twice in this book: The first instance is on page 74: “Remember that all models are wrong; the practical question is how wrong do they have to be to not be

useful” (Box & Draper, 1987, p. 74). The second instance is on page 424, which in part states the following: “... all models are approximations. Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful. However, the approximate nature of the model must always be borne in mind...” (Box & Draper, 1987, p. 74).

Box, G. E. P., Luceño, A., & Paniagua-Quiñones, M. del Carmen (2009). *Statistical control by monitoring and adjustment* (2nd ed.). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons.

Noteable quote from book:

All models are approximations. Assumptions, whether implied or clearly stated, are never exactly true. *All models are wrong, but some models are useful.* So the question you need to ask is not “Is the model true?” (it never is) but “Is the model good enough for this particular application?” (Box, et al., 2009, p. 61).

Boyle, D. A. (2011). Countering compassion fatigue: A requisite nursing agenda. *The Online Journal of Issues in Nursing*, 16(1). http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/745293_1

Bradberry, T. (2018, April 7). *10 habits of mentally strong people*. The Ladders. <https://www.theladders.com/career-advice/10-habits-of-mentally-strong-people>

Bradley, S., & Drapeau, M. (2013). Quebec psychologists and continuing education. *Canadian Psychology*, 54 (3), 153–159.

Bradley and Drapeau (2013) conducted a study in Quebec and found that “the most frequent continuing education activities included professional reading (articles, books), with 84.8% of participants indicating that they read professional materials on a ‘somewhat often’ to ‘very often’ basis” (p. 155). The authors also found that “the most preferred or valued continuing education activities include professional reading, ...supervision (receiving feedback on cases) or contact with other professionals (e.g., case discussions, peer support; ..” (Bradley & Drapeau, 2013, p. 153).

Brand, M., & Blycker, G. R., Potenza, M. N. (2019, December 13). When pornography becomes a problem: Clinical insights. *Psychiatric Times*, 36(12), n.p. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/when-pornography-becomes-problem-clinical-insights>

Matthias Brand, Ph.D., Gretchen R. Blycker, LMHC, & Marc N. Potenza, M.D., discuss problematic pornography use and how it relates to Compulsive Sexual Behavior Disorder (CSBD). The article includes three useful tables, including Table 1 (Comparison of ICD-11 criteria for CSBD, gaming disorder, and the criteria for gaming disorder adopted to pornography-use disorder), Table 2 (Potential risk factors for developing problematic pornography use), and Table 3 (Links between ICD-11 criteria for CSBD and case vignette).

Braun, S. A., & Cox, J. A. (2005, Fall). Managed mental health care: Intentional misdiagnosis of mental disorders. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 83(4), 425–433.

Bray, B. (2015, March 26). *Addressing counseling’s portability crisis*. Counseling Today. <http://ct.counseling.org/2015/03/addressing-counselings-portability-crisis/>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

Bricklin, P., Bennett, B., & Carroll, W. [CAPP/PBA Task Force]. (2003, April). *Understanding licensing board disciplinary procedures*. Washington, DC: APA Board of Professional Affairs (BPA). Retrieved May 1, 2022, from https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/adam/Content/VobKlxTZ1Umu04MuVT97GA/File/Disciplinary_Complaint.pdf

This 42-page document was prepared by Patricia Bricklin, Ph.D., Bruce Bennett, Ph.D., and William Carroll, Ph.D., J.D. [CAPP/BPA Task Force], with assistance from David Nickelson, Psy.D., J.D. and Billie Hinnefeld, J.D., Ph.D., and APA Practice Directorate.

Bricklin, P., Bennett, B., Carroll, W., Nickelson, D., & Hinnefeld, B. (2003, June 27). *Understanding licensing board disciplinary procedures*. Washington, DC: CAPP/BPA Task Force on Responding to a Disciplinary Complaint. Retrieved May 01, 2022 from https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/adam/Content/VobKlxTZ1Umu04MuVT97GA/File/Disciplinary_Complaint.pdf

This 42-page document was prepared by three members of the CAPP/BPA Task Force (Patricia Bricklin, Ph.D., Bruce Bennett, Ph.D., and William Carroll, Ph.D., J.D.) with assistance from two members of the APA Practice Directorate (David Nickelson, Psy.D., J.D., & Billie Hinnefeld, J.D., Ph.D. The document was approved by the APA Committee for the Advance of Psychology (CAPP) on March 2003 and approved by the APA Board of Professional Affairs (BPA) on April 2003.

British Psychological Society. (2012, July 3). *Supplementary guidance on the use of social media*. British Psychological Society. <https://www.bps.org.uk/our-members/standards-and-guidelines>

Britt, R. R. (2019, May 16). Brisk walking linked to remarkably longer life, regardless of weight: New research reveals surprising benefits of a good walk [Blog post]. <https://medium.com/luminate/brisk-walking-linked-to-remarkably-longer-life-regardless-of-weight-c4332b001ace> Self-Care
Robert Roy Britt describes the research of Francesco Zaccardi, M.D. and associates who found that brisk walkers appear to have a long life expectancy across all categories of obesity status, regardless of how obesity status is measured.

Britt, R. R. (2019, June 14). *The case for walking: Small steps can yield big benefits*. Elemental. <https://elemental.medium.com/the-case-for-walking-431b82f1eaa9> Self-Care
Robert Roy Britt provides a summary of research by Dr. I-Min Lee and colleagues, as well as an explanation of the origin of the idea of taking 10,000 steps per day as a measure of maintaining fitness and how step volume correlates with reducing mortality risks in women.

Brooks, J. T., Beezhold, D. H., Noti, J., Coyle, J. P., Derk, R. C., Blachere, F. M., & Lindsley, W. G. (2021, February 19). Maximizing fit for cloth and medical procedure masks to improve performance and reduce SARS-CoV-2 transmission and exposure, 2021. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 70(7), 254–257. ePub: 10 February 2021. Available: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7007e1.htm>
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, double masking, masking, masks, self-care, self care

Author affiliations: John T. Brooks, MD₁; Donald H. Beezhold, PhD₂; John D. Noti, PhD₂; Jayme P. Coyle, PhD₂; Raymond C. Derk, MS₂; Francoise M. Blachere, MS₂; William G. Lindsley, PhD₂

1. CDC COVID-19 Emergency Response Team. 2. Health Effects Laboratory Division, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, CDC.

This summary was obtained from website (<https://www.cdc.gov/>): What is already known about this topic? Universal masking is recommended to slow the spread of COVID-19. Cloth masks and medical procedure masks substantially reduce exposure from infected wearers (source control) and reduce exposure of uninfected wearers (wearer exposure). What is added by this report? CDC conducted experiments to assess two ways of improving the fit of medical procedure masks: fitting a cloth mask over a medical procedure mask, and knotting the ear loops of a medical procedure mask and then tucking in and flattening the extra material close to the face. Each modification substantially improved source control and reduced wearer exposure. What are the implications for public health? These experiments highlight the importance of good fit to maximize mask performance. There are multiple simple ways to achieve better fit of masks to more effectively slow the spread of COVID-19.

Results from the first Brooks et al. (2021) experiment demonstrated that the unknotted medical procedure mask alone blocked 56.1% of the particles from a simulated cough ($SD = 5.8$), and the cloth mask alone blocked 51.4% ($SD = 7.1$). The combination of the cloth mask covering the medical procedure mask (double mask) blocked 85.4% of the cough particles ($SD = 2.4$), and the knotted and tucked medical procedure mask blocked 77.0% ($SD = 3.1$). In the second experiment by Brooks et al. (2021), adding a cloth mask over the source headform's medical procedure mask or knotting and tucking the medical procedure mask reduced the cumulative exposure of the unmasked receiver by 82.2% ($SD = 0.16$) and 62.9% ($SD = 0.08$), respectively. When the source was unmasked and the receiver was fitted with the double mask or the knotted and tucked medical procedure mask, the receiver's cumulative exposure was reduced by 83.0% ($SD = 0.15$) and 64.5% ($SD = 0.03$), respectively. When the source and receiver were both fitted with double masks or knotted and tucked masks, the cumulative exposure of the receiver was reduced 96.4% ($SD = 0.02$) and 95.9% ($SD = 0.02$), respectively. Whereas the authors point out that the findings in their report are subject to at least four limitations, they also conclude that these laboratory-based experiments highlight the importance of good fit to maximize overall mask performance. In addition, their laboratory-based experiments also demonstrate that there are multiple simple ways to improve fit of masks to increase their effectiveness.

The authors of these experiments include John T. Brooks, M.D. (CDC COVID-19 Emergency Response Team), Donald H. Beezhold, Ph.D. (Health Effects Laboratory Division, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, CDC), John D. Noti, Ph.D., Jayme P. Coyle, Ph.D., Raymond C. Derk, M.S., Francoise M. Blachere, M.S., and William G. Lindsley, Ph.D.

Brown, L. (n.d.). *Identity-first language*. Autistic Self Advocacy Network.

<https://autisticadvocacy.org/home/about-asan/identity-first-language> (Original work published 2011).

Brown, R. A., Leichtman, S. R., Blass, T., Fleisher, E. (1982). Mandated continuing education: Impact on Maryland psychologists. *Professional Psychology*, 13, 404–411. doi: 10.1037/0735-7028.13.3.404

- Brown, D., Schefflin, A. W., & Hammond, D. C. (1998). *Memory, trauma treatment, and the law*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Brueggmann, B. J. (2013, December 16). Disability studies/disability culture. In M. L. Wehmeyer (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of positive psychology and disability* (pp. 279–299). Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195398786.013.013.0019>
- Bryant, L., Shapiro, D., & Younggren, J. N. (2022, March 17). Forensic tips for the practicing psychologist roundtable. Live webinar sponsored by the American Insurance Trust (The Trust).
Leisl Bryant, Ph.D., ABPP, David Shapiro, Ph.D., ABPP, and Jeffrey Younggren, Ph.D., ABPP are risk management consultants and webinar presenters for The Trust.
- Bryant, L., Scropo, J., & Jacobs, J. (2022, September 08). Risk Management Roundtable #18. Live webinar sponsored by the American Insurance Trust (The Trust).
Leisl Bryant, Ph.D., ABPP, Jo Scropo, Ph.D., J.D., & Julie Jacobs, Psy.D., J.D. are risk management consultants and webinar presenters for The Trust.
- Bryant, L. (2022, May 01). Perplexing problems in psychological practice: Decision science, ethics, and risk management [Sequence X]. Workshop presented at the Classic Center, Athens, Georgia.
Leisl Bryant, Ph.D., ABPP is a risk management consultants and webinar presenters for The Trust.
- Bryant, L., Taube, D. O., & Jacobs, J. (2023, March 9). Risk management roundtable #20. Live interactive webinar sponsored by The Trust.
Leisl Bryant, Ph.D., ABPP, Daniel O. Taube, Ph.D., J.D., and Julie Jacobs, Psy.D., J.D. are risk management consultants of The Trust.
- Buchanan, L. P. (2019, January 25). *A clinician's guide to pathological ambivalence: How to be on your client's side without taking a side*. Camp Hill, PA: The Practice Institute.
Psychologist Linda Paulk Buchanan, Ph.D. provides an alternative interpretation of clients' apparent resistance, termed pathological ambivalence, which is rooted in early experience, biological functioning, and psychological narrative. The concept of pathological ambivalence draws from several established theoretical perspectives in explaining why some people seem to sabotage their progress in psychotherapy and how some therapists become unintentional enablers.
- Buckner, F., & Firestone, M. (2000). "Where the public peril begins": 25 years after Tarasoff. *Journal of Legal Medicine*, 21(2), 187–222.
- Burkholder, D., & Burkholder, J. (2014). Reasons for ethical misconduct of counseling students: What do faculty think? *Journal of Counselor Preparation and Supervision*, 6(2), 35–51.

Burrows, W., & Hemmens, E. S. (1943). Survival of bacteria on the silver communion cup. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 73, 180–190.

Almost a century before the COVID-19 pandemic, Burrows and Hemmens investigated the potential transmission of pathogens from one person to another by the common use of the common chalice. The authors reported that under the most favorable conditions, only 0.001% of organisms were transmitted from the saliva of one person to the mouth of another. Remarkably, *Streptococcus Pyogenes* swabbed from the polished surface of the chalice died of rapidly.

Bush, N. J. (2009, January). Compassion fatigue: Are you at risk? *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 36(1), 24–28. doi.org/10.1188/09.ONF.24-28

Bushman, B. J. (2013). The weapons effect. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 167(12), 1094-1095. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2013.3824

Keywords: Weapons effect

This article is briefly summarized in a popular form in Bushman, B. J. (2013, January 18). The “weapons effect.”

Bushman, B. J. (2013, January 18). The “weapons effect.” *Psychology Today*.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/get-psyched/201301/the-weapons-effect?amp>

Brad Bushman, Ph.D. is a Professor of Communication and Psychology at Ohio State University and a Professor of Communication Science at the VU University Amsterdam. This blog is based on the following article: Bushman, B. J. (2013). The weapons effect. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 167(12), 1094–1095.

Bushman, B. J., Jamieson, P. E., Weitz, I., & Romer, D. (2013, December). Gun violence trends in movies. *Pediatrics*, 132(6), 1014–1018. doi: 10.1542/peds.2013-1600. Epub 2013 Nov 11.

Keywords: Weapons effect

Brad Bushman, Ph.D. and colleagues used trained coders to identify the presence of violence in each 5-minute film segment for one-half of the top 30 films since 1950 and the presence of guns in violent segments since 1985, the first full year the PG-13 rating (age 13+) was used. The researchers found that violence in films has more than doubled since 1950, and gun violence in PG-13-rated films has more than tripled since 1985. When the PG-13 rating was introduced, these films contained about as much gun violence as G (general audiences) and PG (parental guidance suggested for young children) films. Since 2009, PG-13-rated films have contained as much or more violence as R-rated films (age 17+) films. The authors conclude that, even if youth do not use guns, they may be exposed to increasing gun violence in top-selling films. The authors speculate that, by including guns in violent scenes, film producers may be strengthening the weapons effect and providing youth with scripts for using guns. These findings are concerning because many scientific studies have shown that violent films can increase aggression. The authors point out that violent films are easily accessible to youth (e.g., on the Internet and cable).

Bushman, B. J., Kerwin, T., Whitlock, T., & Weisenberger, J. M. (2017). The weapons effect on wheels: Motorists drive more aggressively when there is a gun in the vehicle. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 73, 82–85. 10.1016/j.jesp.2017.06.007

Keywords: weapons effect

Brad Bushman, Ph.D. and colleagues studied a nationally representative sample of over 2,000 U.S. drivers and found that those who had a gun in the car were significantly more likely to make obscene gestures at other motorists (23% vs. 16%), aggressively follow another vehicle too closely (14% vs. 8%), or both (6.3% vs. 2.8%), even after controlling for many other factors related to aggressive driving (e.g., age, gender, urbanization, census region, driving frequency).

Bradshaw, J. (2014, September 10). Licensing mobility makes strides at ASPPB. *National Psychologist*. <https://nationalpsychologist.com/2014/09/licensing-mobility-makes-strides-at-asppb/102616.html>

Keywords: interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice

James Bradshaw, Senior Editor of the *National Psychologist*, describes how a program initiated by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) in 2011 is showing great promise of standardizing licensing requirements for psychologists to make it easier to practice in other jurisdictions either on a short-term basis or to relocate permanently. According to Bradshaw, states where boards now participate are: Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Texas. Two other boards that have agreed to the PLUS standards and will be online soon are the Utah Psychology Licensing Board and the Washington State Examining Board of Psychology. After being licensed through PLUS for five years, psychologists meeting eligibility requirements will be issued ASPPB's Certificate of Professional Qualification in Psychology (CPQ) and the ASPPB Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC).

Brumback, K. (2022, September 07). Jury awards \$77M in suit against addiction treatment center. *The Washington Post*. https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/jury-awards-77m-in-suit-against-addiction-treatment-center/2022/09/07/dc44e32c-2eca-11ed-bcc6-0874b26ae296_story.html

Kate Brumback is a reporter for the Associated Press. On September 07, 2022, Dekalb County State Court jury awarded a total of about \$77 million for the death of Nick Carusillo, including \$10 million for pain and suffering, \$55 million for the value of his life, \$1 million in punitive damages, and the remainder for attorneys' fees and expenses. See also *Carusillo v. Metro Atlanta Recovery Residences* (2022).

Braun, S. A., & Cox, J. A. (2005, Fall). Managed mental health care: Intentional misdiagnosis of mental disorders. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 83(4), 425–433. <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1556-6678.2005.tb00364.x>

Sharon Braun and Jane Cox examine violations of codes of ethics and legal statutes and the consequences related to intentional misdiagnosis of mental disorders for reimbursement. Intentional misdiagnosis, otherwise known as a form of insurance fraud, can occur in two types: *Upcoding* (overpathologizing) a diagnosis ensures that the services will be covered by insurance. *Downcoding* (normalizing or minimizing) a diagnosis keeps a pejorative diagnosis out of client's record.

Brennan, J., & Nguyen, V. (2014). *Service animals and emotional support animals: Where are they allowed and under what conditions?* ADA National Network. <https://adata.org/publication/service-animals-booklet>

Keywords: Dogs, service animal, support animal, service dog, emotional support animal (ESA)

The ADA National Network consists of 10 regional ADA Centers and an ADA Knowledge Translation Center. The regional ADA Centers are distributed throughout the United States to provide local assistance and foster implementation of the ADA (<https://adata.org/find-your-region>). Region 4 includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. See also Ensminger and Thomas (2013).

Broadwell, M. M. (1969, February 20). Teaching for learning (XVI). *The Gospel Guardian: Devoted to the propagation and defense of New Testament Christianity*, 20(41), 1–3.
http://www.wordsfittlyspoken.org/gospel_guardian/v20/v20n41p1-3a.html

Keywords: conscious competence, conscious incompetence, unconscious incompetence, unconscious competence, Johari window

Martin M. Broadwell of Decatur, Georgia, appears to be the originator of concepts related to conscious and unconscious competence and incompetence. From Page 1, Paragraph 10, Broadwell describes three of the levels: “A few are gifted with the ability to teach well without working at it. Others must learn the skill. For most of us, learning how to teach means studying and practicing and seeing what we did right and wrong. Let us close this series with a look at the four levels of teaching: At the bottom is the “unconscious Incompetent.” This poor creature who is a very poor teacher, but doesn’t know it. He goes on in the same old way, perhaps lecturing in a dull, monotone manner, unaware that he is wasting his time and the students’. We can do nothing towards improving this fellow, because he can’t be changed until he reaches the next level, which is the “Conscious Incompetent.” Now we have a fellow that is bad, but fortunately, knows he is bad. He is looking for help, and the chances are pretty good that he will find a way to improve his methods. He is willing to try something new; he is willing to admit that maybe he isn’t getting through to his students. We can work with him because he wants to become better. If we can show him the tools of the trade, he will start getting results, and he will know why. This means he now has been raised to the third level, the “Conscious Competent.” This person is a good teacher and knows why. He knows what will work and what won’t for him. He has experimented, changed, measured, reviewed and constantly looked for more and better ideas. This fellow knows his capabilities and his limitations. He knows about teaching. He probably would make a good teacher trainer” (Broadwell, 1969, p. 1). From Page 1, Paragraph 11, Broadwell describes the idea of the “unconscious competent,” which involves strengths and skills that are not without their own limitations: “There is a final level, though, and it is one that gives us a hard time, because he is the fellow that is a good teacher by nature. Somehow he just always does the right thing, says the right thing and gets the right results. The trouble is, he doesn’t know why he does what he does. He is in the small class of people we will call the “Unconscious Competent.” He’s good, but he doesn’t know what it is that makes him good. The one teaching assignment that he would probably fail at would be in trying to teach others how to teach. The only bad thing about having these kinds of people around is that it leads folks to say, “Well, good teachers are born, not made. You either have it or you don’t. If we haven’t accomplished anything else in this series, I hope we have proven that such a statement as this one is very, very untrue” (Broadwell, 1969, p. 1).

Bryant, L. (2022, May 01). *Perplexing problems in psychological practice: Decision science, ethics, and risk management* (Sequence X). Workshop presented at the Annual Conference of the Georgia Psychological Association, The Classic Center, Athens, GA.

- Bryant, L. (2022, May 1). *Sequence X: Perplexing problems in psychological practice: Decision science, ethics, and risk management* [PowerPoint slides]. The Trust workshop presented at the Classic Center, Athens, GA.
- Bush, W. S., Connell, M. A., & Denney, R. L. (2020). *Ethical practice in forensic psychology: A guide for mental health professionals* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
This second edition examines significant new research and incorporates updated guidance from the APA (2017) Ethics Code, APA's *Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychology*, and other resources that have emerged since the first edition. The book contains detailed case examples that illustrate how to apply the authors' ethical decision-making model can be applied in realistic scenarios.
- Butler, M. H., Rodriguez, M. A., Roper, S. O., & Feinauer, L. L. (2010). Infidelity secrets in couple therapy: Therapists' views on the collision of competing ethics around relationship-relevant secrets. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity*, 17(2), 82-105. doi:10.1080/10720161003772041
- Butman, Richard E. (1997). Qualifications of the Christian Mental Health Professional. In R. K. Sanders (Ed.). (1997). *Christian counseling ethics: A handbook for therapists, pastors, and counselors*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press.
- Butman, R., Yarhouse, M., & McRay, B. (2005). *Modern psychopathologies: A comprehensive Christian appraisal*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity.
- Byrne, J., & Shufelt, B. (2014). Factors for personal counseling among counseling trainees. *Counselor Education and Supervision*, 53 (3), 178–189.
- Callahan, J. L., Bell, D. J., Davila, J., Johnson, S. L., Strauman, T. J., & Yee, C. M. (2020). The enhanced examination for professional practice in psychology: A viable approach? *American Psychologist*, 75(1), 52–65. <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000586>
Keywords: ASPPB, EPPP, credentialing, licensing, licensure
Health disciplines have increasingly required competency-based evaluations as a licensure prerequisite. Consistent with this trend, the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) has developed a second part to the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology (EPPP). The resulting 2-part examination is now referred to as the Enhanced EPPP. Part 1 of the Enhanced EPPP, which consists of the traditional knowledge-based exam, is designed to be an assessment of knowledge. Part 2 of the Enhanced EPPP has been newly developed and intended to address the need for a competency-based evaluation. To date, ASPPB has addressed some standard facets of validity for the EPPP Part 2, but not others. In addition, the EPPP Part 2 has yet to be subjected to a broader validation process, in which the suitability of the test for its intended purpose is evaluated.
See also Turner, Hunsley, and Rodolfa (2021).

Callahan, J. L., Bell, D. J., Davila, J., Johnson, S. L., Strauman, T. J., & Yee, C. M. (2021, January). Inviting ASPPB to address systematic bias and racism: Reply to Turner et al. (2021). *American Psychologist*, 76(1), 167–168.

Keywords: ASPPB, EPPP, credentialing, licensing, licensure
See also Turner, Hunsley, and Rodolfa (2021).

Campbell, T. H., & Kay, A. C. (2014). Solution aversion: On the relation between ideology and motivated disbelief. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 107(5), 809–824.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037963>

Troy Campbell, Ph.D. (Duke University, Business marketing and Consumer Psychology) is a former Professor of Marketing, Lundquist College of Business, University of Oregon, and Aaron Kay, Ph.D. (2005, Stanford University) is the Rex Fuqua Professor of Management and Professor of Psychology & Neuroscience at Duke University. These authors propose the concept of *solution aversion* to help explain why some people deny scientific hypotheses even when there is overwhelming evidence to support the ideas. Solution aversion occurs when the solution to the problem is more immediately aversive than the problem, in which case the actual problem may be denied.

Campbell, L. F., Millán, F., & Martin, J. N. (2018). *A telepsychology casebook: Using technology ethically and effectively in your professional practice*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Campbell, L. F., Vasquez, M., Behnke, S., & Kinscherff, R. (2009). *APA Ethics Code commentary and case illustrations*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Campbell, L., & Webb, C. (2004, Winter). Commentary from the Licensing Board. *Georgia Psychologist*, 58(1), 9.

Canadian Psychological Association. (2017, January). *Canadian code of ethics for psychologists* (4th ed.). Ottawa, Ontario: Author. Available: https://cpa.ca/docs/File/Ethics/CPA_Code_2017_4thEd.pdf

The Canadian Psychological Association is the primary organization representing psychologists throughout Canada. It was organized in 1939 and incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act, Part II, in May 1950.

Canady, V. A. (2015, August 26). AMHCA-endorsed licensing plan allows counselors more mobility. *Mental Health Weekly News*. <http://www.mentalhealthweeklynews.com/Article-Detail/amhca-endorsed-licensing-plan-allows-counselors-more-mobility.aspx>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental Health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

Carlson, M., Marcus-Newhall, A., & Miller, N. (1990). Effects of situational aggression cues: A quantitative review. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 58, 622–633.

Keywords: weapons effect

A review of 56 published studies confirmed that the mere sight of weapons increases aggression in both angry and non-angry individuals.

Carreon, D., & Gold, J. A. (2018, February 21). *The mind-gut connection: What is it and how did it evolve? Interview with David Carreon, M.D., and Jessica A. Gold, M.D., M.S., by Emeran Mayer, M.D.* [Audio Podcast]. *Psychiatric Times*. <http://www.psychiatrictimes.com/neuropsychiatry/mind-gut-connection-what-it-and-how-did-it-evolve>

Cassian, John (2000, January 03). *The institutes* (Boniface Ramsey, OP., Trans). Mahwah, NJ: Newman Press. (Original source written in 420 CE).

This edition was translated and annotated by Boniface Ramsey, OP, a member of the Dominican Order (Order of Preachers). *The Institutes* is considered to be the first written work of St. John Cassian (c. 360-430), who had an immense influence on Western monasticism and, by extension, on Western civilization. He was a native of Dacia (a territory that corresponded to the present-day countries of Romania and Moldova, as well as smaller parts of Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Ukraine). A Dacian Kingdom of variable size existed between 82 BCE until the Roman conquest in CE 106. Cassian joined a monastery in Bethlehem in his early adult years. From Palestine, Cassian and his traveling companion, Germanus, visited Egypt several times. Although Cassian eventually settled in Marseilles, his experience of Egyptian monasticism left an indelible impression on his life. It is the wisdom he learned there that he shares in *The Institutes* as well as in his later companion piece known as *The Conferences*. *The Institutes* consists of two sections, the first of which addresses the institutes and rules of Egyptian monasteries, including monastic garb and forms of prayer. The balance of the work treats the eight principal vices (gluttony, fornication, avarice, anger, sadness, acedia, vainglory, and pride) and discusses strategies for countering their effects.

Caudill, B. Jr. (n.d.). *Malpractice and licensing pitfalls for therapists: a defense attorney's list*. <http://ks pope.com/ethics/malpractice.php>

Brandt Caudill is a defense attorney who represents psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and other mental health professionals in malpractice actions, licensing board hearings, and similar legal matters.

Carusillo v. Metro Atlanta Recovery Residences, No. 19A73528, 2022 (DeKalb County State Court).

DeKalb County State Court Case #19A73528 The Estate of Nicholas Carusillo, by and through Michael Carusillo, III vs. Metro Atlanta Recovery Residences, Inc., Et Al. Natalie S. Woodward, plff.; Heather Saum Ware, H. Durance Lowendick, John E. Hall, Jr., Thomas E. Lavender, III, dft.

This citation is a September 07, 2022 trial court verdict by a DeKalb County State Court jury, based on a civil suit filed in 2019. The citation is not a legal precedent because it is not an appellate decision. It is a trial court decision that is being appealed by the defendants.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Cavanagh, K., & Shapiro, D. A. (2004). Computer treatment for common mental health problems. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 60(3), 239–251.

Celenza, A. (2007). *Sexual boundary violations: Therapeutic, supervisory, and academic contexts*. New York, NY: Jason Aronson.

Andrea Celenza, Ph.D. is a training and supervising analyst at the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute and Assistant Clinical Professor at Harvard Medical School. She is also adjunct faculty at the NYU Post-Doctoral Program in Psychoanalysis. She has written numerous papers on love, sexuality and psychoanalysis.

Celenza, A., & Gabbard, G. O. (2003, June 1) Analysts who commit sexual boundary violations: A lost cause? *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, 51(2), 617–636.

Andrea Celenza, Ph.D. and Glen Gabbard, M.D. discuss the causes of sexual misconduct by psychoanalysts. The authors explain common misunderstandings about the transgressor (e.g., such as the assumption of psychopathy and the likelihood of multiple offenses, based on a summary of data derived from the evaluation and/or treatment of over 200 cases—most of them one-time transgressors. The typical characteristics of the analyst or therapist who engages in sexual misconduct are discussed as qualities that are to some extent present in analysts generally. Celenza and Gabbard argue that the temptation to deny this universal vulnerability is viewed as effectively replicating the kind of vertical splitting or compartmentalization that makes one vulnerable to sexual misconduct in the first place.

Center for Connected Health Policy. (2015, March 10). *PSYFACT fact sheet*. Center for Connected Health Policy. <http://www.cchpca.org/psychology-interjurisdictional-compact-psypact>

Keywords: interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice, PSYPACT

Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University, National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2013, October 31). *InBrief: The science of neglect* [Video]. YouTube.

<https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/inbrief-the-science-of-neglect-video/>

This 6-minute video (05:58) provides an overview of The Science of Neglect: The Persistent Absence of Responsive Care Disrupts the Developing Brain, a Working Paper from the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, October 31). *Contract tracing for COVID-19*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/contact-tracing/contact-tracing-plan/contact-tracing.html>

Close contact is defined by the CDC as follows: “Someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period* starting from 2 days before illness onset (or, for asymptomatic patients, 2 days prior to test specimen collection) until the time the patient is isolated.” Updated language for the close contact definition was revised by the CDC on October 21, 2020 as follows (italics are original): * *Individual exposures added together over a 24-hour period (e.g., three 5-minute exposures for a total of 15 minutes). Data are limited, making it difficult to precisely define “close contact;” however, 15 cumulative minutes of exposure at a distance of 6 feet or less can be used as an operational definition for contact investigation. Factors to consider when defining close contact include proximity (closer distance likely increases exposure risk), the duration of exposure (longer exposure time likely increases exposure risk), whether the infected individual has symptoms (the period*

around onset of symptoms is associated with the highest levels of viral shedding), if the infected person was likely to generate respiratory aerosols (e.g., was coughing, singing, shouting), and other environmental factors (crowding, adequacy of ventilation, whether exposure was indoors or outdoors). Because the general public has not received training on proper selection and use of respiratory PPE, such as an N95, the determination of close contact should generally be made irrespective of whether the contact was wearing respiratory PPE. At this time, differential determination of close contact for those using fabric face coverings is not recommended.”

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, February 25, 2021). Contact Tracing for COVID-19. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/contact-tracing/contact-tracing-plan/contact-tracing.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, April 16). COVID-19 breakthrough case investigations and reporting. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/health-departments/breakthrough-cases.html>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, masking, masks, self-care, self care

As of April 13, 2021, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that more than 75 million people in the United States had been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 since December 14, 2020. During the same time, CDC received 5,814 reports of vaccine breakthrough infections from 43 U.S. states and territories. Vaccine breakthrough infections were reported among people of all ages eligible for vaccination. Approximately 2,622 (45%) of the reported infections were among people ≥ 60 years of age, 3,752 (65%) of the people experiencing a breakthrough infection were female, 1,695 (29%) of the vaccine breakthrough infections were reported as asymptomatic, 396 (7%) people with breakthrough infections were known to be hospitalized, and 74 (1%) died. Of the 396 hospitalized patients, 133 (34%) were reported as asymptomatic or hospitalized for a reason not related to COVID-19. Of the 74 fatal cases, 9 (12%) were reported as asymptomatic or the patient died due to a cause not related to COVID-19. Hospitalizations and deaths that are not a direct result of COVID-19 are still considered vaccine breakthrough cases if the person was fully vaccinated and subsequently tested positive for COVID-19. The bottom line is that vaccine breakthrough cases occur in only a small percentage of vaccinated persons. CDC continues to recommend that fully vaccinated people continue take steps to protect themselves and others in many situations, like wearing a mask, maintaining an appropriate social distance from others, avoiding crowds and poorly ventilated spaces, and washing their hands often.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, July 9). Appendix A: Glossary of key terms.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/contact-tracing/contact-tracing-plan/appendix.html#contact>

Close Contact through Proximity and Duration of Exposure: Someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person (laboratory-confirmed or a clinically compatible illness) for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period (for example, three individual 5-minute exposures for a total of 15 minutes). An infected person can spread SARS-CoV-2 starting from 2 days before they have any symptoms (or, for asymptomatic patients, 2 days before the positive specimen collection date), until they meet criteria for discontinuing home isolation.

Exception: In the K–12 indoor classroom setting, the close contact definition excludes students who were within 3 to 6 feet of an infected student (laboratory-confirmed or a clinically compatible illness) where

- both students were engaged in consistent and correct use of well-fitting masks; and
- other K–12 school prevention strategies (such as universal and correct mask use, physical distancing, increased ventilation) were in place in the K–12 school setting.

This exception does not apply to teachers, staff, or other adults in the indoor classroom setting.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2019, October). *Place of service code set: Place of service codes for professional claims*. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/place-of-service-codes/Place_of_Service_Code_Set

This database includes a list of place of service (location) codes and descriptions. These codes are used on professional claims to specify the entity where service(s) were rendered. Check with individual payers (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid, other private insurance) for reimbursement policies regarding these codes. Questions related to billing place of service codes should be directed to your Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) for assistance.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2021). *Standard notice and consent documents under the no surprises act*. (For use by nonparticipating providers and nonparticipating emergency facilities beginning January 1, 2022). Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/standard-notice-consent-forms-nonparticipating-providers-emergency-facilities-regarding-consumer.pdf>

Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

Customizable forms created by Becky Beaton-York, Ph.D. are also available at this site:

<https://www.theknowledgetree.org/courses/category/Practice%20SmartForms>

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2021). *Model disclosure notice regarding patient protections against surprise billing*. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/model-disclosure-notice-patient-protections-against-surprise-billing-providers-facilities-health.pdf>

Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2021, September 30). *What you need to know about the Biden-Harris administration's actions to prevent surprise billing (September 2021)* [Fact sheet]. <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/what-you-need-know-about-biden-harris-administrations-actions-prevent-surprise-billing-september>

Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

To make this good faith estimate as useful for uninsured (or self-pay) individuals as possible, providers must:

- Provide a good faith estimate to an uninsured (or self-pay) individual:
 - Within 1 business day after scheduling (this timeline applies when your primary item or service is scheduled at least 3 business days before the day you would receive it) or no later

- than 3 business days after scheduling (this timeline applies when your primary item or service is scheduled at least 10 business days before you would receive it), depending on scheduling; or
- Within 3 business days after an uninsured (or self-pay) consumer requests a good faith estimate.
 - Include in the good faith estimate an itemized list of each item or service, grouped by each provider or facility offering care. Each item or service has to have specific details and the expected charge.
 - Provide a paper or electronic copy of the good faith estimate, even if the provider also provides the good faith estimate information to you over the phone or verbally in-person.
 - Provide the good faith estimate using clear and understandable language.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2022). *Providers opting out of Medicare: Private contracting*. Palmetto GBA.

<https://palmettogba.com/palmetto/jmb.nsf/DIDC/8EELWC0686~Provider%20Enrollment~Opting%20Out%20of%20Medicare>

Key words: Medicare, Private Patient Contract, Opt Out

Section 1802 of the Social Security Act (the Act), as amended by §4507 of the BBA of 1997, permits certain physicians and practitioners to opt out of Medicare if certain conditions were met, and to provide services through private contracts that would otherwise be covered by Medicare. Under these private contracts, the mandatory claims submission and limiting charge rules of Section 1848(g) of the Act would not apply. When a physician or practitioner opts out of Medicare, Medicare covers no services provided by that individual and no Medicare payment can be made to that physician or practitioner directly or on a capitated basis. Additionally, no Medicare payment may be made to a beneficiary for items or services provided directly by a physician or practitioner who has opted out of the program. There is an exception for an emergency or urgent care situation, in which case a physician or practitioner who opts out may treat a Medicare beneficiary with whom he or she does not have a private contract and bill for such treatment. In such a situation, the physician or practitioner may not charge the beneficiary more than what a nonparticipating physician or practitioner would be permitted to charge and must submit a claim to Medicare on the beneficiary's behalf.

Centore, A. (2018, February). How much can a counselor make in private practice? *Counseling Today*, 60(8), 18–20.

Centore, A. (2018, August 30). *Am I too dependent on my counselor?* Thrive Boston. <https://thriveboston.com/counseling/am-i-too-dependent-on-my-counselor/>
Anthony Centore, Ph.D., LPC provides a discussion of several factors to consider.

Chamberlin, J. (2014, April). One star therapy. *Monitor on Psychology*, 45(4), 52. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2014/04/therapy>
APA staff writer Jamie Chamberlin discusses considerations in deciding how to handle a negative public review on social media: (1) Step away from the keyboard, (2) Explain why psychologists can't respond to

reviews, (3) Do a self-analysis, (4) Tap your clinical training, (5) Keep the critique in perspective, and (6) Seek support from colleagues with expertise in ethics and social media.

Chaves, M., & Garland, D. (2009, December 03). The prevalence of clergy sexual advances towards adults in their congregations. *Journal of the Scientific Study of Religion*, 48(4), 817–824. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-5906.2009.01482.x>

Keywords: clergy sexual misconduct (CSM), clergy sexual abuse, clergy abuse, sexual abuse

Mark Chaves, Ph.D. (Professor of Sociology, Religion, and Divinity, Duke University) and Diana Garland, Ph.D. (Dean and Professor, Baylor University School of Social Work) conducted research to estimate the prevalence of clergy sexual advances toward adults in their congregations. The research was conducted using questions included in the 2008 General Social Survey, a widely used and highly respected survey of a random sample of more than 3,500 American adults conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. Respondents were asked if, since turning 18, they had ever been the object of a sexual advance from a religious leader. Overall, 3.1% of women who attend religious services at least monthly reported being the object of a sexual advance by a clergyperson or religious leader in their own congregation since turning 18 years old. In addition, 2.2% of regularly attending women reported a sexual advance from a married leader that did not lead to an openly acknowledged relationship. The authors also examined differences in the prevalence of clergy sexual misconduct (CSM) by education, region, religious tradition, marital status, age, and race. See also Garland and Argueta (2010).

Chen, R. Atzil-Slonim, D. Bar-Kalifa, E. Hasson-Ohayon, I., & Refaeli, E. (2018). Therapists' recognition of alliance ruptures as a moderator of change in alliance and symptoms. *Psychotherapy Research* 28(4), 560–570.

Roei Chen, Dana Atzil-Slonim, Eran Bar-Kalifa, Ilanit Hasson-Ohayon, and Eshkol Refaeli discuss the concept of therapeutic ruptures. If repaired, therapeutic ruptures may lead to better outcomes than if the rupture had never occurred. Chen and colleagues also found that therapists' recognition of alliance rupture in non-rupture sessions was positively associated with clients' alliance ratings in the next session. Therapists' recognition of alliance ruptures abolished the negative effect of ruptures on clients' symptom ratings.

Chenneville, T., & Schwartz-Mette, R. (2020). Ethical considerations for psychologists in the time of COVID-19. *American Psychologist*. Advance online publication. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/amp0000661>

Keywords: COVID-19, Coronavirus

Tiffany Chenneville, Ph.D. (Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg) and Rebecca Schwartz-Mette, Ph.D. (Department of Psychology, University of Maine) discuss some of the ethical implications associated with transitioning from face-to-face to online or virtual formats as necessitated by stay-at-home orders designed to enforce the social distancing required to flatten the curve of new COVID-19 cases. The authors discuss potential ethical considerations in the midst of the current crisis and its aftermath. Case vignettes are presented to exemplify the ethical dilemmas psychologists in various roles may face when responding to COVID-19.

Chiad, M. O. (2008). Structural and linguistic analysis of SMS text messages. *Journal of Kerbala University*, 6(4).

Muayyad Chiad, Ph.D., Department of English, University of Kerbala (Karbala, Iraq) observes that mobile technology, short messaging systems (SMS) in particular, has brought along its own language and culture. The language of the SMS is asynchronous, a single-channel, text-based, technologically mediated discourse. It reflects the unpredictable, unrestricted new communication technology and it evolves at an incredible speed. This study provides an understanding of SMS English by analyzing interactions in texts as constituting another form of Computer-Mediated Discourse. The analysis addresses topics such as speech acts, humor, the dichotomy of speech, and writing in relation to SMS texts and orthography. Based on more than 164 texts messages collected from the internet and personal correspondences, Dr. Chiad found that correspondents of SMS create new language to suit the restrictions of the media. Expressive speech acts comprise the majority among other acts because personal opinions and emotional state are conveyed in text messages intended mainly to build social relations. Humor is significant in SMS texts messages used as an attempt from correspondents to achieve relational goals. SMS correspondents use established norms of writing and speaking discourse in addition to a non-standard orthography.

Child Welfare Information Gateway, Administration for Children and Families, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015, August). *Clergy as mandated reporters of child abuse and neglect*. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/clergymandated.pdf>

Child Welfare Information Gateway, Administration for Children and Families, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2016, April). *State Statutes Search*. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/state/>

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2019, April). *What is child abuse and neglect? Recognizing the signs and symptoms*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/whatiscan/>

Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, February 17). *The epidemiological characteristics of an outbreak of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Diseases (COVID-19)*. Beijing, China: Author. <http://weekly.chinacdc.cn/en/article/id/e53946e2-c6c4-41e9-9a9b-fea8db1a8f51>
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus
See also report of the World Health Organization (2020).

ChiroHealthUSA. (2020). *Patient election to self pay & revocation*. Chiro Health USA. <https://www.chirohealthusa.com/resources/election-to-self-pay-revocation/>
Keywords: opt out

This website contains downloadable forms for Patient Election to Self-Pay Form and Revocation of Patient Election To Self-Lay Form, both of which are downloadable in English and Spanish as well as downloadable in a computer fillable PDF form and a blank print and fill.

Christian Association for Psychological Studies. (2005). *Ethics statement*. Christian Association for Psychological Studies. <http://caps.net/ethical-guidelines>

Christian Association for Psychological Studies. (2000). *The CAPS statement of faith and ethical guidelines*. New Braunfels, TX: Christian Association for Psychological Studies. (Available from CAPS, P. O. Box 310400, New Braunfels, Texas 78131-0400).

Chubb Personal Risk Services. (2019, September 17). *Five cyber vulnerabilities and how to stay safe online*. Whitehouse Station, NJ: Author. <https://www.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/documents/Cyber/Cyber.pdf>

Cikara, M. (2016, January 2). Concept expansion as a source of empowerment. *Psychological Inquiry*, 27(1), 29–33. doi:10.1080/1047840x.2016.1111830

Published in the same issue as the article by Nick Haslam (2016), Mina Cikara challenges one of Haslam's suggestions: "A possible adverse looping effect of concept creep is therefore a tendency for more and more people to see themselves as victims who are defined by their suffering, vulnerability, and innocence, and who have diminished agency to overcome their plight. (Haslam, 2016, p. 14). According to Cikara there are three mechanisms by which conceptual expansion may actually serve to empower "victims," interaction partners, and third-party allies.

Cimpanu, C. (2020, June 11). Evite e-invites website admits security breach: Company comes clean after a hacker puts its data up for sale on the dark web in April. *ZDNet*. <https://www.zdnet.com/article/evite-e-invite-website-admits-security-breach/>

Catalin Cimpanu, blogger for Zero Day, discusses how Evite, a social planning and e-invitations service, and one of the biggest sites on the Internet, officially admitted to a security breach that ZDNet first reported back in April 2020. At the time, a hacker named Gnosticplayers put up for sale the customer data of six companies, including Evite. The hacker claimed to be selling ten million Evite user records that included full names, email addresses, IP addresses, and cleartext passwords. According to Cimpanu, Evite said that following an investigation, it tracked the incident to "malicious activity starting on February 22, 2019." The malicious intruder apparently stole "an inactive data storage file" that was holding information on some Evite user accounts. According to the company, the file—which appears to have been an old backup—didn't store "user information more recent than 2013." Potentially affected information could have include names, usernames, email addresses, passwords, and, if optionally provided to Evite, dates of birth, phone numbers, and mailing addresses of Evite users.

Clance, P. R. (1985). *The impostor phenomenon: When success makes you feel like a fake*. Toronto: Bantam Books.

Clay, R. A. (2016, September). Is that a pet or a therapeutic aid? *Monitor on Psychology*, 47(8), 38.

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT
APA Staff writer Rebecca Clay discusses some considerations for psychologists whose patients ask them to write letters certifying that their pets are emotional support animals.

Clay, R. A. (2020, November/December). How to talk to your patients about firearm safety. *Monitor on Psychology*, 51(8), 82–83.

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT
APA staff writer Rebecca A. Clay describes how making guns less accessible is a key step in suicide prevention. Citing a 2019 study reported in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, Clay (2020, p. 82) states, “Less than 9% of suicidal acts result in death, but that percentage jumps to 90% when firearms are involved.” See also Conner, Azrael, and Miller (2019).

Clay, R. A. (2021, July 2). PSYPACT: 26 states have now passed laws allowing interstate practice. APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/legal/technology/psypact-interstate-practice-telehealth>
APA Staff writer Rebecca A. Clay provides an update on the PSYPACT participating states, which include 26 states that have enacted PSYPACT legislation (effective in 18 states as of July 1, 2021). As of July 1, 2021, there are an additional five states with pending PSYPACT legislation. The pending states include Iowa (IA S 78), New Jersey (NJ A 4205/NJ S 2506), Rhode Island (RI H 6122), South Carolina (SC H 3833), and Vermont (VT H 391).

Clayton, S., & Bongar, B. (1994). The use of consultation in psychological practice: Ethical, legal, and clinical considerations. *Ethics & Behavior*, 4(1), 43–57. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327019eb0401_3
Evidence indicates that many practitioners fail to obtain consultations when needed. Consultation use varies along dimensions such as the type of setting, number of years in practice, proximity to available consultants, as well as the education and training of the consultee. The authors review the literature on the use of consultation by psychologists and other health care professionals. There is discussion of the clinical, ethical, and legal implications of seeking consultations. The authors propose a practical model for the regular use of consultation. One important point is this one: “Legally, the treating clinician retains ultimate responsibility for treatment, being free to accept or reject any suggestions made by a consultant” (Clayton & Nongar, 1994, p. 43).

Clear, James. (n.d.). *All models are wrong, some are useful*. <https://jamesclear.com/all-models-are-wrong>

Clear, James. (2018, October 16). *Atomic habits: An easy & proven way to build good habits & break bad ones*. New York, NY: Avery, an imprint of Penguin Random House.
Notable quotes from page 15: “Small habits make a big difference” and “It is so easy to overestimate the importance of one defining moment and underestimate the value of making small improvements on a daily basis” (Clear, 2018, p. 15).

Cleveland Clinic. (2021). Six pillars of brain health. *Healthy Brains*. <https://healthybrains.org/pillars/>
The Cleveland Clinic Six Pillars of Brain Health include physical exercise, food and nutrition, medical health, sleep and relaxation, mental fitness, and social interaction.

Climo, L. H. (2019, October). What do mass murderers have in common? It’s not mental illness. *Psychiatric Times*, 36(10), 12. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/trauma-and-violence/what-do-mass-murderers-have-common>

Psychiatrist Lawrence H. Climo, M.D. describes pre-violence frustrations and credible tipping points for the perpetrators in five mass shootings including the 1995 Oklahoma City bomber, the 2012 Sandy Hook shooter, the 2016 Orlando shooter, the 2017 Las Vegas shooter, and the 2018 Marjory Stoneman Douglas shooter.

Clinton, B. K., Silverman, B., & Brendel, D. (2010). Patient-targeted Googling: The ethics of searching online for patient information. *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, 18(3), 103–112. doi:10.3109/10673221003683861
The authors discuss the practice of patient-targeted Googling (PTG). Before searching online for a patient, the authors recommend that psychiatrists should consider such factors as the intention of searching, the anticipated effect of gaining information online, and its potential value or risk for the treatment. The prime directives include acting in a way that respects the patient’s best interests and that adheres to professional ethics.

CAN & HPSO. (2019). *Counselor liability and claim report* (2nd ed.). <https://www.hpso.com/getmedia/ac13a1d8-3bdd-4117-ad36-8fba7c419153/counselor-claim-report-second-edition.pdf>

The second edition of the Counselor Liability Claim Report (CNA & HPSO, 2019) indicated that engaging in a sexual relationship with a client or a client’s family members accounted for 36.4% of all closed claims between the years 2013 and 2017, with an average associated cost of \$113,642.00. See also cross-reference to the same 20-page report: Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO) & CNA Financial Corporation (2019).

Cofense. (2021). Anti-phishing. <https://cofense.com/solutions/topic/anti-phishing/>

Cohen, L., Chávez, V., & Chehimi, S. (2010). *Prevention is primary: Strategies for community well being* (2nd ed.), pp. 291–321). San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.

Cohen, L., & Chehimi, S. (2010). The imperative for primary prevention. In L. Cohen, V. Chávez, & Chehimi, *Prevention is primary: Strategies for community well being* (2nd. ed.), pp. 291–321). San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.

Cohen, N., & Cox, J. (2017, April 2). Substance use disorders: Sustaining remission in the 21st century. Workshop presented at the annual meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, Marriott Century Center Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia.

Coleman, D. P. (2013). *Quadrilateral lenses*. <https://dannycoleman.blogspot.com/2013/02/quadrilateral-lenses.html>

Keywords: Wesleyan quadrilateral

Daniel (Danny) Coleman, who describes himself as “a contemplative progressive Christian Quaker theologian” is also the author of *Presence and Process* (2017). He lives in Seattle, Washington. In this blog, he provides a diagram that he uses for class to explain how he conceptualizes and applies the Wesleyan Quadrilateral, which is a series of “lenses” through which we perceive our theological constructs. Doverspike (2020) has adapted Coleman’s (2013) “lenses” perspective of Outler’s Wesleyan

Quadrilateral as a model for interpreting Ethical Standards. Our interpretation of Ethical Standards can be shaped by Statutory Wording, Prevailing Practice, Deductive Reasoning, and Professional Experience.

Coleman, D. P. (2017). *Presence and progress: A path toward transformative faith and inclusive community*. Newberg, OR: Barclay Press.

Amazon Review: “The North American Christian church of the early twenty-first century finds itself in a period of decline. A growing percentage of young adults are not entering the front doors of churches while at the same time older and previously dedicated Christians are leaving. Coinciding with the deflation of the Western church is the explosion in popular culture of the mindfulness movement, which emphasizes meditation practices derived from Buddhism. These concurrent phenomena—the decline of Christendom in North America and the rise of a Westernized form of Buddhism and various secularized applications of Buddhist meditative practice—form an interesting juxtaposition that warrants exploration.”

Coleman, E., Bockting, W., Botzer, M., Cohen-Kettenis, P., DeCuypere, G., Feldman, J., Fraser, L., Green, J., Knudson, G., Meyer, W. J., Monstrey, S., Adler, R. K., Brown, G. R., Devor, A. H., Ehrbar, R., Ettner, R., Eyler, E., Garofalo, R., Karasic, D. H., Lev, A. I., Mayer, G., Meyer-Bahlburg, H., Hall, B. P., Pfäfflin, F., Rachlin, K., Robinson, B., Schechter, L. S., Tangpricha, V., van Trotsenburg, M., Vitale, A., Winter, S., Whittle, S., Wylier, K. R., Zucker, K. (2012). Standards of care for the health of transsexual, transgender, and gender-nonconforming people, Version 7. *International Journal of Transgenderism*, 13(4), 165–232. doi: 10.1080/155327

Coleman, E., Radix, A. E., Bouman, W.P., Brown, G.R., de Vries, A. L. C., Deutsch, M. B., Ettner, R., Fraser, L., Goodman, M., Green, J., Hancock, A. B., Johnson, T. W., Karasic, D. H., Knudson, G. A., Leibowitz, S. F., Meyer-Bahlburg, H. F.L., Monstrey, S. J., Motmans, J., Nahata, L., ... Arcelus, J. (2022). Standards of care for the health of transgender and gender diverse people (8th ver.). *International Journal of Transgender Health*, 23(S1), S1-S260. <https://doi.org/10.1080/26895269.2022.2100644>

This document is the eighth version of the Standards of Care (SOC). The original SOC were published in 1979. Previous revisions were in 1980, 1981, 1990, 1998, 2001, and 2011.

The eighth version of the Standards of Care for the World Professional Association for Transgender Health can be accessed at this link: <https://www.wpath.org/publications/soc>

College of Psychologists of Ontario. (2017, March 24). *Standards of Professional Conduct*. <https://cpo.on.ca/members/professional-practice/standards-of-professional-conduct/>
Approved March 24, 2017. Date in force: September 1, 2017. Revised: July 12, 2023. Practical Applications current as of July 12, 2023.

Collins, N. L. (2015, February 19). Why doctors can heal on Shabbat. *JC Reporter*. <https://www.thejc.com/judaism/features/why-doctors-can-heal-on-shabbat-1.65237>
Nina L. Collins explains the process by which it took rabbis several centuries to justify how saving life could take precedence over Sabbath observance.

Collins, N. L. (2016, March 24). *Jesus, the Sabbath and the Jewish debate: Healing on the Sabbath in the 1st and 2nd Centuries CE*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury. First published and copyrighted 2014.

Description by Bloomsbury Publishing: “The claim that Jesus was criticised [sic] by the Pharisees for performing cures on the Sabbath has been continuously repeated for almost 2,000 years. But a meticulous, unprejudiced evaluation of the relevant gospel texts shows that the historical Jesus was never criticised [sic] by historical Pharisees for performing Sabbath cures. In fact, Jesus and the Pharisees were in complete agreement for the need for cures on the Sabbath day. It is also clear that the Sabbath healing events in the gospels have preserved a significant part of the history of the early Jewish debate which sought to resolve the apparent conflict between the demands of Jewish law, and the performance of deeds of healing and/or saving life. This debate, from its Maccabean origins through to the end of the second century CE, is the subject of this book. The story of the debate has escaped the attention of historians partly because it relies on the evidence of both the early postbiblical Jewish texts and the Christian gospels, which are not generally studied together.” Source of description:

<https://www.bloomsbury.com/us/jesus-the-sabbath-and-the-jewish-debate-9780567667533/>

Committee on National Security Systems. (2010). National information assurance (IA) glossary. Retrieved from https://www.cnss.gov/Assets/pdf/cnssi_4009.pdf

In the APA (2013, p. 792) *Guidelines for the Practice of Telepsychology*, the Committee on National Security Systems provides this definition of telecommunications: “Telecommunications is the preparation, transmission, communication, or related processing of information by electrical, electromagnetic, electromechanical, electro-optical, or electronic means.”

Computer Pornography and Child Exploitation Prevention Act, Ga. Code § 16-12-100.2 (2022).

Basic form of in-text citation:

Non-parenthetical in-text citation:

Ga. Code § 16-12-100.2 (2022)

Parenthetical in-text citation:

(Ga. Code § 16-12-100.2 [2022])

Note: The publication date represents the date through which the citation is current. Most state statutes have an original date that is much earlier than the current date because the original law has gone through several update. The current date is not necessarily the last date that the law was updated.

Conner, A., Azrael, D., & Miller, M. (2019, December). Suicide case-fatality rates in the United States, 2007 to 2014: A nationwide population-based study. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 171(12), 885–895.

<https://doi.org/10.7326/M19-1324>

Andrew Conner, B.S., Deborah Azrael, Ph.D., and Matthew Miller, M.D., M.P.H., Sc.D. discuss how the U.S. suicide case-fatality rate (CFR), which is defined as the proportion of suicidal acts that are fatal, depends on the distribution of methods used in the act and the probability of death given a particular method. In this cross-sectional study, the authors use data from 3 large databases for 2007 to 2014 to evaluate rates of suicide deaths and nonfatal suicide attempts, overall and method-specific CFRs, and distributions of methods used among persons aged 5 years or older. Participants included suicide deaths ($n = 309,377$ records from the National Vital Statistics System) and nonfatal suicide attempts requiring

treatment in an emergency department (ED) ($n = 1,791,638$ records from the Nationwide Emergency Department Sample) or hospitalization ($n = 1,556,871$ records from the National [Nationwide] Inpatient Sample) among persons aged 5 years or older. Overall, 8.5% of suicidal acts were fatal (14.7% for males vs. 3.3% for females; 3.4% for persons aged 15 to 24 years vs. 35.4% for those aged ≥ 65 years). Drug poisoning accounted for 59.4% of acts but only 13.5% of deaths; firearms and hanging accounted for only 8.8% of acts but 75.3% of deaths. Firearms were the most lethal method (89.6% of suicidal acts with a firearm resulted in death), followed by drowning (56.4%) and hanging (52.7%). Method-specific CFRs were higher for males and older persons. The distribution of methods varied across demographic groups. With respect to limitations of the study, the authors noted that the results are based on suicidal acts resulting in an ED visit, a hospitalization, or death. Consequently, the reported CFRs are larger than they would have been had the data included nonfatal attempts that did not result in an ED visit. Less than 9% of suicidal acts result in death, but that percentage increases to 90% when firearms are involved.

Conrad, R., Rayala, H., Diamond, R., Busch, B., & Kramer, N. (2020, April 7). Expanding telemental health in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Psychiatric Times*.
<https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/coronavirus/expanding-telemental-health-response-covid-19-pandemic>
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus
Rachel Conrad, MD, Harika Rayala, Rebekah Diamond, JD, Bianca Busch, MD, and Nicole Kramer, MA discuss how the use of social distancing to “flatten the curve” and prevent the spread of COVID-19 has catapulted the use of telehealth.

Cooksey v. Landry, et al. (S14A0926) (Ga. Sup. Ct. June 30, 2014)
“Our legislature, however, has determined that the public policies supporting the creation of a mental health privilege necessitated enactment of a nearly absolute privilege, one without exception if the patient is deceased or the nature of the patient's mental condition is put at issue.” See also *Crit Reon Cooksey, M.D. v. Christopher Michael Landry, et al.* (S14A0926) (Ga. Sup. Ct. June 30, 2014), which is listed for cross-reference purposes.
Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Cooper, C., Wilson-Stark, K., Peterson, D. B., O’Roark, Al, & Pennington, G. (2008). Consulting competently in multicultural contexts. *Consulting Psychology Journal*, 60, 186-202.

Copi, I. M. (1972). *Introduction to logic* (4th ed.). New York, NY: Macmillan Company.
Earlier editions published 1953, 1961, and 1968.

Corey, G., Haynes, R., Moulton, P., & Muratori, M. (2010). *Clinical supervision in the helping professionals: A practical guide* (2nd ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Corey, G., Corey, M., & Callahan, P. (2011). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (8th ed.). Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole, Cengage.

Corey, G., Corey, M. S., Corey, C., & Callanan, P. (2015). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (9th ed.). Stamford, CT: Cengage Learning.

Corey, G., Corey, M. S., & Corey, C. (2018). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.

This reference entry is written in APA (2020) 7th edition style, which omits the city and state of publisher. For historical reference purposes, the same reference entry written in the old APA (2010) 6th edition style is shown below:

Corey, G., Corey, M. S., & Corey, C. (2018). *Issues and ethics in the helping professions* (10th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

Cornell, D., & Drew, C. (2022, June 7). *15 Availability heuristic examples*. Helpful Professor. <https://helpfulprofessor.com/availability-heuristic-examples/>

Dave Cornell has worked in education for more than 20 years. His work has involved designing teacher certification for Trinity College in London and in-service training for state governments in the United States. He has trained kindergarten teachers in 8 countries and helped businessmen and women open baby centers and kindergartens in 3 countries. This article was peer-reviewed and edited by Chris Drew, Ph.D. The review process on Helpful Professor involves having a PhD level expert fact check, edit, and contribute to articles. Drew holds a doctoral degree in education. He is the former editor of the Journal of Learning Development in Higher Education.

Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs. (2008). *2009 CACREP standards*. Alexandria, VA: Author. <http://www.cacrep.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/2009-Standards.pdf>

Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs. (2015). *2016 CACREP standards*. Alexandria, VA: Author. <http://www.cacrep.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/2016-Standards-with-citations.pdf>

Cowen and Company. (2019, January 9). *Average daily time spent on select social media according to U.S. social media users, by age, November 2018*. Emarketer. <https://www.emarketer.com/topics/topic/time-spent-with-media>

Cox, M. (2013, May). When religion and sexual orientation collide. *Counseling Today*, 56(2), 58-60.

CPH & Associates. (2018). *Avoiding liability bulletin and blog: Mental health*. CPH & Associates. <https://www.cphins.com/category/mental-health/>

CPH & Associates, & Lane, Denis [Esq]. (2017). *Road map to a subpoena*. <http://www.lpcaga.org/ethics>

Craddock, Fred B. (1990). *Luke: Interpretation: A Bible commentary for teaching and preaching*. Louisville, KY: John Knox Press.

Rev. Dr. Fred Craddock, Jr., (1928 – 2015) was Distinguished Professor of Preaching and New Testament Emeritus in the Candler School of Theology at Emory University. He was an ordained minister of the Christian Church (Disciplines of Christ). As Craddock (1992) pointed in his commentary of the fifth chapter of the Gospel of Luke, “Some of us regard turning from evil to good a victory; only persons of extraordinary spiritual discernment can at times turn from good to the power necessary to resource the good” (p. 72).

Craig, J. D. (1991). Preventing dual relationships in pastoral counseling. *Counseling and Values*, 36(1), 49-55.

Cranford v. Peter G. Cranford, 120 Ga. App. 470, 170 S.E.2d 844 (1969)

Dr. Cranford also helped establish case law in Georgia related to privileged communication in *Cranford v. Cranford* (1969), which involved Peter G. Cranford versus Helen T. Cranford (09-30-1969):

“...If the appellant's contention that the fact of employment is protected is to be determined by reference to the law applicable to the attorney-client relationship, as the statute directs, then it is without merit. The mere fact of employment is not protected from disclosure....”

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Cranford, P. C. (1981). *But for the grace of God: The inside story of the world's largest insane asylum*. Augusta, GA: Great Pyramid Press.

This excellent and detailed perspective of the history of Georgia famous Central State Hospital was written by the late Peter Cranford, Ph.D., who became a licensed psychologist only two years after Georgia's Psychology Practice Act (Title 43, Section 39) became effective. Dr. Cranford had license #PSY00052, issued on 04-09-1953, last renewed on 03-28-1986, with an expiration date of 03-31-1987. Legislation created the Georgia Lunatic, Idiot, and Epileptic Asylum (1837) and the first patient admitted several years later (1898). The hospital has had several subsequent names: Georgia State Sanitarium (1898), Milledgeville State Hospital (1929), and Central State Hospital (1967) until its closure (2010). See also Graham (2011).

Crit Reon Cooksey, M.D. v. Christopher Michael Landry, et al. (S14A0926) (Ga. Sup. Ct. June 30, 2014)

“Our legislature, however, has determined that the public policies supporting the creation of a mental health privilege necessitated enactment of a nearly absolute privilege, one without exception if the patient is deceased or the nature of the patient's mental condition is put at issue.” See also *Cooksey, M.D. v. Landry, et al.* (S14A0926) (Ga. Sup. Ct. June 30, 2014), which is listed for cross-reference purposes.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Crook, R. (2007). *An introduction to Christian ethics* (5th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.

Cross, P. (1977). Not can but will college teaching be improved? *New Directions for Higher Education*, 17, 1–15.

Keywords: Four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

Social psychologist K. Patricia Cross, Ph.D. conducted a survey of college professors, which revealed that 94% thought they do “above average” work—a figure that defies mathematical plausibility. In a survey of faculty at the University of Nebraska, 68% rated themselves in the top 25% for teaching ability, which is also mathematically unlike.

Crowder, C. D. (2019). *Should I install optional updates?* Azcentral. <https://yourbusiness.azcentral.com/delete-microsoft-updates-queue-23483.html>

Avoid using these items as passwords: your name, your kid’s name, your dog’s name, your address, your birth year, and your kid’s birth year

Cruz, C. (2022, August 19). Alpharetta therapist charged with improper sexual contact with client. *Alpharetta-Roswell Herald*. https://www.appenmedia.com/news/alpharetta-therapist-charged-with-improper-sexual-contact-with-client/article_3956c682-1feb-11ed-8198-135f35a84cf5.html

Chamian Cruz reports story of an Alpharetta licensed professional counselor (LPC) accused of having intimate relationships with at least three of her male clients while they were in therapy or shortly thereafter. According to the Licensing Division of the Georgia Secretary of State’s Office, the LPC’s license was suspended August 12 after the board received a complaint alleging numerous counts of unprofessional contact in June 2021 with respect to her therapeutic treatment and services. Records show the license was issued in November 2020 and was set to expire in September 2022. The therapist was issued a license to practice as an Associate Professional Counselor (APC) in December 2016.

CuraCall. (2019). *Can text messaging be HIPAA compliant?* http://www.curacall.com/?_escaped_fragment_=is-text-messaging-hipaa-compliant/c1mn0#!is-text-messaging-hipaa-compliant/c1mn0

Curran, B. (2010). *Unholy popes: Outrageous but true stories of papal misbehavior*. New York, NY: Fall River Press.

Bob Curran’s book was originally published in 2006 by the O’Brien Press Ltd. as *Holy Smoke: True Papal Stories That Will Amaze and Amuse*.

As described by the book flap, *Unholy Popes* presents a comic cavalcade of some of the most unsavory clerics and perverse prelates to sit in St. Peter’s chair. Curran’s review includes accounts of popes who turned the Vatican into a brothel, murdered their opponents, resorted to bribery and racketeering, and broke as many commandments as they could break.

Curtiss, P. R., & Warren, P. W. (1973, January 1). *The dynamics of life skills coaching*. Saskatchewan, Canada: New Start.

Keywords: Four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

Paul R. Curtiss and Phillip W. Warren mention the four levels of learning in their book on life skills coaching.

Dalenberg, C. J. (2000). *Countertransference and the treatment of trauma*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Keywords: Dissociative

Constance Dalenberg, Ph.D., a clinical psychologist and Distinguished Professor of Psychology in the California School of Professional Psychology, provides evidence-based guidance for clinicians who manage countertransference reactions to trauma and for researchers who wish to conduct more sophisticated and clinically valid investigations of countertransference. Dr. Dalenberg integrates several sources of information (i.e., clinical data from anecdotal reports of her own work, transcript studies analyzing countertransference responses of therapists in actual clinical settings, and experimental studies conducted at the Trauma Research Institute) to establish a set of countertransference responses common across clinicians responding to various types of trauma. Chapters focus on various types of traumatic experiences including child physical, sexual, and emotional abuse; violent assault, such as rape, mugging, torture, and the Holocaust; chronic disillusionment, such as community violence and racism; and traumatic loss, such as career loss or physical injury, and debilitation. The author's findings are useful for therapists working with people with histories of abuse, severe trauma, and dissociative disorders.

Datillo, F. (2015). The self-care of psychologists and mental health professionals: A review and practitioner guide. *Australian Psychologist*, 50, 393–399. <https://doi:10.1111/ap.12157>

Noteworthy quote from the book: “Next to air traffic controllers, police officers, firefighters, and professional bomb squad units, mental health professionals have one of the most stressful professions in the world. By the very nature of the work that we do, we repeatedly deal with psychologically toxic situations in which we are often expected to assist individuals who are suffering from some of the most arduous and complex disorders found within the broad spectrum of mental illness” (Datillo, 2015, p. 393).

Davidson, J. E., & Downing, C. L. (2000). Contemporary models of intelligence. In Robert J. Sternberg (Ed.). *Handbook of intelligence* (pp. 34–50). <https://doi:10.1017/CBO9780511807947.004>

Davidson, S. (2022). *Types of electronic signatures & when to use them*. DigiCert. <https://www.digicert.com/blog/types-of-electronic-signatures-and-when-to-use-them>

Stephen Davidson, a technical writer for DigiCert, explains the difference between a digital signature and a more generic electronic signature (i.e., e-signature or eSignature). He also provides a description of three types of digital signatures: Standard Electronic Signatures (SES), Advanced Electronic Signatures (AES), and Qualified Electronic Signatures (QES).

Davies, D. (2021, November 16). Don't get dragged! Iditarod musher shares tales from the trail [Audio]. *NPR*. <https://www.npr.org/2021/11/16/1055933800/itarod-sled-dog-racer-blair-braverman>

00:37:23

Dave Davies interviews Blair Braverman, a sled dog racer who finished Alaska's nearly 1,000-mile long Iditarod race in 2019. I really get a kick out of her Rule No. 1 is to never let go of the sled or the dogs. As she says in the interview, "People have this idea that if you let go — if you fall off the sled or if the sled tips over and you let go — the dogs will wait for you," Braverman says. "But, in fact, they will just be happier [without you], because they can run even faster, and they will keep going and you'll be left completely alone in the mountains without even your supplies that are in the sled."

Davis, A., Kim, D., & Lerman, A. F. (2018). *Telemental health laws: Overview*. Epstein Becker Green.

<https://www.ebglaw.com/telemental-health-laws-overview/>

Epstein Becker Green ("EBG") survey consists of state-specific content relating to the regulatory requirements for professional mental/behavioral practitioners and stakeholders seeking to provide telehealth-focused services. The survey provides a comprehensive review of state telehealth laws, regulations, and policies within the mental/behavioral health practice. The website provides a Telemental Health Laws App for iPhone, iPad, and Android.

Davis, Keith. (1957). *Human relations in business* (1st ed.). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

The term *groupthink* was coined by the American journalist William H. Whyte Jr. (Whyte, 1952), who described the concept in more detail in his subsequent books (see Whyte, 1952, 1957). Whyte is also independently credited with the term by textbook author Keith Davis (1957), who wrote: "Some people, having carried to an extreme their interest in groups, begin to worship the group. This philosophy has been termed groupthink and critically described by W. H. Whyte, Jr" (Davis, 1957, pp. 283–284).

Daviet, R., Aydogan, G., Jagannathan, K., Spilka, N., Koellinger, P. D., Kranzler, H. R., Nave, G., & Wetherill, R. R. (2022, March 04). Associations between alcohol consumption and gray and white matter volumes in the UK Biobank. *Nature Communications*, 13(1), 1175. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-28735-5>

Remi Daviet et al. (2022) used multimodal imaging data from 36,678 generally healthy middle-aged and older adults from the United Kingdom (UK) Biobank to examine the association of alcohol intake with measures of gray matter and white matter microstructure in the brain in a large population sample. The UK Biobank is the largest collection of MRI scans, based on evaluations of 36,678 men and women aged between 40 and 69 years, living in the UK. The authors assessed associations between alcohol intake (i.e., mean daily alcohol units; one unit = 10 milliliters or 8 grams of ethanol) and imaging derived phenotypes (IDPs) of brain structure (total gray matter volume, total white matter volume, and 139 regional gray matter volumes), as well as 375 IDPs of white matter microstructure (diffusion tensor imaging and neurite orientation dispersion and density imaging indices). The authors observed negative associations between alcohol intake and global gray and white matter measures, regional gray matter volumes, and white matter microstructural indices were observed. Controlling for confounding variables, the authors observed decreases in both gray matter and white matter volumes. These associations were diffuse across the brain, and their magnitude increased with the average absolute units of alcohol consumed per day. The authors observed a significant volume change with the transition from 1 to 2 drinks (10 milliliters or 8 grams of ETOH) daily. The negative effects of alcohol consumption were similar among men and women.

The Daily Scam. (2017, August 30). The week in review. *The Daily Scam*.
<https://www.thedailyscam.com/august-30-2017/>

Dean of Religious Life, Office of Spiritual and Religious Life, Emory University. (2022, August 1). *Religious accommodation policy: Policy 10.17* (Rev. August 03, 2022). Atlanta, GA: Author.

This policy is stated on page 1 of Emory University's Religious Accommodation Policy:

"Emory University seeks to create a campus climate that is welcoming and inclusive of religious, philosophical, and nonreligious diversity. Emory's Equal Opportunity and Discriminatory Harassment Policy prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, and Emory seeks to provide reasonable accommodation for the sincerely held religious beliefs and practices of employees and students, unless such accommodation would impose an undue hardship (more than a minimal burden on university operations). Religious holidays and observances vary among religious traditions and within religious traditions. Religious observances may include attending services and may also require abstaining from work and certain other activities (such as writing, carrying things outside of the home, or the use of electronics) altogether on religious holidays and at other significant times of the year. This policy applies to all university faculty, staff, and students" (Emory University, 2022, Religious Accommodation Policy: Policy 10.17, Effective August 1, 2022, Revised August 3, 2022, p. 1).

Deangelis, T. (2019, December). Informing the courts with the best research. *Monitor on Psychology*, 50(11), 49–54. <http://www.apamonitor-digital.org/apamonitor/201912/MobilePagedReplica.action?pm=1&folio=49#pg52>

APA staff writer Tori Deangelis provides a summary of 10 precedent-setting court cases in which APA filed amicus curiae ("friend of the court") briefs that had a significant impact on societal trends. The summary begins with *Jenkins v. United States* (1962), when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit decided that psychologists were allowed by U.S. courts to serve as expert witnesses on mental illness.

Defendant's Spouse Privilege, Ga. Code § 24-5-503.

Defining plagiarism: The plagiarism spectrum [White paper]. (2012). Oakland, CA: Turnitin, a registered trademark of iParadigms, LLC. *Turnitin*. http://pages.turnitin.com/plagiarism_spectrum.html

Dennis Herendeen v. State, 268 Ga. App. 113 (2004).

Dr. Dennis Herendeen and others appealed the trial court's order finding that their medical records were not subject to the psychologist-patient privilege. We affirmed the judgment of the trial court with respect to the production of the records for in camera inspection, but we reversed the judgment of the trial court with respect to the scope of the privilege and remanded the case for further proceedings consistent with our opinion. This case is the same as *Herendeen v. State*, 268 Ga.App. 113, 601 S.E.2d 372 (2004). See also *State v. Herendeen*, 279 Ga. 323, 613 S.E.2d 647 (2005) (May 23, 2005).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

- DesMarais, C. (2017, July 11). *43 embarrassing grammar mistakes even smart people make*. Inc. <https://www.inc.com/christina-desmarais/43-embarrassing-phrases-even-smart-people-use.html>
In her list of common grammar errors seen in undergraduate papers, Christina DesMarais includes #28 (Subject-pronoun disagreement) and #36 (Overuse of “literally”), which are also among the most common errors in graduate student papers. As DesMarais observes, “Some people throw this word around as an embellishment to intensify whatever they're trying to say. But ‘literally’ means ‘actually’ or ‘in a strict sense.’ So, if you say, ‘My head literally exploded,’ you are lying” (2017, Item 36).
- Deutsch, C. J. (1984). Self-reported sources of stress among psychotherapists. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 15 (6), 833–845.
- Dickson, G. L., Argus-Calvo, B., & Tafoya, N. G. (2010). Multicultural counselor training experiences: Training effects and perceptions of training among a sample of predominately Hispanic students. *Counselor Education and Supervision*, 49(4), 247–265.
- DiLillo, D., & Gale, E. B. (2011). To Google or not to Google: Graduate students’ use of the Internet to access personal information about clients. *Training and Education in Professional Psychology*, 5(3), 160–166. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0024441>
A national sample of 854 psychology doctoral students was surveyed in regard to their online activities, attitudes, and frequency of searching for client information online. Results showed that Internet usage is pervasive in this group, with the majority reporting daily use of search engine or social networking sites. Most participants reported that searching for information about clients online using search engines (66.9%) or social networking websites (76.8%) was “always” or “usually” unacceptable. Nevertheless, 97.8% of participants reported searching for at least one client’s information using search engines in the past year, and 94.4% of respondents reported searching for client information on social networking websites. Overall, student therapists reported searching for 16.5% of clients seen in the past year, using either search engine or social networking sites.
- Division of Family and Children Services, Department of Human Services. State of Georgia. (2014, September 4). Child Protective Services [Fact Sheet]. Atlanta, GA: Author. <http://dhs.georgia.gov/>
- Dmytrow, B., & Loughran, M. (2014). Counselor liability risk study: Understanding counselor risk exposure. Presentation at annual conference of the American Counseling Association, Honolulu, HI. http://investor.cna.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=104503&p=irol-newsArticle_print&ID=1913369&highlight=
- Donaldson, K. (1976). *Insanity inside out*. New York, NY: Crown.
Kenneth Donaldson’s book provides the background that ultimately led to the U.S. Supreme Court cases known as *Dr. J. B. O’Connor v. Kenneth Donaldson*, 422 U.S. 563 (1975).
- Donohoe, M. C., Atkinson, M. B., Scott, W. O., & Lemoine, R. L. (1985). Continuing education among Louisiana psychologists. *Southern Psychologist*, 2, 33–40.

Dotlich, D. L., Cairo, P. C., & Rhinesmith, S. (2006). *Head, heart, and guts: How the world's best companies develop complete leaders*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.

Douglas, K. S., Hart, S. D., Webster, C. D., & Belfrage, H. (2013). *HCR-20V3: Assessing risk of violence – User guide*. Burnaby, Canada: Mental Health, Law, and Policy Institute, Simon Fraser University.

Keywords: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect

This user guide contains the correct citation for the HCR-20V3.

Douglas, K. S., Shaffer, C., Blanchard, A. J. E., Guy, L. S., Reeves, K., & Weir, J. (2014). *HCR-20 violence risk assessment scheme: Overview and annotated bibliography*. HCR-20 Violence Risk Assessment White Paper Series, #1. Burnaby, Canada: Mental Health, Law, and Policy Institute, Simon Fraser University.

Keywords: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect

This paper contains an HCR-20 annotated bibliography.

Note: For webpages on a website with a group author or an individual author, the style of this bibliography mostly follows APA (2020, p. 351), using example 112 (Webpage on a website with an individual author).

Doverspike, W. F. (1995). Suicide risk factors rating scale. In W. Doverspike *Clinical risk management: Assessment and intervention guidelines for suicidal and violent behavior*. Atlanta, GA: Author.

Doverspike, W. F. (1999). *Multiaxial Diagnostic Inventory - Revised (MDI-R)*. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press, Inc. ISBN # 1-56887-051-5. Professional Resource Exchange, 1891 Apex Road, Sarasota, FL.

Note: For webpages on a website with a group author or an individual author, the style of this bibliography mostly follows APA (2020, p. 351), using example 112 (Webpage on a website with an individual author).

Doverspike, W. F. (1999). *Ethical risk management: Guidelines for practice*. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press, Inc.

Doverspike, W. F. (2000, November). *Ethics checklist: Ten tests of ethicality*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_check_your_ethics.pdf

The Ethics Checklist used in ethics classes and seminars is adapted from this article.

Doverspike, W. F. (2000, November). *How to take an ethics inventory: A key to striving for excellence*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_take_an_ethics_inventory.pdf

The Ethics Inventory used in ethics classes and seminars is adapted from this article.

Doverspike, W. F. (2003, April 4). *Relationships with former clients/patients*. Unpublished manuscript and proposal submitted to the Georgia Board of Examiners of Psychologists.

This proposal was submitted to the Georgia Board of Examiners of Psychologists on 04-04-2003 as a proposal for a rule change for Chapter 510-5-.05 (2) (Dual relationship affecting psychologist's

judgment). Because the proposal was never adapted, it is not a Georgia Board Rule or Regulation. However, the proposal represents a model that Doverspike has suggested for consideration for psychologists who contemplate entering into Relationships With Former Clients/Patients:

- (a) Psychologists do not engage in social, emotional, supervisory, political, business, administrative, or legal relationships with former clients/patients for at least two years after cessation or termination of professional services.
- (b) Psychologists do not engage in social, emotional, supervisory, political, business, administrative, or legal relationships with former clients/patients even after a two-year interval except in the most unusual circumstances. Psychologists who engage in such activity after the two years following cessation or termination of professional services bear the burden of responsibility that there has been no exploitation, in light of all relevant factors, including (1) the amount of time that has passed since the services terminated, (2) the nature, duration, and intensity of the services, (3) the circumstances of termination, (4) the client's/patient's personal history, (5) the client's/patient's mental status, (6) the likelihood of adverse impact on the client/patient; and (7) any statements or actions made by the therapist during the course of services suggesting or inviting the possibility of a post-termination social, emotional, supervisory, political, business, administrative, or legal relationships with relationship with the client/patient.

Doverspike, W. F. (2004). Boundary violations and psychotherapy: [Review of the book *Dual relationships and psychotherapy* by Lazarus, A. A. and Zur, O. (Eds.). (2002). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company]. *Contemporary Psychology*, Vol 49 (2).

Doverspike, W. F. (2005, December 2). Consulting with colleagues: Interactive discussion of common ethical dilemmas. Ethics workshop presented at the Central Office of the Georgia Psychological Association, Atlanta, Georgia.

This workshop was the first in a series of consultation workshops conducted on a quarterly basis in 2005 to 2006 at the main office of the Georgia Psychological Association.

Doverspike, W. F. (2005). Confessions of a secular priest: A story of faith turned inside out. *Journal of Psychology and Christianity*, 24(3), 278–280.

<http://connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/18661351/confessions-secular-priest-story-faith-turned-inside-out>

The original unedited article, for which the author retained copyright and unrestricted use before submission for publication, is available at this link:

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/confessions_of_a_secular_priest_-_doverspike_-_1998.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2006, Fall). Seeing in others what they do not see in themselves. *Connecting*. Page 5. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/christian_counselors_-_2006.pdf

This address was given to graduates of the Psychological Studies Institute, with campuses in Atlanta and Chattanooga, May 13, 2006. The graduation was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Psychological Studies Institute was the predecessor of Richmond Graduate University. After newsletter containing the address was de-linked from the Richmond server (<http://richmont.edu/wp->

[content/uploads/2011/09/News_2006Fall.pdf#page=6](#)), the author placed the address on a different server at the request of alumni of Psychological Studies Institute and Richmond Graduate University.

Doverspike, W. F. (2007). The so-called duty to warn: Protecting the public versus protecting the patient. *Georgia Psychologist*, 61(3), 20. <http://gapsychology.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=188>
This original article was updated in 2019.

Doverspike, W. F. (2008, February). *How to make good decisions*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_make_good_decisions.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2008). Dual relationships and psychotherapy. *Georgia Psychologist*, 62(3), 17.

An updated version of this article is available at the link below:

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/dual_relationships_and_psychotherapy.pdf

The Conflicts Checklist is listed on page 5 of the updated article.

The Dual Role Algorithm is listed on page 5 of the updated article.

The original article was linked to the GPA server (<http://www.gapsychology.org/?282>). The original published article was later moved to a different server, and I [WFD] linked my site to a path containing the original article. However, in 2002, the original article was either moved to a different server or removed by a GPA System Administrator. Thus, the original link is now a dead link:

<http://gapsychology.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=282>

Doverspike, W. F. (2008). Responding to ethical violations in organizations. *Georgia Psychologist*, 62(2), 13.
<http://gapsychology.org/associations/3558/files/GPSpr08-4.pdf#page=15>

Doverspike, W. F. (2008). *Risk management: Clinical, ethical, and legal guidelines for successful practice*. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press, Inc.

Doverspike, W. F. (2008, December). *Forgiveness: A path to emotional freedom*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_forgive_others.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2009). Ethics and the Internet. *Georgia Psychologist*, 63(3), 17.
http://www.gapsychology.org/associations/3558/files/Ethics_and_the_Internet.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2009, May). *Assertiveness: A key to good communication*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_be_more_assertive.pdf

As discussed in ethics class, *groupthink* can become worsened by the *echo chamber*, which refers to situations in which beliefs are amplified or reinforced by communication and repetition inside a closed system that is insulated from rebuttal. The *Challenger* space shuttle disaster (1986) has been cited as an example of the possible consequences of groupthink. A voice of dissent, such as a group member attempting to introduce a rational argument, would be pressured to come around to the consensus and may even be censored from the discussion. In this short article, Doverspike (2009, p. 4) recounts the story of the *Challenger* disaster and suggests—in retrospect—how assertiveness could possibly have been an

effective antidote to groupthink: On January 28, 1986, the Space Shuttle Challenger (OV-099) broke apart 73 seconds into its flight—killing all seven crew members. It became the first fatal accident involving a U.S. spacecraft in flight. An investigation found that the immediate cause of the disaster was the failure of two rubber O-rings to seal a joint between the two lower segments of the right-hand solid rocket booster. This failure was due to severe cold, and it opened a path for hot exhaust gas to escape from inside the booster during the shuttle's ascent. It was many months later that it became clear that one phone call could have prevented the accident. It could have been placed that morning to either Jesse Moore, NASA's Associate Administrator for Space Flight, or Gene Thomas, the Launch Director. Sometimes, words matter. The properly placed words—said at the right time and in the right way—can make a difference.

Doverspike, W. F. (2009, June 18). The case of Virgin Maria. In *Ethics case study* (p. 49). Atlanta, GA: Author.
Document file: PSI Ethics Case Study.doc

Doverspike, W. F. (2010, Fall). Christian counseling: Integration of psychology and spirituality. *Connecting*. Page 4. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/christian_counselors_-_2010.pdf

This address was given to graduates of Richmond Graduate University, with campuses in Atlanta and Chattanooga, May 08, 2010. The graduation was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Richmond's predecessor was the Psychological Studies Institute. After newsletter containing the address was de-linked from the Richmond server (<http://richmont.edu/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/richmontfall10connecting.pdf#page=5>), the author placed the address on a different server at the request of alumni of Psychological Studies Institute and Richmond Graduate University.

Doverspike, W. F. (2011, Fall). The real presence: Integrating the sacred and the secular. *Connecting*. Page 5. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/christian_counselors_-_2011.pdf

This address was given to graduates of the Richmond Graduate University, with campuses in Atlanta and Chattanooga, May 07, 2011. The graduation was held at Mt. Paran Church in Atlanta, Georgia. Richmond's predecessor was the Psychological Studies Institute. After newsletter containing the address was de-linked from the Richmond server (<http://richmont.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/RichmontFall11-Final2.pdf#page=6>), the author placed the address on a different server at the request of alumni of Psychological Studies Institute and Richmond Graduate University.

Doverspike, W. F., Campbell, L., Meck, D., Sauls, M., & Webb, C. (2009). Commentary from the licensing board: Clinical supervision in training and practice settings. *Georgia Psychologist*, 63(4), 7–9. <http://www.gapsychology.org/associations/3558/files/GP-Fall09-4.pdf#page=9>

Doverspike, W. F. (2012, May 07). *The Real Presence: Integrating the sacred and the secular*. Invited address to the graduating class of 2011. Richmond Graduate University, Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 7, 2011. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/christian_counselors_-_2012.pdf

This address was given to graduates of the Richmond Graduate University, with campuses in Atlanta and Chattanooga, May 07, 2012. The graduation was held in Chattanooga Tennessee. Richmond's predecessor was the Psychological Studies Institute. After newsletter containing the address was de-linked from the

Richmont server (<http://richmont.edu/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Connecting-FINAL1.pdf#page=9>), the address was placed on a different server at the request of alumni of Psychological Studies Institute and Richmont Graduate University.

Doverspike, W. F. (2013, May 11). *Christian Counselors and Counselors who are Christian: Religion, Research, and Relationships*. Invited address to the graduating class of 2013, Richmont Graduate University, Atlanta, Georgia, May 11, 2013. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/christian_counselors_-_2013.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2012). *Ethical risk management: Guidelines for practice* (2nd ed.). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.

Doverspike, W. F. (2012, May 10). *History of the Georgia Psychological Association*.
<https://www.gapsychology.org/page/history> See also 2023 update in Doverspike (2023).
Note that the original link is no longer active: <https://gapsychology.site-ym.com/page/History>

Doverspike, W. F. (2013). *APA style checklist*. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>
Note: The website hyperlink is embedded in the Doverspike (2020) document titled APA Style Checklist, which is listed under Student Resources.

Doverspike, W. F. (2013). *Citing ethical and legal standards*. Doverspike, W. F. (2013). *Citing ethical and legal standards*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_citing_legal_sources_doverspike.pdf
Note: The website hyperlink is titled APA Style – Legal Sources II, listed under Student Resources.

Doverspike, W. F. (2013). *Citing DSM-5 in APA style*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_citing_DSM-5_-_2010.pdf
Note: For the most current version of the *DSM-5-TR* (APA, 2022) and APA (2020) 7th edition style, see Doverspike (2022) document titled as “Citing DSM-5 and ICD in APA Style,” which is listed under Student Resources on the website.

Doverspike, W. F. (2013). *APA style checklist*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_checklist_-_2010.pdf
This original checklist is listed only for archival purposes and it does not contain the 2020 updates that are provided in the Doverspike (2022) checklist. For updates related to the APA (2020) *Publication Manual* style, see the Doverspike (2020) APA Style Checklist.

Doverspike, W. F. (2014). [Review of the book, *The ethics of private practice: A practical guide for mental health clinicians* by J. E. Barnett, J. Zimmerman, & S. Walfish (2014). New York, NY: Oxford University Press]. *Independent Practitioner*, 34(4), 134–135.

Doverspike, W. F. (2015). Ethics of multiple relationships in Judeo-Christian communities: A decision-making model and case examples.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/ethics_of_multiple_relationships_in_judeo-christian_communities.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2015). *Risk management: Clinical, ethical, and legal guidelines for successful practice* (2nd ed.). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press. ISBN-13: 978-1-56887-214-8. This book may be ordered directly from Professional Resource Exchange. Phone: (800) 443-3364. <http://www.prpress.com>

Doverspike, W. F. (2015). *Risk management: Clinical, ethical, and legal guidelines for successful practice* (2nd ed.) [PowerPoint slides]. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.

This deck consists of Dr. Doverspike's lecture notes, which are contained on CD-ROM in the book.

Slide 8 of this presentation deck contains an outline of three alternative perspectives, variously known as the myth, curse, and worst of risk management (described in detail in Chapter 8 of Doverspike, 2015, pp. 323–326).

Doverspike, W. F. (2015). *How to respond to a subpoena* [Article].

[https://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_respond_to_a_subpoena_\(doverspike,_2015\).pdf](https://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_respond_to_a_subpoena_(doverspike,_2015).pdf)

This article is based in part on information that was subsequently published and it contains a brief summary of information from Doverspike (2015, pp. 180–184). The article is not intended to provide legal advice nor is it intended to be or to substitute for the advice of an attorney. The article includes a link to a flow chart that can be used when consulting with an attorney.

Doverspike, W. F. (2015). *How to respond to a subpoena* [Flowchart].

https://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_respond_to_a_subpoena_flowchart.pdf

This flowchart is based in part on information that was subsequently published and it contains a brief summary of information from Doverspike (2015, pp. 180–184). It provides visual illustration of options for responding to a subpoena. The flowchart is designed to be educational in nature and it is not intended to provide legal advice nor is it intended to be or to substitute for the advice of an attorney.

Doverspike, W. F. (2015). Ethics of multiple relationships in Judeo-Christian communities: A decision-making model and case examples. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/publications>

Doverspike, W. F. (2016, February 15). Ethics and social media [PowerPoint slides]. Ethics workshop presented at Richmond Graduate University, Atlanta, GA.

Doverspike, W. F. (2017). *Counselor ethics: CACREP student learning objectives*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/psi_ethics_cacrep_article.pdf

This article, which was originally uploaded in 2017 and which is updated each academic year, is required reading for ethics courses in some CACREP counseling training programs. The hyperlink contained in the Student Resources box under the Publications tab of the website is titled Ethics CACREP Article, whereas the source document is titled as follows: psi_ethics_cacrep_article.pdf, which is derived from the original file named psi_ethics_cacrep_article.doc. On my desktop directory, the file is named Richmond Ethics CACREP Article.doc.

Doverspike, W. F. (2018, November 1). *How to understand the opioid epidemic: Addiction fact sheet*.
<http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>

Doverspike, W. F. (2018). *The so-called duty to warn: Protecting the public versus protecting the patient* (Rev. ed.). http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_manage_the_duty_to_protect.pdf
This revised and updated article, which is based on the original 2007 article, contains some updated content and citations.

Doverspike, W. F. (2018). *How to report child abuse*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_report_child_abuse_-_2018.pdf
This original article is listed only for archival purposes and it does not contain the 2022 legal and legislative updates that are provided in the Doverspike (2022).

Doverspike, W. F. (2019). *How to understand the violence epidemic*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_understand_the_violence_epidemic.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2019). *How to understand fasting: Reasons why we fast*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_understand_fasting.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2019). *How to understand Catholicism: What I like about Catholicism*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_understand_catholicism.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2019). *How to understand Judaism: What I like about Judaism*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_understand_judaism.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2019, April 26). Ethics and supervision. Ethics seminar presented at the Department of Clinical Psychology, College of Health Professions, Mercer University, Atlanta Administration and Conference Center, Atlanta, GA.

Doverspike, W. F. (2021). *CED 6123: Ethical, legal, and professional standards in professional counseling and marriage and family therapy* [Syllabus]. Atlanta, GA: Richmond Graduate University.
<https://ecams.richmont.edu/>

Doverspike, W. F. (2021). *CED 6143: Psychopathology* [Syllabus]. Atlanta, GA: Richmond Graduate University.
<https://ecams.richmont.edu/>

Doverspike, W. F. (2021). *CED 6832: Addictions counseling: An integrative approach to assessment and treatment* [Syllabus]. Atlanta, GA: Richmond Graduate University. <https://ecams.richmont.edu/>

Doverspike, W. F. (2021). *PSYC 702-OPA: Ethical decision making in psychology: Professional, ethical, and legal standards* [Syllabus]. Doctoral Training Program in Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *APA style: The issue with issues*. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>
On page 2, Table 1 includes Examples of Nouns That Improve Specificity and Precision.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *Issues and ethics* [PowerPoint slides]. Atlanta, GA: Richmond Graduate University.
This deck consists of Dr. Doverspike's lecture notes, which are contained in the university library and on the online student portal.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *CED 6123 LEC-10: Ethical, legal, and professional standards in professional counseling and marriage and family therapy* [Syllabus]. Atlanta, GA: Richmond Graduate University.
<https://ecams.richmont.edu/>

Doverspike, W. F. (2021). *CED 6123 LEC-10: Ethical, legal, and professional standards in professional counseling and marriage and family therapy* [Syllabus]. Atlanta, GA: Richmond Graduate University.
<https://ecams.richmont.edu/>

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *Professional ethics and legal standards: Key concepts and glossary terms*.
<https://ecams.richmont.edu/>
File name: PSI Ethics Key Concepts and Glossary Terms.doc
This document includes a list of terms, without definitions or explanations, for students using Corey et al (2018) or Doverspike (2015).

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *APA style checklist*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_checklist.pdf
The website hyperlink is titled APA Style Checklist, which is listed under Student Resources. This document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) *Publication Manual* style, of the original Doverspike (2013) checklist.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *APA style template*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_template.pdf
The website hyperlink is titled APA Style — Template, listed under Student Resources. The document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) *Publication Manual* style, of the 2013 document.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *Citing DSM-5 and ICD in APA style*. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>
This document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) *Publication Manual* style, of the 2013 document. For the most current version of the *DSM-5-TR* (APA, 2022) and APA (2020) 7th edition style, see Doverspike (2022) document titled as “Citing DSM-5 and ICD in APA Style,” which is listed under Student Resources on the website.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *Citing ethical and legal standards*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_citing_legal_sources_doverspike.pdf

The document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) *Publication Manual* style, of the 2013 document.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *Citing DSM-5 and ICD in APA style*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_citing_DSM-5.pdf

Note: The website hyperlink is titled APA Style – Citing DSM-5, listed under Student Resources. The document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) *Publication Manual* style, of the 2013 document.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *Missing reference information*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_missing_reference_information.pdf

When information needed to create a reference list entry is missing or unknown, there are various strategies to adapt the reference. The following table shows the basic structure of an APA Style reference to a published work, adapted for missing information, along with the corresponding in-text citations. Refer to the reference examples and Chapters 9 and 10 of the *Publication Manual* for specific details for the type of work being cited. Table 9.1 (below) can be found in APA (2020, p. 284). This information can also be found on the APA Style website (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/missing-information>).

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *Abbreviations and acronyms*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_abbreviations.pdf

The document contains guidelines and examples of abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in the American Psychological Association (APA) and the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB). The guidelines are based on the APA (2020, pp. 172–173) 7th edition *Publication Manual*, with recommendations adapted from APA Style blogger Chelsea Lee (2015).

Doverspike, W. F. (2020, September 11, 2020). “Ethical decision making: Case scenarios [Part 2].” Ethics workshop presented to Espyr® Network and Provider Relations Department and Georgia EAPA to network providers [via live webinar due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions], Marietta, GA.

Although the author’s professional presentations are generally not listed in this bibliography, this one is listed because it is cross-referenced to Coleman (2013). Doverspike (2020) has adapted Coleman’s (2013) “lenses” perspective of Albert Outler’s (n.d.) Wesleyan Quadrilateral as a model for interpreting Ethical Standards. Our interpretation of Ethical Standards can be shaped by Statutory Wording, Prevailing Practice, Deductive Reasoning, and Professional Experience.

Doverspike, W. F. (2020). *How to understand the ethics quadrilateral*. http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_understand_the_ethics_quadrilateral.pdf

This visual illustration is based on Albert Outler’s (1985) verbal description of the Wesleyan Quadrilateral. Doverspike adapted Outler’s idea into a 2 x 2 factorial model and uses it when teaching ethics classes and seminars. He has called it the Ethics Quadrilateral. The visual illustration and outline was developed in 2020 and this article was completed in 2022.

Doverspike, W. F. (2021). [Review of the book *Endgame: A new commentary on Daniel*, by J. Gladson. (2021). Eugene, OR: Wipf & Stock.].

Doverspike, W. F. (2021). [Review of the book *Telehealth for the mental health professions: Constructive and evidence-based tips for practicing safely, efficiently, and legally*, by S. C. Litton. (2021). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press].

Doverspike, W. F. (2021, September 05). *How to understand the seven deadly sins*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_understand_the_seven_deadly_sins.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2021, November 16). *How to measure the three dimensions of life*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_measure_the_three_dimensions_of_life.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2021, November 23). *How to measure the three dimensions of recovery*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_measure_the_three_dimensions_of_recovery.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2022). *How to report child abuse*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_report_child_abuse.pdf
This article includes the legal and legislative updates for 2022 and therefore it replaces the original Doverspike (2018) article, which is documented above with the full URL for archival and retrieval purposes.

Doverspike, W. F. (2022). *How to report adult abuse*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_report_adult_abuse.pdf
This article includes a discussion of OCGA § 30-5-3 mandated reporting requirements related to elders (i.e., individuals 65 years of age or older who is not a resident) and disabled adults.

Doverspike, W. F. (2022). *Citing DSM-5-TR and ICD in APA style*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_citing_DSM-5.pdf
The document is an updated version, based on the APA (2020) *Publication Manual* style and based on the DSM-5-TR (i.e., the 2022 text revision of DSM-5). For archival purposes, the earlier articles can be accessed through the hyperlinks at the end of this article. The website hyperlinks are embedded in Doverspike (2022) document titled “Citing DSM-5-TR and ICD in APA Style,” which is listed under Student Resources of the Publications page of the website.

Doverspike, W. F. (2022). *How to avoid a licensing board complaint*.
http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_avoid_a_licensing_board_complaint.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2022, April 15). *Strangers and miracles: Four questions*.
https://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/strangers_and_miracles_-_04-15-2022.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2022, October 05). *How to understand the Jewish quadrilateral*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_understand_the_Jewish_quadilateral.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2023). *Top 10 writing style errors: 2023 Update*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/apa_style_-_top_10_writing_style_errors.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2023, March 15). *History of the Georgia Psychological Association: 2023 Update*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/history_of_the_georgia_psychological_association.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2023, April 01). *How to manage difficult relationships*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_manage_difficult_relationships.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2023, April 15). *How to prepare for the psychology licensing examination*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_prepare_for_the_psychology_licensing_examination.pdf

Keywords: EPPP, EPPP-1, EPPP-2, EPPP2, National Examination

See also Georgia Psychological Association (2023) *EPPP2 Focus Group Summary* prepared by the 2022-2023 Early Career Psychologists Committee of the Georgia Psychological Association.

Doverspike, W. F. (2023, May 01). *PSYC 702-OPA: Ethical decision making in psychology: Professional, ethical, and legal standards* [Syllabus]. Doctoral Training Program in Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA.

Doverspike, W. F. (2023, June 06). *How to navigate by spiritual principles*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/how_to_navigate_by_spiritual_principles.pdf

Doverspike, W. F. (2024, March 01). *How to understand giving*.

http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/files/show_to_understand_giving_pdf/

Doverspike, W. F., & Hahn, L. A. (2008). Ethics and the Internet. Ethics workshop presented at the Autumn Conference of the Georgia Psychological Association, Crowne Plaza Ravinia, Atlanta, Georgia, September 26, 2008.

Doverspike, W. F. and Stone, A. V. (2000, June 16). Duty to protect: How far are you prepared to go?" Ethics workshop presented at the Central Office of the Georgia Psychological Association, Atlanta, GA.

Doverspike, W. F., & Watkins, J. (2006). Professional plan for the sudden termination of psychological practice. *Georgia Psychologist*, 60(4), 20.

<https://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.gapsychology.org/resource/resmgr/imported/GPFall2006.pdf#page=26>

Dougall, J. L., & Schwartz, R. C. (2011) The influence of client socioeconomic status on psychotherapists' attributional biases and countertransference reactions. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 65(3), 193–279. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.psychotherapy.2011.65.3.249>

Jennifer L. Dougall, Ph.D. and Robert C. Schwartz, Ph.D. provide this abstract: Clinical reaction related to client socioeconomic status has not been adequately researched, yet socioeconomic status can profoundly affect psychotherapist perceptions of a client's presenting concerns, symptom severity, and prognosis. Using an online national survey, this study examined the influence of client socioeconomic status on psychotherapist cognitive attributions and countertransference reactions (N = 141). Results revealed no significant differences in cognitive attributions based on socioeconomic status. However, significantly stronger countertransference reactions of being dominated by the client with a higher socioeconomic status were found. In addition, the clients with higher socioeconomic status were ascribed with mild problems compared with the client of lower socioeconomic status. In other words, clients with greater economic privilege were ascribed with *milder* pathology, whereas clients of lower socioeconomic status were ascribed with *more* pathology. At the same time, the *problems* of economically disadvantaged clients were described as being *less* significant, whereas the problems of wealthy clients were described as being *more* significant.

Downs, L. (2015). The duty to protect a patient's right to confidentiality: Tarasoff, HIV, and confusion. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, 15(2), 160–170.

Drew, C. (June 30, 2023). 22 *Heuristics examples (The types of heuristics)*. Helpful Professor. <https://helpfulprofessor.com/heuristics-examples-types/>

Chris Drew, Ph.D. is the founder of the Helpful Professor. He holds a doctoral degree in education and has published over 20 articles in scholarly journals. He is the former editor of the *Journal of Learning Development in Higher Education*.

Drogin, E. Y. (2020, January). *Ethical conflicts in psychology* (5th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Drum, K. B., & Littleton, H. L. (2014, October). Therapeutic boundaries in telepsychology: Unique issues and best practice recommendations. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 45(5), 309–315. DOI: 10.1037/a0036127

Katherine Drum and Heather L Littleton offer several recommendations: maintain professional hours and respect timing of sessions; ensure timely and consistent feedback and manage excessive communications; ensure a private, consistent, professional, and culturally sensitive setting; ensure privacy of non-clients and prevent unintentional self-disclosures; ensure telecommunication technologies used convey professionalism; model appropriate self-boundaries; and ensure privacy of the therapist's work.

Du Mez, K. K. (2020, June 23). *Jesus and John Wayne: How White Evangelicals corrupted a faith and fractured a nation*. New York, NY: Liveright Publishing.

Kristin Kobes Du Mez, Ph.D. is a Professor of History at Calvin University in Grand Rapids, Michigan. She reveals how evangelicals have worked to replace the Jesus of the Gospels with an idol of rugged masculinity and Christian nationalism. Donald Trump is seen as the fulfillment, rather than the betrayal, of white evangelicals' most deeply held values: patriarchy, authoritarian rule, aggressive foreign policy, fear of Islam, ambivalence toward #MeToo, and opposition to Black Lives Matter and the LGBTQ

community. Du Mez provides an examination of perhaps the most influential subculture in this country. Rather than adhering to biblical principles, modern white evangelicals have remade their faith in their own image—with consequences for all Americans.

DuBois, J. M. (2008). *Ethics in mental health research: Principles, guidance, and cases*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Duckworth, A. (2016). *Grit: The power of passion and perseverance*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.

Duckworth, A. L., & Yeager, D. S. (2015). Measurement matters: Assessing personal qualities other than cognitive ability for educational purposes. *Educational Researcher*, 44(4), 237–251.

Duckworth, S. (2020, September 7). *The wheel of power/privilege* [Tweet]. Twitter. <https://mobile.twitter.com/ONTSpecialNeeds/status/1303065038882836488>
Sylvia Duckworth's tweet is adapted from ccrweb.ca@sylviaduckworth

Duncan, S. R., Scott S., & Duncan, C. J. (2005, March 10). Reappraisal of the historical selective pressures for the CCR5-Δ32) mutation. *Journal of Medical Genetics*, 42(3), 205–208.

The authors are Professor Christopher Duncan, Ph.D. (School of Biological Sciences, University of Liverpool), Susan Scott, Ph.D. (a historical demographer at the School of Biological Sciences, University of Liverpool), and Dr. Duncan's son, Stephen R. Duncan, Ph.D. (Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford). Around 1900, historians spread the idea that the plagues of Europe were not a directly infectious disease but were outbreaks of bubonic plague, overturning an accepted belief that had stood for 550 years. Drs. Scott and Duncan argue that this long held idea is incorrect and that the plagues of Europe (1347-1660) were in fact a continuing series of epidemics of a lethal, viral, hemorrhagic fever that used the CCR5 as an entry port into the immune system. They argue that the 14th century plague known as the bubonic plague was spread by direct human contact (not from rat fleas) and was, in fact, a virus perhaps similar to AIDS and Ebola. Using computer modeling, Scott and Duncan demonstrate how this disease provided the selection pressure that forced up the frequency of the CCR5-Δ32 mutation from 1 in 20,000 at the time of the Black Death to values today of 1 in 10. Noting the periodic occurrence of plagues throughout history, Scott and Duncan predict the inevitable re-emergence of this virus sometime in the future, with mass mobility likely to contribute to pandemic proportions and the possibility of bioterrorism transforming the virus into an even more devastating killer. See also "Reappraisal of the historical selective pressures for the CCR5-Δ32 mutation" (Duncan, Scott, & Duncan, 2005).

Dunn, D. S., & Andrews, E. E. (2015). Person-first and identity-first language: Developing psychologists' cultural competencies using disability language. *American Psychologist*, 70(3), 255–264. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0038636>

Dunning, D. (2011). The Dunning-Kruger effect: On being ignorant of one's own ignorance. In J. M. Olson & M. P. Zanna (Eds.), *Advances in experimental social psychology*, Vol. 44, pp. 247–296). Cambridge, MA: Academic Press.

Keywords: Four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

Dusky v. United States, 362 U.S. 402 (1960)

This U.S. Supreme Court case established the following precedent: “The evaluation must be more than a brief mental status exam, and must determine whether the accused “has sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding—and whether he has a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings against him.”

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

DISA Global Solutions. (2021, April). *Map of marijuana by state*. <https://disa.com/map-of-marijuana-legality-by-state>

Durden, L. (2013, August 26). *Explanation of complaint process*. https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/licensing/submit_a_complaint

Dwyer, K. (2022, January 15). A library the internet cannot get enough of. Why does this image keep resurfacing on social media? *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/01/15/style/richard-macksey-library.html>

Kate Dwyer provides a story of the home library of Johns Hopkins professor Dr. Richard Macksey in Baltimore. Dr. Macksey, who passed away in 2019, was a book collector and scholar of comparative literature. At Hopkins, he founded one of the country’s first interdisciplinary academic departments.

Dwyer, A., de Almeida Neto, A., Estival, D., Li, W., Lam-Cassettari, C., & Antoniou, M. (2021, February 24). Suitability of text-based communications for the delivery of psychological therapeutic services to rural and remote communities: Scoping review. *JMIR Ment Health*, 8(2),e19478. doi: 10.2196/19478
Results (from Abstract): Of the 9,134 articles screened, 70 met the eligibility criteria and were included in the review. There is preliminary evidence to suggest that text-based, real-time communication with a qualified therapist is an effective form of e-mental health service delivery, particularly for individuals concerned with stigma and confidentiality.

Ebert, B. W. (2006). *Multiple relationships and conflict of interest for mental health professionals: A conservative psycholegal approach*. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.

Edman, E. M. (2016). *Queer virtue: What LGBTQ people know about life and love and how it can revitalize Christianity*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press.

Ehrlinger, J., Johnson, K., Banner, M., Dunning, D. Kruger, J. (2008). Why the unskilled are unaware: Further explorations of (absent) self-insight among the incompetent. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 105(1), 98–121. doi:10.1016/j.obhdp.2007.05.00

Keywords: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias

Joyce Ehrlinger, Kerri Johnson, Matthew Banner, David Dunning, and Justin Kruger describe an interesting survey of college professors, of which more than 90% of the professors thought they do “above average” work—a figure that defies mathematical plausibility. In a survey of faculty at the University of Nebraska, 68% rated themselves in the top 25% for teaching ability (Cross, 1977). Ehrlinger et al. (2008) conducted a survey of college professors, which revealed that 94% thought they do “above average” work—a figure that defies mathematical plausibility.

Eisenkraft, N., & Elfenbein, H. A. (2010, March 16). The way you make me feel: Evidence for individual differences in affective presence. *Psychological Science*, 21(4), 505–510.

Noah Eisenkraft and Hillary Anger Elfenbein describe their research on the importance of affective presence, particularly positive affective presence, as one of the primary determinants of what makes people feel comfortable around another person.

Espenschied, L. E. (2011, March 7). *The grammar and writing handbook for lawyers: Grammar and writing handbook for lawyers* (ABA Fundamentals). Chicago, IL: American Bar Association.

Lenné Eidson Espenschied, former adjunct professor at the University of Georgia School of Law, provides an understandable primer that will help any attorney compose flawlessly written material.

Espenschied, L. E. (2019, February 27). *Contract drafting: Powerful prose in transactional practice* (ABA Fundamentals; 3rd ed). Chicago, IL: American Bar Association.

Lenné Eidson Espenschied has earned her status as one of the Top 3 contract drafting speakers in the U.S. by continually striving for excellence and providing innovative, practical, skills-based training for transactional lawyers. After graduating from the University of Georgia School of Law magna cum laude, Ms. Espenschied began her legal practice at the firm now known as Eversheds Sutherland (formerly, Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP). She also served as Senior Counsel in the legal department of Bank of America before eventually opening her own law office. As a law professor, Ms. Espenschied taught commercial law, contracts, and contract drafting. Her passion is helping lawyers acquire the skills they need to be successful in transactional practice. She practiced law in Atlanta, Georgia for 25 years, focusing on corporate and transactional representation of technology-based businesses. In this third edition of *Contract Drafting*, Espenschied provides 13 chapters of a how-to guide for all lawyers who desire to improve their drafting skills. This book explains the contract drafting process in terms of content and style, with clear, detailed examples and template documents to produce effective and complete contracts that protect the client’s interests.

Elliott, D. M., & Guy, J. D. (1993, February). Mental health professionals versus non-mental-health professionals: Childhood trauma and adult functioning. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 24(1), 83–90.

Diana M. Elliot, Ph.D. and James D. Guy, Ph.D. examined the prevalence of childhood trauma, family dysfunction, and current psychological distress among female mental health professionals (N=340) and

compared it with the prevalence among women working in other professions (N=2,623). Compared to women working in other professions, psychotherapists reported higher rates of physical abuse, sexual molestation, parental alcoholism, psychiatric hospitalization of a parent, death of a family member, and greater family dysfunction in their families of origin. As adults, psychotherapists experienced less anxiety, depression, dissociation, sleep disturbance, and impairment in interpersonal relationships than did women in professions other than mental health. See also Pope and Feldman-Summers (1992).

- Ellis, E. E. (2000, May). *Divorce wars: Interventions with families in conflict*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/10359-000>
Licensed psychologist and author Elizabeth Ellis, Ph.D. provides an evidence-based discussion of parental alienation syndrome, parent psychopathology, children's adaptation to chronic parental conflict, the evaluation of sexual abuse allegations, and other ethical considerations.
- Ellis, E. (2000). Suggested guidelines for conducting parental fitness evaluations. *American Journal of Forensic Psychology*, 19(1), 5–40.
- Ellis, E. (2001, Summer). Positive psychology. *Georgia Psychologist*, 55(3), 22.
- Ellis, E. (2005, October-December). Help for the alienated Parent. *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 33 (5) 415–426. <http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/Ar5NhiCAxxRiwPksW6FT/full>
- Ellis, E. (2006, May). Ten ethical pitfalls to avoid when doing child and family forensic work. *Georgia Psychologist*, 60(2), 12–14, 17–18. <https://gapsychology.site-ym.com/associations/3558/files/GPSpr06Full-4.pdf#page=14>
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
Note: On the PDF file, the article appears on PDF pages 14-16 and 19-20.
Keywords: Child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
Forensic psychologist Elizabeth Ellis, Ph.D. provides a detailed discussion of some of the most common ethical pitfalls that are encountered by psychotherapists and forensic evaluators when providing services to families. As delineated by Ellis, these ethical pitfalls include the following: (1) Honoring a minor child's wish to keep records confidential, (2) Taking on the "abuse validator" role, (3) Stepping outside one's forensic role (e.g., becoming an advisor or therapist), (4) Having limited access to collaterals when forming an opinion, (5) Honoring the requests of noncustodial parent, (6) Evaluating child of an adult client who is also psychotherapy client, (7) Client requests for fraudulent billing on insurance claims, (8) Providing [forensic expert] testimony after providing couple therapy, (9), Uncertainly regarding status of privilege in family therapy, and (10) Charging excessive fees without obtaining fully informed consent. See Ellis (2006) for discussion.
- Ellis, E. (2007) A stepwise procedure for evaluating children for parental alienation syndrome. *Journal of Child Custody*, 4, (1–2), 55–78.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

- Ellis, E. (2009). Should a psychotherapist be compelled to release the treatment records of an adolescent in a contested custody case? *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 40(6), 557–563.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Ellis, E. (2010). Should participation in a child custody evaluation compel the release of psychotherapy records? *Journal of Child Custody*, 7, 138–154. <http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/wCdDQi7ar7f655A8Tzjt/full>
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Ellis, E. (2013, Spring). What are the effects of electronic media use on teens? *The Adolescent Behavior Disorders Update*. <https://www.dr-elizabethellis.net/publications>
- Ellis, E. & Boyan, S. (2010). Intervention strategies for parent coordinators in parental alienation cases. *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 38, 218–236.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Ellis, E. (2010). Should participation in a child custody evaluation compel the release of psychotherapy records? *Journal of Child Custody*, 7, 138–154.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Ellis, E. (2012). What are the confidentiality rights of collaterals in family therapy? *The American Journal of Family Therapy*, 40(5), 369–384.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
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Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Ellis, E. (2012). Are MMPI-2 scale 4 (Pd) elevations common among child custody litigants? *Journal of Child Custody*, 9, 179–194.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Ellis, E. (2012). What are the confidentiality rights of collaterals in family therapy? *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 40, 369–384.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Ellul, Jacques. (1954). *The technological society*. New York, NY: Vintage Books. Translated from the French by John Wilkinson.
Jacques Ellul (1912–1994) offers a penetrating analysis of our technological civilization, showing how technology—which began innocuously enough as a servant of humankind—threatens to overthrow humanity itself in its ongoing creation of an environment that meets its own ends. Ellul discusses three values inherent in 1950s technology power, efficiency, and reproducibility. See also Harari’s (2017) *The Homo Deus*, and Sundermeier’s (2023) sermon titled *Almost Divine Consciousness*.

Emergency Admission Based on Physician's Certification or Court Order, Ga. Code § 37-3-41 (2020). Emory University School of Medicine. (2020, April 20). Wellness guides [Website].

https://med.emory.edu/departments/psychiatry/covid/wellness_guides.html

These wellness guides are offered with the aim of helping people cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. Their contents reflect the consensus ideas and recommendations of Emory's interprofessional group of mental health professionals.

Emory Honor Council (2023, April 26). *Artificial intelligence: Academic integrity considerations*. Emory College of Arts and Sciences.

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This document was approved by Emory College of Arts and Sciences on April 20, 2022, by Goizueta School of Business on June 15, 2022, and by Oxford College on April 22, 2022.

Ensminger, J. J., & Thomas, J. L. (2013). Writing letters to help patients with service and support animals.

Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, 13(2), 92–115.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15228932.2013.765734>

Keywords: dogs, service animal, support animal, service dog, emotional support animal (ESA)

Law expert John J. Ensminger, J.D., and New York City neuropsychologist J. Lawrence Thomas, Ph.D. provide a 24 page discussion of the clinical, ethical, and legal considerations related to writing letters to help patients with service and support animals. Among their many considerations, Ensminger and Thomas recommend that the psychologist confirm that the individual has a mental health diagnosis, explain how the animal helps alleviate that condition, describe the clinician's observations of how the animal and patient interact and how long the clinician has observed the interaction, and explain the possible negative effects of the person's not having the animal with him or her.

See also Brennan and Nguyen (2014).

Epstein, S. (1994). Integration of the cognitive and the psychodynamic unconscious. *American Psychologist*, 49, 709–724.

Seymour Epstein, Ph.D. (1994, p. 710) observed, "There is no dearth of evidence in everyday life that people apprehend reality in two fundamentally different ways, one variously labeled intuitive, automatic, natural, non-verbal, narrative, and experiential, and the other analytical, deliberative, verbal, and rational."

- Erford, B. T., Hays, D. G., & Crockett, S. (2015). *Mastering the National Counselor Examination and the Counselor Preparation Comprehensive Examination* (2nd ed.). Columbus, OH: Pearson Merrill.
- Erford, B. T., Hayes, D. G., & Crockett, S. (2020). *Mastering the National Counselor Examination and the Counselor Preparation Comprehensive Examination* (3rd. ed). Hoboken, NJ: Pearson.
- Ericsson, K. A. (2012, October 01). Training history, deliberate practise and elite sports performance: An analysis in response to Tucker and Collins review—what makes champions? *British Journal of Medicine*, 47(9): 533–535. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2012-091767
K. Anders Ericsson disputes Malcolm Gladwell’s misuse of the idea that 10,000 repetitions of a skill can create mastery of that skill.
- Ericsson, K. A., Krampe, R. T., & Tesch-Römer, C. (1993). The role of deliberate practice in the acquisition of expert performance. *Psychological Review*, 100, 363–406.
This research article appears to have been the evidence-base on which Malcolm Gladwell (2008) wrote his book *Outliers*, which contained the “10,000-Hour Rule.” However, the first author of the original study (see Ericsson, 2012), on which Malcolm’s book was based, has disputed Gladwell’s use of this idea.
- Ernst, M. M., Piazza-Waggoner, C., Chabon, B., Murphy, M. K., Carey, J., & Roddenberry, A. (2014). The hospital-based consultation and liaison service. In C. M. Hunter, C. L. Hunter & R. Kessler, *Handbook of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings* (pp. 369–416). New York, NY: Springer.
- EurekAlert! (2005, March 10). *Biologists discover why 10% of Europeans are safe from HIV infection* [Blog post]. https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2005-03/uol-bdw031005.php
- EuroPsy. (2020, December 03). *Competent authorities inside Europe*.
<https://www.europsy.eu/mobility/competent-authorities-inside-europe>
Keywords: international, interjurisdictional, telehealth, telepsychology
EuroPsy is a European standard of education and professional training in psychology set by the European Federation of Psychologists’ Associations (EFPA). It is not a license to practice in a particular country, but a European qualification that complements national standards. Competent authorities (usually a Ministry or professional organization) are responsible to take a decision when a professional from another member state wants to practice a regulated profession. In case of provision of service, the declaration must be sent to this authority prior to providing services.
- Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four. (2012, May 7). *The Telegraph*.
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/facebook/8906693/Facebook-cuts-six-degrees-of-separation-to-four.html>
Dr. Stanley Milgram’s (1967) classic “six degrees of separation” between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook’s data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).

- Faith Trust Institute. (2012). *Healthy boundaries: 101 (Fundamentals) and 102 (Beyond basics)*. Seattle, WA: Author. <http://members.faithtrustinstitute.org/healthy-boundaries>
- Fallon, T., & Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. (2018, August 29). Sharing patient cases: Balancing confidentiality and educational needs. *Psychiatric Times* (35)8. http://www.psychiatrictimes.com/challenging-cases/sharing-patient-cases-balancing-confidentiality-and-educational-needs?rememberme=1&elq_mid=3147&elq_cid=860775
- Farber, B. A. (1983). Psychotherapists' perceptions of stressful patient behavior. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 14 (5), 697–705.
- Farber, B. A., & Hazanov, V. (2014). Informal sources of supervision in clinical training. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 70(11), 1062–1072.
- Farber, B. A., Blanchard, M., & Love, M. (2019, February). *Secrets and lies in psychotherapy*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
Using the results of two studies involving more than 1,000 clients, Barry A. Farber, Ph.D., Matt Blanchard, Ph.D., and Melanie Love, M.S. discuss common lies told in therapy about a wide range of issues, including sex, substance abuse, suicidal ideation, trauma, and feelings about the therapist and the progress of therapy. The authors also examine lies that therapists tell to their patients.
- Falender, C. A., & Shafranske, E. P. (2004). *Clinical supervision: A competency-based approach*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Falender, C. A., & Shafranske, E. P. (2007). Competence in competency-based supervision practice: Construct and application. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 38(3), 232–240.
Carol A. Falender and Edward P. Shafranske use the term “metacompetence” as self-evaluation of the limits of one’s competence.
- Falender, C. A., & Shafranske, E. P. (2017). Competency-based clinical supervision: Status, opportunities, tensions, and the future. *Australian Psychologist*, 52(2), 86–93. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ap.12265>
- Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2020, October 1). NICS firearm background checks: Month/Year (November 30, 1998 - September 30, 2020). https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearm_checks_-_month_year.pdf/view
Keywords: trigger effect, weapons effect
The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) is not the same statistic as retail gun sales, but it is the closest nationwide proxy because background checks are conducted by federally licensed gun dealers, which includes all gun stores, every time someone tries to buy a gun. See also Smith (2020).

- Federal Communications Commission. (2020, March 9). *Porting: Keeping your phone number when you change providers*. <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/porting-keeping-your-phone-number-when-you-change-providers>
- Fels, A. (2015). Do you Google your shrink? *New York Times*.
<https://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/04/04/do-you-google-your-shrink/>
- Fernandez, E., Woldgabreal, Y., Day, A., Pham, T., Gleich, B., & Aboujaoude, E. (2021, November). Live psychotherapy by video versus in-person: A meta-analysis of efficacy and its relationship to types and targets of treatment. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy*, 28(6), 1535–1549. doi: 10.1002/cpp.2594
Keywords: telepsychology, telehealth
Ephrem Fernandez, Yilma Woldgabreal, Andrew Day, Tuan Pham, Bianca Gleich, and Elias Aboujaoude performed a meta-analysis of psychotherapy delivery. In their meta-analysis, Fernandez et al. evaluated pre-post changes within video-delivered psychotherapy (VDP) as well as outcome differences between VDP versus in-person psychotherapy (IPP) or other comparison groups. A literature search identified k = 56 within-group studies (N = 1681 participants) and 47 between-group studies (N = 3564). The researchers concluded that psychotherapy is no less efficacious when delivered via telehealth rather than in-person/face-to-face. The effects are most pronounced for cognitive behavioral therapy with affective disorders. Fernandez et al. (2021) conclude, “Live psychotherapy by video emerges as not only a popular and convenient choice but also one that is now upheld by meta-analytic evidence” (p. 1535).
- Figley, C. (1995). *Compassion fatigue: Coping with secondary traumatic stress disorder in those who treat the traumatized*. New York, NY: Brunner-Routledge.
- Fink, J. L. W. (2020, August 4). *9 types of masks and how effective they are*. HealthGrades.
<https://www.healthgrades.com/>
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, masking, masks, self-care, self care
Jennifer L. W. Fink, R.N., B.S.N. is a Registered Nurse who provides a discussion of the relative effectiveness of various forms of masks being used to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- Fisher, C. D. (2004). Ethical issues in therapy: Therapist self-disclosure of sexual feelings. *Ethics & Behavior*, 4(2), 105–121. doi: 10.1207/s15327019eb1402_2
Craig D. Fisher, Ph.D. points out that that argues that therapist self-disclosure of sexual feelings to clients is an understudied phenomenon despite the prevalence of therapist sexual attraction to clients and the frequency with which therapists use self-disclosure as an intervention. Fisher discourages therapist self-disclosure of sexual feelings, because such direct, explicit disclosures of sexual feelings runs the risk of harming clients and may therefore be unethical.
- Fisher, Matthew. (2014, June 24). *HIPAA and email: A compliance nightmare?* LinkedIn.
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/20140624135214-34202086-hippa-and-email-a-compliance-nightmare>

- Fisher, M. A. (2008). Protecting confidentiality rights: The need for an ethical practice model. *American Psychologist*, 63(1), 1–13.
- Fisher, M. A. (2009). Replacing “Who is the client?” with a different ethical question. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 40(1), 1–7. 10.1037/a001401
HTML version of the article available at the link below:
<http://www.centerforethicalpractice.org/publications/articles-mary-alice-fisher/replacing-who-is-the-client-with-a-different-ethical-question/>
- Fisher, C. B. (2009). *Decoding the ethics code: A practical guide for psychologists* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Fisher, C. B. (2013). *Decoding the ethics code: A practical guide for psychologists* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
Celia B. Fisher, Ph.D. is the Marie Ward Doty professor of ethics at Fordham University in New York City, and director of its Center for Ethics Education. She is also the director of the HIV and Drug Abuse Prevention Research Ethics Training Institute.
- Fisher, C. B. (2016, May 5). *Decoding the ethics code: A practical guide for psychologists* (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Fiske, S. T. (2010, November). Envy up, scorn down: How comparison divides us. *American Psychologist*, 65(8), 689–706. doi: 10.1037/0003-066X.65.8.698
Abstract: Comparison compels people, even as it stresses, depresses, and divides us. Comparison is only natural, but the collateral damage reveals envy upward and scorn downward, and these emotions, arguably, poison people and their relationships. Summaries of several experiments—using questionnaire, psychometric, response-time, electromyographic, and neuroimaging data—illustrate the dynamics of envy up and scorn down, as well as proposing how to mitigate their effects. Initial studies suggest the importance of status. Other data show how scorn down minimizes thought about another’s mind; power deactivates mental concepts. Regarding envy up, other studies demonstrate that Schadenfreude (malicious joy) targets envied outgroups. However, counterstereotypic information, empathy, and outcome dependency can mitigate both scorn and envy.
- Fivecoat, H. C., Cos, T. A., & Possemato, K. (2017). Special ethical considerations for behavioral health consultants in the primary care setting. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 48, 335–342. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pro0000133>
- Fleming, B. P. (2021, June 15). *Miseducated: A memoir*. New York, NY: Hachette Books.
Brandon Fleming’s book is described in its online Amazon review as “An inspiring memoir of one man’s transformation from a delinquent, drug-dealing dropout to an award-winning Harvard educator through literature and debate—all by the age of twenty-seven.” See also Liberty University (2019).

Flynn, Francis J., & Lide, Chelsea R. (2022, July 25). Communication miscalibration: The price leaders pay for not sharing enough. *Academy of Management Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amj.2021.0245>

Francis (Frank) Flynn and Chelsea Lide found that, as a general rule, executives and upper level managers are almost certainly undercommunicating their strategic direction and priorities. Flynn and Lide (2022) conducted four studies to test their hypotheses that employees identify undercommunication as a leadership weakness more often than overcommunication, and that employees perceive undercommunicating managers as having relatively less concern and compassion. “Communication” was operationally defined and limited to task-related messages — not small talk or office chatter. Flynn and Lide examined qualitative comments from more than 2,700 archived leadership assessments. Less than a quarter of employees rated their manager as a well-calibrated communicator. Leaders who miscalibrated their communication were nearly 10 times more likely to be criticized for undercommunicating than overcommunicating. The assessments also showed that perceived empathy was significantly lower for undercommunicating leaders than for well-calibrated and overcommunicating leaders.

Florido, A. (Producer). (2022, January 2). *Law aiming to protect consumers against surprise medical bills takes effect. Interview with Kaiser Health News reporter Julie Appleby* [Audio podcast]. All Things Considered. <https://www.npr.org/2022/01/02/1069784227/no-surprises-act-begins>

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

NPR reporter Adrian Florido speaks with Kaiser Health News reporter Julie Appleby about the No Surprises Act, which went into effect on January 1, 2022. Unexpected medical bills from out-of-network providers have been an all-too-common reality for many Americans. Often they come after a visit to a hospital emergency room. But a new federal law that went into effect yesterday is meant to protect patients from these kinds of unwanted surprises. The legislation, approved by Congress more than a year ago, is called the No Surprises Act. Appleby provides some background that resulted in this consumer protection legislation: “Some studies before this law passed showed that 1 in 5 emergency room visits and about 1 in 10 elective surgeries resulted in one of these surprise out-of-network bills” (TC 00:44-00:54). It is ironic that some of the greatest sources of surprise billing—ground ambulances—are not even covered under this legislation. As Appleby explains, “The legislation doesn't include ground, ambulances, for example. And some studies have found that at least half of all ground ambulance rides may result in a surprise bill” (TC 02:20-02:28). With respect to addictive disease treatment centers and mental health professionals, “The law also does not apply to nonemergency services provided in other facilities, things like addiction treatment centers and nonemergency mental health counseling” (TC 02:40-02:50). See also cross-reference to Florido and Appleby (2022).

Florido, A., & Gold, J. A. (2022, January 2). *Law aiming to protect consumers against surprise medical bills takes effect. Interview with Kaiser Health News reporter Julie Appleby* by NPR reporter Adrian Florido [Audio podcast]. All Things Considered. <https://www.npr.org/2022/01/02/1069784227/no-surprises-act-begins>

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patients from these kinds of unwanted surprises. The legislation, approved by Congress more than a year ago, is called the No Surprises Act. Appleby provides some background that resulted in this consumer protection legislation: “Some studies before this law passed showed that 1 in 5 emergency room visits and about 1 in 10 elective surgeries resulted in one of these surprise out-of-network bills” (TC 00:44-00:54). It is ironic that some of the greatest sources of surprise billing—ground ambulances—are not even covered under this legislation. As Appleby explains, “The legislation doesn't include ground, ambulances, for example. And some studies have found that at least half of all ground ambulance rides may result in a surprise bill” (TC 02:20-02:28). With respect to addictive disease treatment centers and mental health professionals, “The law also does not apply to nonemergency services provided in other facilities, things like addiction treatment centers and nonemergency mental health counseling” (TC 02:40-02:50). See also cross-reference to Florido (2022).

Flower J. (1999, January-February). In the mush. *Physician Executive*, 25(1), 64–66. PMID: 10387273 Publisher: American College of Physician Executives.

Keywords: Four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

According to Joe Flower (1999, p. 64), “When we have come through a profound change, we will have difficulty remembering how we could ever have been anything else. In the midst of profound change, we cannot see with certainty how it will turn out. We are ‘in the mush.’ Every change creates a need for learning. This change-induced learning has four phases: (1) Unconscious incompetence, (2) conscious incompetence, (3) conscious competence, and (4) unconscious competence.”

Fojo, R. (2015, April 1). *How to respond to a third-party subpoena for documents.*

<https://www.legal.io/guide/551c576677777655d180000/How-to-Respond-to-a-Third-Party-Subpoena-for-Documents>

Attorney Robert Fojo (Manchester, New Hampshire) provides useful considerations regarding how to respond or challenge a third-party subpoena for documents, with special consideration related to responsiveness, privilege, and confidentiality. One of Fojo's first points is, “Consider engaging an attorney.”

Forester-Miller, H., & Davis, T. (1996). *A practitioner's guide to ethical decision making*. Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Forester-Miller, H., & Davis, T. E. (2016). *Practitioner's guide to ethical decision making* (Rev. ed.).

<http://www.counseling.org/docs/default-source/ethics/practitioner's-guide-to-ethical-decision-making.pdf>

Forester-Miller, H., & Davis, T. (2016). *A practitioner's guide to ethical decision making* (Rev. ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Forstein, M. (2001). Overview of ethical and research issues in sexual orientation therapy. *Journal of Gay and Lesbian Psychotherapy*, 5(3/4), 167–179.

Forward, S., & Torres, J. (1986, September). *Men who hate women & women who love them: When loving hurts and you don't know why*. New York, NY: Bantam Books.

According to a press release by the Associated Press, the day after Ms. Simpson and Ronald Goldman were found slashed to death in June 1994, Beverly Hills psychologist Susan J. Forward, Ph.D. (“therapist to the stars”) called news reporters and said Ms. Simpson was a classic battered wife and depressed about her relationship with her former husband. Dr. Forward told journalists she had advised Ms. Simpson to sever the relationship. According to a press release by the Associated Press on November 23, 1995, the California State Board suspended the license of Dr. Forward for speaking publicly about her counseling sessions with Nicole Brown Simpson. Dr. Forward was barred from seeing patients for three months and she agreed to three years’ probation for violating Ms. Simpson’s confidentiality. In the most watched trial in history (January 24 to October 3, 1995), the Simpson trial was the criminal trial in which former football star O. J. Simpson was tried for the 1994 murder of his ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman. Simpson was acquitted of the murder.

Fossella, T., & Welwood, J. (2011, Spring). Human nature, Buddha nature: An interview with John Welwood. *Tricycle: The Buddhist Review*, 20(3), 1–18.
http://www.johnwelwood.com/articles/TRIC_interview_uncut.pdf

Tina Fossella interviews Buddhist teacher and psychotherapist John Welwood regarding the term *spiritual bypassing*, which Welwood had introduced 30 years earlier. According to Welwood (pp. 3-4): “Being a good spiritual practitioner can become what I call a *compensatory identity* that covers up and defends against an underlying *deficient identity*, where we feel badly about ourselves, not good enough, or basically lacking. Then, although we may be practicing diligently, our spiritual practice can be used in the service of denial and defense. And when spiritual practice is used to bypass our real-life human issues, it becomes compartmentalized in a separate zone of our life, and remains unintegrated with our overall functioning. ... In my psychotherapy practice, I often work with dharma students who have engaged in spiritual practice for decades. I respect how their practice has been beneficial for them. Yet despite the sincerity as practitioners, their practice is not fully penetrating their life. They seek out psychological work because they remain wounded and not fully developed on the emotional/relational/personal level, and they may be acting out their wounding in harmful ways.

Fouroux, D. (2016, October 38). *The purpose of life is not happiness: It's usefulness*. Darius Foroux.
<https://dariusforoux.com/happiness-usefulness/>

Fowler, J. W. (1981). *Stages of faith: The psychology of human development and the quest for meaning*. New York: Harper & Row.

Fowler, B. (2022, January 25). *QR code scams are on the rise: Here's how to avoid getting duped*. CNET.
<https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/qr-code-scams-are-on-the-rise-heres-how-to-avoid-getting-duped/>

Bree Fowler describes how cybercriminals are increasingly using malicious QR codes to trick consumers.

Fowler, B. (2022, January 25). *QR code scams are on the rise: Here's how to avoid getting duped*. CNET. <https://www.cnet.com/tech/services-and-software/qr-code-scams-are-on-the-rise-heres-how-to-avoid-getting-duped/>

In addition to previewing a Quick Response (QR) code's URL and thinking before you scan anything, Fowler recommends using a password manager (which can detect the difference between real site and fake website). In general, Fowler emphasizes that QR codes embedded in emails are almost always a bad idea.

Frances, P., & Dugger, S. (2014). Professionalism, ethics and value-based conflicts in counseling: An introduction to the special section. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 92(2), 131–134.

Francis, J. D., Oswald, G. R., Flamez, B. (2018, January 29). Reducing ethical complaints through counselor competency in court testimony. *The Family Journal*, 26(1), 64–72. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1066480718754775>

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Joshua Francis, Gina Oswald, and Brandé Flamez discuss how increased competency may be associated with fewer complaints for counselors providing court testimony in custody litigation. The results indicated that in the population [studied], licensed psychologists were 16–23% more competent than LPC were when providing testimony in child custody cases (p. 67). Professional counselors overall received higher frequencies of complaints; however, most licensed psychologists received more than one complaint, causing the higher ranking (p. 68). There was no interaction between education level and experience by level of ethical complaints. Participants with a doctorate degree and low levels of experience had statistically the same level of ethical complaints as participants with a doctorate degree and high levels of experience. Additionally, those who had a master's degree and low experience level were statistically similar to participants with a master's degree and high levels of experience (p. 68). The authors point out that the primary limitation of the study was that it was based on anonymous, online survey data for which the researchers had no confirmation of the actual person completing the online form. Abstract:

Professional counselors experience increasing levels of ethical complaints when they provide opinions in child custody cases; the complaints question their competency levels. The purpose of the study was to examine competencies and ethical considerations for 277 counselors and 66 psychologists. The study used a new, validated professional competence standards instrument through a closed-ended survey. Data analysis included a *t* test and found that psychologists had higher levels of competency than did counselors, a Mann–Whitney *U* test found that psychologists had higher levels of complaints than did counselors, and factorial analyses of variance showed a main effect between experience and ethical complaints. Recommendations for future research include studying factors influencing levels of competency among counselors when providing testimony. These findings may assist the counseling profession with a greater understanding of competency in custody matters, resulting in counselors better serving children and families embroiled in conflicted divorce and custody disagreements, and minimizing the negative impact on the mental health of all involved.

Frankenfield, J. (2018, October 19). *Which industry spends the most on lobbying?* Investopedia. <https://www.investopedia.com/investing/which-industry-spends-most-lobbying-antm-so/>

Keywords: big pharma, lobbying, lobbies

Based on data from [opensecrets.org](https://www.opensecrets.org), Jake Franekfield provides an industry by industry breakdown of lobbying efforts, combining all political contributions and lobbying spending from 1998-2018, to show how much each industry and its related corporations spend in lobbying: (1) Pharmaceuticals/Health Products (\$3,937,356,877), (2) Insurance (\$2,704,636,807), (3) Electric Utilities (\$2,353,570,360) (4) Electronics Manufacturing and Equipment (\$2,230,043,875), (5) Business Associations (\$2,217,425,929), (6) Oil and Gas (\$2,096,923, 653), (7) Miscellaneous Manufacturing and Distributing (\$1,687,618, 725), (8) Education (\$1,633,122,450), and (9) Hospitals/Nursing Homes (\$1,604,969,566).

- Frazier, K. N. (2022, September). The journey to finding meaningful work. *Counseling Today*, 65(3), 5–6.
- Kimberly N. Frazier, Ph.D., 2022 President of the American Counseling Association, holds licensure in the state of Louisiana as licensed professional counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, and certification as a nationally certified counselor. She received her Ph.D. in Counselor Education from the University of New Orleans. She discusses what happens when a person works at an agency, institution, or organization whose values do not align with the person’s own personal or professional values and goals related to justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion (JEDI). Frazier (2022, p. 5) asserts that there are often three results that can occur: “a) The person stays at an organization in the hopes that the organization will change its vision, b) the person leads the charge and creates JEDI initiatives that align more with their personal vision, or c) the person decides to leave the organization completely and search for another entity that aligns more closely with their goals and mission” (Frazier, 2022, p. 5).
- Freudenberger, H. J. (1974). Staff burnout. *Journal of Social Issues*, 30, 159–165. 10.1111/j.1540-4560.1974.tb00706.x
- Freudenberger, H., & Richelson G. (1980). *Burn out: The high cost of high achievement. What it is and how to survive it*. New York, NY: Bantam Books.
- Friedman, J. (2020, September 17). A writer’s guide to fair use and permissions + sample permissions letter [Updated August 28, 2021]. <https://www.janefriedman.com/sample-permission-letter/>
Jane Friedman provides four criteria to guide writers determine when to request permission to reproduce and she also provides a flow chart and sample letter.
- GA Board of Examiners of Psychologists Guidance Statement. (2022, March 01). Retrieved August 26, 2022 from <https://sos.ga.gov/georgia-state-board-examiners-psychologists-guidance-statement>
- Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 43, § 10A (2023). *LexisNexis*. <https://advance.lexis.com/>
This section of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated refers to state laws that establish and govern the Georgia Composite Board of Professional Counselors, Social Workers, and Marriage and Family Therapists, sometimes referred to as the “Composite Board.”
- Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 43, § 39 (2023). *LexisNexis*. <https://advance.lexis.com/>

This section of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated refers to state laws that establish and govern the Georgia Board of Examiners of Psychologists, often referred to as the “Psychology Board.”

Ga. Code Ann. § 33-20E-7 (2020). *LexisNexis*. <https://advance.lexis.com/>

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements
This section of Georgia law is related to Surprise Bill Exclusions.

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 120-2-106 (Surprise Billing).

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 120-2-106-.08 (2) (Covered Person Choosing to Receive Non-Emergency Medical Services from a Non-Participating Provider).

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

Gabbard, G. O. (Ed.). (1989). *Sexual exploitation in professional relationships*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Press.

Gabbard, G. O. (2011). Why I teach. *Academic Psychiatry*, 35 (5), 277–282.
<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ap.35.5.277>

Gable, S. L., Reis, H. T., Impett, E. A., & Asher, E. R. (2004). What do you do when things go right? The intrapersonal and interpersonal benefits of sharing positive events. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 87, 228–245. 10.1037/0022-3514.87.2.228

Galietti, C., Wright, C. V., Higuchi, S. A., & Bufka, L. (2020, May 1). *COVID-19: When is it OK to resume in-person services?* APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/news/in-person-services-covid-19>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

Connie Galietti, J.D, C. Vaile Wright, Ph.D., Shirley Ann Higuchi, J.D., and Lynn Bufka, Ph.D. discuss several factors for psychologists to consider before opening their offices: Determine whether an in-person visit is necessary, review the physical and mental health risks, establish new rules for patients attending in-person sessions, take steps to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in your office, implement policies that protect employees.

Galietti, J. D., Wright, C. V., Higuchi, S. A., & Bufka, L. (2021, March 11). *COVID-19: When is it OK to resume in-person services?* APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/news/in-person-services-covid-19>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

This article is an update of the May 1, 2020 article.

Connie Galietti, JD, C. Vaile Wright, PhD, Shirley Ann Higuchi, JD, and Lynn Bufka, PhD discuss several factors for psychologists to consider before opening their offices.

Galietti, J. D., Wright, C. V., Higuchi, S. A., & Bufka, L. (2021, May). *COVID-19: When is it OK to resume in-person services?* APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/news/in-person-services-covid-19>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

This article is an update of the March 11, 2021 article.

Connie Galietti, JD, C. Vaile Wright, PhD, Shirley Ann Higuchi, JD, and Lynn Bufka, PhD discuss several factors for psychologists to consider before opening their offices. These recommendations are contained verbatim under the section heading titled “Establish new rules for patients attending in-person sessions: “As vaccines become more widely available, it may be tempting to require patients to be vaccinated before seeing them in person. This is a legally untested area and states have differing approaches to mandatory vaccinations. Until the issue is settled, it may be better practice to take vaccination status into consideration with other health risk factors as you assess the situation. Vaccines are not 100% effective and may lead to a false sense of security. Patients may also have valid reasons for not being vaccinated (e.g. difficulty accessing vaccination, they have medical issues prohibiting them from being vaccinated, etc.). Because vaccination status does not negate your responsibility to take other precautions (for example, masks, distancing, and sanitizing common surfaces), you should instead treat this as one of the many screening factors you use when deciding how to proceed. If you decide not to see unvaccinated patients, be sure that you are not being discriminatory and that you are able to provide treatment via telehealth or refer those patients to other providers.”

Ganser, M. E. (2019, September). Gaming addiction in ICD-11: Issues and implications. *Psychiatric Times*, 36(9), 1, 5-6. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/addiction/gaming-addiction-icd-11-issues-and-implications?/>

Psychiatrist Meredith Ganser, M.D. discusses the implications of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) decision in May 2019 to classify gaming disorder as a medical illness in ICD-11.

Garber, B. D. (n.d.). *The pro se or self-represented litigant*. Family Law Consulting. <https://familylawconsulting.org/ForLitigants.html>

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Benjamin D. Garber, Ph.D. makes the following observation with regard to the pro se or self-represented litigant: “Managing the legal system without a lawyer is worse than managing a foreign country without a translator. Not only don’t you speak the language or know the customs, your emotions are super-charged.”

Garber, B. D. (2008, August 11). *Keeping kids out of the middle: Child-centered parenting in the midst of conflict, separation, and divorce*. Deerfield Beach, FL: Health Communications.

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Garber, B. D. (2016, April). Exploring a process-oriented forensic family observation protocol. *Family Court Review*, 54(2), 261–276.

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Garland, D. R., & Argueta, C. (2010). How clergy sexual misconduct happens: A qualitative study of first-hand accounts. *Social Work & Christianity*, 37(1), 1–27.

Keywords: clergy sexual misconduct (CSM), clergy sexual abuse, clergy abuse, sexual abuse

Diana Garland, Ph.D. (Dean and Professor, Baylor University School of Social Work) and Christen Argueta, MSW report their study based on phone interviews with 46 persons who as adults had experienced a sexual encounter or relationship with a religious leader. Fifteen others were also interviewed who had experienced the effects of those sexual encounters (husbands, friends and other staff members in the congregation), as well as two offending leaders. Subjects for this study were identified using networks of professionals, web sites, and media stories about the project. The resulting nonrandom sample of 63 subjects includes congregants from Jewish and a diversity of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and nondenominational congregations located across the United States. The authors identified five common themes that describe the social characteristics of the contexts in which clergy sexual misconduct (CSM) occurs. Among their findings, the authors report that more than 3% of women who had attended a congregation in the past month reported that they had been the object of CSM at some time in their adult lives, with 92% of these sexual advances had been made in secret (i.e., not in open dating relationships) and 67% of the offenders were married to someone else at the time of the advance. In the average American congregation of 400 persons, with women representing, on average, 60% of the congregation, there are, on average of 7 women who have experienced clergy sexual misconduct. Of the entire sample, 8% report having known about CSM occurring in a congregation they have attended. In summary, in the average American congregation of 400 congregants, there are, on average, 32 persons who have experienced CSM in their community of faith.

Garland, D. R., & Argueta, C. A. (2011). *Unholy touch: When church leaders commit acts of sexual misconduct with adults*. In *The church leader's resource book for mental health and social problems*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Keywords: clergy sexual misconduct (CSM), clergy sexual abuse, clergy abuse, sexual abuse

Diana Garland, Ph.D. (Dean and Professor, Baylor University School of Social Work) and Christen Argueta, MSW report that child sexual abuse issue is present in secular organizations as well as in religious organizations. The Boy Scouts reported dismissing more than 5,000 scoutmasters for alleged sexual abuse--more than 3 percent of all Scout volunteers. An educational activist group reported that up to 5 percent of teachers sexually abuse their students, with more than a third of them keeping their jobs. The authors note estimates of 5 percent or more of health workers who are sexually attracted to children, even higher among those working in children's hospitals.

Garrity, M. (2020, February 4). *United Healthcare notifies nearly 1,000 members of data breach*. Becker's Health IT. <https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/cybersecurity/united-healthcare-notifies-nearly-1-000-members-of-data-breach.html>

Mackenzie Garrity explains how UnitedHealthcare (UHC) began notifying affected members December 10, 2019 about a data breach. UHC discovered that an unauthorized third party had gained access to members' health information through a care provider's portal between July 30 and Nov. 13, 2019. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights' website, 934 members may have been affected.

Gatlan, Sergiu. (2020, September 4). *FBI issues second alert about ProLock ransomware stealing data*. BleepingComputer. <https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/fbi-issues-second-alert-about-prolock-ransomware-stealing-data/>

Keywords: malware, ransomware

Gendre, A. (2018, August 9). *Ongoing sextortion scam leverages hacked IoT products, bitcoin ransom*. Vade Secure. <https://www.vadesecure.com/en/ongoing-sextortion-scam/>

Gendre, A. (2020, October 15). *Anatomy of a phishing email*. Vade Secure. <https://www.vadesecure.com/en/anatomy-of-a-phishing-email/>

Adrien Gendre's post was originally published in Nov 2019 and has been updated with new content. Gendre offers these some simple recommendations for protection against phishing emails. First, hover over links. Hovering over the URL in an email can often ensure that it leads to a safe landing page. Because obfuscation techniques can mask the real URL, do not click on a link if unsure about it. Second, do not log in to critical applications from an email. Any notification sent by email will also exist inside the application itself. When suspicious about an email alert, log in to the application by using the browser to ensure the request is legitimate.

Georgia Board of Examiners of Psychologists. (2015, February 26). *General instructions: Application initiation form for licensure as a psychologist by examination or by endorsement*. <https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/02%20Application%20Initiation%20Form%20-%20Exam%2C%20Endorsement%20or%20CPQ.pdf>

Georgia Board of Examiners of Psychologists. (2015, August 13). *Oral examination: General information*. Georgia Secretary of State. <http://sos.ga.gov/PLB/acrobat/Forms/02%20Reference%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Oral%20Exams.pdf>

Georgia Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities. (2021, July 29). Form 1013 and Form 2013 – Certificate Authorizing Transport to Emergency Receiving Facility and Report of Transportation, 01-110. Atlanta, GA: Author. <https://gadbhdd.policystat.com/policy/10155434/latest/>

Keywords: 1013, 2013, DBHDD, involuntary commitment, involuntary transport

This website has downloadable and fillable 1013 and 2013 forms revised July 29, 2021.

Georgia Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities. (2016, March 29). *Emergency admission process map*. Atlanta, GA: Author. <https://dbhdd.georgia.gov/document/document/emergency-admission-process-map/download>

Keywords: 1013, 2013, DBHDD, involuntary commitment, involuntary transport

A downloadable flowchart illustrates an involuntary care decision tree applicable to Georgia's emergency receiving, evaluating, and treatment facilities. The one-page map contains flow chart for Form 1013, Probate Court Order, and a Peace Officer.

Georgia Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities. (2017, February 14). Frequently asked questions (FAQ) regarding the “Form 1013 and Form 1013.” DBHDD Policy 01-110: Attachment C. Atlanta, GA: Author.

Keywords: 1013, 2013, DBHDD, involuntary commitment, involuntary transport

This four page resource provides formal DBHDD answers to 12 questions based on interpretations of OCGA 37-4-41 (mental health) and 37-7-41 (alcohol, drug dependence, or drug abuse). Other questions may be sent to PolicyQuestions@dbhdd.gov

Georgia Department of Public Health. (2020). *Guidance for clinicians to report possible cases of 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)*. Georgia Department of Public Health.

COV-19 Health Advisories and updates are available at <https://dph.georgia.gov/novelcoronavirus>

Keywords: COVID-19, Coronavirus

Georgia Department of Public Health. (2020, February 4). *Updated guidance for clinicians to report possible cases of 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV): Guidance subject to change as outbreak unfolds*. Atlanta, GA: Georgia Department of Public Health. Retrieved 03-03-2020 from file:///C:/Users/RICHMONT1/Downloads/ncov_guidance_for_healthcare_providers_02_04_2020.pdf

COV-19 Health Advisories and updates are available at <https://dph.georgia.gov/novelcoronavirus>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

In a Press Release on the evening of 03-02-2020, Governor Brian Kemp, Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) Commissioner Kathleen Toomey, M.D., and state officials confirmed Georgia’s first cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) involving two residents of Fulton County who live in the same household. Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) Commissioner Kathleen Toomey, M.D.M.P.H. and state officials have confirmed Georgia’s first cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) involving two residents of Fulton County who live in the same household. The following statement was listed in the fifth bullet point of the summary and highlighted in boldface at the bottom of the COVID Health Advisory website (but not boldfaced in the summary itself): “Healthcare providers who suspect COVID-19 infection in a patient should report them immediately to DPH by calling 1-866-PUB-HLTH (1-866-782-4584) and ask for a Medical Epidemiologist” (2020, p. 1).

Georgia Department of Public Health. (2021, July 28). COVID-19 among fully vaccinated people in Georgia: From January 19 - July 27, 2021 [Chart]. <https://dph.georgia.gov/document/document/covid-19-among-fully-vaccinated-people-graphic/download>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

Frederick Dobard is author of a graphic that depicts concentric circles, which illustrates that out of 4,136,214 fully vaccinated people, 4,908 (0.12%) tested positive, 118 (0.002853%) have been hospitalized for COVID-19, and 24 (0.00058%) have died due to COVID-19. Breakthrough case definitions include (1) SARS-CoV-2 RNA (PCR) or antigen detected from a respiratory specimen, and (2) Specimen collected ≥ 14 days after completing the primary series of a COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., completed two doses in a two-dose series OR one dose in a one-dose series), and (3) No positive COVID-19 positive laboratory test (RNA [PCR] or antigen positive) within the 90 days prior to the current positive test.

Georgia Exec. Order No. 03.14.20.01, Declaring a Public Health State of Emergency for Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) (March 14, 2020) <https://gov.georgia.gov/document/2020-executive-order/03142001/download>

Georgia Psychological Association. (2023, June 1). *EPPP2 focus group summary*. 2022–2023 Early Career Psychologists Committee. <https://www.gapsychology.org/>

Keywords: EPPP, EPPP-1, EPPP-2, EPPP2, National Examination

See also Doverspike (2023). *How to Prepare for the Psychology Licensing Examination*.

This resource was created on June 5, 2023, modified on June 5, 2023, and published on June 5, 2023 by the Georgia Psychological Association (2023). The document was prepared by the 2022-2023 Early Career Psychologists Committee of the Georgia Psychological Association. The committee recruited licensed psychologists who passed the EPPP2 to share their experience in preparing for and passing the EPPPs between 2021 and 2022. To learn more about the Georgia Psychological Association, please visit <https://www.gapsychology.org/default.aspx>

Georgia Secretary of State. (2023). *How to guide: Psychologist*. <https://sos.ga.gov/how-to-guide/how-guide-psychologist#After%20you%20Apply%20%E2%80%93%20What%20to%20Expect>

Georgia Secretary of State. (2023). *Frequently asked questions related to the Georgia Board of Psychology*. <https://sos.ga.gov/page/psychology-faq>

Georgia Secretary of State. (2023.). *How to submit a complaint*. <https://sos.ga.gov/page/how-submit-complaint>
The original link to the webpage, previously titled “Explanation of complaint process,” is now a dead link ((<https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/licensing/submit-a-complaint>)) that will result in a file 404 error if clicked. This webpage (titled “Submit a Complaint”) contains an explanation of the complaint process, including sections related to general licensing requirements, investigations, unlicensed practice, disciplinary action, business practice/billing disputes, possible resolutions, and what not to expect (e.g., “If the complaint does not fall with the legal jurisdiction of the board, you will receive notice to that effect”).

Georgia Board of Examiners of Psychologists, Professional Licensing Boards Division, The Office of Secretary of State. (2021, November 22). Application Initiation Form for Licensure as a Psychologist by Examination, Endorsement, Exam Waiver, CPQ, or I/O. <https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/02%20Application%20Initiation%20Form%20-%20Exam%2C%20Endorsement%20or%20CPQ.pdf>

Georgia State Board of Professional Counselors, Social Workers, and Marriage and Family Therapists. Professional Licensing Boards Division, The Office of Secretary of State. (2022, March 12). Application for Licensure as a Professional Counselor. <https://sos.ga.gov/sites/default/files/forms/41%20Application%20for%20Licensed%20Professional%20Counselor%20Licensure.pdf>

Georgia State University Law Review, *Evidence HB 711*, 29 Ga. St. U. L. Rev. (2013).

Available at: <https://readingroom.law.gsu.edu/gsulr/vol29/iss1/>

Keywords: defendant's spouse, spousal privilege, OCGA 24-5-503

Gersen, J. S. (2014, December 15). The trouble with teaching rape law. *The New Yorker*. <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/trouble-teaching-rape-law>

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake
Jeannie Suk Gersen, Professor at Harvard Law School, opens her article with this scenario: "Imagine a medical student who is training to be a surgeon but who fears that he'll become distressed if he sees or handles blood. What should his instructors do? Criminal-law teachers face a similar question with law students who are afraid to study rape law" (Gersen, 2014, para. 1). Professor Gersen's observations are that students seem more anxious about classroom discussion, and about approaching the law of sexual violence in particular, than they had been in her previous eight years as a law professor. Some students have suggested that rape law should not be taught because of its potential to cause distress. Gersen recalls a colleague who was once asked by a student not to use the word "violate" in class (i.e., as in "Does this conduct violate the law?") because the word *violate* was triggering. Gersen recounts teachers of criminal law at multiple institutions who have disclosed that "they do not include rape law in their courses, arguing that it's not worth the risk of complaints of discomfort by students" (Gersen, para. 5). In observing students, Gersen observes, "They are also more inclined to insist that teachers protect them from causing or experiencing discomfort—and teachers, in turn, are more willing to oblige, because it would be considered injurious for them not to acknowledge a student's trauma or potential trauma" (para. 9). See also *Unlearning Liberty* (Lukianoff, 2014) and *The Coddling of the American Mind* (Lukianoff & Haidt, 2018).

Geyer, M. C. (1994). Dual role relationships and Christian counseling. *Journal of Psychology & Theology*, 22(3), 187–195.

Gibson, W. T., & Pope, K. S. (1993). The ethics of counseling: A national survey of certified counselors. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 71(3), 33–336.

Gilligan, C. (1982). *In a different voice: Psychological theory and women's development*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Psychologist Carol Gilligan, Ph.D. (Social Psychology, Harvard University), as a research assistant for psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg, offered the perspective that men and women have tendencies to view morality in different terms. Offering an alternative perspective, she argued that Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development were male-oriented, which limited their ability to be generalized to females. According to Gilligan, there are two kinds of moral voices: that of the masculine and the feminine. The masculine voice is logical and individualistic, meaning that the emphasis in moral decisions is protecting the rights of people and making sure justice is upheld. The feminine voice places more emphasis on protecting interpersonal relationships and taking care of other people. Gilligan's voice focused on the "care perspective" and this she became known as the founder of the ethics of care (EoC) also known as compassion ethics.

Giovanetti, M., & Jones, M. (2022, July). Respecting the dignity of clients through trust building. *Counseling Today*, 65(1), 25–27.

Marcelle Giovanetti and Michael Jones provide discussion of how unprofessional behaviors (e.g., not returning phone calls or checking text messages or eating during counseling sessions) can impeded the development of trust in the counselor relationship, whereas behaviors in line with the “kindness of strangers” concept can help build trust in the relationship.

Gladwell, M. (2008, November 18). *Outliers: The story of success*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown, and Company. Malcolm Gladwell repeatedly mentions the “10,000-Hour Rule” throughout his book. He claims that the key to achieving world-class expertise in any skill is, to a large extent, a matter of practicing the correct way, for a total of around 10,000 hours. Elsewhere, the first author of the original study (see Ericsson, 2012), on which Malcolm’s book was based, has disputed Gladwell’s use of this idea. Hambrick et al. (2014) provide further evidence that the “10,000-Hour Rule” may not always be applicable.

Gladwell, Malcolm. (2013, October 1). *David and Goliath: Underdogs, misfits, and the art of battling giants*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown, and Company.

Glassman, J. B. (1998). Preventing and managing board complaints: The downside risk of custody evaluation. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 29(2), 121–124.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Gold, Howard A. [Esq.] (2017). New educational requirements for all licensed psychotherapists regarding diagnosis. *LPC Connection*, Page 5. <http://www.lpcaga.org/assets/docs/july%20nl%202017.pdf>

Goldfried, M. R. (2019). Obtaining consensus in psychotherapy: What holds us back? *American Psychologist*, 74(4) 484–496. <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000365>
Marvin Goldfried, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, Stony Brook University, describes each of these impediments to obtaining consensus and offers some suggestions for what might be done to address them. A brief summary of some practical clinical tips derived from this article is contained Levine’s (2020) article 8 *Core Components of Psychotherapy*.

Goldin, M. (2002). Authorization to continue: A posttermination friendship evolves. In A. A. Lazarus & O. Zur (Eds.), *Dual relationships and psychotherapy* (pp. 409–422). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company.
Marjorie Goldin, DSW describes the so-called *hybrid* relationship that combines professional and social roles as “partly friendship and partly professional” (Goldin, 2002, p. 414). Unlike role blending, which combines two professional roles (e.g., therapist and case manager), a hybrid relationship combines a professional role and a social role.

Goldwater v. Ginzburg, Boroson, and Fact Magazine, Inc. (1969) 414 F.2d 324 (2d Cir. 1969).
Keywords: Goldwater Rule, narcissistic personality, paranoid personality

Barry M. Goldwater, Plaintiff-appellee, v. Ralph Ginzburg, Defendant-appellant, Warren Boroson, Defendant, and Fact Magazine, Inc., Defendant-appellant, 414 F.2d 324 (2d Cir. 1969)
Annotate this Case. US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit - 414 F.2d 324 (2d Cir. 1969). Argued April 15, 1969. Decided July 18, 1969.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Golinkin, D. (2021, January 1). *Why did Moses descend with two tablets of the 10 commandments?* <https://schechter.edu/why-did-moses-descend-with-two-tablets-of-the-10-commandments/>

Rabbi Professor David Golinkin is President of the Schechter Institutes, Inc. and President Emeritus of the Schechter Institute of Jewish Studies. This article provides a historical context. In the ancient Near East, when two kings made a treaty, each received a complete copy of that treaty. According to Rabbi Golinkin, “There were two complete copies of the 10 Commandments. One was God’s copy for deposit in His mishkan or tabernacle and the other was our copy for deposit in our mishkan or tabernacle, which are of course the same facility” (2021, para. 8).

Goodman, T. A. (1985). From Tarasoff to Hopper: The evolution of the therapist’s duty to protect third parties. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 3(2), 195–225.

Gordon, R. M., Shi, Z., Scharff, D. E., Fishkin, R. E., & Shelby, R. D. (2021). An international survey of the concept of effective psychodynamic treatment during the pandemic. *Psychodynamic Psychiatry*, 49(3), 453–462. <https://doi/10.1521/pdps.2021.49.3.453>

Gorman, I. (2004). Ethical risks in child custody: Where is the wizard of Oz when you need him? *American Journal of Forensic Psychology*, 22(4), 5–30.

Gopnik, A. (2016, August 31). Should we let toddlers play with saws and knives? *Wall Street Journal*. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/should-we-let-toddlers-play-with-saws-and-knives-1472654945>

Developmental psychologist Alison Gopnik, D.Phil. describes a psychological analog to the “hygiene hypothesis,” which was proposed to explain the dramatic recent increase in allergies: “Thanks to hygiene, antibiotics and too little outdoor play, children don’t get exposed to microbes as they once did. This may lead them to develop immune systems that overreact to substances that aren’t actually threatening—causing allergies. In the same way, by shielding children from every possible risk, we may lead them to react with exaggerated fear to situations that aren’t risky at all and isolate them from the adult skills that they will one day have to master” (Gopnik, 2016, para. 9-10). Dr. Gopnik is also known for her contributions to theory of mind research.

Gottlieb, M. C. (1993, Spring). Avoiding exploitive dual relationships: A decision-making model. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training*, 30(1), 41–48.

- Gottlieb, M., & Cooper, C. (1993). Some ethical issues for systems-oriented therapists in hospital settings. *Family Relations: Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Settings*, 42, 140–144.
- Gottlieb, M. C., Lasser, J., & Simpson, G. L. (2008). *Clinical handbook of couple therapy* (4th ed.). New York, NY: Guilford Press.
The authors describe five options for handling confidential information with multiple clients in couple, marriage, and family counseling.
- Granich, S. (2012). Duty to warn, duty to protect. *New Social Worker*, 19(1), 4–7.
- Granello, D. H., & Granello, P. F. (2007). *Suicide: An essential guide for helping professionals and educators*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Graham, Paul K. (2011). *Admission register of Central State Hospital, Georgia: 1842-1861*. Decatur, GA: The Genealogy Company.
According to Graham (2011, p. i), this book contains the admission record for the first 888 patients admitted to the Central State Hospital in Milledgeville, Georgia. The hospital, the state's first mental institute, was authorized in 1837 and opened to patients at the end of 1842. At its founding, the hospital was called the Georgia Lunatic Asylum. It began on a 40-acre campus, located south of Milledgeville near Midway, which has eventually expanded to 1,750.00 The hospital's name was changed to the Georgia State Sanitarium in 1898, then to the Milledgeville State Hospital in 1929, and finally to Central State Hospital in 1967. The first patient was admitted December 15, 1842 and died of "maniacal exhaustion" on June 18, 1843 (Graham, 2011, p. 1). See also Cranford (1981).
- Gravois, T. (2012). Consultation services in schools: A can of worms worth opening. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, 64, 83–87.
- Greacen, J. M. (2014). Self-represented litigants, the courts, and the legal profession: Myths and realities. *Family Court Review*, 52, 662–669.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Green, B. N., & Johnson, C. D. (2015, March). Interprofessional collaboration in research, education, and clinical practice: Working together for a better future. *Journal of Chiropractic Education*, 29(1), 1–10. doi: 10.7899/JCE-14-36
Bart N. Green, D.C., MS., Ed. and Claire D. Johnson, D.C., MS., Ed. define interprofessional collaboration as two or more professions working together to achieve their common goals. Collaboration is used as a means for solving a variety of problems and complex issues that are larger than one practitioner—and even one profession—can solve alone. The authors discuss barriers to collaboration and they offer potential means to overcome these barriers. The benefits of collaboration allow participants to achieve together more than they can individually, serve larger groups of people, and grow on individual and organizational levels.

- Greenbaum, Z. (2020, February 11). *Should practicing psychologists use dating apps? Five ethical issues to consider before jumping into the online dating scene*. APA News. <https://www.apa.org/news/apa/2020/01/psychologists-dating-apps>
APA blogger Zara Greenbaum offers five bits of advice from clinical psychologists and ethics experts on how to navigate online dating as a mental health professional: Be cautious, weigh the risks, create a social media policy, de-identify your profile as much as possible, and be prepared to discuss your online behavior with patients.
- Greenbaum, Z. (2019, May). The expat life. *Monitor on Psychology*, 50(5), 44. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2019/05/cover-expat-life>
APA writer Zara Greenbaum discusses how some U.S. psychologists are uprooting their lives to work abroad because the American psychology degree is so highly regarded around the world.
- Greenberg, S. A., & Shuman, D. W. (1997). Irreconcilable conflict between therapeutic and forensic roles. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 28(1), 50-57. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0735-7028.28.1.50>
- Greenberg, S. A., & Shuman, D. W. (2007). When worlds collide: Therapeutic and forensic roles. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 38(2), 129–132.
- Greenberg, L., Gould, J., Gould-Saltman, D. J, Stahl, P. (2003, June 1). Is the child's therapist part of the problem? What judges, attorneys, and mental health professionals need to know about court-related treatment for children. *Family Law Quarterly*, 37(2), 241–271.
Lyn R. Greenberg, Ph.D., Jonathan W. Gould, Ph.D., Dianna J. Gould-Saltman, Esq, & Philip M. Stahl, Ph.D. describe the appropriate role of a child's therapist in a forensic context, as well as differences between court-related treatment and traditional psychotherapy. Greenberg et al. emphasize how therapists working with children during divorce and legal proceedings should possess requisite expertise to work in the context of a court case so that they can provide unbiased treatment.
- Greenberger, E., Lessard, J., Chen, C., Farruggia, S. P. (2009). Self-entitled college students: Contributions of personality, parenting, and motivational factors. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*. 37, 1193–1204. doi: 10.1007/s10964-008-9284-9
- Greenfield, R. (2013, February 19). How to avoid getting spear-phished by China's hackers who cracked Apple. *The Atlantic*. <https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2013/02/spear-phishing-security-advice/318185/>
Rebecca Greenfield explains differences between phishing and spear-phishing emails.
- Griffith, R. S. (2013, September/October). Ethics with feeling. *National Psychologist*, 22(5), 9.
Psychologist Ronee Smith Griffith, Ph.D. is Director of the Relational Ethics Institute in Atlanta.

Griner, D., & Smith, T. B. (2006). Culturally adapted mental health intervention: A meta-analytic review. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training*, 43(4), 531–548.

Derek Griner, Ph.D. and Timothy B. Smith, Ph.D. conclude the following: “Interventions conducted in clients’ native language (if other than English) were twice as effective as interventions conducted in English” (2006, p. 531).

Grohol, J. M., (2009, March 8). *12 most annoying bad habits of therapists*. PsychCentral. Grohol, J. M., (2009). 12 most annoying bad habits of therapists [Blog post]. *Psych Central*. <https://psychcentral.com/blog/12-most-annoying-bad-habits-of-therapists#1>

The original link, which contains a double strikethrough below, is no longer active:

~~<http://psychcentral.com/blog/archives/2009/03/08/12-most-annoying-bad-habits-of-therapists/>~~

John M. Grohol, Psy.D., Founder and Editor-in-Chief of PsychCentral, provides a useful discussion of 12 annoying bad habits of therapists. The blog as last updated July 8, 2018.

Gudmundsson, P. A. (2019, February 1). How to describe weaknesses in a job interview. *U.S. News*. <https://money.usnews.com/money/blogs/outside-voices-careers/articles/how-to-describe-weaknesses-in-a-job-interview>

Guidepost Solutions. (2022, May 15). *Report of the Independent Investigation: The Southern Baptist Convention Executive Committee’s Response to Sexual Abuse Allegations and an Audit of the Procedures and Actions of the Credentials Committee*. Washington, DC: Author. https://www.sataskforce.net/s/Guidepost-Solutions-Independent-Investigation-Report_.pdf

This 288-page report describes how an institutional cover-up spanned almost two decades. During this time period, survivors of abuse and other concerned Southern Baptists had contacted the Executive Committee (EC) of the Southern Baptist Convention (SBC) to report child molesters and other abusers who were in the pulpit or employed as church staff. These concerned people made phone calls, mailed letters, sent emails, held rallies, contacted the press, and even appeared at some EC and SBC meetings, only to be met with resistance, stonewalling, and even outright hostility from some within the EC (Guidepost Solutions, 2022, p. 1, para 1). The independent investigation by Guidepost Solutions reveals that, for many years, a few senior EC leaders, along with outside legal counsel, largely controlled the EC’s response to these reports of abuse and closely guarded information about abuse allegations and lawsuits. The EC’s focus was on avoiding liability for the SBC to the exclusion of other considerations. Abuse survivors and others who reported abuse were ignored, disbelieved, or met with the constant rebuttal that the SBC could take no action due to its polity regarding church autonomy – even if it meant that convicted molesters continued in ministry with no notice or warning to their current church or congregation (Guidepost Solutions, 2022, p. 1, para 2).

See also Southern Baptist Convention (2022) *2022 Annual Meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention*.

Gutheil, T. G. (1980). Paranoia and progress notes: A guide to forensically informed psychiatric record keeping. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 13, 479–482.

Thomas G. Gutheil, M.D. is Professor of Psychiatry and Co-Founder, Program in Psychiatry and the Law, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School. He is the first Professor of Psychiatry in

the history of Harvard Medical School to be board-certified in both general and forensic psychiatry. Recipient of every major award in the forensic field, he is a former president of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law. He is author or co-author of over 250 publications in the national and international professional literature, some of which have been translated into other languages, and many of which are used in almost every forensic training program in the country. See also Torous and Blease's (2020) blog titled "Opening mental health notes."

Gutheil, T. G., & Simon, R. I. (1995). Between the chair and the door: Boundary issues in the therapeutic "transition zone." *Harvard Review of Psychiatry*, 2, 336–340.

The authors discuss how boundary violations begin insidiously and are progressive. During the segment of the therapy session that occurs (i.e., "between the chair and the door"), patients and therapists are more vulnerable to committing boundary excursions and violations. The authors point out that boundary violations with a potential for damaging progression make their first appearance during this transition interval. The authors recommend that this part of the session be scrutinized for early warning of boundary violations.

Gutheil, T. G. (2001). Moral justification for Tarasoff-type warnings and breach of confidentiality: A clinician's perspective. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19(3), 345–353.

Gutheil, T. G., & Brodsky, A. (2008). *Preventing boundary violations in clinical practice*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Gutheil, T. G. (2010, May 18). Ethical aspects of self-disclosure in psychotherapy. *Psychiatric Times*, 27(5). <https://www.psychiatristimes.com/ethical-aspects-self-disclosure-psychotherapy>

Gutheil, T. G. (2017, March 31). 9 tips to maintain boundaries in clinical practice. *Psychiatric Times*. <https://www.psychiatristimes.com/forensic-psychiatry/9-tips-maintain-boundaries-clinical-practice>

Gutheil, T. G., & Gabbard, G. O. (1993). The concept of boundaries in clinical practice: Theoretical and risk-management dimensions. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 150(2), 188–196.

This article by psychiatrists Thomas Gutheil, M.D. and Glen Gabbard, M.D. introduced the distinction between boundary crossings and boundary violations.

Guy, L. S., & Wilson, C. M. (2007). *Empirical support for the HCR-20: A critical analysis of the violence literature*. HCR-20 Violence Risk Assessment White Paper Series, #2. Burnaby, Canada: Mental Health, Law, and Policy Institute, Simon Fraser University.

Keywords: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect

This paper contains an HCR-20 V2 risk factor literature review.

Guy, L. S., Wilson, C. M., Douglas, K. S., Hart, S. D., Webster, C. D., & Belfrage, H. (2013). *HCR-20 Version 3: Item-by-item summary of violence literature*. HCR-20 Violence Risk Assessment White Paper Series, #3. Burnaby, Canada: Mental Health, Law, and Policy Institute, Simon Fraser University.

Keywords: HCR-20, dangerousness, duty to protect

This paper contains an HCR-20 V3 risk factor literature review and rationale.

Hacking, I. (1995). The looping effect of human kinds. In D. Sperber, D. Premack, & A. J. Premack (Eds.). *Causal cognition: A multidisciplinary debate*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 351–383.

Ian Hacking, Ph.D. is a philosopher (b. 1936) who grew up in Vancouver and completed his first degree (BA in Mathematics and Physics) at the University of British Columbia. He went on to Cambridge University, where he earned a BA, MA, and Ph.D. (1962) in Moral Sciences. Hacking has taught philosophy at many universities in North America and abroad, including Cambridge, Oxford, Princeton, and Stanford. He returned to live in Canada in 1982, joining the University of Toronto's Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, but he continues to travel and lecture widely. The citation that accompanied his 2001 Canada Council for the Arts Molson Prize states that Hacking is “considered to be among the very top rank of philosophers in the world.”

Hacking, I. (1999). *The social construction of what?* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Hacking, I. (2006, August 17). Making up people. *London Review of Books*, 28(16), 23–26.

Hacking explains how, from a conceptual perspective, science creates kinds of people that in a certain sense did not exist before. As with any diagnostic system, there is a danger of misuse, particularly the tendency to reify diagnostic categories (i.e., treating them as entities or “things” that really exist) and the problem of labeling and its negative connotations.

Hacking, I. (2007). Kinds of people: Moving targets. In *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 151, 285–318.

Hacking explains how, from a conceptual perspective, science creates kinds of people that in a certain sense did not exist before. As with any diagnostic system, there is a danger of misuse, particularly the tendency to reify diagnostic categories (i.e., treating them as entities or “things” that really exist) and the problem of labeling and its negative connotations.

Hacking, I. (2008, December 30). Unspeakably more depends on what things are called than on what they are called. *Filosofia Unisinos*, 9(3), 189–200. DOI:10.4013/fsu.20083.01

This article by Ian Hacking is the source of the adage, “more depends on what things are called than on what they are called.”

H.B. 26, Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT), 2019 Reg. Sess. (Ga. 2019)

<https://trackbill.com/bill/georgia-house-bill-26-psychology-interjurisdictional-compact-enter-into-an-interstate-compact/1636724/>

Keywords: interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice, PSYPACT

Georgia House Bill (HB) 26 was a bill entitled as an Act to amend Chapter 39 of Title 43 of the O.C.G.A., relating to psychologists, so as to enter into an interstate compact known as the “Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact”; to authorize the State Board of Examiners of Psychologists to administer the compact in this state; to revise provisions relating to exceptions to licensure; to provide for related matters, to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes. On April 23rd, 2019, Georgia Governor Brian Kemp

signed GA HB 26 into law, making Georgia the eighth state to enact the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT). Georgia joins seven other PSYPACT participating states including Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois. The compact, developed by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB), is set to become operational as soon as it becomes effective in seven states. PSYPACT legislation in Illinois (IL HB 1853) included an effective date of January 1, 2020, and therefore, Illinois does not officially join PSYPACT until that date. As legislation in Georgia is effective upon approval by the Governor, Georgia has become the next PSYPACT participating state required to make PSYPACT operational.

H. B. 395, 2021 Reg. Sess. (Ga. 2021). <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/59550>
Georgia HB 395 is known as The Professional Counselors Licensure Compact.

Haas, L. J., & Malouf, J. L. (1989). *Keeping up the good work: A practitioner's guide to mental health ethics*. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.

Haas, L. J., & Malouf, J. L. (1995). *Keeping up the good work: A practitioner's guide to mental health ethics* (2nd ed). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.

I am forever grateful that Leonard Haas, Ph.D. and John Malouf, Ph.D. published this edition, because I used it as my textbook when teaching my first doctoral ethics class in 1996 at the Georgia School of Professional Psychology.

Haas, L. J., & Malouf, J. L. (2002). *Keeping up the good work: A practitioner's guide to mental health ethics* (3rd ed). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.

Haas, L. J., & Malouf, J. L. (2005). *Keeping up the good work: A practitioner's guide to mental health ethics* (4th ed). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.

Haidt, J. (2001, October). The emotional dog and its rational tail: A social intuitionist approach to moral judgment. *Psychological Review*, 108(4), 814–834. doi: 10.1037/0033-295x.108.4.814

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake
Social psychologist Jonathan Haidt, Ph.D. points out that moral judgment has traditionally been dominated by rationalist models, in which moral judgment is thought to be caused by moral reasoning. In contrast, Haidt, provides reasons for considering the hypothesis that moral reasoning does not cause moral judgment; rather, moral reasoning is usually a post hoc construction that is generated after a moral judgment has been reached. Haidt presents a social intuitionist model as an alternative to rationalist models.

Haidt, J. (2006, December 1). *The happiness hypothesis: Finding modern truth in ancient wisdom*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Haidt, J. (2013, February 12). *The righteous mind: Why good people are divided by politics and religion*. New York, NY: First Vintage Books Edition. Originally published in hardcover by Pantheon Books, a division of Random House in New York.

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake Jonathan Haidt, Ph.D. (social psychologist at the New York University Stern School of Business) challenges conventional thinking about morality, politics, and religion in a way that speaks to conservatives and liberals alike. The book is a best selling “landmark contribution to humanity’s understanding of itself” (*The New York Times* Book Review). Drawing on his 25 five years of research on moral psychology, Haidt shows how moral judgments arise not from reason but from gut feelings. He shows why liberals, conservatives, and libertarians have such different intuitions about right and wrong, and he shows why each side is actually right about many of its central concerns. Haidt describes how the determinants of political orientation are actually based on five moral foundations: (1) care, (2) fairness, (3) loyalty, (4) respect, and (5) purity. To some extent, the first two foundations are important to political progressives, whereas the latter three are important to conservatives. See also the essay “The trouble with teaching rape law” (Gersen, 2014), *Unlearning Liberty* (Lukianoff, 2014), and *The Coddling of the American Mind* (Lukianoff & Haidt, 2018).

Haidt, J. (2018, September 3). *The coddling of the American mind* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6KX5o3Hvndg>

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake Jonathan Haidt, Ph.D. (social psychologist at the New York University Stern School of Business) discusses how the generation now coming of age has been taught three Great Untruths: their feelings are always right; they should avoid pain and discomfort; and they should look for faults in others and not themselves.

Hall, Richard C. W., & Hall, Ryan, C. W. (2001, September). False allegations: The role of the forensic psychiatrist. *Journal of Psychiatric Practice*, 7(5), 343–346.

Richard C. W. Hall, M.D. and Ryan C. Hall, B.A. provide a discussion of several factors consider when evaluating patients’ allegations: Is accuser creditable? Is story consistent and believable? Is there an ulterior motive (e.g., revenge, reward, mischief)? Have other allegations been made previously? Does a pattern of allegations exist? Has the patient been counseled about his/her charges by someone with a vested interest? Is there any physical evidence of misdeeds? What is the reputation of the accused? How does the accused respond to the charges? Are issues of child custody, property settlement, divorce, or lawsuit involved? Is there a personality disorder (e.g., antisocial, narcissistic, borderline) in either party? Is there a history of alcohol or substance abuse in either party? (Hall & Hall, 2001, p. 346).

Hall, S. D. (2016, May 18). *Jesus: The first transgender man* [Updated December 6, 2017]. The Huffington Post. https://www.huffingtonpost.com/suzanne-dewitt-hall/jesus-the-first-transgend_b_10006134.html

Hall v. State, 255 Ga. 267, 336 S.E.2d 812 (1985)

Appeal of State of Georgia criminal prosecution against Warren Reid Hall related to 12/21/1983 murder of Donna Lynn Allen. See also *Allen v. Jenkins* (1989) for the civil action against the licensed psychologist who supervised the therapist of Mr. Hall.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Hallinan, J. T. (2014, June 13). School shootings, suicide, and contagion: Suicidal school attacks may not be isolated events. *Psychology Today*. <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/kidding-ourselves/201406/school-shootings-suicide-and-contagion>

According to the American journalist Joseph Hallinan, Ph.D., the Sunday, August 5, 1962 “probable suicide” of 36-year-old Marilyn Monroe in Los Angeles was followed by a record wave of suicides that swept New York City. In all, 12 people killed themselves in New York on that next Sunday day. This was six times the city’s daily average, and set a new single-day record, breaking the previous record of eight. The wave of suicides rolled across the rest of the nation, as people elsewhere killed themselves in unusually large numbers. In the month after Marilyn Monroe’s death, suicides throughout the U.S. increased by 12%. The wave swelled across the Atlantic, with a 10% increase in suicides in England and Wales, where Monroe was popular. In the two-month period following Monroe’s death, there were 303 “excess” suicides in the U.S. and 60 in England and Wales. Overall, Marilyn Monroe’s death likely spawned deadly acts of imitation by 363 complete strangers.

Hammar, R. R., & Cobble, James, Jr. (2001). *Risk management handbook for churches and schools*. Matthews, NC: Christian Ministry Resources.

Hambrick, D. Z., Oswald, F. L., Altmann, E. M., Meinz, E. J., Gobet, F., & Campitelli, G. (2014). Deliberate practice: Is that all it takes to become an expert?. *Intelligence*, 45, 34–45.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intell.2013.04.001>

Addressing Malcolm Gladwell’s catchy principle that 10,000 hours of “deliberate practice” are needed to master a skill, these authors provide evidence that the “10,000-Hour Rule” may not always be applicable.

Handelsman, M. M., Gottlieb, M. C., & Knapp, S. (2005, March 1). Training ethical psychologists: An acculturation model. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 33(1), 59–65. 10.1037/0735-7028.36.1.59

The authors use J. W. Berry’s (1980, 2003) model of acculturation strategies to provide a framework for understanding ethical acculturation, a developmental process during which students can use several types of adaptation strategies. Students enter training programs with their own values and moral traditions, but they are confronted with new ethical principles and rules—some of which may be inconsistent with their ethics of origin. The authors discuss a framework that can be applied ethics courses, practicum supervision, and other areas of training. See also Berry and Kim (1998).

Hansen, A. (2012). Trainees and teachers as reflective learners. In A. Hansen (Ed.), *Reflective learning and teaching in primary schools* (pp. 32–48). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Keywords: Four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

Alice Hansen is the Director of Children Count Ltd (United Kingdom), where she is an educational consultant. Her work includes conducting professional development courses and events for teachers and teacher trainers. In this book, Hansen points out that although the “four stages of learning” model is often attributed to Abraham Maslow, the model does not appear in his major published works (Hansen, 2012).

Harari, Yuval Noah. (2017, February 21). *Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow*. New York, NY: Harper
Noah Yuval Harari (b. 1976) is an Israeli public intellectual, historian, and professor in the Department of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. In *Homo Deus* (literally, “man god”), a term that Harari introduces to refer to the human species that will come after Homo Sapiens. Harari argues that at the turn of the twentieth century, the human species had three overarching goals: to eliminate famine, plague, and war. Although critics are quick to point out that famine, plague, and war have not been eliminated, Harari’s evidence is that in 1923, the average life expectancy was 40 years, whereas 100 years later it was 73 years. The three goals of Homo Deus will be the quest for immortality, uninterrupted and unrelenting happiness, and God-like power. See also Ellul’s (1954) *The Technological Society*, and Sundermeier’s (2023) sermon titled *Almost Divine Consciousness*.

Harris, E. (2004, May 13). APAIT workshop: Part I: Legal and Ethical Risk Management in Professional Psychological Practice. APAIT ethics workshop presented at the annual meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, Hilton Head Island, SC.

Harris, E. A. (2009, December 3). *Coaching: A new frontier: Some questions and answers*. Rockville, MD: The Trust.

Eric A. Harris, J.D., Ed.D. is a risk management consultant for the American Insurance Trust (“The Trust”). This organization was previously known as the American Psychological Association Insurance Trust (APAIT), later as the American Insurance Trust (AIT), and then later as “The Trust.”

Harris, E. (2010, May 16). Legal and ethical risks and risk management in professional psychological practice: Risk management in specific high risk areas. APAIT ethics workshop presented at the annual meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, Hilton/ Marietta Conference Center, Marietta, GA.

Harold E. Jones Study Center. (1928). Harold E. Jones Study Center nursery school [1928-1929]. Berkeley, CA: Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Run time: 00:16:48. This silent motion picture shows footage of children at play outdoors at a nursery school “founded by a pioneer in early childhood education” (Gopnik, 2016, para. 1). Although these children would be in their 90s now, they are depicted in this black and white motion video playing with a duck and a rabbit, splashing through a paddling pool, and digging in a sandbox. In the frames between 00:14:00 and 00:14:10, a boy (certainly no older than 5) attempts to saw a board while another child

attempts to hammer nails into a board. The video is available at this link:

<https://calisphere.org/item/abe1db5ad774876750e2fd30767e73/>

Hart, G., Borders, L. D., Nance, D., & Paradise, L. (1993, Summer). Ethical guidelines for counseling supervisors. *Spectrum*, 53(4), n.p.

Hart, G., Borders, L. D., Nance, D., & Paradise, L. (1995). Ethical guidelines for counseling supervisors. *Counselor Education and Supervision*, 34(3), 270–276.

The *Guidelines for Counseling Supervisors* were adopted by the Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (ACES) Governing Council in March of 1993. The guidelines were written by a subcommittee of the ACES Supervision Interest Group, which comprised the following members: Gordon Hart, Chair; L. DiAnne Borders; Don Nance; and Louis Paradise. The guidelines first appeared in *ACES Spectrum*, Volume 53, Number 4, Summer, 1993. See also Association for Counselor Education and Supervision (1995).

Hartsell, T. L., & Bernstein, B. E. (2008). *The portable ethicist for mental health professionals: A complete guide to responsible practice* (2nd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

According to attorneys Thomas L. Hartsell, Jr. and Barton E. Berstein, J.D., LMSW, “The most important document in a client’s file is a detailed information and consent form” (Hartsell & Bernstein, 2008, p. 47).

Harvard DCDP. (2019, March 8). *Harvard Diversity Project scholars speak at the Harvard Graduate School of Education* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c34bM7o02cs>

Founder Brandon Fleming, Program Director Kellye Britton, and students from the 2018 inaugural class of the Harvard Debate Council Diversity Project deliver final keynote at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Harvard DCDP. (2021, May 27). *Brandon P. Fleming commencement speech at North Carolina Wesleyan College* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=th_KKH4wHKM

Brandon P. Fleming delivers 2021 commencement speech at North Carolina Wesleyan College.

Haslam, N. (2016). Concept creep: Psychology’s expanding concepts of harm and pathology. *Psychological Inquiry*, 27(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1047840X.2016.1082418>

Professor Nick Haslam, Ph.D., at the Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, describes how concepts in clinical and social psychology have undergone semantic shifts over the years. Concepts that refer to the negative aspects of human behavior and experience have expanded meanings so that they now encompass a much broader range of phenomena than they did originally. In examining concepts of abuse, addiction, bullying, trauma, mental disorder, and prejudice, Dr. Haslam describes “horizontal” and “vertical” forms of this expansion: Concepts extend outward to capture qualitatively new phenomena (horizontal expansion) and downward to capture quantitatively less extreme phenomena (vertical expansion). In either case, the concept’s boundary has stretched and its meaning has been expanded. Of the many explanations that have been suggested for this pattern of “concept creep,” Haslam offers his own opinion: “I contend that the expansion primarily reflects “an ever-increasing

sensitivity to harm, reflecting a liberal moral agenda. Its implications are ambivalent, however. Although conceptual change is inevitable and often well motivated, concept creep runs the risk of pathologizing everyday experience and encouraging a sense of virtuous but impotent victimhood” (Haslam, 2016, p. 1).

Hall, M. (2019, February 25). *Documenting text messages and emails*. QA Prep. <https://www.qaprep.com/blog/documenting-text-messages-and-emails>

Maelisa Hall, Psy.D., a California licensed clinical psychologist, provides her opinion on two questions: “Do I need to copy and paste all emails from clients into their file?” and “How do I document or save text messages with clients?” She provides a refreshing conclusion: “Remember, there’s no right or wrong answer here and we can all help one another by sharing.”

Hanh, T. N. (1995). *Living Buddha, living Christ*. New York, NY: Riverhead Books.

“When the Buddha was asked, “Sir, what do you and your monks practice?” he replied, “We sit, we walk, and we eat.” The questioner continued, “But sir, everyone sits, walks, and eats,” and the Buddha told him, “When we sit, we *know* we are sitting. When we walk, we *know* we are walking. When we eat, we *know* we are eating.” Most of the time, we are lost in the past or carried away by future projects and concerns. When we are mindful, touching deeply the present moment, we can see and listen deeply, and the fruits are always understanding, acceptance, love, and the desire to relieve suffering and bring joy. When our beautiful child comes up to us and smiles, we are completely there for her” (Hanh, 1995, p. 14).

Hanna, F. J. (2002). *Therapy with difficult clients: Using the precursors model to awaken change*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Harris, R. (2011, September 13). *The confidence gap: A guide to overcoming fear and self-doubt*. Boston, MA: Trumpeter Books.

Harris, R. (2008, June 3). *The happiness trap: How to stop struggling and start living*. Boston, MA: Trumpeter Books.

Harris, R., & Aisbett, B. (Illustrator). (2014, March 11). *The illustrated happiness trap: How to stop struggling and start living paperback*. Boston, MA: Trumpeter Books.

Harris, R. M., & Frader, J. E. (2018). Ethical considerations of GnRHa treatment and consent process. In *Pubertal suppression in transgender youth* (pp. 87–93). Elsevier.

Harris, S. E., & Kurpius, S. E. R. (2014). Social networking and professional ethics: Client searches, informed consent, and disclosure. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 45(1), 11–19.

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. (2020, August 12). *Cyber claims examples for psychiatrists*. American Professional Agency. https://www.americanprofessional.com/content/uploads/APA_PsychiatristCyberSuiteExamples-1.pdf

Hart, W., Albarracin, D., Eagly, A. H., Brechan, I., Lindberg, M. J., & Merrill, L. (2009). Feeling validated versus being correct: A meta-analysis of selective exposure to information. *Psychological Bulletin*, 135, 555–588.

Careless clinicians may unconsciously commit confirmation bias (also known as “myside [p. 7] bias”), which refers to the tendency to favor information that confirms one’s beliefs regardless of the actual facts (Hart et al., 2009).

Hatcher, R. L., & Lassiter, K. D. (2004). *Report on practicum competencies*. The Association of Directors of Psychology Training Clinics (ADPTC) Practicum Competencies Workgroup. <https://www.aptc.org/>

Hawley, L., Leibert, T., & Lane, J. (2014). The relationship between socioeconomic status and counseling outcomes. *The Professional Counselor*, 4(4), 390–403.

Hayes, J. A., Owen, J., & Bieschke, K. J. (2015). Therapist differences in symptom change with racial/ethnic minority clients. *Psychotherapy*, 52(3), 308–314.

Haynes, J-D, Sakai, K., Rees, G., Gilbert, S., Frith, C., & Passingham, R. E. (2007, February). Reading hidden intentions in the human brain. *Current Biology*, 17(4), 323–328.

In 2007 this research group was able to predict volitional decisions up to 7 seconds before they became conscious, thus improving the time bound of 0.5 seconds found in the 1980s by Benjamin Libet.

Health Providers Service Organization. (HPSO). (2014). *Understanding counselor liability risk*. Health Providers Service Organization.

https://www.hpso.com/pdfs/db/CNA_CLS_COUNS_022814p_CF_PROD_ASIZE_online_SEC.pdf?fileN=ame=CNA_CLS_COUNS_022814p_CF_PROD_ASIZE_online_SEC.pdf&folder=pdfs/db&isLiveStr=Y

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

A significant finding is that child custody matters have the highest percentage of deposition and record requests of all clinical issues and client types in the counseling profession. Bow, Gittlieb, Siegel, & Gable (2010) report that 63% of psychologists who had done child custody evaluations has been subjected to licensing board complaints. In an anonymous, online survey of participants identified as 277 licensed professional counselors and 66 licensed psychologists, with a minimum of 1 year of independent clinical experience as determined through self-report, Francis, Oswald, & Flamez (2018) found that 12% of participants reported receiving an ethical complaint, with 60% of the complaints related to child custody issues.

Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO). (2014). *2013 Qualitative counselor work profile survey*. Philadelphia, PA: Lippencott, Williams, and Wilkins. <http://www.hpso.com/resources/claim-studies.jsp?refID=WWCCCi>

Healthcare Providers Service Organization. (2014). *Understanding counselor liability risk*. http://www.hpso.com/Documents/pdfs/CNA_CLS_COUNS_022814p_CF_PROD_ASIZE_online_SEC.pdf

Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO) and CNA Financial Corporation. (2014, March). *Understanding counselor liability risk*. Hatboro, PA: Authors. <http://www.hpso.com>

Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO) and CNA Financial Corporation. (2014). *Counselor Risk Control Self-assessment Checklist*. Hatboro, PA: Authors. <http://www.hpso.com/resources/claim-studies.jsp?refID=WWCCCi>

According to Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO) and CNA Financial Corporation. (2014), the average cost for a counseling professional to defend against a malpractice lawsuit is \$46,900.00—if the professional prevails. If the professional loses, the average cost of a settlement payment is \$129,900.00, for a total of \$176,800.00. Many counselors have a misconception that only doctors get sued, which is not true. When a patient is injured, anyone and everyone who has seen the patient may be named in the suit, which means that a counselor may require legal representation for defense or simply to have his or her name removed from the suit. Many counselors believe that they are covered by their employer's insurance, which may be true. However, being a named insured on an employer's policy may have significant limitations in coverage, particularly if a complaint is filed with the professional's state licensing board. For counselors, the risk of having a licensing board complaint is approximately 23 times higher than the risk of being named in a civil lawsuit (National Practitioner Data Bank, 2015). According to HPSO and CNA Financial Corporation, all of these reasons justify counselors having their own professional liability insurance policies with sufficient limits of coverage, including coverage for representation in licensing board complaints. See also National Practitioner Data Bank (2015).

Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO) & CNA Financial Corporation. (2019). *Counselor liability and claim report* (2nd ed.). <https://www.hpso.com/getmedia/ac13a1d8-3bdd-4117-ad36-8fba7c419153/counselor-claim-report-second-edition.pdf>

The second edition of the Counselor Liability Claim Report (CNA & HPSO, 2019) indicated that engaging in a sexual relationship with a client or a client's family members accounted for 36.4% of all closed claims between the years 2013 and 2017, with an average associated cost of \$113,642.00. See also cross-reference to the same 20-page report: CNA & HPSO (2019).

Hedberg, A. G. (2010). *Forms for the therapist*. Maryland Heights, MO: Academic Press.

Hemenway, D., Vrinotis, M., & Miller, M. (2006). Is an armed society a polite society? Guns and road rage. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 38(4), 687–695.

Keywords: road rage, trigger effect, weapons effect

Professor of Health Psychology at Harvard Injury Control Research Center (Harvard School of Public Health) David Hemenway, Ph.D. and colleagues were interested in studying whether motorists with guns in the car more or less likely to engage in hostile and aggressive behavior while in their vehicles. The researchers analyzed data from a 2004 national random digit dial survey of over 2,400 licensed drivers. Respondents were asked whether, in the past year, they (1) made obscene or rude gestures at another motorist, (2) aggressively followed another vehicle too closely, and (3) were victims of such hostile

behaviors. Seventeen percent of the respondents admitted making obscene or rude gestures, and 9% reported that they had aggressively followed too closely. Forty-six percent reported victimization by each of these behaviors in the past year. Males, young adults, binge drinkers, those who do not believe most people can be trusted, those ever arrested for a non-traffic violation, and motorists who had been in a vehicle in which there was a gun were more likely to engage in such forms of road rage. The researchers concluded that, at least in their survey, riding with a firearm in the vehicle was a marker for aggressive and dangerous driver behavior. The authors compare their results to a similar survey in Arizona (see Miller, Azrael, Hemenway, & Solop, 2002).

Herendeen v. State, 268 Ga.App. 113, 601 S.E.2d 372 (2004)

Dr. Dennis Herendeen and others appealed the trial court's order finding that their medical records were not subject to the psychologist-patient privilege. We affirmed the judgment of the trial court with respect to the production of the records for in camera inspection, but we reversed the judgment of the trial court with respect to the scope of the privilege and remanded the case for further proceedings consistent with our opinion. See also *State v. Herendeen*, 279 Ga. 323, 613 S.E.2d 647 (2005) (May 23, 2005).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Herlihy, B. & Corey, G. (2015). *ACA ethical standards casebook* (7th ed.). Alexandria, VA: ACA Distribution.

Herlihy, B., & Corey, G. (2006). *ACA Ethical standards casebook* (6th ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Herlihy, B., & Corey, G. (2015). *Boundary issues in counseling: Multiple roles and responsibilities* (3rd ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Herman, J. (2018). 25 words that are their own opposites. Mental Floss. <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/57032/25-words-are-their-own-opposites>

In a piece that originally ran in 2015, Judith Herman begins her article with an ambiguous sentence: "Because of the agency's oversight, the corporation's behavior was sanctioned." Does that mean, "Because the agency oversaw the company's behavior, they imposed a penalty for some transgression," or does it mean, "Because the agency was inattentive, they overlooked the misbehavior and gave it their approval by default"? (Herman, 2018, para. 1). Herman goes on to explain that a *contronym* (also spelled "contranym") is a word that serves as its own antonym (or opposite). It also goes by other names, including auto-antonym, antagonym, enantiodrome, and self-antonym. Her list of 25 words includes words that are not even usual, such as #16 on her list: "*Continue* usually means to persist in doing something, but as a legal term it means stop a proceeding temporarily."

Hermann, M. A., & Herlihy, B. R. (2006). Legal and ethical implications of refusing to counsel homosexual clients. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 84(4), 414–418.

Hickson, G. B., Federspiel, C. F., Pichert, J. W., Miller, C. S., Gauld-Jaeger, J., & Bost, P. (2002). Patient complaints and malpractice risk. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 287(22), 2951–2957. doi: 10.1001/jama.287.22.2951

Hickson et al. linked communication lapses and patient complaints to professional liability claims. When a patient complaint or dissatisfaction is coupled with an adverse event, the patient is more likely to sue the physician when the physician has not satisfactorily addressed the patient's complaint.

Hill, K. (2016, August 29). *Facebook recommended that this psychiatrist's patients friend each other*. Splinter. <https://splinternews.com/facebook-recommended-that-this-psychiatrists-patients-f-1793861472>

The original link to the story is no longer active: <http://fusion.net/story/339018/facebook-psychiatrist-privacy-problems/>

Internet blogger Kashmir Hill tells a story of a psychiatrist, an infrequent Facebook user who mostly used the network to RSVP for social events, noticed that the online network had started recommending her patients as friends. Eventually, the social network started making recommendations to her patients that they friend each other. The psychiatrist became perplexed when she realized that she had not friended any of her patients but neither had she shared her email or phone contacts with Facebook. She eventually learned that Facebook was using location from people's smartphones to make friend recommendations.

Hill, K. (2013, October 21). Medical start-up invited millions of patients to write reviews they may not realize are public: Some are explicit. *Forbes*. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kashmirhill/2013/10/21/practice-fusion-patient-privacy-explicit-reviews/#8985a1b4ae36>

Kashmir Hill, former staff writer, describes some of the unforeseen problems discovered by patients whose medical data were contained in an electronic health record system.

Hill, M. R., & Mamalakis, P. M. (2001). Family therapists and religious communities: Negotiating dual relationships. *Family Relations*, 50(3), 199–208.

Hill, N. (1988). *Think and grow rich action pack*. New York, NY: E. P. Dutton. Copyright © 1972 by Hawthorn Books.

This book features the instant-aid edition of Napoleon Hill's (1937) classic *Think and Grow Rich*.

Hobbs, N. (1948, March). The development of a code of ethical standards for psychology. *American Psychologist*, 3(3), 80–84. doi:10.1037/h0060281

According to Nicholas Hobbs, the first version of the APA ethics code was published in 1953, based primarily on the need for such a document came after psychologists were taking on more professional and public roles post-World War II. According to Hobbs, APA developed a committee that reviewed situations submitted by psychologists in the field who felt they had encountered ethical dilemmas. The committee organized these situations into themes and included them in the first document which was 170 pages in length.

Hoffacker, J. (2022, September 29). Answering the call to abolish the death penalty? *The Georgia Bulletin*, 60(17), 7.

Jayna Hoffacker is the Associate Director of Justice and Peace Ministries of the Archdiocese of Atlanta “As Catholics, our work to abolish the death penalty is informed by our church's teaching that capital punishment is an attack on the inviolability of human dignity, and as such must be opposed in every case. Our respect for life is not contingent on guilt or innocence. Even individuals who have committed acts we may rightfully see as horrific maintain their human dignity and their identity as beloved children of God. We cannot enact punishment that contradicts that reality” (Hoffacker, 2022, para. 2). As Pope Francis said, “There must be a window of hope” in every sentence. As Hoffacker (2022, para. 3) summarizes, “The death penalty seals that window, allowing no recourse for mercy or reconciliation.”

Hoffman, D. H., Carter, D. J., Viglucci Lopez, C. R., Benzmilller, H. L., Guo, A. X., Latifi, S. Y., Craig, D. C., & Sidley Austin, LLP. (2015, July 2). *Independent Review Relating to APA Ethics Guidelines, National Security Interrogations, and Torture: Report to the Special Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Psychological Association*. Washington, DC: Sidley Austin.

The Hoffman Report is the report of the 2015 investigation into the American Psychological Association’s (APA) practices regarding its relaxing of ethical standards for psychologists who were involved in torture interrogations. The report was authored by attorneys David H. Hoffman, Esq., Danielle J. Carter, Esq., Cara R. Viglucci Lopez, Esq., Heather L. Benzmilller, Esq., Ava X. Guo, Esq., S. Yasir Latifi, Esq., Daniel C. Craig, Esq. of the the law firm, Sidley Austin, LLP based in Chicago, Illinois and Washington, DC. The extensive investigation spanned 6 months and it was based on the review of over 50,000 documents and over 200 interviews with 148 people. The report authors note that, “Although most individuals were quite cooperative and willing to meet with us, that sentiment was not universal, and there were several individuals who declined to meet with us or did not respond to our requests” (Hoffman et al, 2015, p. 5). With respect t limitations in the data, the authors also point out, “This inquiry is made more difficult by the amount of time that has elapsed since the important events occurred. The key events relating to the APA task force report occurred 10 to 11 years ago, and the events relating to the ethics code revision occurred 13 to 19 years ago” (Hoffman et al., 2015, p. 5).” The independent investigation resulted in a 542-page final report. The report is contained on the APA website (<https://www.apa.org/independent-review>). A downloadable 563-page document, which includes an errata sheet showing revisions of September 4, 2015 is also available (<https://www.apa.org/independent-review/revised-report.pdf>).

Holmes, J. (1996). Values in psychotherapy. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 50(3), 259–273.

Homan, M. (2016). *Promoting community change: Making it happen in the real world* (6th ed.). Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning.

Hook, J. N., Farrell, J. E., Davis, D. E., DeBlaere, C., Van Tongeren, D. R., & Utsey, S. O. (2016). Cultural humility and racial microaggressions in counseling. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 63(3), 269–277.

Horowitz, J., & Provoledo, E. (2019, February 18). Vatican's secret rules for Catholic priests who have children. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/18/world/europe/priests-children-vatican-rules-celibacy.html>

A version of this article appeared in print on February 19, 2019, on Page A8 of the New York edition of *Yes* with the headline: "A Priest With Progeny? Church Has Guidelines for That."

Hosokawa, L. (2020, December 14). *When the triune brain model puts you into drama*.
<https://www.lisahosokawa.space/blog/triune-brain-model-why-are-we-using-it>

Lisa Hosokawa provides another blog on Systemic Modelling, with this article written on implications of the triune brain and learning. Other blogs are available at this link:

<https://www.lisahosokawa.space/blog/category/Systemic+Modelling>

How to show or hide filename extensions in Windows 10. (2021, July 21). Windows101Tricks.
<https://windows101tricks.com/show-filename-extensions-windows-10/>

See also cross-reference to Windows101Tricks (2021).

Huggins, R. (2013, October 17). *How do you document emails and text messages received from clients?* [Last updated August 18, 2016]. Portland, OR: Author. <https://personcenteredtech.com/2013/10/17/how-do-you-document-emails-and-text-messages-received-from-clients/>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

Roy Huggins, LPC, NCC was an independent web developer for many years before making the transition to a therapy private practice. Since 2010, when he founded Person-Centered Tech (PCT), he has worked to stay up-to-date with the ever-evolving digital world. He teaches ethics at Portland State University, serves on the board of the Oregon Counseling Association, and serves on the Zur Institute Advisory Committee. In this online article, he provides an informative discussion with useful and practical advice:

"If there is an achievable way, with reasonable costs to the practice, of maintaining emails and text messages verbatim, then we can't reasonably argue against doing so. In other words, if it's a reasonable burden for you to set up a method of keeping all your texts and emails verbatim, you should probably do so. If it is very difficult to maintain them verbatim, and you've come to this conclusion earnestly and in good faith, then it may be reasonable to address the need for documentation a little more creatively" (Huggins, 2013, Conclusions section). If you transcribe text messages into the record, be sure to retain: (1) The full original text message, including errors, (2) the time and date the text was received, and (3) the phone number from which the text was received.

Hull, T. D., & Mahan, K. (2017, March 1). A study of asynchronous mobile-enabled SMS text psychotherapy. *Telemedicine and e-Health*, 23(3), 240–247. <http://doi.org/10.1089/tmj.2016.0114>

Thomas D. Hull (Columbia University, New York, NY) and Kush Mahan (Talkspace, LLC, New York, NY) used a General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12) and the Working Alliance Inventory over 15 weeks of mobile-enabled SMS texting. The subjects were "adults seeking text therapy treatment for a variety of disorders were recruited from a text therapy service (N=57)." The authors did not administer these measures or interview any group comprised of in-person individual psychotherapy clients. The authors concluded "Mobile-enabled asynchronous text therapy with a licensed therapist is an acceptable

and clinically beneficial medium for individuals with various diagnoses and histories of psychological distress” (Hull & Mahan, 2017, p. 240).

Huey, Jr, S. J., Tilley, J. L., Jones, E. O., & Smith, C. A. (2014). The contribution of cultural competence to evidence-based care for ethnically diverse populations. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 10*, 305–338.

Hughes, J., & Layman, T. (2017). Choosing a supervisor: What every beginning clinician should know. *LPC Connection*, Page 7. <http://www.lpcaga.org/assets/docs/july%20nl%202017.pdf>
Jeff Hughes and Tracey Layman provide some practical guidelines for choosing a supervisor.

In memory of two pillars of our association who have left us too soon. (2020, February). *LPC Connection: Official Publication of the Licensed Professional Counselors Association of Georgia*. pp. 1, 12.
<https://www.lpcaga.org/assets/docs/Newsletter/Jan%20NL%202020.pdf>

Keywords: Senator Greg Kirk

Senator Greg Kirk was the first LPC to become a Senator in the Georgia Senate. From 2011 to 2013, he served as LPCA President Elect, President, and Past President. As a great advocate of the counseling profession, he supported legislative changes for counselors including 1013/2013 privileges (SB 65), diagnosing privileges (SB 319), and testing privileges (SB 319).

In the Matter of the Agreement Containing Consent Order with Betterhelp, Inc. (2023, March 2). Federal Trade Commission, United States of America. File No. 2023169. Available:
https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/202_3169-betterhelp-consent.pdf

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) released eight charges against BetterHelp, including but not limited to misrepresentation, failure to obtain informed consent, and unfair privacy practices.

See also UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION in the Matter of BETTERHELP, INC (also d/b/a COMPILE, INC., also d/b/a MYTHERAPIST, also d/b/a TEEN COUNSELING, also d/b/a FAITHFUL COUNSELING, also d/b/a PRIDE COUNSELING, also d/b/a ICOUNSELING, also d/b/a REGAIN, also d/b/a TERAPEUTA). File No. 2023169. Agreement Containing Consent Order.

In the Matter of the Accusation Against Leon Jerome Oziel (1986). Board of Psychology, State of California. Case No. D-3205.

To gain some insight into this type of case, see the fictitious case in Gerald Koocher and Patrica Keith-Spiegel (1998, p. 181), in which the fictitious character Elmo Brush agreed to paint several rooms in the home of Paul Peelpaint, Ph.D., in exchange for Dr. Peelpaint providing counseling for Brush’s teenage daughter. Dr. Peelpaint saw the adolescent for six sessions and terminated the counseling. As a point of historical interest, California psychologist Jerome O’Zeal, Ph.D. also testified on behalf of the Mendez brothers at their trial for the murder of their parents.

Ingram, D. B., & Parks, J. A. (2002). *The complete idiot’s guide to understanding ethics*. New York, NY: Alpha Books.

Institute of Medicine. (2012, November 20). *The role of telehealth in an evolving health care environment: Workshop summary*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/13466>

Inter Organizational Practice Committee. (n.d.). *Evidence based neuropsychological care during the COVID-19 pandemic*. <https://iopc.online/teleneuropsychology>

The Inter Organizational Practice Committee (IOPC) is a coalition of representatives of all of the major national Neuropsychology organizations with advocacy expertise in the US. These include the American Academy of Clinical Neuropsychology (AACN/ American Board of Clinical Neuropsychology), Division 40 of the American Psychological Association (APA), the National Academy of Neuropsychology (NAN), the American Board of Professional Neuropsychology (ABN), the Cultural Neuropsychology Council (CNC), as well as the American Psychological Association Services (APAS). The IOPC is tasked with coordinating national neuropsychology advocacy efforts, and improving the practice climate for Neuropsychology. This multi-organizational structure allows for synergy in advocacy efforts, while retaining the individual organization's autonomy in determining the direction of their own organizational priorities. The IOPC represents approximately 8,000 neuropsychologists in the United States.

This site contains a Neuropsychology Toolkit and some practice tools related to report writing, electronic medical records, billing (e.g., PQRS and CPT). The IOPC has created two provisional recommendations and guidance position papers regarding the use of teleneuropsychology during the pandemic and models of care including teleneuropsychology during the pandemic:

IOPC recommendations/Guidance for Teleneuropsychology (TeleNP) in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

IOPC Guidance/Recommendation for Models of Care During the Novel Coronavirus Pandemic

Interprofessional Education Collaborative. (2016). Core competencies for interprofessional collaborative practice: 2016 update. <https://ipec.memberclicks.net/assets/2016-Update.pdf>

Isaacs, M. L., & Stone, C. (2001). Confidentiality with minors: Mental health counselors' attitudes toward breaching or preserving confidentiality. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling*, 23, 342–357.

Is text messaging HIPAA compliant? (n.d.). *HIPAA Journal*. <https://www.hipaajournal.com/is-text-messaging-hipaa-compliant/>

Iyengar, S. S. (2010, January 1). *The art of choosing*. New York, NY: Twelve, Hachette Book Group. The publisher is listed as an imprint of Grand Central Publishing.

Iyengar, S. S., & Lepper, M. (2000). When choice is demotivating: Can one desire too much of a good thing? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 79, 995–1006.

Iyengar, S. S., Wells, R. E., & Schwartz, B. (2006). Doing better but feeling worse: Looking for the “best” job undermines satisfaction. *Psychological Science*, 17(2), 143–150.

J. C. and Bernice Allen v. Jack O. Jenkins and the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia (1989)
Civil lawsuit against psychologist Jack Jenkins, Ph.D. related to the 12/21/1983 murder of Donna Lynn Allen by Warren Reid Hall. See also *Hall v. State* (1985) for the State of Georgia criminal prosecution against Warren Reid Hall.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Jackson, S. E., Smith, L., Firth, J., Grabovac, I., Soysal, P., Koyanagi, A., Hu, L., Stubbs, B., Demurtas, J., Veronese, N., Zhu, X., & Yang, L. Is there a relationship between chocolate consumption and symptoms of depression? A cross-sectional survey of 13,626 US adults. *Depression and Anxiety*. 2019 Jul 29 [Epub ahead of print].10.1002

Jackson et al. analyzed data obtained from 13,626 adults (≥ 20 years) who had participated in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey between 2007-08 and 2013-14. Daily chocolate consumption was derived from two 24-hour dietary recalls. Depressive symptoms were assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), with scores above 10 indicating the presence of clinically relevant symptoms. Adults with diabetes were excluded and models controlled for relevant sociodemographic, lifestyle, health-related, and dietary covariates. Three consumer groups were identified (i.e., no chocolate, non-dark chocolate, dark chocolate). Overall, 11.1% of the population reported any chocolate consumption, with 1.4% reporting dark chocolate consumption. Analyses stratified by the amount of chocolate consumption showed participants reporting chocolate consumption in the highest quartile (104 to 454 grams per day) had 57% lower odds of depressive symptoms than those who reported no chocolate consumption)after adjusting for dark chocolate consumption).

Jacobs, J. A., & Bryant, L. M. (2020, July 29). *Sample informed consent for walk and talk therapy*. The Trust. <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resource-Center/Document-Library-Quick-Guides>

Keywords: informed consent, walk and talk

The Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA) is a national non-profit membership organization, established by The Trust to support psychology, mental health, and allied health professions by promoting education, risk management, and practice management.

The first page of the document indicates that it was authored by Julie A. Jacobs, Psy.D., J.D., and Leisl M. Bryant, Ph.D, ABPP, Trust Risk Management Advocates. The document properties indicate that the author of the document file is Joe Scroppo (07-29-2020) and that he document was last modified by Dawn Lewis (09-29-2020). See cross-reference to TrustPARMA (2020).

Jacobs, J., & Taube, D. (2022, March 16). *Sample informed consent for teleneuropsychological and telepsychological assessment*. The Trust. <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resource-Center/Document-Library-Quick-Guides>

Keywords: consent forms

This document was prepared by Trust Risk Management Advocates, Julie Jacobs, Psy.D., J.D. and Dan Taube, J.D., Ph.D.

- Jamieson, J. P., Nock, M. K., & Mendes, W. B. (2012, August). Mind over matter: reappraising arousal improves cardiovascular and cognitive responses to stress. *Journal of Experimental Psychology, General*, 141(3), 417–422. doi: 10.1037/a0025719. Epub 2011 Sep 26.
- Janis, I. L. (1972). *Victims of groupthink: A psychological study of foreign-policy decisions and fiascoes*. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin.
- The term *groupthink* was popularized in a 1971 article in *Psychology Today* magazine (see Janis, 1972). Most of the initial research was conducted by Yale University social psychologist Irving Janis, Ph.D. (1918–1990) and summarized in his influential book, *Victims of Groupthink* (Janis, 1972), which was revised in 1982. In his original book, Janis (1972) used the 1941 Japanese attack on the U.S. Naval base at Pearl Harbor (1941) and the 1961 U.S. failed invasion of the Bay of Pigs (in Fidel Castro’s Cuba) as his two prime case studies. The term *groupthink* was originally coined by the American journalist William H. Whyte Jr. (Whyte, 1952), who described the concept in more detail in his subsequent books (see Whyte, 1952, 1957).
- Janis, I. L., & Mann, L. (1977). *Decision making: A psychological analysis of conflict, choice, and commitment*. New York, NY: Free Press.
- Jennings, L., Sovereign, A., Bottorff, N., Mussell, M., & Vye, C. (2005). Nine ethical values of master therapists. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling*, 27, 32–48.
- The authors describe four Interpersonal Values and five Expertise values. Interpersonal values include relational connection (respect), autonomy, beneficence, and nonmaleficence. Expertise values include competence (skill), humility (limitations), professional growth, openness (diversity), and self-awareness.
- Jensen, J. P., & Bergin, A. E. (1988). Mental health values of professional therapists: A national interdisciplinary survey. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 19, 290–297.
- Jay Jensen, Ph.D. and Allen Bergin, Ph.D. conducted a national interdisciplinary survey (N=425) of clinical psychologists, marriage and family therapists, social workers, and psychiatrists to assess values pertinent to mental health and psychotherapy. The survey revealed considerable agreement among mental health professionals about specific values domains. There was a strong relationship between their views of a value’s importance for a positive, mentally healthy life-style and its usefulness in guiding psychotherapy. Differences in the characteristics of therapists were correlated with differences in their values. The authors also found factors related to value differences between professional groups. See also Bergin (1991).
- Jiang, M. (2020, April 22). *The reason Zoom calls drain your energy*. BBC.
<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200421-why-zoom-video-chats-are-so-exhausting?fbclid=IwAR0dgtikzO7wzL8pjCzLLASCTsSkRldKMJd1SYTxQs5oaRyH3T0tsP0NPcI>
Keywords: Zoom fatigue
- Manyu Jiang offers some ideas on why video chat is more difficult and more draining than to face-to-face communication.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice (2004, February 27). *The nature and scope of sexual abuse of minors by Catholic priests and deacons in the United States 1950–2002*. Washington, DC: United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. ISBN 1-57455-627-4.

Keywords: clergy sexual misconduct (CSM), clergy sexual abuse, clergy abuse, sexual abuse

This initial version of the John Jay Report was posted on the Internet on February 27, 2004, with corrections and revisions posted on April 16, 2004.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice. (2004, April 16). *The nature and scope of sexual abuse of minors by Catholic priests and deacons in the United States 1950–2002*. Washington, DC: United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. ISBN 1-57455-627-4.

Keywords: clergy sexual misconduct (CSM), clergy sexual abuse, clergy abuse, sexual abuse

The initial version of this report was posted on the Internet on February 27, 2004, with corrections and revisions posted on April 16. This report, commonly known as the John Jay Report, determined that, during the period from 1950 to 2002, a total of 10,667 individuals had made allegations of child sexual abuse. Of these allegations, the dioceses had been able to identify 6,700 unique accusations against 4,392 clergy over that period in the USA, which is about 4% of all 109,694 ordained clergy (i.e., priests, deacons, or members of religious orders) active in the U.S. during the time period covered by the study.

Johnson, E. H. (2012). *To encrypt email or not to encrypt email? Practical answers to a question that is surprisingly complex*. JD Supra. <http://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/to-encrypt-email-or-not-to-encrypt-email-24987/>

Johnson, J. B., & Joy, A. (2016, August 4). Mass shootings and the media contagion effect. [Symposium, Session 1246, Mile High Ballroom 4F Level 3, Ballroom Level]. Paper presented at 2016 APA Annual Convention, Colorado Convention Center, Denver, CO.

Media contagion effect
Jennifer B. Johnson, Ph.D. and Andrew Joy, B.S., both from Western New Mexico University, discuss how the prevalence of these crimes has risen in relation to the mass media coverage of them and the proliferation of social media sites that tend to glorify the shooters and downplay the victims. According to Dr. Johnson, “We suggest that the media cry to cling to ‘the public’s right to know’ covers up a greedier agenda to keep eyeballs glued to screens, since they know that frightening homicides are their No. 1 ratings and advertising boosters.” The demographic profile of mass shooters is fairly consistent. Most are white, ostensibly heterosexual males, largely between the ages of 20 and 50. They tend to see themselves as “victims of injustice,” and share a belief that they have been cheated out of their rightful dominant place as white, middle class males.

Joinson, C. (1992, April). Coping with compassion fatigue. *Nursing*, 22(4), 116–122.

Joinson (1992) coined the term *compassion fatigue* to describe the “loss of the ability to nurture” that was noted in some nurses in emergency department settings.

- Johnson, D. & VanVonderan, J. (2005, October 1). *The subtle power of spiritual abuse: Recognizing & escaping spiritual manipulation and false spiritual authority within the church*. Minneapolis, MN: Bethany House Publishers.
- Jones, K. (2020, June 1). *How can we win* [Video]. YouTube. David Jones Media. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sb9_qGOa9Go
On Saturday May 30th filmmaker and photographer David Jones of David Jones Media felt compelled to go out and serve the community in some way. He decided to use his art to try and explain the events that were currently impacting our lives. On day two, Sunday the 31st, he activated his dear friend author Kimberly Jones to tag along and conduct interviews. During a moment of downtime he captured these powerful words from her and felt the world couldn't wait for the full length documentary, they needed to hear them now.
- Jones, S. L., & Butman, R. E. (2011). *Modern psychotherapies: A comprehensive Christian appraisal* (2nd ed.). Downer Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press.
- Jones, S., & Butman, R. (1991). *Modern psychotherapies: A comprehensive Christian appraisal*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity.
- Jourard, S. M. (1971). *Self-disclosure: An experimental analysis of the transparent self*. New York, NY: Wiley.
- Jourard, S. M. (1971). *The transparent self* (Rev ed.) New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Judge approves settlement in Target's Psychscreen case. (1993, September 23). AP News. <https://apnews.com/article/f487daaca1741a4c07b28780c744de4a>
Appellant job applicants Sibi Soroka, Sue Urry, and William d'Arcangelo filed a class action challenging respondent Dayton Hudson Corporation's ("Target") practice of requiring Target Store security officer applicants to pass a psychological screening. The trial court denied Soroka's motion for a preliminary injunction to prohibit the use of this screening pending the outcome of this litigation. It also denied Soroka's motion for class certification and granted Dayton's motion to deny class certification. Soroka appealed from these orders, contending that a preliminary injunction should issue because he was likely to prevail on the merits of his constitutional and statutory claims. He also argued that the trial court should have certified the class. The American Civil Liberties Union ("ACLU") filed an amicus brief in support of Soroka's constitutional right to privacy claims.
On July 9, 1993, a judge approved a settlement of a \$1.3 million lawsuit filed on behalf of hundreds of job seekers subjected to a written test that included questions on religion, sex, and bowel movements. Under the agreement, Target Stores divided the \$1.3 million among roughly 2,500 prospective security guards who took the Rodgers Condensed CPI- MMPI, or "psychscreen," test in California between 1987 and 1991. The company also agreed to pay \$60,000.00 to be divided among the four named plaintiffs. Superior Court Judge Ronald Sabraw approved the settlement, which both parties agreed to July 9. Attorney Brad Seligman, who filed the class-action lawsuit in 1989, claimed that some of test's 704 questions invaded applicants' privacy. Among the test's true-false questions were: "I feel sure there is only one true

religion,” and “I am very strongly attracted by members of my own sex.” Target had not used the test since 1991. Target agreed to ban its use at its 113 California stores for at least five years. The chain had 500 Target stores throughout the nation and was part of Minneapolis-based Dayton Hudson Corporation. Dayton Hudson Corp (“Target”) admitted no legal wrongdoing in the case (Judge approves settlement in Target’s Psychscreen case, 1993).

Judicial Council of Georgia, Administrative Office of the Courts, Council of Municipal Court Judges. (2018). *Georgia’s court structure*. <http://municipal.georgiacourts.gov/content/georgia%E2%80%99s-court-structure>

Justice, J. A., & Garland, D. R. (2010) Dual relationships in congregational practice: Ethical guidelines for congregational social workers and pastors. *Social Work and Christianity*, 37, 437–445.

Kahneman, D. (2011). *Thinking, fast and slow*. New York, NY: Farrar, Straus, & Giroux.

Daniel Kahneman (Ph.D. Psychology, 1961, University of California, Berkeley) is an Israeli-American psychologist and economist notable for his work on the psychology of judgment and decision-making, as well as behavioral economics, for which he was awarded the 2002 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences.

Kahneman, D., & Tversky, A. (2000). *Choices, values and frames*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky published this work two years before Kahneman won the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences (shared with Vernon L. Smith).

Kalichman, S. C. (1993). *Mandated reporting of suspected child abuse. Ethics, law, and policy*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

Kalichman, S. C. (2000). *Mandated reporting of suspected child abuse. Ethics, law, and policy* (2nd ed.). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

Seth Kalichman, Ph.D. provides a comprehensive review of the literature. His findings include an interesting review of some of the factors that affect a mandated reporter’s decision to report suspected child abuse: Professional characteristics (e.g., type of training, years of experience, experience in reporting), Organizational factors (e.g., ethical standards, practice guidelines, formal reporting, institutional support for reporting, support for reporting), Situational influences (e.g., victim attributes, type of abuse, severity of abuse, availability of evidence), and Legal factors (e.g., knowledge of law, legal requirements, statutory wording).

Kampwirth, T. J., & Powers, K. M. (2016). *Collaborative consultation in schools: Effective practices for students with learning and behavior problems* (4th ed.). New York, NY: Pearson.

Kaslow, N. (2016, September 16). The ethics of supervision: Challenges and best practices. Ethics workshop sponsored by ABPP Foundation and Emory University Medical School and presented at the Steiner Auditorium, Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia.

- Kaslow, N. (2020, May 15). Maximizing behavioral health professionals' effectiveness at building resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic. Live webinar sponsored by the Georgia Psychological Association and Emory University School of Medicine.
- Kaslow, N. (2020, September 18). Ethics and supervision: Challenges and best practices. Live webinar sponsored by Psychology Division of the Emory University School of Medicine at Grady Health System, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Kaste, M. (2015, July 27). *The 'shock of confinement': The grim reality of suicide in jail*. NPR. <https://www.npr.org/2015/07/27/426742309/the-shock-of-confinement-the-grim-reality-of-suicide-in-jail>. NPR journalist Martin Kaste cites Department of Justice data and provides an opinion on why suicide rates in jails are generally higher than those in prisons. In contrast to suicide rates in prisons (16 per 100,000) and in the general population (13 per 100,000), the higher suicide rates in jails (40 per 100,000) is attributed to "the shock of confinement" experienced by those in jail, because many of those incarcerated have never been in serious legal trouble before.
- Kawasaki, G. (Speaker), & Hans, K. (Publisher). (2019, March 7). *10 20 30 rule by Gary Kawasaki* [Video]. YouTube. Wise Guy Series presented by American Express. <https://youtu.be/vkbqhy4ReVY>
This video (2:22) contains some notable quotes: "Steve Jobs used 96 point text" (1:15). "The bigger the font, the more effective, the less text, the more effective" (1:22). "Make your background black, because white text on black background says seriousness. It says gravitas. It says caring. It says quality" (1:30)
- Kawasaki, G. (2019, June 15). *Apply the 10/20/30 rules to your PowerPoint presentations now*. SlideGenius. <https://www.slidegenius.com/blog/102030-rule-powerpoint-presentations>
Guy Kawasaki is a venture capitalist who has been writing books about the trade since 1987. This blog includes a video (2:22) with some notable quotes: "Steve Jobs used 96 point text" (1:15). "The bigger the font, the more effective, the less text, the more effective" (1:22). "Make your background black, because white text on black background says seriousness. It says gravitas. It says caring. It says quality" (1:30).
- Kay, T. (2013). *Song of the vagabond bird: A story of obsession*. Macon, GA: Mercer University Press.
- Kenton, W. (2020, August 23). Groupthink. *Investopedia*. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/groupthink.asp>
- Khoury, B., Khanna, R., & Balva, D. (2022, April 10). International licensing guidelines: Working and volunteering in international settings. *A Division 52 Presidential Initiative*. https://div52.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Comprehensive-Licensing-Document_April2022-3.pdf
Key words: International, Interjurisdictional, Telehealth, Telepsychology
This 80-page resource is an APA Division 52 (international) Presidential Initiative by Dr. Brigitte Khoury in Collaboration with Dr. Richa Khanna and Daniel Balva.

- Kiesler, D. J. (1966). Some myths of psychotherapy research and the search for a paradigm. *Psychological Bulletin*, 65, 100–136. <https://doi:10.1037/h0022911>
- Donald Kiesler, Ph.D. (1933–2007) was the author of an article (one of twelve “classic articles” in the field of clinical psychology) that identified the *patient uniformity myth*, an idea that forever changed how psychotherapy research was conducted. Kiesler was a great clinical training director when I was in school, and many of us doctoral students were glad that earlier in his life he decided to become a clinical psychologist rather than remaining in seminary to become a Roman Catholic priest.
- Kiesler, D. J. (1973). *The process of psychotherapy: Empirical foundations and systems of analysis*. Chicago, IL: Aldine.
- Kiesler, D. J. (1982). Confronting the client–therapist relationship in psychotherapy. In J. C. Anchin & D. J. Kiesler (Eds.), *Handbook of interpersonal psychotherapy* (pp. 274–295). Elmsford, NY: Pergamon.
- Kiesler, D. J. (1982). Interpersonal theory for personality and psychotherapy. In J. C. Anchin & D. J. Kiesler (Eds.), *Handbook of interpersonal psychotherapy* (pp. 3–24). Elmsford, NY: Pergamon.
- Kiesler, D. J. (1983). The 1982 Interpersonal Circle: A taxonomy for complementarity in human transactions. *Psychological Review*, 90, 185–214. <https://doi:10.1037/0033-295X.90.3.185>
- Kiesler, D. J. (1996). *Contemporary interpersonal theory and research: Personality, psychopathology, and psychotherapy*. New York, NY: Wiley.
- Keith-Spiegel, P. (2014). *Red flags in psychotherapy: Stories of ethics complaints and resolutions*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Kelly, M. (2002). *Rediscovering Catholicism*. Cincinnati, OH: Beacon Publishing.
- Kelly, R. F. and Ramsey, S. H. (2009). Child custody evaluations: The need for systems-level outcome assessments. *Family Court Review*, 47, 286–303.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Kendi, I. X. (2019, August 13). *How to be an antiracist*. New York, NY: Penguin Random House.
- Keo-Meier, C., & Ehrensaft, D. (2018). *The gender affirmative model: An interdisciplinary approach to supporting transgender and gender expansive children*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Kiernan, R. A. (2020, August 25). *Applying to practice telepsychology under PsyPact* [Video]. Atlanta, GA: GPA Staff. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G8yFN-Ltc6M&feature=youtu.be>
Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

In order to help those who are applying to practice telepsychology under PSYPACT, Georgia Psychological Association (GPA) President Rachel A. Kiernan, Psy.D. and the GPA Staff have created a short handout and this video (00:09:02), based on lessons learned by GPA members who have completed or are currently engaged in the process.

Kimball, Charles. (2002). *When religion becomes evil*. New York, NY: HarperCollins.

Charles Kimball, Th.D. is Professor in the Department of Religion at Wake Forest University and also an Adjunct Professor in the Wake Forest Divinity School. He is an ordained Baptist minister who received his Th.D. from Harvard University in comparative religion with specialization in Islamic studies. He is an author of several articles and books about religion in the Middle East. In this book, examines the role of religion in the world, with an emphasis on the conditions under which a religion (or parts of a religious community) can deteriorate from its original purpose. While emphasizing that religion is basically necessary and positive, Kimball describes five warning signs of how religion can become dangerous: (1) Absolute Truth Claims: Although every religious tradition has elements that tend toward rigidity, authentic religious truth claims are never as inflexible and exclusive as some of their zealous adherents insist. (2) Blind Obedience: There are dangers associated with a lack of intellectual scrutiny toward religious leaders who are allowed to operate with unquestioned authority. (3) Establishing the “Ideal” Time: When a hoped-for ideal is tied to a particular religious worldview and those who wish to implement their vision of it become convinced that they know what God wants for them and everyone else, there is a prescription for disaster. (4) The End Justifies Any Means: When a religion becomes corrupt, the end goal of protecting or defending a key component of the religion is often used to justify any means necessary. (5) Declaring Holy War: Declaring war “holy” is a sure sign of corrupt religion. At the center of authentic religion, one *always* finds the promise of peace, including both an inner peace for the adherent and a requirement to seek peaceful coexistence with the rest of creation.

Kirkland, K., & Kirkland, K. L. (2001). Frequency of child custody evaluation complaints and related disciplinary action: A survey of the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 32(2), 171–174.

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Kitchener, K. S. (1984). Intuition, critical evaluation, and ethical principles: The foundation for ethical decisions in counseling psychology. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 12, 306–310.

Kitchener, K. S. (2000). *Foundations of ethical practice, research, and teaching in psychology*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum Associates.

Karen Kitchener concludes that “it may be easier to require psychologists (and other trainees) to be competent than it is to define what competence means [and] competence is sometimes easier to identify in its absence than it is to specify what a proficient level of practical or scientific expertise involves (pp. 154-155).

Klein, G. (2009). *Streetlights and shadows: Searching for the keys to adaptive decision making*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

The authors provide useful advice to consultants: “To avoid any confusion between supervision and consultation, we recommend that consultants only enter into a consulting relationship with professionals who hold a license for the independent practice of their profession” (p. 20).

- Klein, S. (2003, January 1). *The most evil women in history*. New York, NY: Barnes and Noble Books. Shelley Klein provides details of the lives and careers of 15 women whose crimes have made history. From Roman empresses to jealous daughters, their crimes over a span of 2,000 years have included torture, serial murder, infanticide, massacre, and murders for gain or to conceal other crimes.
- Klooster, D., Knutson, D., & Matsuno, E. (2023). Affirmative sexual health care for transgender & nonbinary youth: Toward a sex-positive approach. *Journal of Health Service Psychology*, 49(1), 1–9.
- Knapp, S., Handelsman, M. M., Gottlieb, M. C., & VandeCreek, L. D. (2013). The dark side of professional ethics. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 44(6), 371–377.
- Knapp, S. J., Gottlieb, M. C., & Handelsman, M. M. (2015). *Ethical dilemmas in psychotherapy: Positive approaches to decision making*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Knapp, S. J., Gottlieb, M. C., & Handelsman, M. M. (2017, Spring). Some ethical considerations in paid consultations in health care. *Journal of Health Service Psychology*, 43, 20–25.
- Knapp, S., Gottlieb, M., & Handelsman, M. (2021, August 2). My patient may be placing others at risk of contracting COVID-19: What should I do? *National Psychologist*. <https://nationalpsychologist.com/2021/08/my-patient-may-be-placing-others-at-risk-of-contracting-covid-19-what-should-i-do/1014719.html>
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, duty to protect
Samuel Knapp, Ed.D., ABPP, Michael Gottlieb, Ph.D., ABPP and Mitchell Handelsman, Ph.D. address this question: “What do we do about a client who is a health care provider who may well be infected, but insists on going to work and tells you so?” Samuel Knapp, Ed.D., ABPP, is the director of professional affairs for the Pennsylvania Psychological Association and has written extensively on ethics, ethical decision-making and suicide prevention. Michael C. Gottlieb, Ph.D., ABPP, is a forensic and family psychologist in independent practice in Dallas, Texas, and a clinical professor at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. His interests include ethical decision-making and the psychology-law interface. Mitchell M. Handelsman, Ph.D., is a professor of psychology and a CU Presidents Teaching Scholar at the University of Colorado Denver. He has published widely in the areas of teaching and professional ethics.
- Knapp, S. J., & Fingerhut, R. (2023, November). *Practical ethics for psychologists: A positive approach* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Knapp, S. J., VandeCreek, L. D., & Fingerhut, R. (2017). *Practical ethics for psychologists* (3rd ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

- Knoll, J. L., IV. (2019, March). Duty of care and informed consent. *Psychiatric Times*, 36(3), 4–5. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/portraits/duty-care-and-informed-consent>
Dr. James Knoll, a psychiatrist, discusses liability implications of neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), as well as other clinical and legal aspects of informed consent with psychiatric patients. Among medical specialties, psychiatrists have the lowest number of malpractice claims. Although only 2.6% of psychiatrists face a malpractice claim each year, about 16% will have a suit filed against them at some point in their careers. This article includes an analysis and commentary related to the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Zinerman v. Burch* (1990). Dr. Knoll is Director of Forensic Psychiatry and Professor of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY.
- Knoll, J. L., IV, & Marks, J. (2019, November 7). Zen and the art of documentation. *Psychiatric Times*. https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/forensic-psychiatry/zen-and-art-documentation?rememberme=1&elq_mid=9527&elq_cid=860775&GUID=D1247D8F-99A3-42AE-AA11-04774AAE7EEA
- KnowBe4. (2021). Urausy police ransomware. *KnowBe4*. <https://www.knowbe4.com/urausy-police-ransomware>
Urausy police ransomware, also commonly called the “police virus” or the “FBI virus,” was one of the first police ransomware Trojans initially released in Australia. Since its release, Urausy ransomware has been known to infect computers throughout Europe including countries like Greece, Norway, and Ireland.
- Kocet, M. M., & Herlihy, B. J. (2014). Addressing value-based conflicts within the counseling relationship: A decision-making model. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 92, 180–186. doi:10.1002/j.1556-6676.2014.00146.x
- Kramer, F. (2023, August 16). Why I fired my therapists [Opinion]. *The Washington Post*. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2023/08/16/therapy-vocabulary-trauma-trigger-therapists/>
Foster Kamer is the editorial director of Futurism. Although Kramer concludes that he has a good therapist who has laughed in his face, he admits that over the course of the past 14 years, he had left two therapists “after they veered into latent, head-nodding advocacy.” The main thesis of Kramer’s opinion-editorial is how too many therapists are too quick to reassure every doubt, agree with everything wrong a client is doing, and assume the role of advocate—possibly rendering them worse than no therapist at all” (para.8). Kramer coins the concept of the era of the theraposeur as “a moment when a few swipes of a dating app will show you a bunch of people brandishing their therapy bona fides and/or naming it as a prerequisite for dating them” (para. 7).
- Kohlberg, L. (1963). The development of children’s orientation toward a moral order: I. Sequence in the development of moral thought. *Vita Humana*, 6, 11–33.
- Kohlberg, L. (1964). The development of moral character and moral ideology. In M. L. Hoffman & L. W. Hoffman (Eds.), *Review of child development research*, Vol. 1. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

Kolmes, K. (2009, August 10). *When therapists make mistakes*. Dr. Keely Kolmes. <http://drkkolmes.com/2009/08/10/when-therapists-make-mistakes/#.XHnwm6B7mUk>
Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. provides a discussion about how therapists can handle missing a session with a client.

Kolmes, K. (2010, July 14). *Additional thoughts on documentation for clinicians*. Dr. Keely Kolmes. <https://drkkolmes.com/2010/07/14/additional-thoughts-on-documentation-for-clinicians/#.XlxvNkp7mUk>
Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. emphasizes that one important reason to document all contacts, including administrative messages around scheduling changes, is that a clinician cannot necessarily know whether something has clinical importance until a pattern emerges.

Kolmes, K. (2023, September 22). *It had to be you... (when your favorite EHR makes you break up with them)*. <https://drkkolmes.com/2023/09/22/it-had-to-be-you-when-your-favorite-ehr-makes-you-break-up-with-them/>

Kolmes, K., & Taube, D. O. (2014). Seeking and finding our clients on the internet: Boundary considerations in cyberspace. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 45(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0029958>
Psychologists Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. and Daniel Taube, Ph.D. examined the experiences of 227 mental health professionals of various disciplines and training levels about both accidental and intentional experiences of encountering client information on the Internet. One hundred and nine participants (48%) intentionally sought information about current clients in non-crisis situations, and 63 participants (28%) accidentally discovered client information on the Internet. Only about a quarter of patients who sought personal information about their psychotherapist online disclosed that fact in therapy.

Kolmes, K., & Taube, D. O. (2016). Client discovery of psychotherapist personal information online. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 47(2), 147–154. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pro0000065>
Psychologists Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. and Daniel Taube, Ph.D. conducted a survey of 332 current and former psychotherapy clients. Of the respondents, almost 70% reported finding personal information about their therapists on the Internet. Most (87%) of these participants sought the information intentionally, whereas only 13% found it accidentally. The majority (78%) found the information via Google, 42% via Facebook, 17% via LinkedIn, and 10% found it on a blog. Respondents reported various motives for searching such as “I was curious” (81.2%), “It seemed like such a one-sided relationship” (39.1%), “I was trying to find out if my therapist was married” (24.8%), “I was trying to find out if my therapist had children” (23.8%). and “I was trying to find out whether we had friends in common” (12.3%). Respondents found information about their therapist’s family members (60.8%), home address (45.7%), photos (45.3%), hobbies and interests (37.1%), and dating and relationship information about their therapists (35.1%). Other less frequent but notable information included therapist likes and dislikes, religion, overlapping friend networks, and other things. Common reactions of providers included embarrassment, outrage, and fear of loss of business.

Kolmes, K. (2018, April 17). *Social media policy*. Dr. Keely Kolmes. <https://drkkolmes.com/docs/socmed.pdf>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology

Keely Kolmes, Psy.D., licensed psychologist in California, has been a leader in the development of ethically-based practical forms used by psychologists. This downloadable form is titled “My Private Practice Social Media Policy.” The form is educative for those who wish to learn more about ethical considerations related to social media. As stated at the bottom of page 4 of her Social Media Policy, “This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License.” Please observe copyright: © Keely Kolmes, Psy.D. – Social Media Policy – 4/26/10

Koocher, G. P. & Keith-Spiegel, P (1998). *Ethics in psychology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Koocher, G. P., & Keith-Spiegel, P. (2016). *Ethics in psychology: Professional standards and cases* (5th ed.). New York, NY: Oxford Textbooks in Clinical Psychology.

Koocher, G. P., & Soibatian. (2017). Understanding fees in mental health practice. *Practice Innovations*, 7(3), 123–135.

Kooyman, L., & Barret, B. (2009). The duty to protect: Mental health practitioners and communicable diseases. In J. L. Werth, Jr., E. R. Welfel, & G. A. H. Benjamin (Eds.) *The duty to protect: Ethical, legal, and professional considerations for mental health professionals*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Korb, D. (2015). *The upward spiral: Using neuroscience to reverse the course of depression, one small change at a time*. Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publications.

There is some evidence that looking at babies, puppies, and cute animals may stimulate prefrontal cortex and may be associated with increased happiness, performance, attention, and reduce stress (which, in turn, may improve learning).

Korb, W. R., & Bourland, M. V. (1995). *Keeping your church out of court*. Baptist General Convention of Texas, Dallas, TX. Available from Christian Life Commission, Baptist General Convention of Texas, 333 N. Washington, Dallas, TX 78246-1798.

Korb, W. R., & Bourland, M. V. (2008). *Keeping your church out of court* (3rd ed.). Dallas, TX: Christian Life Commission (in partnership with the law firm of Bourland, Wall & Wenzel, P.C. of Ft. Worth). Available from Christian Life Commission, Baptist General Convention of Texas, 333 N. Washington, Dallas, TX 78246-1798). To order, call 214-828-5190 or email alicia.enriquez@bgct.org

Korb, W. R., & Bourland, M. V. (2008). *Keeping your church out of court* (3rd ed.). Dallas, TX: Christian Life Commission.

Kouchaki, M., & Desai, S. D. (2015, March). Anxious, threatened, and also unethical: How anxiety makes individuals feel threatened and commit unethical acts. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 100(2), 360–375. Epub: September 22, 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0098628317712789>

- Krebs, C. C. (2020, March 19). Memorandum on identification of essential critical infrastructure workers during COVID-19 response.
https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/CISA_Guidance_on_the_Essential_Critical_Infrastructure_Workforce_508C_0.pdf
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus
Christopher C. Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), issued this statement in response to U.S. President Donald Trump's March 16th updated Coronavirus Guidance for America. This guidance states that: "If you work in a critical infrastructure industry, as defined by the Department of Homeland Security, such as healthcare services and pharmaceutical and food supply, you have a special responsibility to maintain your normal work schedule." See also United States Department of Homeland Security (2020).
- Kretzschmar, W. A., Jr., & Meyer, C. F. (2012). The idea of Standard American English. *Standards of English: Codified varieties around the world*. Cambridge, England, UK: Cambridge University Press.
William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. and Charles F. Meyer make the point that Standard American English (StAmE) pronunciation differs from region to region, even from person to person, because speakers from different circumstances in and different parts of the United States commonly employ regional and social features to some extent even in formal situations.
- Kretzschmar, W. A., Jr. (2004) Standard American English pronunciation. In Bernd Kortmann and Edgar W. Schneider (Eds.) *A Handbook of Varieties of English*. Berlin, Germany: Mouton De Gruyter.
"As for pronunciation," according to William A. Kretzschmar, Jr., "Standard American English is best defined as the avoidance of pronunciations associated with particular regions or social groups."
- Kruger, J., & Dunning, D. (1999). Unskilled and unaware of it: How difficulties in recognizing one's own incompetence lead to inflated self-assessments. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 77(6), 1121–1134. doi:[10.1037/0022-3514.77.6.1121](https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.77.6.1121)
Keywords: four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window
In their original research, David Dunning and Justin Kruger of Cornell University tested research subjects in three areas: grammar, logic, and sense of humor. The results showed that those individuals who achieved the lowest scores in the tests consistently rated their own performances higher than what the scores revealed. Specifically, research subjects whose scores placed them in the 12th percentile ranked themselves, on average, in the 62nd percentile. This research led to what is now known as the Dunning-Kruger effect, which refers to a cognitive bias in which unskilled individuals make poor decisions and reach erroneous conclusions, but their incompetence denies them the metacognitive ability to realize their mistakes. The unskilled suffer from *illusory superiority*, rating their own ability as above average, much higher than it actually is, whereas the highly skilled underrate their abilities, suffering from *illusory inferiority*. This factor leads to less competent people to rate their own abilities higher than do more competent people. It also explains why actual competence may weaken self-confidence—because highly

competent individuals falsely assume that others have an equivalent understanding. The average person, when asked, typically claims that he or she is above average--which is statistically impossible (Kruger & Dunning, 1999). See also Cross (1977), McCormick et al. (1986), and Walfish et al. (2012).

Kushner, Harold. (2001). *Living a life that matters*. New York, NY: Anchor Books.

Although he is better known for his popular book, *When Bad Things Happen to Good People* (1981), Conservative Jewish rabbi Harold Kushner (April 3, 1935 – April 27, 2023) draws on the stories of his own congregants, on literature, current events and, above all, on the Biblical story of Jacob (the worldly trickster who evolves into a man of God). Kushner addresses some of the most persistent dilemmas of the human condition: Why do decent people so often violate their moral standards? How can we pursue justice without giving in to the lure of revenge? How can we turn our relationships with family and friends into genuine sources of meaning?

Krupansky, J. (2018, January 24). *Relationship between virtues and values*. <https://jackkrupansky.medium.com/relationship-between-virtues-and-values-5f6b90861165>

Jack Krupansky is a freelance consultant who makes the following distinction between virtues and values: “Virtues are lived values, values in action, values which are achieved on a dependably regular basis, while values by themselves are ideals or goals which tend to be more aspirational and not uncommonly fail to be achieved on as regular a basis as desired” (Krupansky, 2018, para. 1).

Ladany, N. (2002). Psychotherapy supervision: How dressed is the emperor? *Psychotherapy Bulletin*, 37(4), 14–18.

Ladany, N., Lehrman-Waterman, D., Molinaro, M., & Wolgast, B. (1999). Psychotherapy supervisor ethical practices: Adherence to guidelines, the supervisory working alliance, and supervisee satisfaction. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 27(3) 443–475.

Lambert, M. J. (1992). Psychotherapy outcome research: Implications for integrative and eclectic therapists. In J. C. Norcross & M. R. Goldfried (Eds.), *Handbook of psychotherapy integration*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Lambert, M. J. (2005). Implications of outcome research for psychotherapy integration. In J. C. Norcross & M. R. Goldfried (Eds.), M. R., *Handbook of Psychotherapy Integration* (pp. 94-129). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Lambert, M. J., & Bergin, A. E. (1994). The effectiveness of psychotherapy. In A. E. Bergin & S. L. Garfield (Eds.), *Handbook of psychotherapy and behavioral change: An empirical analysis* (pp. 143–184). New York, NY: John Wiley.

Lankford, A., & Madfis, E. (2018, February 1). Don’t name them, don’t show them, but report everything else: A pragmatic proposal for denying mass killers the attention they seek and deterring future offenders.

American Behavioral Scientist, 62(2), 260–279. [Article first published online: September 5, 2017; Issue published: February 1, 2018.] <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764217730854>

Keywords: media contagion effect

Abstract: Prior research has shown that many mass shooters have explicitly admitted they want fame and have directly reached out to media organizations to get it. These fame-seeking offenders are particularly dangerous because they kill and wound significantly more victims than other active shooters, they often compete for attention by attempting to maximize victim fatalities, and they can inspire contagion and copycat effects. However, if the media changes how they cover mass shooters, they may be able to deny many offenders the attention they seek and deter some future perpetrators from attacking. We propose that media organizations should no longer publish the names or photos of mass shooters (except during ongoing searches for escaped suspects), but report everything else about these crimes in as much detail as desired. In this article, we (1) review the consequences of media coverage of mass shooters, (2) outline our proposal, (3) show that its implementation is realistic and has precedent, (4) discuss anticipated challenges, and (5) recommend future steps for consensus building and implementation. Adam Lankford, Ph.D. is an associate professor of criminology and criminal justice at The University of Alabama. Eric Madfis, Ph.D. is an associate professor of criminal justice at The University of Washington Tacoma.

Lancy, D. F. (2016, May/June). Playing with knives: The socialization of self-initiated learners. *Child Development*, 87(3), 654–665.

David F. Lancy, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of Anthropology, Utah State University, describes how one improbable commonality among many cultures has been the tolerance, even encouragement, of toddler behavior that is patently risky, such as playing with or attempting to use a sharp-edged tool.

Lannin, D. G., & Scott, N. A. (2014, February). Best practices for an online world. *Monitor on Psychology*, 45(2), 56.

Daniel G. Lannin and Norman A. Scott, Ph.D. discuss ethical concerns related to social networking sites. Some guidance comes from rural psychologists, who have had to cope with small-world confidentiality concerns for decades.

Lannin, D. G., & Scott, N. A. (2014). Social networking ethics: Developing best practices for the new small world. *Professional Psychology: Research, and Practice*, 44(3), 135–141. <http://library.uncw.edu/uploads/pdfs/5.pdf>

Larson, S. (2019, June 27). *Legal corner: Using unsecure email: The risks associated with using unencrypted emails to communicate with your patients.* APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/business/hipaa/using-unsecure-email>

Law Offices of Stimmel, Stimmel, & Roeser. (n.d.). *Involuntary commitment, conservatorships, and guardianships.* <https://www.stimmel-law.com/en/articles/involuntary-commitment-conservatorships-and-guardianships>

The Law Offices of Stimmel, Stimmel, & Roeser provide information about guardianships, conservatorships, and involuntary commitment under California law. The Lanterman–Petrís–Short Act

(LPS), known as Section 5150, is a section of the California Welfare and Institutions Code that allows a qualified officer or clinician to involuntarily confine a person deemed to have a mental disorder that makes them a danger to himself or herself, and/or others and/or gravely disabled. A qualified officer, which includes any California police officer as well as any specifically designated county clinician, can request the confinement after signing a written declaration. Section 5150 states in part, “an application in writing stating the circumstances under which the person’s condition was called to the attention of the officer, member of the attending staff, or professional person, and stating that the officer, member of the attending staff, or professional person has probable cause to believe that the person is, as a result of mental disorder, a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled” (Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code §5150, para. 2). The term was also the name of the seventh studio album by the U.S. rock band Van Halen. Released on March 24, 1986 by Warner Brothers Records, 5150 was the first of four albums to be recorded with lead singer Sammy Hagar, who replaced David Lee Roth. The album was named after Eddie Van Halen's home studio (i.e., 5150), which in turn had been named after Section 5150 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code.

Lawrence, G. & Kurpius, S. E. R. (2000). Legal and ethical issues involved when counseling minors in nonschool settings. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 78(2), 130–136. <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1556-6676.2000.tb02570.x>

Gabrielle Lawrence and Sharon E. Robinson Kurpius discuss counselor competence, the client’s rights to confidentiality and informed consent, and the counselor’s duties related to child abuse. The authors make suggestions for working limiting legal liability when working ethically with minors. The authors also describe a model of limited confidentiality in which the therapist does not make any guarantee of confidentiality and the adolescent is informed before a disclosure is made but the adolescent has no say in what is disclosed to parents. The therapist must obtain advance informed consent before using this approach.

Lazarus, A. A., & Zur, O. (2002). *Dual relationships and psychotherapy*. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company.

Lee, C. (2015, October 28). An abbreviations FAQ. *APA Style Blog*. <https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2015/10/an-abbreviations-faq.html#Q3>

Lee, I-Min, Shiroma, E. J., Kamada, M., Bassett, D. R. Matthews, C. E., & Buring, J. E. (2019). Association of step volume and intensity with all-cause mortality in older women. *JAMA Internal Medicine*. Published online May 29, 2019. 10.1001/jamainternmed.2019.0899

Self-Care

Summary of Findings: In this cohort study of 16 741 women with a mean age of 72 years, steps per day were measured over 7 days. Women who averaged approximately 4400 steps per day had significantly lower mortality rates during a follow-up of 4.3 years compared with the least active women who took approximately 2700 steps per day. As more steps per day were accrued, mortality rates progressively decreased before leveling at approximately 7500 steps per day. The authors conclude that, among older women, as few as approximately 4400 steps per day was significantly related to lower mortality rates compared with approximately 2700 steps per day. With more steps per day, mortality rates progressively

decreased before leveling at approximately 7500 steps per day. Stepping intensity was not clearly related to lower mortality rates after accounting for total steps per day.

Leland, T. (2020, October 30). *Ways to preview shortlinks*. <https://timleland.com/ways-to-preview-short-links/>

Keywords: cybersecurity, telepsychology, telehealth

Tim Leland provides a browser named “Unshortener” (linkunshortener.com) that can be used to view the longer destination uniform resource locator of the short link.

Lerman, A. F. (2020, October). *Telemental health laws: Overview*. Epstein Becker Green. <https://www.ebglaw.com/telemental-health-laws-overview/>

Amy F. Lerman provides an update to the Epstein Becker Green (“EBG”) survey.

Lerman, A. F., & Ozinal, F. R. (2019). *Telemental health laws: Overview*. Epstein Becker Green. <https://www.ebglaw.com/telemental-health-laws-overview/>

Les, J. (2020, July 27). A psychological exploration of Zoom fatigue. *Psychiatric Times*. <https://www.psychiatristimes.com/view/psychological-exploration-zoom-fatigue?eKey=d2RvdmVyc3Bpa2VAZW1vcnkuZWRI>

Keywords: Zoom fatigue

Jena Lee, M.D. provides a discussion of a phenomenon that affects more than 300 million daily participants of Zoom. Causal factors include millisecond delays in virtual verbal responses, which negatively affect our interpersonal perceptions. Cognitive factors may include the increased ability to virtually multitask during Zoom meetings, which threatens the user’s attentional capacity. Lack of direct mutual gaze may be a factor, given that eye contact improves connection—faster responses, more memorization of faces, and increased likeability and attractiveness. In contrast, gaze during video conferences must be directed at the camera to appear as if one is making eye contact with an observer. As a result, during video conferences with three or more people, it can be impossible to distinguish mutual gaze between any two people. Lack of nonverbal cues may also be a factor contributing to fatigue. Nonverbal cues are not only used to acquire information about others, but are also directly used to prepare an adaptive response and engage in reciprocal communication, all in a matter of milliseconds. By contrast, most cues in video conferences are difficult to visualize, since the same environment is not shared (limiting joint attention) and both subtle facial expressions and full bodily gestures may not be captured. Without the help of these unconscious cues on which we have relied since infancy to socioemotionally assess each other and bond, compensatory cognitive and emotional effort is required. In addition, this increased cost competes for people’s attention with acutely elevated distractions such as multitasking, the home environment (e.g., family, lack of privacy), and their mirror image on the screen. Overall, videoconferences can be associated with low reward and high cost.

Lee, K. (2017, July/August). Psychology students, protect thyselfes: What graduate students need to know about professional liability, student insurance, and safeguarding their careers. *Monitor on Psychology*, 48(7), 58–60.

Leiter, M. P. & Maslach, C. (2017) Latent burnout profiles: A new approach to understanding the burnout experience. *Burnout Research*, 3(4) 89–100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.burn.2016.09.001>

Burnout profile must meet all three dimensions: Exhaustion, Cynicism, and Professional inefficacy. Six areas of work-life mismatches are "drivers" of burnout: Workload, Control, Reward, Community, Fairness, and Values.

Legal Action Center. (2017, July 31). *The importance of preserving 43 CFR Part 2 to protect the confidentiality of substance use disorder records*. Legal Action Center. <https://www.lac.org/assets/files/What-is-Part-2.pdf>

Lerman, A. F., & Ozinal, F. R. (2019). *Telemental health laws: Overview*. Epstein Becker Green. <https://www.ebglaw.com/telemental-health-laws-overview/>

Attorneys Amy F. Lerman and Francesca R. Ozinal, both of the Washington, DC, law office of Epstein Becker Green, provide a discussion of general telemental and telebehavioral provisions across the 50 states. The article includes discussion of increased recognition of telehealth benefits, telehealth expansion in the government sector (including Medicaid and the Department of Veterans Affairs), continued and persistent barriers to greater telehealth adoption, and detailed reference entries.

Le Texier, T. (2019). Debunking the Stanford prison experiment. *American Psychologist*, 74(7), 823–839. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/amp0000401>

Philip Zimbardo's 1971 Stanford Prison Experiment (SPE) is one of the most famous studies in the field of psychology. It has been criticized by many researchers over the decades since it was conducted, yet a majority of textbooks contain no discussion of these criticisms. Data collected from a thorough investigation of the SPE archives and interviews with 15 of the participants in the experiment raise additional questions about the study's scientific merit. These new criticisms include the biased and incomplete collection of data, the extent to which the SPE drew on a prison experiment devised and conducted by students in one of Zimbardo's classes 3 months earlier, the fact that the guards received precise instructions regarding the treatment of the prisoners, the fact that the guards were not told they were subjects, and the fact that participants were almost never completely immersed by the situation. See also Zimbardo (1972).

Levin, J., & Fox, J. A. (1985). *Mass murder: America's growing menace*. New York, NY: Plenum Publishing Corporation.

Jack Levin, Ph.D., a professor of sociology at Northwestern University, and James Alan Fox, Ph.D., a professor of criminal justice at Northwestern University, discuss psychological and sociological factors relevant to the chilling profiles of compulsive murders such as Ted Bundy, Charles Manson, and the Hillside Strangler.

Levine, S. B. (2020, July 24). 8 core components of psychotherapy. *Psychiatric Times*. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/8-core-components-psychotherapy>

Psychiatrist Stephen B. Levine, M.D. discusses some simple tips may help take the mystery out of the process of psychotherapy and put us in a better position to understand our patients-and ourselves: (1) The patient's trust is required. (2) The therapist must provide a respectful psychological intimacy. (3) It is vital

for the psychiatrist to understand the patient's predicament. (4) The patient continually evaluates the therapist. (5) The attachment to the therapist should be perceived, acknowledged, and respected. (6) The therapist should assume that the patient has told as much of the story as he was able to tell at this point in their relationship. (7) Symptoms can improve. (8) The therapist should behave in a warm, friendly manner, unafraid of revealing minor aspects of his personal life. Dr. Levine acknowledges that the article is based on Goldfried (2019) article *Obtaining Consensus in Psychotherapy: What Holds Us Back?*

Levinson, W., Roter, D. L., Mullooly, J. P., Dull, V. T., & Frankel, R. M. (1997). Physician-patient communication: The relationship with malpractice claims among primary care physicians and surgeons. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277(7), 553–559. DOI: 10.1001/jama.277.7.553

Levinson and colleagues provide an answer to an interesting question that I [WFD] have included on my final examinations in ethics classes: What was the amount of time spent with patients that differentiated primary care physicians in a “no malpractice claims” group from physicians in a “malpractice claims group”? Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, it is only 3.3 minutes (i.e., 18.3 minutes vs. 15.0 minutes). Levinson et al. also found that physicians in a “no malpractice claims” group were also more likely to elicit questions from patients, ask patients for their opinions, and they were more likely to laugh and use humor during an office visit. Although their study did not address psychotherapy, one might speculate that the 50-minute “psychotherapy hour” equivalent would be an additional 10 minutes or so. Of course, by the very nature of their work counselors and psychotherapists are more like to elicit questions, ask patients for their opinions, and—when appropriate—use humor and even laugh.

Lewis, T. (2021, January 14). Should we change COVID vaccine doses to reach more people? What the data say. *Scientific American*. <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/should-we-change-covid-vaccine-doses-to-reach-more-people-what-the-data-say1/>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, vaccine, vaccination

Tanya Lewis is a senior editor at Scientific American who covers health and medicine. She reviews the literature related to Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines in terms of benefits and risks of various options such as halving doses, delaying the second dose, timing of the second dose, and skipping the second dose of the vaccines.

Liberty University. (2019, April 8). *Brandon Fleming commencement speech at Liberty University Convocation* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfuKmakd4gQ>

On April 8, 2019, the School of Education at Liberty University hosted Convocation Select with Brandon Fleming. Convocation is North America’s largest weekly gathering of Christian students, and each year it plays host to more than 80 guest speakers of national significance from every sphere of society.

Liebowitz, B., & Blattner, J. (2015). On becoming a consultant: The transition for a clinical psychologist. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, 67, 144–161.

Lilienfeld, S. O. (2017). Microaggressions: Strong claims, inadequate evidence. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 12(1), 138–169.

Lin, L., Christidis, P., & Stamm, K. (2017, September). A look at psychologists' specialty areas: News from APA's Center for Workforce Studies. *Monitor on Psychology*, 48(8), 15. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2017/09/datapoint>

Luona Lin, M.P.P., Peggy Christidis, Ph.D., and Karen Stamm, Ph.D. provide a view of specialty areas in psychology based on board-certification by the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP). In 2017, approximately 3,900, or 4 percent, of licensed psychologists in the United States were board certified. According to Lin, Christidis, and Stamm (2017), about one-third of those were certified in clinical psychology, and 26 percent were certified in clinical neuropsychology. Based on addresses listed as residence/office in the ABPP Directory, California (422), New York (297), Florida (277), Texas (226), and Massachusetts (176) had the most board-certified psychologists (Lin, Christidis, & Stamm, 2017).

Linde, L. E., & Duggan, J. P. (2020, June 1). Interstate compacts for professional counseling: The pathway to licensure portability [Video]. <https://aca.digitellinc.com/aca/sessions/18956/view>

Keywords: interstate compacts, counseling compacts, portability

Lynn E. Linde, Ed.D., Senior Director, The Center for Counseling Practice, Policy and Research, American Counseling Association, and John P. Duggan, Ed.D., Manager, Professional Development, American Counseling Association, discuss the functions of an interstate compacts and how ACA is involved in creating an interstate compact for counselors.

Linehan, M. M. (1993). *Cognitive-behavioral treatment of borderline personality disorder*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Linder, D. (2002). *Famous American trials: The John Hinckley trial (1982)*. <http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/hinckley/hinckleytrial.html>

Link Labs. (2020). *The ultimate guide to IoT terminology: 35 top IoT terms you need to know*. <https://www.link-labs.com/35-top-iot-terms-you-need-to-know>

The abbreviation IoT refers to Internet of Things (e.g., appliances and other devices).

Linnerooth, P. J., Mrdjenovich, A. J., & Moore, B.A. (2001). Professional burnout in clinical military psychologists: Recommendations before, during, and after deployment. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 42(1), 87–93. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0022295>

Noteworthy quote from this article: “Paradoxically, the more empathic providers are toward their clients, the more they are likely to internalize their clients’ trauma” (Linnerooth et al., 2011, p. 88).

Litton, S. (2020). *Business associate agreements: Do we really need them?* PSYBooks. <https://www.psybooks.com/business-associate-agreementsdo-we-really-need-them/>

Litton, S. (2020, March 15). *Do I have to use HIPAA-compliant video?* PSYBooks. <https://www.psybooks.com/do-i-have-to-use-hipaa-compliant-video/>

Litton, S. C. (2020, May 04). Clinical & practice management uses of technology: HIPAA and ethical considerations. Live Zoom Webinar sponsored by the Georgia Psychological Association.

For information regarding the recorded webinar version of this continuing education activity, contact the Georgia Psychological Association (admin@gapsychology.org). Susan Litton, Ph.D. is the creator of PSYBooks, which is an online practice management system and portal for mental health professionals and their clients. For information regarding PSYBooks practice management system and portal, contact PSYBooks (<https://www.psybooks.com/>).

Litton, S. C. (2021). *Telehealth for the mental health professions: Constructive and evidence-based tips for practicing safely, efficiently, and legally*. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press. [[Book flyer](#)]

With a foundation of training and experience in clinical psychology and information technology, Dr. Litton provides a concise and comprehensible guide to the complex technical and regulatory requirements related to telehealth. Written in a refreshingly readable style, this innovative resource is a telehealth instructional manual that is densely packed with practical solutions.

Litton, S., & Orwig, J. (2021, March 6, 2021). *Telehealth/PSYPACT* [Panel discussion]. Live Zoom webinar sponsored by the Georgia Psychological Association.

Susan Litton, Ph.D. is a practicing clinical psychologist in Atlanta. She holds a master's degree in piano performance and spent several years teaching piano lessons before becoming a licensed psychologist. She also has an earned degree in information technology and is the developer of the PSYBooks EHR & Portal. Janet Orwig, MBA, CAE, is Associate Executive Officer for Member Services at ASPPB and Executive Director of PSYPACT.

Litton, S. (2022, March 4). *Patient onboarding, esignatures, encrypted email* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1LqsHaYujps>

Llewellyn, R. (2002). Sanity and sanctity: The counselor and multiple relationships in the church. In A. A. Lazarus & O. Zur (Eds.), *Dual relationships and psychotherapy*. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Co.

Llewellyn, R. (2002). Sanity and sanctity: The counselor and multiple relationships in the church. In A. A. Lazarus & O. Zur (Eds.), *Dual Relationships and Psychotherapy* (pp. 298–314). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company.

Löfström, E., & Pyhältö, K. (2017). Ethics in the supervisory relationship: supervisors' and doctoral students' dilemmas in the natural and behavioural sciences. *Studies in Higher Education*, 42(2), 232–247. DOI: 10.1080/03075079.2015.1045475

Keywords: supervision

Erika Löfström & Kirsi Pyhältö are affiliated with the Centre for Research and Development of Higher Education, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland. This study explored the perceptions of ethical issues in supervision among doctoral students and supervisors. The nature of ethical issues identified by doctoral students ($n = 28$) and their supervisors ($n = 14$) is explored. The authors also analyzed the degree of fit and misfit between their perceptions in two cases representing the natural and behavioral sciences. Supervisors

and students identified different ethical issues, which suggest that there are aspects in the supervisory relationship about which there is no shared understanding. There were also differences between the ethical issues emphasized in the natural sciences from those emphasized in the behavioral sciences, suggesting differences between the domains.

Logren, L. (2022, May 17). *Compare the best online reputation management companies*. Quicksprout. <https://www.quicksprout.com/best-online-reputation-management-companies/>

Lars Lofgren provides a list of the 11 best online reputation management companies of 2022.

Lopez, G., & Northrop, A. (2020, May 22). *How to weigh the risk of going out in the coronavirus pandemic, in one chart*. Vox. <https://www.vox.com/2020/5/22/21266756/coronavirus-pandemic-covid-risks-social-distancing-chart>

Keywords: COVID-19, Coronavirus

German Lopez and Amanda Northrop discuss a model for estimating risk of exposure to virus.

Loucks, L., Yasinski, C., Norrholm, S. D., Maples-Keller, J., Post, L., Zwiebach, L., Fiorillo, D., Goodlin, M., Jovanovic, T., Rizzo, A. A., & Rothbaum, B. O. (2019, January). You can do that?!: Feasibility of virtual reality exposure therapy in the treatment of PTSD due to military sexual trauma. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 61, 55-63. 10.1016/j.janxdis.2018.06.004. Epub 2018 Jun 18.

Keywords: military, virtual reality (VR), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), military sexual trauma
Researchers at the Emory University School of Medicine conducted an initial feasibility study that examined the use of virtual reality exposure therapy (VRE) in the treatment of military sexual trauma-related posttraumatic stress disorder (MST-related PTSD), with newly developed content tailored to MST. Participants included 15 veterans (26% male) with MST-related PTSD. Assessment of PTSD, depression, and psychophysiological indicators of distress occurred at pre-treatment, post-treatment, and 3-month follow-up. Treatment included 6-12 VRE sessions. There were significant reductions in pre- to post-treatment PTSD and depressive symptoms, which were maintained at follow-up. There also was a significant pre- to post-treatment reduction in heart rate response to a trauma cue. The percentage of participants meeting PTSD criteria continued to decline from post-treatment (53%) to follow-up (33%). Findings indicate VRE can be safely delivered and is a promising treatment for MST-related PTSD. As a parenthetical comment, it might be pointed out that the title of the article contains one of the most unusual combinations of punctuation in a scholar journal.

Lovin, R. (2000). *Christian ethics: An essential guide*. Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press.

Lukianoff, G. (2014, March 11). *Unlearning liberty: Campus censorship and the end of American debate*. New York, NY: Encounter Books.

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake
Drawing on a decade of experience battling for freedom of speech on campus, First Amendment lawyer Greg Lukianoff reveals how higher education fails to teach students to become critical thinkers: by stifling open debate, our campuses are supercharging ideological divisions, promoting groupthink, and

encouraging an unscholarly certainty about complex issues. See also *The Coddling of the American Mind* (Lukianoff & Haidt, 2018).

Lukianoff, G., & Haidt, J. (2015, September). *The coddling of the American mind*. The Atlantic. <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2015/09/the-coddling-of-the-american-mind/399356/>

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake

According to the authors, this article was originally submitted with the title, *Arguing Towards Misery: How Campuses Teach Cognitive Distortions*. The magazine's editor, Don Peck, liked the article, helped Lukianoff and Haidt strengthen their argument and gave the article its more succinct and provocative title when it was published on August 11, 2015: "The Coddling of the American Mind" (Lukianoff & Haidt, 2018, p. 10). Greg Lukianoff (attorney, president, and CEO of the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education) and Jonathan Haidt, Ph.D. (social psychologist at the New York University Stern School of Business) discuss how the generation now coming of age has been taught three Great Untruths: their feelings are always right; they should avoid pain and discomfort; and they should look for faults in others and not themselves. The authors also provide a critique on the popular academic term *microaggression*. Lukianoff and Haidt say that uncovering allegedly racist, sexist, classist, or otherwise discriminatory microaggressions doesn't *incidentally* teach students to focus on small or accidental slights. Instead, the authors maintain, its *purpose* is to get students to focus on perceived slights and then relabel the people who have made such remarks as aggressors. In academic environments in which microaggressions can be perceived in just about anything, Lukianoff and Haidt cite examples of how even joking about microaggressions can be seen as a form of aggression. According to Lukianoff and Haidt, this type of environment "presumes an extraordinary fragility of the collegiate psyche" (2015, para. 5). The ultimate goal it seems, according to the authors, "is to turn campuses into 'safe spaces' where young adults are shielded from words and ideas that make some uncomfortable. And more than the last, this movement seeks to punish anyone who interferes with that aim, even accidentally" (para. 5). The term *vindictive protectiveness* is used by the authors to describe the impulse to punish anyone—professors or other students—who interfere with this goal. See also "The trouble with teaching rape law" (Gersen, 2014), *Unlearning Liberty* (Lukianoff, 2014), and *The Coddling of the American Mind* (Lukianoff & Haidt, 2018).

Lukianoff, G., & Haidt, J. (2015, September). *The backstory to "The coddling of the American mind."* Greg Lukianoff's story. The Atlantic. <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2015/09/greg-lukianoffs-story/399359/>

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake

Lukianoff, G., & Haidt, J. (2018). *The coddling of the American mind: How good intentions and bad ideas are setting up a generation for failure*. New York, NY: Penguin Press.

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake

This book originated as a September 2015 story in *The Atlantic*. See also the essay "The trouble with teaching rape law" (Gersen, 2014), *Unlearning Liberty* (Lukianoff, 2014), and *The Coddling of the American Mind* (Lukianoff & Haidt, 2018).

Luxton, D. D., Nelson, E-L, & Maheu, M. M. (2024). *A practitioner's guide to telemental health: How to conduct legal, ethical, and evidence-based telepractice* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. This book was copyrighted 2024 and first published October 2023.

David D. Luxton, Eve-Lynn Nelson, and Marlene M. Maheu have updated their original book with coverage of current best practices, evidence-based recommendations, and attention to nuanced refinements of telemental health in the face of recent accelerated growth in the field, due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Macaux, W. P. (2016, June 29). Something old, something new: The Johari Window in Relational Coaching. *Generativity, LLC*. <https://macauxinc.com/blog/2016/6/29/something-old-something-new-the-johari-window-in-relational-coaching>

Four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

William P. Macaux, Ph.D. uses a 2 x 2 matrix to illustrate the two axes of the *Johari Window* (Known/Unknown to Self and Other), which creates four cells whose boundaries change largely as a function of two kinds of interpersonal communication: self-disclosure and feedback. Macaux used this model to describe relational coaching.

Macaux, W. P. (2018, April 11). The fulfilling expression of self. *Generativity, LLC*. <https://macauxinc.com/blog/2018/4/11/the-fulfilling-expression-of-self>

Keywords: Johari window, relational coaching

MacIntyre, A. (1989). *Whose justice? Which rationality?* South Bend, IN: University of Notre Dame Press.

In this sequel to *After Virtue* (1981), Alasdair MacIntyre provides a persuasive argument of there not being rationality that is not the rationality of some specific tradition. MacIntyre examines the problems presented by the existence of rival traditions of inquiry in the cases of four major philosophers: Aristotle, Augustine, Aquinas, and Hume. MacIntyre introduces a theory of *communitarianism*, which asserts that ethical decision-making should be informed by the virtues and core values of a particular community.

MacIntyre, A. (2007, March 6). *After virtue: A study in moral theory* (3rd ed.). South Bend, IN: University of Notre Dame Press.

When *After Virtue* appeared in its original edition 1981, it was recognized as a significant and potentially controversial critique of contemporary moral philosophy. *Newsweek* magazine called it “a stunning new study of ethics by one of the foremost moral philosophers in the English-speaking world.” Since that time, the book has been translated into more than 15 languages.

MacLean, P. D. (1990). *The triune brain in evolution: Role in paleocerebral functions*. New York, NY: Plenum Press.

McNamara, J. R. (1977). Patterns of continuing education for Ohio psychologists: A survey of interests and activities (1972-1974). *Professional Psychology*, 8, 368–376. doi: 10.1037/0735-7028.8.3.368

- Madigan, L., & Gamble, N. C. (1991). *The second rape: Society's continued betrayal of the victim*. New York, NY: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Mahalik, J. R., Van Ormer, E. A., & Simi, N.L. (2000). Ethical issues in using self-disclosure in feminist therapy. In M. M. Brabeck (Ed.). *Practicing Feminist Ethics in Psychology* (pp. 189–201). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- James R. Mahalik, Alice E. Van Ormer, and Nicole L. Simi discuss the ethical use of therapist self-disclosure in the practice of feminist psychotherapy. The authors discuss why it therapist self-disclosure is a particularly salient technique of feminist therapy to analyze.
- Maheu, M.M. (2015, November). Why is the Georgia licensing board's recent ruling relevant to you and your license? <https://www.slideshare.net/marlenemaheu/tmhi-webinar-understanding-georgia-composite-boards-telemental-health-rule-maheu>
- This event was a 1-hour webinar by Marlene M. Maheu, Ph.D., Director of the Telebehavioral Health Institute (<https://telehealth.org/>).
- Malmo, R. B. (1975). *On emotions, needs, and our archaic brain*. New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc.
- Malone, J. F., Miller, R. M., & Walz, G. R. (Eds.). (2008). *Distance counseling: Expanding the counselor's reach and impact*. Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.
- Mamalakis, P. M., & Hill, M. R. (2001). Evaluating potential dual relationships: A response to Butler and Gardner. *Family Relations*, 50(3), 214–219.
- Manangan, L. P., Sehulster, L. M., Chiarello, L., Simonds, D. N., & Jarvis, W. R. (1998, October). Risk of infectious disease transmission from a common communion cup. *American Journal of Infection Control*, 26(5), 538–539. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0196-6553\(98\)70029-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0196-6553(98)70029-X)
- Within the CDC, the consensus of the National Center for Infectious Diseases and the National Center for Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis is that a theoretic risk of transmitting infectious diseases by using a common communion cup exists, but that the risk is so small that it is undetectable. Experimental studies have shown that bacteria and viruses can contaminate a common communion cup and survive despite the alcohol content of the wine. Therefore, an ill person or asymptomatic carrier drinking from the common cup could potentially expose other members of the congregation to pathogens present in saliva. Were any diseases transmitted by this practice, they most likely would be common viral illnesses, such as the common cold. However, a recent study of 681 persons found that people who receive Communion as often as daily are not at higher risk of infection compared with persons who do not receive communion or persons who do not attend Christian church services at all. In summary, the risk for infectious disease transmission by a common communion cup is very low, and appropriate safeguards—that is, wiping the interior and exterior rim between communicants, use of care to rotate the cloth during use, and use of a clean cloth for each service—would further diminish this risk. In

addition, churches may wish to consider advising their congregations that sharing the communion cup is discouraged if a person has an active respiratory infection (i.e., cold or flu) or moist or open sores on their lips (e.g., herpes).

Manne, K. (2015, September 19). Why I use trigger warnings. *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/20/opinion/sunday/why-i-use-trigger-warnings.html>
Keywords: Coddling, Trigger warnings, Activation notification, Microaggressions

Marcia, J. E. (1966). Development and validation of ego identity status. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 3, 551–558.

James E. Marcia, Ph.D. (Ohio State University) was a clinical and developmental psychologist who previously taught at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, Canada and the State University of New York at Buffalo in Upstate New York. He was also active in clinical private practice, clinical psychology supervision, community consultation, and international clinical-developmental research and teaching.

Marcia, J. E. (1973). Ego-identity status: relationship to change in self-esteem, general maladjustment, and authoritarianism. In Michael Argyre (Ed.), *Social encounters*. New York, NY: Taylor & Francis Group, an imprint of Routledge.

Marin, G. (2008). Possession of child pornography: Should you be convicted when the computer cache does the saving for you? *Florida Law Review*, 60(5), 1205.

According to Giannina Marin (2008, p. 1205), the crux of the legal debate is whether the automatically cached images created when accessing websites and viewing images equate to willingly and knowingly storing the images on one's computer. According to Marin, the court typically considers several factors, including (1) dominion and control (i.e., what the defendant can do with the image), (2) seek and obtain (i.e., what actions the defendant took to procure such images), (3) knowledge (i.e., whether the defendant is aware of any saved images), and (4) deletion (i.e., whether the defendant deleted and therefore knows about the existence of the image).

Marsalek, D. N. (2021, April 5). Counseling compact update. *APA News*. <https://www.counseling.org/news/aca-blogs/aca-government-affairs-blog/aca-government-affairs-blog/2021/04/05/counseling-compact-update>

Dominique N. Marsalek provides a concise definition of a Counseling Compact as a licensure agreement based on the mutual recognition model, in which a counselor's license in the home state (i.e., the primary residence of the provider) is mutually recognized by other compact member states based on a set of criteria established by the language of the compact. The Compact will allow counselors to practice in compact member states, either in-person or via telebehavioral health, through obtaining a “privilege to practice” (2021, para. 1). As of July 1, 2021, Counseling Compact legislation has been passed and signed by the Governors of Georgia and Maryland. Legislation has been introduced in Tennessee and Nebraska. The Compact is being drafted in Delaware and North Carolina. The threshold for Compact enactment requires that a core group of 10 member states enact the legislation before it can take effect nationally.

Martinez, M. (2022, September 14). Practical guidance and risk management for interjurisdictional practice. Live webinar sponsored by the National Register of Health Service Psychologists in conjunction with the American Insurance Trust (The Trust).

Marc Martinez, Ph.D., ABPP is one of the risk management consultants for The Trust. In this webinar, he provided a simple and straightforward definition of risk management by posing three basic questions (i.e., “What can go wrong?, Why can it go wrong?, and What can I do about it?). He emphasized what has become known as “The Trust Traftecta” of informed consent, documentation, and consultation (Martinez, 2022, p. 6). Increasingly since late 2021 and early 2022, The Trust seminar presenters have referred less to the “four bin” model proposed by Behkne (2014) and they have focused more on the “three pillars” of risk management that include “regulatory, clinical, and ethical” considerations (e.g., Martinez, 2022, p. 7).

Marger, M. (2015). *Race and ethnic relations: American and global perspectives* (10th ed.). Stamford, CT: Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning.

Sociology professor Martin Marger, Ph.D. describes how the dominance of one group over another is an enduring fact of human life. In the U.S., this dominance takes the form of Anglo conformity. Despite pluralistic rhetoric, “the preeminence of Anglo cultural values has consistently underlain public policies in education, language, law, welfare, and religion.... From the beginning, the expectation held sway that entering groups—immigrant, conquered, or enslaved—would confirm to this core culture” (2015, p. 115).

Markowitz, D. M., & Hancock, J. T. (2018) Deception in mobile dating conversations. *Journal of Communication*, (1–23).

The authors collected mobile dating deceptions from a discovery phase, a conversation period after daters match on profiles but before a face-to-face interaction. Study 1 found that nearly two-thirds of lies were driven by impression management, particularly self-presentation and availability management goals. Study 2 found that approximately 7% of messages were deceptive, and content patterns were consistent with Study 1. Across studies, the participant’s lying rate was correlated with the perceived lying rate of the partner.

Maroda, K. J. (1994). *The power of countertransference: Innovations in analytic technique*. Northvale, NJ: Aronson.

Martindale, D. A., & Gould, J. W. (2008). Evaluating the evaluators in custodial placement disputes. In H. V. Hall (Ed.), *Forensic psychology and neuropsychology for criminal and civil cases* (p. 527). Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

David A. Martindale, Ph.D., ABPP and Jonathan W. Gould, Ph.D., ABPP make the following observation: “More professionals, at all educational levels, are performing child custody evaluations without having obtained formal training; many practitioners are performing evaluations that do not meet the needs of the courts that have appointed them; with increasing frequency, judges have expressed concern over the poor quality of the reports being submitted to them by evaluators; and problems with the custody evaluation process have become the subject of front page articles in newspapers as prestigious as *The New York Times*” (Martindale & Gould, 2008, p. 527).

Martin-Joy, J. (2015, August 1). *Goldwater v. Ginzburg*. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 172(8), 729–730.

Keywords: Goldwater rule, narcissistic personality, paranoid personality

Masters, R. A. (210, July 27). *Spiritual bypassing: When spirituality disconnects us from what really matters*. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books.

Robert Augustus Masters, Ph.D. describes how *spiritual bypassing*—the use of spiritual beliefs to avoid dealing with painful feelings, unresolved wounds, and developmental needs—is so pervasive that it goes largely unnoticed. The spiritual ideals of any tradition, whether Christian commandments or Buddhist precepts, can provide easy justification for practitioners to duck uncomfortable feelings in favor of more seemingly enlightened activity. When split off from fundamental psychological needs, such actions often do much more harm than good.

Matlins, S. M., & Magida, A. J. (Eds.). (2015). *How to be a perfect stranger: The essential religious etiquette handbook* (6th ed.). Woodstock, VT: SkyLight Paths Publishing.

Maxwell, J. (2019, February 5). *Leadershift: The 11 essential changes every leader must embrace*. New York, NY: HarperCollins Leadership.

John C. Maxwell, an internationally recognized leadership expert, helps leaders gain the ability and willingness to make leadership changes that will positively enhance their organizational and personal growth. Among those “leadershifts” are the Adaptive Shift from Plan A to Option A, the Production Shift from Ladder Climbing to Ladder Building, and the Influence Shift from Positional Authority to Moral Authority. Maxwell gives specific guidance to readers about how to make these shifts in their own lives. Each one requires them to change the way they think, act, and ultimately lead so they can be successful in a world that never remains the same.

Maxwell, J. (2020, February 18). *Minute with Maxwell: Calling* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xb_utKtN5X4&feature=youtu.be

McAfee. (2017, October). *Protecting the internet of things*. Santa Clara, CA: Author. <https://www.mcafee.com/>

McClellan, M. J., Florell, D., Palmer, J., & Kidder, C. (2020). Clinician telehealth attitudes in a rural community mental health setting. *Journal of Rural Mental Health*, 44(1), 62–73.

McCormick, I. A., Walkey, F. H., & Green, D. E. (1986, June). Comparative perceptions of driver ability: A confirmation and expansion. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, 18(3), 205–208.

[https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-4575\(86\)90004-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0001-4575(86)90004-7)

Keywords: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias

McCormick and colleagues surveyed 189 drivers and asked them to rate their comparative driving skills. Reflecting what has been termed as a “superiority bias,” 80% of the drivers said they were “above average. See also Walfish et al. (2012).

McDowell, N. (2018, September 19). *DFCS lack of supervision guidelines*. <https://abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/files/2019/02/DFCS-Lack-of-Supervision-Guidelines.docx>
Naeshia McDowell provides guidelines that have been used by Prevent Child Abuse Georgia.

McGarrah, N. (2019, October 2). *Responding to subpoenas*. Georgia Psychological Association. <https://www.gapsychology.org/>

McGarrah, N. A., & Hoelting, R. (2019, April 14). Stay in your lane while expanding your practice: Clinical and ethical issues when working with family law attorneys. Workshop presented at the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, Century Center Marriott, Atlanta, Georgia.
Forensic psychologist Nancy A. McGarrah, Ph.D. and attorney Rebecca Hoelting, J.D. emphasize the importance of maintaining proper boundaries when practicing in forensic areas, especially including domestic litigation. Among the roles that can become blurred are those of fact witness (“lay” or “percipient” witness), treating professional, and forensic expert witness.

McGarrah, N., Smith, D. (2022, April 30). Stay in your lane while expanding your practice: Clinical and ethical issues when working with family law attorneys. Workshop presented at the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, The Classic Center, Athens, Georgia.
Forensic psychologist Nancy McGarrah, Ph.D. and attorney Dawn Smith, J.D. discuss ways that psychologists can maintain proper boundaries when working with families and in forensic settings. The presenters discuss the main differences between clinical and therapeutic roles, particularly as the differences relate to working with families.

McGarrah, M., & Shingler, S. (2018, September 14). Ethical and legal challenges in working with families. Ethics workshop presented at the GPA Central Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

McGarrah, N. A., & Smith, D. (2022, April 30). Stay in your lane while expanding your practice: Clinical and ethical issues when working with family law attorneys. Workshop presented at the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, Classic Center, Athens, Georgia.

McLaren, Brian. (2016). *The great spiritual migration: How the world’s largest religion is seeking a better way to be Christian*. New York, NY: Convergent.

McLean Bible Church. (2021, July 4). *Supernatural church. Sermon by David Platt on 1 Corinthians 12* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xY2sdEf7bgY&t=1969s>
Time: 00:58:51
David Platt is Senior Pastor of McLean Bible Church in McLean, Virginia. His July 4, 2021 sermon is cited by Wehner’s (2021) article on “The Evangelical Church is Breaking Up.” A notable quote is also contained 35:16 to 35:27: “You can go looking for the perfect church, but as soon as you find it and join it, it won’t be perfect anymore because you’re there.”

McMinn, M. R. & Meek, K. R. (1996). Ethics among Christian counselors: A survey of beliefs and behaviors. *Journal of Psychology and Theology*, 24, 26–37.

McMinn, M. R., & Meek, K. R. (1996). Ethics among Christian counselors: A survey of beliefs and behaviors. *Journal of Psychology and Theology*, 24, 26–37.

McMinn, M. R., Meek, K. R., & McRay, B. W. (1997). Beliefs and behaviors among CAPS members regarding ethical issues. *Journal of Psychology and Christianity*, 16(1), 18–35.

McNicholes v. Subotnik, 12 F.3d 105, 106 (8th Cir. 1993).

St. Paul Fire Marine Insurance Co. (“St. Paul”) appeals the District Court’s grant of summary judgment in favor of Peggy Ann McNicholes, the Plaintiff. McNicholes entered psychotherapy with psychologist Leo Subotnik in the fall of 1984. She sought treatment because she recently had been raped and was also a victim of childhood incest. During the course of McNicholes’s treatment, Subotnik and McNicholes became involved in a sexual relationship, which, according to the undisputed evidence in this case, resulted from Subotnik’s mishandling of the transference-countertransference phenomenon. McNicholes filed an action against Subotnik in the District Court claiming severe psychological injuries resulting from her sexual relationship with him. Subotnik called upon his professional liability carrier, St. Paul, to defend him. St. Paul retained counsel to defend Subotnik, but denied coverage and defended Subotnik under a full reservation of rights. Subotnik agreed not to institute a declaratory judgment action against St. Paul to determine the issue of coverage. The U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, affirmed the judgment of the District Court.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Meara, N. M. (1979). Comparison of the stylistic complexity of the language of counselor and client across three theoretical orientations. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 26(3), 181–188.

Meara, N. M. (1981). Semantic communication and expectations for counseling across three theoretical orientations. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 28(2), 110–118.

Meara, N. M. (2001). Just and virtuous leaders and organizations. *Journal of vocational behavior*, 58(2), 227–234.

Meara, N. M., Davis, K. L., & Robinson, B. S. (1997). The working lives of women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds: Assessing prospects, enabling success. *Journal of Career Assessment*, 5(2), 115–135.

Meara, N. M., & Harmon, L. W. (1989). Accomplishments and disappointments of the Division 17 Committee on Women, 1970-1987. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 17(2), 314–331.

Meara, N. M., & Patton, M. J. (1984). Language analysis and policies of psychological treatment: An overview. In M. J. Patton (Chair), *Research on language analysis in counseling*. Session conducted at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, New Orleans.

Patton, M.J., Meara, N.M. (1987). The analysis of natural language in psychological treatment. In: Russell, R.L. (Eds) *Language in psychotherapy. Emotions, personality, and psychotherapy*. Springer, Boston, MA.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-0496-6_8

Meara, N. M., Pepinsky, H. B., Shannon, J. W., & Murray, W. A. (1981). A comparison of semantic communication in and expectations for counseling across three theoretical orientations. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 21, 110–118.

Meara, N. M., Schmidt, L. D., & Day, J. D. (1996). Principles and virtues: A foundation for ethical decisions, policies, and character. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 24(1), 4–77.

Naomi M. Meara, Lyle D. Schmidt, Jeanne D. Day discuss how ethical decision-makers can be identified by four core virtues: prudence, integrity, respectfulness, and benevolence. This article is a widely-cited article in the field of professional ethics in counseling psychology.

Naomi Meara, Ph.D. (1937–2007) was a counseling psychologist, researcher and academic. She is best known for her scholarship in virtue ethics and ethical decision making for psychologists, her work in describing and analyzing the language of therapy, and her contributions to the advancement of women within the field of psychology. She served as professor (1986–2002) and chair (1988–1991) in the Psychology Department at Notre Dame University. Meara introduced the concept of virtue ethics to the counseling psychology field, explained how it was to be distinguished from principle ethics, and provided useful approach for ethical decision making in counseling. As distinguished from principle ethics (i.e., standards, principles, and decision-making models), virtue ethics emphasizes the importance of personal characteristics or virtues of the decision maker. Although the field of virtue ethics has been criticized (e.g. by Donald N. Bersoff [1996]) as irrelevant, redundant and potentially idiosyncratic, virtue ethics addresses deficiencies in consequentialism, teleological ethics, and deontological ethics decision-making processes.

Meara, N. M., Shannon, J. W., & Pepinsky, H. B. (1979). Comparison of stylistic complexity of the language of counselor and client across three theoretical orientations. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 26(3), 181–189.

When she served at The Ohio State University as a visiting senior research associate in the Department of Computer and Information Science, Meara worked with Harold Pepinsky and others to develop and use an early computer system, known as Computer-Assisted Language Analysis System (CALAS), for analyzing natural language in counseling. This work resulted in a series of papers regarding the language of counselors and their clients, showing, for example, how the linguistic styles of three psychotherapists (Carl Rogers, Fritz Perls, and Albert Ellis) differed significantly from each other.

Medicine: The last days of Freud. (1957, October 14). *Time*.

<https://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,862786,00.html>

Meghan Corinne Jablonski by her Guardian ad Litem, Isobel C. Pahls v. United States, 712 F. 2d 391 (9th Cir. 1983).

This case is referred to as Jablonski vs. United States (1983).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Melton, J. T. (2009). *Safe Sanctuaries for ministers: Best practices and ethical decisions*. Nashville, TN: The Upper Room.

Melton, J. T. (2009). *Safe sanctuaries for ministers: Best practices and ethical decisions*. Nashville, TN: The Upper Room. For church and clergy legal consultation, contact Joy Thornburg Melton at Hindson & Melton LLC, 400 Perimeter Center Terrace, Suite 900, Atlanta, GA 30346, Phone: (770) 512-8383.

Menninger, K. A. (1973, September 1). *Whatever became of sin?* New York, NY: Hawthorn Books.

Karl Augustus Menninger (1893-1990) was an American psychiatrist and a member of the Menninger family of psychiatrists who founded the Menninger Foundation and the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas. Published when he was 80 years old, the theme of this book is that the term *sin* would be eventually replaced with medical and psychiatric terms such as illness, disorder, and dysfunction. Menninger hypothesized that the concept of sin would become increasingly irrelevant and that explanations of moral wrongdoing would be replaced by rationalizations that excused individual accountability and responsibility. Eventually, the human condition would be explained away as a product of biochemistry, childhood experiences, and environmental influences (including trauma). Looking back 50 years, Menninger now seems like a psychiatric prophet in his prediction of the biologicalization of morality. See also Abercrombie (2012) “Whatever became of sin.”

Merrill, T. H., & Trathen, D. W. (2003). Dual role relationships: Toward a greater understanding in the church-based setting. *Marriage & Family: A Christian Journal*, 6(1), 69–77.

Meyers, L. (2020, April 8). Interstate compact plan provides hope for licensure portability. *Counseling Today*. <https://ct.counseling.org/2020/04/interstate-compact-plan-provides-hope-for-licensure-portability/>

Keywords: interstate compacts, counseling compacts, portability

Laurie Meyers, a senior writer at *Counseling Today*, describes the process by which states will eventually be able to join a compact in which member states would agree to accept the credentials of professional counselors who are licensed in another state. Individual state licensing boards would be allowed to impose additional requirements such as a jurisprudence exam or an FBI background check, but the compact would not change professional counselors’ scope of practice. Individual counselors would be required to hold a valid license from the state of their legal residence. Counselors could then apply to the compact to be able to practice in other states that have agreed to participate in the compact. For additional information, see the ACA (2019) fact sheet (The interstate compact for portability).

Milgram, S. (1963). Behavioral study of obedience. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 67(4), 371–378. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040525>

Yale University Professor and Psychologist Stanley Milgram (1933–1984) had a Jewish heritage that contributed to his personal concern and intellectual curiosity for finding an answer to a perplexing moral question: “If Hitler asked you, would you execute a stranger?” In other words, would ordinary U.S. from various walks of life behave as the Nazis did in harming, torturing, and killing innocent victims who had been their neighbors and fellow citizens? Despite cultural differences, historical setting differences, and the absence of the charismatic power of a dictatorial leader, could it be demonstrated in the lab that thousands of U.S. citizens could be led down the same path? Milgram’s results shocked even the psychology majors who made predictions. Before conducting the experiment, Milgram polled 14 Yale University senior-year psychology majors to predict the behavior of 100 hypothetical teachers. All of the poll respondents believed that only a very small fraction of teachers (the range was from zero to 3 out of 100, with an average of 1.2) would be prepared to inflict the maximum voltage. Milgram also informally polled his colleagues and found that they, too, believed very few subjects would progress beyond a very strong shock. The classic experiment was actually designed to study obedience or conformity to authority. The researchers informed volunteers that the purpose of the research was to study learning and memory. Each subject was told to teach a “student” and to punish the students’ errors by administering increasing levels of electric shock. The “students” were confederates of the researchers and were never actually harmed. The “students” pretended to be poor learners. They mimicked pain and even unconsciousness as the subjects increased the levels of electric shock. Sixty-three (63%) percent of the subjects administered what they thought were lethal shocks, sometimes even after the “student” claimed to have heart disease. Some of the subjects, after being “debriefed” from the study, experienced serious emotional crises. Although contemporary critics and armchair psychologists have said that the results could not be replicated with modern, psychologically-sophisticated people, English mentalist and illusionist Derren Brown (b. 1971) has even done so for entertainment purposes.

Milgram, S. (1967). The small world problem. *Psychology Today*, 2, 60–67.

Dr. Stanley Milgram’s classic “six degrees of separation” between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook’s data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).

Milich, P. S. (2012). Georgia’s new evidence code: An overview. *Georgia State University Law Review*, 28(2), 3. <http://scholarworks.gsu.edu/gsulr/vol28/iss2/3>

The author’s [Professor Paul S. Milich] recommended citation is as follows: Paul S. Milich, *Georgia’s New Evidence Code - An Overview*, 28 Ga. St. U. L. Rev. 379 (2012). Available at: <https://readingroom.law.gsu.edu/gsulr/vol28/iss2/3>

Mill, J. S. (1957). *Utilitarianism*. Bobbs-Merrill.

Miller, M., Azrael, D., Hemenway, D., & Solop, F. (2002, November). 'Road rage' in Arizona: Armed and dangerous: *Analysis and Prevention*, 34(6), 807–814.

Keywords: road rage, trigger effect, weapons effect

Abstract: Little is known about the relationship between firearm carrying and hostile behavior on the roadway. To explore a possible association between firearm carrying by drivers and hostile driving behavior [the authors] conducted a random-digit-dial survey of 790 licensed drivers in Arizona. In addition to demographic questions, [the authors] asked whether respondents had carried a gun while driving in the 12 months prior to the survey. Respondents were also asked if they, in anger, had personally made obscene gestures, cursed or shouted at other drivers, impeded another drivers progress with their vehicle, aggressively 'followed another driver too closely', or brandished a gun at another driver. [The authors] used multivariable logistic regression to explore correlates of hostile driving behavior while taking into account several demographic and behavioral characteristics. Overall 11% of drivers always (4%) or sometimes (7%) carried a gun with them in their vehicle; 34% report having made obscene gestures/cursed/shouted angrily; 28% report aggressively following or blocking other drivers with their vehicle. In both crude and multivariate adjusted analyses, self-report of engaging in hostile behavior while driving was significantly more common among men, young adults, and individuals who carried a firearm in their car. [The authors'] findings suggest that, at least among Arizona motorists, having a gun in the car is a strong marker for aggressive and illegal behavior behind the wheel.

Mitchell, R. (2008). *Documentation in counseling records: An overview of ethical, legal, and clinical issues* (3rd ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Mitscherlich, A. (1970). *Society without the father: A contribution to social psychology* (Eric Mosbacher, Trans.). New York, NY: Schocken Books. s

Alexander Mitscherlich (1908-1982) was a German neurologist and psychoanalyst who, along with his wife Margarete Mitscherlich, was a co-founder of the Sigmund-Freud-Institute at Frankfurt. The Mitscherlichs used psychoanalytic theory to explain the causes behind Nazi Germany and its aftermath in German society (e.g., pointing specifically to the Germans' inability to mourn their beloved leader, Adolf Hitler). In his now famous study, Mitscherlich states that since the rise of industrial mass society, the authority structures based on the image of the father have broken down, resulting in increasingly impersonal relationships between fathers and sons.

Miu, A. S., Joseph, A., Hakim, E., Cox, E. D., & Greenwald, E. (2022). Peer consultation: An enriching necessity rather than a luxury for psychologists during and beyond the pandemic. *Journal of Health Service Psychology*, 48(1), 13–19.

Mixon, K. (2020). *Micro droplets suspending in air* [Video]. Vimeo. <https://vimeo.com/402577241>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

This video provides a depiction of how micro droplets (0.1 micrometer = 1/10,000 millimeter) spread infections. The video is provided by courtesy of NHK World (Japan) with commentary by Kazuhiro Tateda, President, the Japanese Association for Infectious Diseases. Special thanks to Shin Nippon Air Technologies Company, LTD.

Mlodinow, L. (2008, May). *The drunkard's walk: How randomness rules our lives*. New York, NY: Random House.

By describing the mathematical and statistical nature of chance, revealing the psychological illusions that cause us to misjudge the world around us, Leonard Mlodinow provides tools to make more informed decisions. From the classroom to the courtroom and from financial markets to supermarkets, his illuminating perspectives of how randomness, chance, and probability affect our daily lives will intrigue, awe, and inspire.

Mlodinow, L. (2022). *Emotional: How feelings shape our thinking*. New York, NY: Pantheon Books, a division of Penguin Random House.

Moffatt, G. K. (2015). *Violence Assessment/prevention* [Website]. <https://gregmoffatt.com/>

Moffatt, G. K. (2000, September 30). *Blind-sided: Homicide where it is least expected*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishing.

Gregory K. Moffatt, Ph.D. is a Professor of Counseling Psychology and the Dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences at Point University. He is also a Georgia licensed professional counselor who has a background and experience in the assessment and prevention of homicidal and violent behavior. Dr. Moffat has written, lectured and consulted in the area of violent behavior since 1993. He has consulted with large corporations, various law enforcement agencies, and he has been a regular lecturer at the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Dr. Moffat has constructed a hierarchical list of 22 items that he uses to assess the risk for violent behavior. In his assessment process, Moffat (2000) considers seven critical factors that he has derived from John Monahan's research on the prediction of violent behavior: (1) Context at time of concern, (2) Demographics of subject, (3) History of violence, (4) History of coping, (5) Stress, (6) Likely victim, and (7) Means. Within this context, Moffat (2000) has constructed a hierarchical list of 22 items that he uses to assess the risk for violent behavior.

Moffatt, G. K. (2002, April 30). *A violent heart: Understanding aggressive individuals*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishing.

Moffatt, G. K. (2017, August). The difficulties of duty to warn. *Counseling Today*, 60(2), 8–9.

Moffatt, G. K. (2018, February). Ethics, religion, and diversity. *Counseling Today*, 60(8), 42–47.
<https://ct.counseling.org/2018/02/ethics-religion-and-diversity/>

Moffatt, G. K. (2022, February 23). Voice of Experience: A frightening truth in the profession. *Counseling Today*. <https://ct.counseling.org/2022/02/voice-of-experience-a-frightening-truth-in-the-profession/>

Moffic, H. S. (2019, November 7). The Goldwater Rule: What would Freud and Frankl have done? *Psychiatric Times*. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/couch-crisis/goldwater-rule-what-would-freud-and-frankl-have->

[done?rememberme=1&elq_mid=9527&elq_cid=860775&GUID=D1247D8F-99A3-42AE-AA11-04774AAE7EEA](#)

Keywords: Goldwater rule, narcissistic personality, paranoid personality

Psychiatrist Steven Moffic, MD writes about the views of two European psychiatrists, Sigmund Freud and Viktor Frankl, in terms the rise to power of Adolf Hitler and the emerging genocidal policies that were being developed by the Nazis at that time. Dr. Moffic frames his article within the context of the Goldwater Rule, which refers to Paragraph 3 of Section 7 in the American Psychiatric Association's (APA) Principles of Medical Ethics: "On occasion psychiatrists are asked for an opinion about an individual who is in the light of public attention or who has disclosed information about himself/herself through public media. In such circumstances, a psychiatrist may share with the public his or her expertise about psychiatric issues in general. However, it is unethical for a psychiatrist to offer a professional opinion unless he or she has conducted an examination and has been granted proper authorization for such a statement (APA, 2013, p. 9). This ethical standard originated as a consequence of events that transpired in 1964, when *Fact Magazine* published an article titled "The Unconscious of a Conservative: A Special Issue on the Mind of Barry Goldwater." The magazine polled US psychiatrists about whether or not US Senator Barry Goldwater was fit to be president. At that time, criticism of 1964 Republican Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater ran from his being paranoid and a potential danger by that might lead to a nuclear war to his presumed homosexuality. Unfortunately, the concerns about homosexuality were something of psychiatric concern in that era of time. In response, Senator Goldwater sued *FACT Magazine* editor Ralph Ginzburg and managing editor Warren Boroson (*Goldwater v. Ginzburg*, July, 1969). Goldwater won the lawsuit and received damages totaling \$75,000.00, which would be approximately \$500,000.00 in today's dollars adjusted for inflation. As a consequence, the outspoken psychiatrists were publicly shamed. To avert future embarrassment and "wild analysis" (Freud's term for unfounded speculation), the so-called Goldwater Rule was adapted several years later as an annotation in the AMA principles of medical ethics for psychiatrists. The rule stated that it was unethical to provide any psychiatric analysis of a public figure without personal evaluation and permission of that person. In 2019, as concerns over the current President's mental health emerged, the rule was tightened and strengthened.

- Moleski, S. M., & Kiselica, M. S. (2005). Dual relationships: A continuum ranging from the destructive to the therapeutic. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 83(1), 3–11. <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1556-6678.2005.tb00574.x>
- Monahan, J. (1981). *Predicting violent behavior: An assessment of clinical techniques*. Beverly Hills, California, CA: Sage.
- Monahan, J. (1993). Limiting therapist exposure to Tarasoff liability: Guidelines for risk containment. *American Psychologist*, 48(3), 242–250.
- Moncher, F. L., Allison, R. L., & Bennett, A. A. (2008). *Coping with a suicide: Catholic teaching and pastoral response*. New Haven, CT: Knights of Columbus Supreme Council. <https://www.archindy.org/crisis/documents/Catholic%20Response%20to%20Suicide.pdf>

Although not a comprehensive source on suicide, this 29-page booklet was written to help survivors and those who are concerned about them. It was written by Frank J. Moncher, Rosella L. Allison, and Arthur A. Bennett. The General Editor was Fr. Juan-Diego Brunetta, O.P. *Censor Deputatus* and *Nihil Obstat* was by Rev. Thomas J. Lehning. *Imprimatur* was by Fr. Frank J. Ready.

Montgomery, M. J., & DeBell, C. (1997). Dual relationships and pastoral counseling: Asset or liability? *Counseling & Values*, 42(1), 30–41.

Moore, R. (Producer). (2022). *How authenticity leads to healing in the therapy room. Interview with Kirsten Ramey, Ph.D.* [Audio podcast]. Beyond Artist's Block. <https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/beyond-artists-block/id1636767361?i=1000624850696>

[Time: 25:55] Rachel Moore, LMFT interviews film producer, professional counselor, wife of “The Rock,” and mother of five, Dr. Kirsten Ramey (aka, “Doc”), who honored her mentor (07:30–08:30) who once told her, “With counseling, you can touch one individual or one family at a time. With teaching, you can touch hundreds of students at a time. With film making, music, and the arts, you have the world’s ears.”

Morrow-Bradley, C., & Elliot, R. (1986). Utilization of psychotherapy research by practicing psychotherapists. *American Psychologist*, 41, 188–197. doi: 10.1037/0003-066X.41.2.188

Mowder, B. A., & Demartino, R. A. (1979). Continuing education needs in school psychology. *Professional Psychology*, 10(6), 827–833. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0735-7028.10.6.827>

Murphy, B., Jr. (2017, March 3). *Science says parents of the most successful kids do these 10 things*. Inc. <https://www.inc.com/bill-murphy-jr/science-says-parents-of-the-most-successful-kids-do-these-10-things.html>

Muskat, L. R. (2023, August 18). Tele-Assessment & telehealth: Trends, standards, and ethics for a changing landscape. Workshop presented at Central Office of Georgia Psychological Association, Atlanta, Georgia. Lori R. Muskat, Ph.D. is a consultant for Educational Testing Services.

Myers, L. (2014). A living document of ethical guidance. *Counseling Today*, 56(12), 32–40.

Myers, J. E., Sweeney, T. J., & Witmer, J. M. (2000). The wheel of wellness counseling for wellness: A holistic model. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 78(3), 251–266.

Myers, J. E., & Sweeney, T. J. (2007). *Wellness in counseling: An overview* (ACAPCD-09). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Nadal, K. L., Griffin, K. E., Wong, Y., Hamit, S., & Rasmus, M. (2014). The impact of racial microaggressions on mental health: Counseling implications for clients of color. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 92(1), 57–66.

Nagasawa, M., Mitsui, S., En, S., Ohtani, N., Ohta, M., Sakuma, Y., Onaka, T., Mogi, K., & Kikusui, T. (2015, April 17). Oxytocin-gaze positive loop and the coevolution of human-dog bonds. *Science*, 348(6232), 333–336. 10.1126/science.1261022

Abstract Summary: Human-like modes of communication, including mutual gaze, in dogs may have been acquired during domestication with humans. Nagasawa et al. show that gazing behavior from dogs, but not wolves, increased urinary oxytocin concentrations in owners, which consequently facilitated owners' affiliation and increased oxytocin concentration in dogs. Further, nasally administered oxytocin increased gazing behavior in dogs, which in turn increased urinary oxytocin concentrations in owners. These findings support the existence of an interspecies oxytocin-mediated positive loop facilitated and modulated by gazing, which may have supported the coevolution of human-dog bonding by engaging common modes of communicating social attachment.

Nagy, T. F. (2011). *Essential ethics for psychologists: A primer for understanding and mastering core issues*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

National Association of Social Workers. (2017). *Code of ethics*.

<https://www.socialworkers.org/About/Ethics/Code-of-Ethics/Code-of-Ethics-English>

National Association of Social Workers, Association of Social Work Board, Counsel on Social Work Education, Clinical Social Work Association. (2017). *Standards for Technology in Social Work Practice*. Washington, DC: Author.

National Board for Certified Counselors. (n.d.). *AMHCA-ACES-NBCC portability standards for counselors*.

http://www.nbcc.org/assets/ebblast/AMHCA-ACES-NBCC_Portability_Plan.pdf

National Board for Certified Counselors. (2013). AMHCA-ACES-NBCC Portability Standards for Counselors.

(2013). http://www.nbcc.org/assets/ebblast/AMHCA-ACES-NBCC_Portability_Plan.pdf

National Board for Certified Counselors. (2016). *Code of ethics*.

<http://www.nbcc.org/Assets/Ethics/NBCCCodeofEthics.pdf>

In May 2023, this code of ethics was replaced by the 2023 code of ethics. See also National Board for Certified Counselors (2023).

National Board for Certified Counselors. (2022). *No surprises act*. https://nbcc.org/govtaffairs/newsroom/no-surprises-act?_zs=EP2kD1&_zl=iXQa6

Key words: No Surprise Act, No Surprises Act, Good Faith Estimate

National Board for Certified Counselors. (2023, May). *Code of ethics*.

<https://www.nbcc.org/assets/ethics/nbcccodeofethics.pdf>

National Board of Certified Counselors and Center for Credentialing and Education. (2007). *The practice of Internet counseling*. Greensboro, NC: Author.

<http://www.nbcc.org/AssetManagerFiles/ethics/internetCounseling.pdf>

National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine. (2012). Brief history of suicide prevention in the United States [Appendix C]. In *National strategy for suicide prevention: Goals and objectives for action: A report of the U.S. Surgeon General and of the National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention*. Bethesda, MD: Author.

National Center for Interstate Compacts. (2022, June 16). *Interstate licensure compacts and universal licensure recognition laws* [Fact sheet]. https://compacts.csg.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/OL_8_Page_Graphic_JUNE_22_V-2_FINAL-1.pdf
Document properties indicate that this document was created on 06-16-2022 and modified on 06-16-2022.

National Conference of State Legislatures. (2013, January). *Mental health professionals' duty to protect/warn*. <http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/health/mental-health-professionals-duty-to-warn.aspx>

National Conference of State Legislatures. (2018, October 12). *Mental health professionals' duty to warn*. <http://www.ncsl.org/research/health/mental-health-professionals-duty-to-warn.aspx>

National Conference of State Legislatures. (2022, March 16). *Mental health professionals' duty to warn*. <https://www.ncsl.org/health/mental-health-professionals-duty-to-warn>

National Organization of Human Services. (2015). *Ethical standards for human service professionals*. Portland, OR: Author. <https://www.nationalhumanservices.org/ethical-standards-for-hs-professionals>
The ethics code includes a preamble and 44 specific standards that are organized into these sections: responsibility to clients (1-9), responsibility to the public and society (10-18), responsibility to colleagues (19-22), responsibility to employers (23-25), responsibility to the profession (26-33) responsibility to self (34-36), responsibility to students (37-44).

National Practitioner Data Bank, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). National Practitioner Data Bank. <https://www.npdb.hrsa.gov>
Keywords: interjurisdictional practice, interstate practice
For counselors, the risk of having a licensing board complaint is approximately 23 times higher than the risk of being named in a civil lawsuit.

National Resource Center on LGBT Aging. (2021). *How to be an ally to transgender older adults*. New York, NY: Author. Available: <https://forge-forward.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/trans-ally-older-adults-english-final.pdf>
This 32-page downloadable resource is provided by the National Resource Center on LGBT Aging, which is an organization self-described as the following: “The National Resource Center on LGBT Aging is the country’s first and only technical assistance resource center aimed at improving the quality of services and supports offered to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/pr transgender adults. Established in 2010 through a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Resource Center on LGBT

Aging provides training, technical assistance, and educational resources to aging providers, LGBT organizations, and LGBT older adults. The center is led by SAGE in collaboration with leading aging and LGBT organizations from around the country” (2021, p. ii). See cross reference to National Resource Center on LGBT (2021).

National Society of Professional Engineers. (2019). *Code of ethics for engineers*. Online version available: <https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics>

Print version available:

<https://www.nspe.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Ethics/CodeofEthics/NSPECodeofEthicsforEngineers.pdf>

National Society of Professional Engineers. (2019). *Code of ethics for engineers*. Alexandria, VA: Author. <https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics>

This document is Publication #1102 (last revised July 2019) of the National Society of Professional Engineers, 1420 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2794. Ethics resources for engineers are available at this link: <https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics>

National Society of Professional Engineers. (2019). *Ethics reference guide*. <https://www.nspe.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Ethics/EthicsReferenceGuide.pdf>

The NSPE *Ethics Reference Guide* is listed as Publication #1102 (last revised July 2019) of the National Society of Professional Engineers, 1420 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2794. Ethics resources for engineers are available at this link: <https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics>

National Society of Professional Engineers. (2021). *Code of ethics examination*. <https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/ethics-resources/code-ethics-examination>

As stated on the NSPE website, “This test is intended to test individual knowledge of the specific language contained in the NSPE Code of Ethics and is not intended to measure individual knowledge of engineering ethics or the ethics of individual engineers or engineering students.” Ethics resources for engineers are available at this link: <https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics>

National Society of Professional Engineers. (2021). *Ethics reference guide*. <https://www.nspe.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Ethics/EthicsReferenceGuide.pdf>

The NSPE *Ethics Reference Guide* is listed as Publication #1102 (last revised September 2021) of the National Society of Professional Engineers, 1420 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2794. Ethics resources for engineers are available at this link: <https://www.nspe.org/resources/ethics/code-ethics>

Natwick, J. (2018, February). #MeToo: The ethics of counselor-self-disclosure. *Counseling Today*, 60(8), 16-17.

Natwick, J. (2019, November). The ethics of advocacy. *Counseling Today*, 62(5), 10-12.

Neace, R. T. (2016, May 16). On HB 1840. *Ryan Thomas Neace*. <http://ryanthomasneace.com/2016/05/11/on-hb1840/>

Ryan Thomas Neace is a licensed professional counselor in two states and holds two national certifications in counselor from the National Board for Certified Counselors. On 05-11-2016, he posted a blog addressing Tennessee House Bill 1840, which had been signed into law by the governor on 04-27-2016. According to Neace, HB 1840 misses that “the very core of counseling as a vocation and the mandate of our professional licensure is that we are to *be* ethical counselors, and that it is not enough to just make some cursory and perfunctory effort to *act* that way...” According to Neace, it is no secret that the HB 1840 was a deliberate attempt to give so-called “religious freedom” to therapists hoping to find a way to legally deny mental health services to LGBTQ clients based. In his indictment of this legislation, Neace states HB 1840 “is making lawful what is unethical.”

Neimeyer, G., Taylor, J., & Cox, D. (2012). On hope and possibility: Does continuing professional development contribute to ongoing professional competence? *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 43(50), 476–486.

Neimeyer et al. (2012) surveyed licensed psychologists across the US and found that self-directed learning activities accounted for the majority of CPD hours compared to CE workshops or peer consultations. In addition, their respondents rated self-directed learning as having the highest relationship to contributing to their professional competence, followed by peer consultation, and then attending formal CE workshops.

Neskey, C. (2022, March 02). Are your passwords in the green? Hive Systems. <https://www.hivesystems.io/blog/are-your-passwords-in-the-green>

Corey Neskey is a technical writer for Hive Systems. For better password protection, time is on your side. A password with a minimum of 12 characters (i.e., using uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols) would take a hypothetical 3000 years to crack in a brute force attack. For a password with six characters, cracking it would take a few seconds.

Neukrug, E. S., & Milliken, T. (2011). Counselors’ perceptions of ethical behaviors. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 89, 206–216.

Abstract: A random sample of American Counseling Association members was asked to respond to a 77-item survey of counselor behaviors and identify whether each behavior was ethical or unethical. Results are categorized by behaviors in which 90% of counselors agreed, 75% to 90% agreed, and 25% to 50% disagreed.

Newsome, J. (2015, April 22).). An ethical dilemma: When therapy clients give gifts. *Psychotherapy Networker*. <https://www.psychotherapynetworker.org/blog/details/517/an-ethical-dilemma-when-therapy-clients-give-gifts>

Jenny Newsome discusses managing the ethical dilemmas involved in reconciling boundaries with the therapeutic alliance. This blog post is excerpted from Newsome (2002).

Newsome, J. (2002, March 2). The necklace: When does a rule become a straightjacket. *Psychotherapy Networker*. <https://www.psychotherapynetworker.org/magazine/article/861/the-necklace>

Newton, C. (2020, March 27). How to stop trolls from taking over your Zoom call. <https://www.theverge.com/2020/3/27/21197090/zoombombing-zoom-stop-how-to-porn-trolls-video-chat-screen-sharing>

Nguyen, T., & Nguyen, T. D. (2006, April). Authorship ethics: Issues and suggested guidelines for the helping professions. *Counseling and Values*, 50(3), 208–216.

Nicolosi, J., Byrd, A. D., & Potts, R. W. (2000). Retrospective self-reports of changes in homosexual orientation: A consumer survey of conversion therapy clients. *Psychological Reports*, 86, 1071–1088.

No Surprises Act of the 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260, 134 Stat. 1182, Division BB, § 109.

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements
The No Surprises Act seeks to protect consumers from surprise medical bills arising out of certain out-of-network emergency care. Under Section 109 of the Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the United States Attorney General, must conduct a study by January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter for each of the following 4 years, on the effects of the Act on any patterns of vertical or horizontal integration of health care facilities, providers, group health plans, or health insurance issuers; overall health care costs; and access to health care.

Noakes, C. (2018, August 2). *Georgia prisoners resist psychological torture*. Workers World. <https://www.workers.org/2018/08/38451/>

Christian Noakes provides a perspective on The Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison in Jackson, otherwise known as Jackson Prison, which is describes as “subjecting inmates there to extremely dehumanizing conditions.”

Noonan, M., Rohloff, H., & Ginder, S. (2015, August). *Mortality in local jails and state prisons, 2000–2013 - Statistical tables*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/2191181/mortality-in-local-jails-and-state-prisons.pdf>

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, suicide has been the leading cause of death in U.S. jails every year since 2000. In 2013, one third (34%) of jail inmate deaths were due to suicide. The suicide rate increased 14%, from 40 suicides per 100,000 jail inmates in 2012 to 46 per 100,000 in 2013.

Novotney, A. (2020, March). Common ethical missteps and how to avoid them. *Monitor on Psychology*, 51(2), 37–40.

APA staff writer Amy Novotney interviews several psychologists who provide their opinions on three common ethical missteps: (1) Working outside your scope of practice, (2) Not documenting suicidality or violence, and (3) Failing to protect patient privacy.

Oates, W. E. (1971). *Confessions of a workaholic: The facts about work addiction*. New York, NY: World.

- Official Position of the American Academy of Clinical Neuropsychology on Ethical Complaints Made Against Clinical Neuropsychologists During Adversarial Proceedings. (2003). *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*, 17(4), 443-445. Published online: August 09, 2010. <https://doi.org/10.1076/clin.17.4.443.27943>
- Ohio Psychological Association Communications and Technology Committee (2009). *Telepsychology Guidelines*. Ohio Psychological Association. <http://www.ohpsych.org/resources/1/files/Comm%20Tech%20Committee/OPATelepsychologyGuidelines41710.pdf>
- Onwyebuzie, A. J., Combs, J. P., Slate, J. R., & Frels, R. K. (2010). Editorial: Evidence-based guidelines for avoiding the most common APA errors in journal article submissions. *Research in the Schools*, 16(2), ix–xxxvi.
- Onwuegbuzie A. J., Frels R. K., & Slate J. R. (2010). Editorial: Evidence-based guidelines for avoiding the most prevalent and serious APA error in journal article submissions—The citation error. *Research in the Schools*, 17(2), i–xxiv.
- Oramas, J. E. (2017). Counseling ethics: Overview of challenges, responsibilities, and recommended practices. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (1947-2900)*, 9(3), 47–58. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aqh&AN=128640003&site=eds-live&scope=site>
- O'Reilly, M., Parker, N., & Hutchby, I. (2011). Ongoing processes of managing consent: The empirical ethics of using video-recording in clinical practice and research. *Clinical Ethics*, 6(4), 179–185. doi:10.1258/ce.2011.011040
- Orwig, J. (2020, September 24). *Destination PSYPACT* [PowerPoint slides]. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1npxdyEU5jf7mzy7HMxh5t6dZPZ89Kzox/view>
Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT
Janet Orwig, MBA, CAE, Associate Executive Officer Member Services/PSYPACT Executive Director, Owings-Fonner, N. (2021, November). Is there a better telehealth platform for your practice? APA Services. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/business/technology/tech-column/telehealth-platforms>
Nicole Owings-Fonner, MA provides reviews of three telehealth platforms: Mend, Secure Video, and Spruce. Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB), provides a review of the current state of PSYPACT, which she discussed at a September 24, 2020 Town Hall meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association.
- O'Toole, M. E., Bowman, A. (2011, October 13). *Dangerous instincts: How gut feelings betray us*. New York, NY: Hudson Street Press.
Written alone with co-author Alisa Bowman, this book is largely based on the work of a former FBI Supervisory Special Agent Mary Ellen O'Toole, Ph.D. (2000), who was one of the most senior profilers until her retirement in 2009.

O'Toole, M. E., Bowman, A. (2012, October). *Dangerous instincts: How gut feelings betray us*. New York, NY: Plume, a Penguin Group.

This edition was previously published by Hudson Street Press.

Outler, Albert C. (1985, Spring). The Wesleyan Quadrilateral in John Wesley. *Wesleyan Theological Journal*, 20(1), 7–18.

Overwhelmed. (2016, July 18). *The adolescent trans trend: 10 influences* [Blog post]. <https://4thwavenow.com/>
4thWaveNow is a self-described as “a community of people who question the medicalization of gender-atypical youth.” The post titled “The Adolescent Trans Trend” was written by Overwhelmed, a 4thWaveNow contributor and the mother of a teen daughter who insisted she was transgender, but who subsequently changed her mind. Other parents in the same situation have shared their experiences on 4thWaveNow, and a new research study (currently recruiting) is the first to systematically examine the phenomenon of “trans trending” amongst tweens and teens. The post is available at this link: <https://4thwavenow.com/tag/alice-dreger/>

Oviedo-Trespalacios, O., Haque, Md. M., King, M., & Washington, S. (2018, October). Should I text or call here? A situation-based analysis of drivers' perceived likelihood of engaging in mobile phone multitasking. *Risk Analysis: An International Journal*, 38(10), 2144–2160. October 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1111/risa.1311>
[This article was published online on 29 May 2018. Errors were subsequently identified in the text of section 5.3 and 7.2. The article was corrected on 30 June 2018.]. Oscar Oviedo-Trespalacios, Md. Mazharul Haque, Mark King, and Simon Washington found that talking on a mobile device increases crash risk by 2.2 times whereas texting increases risk by 6.1 times. The authors used an innovative questionnaire, which included randomized textual and visual scenarios. The questionnaire was administered to collect data from a sample of 447 drivers in South East Queensland-Australia (66% females; $n = 296$).

Owings-Fonner, N. (2021, November). Is there a better telehealth platform for your practice? *APA Services*. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/business/technology/tech-column/telehealth-platforms>
Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT
Nicole Owings-Fonner, MA provides reviews of three telehealth platforms: Mend, Secure Video, and Spruce.

Pabian, Y. L., Welfel, E., & Beebe, R. S. (2009). Psychologists' knowledge of their states' laws pertaining to Tarasoff-type situations. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 40(1), 8–14.
Yvona Padian, Elizabeth Welfel, and Ronald Beebe randomly surveyed 1,000 psychologists from four different states and received 300 useable responses (30%). The authors found that the majority of psychologists (76.4%) were misinformed about their state laws, believing that they had a legal duty to warn when they did not, or assuming that warning was their only legal option when other protective actions less harmful to client privacy were allowed. Despite the inaccuracy of their knowledge, many psychologists were confident that they understood the duty to protect in their own state. Contrary to expectation, the authors found no significant association between legal knowledge and continuing

education in legal and ethical issues, graduate training in ethics, or clinical experience with dangerous clients. The authors suggest that educational experiences during and after graduate school may not be meeting the needs of professionals to understand the complicated array of state laws and ethical duties regarding dangerous clients.

- Palmer, C. (2019, December). The top 10 journal articles. *Monitor on Psychology*, 50(11), 44–47.
<http://www.apamonitor-digital.org/apamonitor/201912/MobilePagedReplica.action?pm=1&folio=44#pg47>
APA staff writer Chris Palmer provides a summary of the 10 most downloaded APA articles in 2019, a year in which more than 4,500 articles were published in APA’s 89 journals.
- Panza, C., & Potthast, A. (2010). *Ethics for dummies*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley Publishing.
- Parent, M. S. (2005). Boundaries and roles in ministry counseling. *American Journal of Pastoral Counseling*, 8(2), 1–25.
- Parham v. J. R., 442 U.S. Supreme Ct 584,602 (1979)
“The law’s concept of the family rests on a presumption that parents possess what a child lacks in maturity, experience, and capacity for judgment required for making life’s difficult decisions.”
- Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”
- Patel, S. H., & Choate, L. H. (2014). Conducting child custody evaluations: Best practices for mental health counselors who are court-appointed as child custody evaluators. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling*, 36(1), 18–30.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation
- Pearson. (2016, November 28). *Pearson VUE ID Policy: 1S* (Version 1.4).
<https://home.pearsonvue.com/Policies/1S/English>
Keywords: ASPPB, EPPP-2, licensing, licensure
- Pease, J. (2018, May 31). The sin of silence: The epidemic of denial about sexual abuse in the evangelical church. *The Washington Post*. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/posteverything/wp/2018/05/31/feature/the-epidemic-of-denial-about-sexual-abuse-in-the-evangelical-church/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.66fbae22818
- Person Centered Tech, Inc. (2021). Teletherapy practice rules by state [Website].
<https://personcenteredtech.com/teletherapy-practice-rules-by-state/>
Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

Person Centered Tech. (2020). 50-State teletherapy practice rules survey for counselors, MFTs, psychologists, and clinical social workers. Portland, OR: Author. <https://personcenteredtech.com/50-state-emergency-teletherapy-practice-rules-counselors-mfts-psychologists-social-workers/?state=GA>

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telepsychology, interjurisdictional practice, PSYPACT

Peter, L. J., & Hull, R. (1969). *The Peter Principle: Why things always go wrong*. New York, NY: William Morrow and Company.

Laurence Johnston Peter, Ed.D. (1919–1990) was a Canadian educator and hierarchiologist who is best known to the general public for the formulation of the Peter Principle: “In a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence... [I]n time every post tends to be occupied by an employee who is incompetent to carry out its duties... Work is accomplished by those employees who have not yet reached their level of incompetence.” Another one of Dr. Peter’s noteworthy opinions is this one: “Psychiatry enables us to correct our faults by confessing our parents’ shortcomings.”

Peterson v. College of Psychologists of Ontario. (2023, August 23), Divisional Court File No. 714/22, Superior Court of Justice, Ontario, Canada. <https://www.ontariocourts.ca/scj/peterson-v-college-of-psychologists-of-ontario/>

A tribunal of the Superior Court of Justice dismissed the appeal of registered psychologist Jordan Peterson, Ph.D. (applicant) filed against the College of Psychologists of Ontario. The College of Psychologists of Ontario is the governing body for psychological practitioners, Psychologists and Psychological Associates, in Ontario. The College is not a university, school or community college; its mandate is to protect the public interest by monitoring and regulating the practice of psychology. See also College of Psychologists of Ontario (2017) *Standards of Professional Conduct*.

Pew Research Center. (2019). U.S. religious knowledge quiz. <https://www.pewresearch.org/quiz/u-s-religious-knowledge-quiz/>

Pew Research Center. (2019, July 23). What Americans know about religion.

<https://www.pewforum.org/2019/07/23/what-americans-know-about-religion/>

U.S. adults generally can answer basic questions about the Bible and Christianity, but are less familiar with other world religions. See also Smith (2010).

Phillips, A. R. (2018, January 16). *Top 11 tips in responding to a subpoena*. Morse, Barnes-Brown & Pendleton. <https://www.morse.law/news/top-11-tips-in-responding-to-a-subpoena>

Attorney Amanda R. Phillips observes, “Most people react in one of two ways when they receive a subpoena: they either ignore it, or they panic. Of these two responses, panicking is the better one because it at least prompts you to call your attorney.” According to Phillips, the correct response is to call your attorney, who can help prepare a proper response to the subpoena in a way that complies with the law.

Phillips, D. P. (1974). The influence of suggestion on suicide: Substantive and theoretical Implications of the Werther Effect. *American Sociological Review*, 39, 340–354.

Professor David P. Phillips, Ph.D. (Department of Sociology at the University of California in San Diego, California) coined the term “media contagion” (Phillips, 1980, 1986), which was an extension of cultural contagion and behavioral contagion theories. Phillips groundbreaking research published in 1974 revealed how highly publicized stories of deviant and dangerous behavior influences so-called copycat incidents. He showed how suicide rates spike in the week following an inappropriately-publicized celebrity suicide, in contrast to the trend of no increase in suicides in the week following a media strike that unintentionally suppresses such coverage. Of historical interest, the Werther Effect was named after the protagonist in Goethe’s novel, *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, in which the hero kills himself. Because of a rash of suicides by young men who had read it, the novel was banned in some European countries after its publication nearly 200 years ago. Some had even dressed like Werther or had left the book open to the passage detailing his death when they killed themselves.

Phillips, D. P. (1980). Airplane accidents, murder, and the mass media: Towards a theory of imitation and suggestion. *Social Forces*, 58(4), 1001–1024.

Phillips, D. P. (1986). Natural experiments on the effects of mass media violence on fatal aggression: Strengths and weaknesses of a new approach. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 19, 207–250.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601\(08\)60215-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2601(08)60215-4)

Phillips, R. T. M. (2012, June). Predicting the risk of future dangerousness. *American Medical Association Journal of Ethics*, 14(6), 462–476. 10.1001/virtualmentor.2012.14.6.hlaw1-1206
Robert T. M. Phillips, M.D., Ph.D. is an adjunct professor of law at the University of Maryland School of Law in Baltimore and the 2011 Yochelson Distinguished Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at the Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Connecticut. In this article, he argues for “competent and reliable comprehensive clinical psychiatric risk assessment that is rooted in evidence-based practice standards for medical evaluation and that considers all relevant clinical and historical information including data from standardized risk assessment tools” (p. 476).

Phyllis Gail Sims v. State of Georgia, 251 Ga. 877, 311 S.E.2d 161 (1984)

Georgia Supreme Court upholds psychotherapy privilege in the presence of a third party (i.e., the patient’s husband, Marshall Sims, who was murdered by his wife Phyllis Gail Sims. This case is the same as *Phyllis Gail Sims v. State of Georgia*, 251 Ga. 877, 311 S.E.2d 161 (1984), listed for cross-reference purposes. Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Picciotto, G., Fox, J., & Neto, F. (2017, December). A phenomenology of spiritual bypass: Causes, consequences, and implications. *Journal of Spirituality in Mental Health*, 20(4), 333–354.
doi:10.1080/19349637.2017.1417756

Pickar, D. B. (2007). On being a child custody evaluator: Professional and personal challenges, risks, and rewards. *Family Court Review*, 45, 103–115.

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Pierce, B. S., Perrin, P. B., Tyler, C. M., McKee, G. B., & Watson, J. D. (2021). The COVID-19 telepsychology revolution: A national study of pandemic-based changes in U.S. mental health care delivery. *American Psychologist*, 76(1), 14–25. This article was published Online First August 20, 2020.

Pipher, M. (2005). *Reviving Ophelia: Saving the selves of adolescent girls*. New York, NY: Riverhead Books. First edition was published in 1994.

Psychologist Mary Pipher, Ph.D. describes how, in spite of the women's movement, which has empowered adult women in some ways, teenage girls today are having a harder time than ever before because of higher levels of violence and sexism.

Pipher, M. (2016, February 9). *Letters to a young therapist* (Rev. ed.). New York, NY: Basic Books. First edition was published in 2003.

Mary Pipher, Ph.D. is a clinical psychologist and an adjunct clinical professor at the University of Nebraska. In this book, she shares what she has learned in 30 years as a therapist.

Pillemer, K. (2012, October 30). *30 lessons for living: Tried and true advice from the wisest Americans*. New York, NY: Plume, a member of Penguin Group (USA).

This book was previously published in a Hudson Street Press edition.

Keywords: self-care, self care

Karl Pillemer, Ph.D. is the founder and director of the Cornell Institute for Translational Research on Aging at Cornell University. Dr. Pillemer interviewed nearly 1,500 people age 70 to 100+ for this book. He asked them what life lessons they'd pass on to others (i.e., "What piece of advice were they more adamant about than any other?") More adamant about than lessons regarding marriage, children and happiness? One bit of advice was "Do not stay in a job you dislike." If there was one ubiquitous recommendation about marriage it was a variation on the old adage of not letting the sun set on your anger: "Don't go to bed angry." According to Pillemer, not going to bed angry doesn't mean "stay up and fight." It means, just let it go; kiss and make up.

Pies, (2019, August 16). The misplaced media focus on Jeffrey Epstein's death. *Psychiatric Times*.

<https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/couch-crisis/beyond-jeffrey-epsteins-death>

This article, formerly titled "Beyond Jeffrey Epstein's Death," dated August 13, 2019, has since been updated by the author, psychiatrist Ronald W. Pies, M.D., who discusses the scandal of incarcerating those with serious mental illness. Citing Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dr. Pies points out that suicide has been the leading cause of death in U.S. jails every year since 2000.

Pinker, S. (2012, September 25). *The better angels of our nature: Why violence has declined*. New York, NY: Penguin Books.

Steven Pinker argues that there has been a decline in all forms of violence over time and that this has corresponded to an ever increasing sensitivity to harm. His arguments have implications for concepts ranging from trigger warnings to microaggressions.

Pitre, J. (2022). *Domination of power* [Video]. John Pitre Fine Art. <https://johnpitre.com/products/products-domination-of-power-html>

Audio Narration: “A vast herd of rhinos, one of nature's most imposing physical creatures, was chosen as a symbol to portray the threatening presence or even terror that a dominant physical force can impose on our psyches; such as an oppressive police force or occupying army.”

With a backing track from Enya’s *Boadicea* (© 1986 Warner Music UK Ltd), the photo is from Pitre’s 1972 (© 1973 John Pitre Inc) oil on canvas *Domination by Power* [sic] signed in the lower left corner “by John Pitre 1972.” At that time, the artist signed and spelled his last name with an acute accent after the e (é), although the artist’s official website does not contain the acute accent. It is interesting to note that the official website now lists the artistic work as *Domination of Power* (underline added), although I still prefer the original title (*Domination by Power*) because it was so much of a philosophy of my athletic life (i.e., in contrast to my current philosophy which is closer to “surrender by powerlessness.” During the years I was a competitive powerlifter and psychology major, the poster graced the walls of my fraternity house room as well as my apartment during graduate school. Since living in houses, the framed poster has always been on the wall of my weightlifting room and it is currently hanging in my training gym.

Pitre, J. (2022). *Overpopulation* [Video]. John Pitre Fine Art. <https://johnpitre.com/collections/social-political-commentary-fine-art/products/products-overpopulation-html>

Audio Narration: “John Pitre’s ‘Overpopulation’ is an oil on canvas, the original destroyed in a fire. As early as the 1960s, Pitre became aware of an ominous dark cloud on the horizon, which if ignored, might well cause the destruction of us as the sheer numbers of people on our elegant, but finite planet, will consume all of its limited resources. With a backing track from Enigma’s *The Voice of Enigma* (© 1990 Virgin Records Ltd), the photo is from Pitre’s 1972 oil on canvas *Domination by Power* [sic] signed in the lower right corner. It is another piece of art that graced the walls of my rooms and apartments during college and graduate school.

Plante, T. G. (2004). *Do the right thing: Living ethically in an unethical world*. Oakland, CA: New Harbinger.

Plante, T. G. (2014). Four steps to improve religious/spiritual cultural competence in professional psychology. *Spirituality in Clinical Practice*, 1(4), 288–292.

Pojman, L. J., & Fieser, J. (2017). *Ethics: Discovering right and wrong* [8th ed.]. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

Pomerantz, A. M., & Grice, J. W. (2001). Ethical beliefs of mental-health professionals and undergraduates regarding therapist practices. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 57(6), 737–748.

In a study of 148 licensed mental health professionals and 250 undergraduate students, Andrew Pomerantz and James Grice found that performed a factor analysis of 82 specific therapist behaviors, which yielded three factors: nonsexual dual relationships, assertive or discomforting therapist actions, and sexual dual relationships. A comparison of factor composite scores indicate that undergraduates, in contrast to mental health professionals, rated nonsexual dual relationships as more ethical whereas assertive or discomforting actions were viewed as less ethical. Issues related to confidentiality and informal consultation were the

“only categories” in which undergraduates’ beliefs are less ethically accepting than the beliefs of mental health professionals. The authors speculate that, although these effects may diminish with age, the results nonetheless suggest that mental-health professionals may hold ethical beliefs that are inconsistent with those who seek their services.

Pope, K. S. (1989, February 4). Reducing risks of ethical violations and malpractice in a changing practice environment. Ethics workshop presented by the Division of Independent Practice (Division E) of the Georgia Psychological Association, Mariner’s Inn, Hilton Head, SC.

Although he did not know, it was at this workshop that I informally adopted Kenneth Pope, Ph.D. as one of my ethics instructor role models, to which I aspired and have always fallen short. During an ethics group exercise, I gained insight into the “three-step” decision making model that we used when discussing hypothetical case scenarios. Whenever I have referred to Dr. Pope’s model, I remember these group exercises. Dr. Pope continues to serve others by providing articles, research and resources on his website (<https://ks pope.com/index.php>).

Pope, K. S., & Feldman-Summers, S. (1992, October). National survey of psychologists’ sexual and physical abuse history and their evaluation of training and competence in these areas. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 23(5), 353–361.

A national survey of 250 female and 250 male clinical and counseling psychologists (return rate was 58%) showed that over two thirds (69.93%) of the women and one third (32.85%) of the men had experienced some form of physical or sexual abuse. Participants rated themselves as being moderately competent to provide services related to victims of abuse, although women perceived themselves to be more competent than men. See also Elliot and Guy (1993).

Pope K. S., & Vasquez, M. J. T. (2010). “Dual relationships: Scenarios & questions” from multiple relationships. In K. S. Pope & M. J. T. Vasquez (Eds.) *Ethics in psychotherapy and counseling: A practical guide* (4th ed.). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons.

Pope, K. S., & Vasquez, J. T. (2005). *How to survive & thrive as a therapist: Information, ideas, & resources for psychologists in practice*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Pope, K. S., & Vasquez, M. J. T. (1991). *Ethics in psychotherapy and counseling: A practical guide for psychologists*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc.

Pope, K. S., & Vasquez, M. J. T. (2016). *Ethics in psychotherapy and counseling: A practical guide* (5th ed.). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons.

Among other topics addressed in their book, Pope and Vasquez (2016) provide a list of 26 logical fallacies that can slide into the background of psychotherapy and blend in with a therapist’s best reasoning. Of particular interests to diagnosticians is the “Nominal Fallacy” (i.e., the mistake of assuming that because we have given a name to something, therefore we have explained it). For a review of “Common Logical Fallacies in Psychology: 26 Types and Examples,” see this link: <https://ks pope.com/fallacies/fallacies.php>

- Pope, K. S., Sonne, J. L., & Holroyd, J. (1993). *Sexual feelings in psychotherapy: Explorations for therapists and therapists-in-training*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Pope, K. S., Tabachnick, B. G., & Keith-Spiegel, P. (1987). Ethics of practice: The beliefs and behaviors of psychologists as therapists. *American Psychologist*, 42, 993–1006.
- Pope, K. S. (n.d.). *Ethical standards & practice guidelines for assessment, therapy, counseling, & forensic practice*. <https://kspope.com/ethcodes/index.php>
Kenneth S. Pope, Ph.D., ABPP provides links to almost the ethics codes of almost 200 professional associations and related ethics resources. Dr. Pope served as chair of the Ethics Committees of the American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) and the American Psychological Association (APA). A renowned and respected ethicist, Dr. Pope resigned from APA in 2008 he respectfully disagreed with the decisive changes that APA had made in its ethical stance after 9-11. In his view, “those changes moved APA far from its ethical foundation, historic traditions, and basic values, and beyond what I could in good conscience support with my membership.” His decision to resign from APA reflected his effort to judge what was right for him, and he expressed respect for those who saw things differently, held other beliefs, or took other paths.
- Portman, J., & Ray, D. (2023). *What do Uber and Lyft drivers need to know about car insurance?* Nolo. <https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/what-do-uber-and-lyft-drivers-need-to-know-about-car-insurance.html>
Attorneys Janet Portman and Dan Ray provide a discussion of personal and commercial automobile insurance as well as rideshare endorsement policies.
- Prevent Child Abuse Georgia. (2016). *Legislative changes effective July 1, 2016*. Prevent Child Abuse Georgia. <http://abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/files/2014/10/2016-legislature-update-document.pdf>
The link to this article was removed in 2018.
- Prevent Child Abuse Georgia. (2019). *Child supervision guidelines in Georgia*. Prevent Child Abuse Georgia. <https://abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/child-supervision-guidelines-in-georgia/>
These guidelines are taken from Naeshia McDowell’s (2019) “DFCS Lack of Supervision Guidelines.”
- Prichard, J. R., Cunningham, B., Broek, L., & Hartman, M. (2016, November). The importance of college sleep: Connections to mental health, retention and academic success. Program presentation at the NASPA – Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education Region IV-W/E Conference. St. Louis, MO.
- Providertech. (2020, June 3). *5 HIPAA Rules regarding text messaging*. <https://www.providertech.com/5-hipaa-rules-regarding-text-messaging/>
Keywords: HIPAA, telehealth, telepsychology, telemental health
- Prümmer, D. M. (1957, January 1). *Handbook of moral theology* (Gerald W. Shelton, Trans.). New York, NY: P. J. Kenedy and Sons. Original publication was in 1921.

Father Dominic Prümmer first published his *Handbook of Moral Theology* in 1921. Translated and edited several times since its original publication, it has served as a reference book for generations of seminarians and confessors.

Pryor, K. (1984). *Don't shoot the dog: The new art of teaching and training*. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster. [A paperback version of this book was also published in by Bantam Books in 2006.]

Karen Pryor, who is one of the early proponents of clicker training and the use of operant principles to train dolphins, provides an insightful and practical discussion of operant techniques and schedules of reinforcement that are used by professional dog trainers as well as by psychologists treating behavioral problems.

PSI Services LLC. (2011, August 1). *Professional Licensing Boards Division: Georgia Jurisprudence Examination Candidate Information Bulletin*. Las Vegas, NV: Author. http://sos.ga.gov/admin/uploads/02_Reference_-_Psychology_Jurisprudence_Exam_Bulletin.pdf

PSI Services, LLC. (2020, September 29). *Professional Licensing Boards Division: Georgia Psychology Jurisprudence Examination: Candidate Information Bulletin*. Las Vegas, NV: Author. https://candidate.psiexams.com/bulletin/display_bulletin.jsp?ro=yes&actionname=83&bulletinid=377&bulletinurl=.pdf

Psychologist accused of enabling US torture backed by former FBI chief. (2015, July 12). The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2015/jul/12/apa-torture-report-louis-freeh-stephen-behnke>

PSYPACT Commission. (2022, June 29). *Statement of the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission regarding emotional support animal letters issued by American Service Pets*. https://psypact.site-ym.com/resource/resmgr/commission/esa_statement_from_psypact_c.pdf

Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT). (2019, September 9). *Understanding how PSYPACT works*. www.psypact.org

According to PSYPACT (2019, p. 1), here is how the process works:

- (1) Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) legislation is enacted by a state legislature. Upon enactment, the state officially joins PSYPACT.
- (2) Each state appoints a representative to serve as that state's Commissioner. The PSYPACT Commission is the governing body of PSYPACT and is responsible for writing the Bylaws and Rules of PSYPACT.
- (3) Psychologists licensed in their Home State can obtain authorization to practice under PSYPACT from the PSYPACT Commission. A psychologist's practice under PSYPACT can occur in two ways (which are not mutually exclusive):
 - (1) **Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology (APIT)**, requires the ASPPB E.Passport to practice telepsychology into a *Receiving State*, which is a Compact state that has enacted PSYPACT legislation, and

(2) **Temporary Authorization Practice (TAP)** requires the ASPPB Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC) to conduct temporary practice (i.e., temporary practice that must be in-person and face-to-face) in a *Distant State*, which is a Compact state that has enacted PSYPACT legislation.

Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) Commission. (2020, February 27). *Compact temporary authorization to practice*. <https://psypact.org/page/temporarypractice>

Note: The original link leads is a dead link that leads to a file 404 error (<https://psypact.site-ym.com/page/GovernanceDocuments>).

Section 5 (Compact temporary authorization to practice) of Article V (Compact temporary authorization to practice) was drafted November 21, 2019, introduced at public meeting on November 21-22, 2019, and became effective February 27, 2020.

Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) Commission. (2020, February 27). *Conditions of telepsychology practice into a receiving state*. https://cdn.ymaws.com/psypact.site-ym.com/resource/resmgr/final_rules/rule_on_conditions_of_tele_p.pdf

Note: The original link leads is a dead link that leads to a file 404 error (<https://psypact.site-ym.com/page/GovernanceDocuments>).

Section 6 (Conditions of Telepsychology Practice into a Receiving State) of Article VI (Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT), was drafted November 21, 2019, introduced at public meeting on November 21-22, 2019, and became effective February 27, 2020.) was drafted November 21, 2019, introduced at public meeting on November 21-22, 2019, and became effective February 27, 2020.

Section 6.2 Initiation of Psychological Services: A psychologist must initiate a client/patient contact in a psychologist's Home State via telecommunications technologies when treating a client/patient in a Receiving State.

Section 6.3 Provision of Psychological Services: For the purposes of this Compact, the provision of psychological services is deemed to take place at the physical location of the psychologist.

Section 6.4 Scope of Practice: For the purposes of this Compact, a psychologist practices under the scope of practice of the State Psychology Regulatory Authority of the Receiving State.

IMPORTANT: For the practice of telepsychology under PSYPACT, Home State is the PSYPACT state where you are licensed to practice and physically located when telepsychological services are delivered.

Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) Commission. (2020, February 27). *Additional authority vested in state psychology regulatory authorities*. https://cdn.ymaws.com/psypact.site-ym.com/resource/resmgr/final_rules/rule_on_add_auths_of_compact.pdf

Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) Commission. (2022, June 29). *Statement of the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission regarding emotional support animal letters issued by American Service Pets*. https://psypact.site-ym.com/resource/resmgr/commission/esa_statement_from_psypact_c.pdf

Quashie, R. Y., & Lerman, A. F. (2016). *50-State survey of telemental/telebehavioral health (2016)*. Washington, DC: Epstein, Becker & Green, P.C. www.ebglaw.com/telementaltelebehavioral-survey/

Ramirez-Moya, L. (2022, July 7). Telehealth's calming effect on autism. *Psychiatric Times*. <https://www.psychiatristimes.com/view/telehealths-calming-effect-on-autism>

Keywords: autism, autistic spectrum, telehealth, telepsychology

Lorerky Ramirez-Moya, M.D., a board-eligible child and adolescent psychiatrist with Mindpath Health, discusses some of the benefits and drawbacks of using telehealth with people with autistic spectrum disorders. While pregnant with her son, she completed a child and adolescent psychiatry fellowship in 2011 at the University of Mexico. She focused on learning about autism and other neurodevelopmental disabilities at the Center of Developmental Disabilities, UNM. Two years later, her son was diagnosed with autism and a rare genetic disease. Since that time, she has been working and advocating for the developmental disability community. As a mother, she understands the struggles of dealing with insurance, schools, and community services for a child with a developmental disability. As a physician, she understands the difficulties in managing medications for individuals who could have unique responses to psychopharmacology.

Ramona v. Ramona, Super. Ct. Napa County, Cal., No. 61898 (1994).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Ramona v. Isabella, Rose, & Western Medical Center, No. 31898 (1994).

In the first case of its kind, Gary Ramona filed an \$8,000,000.00 lawsuit against Holly Ramona's therapists for planting false memories of sexual abuse in his daughter's mind. The jury of a California Superior Court gave a verdict of malpractice and awarded \$500,000 to Gary Ramona. This case was the medical malpractice case to involve a jury award against a therapist for allegedly implanting false memories. It was also the first time in U.S. history that a judge had allowed someone other than the patient to sue for something other than a suicide, murder, or wrongful death. The case represented a departure from standard negligence actions because a third party was permitted to sue the therapist even though the patient did not believe that malpractice had occurred. The case raised concern that anyone harmed by a false memory could, in the future, recover damages by filing suit against his or her therapist.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Ramona v. Superior Court, 66 Cal. Rptr.2d 766 (Cal. App. 1997).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Rare. (2015, April 2). *The elephant, the rider, and the path: A tale of behavior change* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X9KP8uiGZTs>

This animated video illustrates the behavior change process using social psychologist Jonathan Haidt's analogy of an elephant, a rider, and a path. Whereas a commonly held belief is that human behavior is the result of rational decision making based on available information, a closer look into the science of behavior reveals the powerful role our emotions play in our decision making process.

Ratts, M. J., & Pedersen, P. B. (2014). *Counseling for multiculturalism and social justice: Integration, theory and application* (4th ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Ratts, M. V., Toporek, R. L. & Lewis, J. A. (Eds.) (2010). *ACA Advocacy Competencies: A social justice framework for counselors*, Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Reay, R. E., Looi, J. C., & Keightley, P. (2020). Telehealth mental health services during COVID-19: Summary of evidence and clinical practice. *Australasian Psychiatry*, 28(5), 514–516.

Australasian Psychiatry is the bi-monthly peer-reviewed journal of The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP). It was established in 1993 and is published by SAGE Publications.

Recupero, P. R., & Rainey, S. E. (2007, June). Liability and risk management in outpatient psychotherapy supervision. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online*, 35(2), 188–195.

Patricia R. Recupero and Samara E. Rainey discuss how supervisors may be held vicariously liable for the actions of psychiatric residents' negligence or they may be held directly liable for their own negligence in supervision or administration.

Regents of the University of California, Davis campus. (2018). *GBTQIA resource center glossary*. University of California, Davis. <https://lgbtqia.ucdavis.edu/educated/glossary.html>

Reid, W. H., & Simpson, S. (2020, September). The right way to avoid malpractice lawsuits. *Psychiatric Times*, 37(9), 16–23.

Keywords: liability, malpractice, risk management, suicide

William H. Reid, M.D., PPH and Skip Simpson provide practical tips for helping patients, decreasing the chance of lawsuits, and increasing the likelihood of winning if a practitioner is sued. Reid and Simpton emphasize that suicide is by far the most common factor leading to psychiatric malpractice lawsuits. Recognizing and managing risk, not “predicting suicide,” is the relevant concern. There are specific measures that are effective in reducing risk and keeping the clinician within the standard of care.

Reid, D. A., Seitz, J., Friedman, S., Marton, A. R., Khaikin, C., & de la Guéronnière, G. (2020, April).

Fundamentals of 42 CFR Part 2. *Legal Action Center*. <https://www.lac.org/resource/the-fundamentals-of-42-cfr-part-2>

Deborah A. Reid, Jacqueline Seitz, Sally Friedman, Anita R. Marton, Christine Khaikin, Gabrielle de la Guéronnière provide an explanation of how federal confidentiality law and regulations protect the privacy of substance use disorder (SUD) patient records by prohibiting unauthorized disclosures of patient records except in limited circumstances. There is also discussion of differences between 42 CFR Part 2 and HIPAA.

Reisner v. Regents of the University of California, 37 Cal. Rptr. 2d 518 (Cal. App. 1995).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Reiter, J. T., Dobmeyer, A. C., & Hunter, C. L. (2018). The primary care behavioral health (PCBH) model: An overview and operational definition. *Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings*, 25, 109–126.

Remar, R. B., & Hubert, R. N. (1996). *Law & mental health professionals: Georgia*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Remley, T. P., & Herlihy, B. (2014). *Ethical, legal, and professional issues in counseling* (4th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.

Remley, T. P., & Herlihy, B. (2016). *Ethical, legal, and professional issues in counseling* (5th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.

Reynolds, B. (2023, June 5). *5 linguistic illusions that will make you go “Wait, What?”* [Updated June 6, 2023]. Mental Floss. https://www.mentalfloss.com/posts/grammar-illusions?utm_source=pocket-newtab
Brett Reynolds provides examples of (1) garden path sentences, (2) misnegation, (3) the comparative illusion, (4) the licensing illusion, and (5) the missing verb effect.

Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code § 19-7-5 (2022).

Basic form of reference entry:

Name of law (if available), State Abbreviation Code Abbreviation § section numbers(s) (Year if available).

Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code § 19-7-5 (2022).

Basic form of text citations:

Non-parenthetical in-text citation: Ga. Code Ann. Ch.19, § 7 (2022)

Parenthetical in-text citation: (Reporting of Child Abuse, Ga. Code Ann. Ch. 19, § 7, 2022)

Note: The publication date represents the date through which the citation is current. Most state statutes have an original date that is much earlier than the current date because the original law has gone through several update. The current date is not necessarily the last date that the law was updated.

Resnick, R. J. (1985). The case against the blues: The Virginia challenge. *American Psychologist*, 40(9), 975-983.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.40.9.975>

Rice, H., Murphy, C., Nolan, C., & Kelly, M. (2020). Measuring implicit attractiveness bias in the context of innocence and guilt evaluations. *International Journal of Psychology & Psychological Therapy*, 20(3), 273–275.

Keywords: YAVIS, HOUNDS

Rice and colleagues describe a bidirectional bias in which most people tend to be both pro-attractive and anti-unattractive when evaluating others. See also Schofield (1964).

Richards, P. S., & Bergin, A. (2005). *A spiritual strategy for counseling and psychotherapy* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Richards, P. S., & Bergin, A. E. (Eds.). (1997). *A spiritual strategy for counseling and psychotherapy*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. In Miller, W. R. (Ed.). (1999). *Integrating Spirituality into Treatment: Resources for Practitioners*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. Pages 140–141.

Richardson, T. Q., & Molinaro, K. L. (1996). White counselor self-awareness: A prerequisite for developing multicultural competence. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 74(3), 238–242.

Richmont Graduate University. (2021). *CED 6123: Ethical, legal, and professional standards in professional counseling and marriage and family therapy* [Syllabus]. Atlanta, GA: William F. Doverspike.
<https://ecams.richmont.edu/>

Right to equal public accommodations; right to be accompanied by guide dog or service dog, Ga. Code § 30-4-2 (2021).

Title 30 (Handicapped Persons) of Georgia Law (i.e., OCGA § 30-4-2 “Right to equal public accommodations; right to be accompanied by guide dog or service dog”) addresses the rights of handicapped persons to be accompanied by a guide dog or service dog. However, this statute does not address anything related to letters for guide dogs or service dogs, nor does this statute address anything related to so-called Emotional Support Animals.

Rio Linda explained for those in Rio Linda. (2007, November 30).

https://www.rushlimbaugh.com/daily/2007/11/30/rio_linda_explained_for_those_in_rio_linda/

Roberson, B., Arrieux, J., Russell, K., & Cole, W. (2018). Differences in reaction time latency error on the ANAM4 across three computer platforms. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 99(11), e160.

Robert, T. E., & Kelly, V. A. (2015). *Critical incidents in integrating spirituality into counseling*. Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Robinson, F. P. (1978). *Effective study* (6th ed.). New York, NY: Harper & Row

Francis P. Robinson, an American education philosopher, introduced the SQRRR or SQ3R method. It is a reading comprehension method named for its five steps: survey, question, read, recite, and review. It offers an active and efficient approach to studying textbook material. Although it was originally created for college students, it is also useful for younger students.

Robinson, J. D., & Baker (2006). Psychological consultation and services in a general medical hospital. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 37, 264–267.

Rockwood, K. (2021, June). Bitcoin for beginners: What to know about the frenzy and why to steer clear. *AARP Bulletin*, 62(5), 6,8.

Rogers, C. R. (1957). The necessary and sufficient conditions of therapeutic personality change. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 21, 95–102.

Rohr, R. (2016, May 23). Life is hard. *Center for Action and Contemplation*. <https://cac.org/life-is-hard-2016-05-23/>

In his cross-cultural research on initiation rites, Fr. Richard Rohr, OFM, has observed five consistent lessons communicated to the initiate. These lessons are meant to separate initiates from their thoughts about themselves and reattach them to who they really are. These messages are essential for a man to know experientially if he is to be rightly aligned with reality (and perhaps also for a woman, though in some cases women need to be taught the reverse first). (1). Life is hard, (2) You are not that important, (3) Your life is not about you, (4) You are not in control, and (5) You are going to die.

Rosario, B. (2021, June 16). Sample coaching contract. *TrustPARMA*. <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/adam/Content/TQU3Dgx97k-xSIVJoOfE-A/File/Sample%20Coaching%20Contract%206-16-2021.doc>

Keywords: coaching contract, informed consent

The document properties indicate that the author of the document file is Brian Rosario (06-16-2021) and that he document was last modified by Judith Grados (06-16-2021). See cross-reference to TrustPARMA (2021).

Roseby, V., & Johnston, J. R. (1998, April 1) Children of Armageddon: Common developmental threats in high-conflict divorcing families. *Child & Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North American*, 7(2), 295-309. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1056-4993\(18\)30242-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1056-4993(18)30242-6)

Vivienne Roseby, Ph.D. and Janet R. Johnston, Ph.D. coined the term *tribal warfare* to refer to a custody conflict in which people outside the immediate family system take sides and participate in the conflict. The authors point out how therapists are not immune from being drawn into the tribal warfare between families, particularly if they become overly aligned with one parent and consider only that parent's point of view. This article traces how parental vulnerability to the feelings of humiliation and loss (inherent in highly conflicted divorce and custody litigation) distorts parenting capacities and parent-child relationships in distinctive ways, putting children at risk for specific kinds of developmental difficulties. Pre-oedipal children often fail to achieve a complete separation from their primary caretakers. Oedipal

children, already struggling with separation issues, manifest sexualized anxiety and discomfort with gender identity. By latency, these children present as fragmented within themselves and in relationships with others. Each stage-specific response is discussed and illustrated. It is argued that mental health and legal professionals can use this in-depth understanding of child responses to help parents reframe their disputing agendas in terms of the child's developmental concerns and preoccupations to produce custody settlements that are more protective of the child's best interests.

Rosenberg, J. I., Getzelman, M. A., Arcinue, F., & Oren, C. Z. (2005). An exploratory look at students' experiences of problematic peers in academic professional psychology programs. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 36(6), 665–673. doi:10.1037/0735-7028.36.6.665

Rosenthal, H. (2007). *Encyclopedia of counseling: Master review and tutorial for the National Counselor Examination and State Counseling Exam* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Taylor & Francis, Inc.
Howard Rosenthal's book has stood the test of time as a valuable resource for those preparing for the National Counselor Examination.

Rossi, P. (2011, September 13). *Everyday etiquette: How to navigate 101 common and uncommon social situations*. New York, NY: St. Martin's Griffin.
Patricia Rossi, an author and speaker on etiquette, focuses on two basic themes: Kindness not formality; relationships not rules. Rossi says that it all comes down to honor and respect. Whether it is from Yale to jail or from Wall Street to street gangs, Rossi argues that honor and respect are two things all people crave.

Rossi, P. (2018, May 01). *Over 50 social etiquette rules and hidden tips to help you socially soar*.
<https://paticiarossi.com/2018/05/01/over-50-social-etiquette-rules-and-hidden-tips-to-help-you-socially-soar/>

Rossow, M. (2015, May 5). *Engineering ethics case study: The Challenger disaster*. Woodcliff Lake, NJ: Continuing Education and Development.
This 38-page resource was created by Mark Rossow, Ph.D., P.E. for Course No. LE3-001. The course provides instruction in engineering ethics through a case study of the Space Shuttle Challenger disaster. This course begins with a description of the minimum technical details needed to understand the physical cause of the Shuttle failure. There is an analysis of the decision-making process, including the discussions that occurred during the teleconference held on the evening before the launch. Direct quotations from engineers interviewed after the disaster are used to illustrate the ambiguities of the data and the pressures that the decision-makers faced in the period preceding the launch. The course culminates in an extended treatment of six ethical considerations raised by Challenger.

Rothbaum, B. O., Hodges, L. F., Kooper, R., Opdyke, D., Williford, J. S., North, M. (1995, April). Effectiveness of computer-generated (virtual reality) graded exposure in the treatment of acrophobia. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 152(4), 626–628.
s virtual reality (VR), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

Barbara Rothbaum, Ph.D., who at the time of her early research was affiliated with the College of Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology, is sometimes cited as the researcher who first demonstrated the use of virtual reality to treat a psychological condition (fear of heights). She and her colleagues studied the efficacy of computer-generated (virtual reality) graded exposure in the treatment of acrophobia (fear of heights). In this landmark study, 20 college students with acrophobia were randomly assigned to virtual reality graded exposure treatment (N = 12) or to a waiting-list comparison group (N = 8). Seventeen students completed the study. Sessions were conducted individually over 8 weeks. Outcome was assessed by using measures of anxiety, avoidance, attitudes, and distress associated with exposure to heights before and after treatment. Significant differences between the students who completed the virtual reality treatment (N = 10) and those on the waiting list (N = 7) were found on all measures. The treatment group was described as significantly improved after 8 weeks, but the comparison group was unchanged.

Rothbaum, B. O., Price, M., Jovanovic, T., Norrholm, S. D., Gerardi, M., Dunlop, B., Davis, M., Bradley, B., Duncan, E. J., Rizzo, A., Ressler, K. J. (2014, June). A randomized, double-blind evaluation of D-cycloserine or alprazolam combined with virtual reality exposure therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder in Iraq and Afghanistan War veterans. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 171(6), 640–648. doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2014.13121625

Keywords: military, virtual reality (VR), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), trauma

The authors examined the effectiveness of virtual reality exposure augmented with D-cycloserine or alprazolam, compared with placebo, in reducing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to military trauma. After an introductory session, five sessions of virtual reality exposure were augmented with D-cycloserine (50 mg) or alprazolam (0.25 mg) in a double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial for 156 Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans with PTSD. The authors found that PTSD symptoms significantly improved from pre- to posttreatment across all conditions and were maintained at 3, 6, and 12 months. There were no overall differences in symptoms between D-cycloserine and placebo at any time. Alprazolam and placebo differed significantly on the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale score at posttreatment and PTSD diagnosis at 3 months posttreatment; the alprazolam group showed a higher rate of PTSD (82.8%) than the placebo group (47.8%). Between-session extinction learning was a treatment-specific enhancer of outcome for the D-cycloserine group only. At posttreatment, the D-cycloserine group had the lowest cortisol reactivity and smallest startle response during virtual reality scenes.

Rotondaro, V. (2013, October 17). Nick Brown smelled bull. *Narratively*. <https://narratively.com/nick-brown-smelled-bull/>

Keywords: self-care, self care

The author, Vinnie Rotondaro, was Editor at Large for Narratively. This article was edited by Brendan Spiegel and illustrated by Kevin Huizenga.

Rosenzweig, S. (1936). Some implicit common factors in diverse methods of psychotherapy. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 6, 412–415.

Rudd, M. D., Mandrusiak, M., & Joiner, T. E., Jr. (2006). The case against no-suicide contracts: the commitment to treatment statement as a practice alternative. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 62(2), 243–251. First published: 09 December 2005. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.20227>

M. David Rudd, Ph.D., Michael Mandrusiak, Ph.D., and Thomas E. Joiner Jr. review the literature on the use of “no-suicide contracts” in clinical practice, including conceptual discussions, patient and clinician surveys, and a few empirical studies on clinical utility. The primary conclusion of the authors is that no-suicide contracts suffer from a broad range of conceptual, practical, and empirical problems. Most significantly, they have no empirical support for their effectiveness in the clinical environment. Rudd, Mandrusiak, and Joiner provide and illustrate the commitment to treatment statement as a practice alternative to the no-suicide contract. See also Simon (1999). See also Doverspike (2015, p. xx, Form 22 [Commitment to Treatment]).

Rules of the Georgia Composite Board of Professional Counselors, Social Workers, and Marriage and Family Therapists – Chapter 135. <http://sos.georgia.gov/plb/counselors/>

Rust, M. M. (2013). *FERPA and its implications for academic advising practice*. Manhattan, KS: National Academic Advising Association. <https://nacada.ksu.edu/Resources/Clearinghouse/View-Articles/FERPA-overview.aspx>

Matthew M. Rust, MS, JD provides overview of FERPA, with particular emphasis on Academic Advising Practice.

Ryback, D. (1998, October 20). *Putting emotional intelligence to work: Successful leadership is more than IQ*. New York, NY: Routledge.

SAGE National Resource Center on LGBT Aging. (2021). *How to be an ally to transgender older adults*. New York, NY: Author. Available: <https://forge-forward.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/trans-ally-older-adults-english-final.pdf>

This 32-page downloadable resource is provided by the National Resource Center on LGBT Aging, which is an organization self-described as the following: “The National Resource Center on LGBT Aging is the country’s first and only technical assistance resource center aimed at improving the quality of services and supports offered to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender adults. Established in 2010 through a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Resource Center on LGBT Aging provides training, technical assistance, and educational resources to aging providers, LGBT organizations, and LGBT older adults. The center is led by SAGE in collaboration with leading aging and LGBT organizations from around the country” (2021, ii). See cross reference to National Resource Center on LGBT (2021).

Sammons, M. T., VandenBos, G. R., Martin, J. N., & Elchert, D. M. (2020). Psychological practice at six months of COVID-19: A follow-up to the first national survey of psychologists during the pandemic. *Journal of Health Service Psychology*, 46(4), 133–140.

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, telehealth, telepsychology

Morgan T. Sammons, Ph.D., ABPP, Gary R. VandenBos, Ph.D., Jana N. Martin, Ph.D., and Daniel M. Elchert, Ph.D. report a follow-up to the First National Survey of Psychologists During the Pandemic. Respondents were more senior practitioners, although a somewhat bimodal distribution. Approximately 32% of respondents reported being in practice for fewer than 15 years and 49% reported being in practice

for more than 26 years. An overwhelming majority (64%) of respondents reported that they were in private individual or group practice, with only 22% reporting employment in an agency, clinical, other organized healthcare setting, or primary or secondary school.

San Francisco Suicide Prevention. (2021). *History*. <https://www.sfsuicide.org/about-sfsp/history/>

Sanders, R. K. (1997). *Christian counseling ethics: A handbook for therapists, pastors, and counselors*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press.

Sanders, R. K. (2013). *Christian counseling ethics: A handbook for therapists, pastors, and counselors* (2nd ed.). Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press.

Sandman, P. M. (1993, June 1). *Responding to community outrage: Strategies for effective risk communication*. Fairfax, VA: American Industrial Hygiene Association.

Sandman, P. M. (2012). *Responding to community outrage: Strategies for effective risk communication*. Mountain View, CA: Creative Commons.

This book was first published in 1993 by the American Industrial Hygiene Association. Copyright of this book was transferred to the author, Peter M. Sandman, in 2012. The full text of this book is online at: <http://psandman.com/media/RespondingtoCommunityOutrage.pdf>

Sanson, M., Strange, D., & Garry, M. (2019, March 4). Trigger warnings are trivially helpful at reducing negative affect, intrusive thoughts, and avoidance. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 7(1) .

<https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702619827018>

Keywords: coddling, trigger warnings, activation notification, microaggressions, safetyism, snowflake
Mevagh Sanson, Deryn Strange, and Garry Maryanne designed a study to assess whether or not trigger warnings are useful in reducing distress.

Abstract: Students are requesting and professors issuing *trigger warnings*—content warnings cautioning that college course material may cause distress. Trigger warnings are meant to alleviate distress students may otherwise experience, but multiple lines of research suggest trigger warnings could either increase or decrease symptoms of distress. We examined how these theories translate to this applied situation. Across six experiments, we gave some college students and Internet users a trigger warning but not others, exposed everyone to one of a variety of negative materials, then measured symptoms of distress. To better estimate trigger warnings' effects, we conducted mini meta-analyses on our data, revealing trigger warnings had trivial effects—people reported similar levels of negative affect, intrusions, and avoidance regardless of whether they had received a trigger warning. Moreover, these patterns were similar among people with a history of trauma. These results suggest a trigger warning is neither meaningfully helpful nor harmful.

Santaro, H. (2023, April). New psychology licensing exam expands. *Monitor on Psychology*, 54(3), 24–27. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2023/04/psychology-licensing-exam-expands>

Keywords: ASPPB, EPPP-2, Licensing, Licensure

Helen Santoro is a staff writer for the APA Monitor on Psychology. Created by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB), the new test—now known as the EPPP-2—was designed to standardize the evaluation of clinical skills for licensure, which will bring the field of psychology in line with other doctoral health professions. The exam previously known as the EPPP, which was a knowledge-based multiple-choice examination, is now the first part of this two part exam. Psychology candidates for licensure are required to pass the knowledge test before taking the second part, which is a skills-based test. The EPPP-2 was adopted by several jurisdictions in 2018. Georgia was one of the early adopters of the EPPP-2. By January 1, 2026, the EPPP-2 will be a mandatory part of licensing requirements for all jurisdictions currently using the EPPP.

Saunders, W. (2013). What are capital sins? *Arlington Catholic Herald*.

Father William Saunders is pastor of Our Lady of Hope parish in Potomac Falls, Virginia. He is dean of the Notre Dame Graduate School of Christendom College. His article entitled “What are capital sins” was published in a column he wrote for the Arlington Catholic Herald. With permission from Arlington Catholic Herald, the article has been reprinted and is available at the Catholic Education Resource Center at this link: <https://www.catholiceducation.org/en/culture/catholic-contributions/what-are-capital-sins.html>

Scanzoni, L. D., & Mollenkott, V. R. (1994). *Is the homosexual my neighbor?: A positive Christian response* (Revised and updated edition). New York, NY: HarperCollins.

Schachter, S., & Singer, J. (1962). Cognitive, social, and physiological determinants of emotional state.

Psychological Review, 69(5), 379–399. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0046234>

Stanley Schachter, Ph.D. and Jerome Singer, Ph.D. conducted one of the landmark studies in psychology. Abstract: “It is suggested that emotional states may be considered a function of a state of physiological arousal and of a cognition appropriate to this state of arousal. From this follows these propositions: (a) Given a state of physiological arousal for which an individual has no immediate explanation, he will label this state and describe his feelings in terms of the cognitions available to him... . (b) Given a state of physiological arousal for which an individual has a completely appropriate explanation, no evaluative needs will arise and the individual is unlikely to label his feelings in terms of the alternative cognitions available. (c) Given the same cognitive circumstances, the individual will react emotionally or describe his feelings as emotions only to the extent that he experiences a state of physiological arousal. An experiment is described which, together with the results of other studies, supports these propositions.”

Schafer, J., & Karllins, M. (2015). *The like switch: An ex-FBI agent’s guide to influencing, attracting, and winning people over*. New York, NY: Atria Paperback, An imprint of Simon & Schuster.

Keywords: charm, charisma, body language, affective presence

Co-author Jack Schafer, Ph.D. is a psychologist, retired FBI special agent, and self-styled “likeability coach” who describes techniques that can improve one’s Likeability Quotient (LQ). As a Special Agent for the FBI’s National Security Division’s Behavioral Analysis Program, Dr. Schafer developed strategies for profiling terrorists and detecting deception. As he discloses in the introduction of his book, “I can do this because it turns out that the same social skills I developed to befriend and recruit spies are equally effective in developing successful friendships at home, at work, or anywhere else that personal

interactions take place (Schafer, 2015, p. xi). Schafer maintains that there are three major things we do (when we approach someone) that signal we are not a threat to the other person: (1) an eyebrow flash—a quick up and down movement of the eyebrow that lasts about a sixth of a second—(2) a slight head tilt, and (3) a smile. Schafer describes four nonverbal “friend signals” such as (1) increasing eye contact, (2) raising one’s eyebrows, (3) tilting one’s head, and (4) jutting out one’s chin. Schafer provides a friendship formula: friendship = proximity + frequency + duration + intensity. *Proximity* defines the distance between you and another person and your exposure to that person over time. *Frequency* is the number of contacts you have with another person over time. *Duration* is the length of time you spend with another person over time. *Intensity* is how strongly you are able to satisfy another person’s psychological and/or physical needs through the use of verbal and nonverbal behaviors.

Schaffer, S. J. (1997). Don’t be aloof about record-keeping; it may be your best liability insurance. *The National Psychologist*, 6(1), 21.

Schwenke, T. J., Lewis, D. E., Jr., Cattie, J. E., & Speanburg, S. L. (2023, May 19). Hot topics in telepsychology: Assessment, intervention, and ethical issues. Emory University School of Medicine [Classroom 101], Atlanta, Georgia.

Memorable quote: “If a patient has difficulty with boundaries, then they will have more difficulties in online therapy.” Stefanie L. Speanburg, Ph.D., LCSW, FABP

Schnall, E., Kalkstein, S., Gottesman, A., Feinberg, K., Schaeffer, C. B., & Feinberg, S. S. (2014, July). Barriers to mental health care: A 25-year follow-up study of the Orthodox Jewish community. *Journal of Multicultural Counseling & Development*, 42(3), 161–173.

Sheesley, P. (2022, March 31). Working with high-profile clients. *Psychiatric Times*.

<https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/working-with-high-profile-clients?>

Licensed counselor Paul Sheesley, MA, LCPC, LCADC, discusses some of the challenges of working with powerful and influential clients and strategies for success.

Should college come with trigger warnings? At Cornell, it’s a hard “no.” (2023, April 12). *New York Times*.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/04/12/nyregion/cornell-student-assembly-trigger-warnings.html>

Shneidman, E. S. (1996). *The suicidal mind*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Schneller, G. R., Swenson, J. E., & Sanders, R. K. (2010). Training for ethical situations arising in Christian counseling: A survey of members of the Christian Association for Psychological Studies. *Journal of Psychology and Christianity*, 29, 343–353.

Schoener, G. R. (2000, July). Duty to Warn or Protect in Minnesota. *Minnesota Psychologist*, 49(4), 3–8.

In discussing the scenario in which a threat is made by a client during a session in which intended victim is present, Schoeder provides some useful advice for psychologists: (1) Draw the intended victim’s attention to the threat in case he or she missed it. (2) Indicate that you consider the threat to be serious, and

encourage the intended victim to take it seriously. (3) Encourage the intended victim to take whatever precautions seem in order. (4) Document clearly in your notes that you carried on this discussion.

Schofield, W. (1964). *Psychotherapy: The purchase of friendship*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Keywords: YAVIS, HOUNDS

YAVIS is an acronym introduced by University of Minnesota professor William Schofield, Ph.D., who claimed to have demonstrated that mental health professionals often have a positive bias towards clients exhibiting these traits. In other words, individuals with these characteristics are assumed to represent a psychotherapist's "ideal patient." Schofield explained that such a bias may, in turn, predispose the psychotherapist to work harder to help these clients. Such an inclination, although presumed to be mostly unconscious, was thought to be driven by an expectation that clients with such traits would be motivated to work harder in psychotherapy, thereby increasing the therapist's hope that the treatment would be effective. Furthermore, this process would work to enhance the therapist's experience of himself or herself as competent, which may help explain why YAVIS clients are unconsciously seen as more desirable. See also Rice et al. (2020).

Schwartz, D. (2021). Clinical and ethical considerations in the treatment of gender dysphoric children and adolescents: When doing less is helping more. *Journal of Infant, Child, and Adolescent Psychotherapy*, 20(4), 439–449.

Scroppo, J. (2020). Preparing for personal retirement: What you and your patients need to know. *Practice Innovations*, 5(2), 92–104. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pri0000112>

Abstract: This article contains basic information about retirement as it commonly occurs for many employed or career-oriented people in the United States and also includes information specific to psychologists' own retirement planning and experiences. It begins by addressing the general process of retirement and focusing on different approaches to retirement. It also provides general information about important aspects of aging, the psychological experience of retirement, and working or volunteering during retirement. Finally, it offers practical and psychological advice about planning for retirement that psychologists can apply to themselves and in working with patients for whom such considerations arise in treatment.

Scroppo, J., & Taube, D. (2016, November 8). Consider risks when contracting with businesses offering online psychotherapy. *National Psychologist*. <https://nationalpsychologist.com/2016/11/consider-risks-when-contracting-with-businesses-offering-online-psychotherapy/103517.html>

Joe Scroppo, Ph.D., J.D. and Dan Taube, J.D., Ph.D. discuss these five considerations for practitioners considering contracting with companies providing web-based mental health services: (1) Am I competent to provide online services generally? (2) Does the service allow direct contact between the client and the therapist (i.e., contact not controlled by the service)? (3) How is informed consent to online psychotherapy obtained — and who obtains it? (4) Does the contract with the provider adequately address record keeping and confidentiality matters? (5) Are prospective patients adequately screened prior to being connected with a provider?

- Scroppo, J., Taub, D., & Zelechowski, A. [Trust Risk Management Advocates]. (2022, March 17). *Sample informed consent for psychotherapist-adult patient contract (with addendum for child/adolescent patient)*. Rockville, MD: Trust Risk Management Services. Retrieved <https://parma.trustinsurance.com>
This sample consent form was produced by Joe Scroppo, Ph.D., J.D.; Daniel Taub, J.D., Ph.D.; Amanda Zelechowski, J.D., Ph.D., ABPP, Trust Risk Management Advocates.
- Shuman, D. W., & Greenberg, S. A. (2003). The expert witness, the adversary system, and the voice of reason: Reconciling impartiality and advocacy. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 34(3), 219-224.
A forensic expert's *credibility is an essential* component of being an effective advocate and credibility derives from the expert's impartiality.
- Schwartz, D. (2021). Clinical and ethical considerations in the treatment of gender dysphoric children and adolescents: When doing less is helping more. *Journal of Infant, Child, and Adolescent Psychotherapy*, 20(4), 439-449.
- Schwartz-Mette, R. A., & Shen-Miller, D. S. (2018). Ships in the rising sea? Changes over time in psychologists' ethical beliefs and behaviors. *Ethics & Behavior*, 28, 176-198. doi: 10.1080/10508422.2017.1308253
Accepted author version posted online: 22 Mar 2017, Published online: 19 Apr 2017
Rebecca Schwartz-Mette, Ph.D. and David S. Shen-Miller, Ph.D. replicated Kenneth Pope's 1987 study by asking 453 practicing psychologists the same 83 questions posed to practitioners 30 years earlier.
- Schwartz-Mette, R., Brown, K. S., Childress-Beatty, L., & Skillings, J. L. (2020). *COVID-19: What the Ethics Code says about reopening your practice now*. <https://www.apaservices.org/practice/news/reopening-ractice-covid-19>
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus
Rebecca Schwartz-Mette, PhD, Kathleen S. Brown, PhD, Lindsay Childress-Beatty, JD, PhD, and Jared L. Skillings, PhD, ABPP discuss how to balance practical and ethical considerations in resuming in-person services. The authors focus on several sections of the APA (2017) Ethics Code.
- Sehgal, K. (2016, November 22). How to write email with military precision. *Harvard Business Review*.
<https://hbr.org/2016/11/how-to-write-email-with-military-precision>
Kabir Sehgal provides a discussion of two key points including writing emails that include subjects with keywords and the use of Bottom Line Up Front (BLUF) style that succinctly specifies the purpose of the email and action required. BLUF should answer the five W's: who, what, where, when, and why.
- Seligman, M. E. P. (2011). *Flourish: A visionary new understanding of happiness and well-being*. New York, NY: Free Press.
Keywords: self-care, self care
This popular book provides some inspiring stories of Positive Psychology in action, including how the U.S. Army is now trained in emotional resilience; how innovative schools can educate for fulfillment in life and not just for workplace success; and how corporations can improve performance at the same time as they raise employee well-being. With interactive exercises to help readers explore their own attitudes

and aims. Here is an example of a typical positive psychology exercise that has been around for many years: “Every night for the next week, set aside ten minutes before you go to sleep. *Write down three things that went well today and why they went well*” (Seligman, 2011, p. 33).

Sells, J. N., & Hagedorn, W. B. (2016). CACREP accreditation, ethics, and the affirmation of both religious and sexual identities: A response to Smith and Okech. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 94(3), 265-279. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcad.12083/full>

In response to Smith and Okech’s (2016) article, James Sells, Ph.D. (Regent University) and W. Bryce Hagedorn, Ph.D. (University of Central Florida) raise two basic questions (p. 265): (1) Are there ethical issues raised by the accreditation of counseling programs within institutions that ascribe to religious policies and/or codes of conduct that disallow sexual behavior outside of traditional marriage? (2) How does the CACREP simultaneously honor both religious diversity and sexual orientation diversity in its accrediting practices? Sells and Hagedorn reason that protections for sexual minorities can thrive with protections for religious liberties. Sells and Hagedorn (a) acknowledge that the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs’ (CACREP) accreditation process is designed to ensure that counseling programs of religious or secular institutions meet established standards to prepare counselors to work with all client groups, (b) describe the Ethical Acculturation Model (Handelsman, Gottlieb, & Knapp, 2005), and (c) provide an example of a theological perspective for educators to help students integrate their professional and religious identities.

Sersen, J. S. (2014, December 15). The trouble with teaching rape law. *The New Yorker*.
<https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/trouble-teaching-rape-law>

Shallcross, L. (2011, January 17). Taking care of yourself as a counselor. *Counseling Today*.
<http://ct.counseling.org/2011/01/taking-care-of-yourself-as-a-counselor/>
Keywords: self-care, self care

Shapiro, D. S. (2002). Renewing the scientist-practitioner model. *The Psychologist*, 15(5), 232-234.

[This periodical is published by with The British Psychological Society, and is not meant to be confused with the *American Psychologist*, which is published by the American Psychological Association]. David S. Shapiro, Ph.D. reviews the core tenets of the contemporary scientist-practitioner model (i.e., the current Boulder model): (1) giving psychological assessment, testing, and intervention in accordance with scientifically based protocols, (2) accessing and integrating scientific findings to make informed healthcare decisions for patients, (3) questioning and testing hypotheses that are relevant to current healthcare, (4), building and maintaining effective cross-disciplinary relationships with professionals in other fields, (5), research-based training and support to other health professions in the process of providing psychological care, and (6) contributing to practice-based research and development to improve the quality of health care. For a review of the origin of the scientist-practitioner model (i.e., the Boulder model), see Baker and Benjamin (2000).

Shapiro, D. (2015, Winter). Liability, malpractice, and risk management: Trends in malpractice litigation. *Independent Practitioner*, 35(1), 12–14.

Shapiro, D. (2023, Spring). The gray area of mandated reporting for forensic and clinical psychologists. *Independent Practitioner*, 43(2), 4–8.

Although these exceptions may vary in different states, here are some common exceptions to psychotherapist-patient privilege: Disclosure for involuntary commitment (e.g., Georgia Form 1013/2013, Florida Baker Act, California Section 5150), Use of records in a provider's defense, Patient as plaintiff (only in some states, but not necessarily in Georgia), Duty to warn/duty to protect (only in some states, but not Georgia), Criminal defense exception (only in some states, but not Georgia).

Shapiro, D. L., & Smith, S. R. (2011). *Malpractice in psychology: A practical resource for clinicians*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Sheehy, J. (2019, December 29). *How spearfishing works*. Ascension Global Technology. <https://ascensiongt.com/2019/12/29/spear-phishing/>

James Sheehy is a writer for Ascension Global Technology (AGT), which offers end-to-end security protection through consulting, cybersecurity strategy, technology tools, and project management services.

Sheldon, Charles Monroe. (1896, 1990). *In His steps: What would Jesus do?* Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books.

Rev. Charles Monroe Sheldon was an American minister in the Congregational churches and leader of the Social Gospel movement. Sheldon introduced the principle of “What Would Jesus Do?” that which articulated an approach to Christian theology that became popular at the turn of the 20th Century and had a revival in popularity (WWJD) almost one hundred years later. Sheldon's question served as a moral imperative for followers to act in a manner that would demonstrate the love of Jesus through actions. Because the original publisher (Chicago Advance) failed to register the copyright in the proper form, other publishers took advantage and published the book without paying Sheldon any royalties. The result was lower prices, multiple publishers, and eventually larger sales that made the book one of the best-selling religious-fiction novels of all time (50 million copies).

Sheldon, O. J., Dunning, D., & Ames, D. R. (2014). Emotionally unskilled, unaware, and uninterested in learning more: Reactions to feedback about deficits in emotional intelligence. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 99(1), 125–137. DOI: 10.1037/a0034138

Keywords: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, emotional intelligence

Across three studies involving professional students, Oliver Sheldon, David Dunning, and Daniel Ames found that the least skilled had limited insight into deficits in their performance. When given concrete feedback, low performers disparaged either the accuracy or the relevance of that feedback, depending on how expediently they could do so. Consequently, they expressed more reluctance than top performers to pursue various paths to self-improvement. Paradoxically, observed the authors, it was top performers who indicated a stronger desire to improve their emotional intelligence following feedback.

Shelman, E. A., & Lazoritz, S. (1999). *Out of the darkness: The story of Mary Ellen Wilson*. Cape Coral, FL: Dolphin Moon Publishing.

Shelton, M. (2023, August 10). *Reducing the occupational hazard of sexual boundary violations*. Counseling Today. <https://ct.counseling.org/2023/08/reducing-the-occupational-hazard-of-sexual-boundary-violations/>

Michael Shelton specializes in male sexual disorders, substance use, and LGBT issues. He is the author of seven books, including *Sexual Attraction in Therapy: Managing Feelings of Desire in Clinical Practice* and *Fundamentals of LGBT Substance Use Disorders: Multiple Identities, Multiple Challenges*. He is a faculty member in the psychology program at Thomas Jefferson University. He is also a content expert on human sexuality with *Psychology Today*. According to the literature reviewed by Shelton, two of the most common boundary crossings that happen before a sexual boundary violation (SBV) are increased self-disclosure by the professional and social contact with a client outside therapy (e.g., texting, emailing and calling a client to discuss social and nonclinical matters; meeting for drinks or a meal; socializing together).

Sheps, S. (2021, January). Physician liability during COVID-19: What you need to know to protect your practice. *Psychiatric Times*, 38(1), 31.

Ms. Stephanie Sheps is the vice president of claims at Coverys. She is also a member of the International Association of Defense Counsel, the Professional Liability Underwritings Society, and serves as vice chairperson of the Professional Liability Foundation of Massachusetts.

Shoemaker, S. M. (1927/2009). *Children of the second birth: What we used to be like, what happened, and what we are like now*. Republished by Carl Palmieri (Editor). Charleston, SC: BookSurge Publishing.

Shoemaker, S. M. (1965). *Extraordinary living for ordinary men*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.

It is in this book that Rev. Sam Shoemaker makes the statement, “1965: [A]ny honest person can begin the spiritual experiment by surrendering “as much of himself as he can, to as much of Christ as he understands” (Shoemaker, 1965, p. 76).

Shokrollahi, K. (2010, March). Request for treatment: The evolution of consent. *Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England*, 92(2), 93–100. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3025230/#b1>
Keywords: informed consent

Shroeder, M., & Shidlo, A. (2001). Ethical issues in sexual orientation conversion therapies: An empirical study of consumers. *Journal of Gay and Lesbian Psychotherapy*, 5(3/4), 131–166.

Siegel, A., Burnetti-Atwell, M., & Taube, D. (2022, October 14). Looking through a multidimensional lens when providing telepsychology: Understanding the ethical, legal, and risk management issues associated with interstate practice. Live synchronous webinar sponsored by the Nevada Psychological Association, in partnership with the Utah Psychological Association and the Georgia Psychological Association. Alex Siegel, Ph.D., Mariann Burnetti-Atwell, Psy.D., and Daniel Taube, J.D., Ph.D. provide a 3-hour webinar on the intersection of telepsychology and interjurisdictional practice.

Siegel, B. (2000, September 09). To warn, or not to warn. *Los Angeles Times*.
<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2000-sep-09-mn-18090-story.html>

Los Angeles Times staff writer Barry Siegel provides details of the Dekalb County, Georgia, case known

Sims v. State of Georgia, 251 Ga. 877, 311 S.E.2d 161 (1984)

Georgia Supreme Court upholds psychotherapy privilege in the presence of a third party (i.e., the patient's husband, Marshall Sims, who was murdered by his wife Phyllis Gail Sims. This case is the same as *Sims v. State of Georgia*, 251 Ga. 877, 311 S.E.2d 161 (1984), listed for cross-reference purposes. as *Garner v. Stone* (1999).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Simon, R. I. (1999). The suicide prevention contract: clinical, legal, and risk management issues. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 27(3), 445–450. PMID: 10509943

Mental health professionals increasingly rely upon suicide prevention contracts in the management of patients at suicide risk. Although asking a patient if he or she is suicidal and obtaining a written or oral contract against suicide can be useful, these measures by themselves are insufficient. "No harm" contracts cannot take the place of formal suicide risk assessments. Obtaining a suicide prevention contract from the patient tends to be an event whereas suicide risk assessment is a process. The suicide prevention contract is not a legal document that will exculpate the clinician from malpractice liability if the patient commits suicide. The contract against self-harm is only as good as the underlying soundness of the therapeutic alliance. The risks and benefits of suicide prevention contracts must be clearly understood. See also Rudd et al. (2006).

Simone, S., & Fulero, S. M. (2005). Tarasoff and the duty to protect. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 11(1/2), 145–168.

Silver, E., Cirincione, C., & Steadman, H. J. (1994). Demythologizing inaccurate perceptions of the insanity defense. *Law and Human Behavior*, 18, 63–70.

The public's perception that the insanity defense is used in 37% of all felony cases is a gross overestimate, because the actual figure is 1%. Prior to the Hinckley case (1982), the insanity defense had been used in less than 2% of all felony cases in the U.S. and was unsuccessful in almost 75% of those tried.

Sjouwerman, S. (2020). *Q1 2020 Coronavirus-related phishing email attacks are up 600%*. KnowBe4.
<https://blog.knowbe4.com/q1-2020-coronavirus-related-phishing-email-attacks-are-up-600>

Keywords: cybersecurity, telepsychology, phishing, spearphishing

Stu Sjouwerman, writing for the security firm KnowBe4 reveals in the Q1 2020 Top-Clicked Phishing Report that phishing email attacks related to COVID-19 increased by 600% in the first quarter of the year 2020. According to the firm, 45 percent of all phishing attacks asked Internet users to either check or type in their passwords on malicious domains that spoofed legitimate ones.

Skinner, B. F. (1983). Intellectual self-management in old age. *American Psychologist*, 38(3), 239–244.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.38.3.239>

Abstract: Asserts that old age is only partly a biological condition. The author records personal techniques that have proved helpful in offsetting some of the physiological limitations of old age and particularly in making it possible to continue to engage in intellectual work. Problems dealt with include sensory and motor deficiencies, memory loss, motivational changes, mental fatigue, and the disruptive effects of the social environment of the aged. Emphasis is on constructing a world in which the behavior of old people will continue to be abundantly reinforced.

Smedley, B. D., Stith, A. Y., & Nelson, A. R. (2003). Patient-provider communication: the effect of race and ethnicity on process and outcomes of healthcare. In B. D. Smedley, A. Y. Stith, & A. R. Nelson (Eds.), *Unequal treatment: Confronting racial and ethnic disparities in health care*. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press.

Smith, A. (2020, October 5). FBI background checks for gun sales have hit an annual record already, fueled by Covid-10. *Forbes*. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/aaronsmith/2020/10/05/fbi-background-checks-for-gun-sales-have-hit-an-annual-record-already-fueled-by-covid-19/?sh=19d01bc15360>

Keywords: trigger effect, weapons effect

Aaron Smith is a Forbes contributing reporter who covers the firearms industry, including sales, FBI background checks, manufacturers, politics, the NRA, types of firearms, gun control laws, and legislation. See also Federal Bureau of Investigation (2020).

Smith, G. A. (2019, August 5). *Just one-third of U.S. Catholics agree with their church that Eucharist is body, blood of Christ*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/08/05/transubstantiation-eucharist-u-s-catholics/>

Gregory Smith, an associate director of research at Pew Research Center, summarizes a 2019 Pew Research Center survey that finds that most self-described Catholics don't believe this core teaching of transubstantiation. In fact, nearly seven-in-ten Catholics (69%) say they personally believe that during Catholic Mass, the bread and wine used in Communion "are symbols of the body and blood of Jesus Christ." Just one-third of U.S. Catholics (31%) say they believe that "during Catholic Mass, the bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Jesus." Transubstantiation, referring to the idea that during Mass, the bread and wine used for Communion become the body and blood of Jesus Christ, is central to the Catholic faith. In fact, the Catholic Church teaches that "the Eucharist is 'the source and summit of the Christian life.'" According to Smith, about six-in-ten (63%) of the most observant Catholics (i.e., those who attend Mass at least once a week) accept the Church's teaching about transubstantiation. However, even among this most observant group of Catholics, roughly one-third (37%) don't believe that the Communion bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Christ (including 23% who don't know the church's teaching and 14% who know the church's teaching but don't believe it). Among Catholics who do not attend Mass weekly, large majorities say they believe the bread and wine are symbolic and do not actually become the body and blood of Jesus. See also Pew Research Center (2010).

Smith, J. (2021, August 21). *Building a Corsi-Rosenthal air filter for the first time* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEn2xzlvrd0>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

James Andrew Smith, Ph.D., P.Eng. is affiliated with the Lassonde School, York University, Toronto, Ontario. In this video (00:06:16), Smith demonstrates how he built a COVID Cube Corsi-Rosenthal air filter box with parts from Home Depot in Toronto. Smith used 20" Lasko box fan, four 20"x20"x1" 3M 1900 air filters (1" deep), some duct tape, and cardboard. He built the air filter in 50 minutes. The cardboard came from the fan's box and from a grocery delivery box. The shroud has a 15" diameter hole, as suggested by David Elfstrom on Twitter; he ran some tests on this particular fan model and so if you have a different model you may wish to consider a different diameter. Special thanks are offered to Jim Rosenthal and David Elfstrom for their contributions.

Smith, J. A., & Smith, A. H. (2001, October). Dual relationships and professional integrity: An ethical dilemma case of a family counselor as clergy. *The Family Journal: Counseling and Therapy for Couples and Families*, 9(4), 438–443. http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/2984_10TFJ01.pdf#page=77

Smith, J., & Smith, A. H. (2001). Dual relationships and professional integrity: An ethical dilemma case of a family counselor as clergy. *The Family Journal*, 9(4), 438–443.

Smith, L. C., & Okech, J. E. A. (2016a). Ethical issues raised by CACREP accreditation of programs within institutions that disaffirm or disallow diverse sexual orientations. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 94(3), 252–264. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcad.12082/full#jcad12082-sec-0160>
According to Lance C. Smith, Ph.D. (University of Vermont) and Jane E. Atieno Okech, Ph.D. (University of Vermont), the field of counseling is expatiating (i.e., speaking or writing at length about) on counselors' religious values that conflict with the affirmation of diverse sexual orientations. There is also a germane systemic issue: the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs' practice of providing accreditation to counseling programs housed within religious institutions that disaffirm or disallow individuals with sexual minority identities. This article examines the complexities of this practice given the field's ethical mandate to affirm both religious and sexual orientation diversity.

Smith, L. C., & Okech, J. E. A. (2016b). Negotiating CACREP accreditation practices, religious diversity, and sexual orientation diversity: A rejoinder to Sells and Hagedorn. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 94(3), 280–284. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcad.12084/full>
Lance C. Smith, Ph.D. and Jane E. Atieno Okech, Ph.D. write a rejoinder to Sells and Hagedorn's (2016) article, "CACREP Accreditation, Ethics, and the Affirmation of Both Religious and Sexual Identities: A Response to Smith and Okech," which supports Smith and Okech's (2016) assertion that a dialogue examining the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs' accreditation practices pertaining to counseling programs in institutions that disaffirm/disallow diverse sexual orientation is germane. Smith and Okech articulate the common ground they share with Sells and Hagedorn while also highlighting areas of dissension.

Smith, R. D. (2017). *Strategic planning for public relations* (5th ed.). New York, NY: Routledge.

Ronald D. Smith (d. September 28, 2020) was Professor Emeritus of Public Communication and former Chair of the Communication Department at Buffalo State (SUNY). In asking a question about how accurately statistics reflect a population under study, Smith emphasizes, “Accurate use of statistics is based on both what is included and what is left out. It’s a matter of context. Ethical use of statistical data can put a situation into a clearer focus” (p. 221). As an example, Smith cites polling data which suggests that many adults think priests “frequently” abused children, in contrast to empirical studies indicating that about 3% of priests have been accused and less than 2% have been accused with credible evidence. To place these data in context, Smith points out that estimates by psychologists and law enforcement are that 3-5 % of the entire male population in North America is linked to child or adolescent sexual abuse. When the data are examined closely, the clergy abuse situation seems no different statistically than the data in rest of the population—perhaps even lower than in some other organizations. As Smith opines, “While this fact doesn’t minimize the tragedy of sexual abuse nor absolve organizational leaders for mishandling associated crimes, it does point out that statistics that are of doubtful reliability and/or out of context can mislead” (p. 221).

Smith, W. A., Hung, M., & Franklin, J. (2011). Racial battle fatigue and the miseducation of Black Men: Racial microaggressions, societal problems, and environmental stress. *The Journal of Negro Education*, 80(1), 63–82.

Smith, W. A., Yossa, T. J., & Solóranzo, D. G. (2006). Challenging racial battle fatigue on historically white campuses: A critical race examination of race-related stress. In C. A. Stanley (Ed.). *Faculty of color: Teaching in predominantly white colleges and universities* (pp. 299–327). Bolton, MA: Anker Publishing.

Solutions Review. (2020, October 5). *Universal Health Services attacked: September 2020 data breach of the month* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tCFHdgpoKkg>
Every month, the editors of Solutions Review select the worst enterprise data breach, hack, or leak and explore the incident in detail. The September 2020 Breach of the Month went to the Universal Health Services (UHS) Ransomware Attack, an ongoing incident that has disrupted hospital services across the country. UHS, which is one of the largest healthcare providers and hospital chains in the United States, began experiencing a ransomware attack on September 27. Whereas this event did not expose patient or employee data, it disrupted operations enough that some employees had to resort to pen and paper to keep patient records. Ambulances were even redirected because some the compromised systems of some hospitals prevented them from being able to provide their regular services.

Sommers-Flanagan, J. (2018). Conversations about suicide: Strategies for detecting suicide risk. *Journal of Health Service Psychology*, 44, 33–45.

Sommers-Flanagan, R., & Sommers-Flanagan, J. (2014). *Clinical interviewing* (5th ed.). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons.

Sommers-Flanagan, R., & Sommers-Flanagan, J. (2016). *Clinical interviewing* (6th ed.). New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons.

Soroka v. Dayton-Hudson Corp., Cal. H143579-3 (1989).

Soroka v. Dayton-Hudson Corp. [Cal. H143579-3] was a 1989 California lawsuit that challenged Dayton-Hudson's (Target's then parent company) with a violations of the 4th Amendment (privacy) for use of an instrument called "Psychscreen" to screen out applicants for the position of store security officer (SSO). Psychscreen was actually a combination of the California Personality Inventory and the MMPI II. The main concerns in that case were items relating to sex and religious beliefs. However, there are also items on both the CPI and MMPI that would constitute inquiries into past or current psychological and physical issues, although these were not challenged in that case.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Soroka v. Dayton Hudson Corp., 18 Cal. App. 4th 1200, 1 Cal. Rptr. 2d 77 (1991).

Appellant job applicants Sibi Soroka, Sue Urry, and William d'Arcangelo filed a class action challenging respondent Dayton Hudson Corporation's ("Target") practice of requiring Target Store security officer applicants to pass a psychological screening. The trial court denied Soroka's motion for a preliminary injunction to prohibit the use of this screening pending the outcome of this litigation. It also denied Soroka's motion for class certification and granted Dayton's motion to deny class certification. Soroka appealed from these orders, contending that a preliminary injunction should issue because he was likely to prevail on the merits of his constitutional and statutory claims. He also argued that the trial court should have certified the class. The American Civil Liberties Union ("ACLU") filed an amicus brief in support of Soroka's constitutional right to privacy claims.

On July 9, 1993, a judge approved a settlement of a \$1.3 million lawsuit filed on behalf of hundreds of job seekers subjected to a written test that included questions on religion, sex, and bowel movements. Under the agreement, Target Stores divided the \$1.3 million among roughly 2,500 prospective security guards who took the Rodgers Condensed CPI-MMPI, or "psychscreen," test in California between 1987 and 1991. The company also agreed to pay \$60,000.00 to be divided among the four named plaintiffs. Superior Court Judge Ronald Sabraw approved the settlement, which both parties agreed to July 9. Attorney Brad Seligman, who filed the class-action lawsuit in 1989, claimed that some of test's 704 questions invaded applicants' privacy. Among the test's true-false questions were: "I feel sure there is only one true religion," and "I am very strongly attracted by members of my own sex." Target had not used the test since 1991. Target agreed to ban its use at its 113 California stores for at least five years. The chain had 500 Target stores throughout the nation and was part of Minneapolis-based Dayton Hudson Corporation. Dayton Hudson Corp ("Target") admitted no legal wrongdoing in the case (Judge approves settlement in Target's Psychscreen case, 1993).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Sorrentino, R., Musselman, M., & Broderick, L. (2019, July). Battered woman syndrome: Is it enough for a Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity plea? *Psychiatric Times*, 36(7), 1, 3, 24.

Twenty-five years after the Lorena Bobbitt trial, psychiatrists Renés Sorrentino, MD, Meghan Musselman, and Lauren Broderick, MD provide an analysis of the Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity defense. The authors discuss the distinctions between the concept of an impulse not resisted and the legal concept of an *irresistible impulse*.

Southern Baptist Convention. (2022, June 14). *2022 Annual Meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention* [Daily Bulletin], Volume 98, Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, CA. Retrieved June 15, 2022 from <https://sbcannualmeeting.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/SBC-22-Tuesday-Bulletin.pdf>

This bulletin provides an overview of the 164th Annual Meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention. With 13 million members, the Southern Baptist Convention is the largest protestant Christian denomination in the United States.

See also Guidepost Solutions (2022) 288-page report.

Spurgeon, S. L., Gibbons, M. M., & Cochrane, J. L. (2012). Creating personal dispositions for a professional counseling program. *Counseling & Values*, 57(1), 96–108.

Faculty members of Johnson University in Knoxville, Tennessee, have developed the following dispositions for student assessment specific to the Johnson University CACREP-accredited Clinical Mental Health Counseling (CMHC) program: (1) Resilient, (2) Teachable, (3), Aware of Self and Others, (4), Integrity, and (5) Compassion.

St. Germaine, J. (1993). Dual relationships: What’s wrong with them? *American Counselor*, 2(3), 25–30.

St. John’s Holdings, LLC v. Two Electronics, LLC, Misc. 16-000090 (MA, Trial Court, Land Court Dept., April 14, 2016).

In a ground-breaking ruling to a motion to dismiss in a trial court lawsuit, Massachusetts Land Court Justice Robert Foster ruled that text messages may form a binding contract in real estate negotiations—even where a formal offer has not been signed by the seller. After the ruling was announced in 2016, some attorneys have advised their clients to use the following disclaimer: “Emails sent or received shall neither constitute acceptance of conducting transactions via electronic means nor shall create a binding contract in the absence of a fully signed written agreement.” Because text messages are so short, it is not practical to use such a legal disclaimer.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Love, 459 N.W.2d 698 (Minn.1990).

This case asks whether sexual conduct between a licensed psychologist (Defendant Ronald W. Love, Ph.D.) and his patient (Plaintiff Mary Anderson et al.), under circumstances where transference has occurred, may give rise to a claim by the patient that is covered under the therapist’s professional liability policy. The issue was whether a claim for damages arising out of a patient’s sexual relationship with her

treating psychologist can ever be a claim for damages resulting from professional services provided or which should have been provided. The trial court ruled there was no coverage for the claims of Mary and her husband and granted plaintiff St. Paul Fire & Marine summary judgment. The court of appeals reversed (*St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Love*, 447 N.W.2d 5 [Minn.App. 1989]). The Supreme Court of Minnesota affirmed the Court of Appeals and thus granted the petition of St. Paul Fire & Marine for further review.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Stander, V., et. al. (1994). Spirituality, religion and family therapy: Competing or complementary worlds? *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 22(1), 27–41.

State v. Warren Reid Hall (1984).

Criminal trial of Warren Reid Hall for the 12/21/1983 murder of Donna Lynn Allen. See also *Allen v. Jenkins* (1984) for civil action against the licensed psychologist and see *Hall v. State* (1985) for the Appeal of State of Georgia conviction against Warren Reid Hall related to 12/21/1983 murder of Donna Lynn Allen.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Stebnicki, M. (2007, November). Empathy fatigue: Healing the mind, body, and spirit of professional counselors. *American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation*, 10(4), 317–338. doi: 10.1080/15487760701680570

Stebnicki, M. (2008, November). *Empathy fatigue: Healing the mind, body, and spirit of professional counselors*. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company.

Stein, R. (2015, November 5). *Powerful ‘gene drive’ can quickly change an entire species*. NPR.

<https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/11/05/451216596/powerful-gene-drive-can-quickly-change-an-entire-species>

Biologist Ethan Bier, Ph.D., University of California, San Diego, had a graduate student, Valentino Gantz, who found a way to get brown fruit flies to produce blond-looking offspring most of the time. Gantz demonstrated a new technique that could create this effect, known as *gene drive*, almost every time. *Gene drive* refers to a sequence of DNA that can cause a mutation to be inherited by the offspring of an organism with nearly 100 percent efficiency, regardless of whether it’s beneficial for that organism’s survival. By combining it with new genetic editing techniques such as CRISPR, scientists are able to drive changes they make quickly through an entire species. In other words, this technology makes the organisms that carry the gene have the specified characteristic, and it also causes them to have all their offspring have the same characteristic.

Stein, R. (2019, February 20). *Scientists release controversial genetically modified mosquitoes in high-security lab*. NPR. <https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2019/02/20/693735499/scientists-release-controversial-genetically-modified-mosquitoes-in-high-security>

Using CRISPR technology to engineer mosquitoes with a *gene drive*, entomologist Ruth Müeller and a team of researchers have launched a major new phase in the testing of a controversial genetically modified organism: a mosquito designed to quickly spread a genetic mutation lethal to its own species. The hope is that the technology will help eliminate or reduce the *Anopheles gambiae*, the main species of mosquito that spreads malaria, an infectious disease that affects probably two-thirds of the world's population. Critics and environmentalists warn that gene-drive organisms could spread uncontrollably and cause unintended consequences, such as having a negative effect on crops (e.g., by eliminating important pollinators) or causing a species' population crash, i.e., which could also lead to other mosquitoes coming with other diseases.

Steffenson, D. (2020, August 10). *Georgia law shields businesses from COVID-19 liability*. Littler. <https://www.littler.com/publication-press/publication/georgia-law-shields-businesses-covid-19-liability>
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

Special Counsel Dane Steffenson provides a discussion of how Georgia became the ninth state in the country to shield businesses from liability stemming from COVID-19. On August 5, 2020, Governor Brian Kemp signed the new law, the Georgia COVID-19 Pandemic Business Safety Act (based on SB 369), which went into effect immediately. The Act amends the Georgia tort claims law to provide new definitions, exceptions and a presumption against liability. There is a general shield against liability as long as a business does not act with gross negligence, willful and wanton misconduct, or reckless or intentional disregard in relation to someone being exposed and/or contracting COVID-19. Although the law appears focused on healthcare, it applies to any "healthcare facility, healthcare provider, entity, or individual." The term "Entity" is defined extremely broadly to encompass most any business.

Sternberg, R. J. (1998). A balance theory of wisdom. *Review of General Psychology*, 2, 347–365.

Sternberg, R. J. (2001). Why schools should teach for wisdom in educational settings. *Educational Psychologist*, 36(4), 227–245.

Sternberg, R. J. (2002). *Why smart people can be so stupid*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Former APA President (in 2003) Robert Sternberg, Ph.D describes how smart people may be particularly susceptible to certain fallacies in thinking because they have been so rewarded for their intelligence that they lose sight of their humanity. According to Sternberg, smart people who are foolish tend to show one or more fallacies in thinking: Egocentrism (In planning their actions, they take into account their own interests—but no one else's interests), Omniscience (Smart people who are foolish may know a lot about something, but they become foolish when they start to think that they know a lot about everything), Omnipotence (Smart people who are foolish think they are all powerful, and they think they can do whatever they want), Invulnerability (Smart people who are foolish think they can get away with whatever they do. They think they will not get caught and, if they do get caught, they think they will be able to get themselves out of it).

Sternberg, R. J. (2003). Responsibility: One of the other three Rs. *Monitor on Psychology*, 34(3), 5.

Stevens, J. M., Arzoumanian, M. A., Greenbaum, B., Schwab, B. M., & Dalenberg, C. J. (2019). Relationship of abuse by religious authorities to depression, religiosity, and child physical abuse history in a college sample. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 11(3), 292–299.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tra0000421>

The authors used a database from the late 1970s that contained data on physical abuse and sexual abuse by various perpetrator types as well as on symptoms of depression, anxiety, and religiosity in a college population sample. The authors found that students alleging sexual abuse by religious authorities were as symptomatic (depressed and anxious) as students abused by parents and were more symptomatic than controls. Further, students who had been abused by religious authorities showed greater variance in religiosity and a greater likelihood of breaking ties with their religious communities. Students self-labeling as physically abused by parents were found to be more at risk for sexual abuse by religious authorities. One conclusion of the authors was that the intensity of the trauma from abuse by religious authorities may make it more difficult to study, treat, and recover from sexual abuse.

Stone, A. A. (1976). The Tarasoff decisions: Suing psychotherapists to safeguard society. *Harvard Law Review*, 90(2), 358.

Stone, A. V. (2000). *Fitness for duty: Principles, methods, and legal issues*. Washington, DC: CRC Press.
See also Doverspike and Stone (2000).

Stone, A. V. (2002). Evaluations and assessments for fitness for duty. Continuing education workshop presented attended at the Midwinter Conference of the Georgia Psychological Association, Renaissance Asheville, NC. January 19, 2002.

Stone, C. (2009). *School counseling principles: Ethics and law* (2nd. ed.). Alexandria, VA: American School Counselor Association.

Stringer, H. (2016, July/August 16). A new licensure test is on the horizon. What is it and why is it necessary? *Monitor on Psychology*, 47(7), 26. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2016/07-08/licensure-test>
Keywords: ASPPB, EPPP-2, licensing, licensure
Heather Stringer is a staff writer for the APA Monitor on Psychology.

Stringer, H. (2023, March). Steering clear of ethical pitfalls in consulting. *Monitor on Psychology*, 54(2), 64–67.
https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327019eb0401_3
APA writer Heather Stringer describes strategies that consulting psychologists use to maintain integrity while providing organizational consultation.

Stromberg, C. D., Haggarty, D. J., Leibenluft, R. F., McMillian, M. H., Mishkin, B., Rubin, B. L., & Trilling, H. R. (1988). *The psychologist's legal handbook*. Washington, D. C.: The Council for the National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology.

Students for Life at Miami University of Ohio, Hamilton v. Trustees of Miami University of Ohio, Case No. 1:17-cv-00804-TSB (2018)

Keywords: activation notification, trigger warning

On March 15, 2018, Miami University of Ohio reached a settlement agreement to change its policies that had authorized officials at its Hamilton campus to require students to post signs “warning” others about their group’s pro-life display. As part of a settlement ending a federal lawsuit that Alliance Defending Freedom attorneys filed on behalf of the campus chapter of Students for Life, the university agreed to revise its policies to respect the free speech rights of all students, regardless of their viewpoint. On November 29, 2017 Students for Life had sued university officials after they shut down the Studnets for Life group’s annual Cemetery of the Innocents display.

Dismissal: Case: 1:17-cv-00804-TSB Doc #: 4 (Filed: 03/15/18), Settlement Agreement: Case: 1:17-cv-00804-TSB Doc #: 4-1 (Filed: 03/15/18), and Complaint: Case: 1:17-cv-00804-TSB Doc #: 1 (Filed: 11/29/17). See also Alliance Defending Freedom. (2018, March 16).

Sue, D. W., Capodilupo, C. M., Torino, G. C., Bucceri, J. M., Holder, A., Nadal, K. L., & Esquilin, M. (2007). Racial microaggressions in everyday life: Implications for clinical practice. *American Psychologist*, 62(4), 271–286.

Sometimes described as one of the pioneers in multicultural psychology, Derald Wing Sue, Ph.D. Professor of Psychology and Education in the Department of Counseling and Clinical Psychology at Teachers College and the School of Social Work, Columbia University. Along with his colleagues, Sue defined *microaggressions* as “brief and commonplace daily verbal, behavioral, and environmental indignities, whether intentional or unintentional, that communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative racial slights or insults toward people of color.” Although originally applied to people of color, the term has been applied much more broadly.

Sue Schrader v. Kim Kohout, 239 Ga. App. 134, 519 S.E. 2d 307 (1999)

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Suler, J. (2004). The online disinhibition effect. *Cyberpsychology & Behavior*, 7(3), 321–326.

Keywords: keyboard courage, online disinhibition effect

John Suler, Ph.D. is a clinical psychologist in the Department of Psychology, Rider University, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He describes how some people self-disclose or act-out more frequently or intensely online than they would in person. This article explores six factors that interact with each other in creating this online disinhibition effect: dissociative anonymity, invisibility, asynchronicity, solipsistic introjection, dissociative imagination, and minimization of authority. Personality variables also influence the extent of this disinhibition. For example, a shy person might finally get clear about expressing ideas in

an SMS text, with no one's real-time disapproval to interrupt the process. On the other hand, a usually self-contained person might become full of rage online, engaging in so-called "flame wars."

Suls, J. M., Davidson, K. W., & Kaplan, R. M. (Eds.). (2001). *Handbook of health psychology and behavioral medicine*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Jerry M. Sulz, Karina W. Davidson, Robert M. Kaplan observe, "Just as imaginability, memorability, and similarly serve as cues for probability judgments (e.g., the availability and representativeness heuristics), affect may serve as a cue for many important judgments (including risk perceptions). Using an overall, readily available affective impression can be easier and more efficient than weighting the pros and cons of various reasons or retrieving relevant examples from memory, especially when the required judgment or decision is complex or mental resources are limited" (Suls, Davidson, & Kaplan, p. 56).

Sundermeier, Tony. (2023, June 4). *Almost divine consciousness: A theology of technology: The technological society* [Video]. First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta.

<https://vimeo.com/showcase/7052015/video/833365160>

Video: 01:25:09 The sermon is on segment from 00:32:00 to 00:58:40.

Other sermons from this church are available at this link: <https://www.firstpresatl.org/livestream>

Rev. Sundermeier's sermon on 06-04-2023 is the first sermon on a series titled Almost Divine Consciousness. This sermon focuses on the ethos of values of technology, beginning with the story of the construction of Noah's Ark (Genesis 6:9–Genesis 7:5) in contrast to the story of the construction of the Tower of Babel (Genesis 11:1-9). Sundermeier quotes from Jacques Ellul's (1954) *The Technological Society*, particularly in terms of three values inherent in 1950s technology power, efficiency, and reproducibility. He also quotes from Noah Harari's (2017) *Homo Deus*, in which Harari argues that the human species will eventually evolve into a different species whose quest is for immortality, uninterrupted and unrelenting happiness, and God-like power. Sundermeier says that Christians must ask these questions: "Are these goals the goals of the Kingdom of God? Are these goals the goals of the Gospel of Jesus Christ? Sundermeier concludes that Jesus Christ is the true, one, and only, Homo Deus." See also Ellul's (1954) *The Technological Society* and Harari's (2017) *Homo Deus*.

Surprise Bill Exclusions, Ga. Code § 33-20E-7 (2020).

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

This section of Georgia law is related to Surprise Bill Exclusions.

Sutherland, S. (2021, March 5). Considerations for telepsychology and working with racially diverse clients. Live Zoom webinar approved and sponsored by the Georgia Psychological Association.

Sweeney, T. J., & Witmer, J. M. (1991). Beyond social interest: Striving toward optimum health and wellness. *Individual Psychology*, 47, 527–540.

Swenson, J. E., Schneller, G. R., & Sanders, R. K. (2009). Ethical issues in integrating Christian faith and psychotherapy: Beliefs and behaviors among CAPS members. *Journal of Psychology and Christianity*, 28(4), 302–314.

Synergy. (2016, August 31). *The difference between a value and a virtue*. <https://synergygroup.net.au/difference-value-virtue/>

Two values (integrity and respect) are described as useful, desirable behaviours that help define workplace culture. The virtues derived from these values are described as measures of excellence or goodness and may be more important to individuals due to their personal nature.

Taube, D. (2015, April 26). *Risk management and Affordable Care Act*. The Trust Risk Management Services ethics workshop presented at the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, Atlanta Marriott Northwest at Galleria, Atlanta, Georgia.

Taube, D. (2019, April 11). *Ethics and risk management in complex clinical conundrums: Sequence IX - Part 2*. The Trust Risk Management Services ethics workshop presented at the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association, Century Center Marriott, Atlanta, GA.

Taube, D. (2019, April 11). *Ethics and risk management in complex clinical conundrums: Sequence IX - Part 2*. [PowerPoint slides]. Rockville, MD: The Trust Risk Management Services.

Taube, D. O. (2021, April 29). *Risk management and vulnerabilities: Yours, mine, and ours: Sequence XI* [Trust Workshop]. Live webinar sponsored and presented at the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Psychological Association.

Daniel O. Taube, Ph.D., J.D. is a Trust Risk Management Advocate.

Taube, D. O. (2021, April 29). *Risk management and vulnerabilities: Yours, mine, and ours: Sequence XI*. [PointPoint slides]. Rockville, MD: The Trust Risk Management Services.

Taube, D. O., Scropo, J., & Zelechowski, A. D. (2018). Nine risk management lessons for practitioners. *Practice Innovations*, 3(4), 271-283. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pri0000078>

Dan Taube, J.D., Ph.D., Joe Scropo, Ph.D., J.D., Amanda D. Zelechowski, J.D., Ph.D. review nine situations that have emerged from their experience as The Trust risk management consultants who have listened to and assisted many practitioners in addressing the challenges they face on a day-to-day basis. The lessons include a focus on obtaining consent, setting boundaries, flexibility, attention to clinician affect, differentiating the clinician's own values and needs from those of the client, awareness of the limits of competence, maintaining adequate legal knowledge, keeping good records, and routine consultation.

Taylor, K. (2006, July 27). *Brainwashing: The science of thought control*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Kathleen E. Taylor, Ph.D. (computational neuroscience) is a popular science author and a research scientist Department of Physiology, Anatomy and Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford.

Taylor, K. (2017). *Brainwashing: The science of thought control* (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Oxford Landmark Science.

In a section headed “Group Pressures” in Chapter 3 (“God or the group?” of Part 1 (“Torture and Seduction”) of the second edition of *Brainwashing*, Kathleen Taylor (2017) makes observations that are relevant to the process of groupthink in religious cults: “Once committed to the group, members often adjust their own beliefs and values to make them more similar to those of other members; differences grate on the nerves and threaten the impression of solidarity. This leads to one of the most common problems with cult thinking: reality drift. Lower-status cult members will tend to shift their beliefs [p. 63] toward the beliefs of higher-status members, and particularly the cult leader; the reverse is not the case (Taylor, 2017, pp. 62-63).

Textor, M. (2021, September 17). Psychology, the science of the soul. In M. Textor (Ed.) *The disappearance of the soul and the turn against metaphysics: Austrian Philosophy 1874-1918* (pp. 17–C1.P144). Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

Mark Textor, Ph.D. is a Professor of Philosophy at King’s College London. In one chapter (“Psychology, the science of the soul”), Professor Textor discusses an idea first attributed to of Johanne Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), the German educator and philosopher, who defined psychology as the study of the functions and properties of the soul.

The American Counseling Association will not hold its Annual Conference & Expo in Tennessee. (2016, May 10). American Counseling Association. <https://www.counseling.org/news/updates/2016/05/10/the-american-counseling-association-will-not-hold-its-annual-conference-expo-in-tennessee>

In light of the passage of Tennessee SB1556/HB1840, the American Counseling Association (ACA) decided to relocate its 2017 Conference & Expo, originally scheduled for Nashville. According to ACA, Tennessee became the latest state to sign into law discriminatory “religious freedom” legislation targeting the counseling profession and LGBTQ community, permitting counselors to deny services and refer clients based on the provider’s “strongly held principles” a clear violation of the American Counseling Association’s Code of Ethics. In light of the passage of SB1556/HB1840, ACA members have been very vocal about their opinions on the location of the 2017 Conference & Expo, originally scheduled for Nashville. ACA took those comments into account and decided that the 2017 annual meeting would not be held in Tennessee. [Note: On June 13, 2016, ACA announced that, after it had received 13 bids from cities across the country, it was decided that the 2017 Conference & Expo would take place in San Francisco.]

The Trust. (2022, January 04). *Guidance on the No Surprises Act (NSA)*. <https://www.trustinsurance.com/Resources/Articles/guidance-on-the-no-surprises-act-nsa>

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements
Given the ambiguity of the NSA, this information is considered preliminary guidance to comply with its provisions. This guidance does not constitute legal advice. To obtain a legal opinion, please consult a local mental health law attorney in your jurisdiction. Please continue to check back frequently for updates and changes to this guidance.

The Trust’s Risk Management Advocates. (2022, March 16). *Sample coaching contract*. The Trust. <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resource-Center/Document-Library-Quick-Guides>

TrustPARMA. (2020, July 29). Sample informed consent for walk and talk therapy. [https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/adam/Content/sqN4RibM20eFB78tmdxvIQ/File/Sample%20Informed%20Consent%20for%20Walk%20and%20Talk%20Therapy\(1\).docx](https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/adam/Content/sqN4RibM20eFB78tmdxvIQ/File/Sample%20Informed%20Consent%20for%20Walk%20and%20Talk%20Therapy(1).docx)

Keywords: informed consent, walk and talk

The first page of the document indicates that it was authored by Julie A. Jacobs, Psy.D., J.D., and Leisl M. Bryant, Ph.D, ABPP, Trust Risk Management Advocates. The document properties indicate that the author of the document file is Joe Scroppo (07-29-2020) and that he document was last modified by Dawn Lewis (09-29-2020). See also Jacobs and Bryant (2020).

TrustPARMA. (2021). The Trust outpatient services agreement for collaterals. [https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/documents/Download%20Documents/CINF\(1\).doc](https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/documents/Download%20Documents/CINF(1).doc)

Keywords: collaterals consent form

The Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA) is a national non-profit membership organization, established by The Trust to support psychology, mental health, and allied health professions by promoting education, risk management, and practice management. TrustPARMA's mission is to help its members reduce their risk and enhance their practice services. The Trust provides a portfolio of ethics, risk management, and practice management resources.

TrustPARMA. (2021, June 16). Sample coaching contract.

<https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/adam/Content/TQU3Dgx97k-xSIVJoOfE-A/File/Sample%20Coaching%20Contract%206-16-2021.doc>

Keywords: coaching contract, informed consent

The document properties indicate that the author of the document file is Brian Rosario (06-16-2021) and that he document was last modified by Judith Grados (06-16-2021). See cross-reference to Rosario (2021).

TrustPARMA. (2022, January 04). Guidance on the No Surprises Act (NSA).

<https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resources/Articles/guidance-on-the-no-surprises-act-nsa>

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

TrustPARMA. (2021, September 23). *Right to receive a good faith estimate of expected charges notice* [CMS-10791].

<https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/documents/Right%20to%20Receive%20a%20Good%20Faith%20Estimate%20of%20Expected%20Charges.pdf?ver=XZA9UFb6pFaMD2oU0kJIXA%3d%3d×tamp=1641321131436>

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

Scenario 2: A patient is “uninsured or self-pay” and has requested or is obtaining services from a healthcare facility or an individual provider (including patients in private practice). All healthcare facilities and individual providers must provide uninsured/self-pay patients with a GFE of the expected costs of their course of treatment, and must do so within specified time frames. This requirement applies both to facilities and to individual healthcare providers. See PARMATrust (2021, September 30) for Scenario 1.

TrustPARMA. (2021, September 30). *Standard notice and consent documents under the No Surprises Act* [CMS-10780]. <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/standard-notice-consent-forms-nonparticipating-providers-emergency-facilities-regarding-consumer.pdf>

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

Scenario 1: A patient has healthcare insurance, is seeking or obtaining services at an in-network healthcare facility, but will also receive services from an out-of-network provider at the in-network healthcare facility. Out-of-network providers must furnish a GFE, prior to the delivery of those services whenever possible, for their services to patients to whom they are providing out-of-network services at an in-network healthcare facility. See PARMATrust (2021, September 23) for Scenario 2.

Turner, M. D., Hunsley, J., & Rodolfa, E. R. (2021, January). Appropriate validation standards for licensure examination: Comment on Callahan et al. (2020). *American Psychologist*, 76(1), 165–166.

Keywords: ASPPB, EPPP, credentialing, licensure

See also Callahan, Bell, Davila, Johnson, Strauman, & Yee (2021).

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99)

The Daily Scam. (2017, August 30). The week in review. *The Daily Scam*. <https://www.thedailyscam.com/august-30-2017/>

TherapyNotes, LLC (2018, August 29). *A quick overview of family CPT Codes (90846 and 90847)*. <https://blog.therapynotes.com/a-quick-overview-of-family-codes>

Here is the original wording from TherapyNotes (2018, paragraph 3, as well as from the video on segments from 01:00 to 01:40): “If a family member is brought into individual psychotherapy sessions briefly or intermittently, these family codes are not required to be used. Instead, individual psychotherapy codes (90832, 90834, or 90837) can be used. Ensure that the intent of the session/s is not the family member's benefit. The patient can get some benefit by having the family member there, but if both people are benefiting, then codes 90846 or 90847 are required, because family sessions are about all individuals in the session benefiting from the service” (Therapy Notes, 2018, para. 3).

TherapyNotes, LLC (2018, August 29). *Family therapy CPT codes explained* [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/I8SUsWddV8>

This 04:12 video covers some of the conditions under which CPT codes 90846 and 90847 can be used as well as some of the limits of the use of these codes.

Thomas, B. (2019, August 5). Rethinking deadline and late penalty policies...again. *Faculty Focus*. <https://www.facultyfocus.com/articles/effective-classroom-management/rethinking-deadline-and-late-penalty-policies-again/>

Brenda Thomas, an online instructor in the humanities who writes on topics related to online higher education, provides one of her solutions to handling another one of the recurring topics related to handling excuses, extension requests, and late work submissions by students.

Timeline of APA policies & actions related to detainee welfare and professional ethics in the context of interrogation and national security. (n.d.). *APA News*.

<https://www.apa.org/news/press/statements/interrogations>

This introductory paragraph is a quote from the website: “The American Psychological Association's (APA) position on torture is clear and unequivocal: Any direct or indirect participation in any act of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by psychologists is strictly prohibited. There are no exceptions. Such acts as waterboarding, sexual humiliation, stress positions and exploitation of phobias are clear violations of APA's no torture/no abuse policy” (APA, n.d., para. 1).

Tippett, P. (2020, April 7). *Saving your health, one mask at a time*. LinkedIn.

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/saving-your-health-one-mask-time-peter-tippett-md-phd/?fbclid=IwAR2LFO8YfoBknffkBC1688pCZsSMK5ScnwXVTmkWb72WfvfX2Rpr_5GE4I

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, masking, masks, self-care, self care

Peter Tippett, M.D., Ph.D. is an Internal Medicine-certified, Emergency Room physician with a Ph.D. in Biochemistry. Dr. Tippett explains how personal protection from a virus like SARS-CoV-2 (the formal name of the virus that causes CoV-2) works, how any given measure individually lowers risk, how various countermeasures work together, and how some simple guidelines can offer protection.

Tjeltveit, A. C., & Gottlieb, M. C. (2010, March). Avoiding the road to ethical disaster: Overcoming vulnerabilities and developing resilience. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training*, 47(1), 98–110.

Tjeltveit, A. C., & Gottlieb, M. C. (2012, April). Avoiding ethical missteps. *APA Monitor on Psychology*, 43(4), 68-73. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2012/04/ce-corner>

Tjeltveit and Gottlieb (2012, p. 68) make the statement, “As Behnke (2008) observed, ‘There’s no one thing that has gotten more psychologists in [ethical] trouble than the desire to be helpful.’” Tjeltveit and Gottlieb’s article in the *APA Monitor on Psychology* is based on their 2010 article titled “Avoiding the Road to Ethical Disaster: Overcoming Vulnerabilities and Developing Resilience,” from the APA journal *Psychotherapy Theory, Research, Practice, Training* (Vol. 41, No. 1).

Todd, G. (2022, March). The No Surprises Act: ‘Good faith estimates.’ *Counseling Today*, 64(09), 7–8.

Keywords: no surprise act, no surprises act, good faith estimate

Guila Todd, government affairs manager for ACA, provides a notable comment: “Graduate counseling professors and clinical site supervisors should consult their state laws and regulations regarding the billing and payment practices of [sic] services provided by counseling students while in practicum, internship, or residency” (Todd, 2022, p. 9).

Tolentino, J. (2019, August 6). *Trick mirror: Reflections on self-delusion*. New York, NY: Random House.

Toporek, R. L., Lewis, J., & Crethar, H. C. (2009). Promoting systemic change through the Advocacy Competencies. In the Special Section on Advocacy Competencies. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 87, 260–268.

Torous, J. (2019, December 11). 7 trends in digital mental health in 2020. *Psychiatric Times*.
https://www.psychiatristimes.com/telepsychiatry/7-trends-digital-mental-health-2020?rememberme=1&elq_mid=10063&elq_cid=860775&GUID=D1247D8F-99A3-42AE-AA11-04774AAE7EEA

John Torous, M.D., Digital Editor of *Psychiatric Times*, discusses some trends in digital care. Among the more interesting trends discussed in his article, one is a graph showing that, in most real world cases, most mental health apps are rarely opened for no more than a few days after they are installed.

Torous, J. & Blease, C. (2020, October 19). Opening mental health notes: 7 tips to prepare clinicians. *Psychology Today*. <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/digital-mental-health/202010/opening-mental-health-notes-7-tips-prepare-clinicians>

Keywords: open notes, opennotes

John Torous, M.D., MBI, Digital Mental Health, provides about new federal laws (effective November 2, 2020 that mandate healthcare providers to share clinical notes with their patients. The blog post was co-authored with Charlotte Blease, Ph.D., Keane Scholar at OpenNotes, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center/Harvard Medical School, and reviewed by Lybi Ma. With few exceptions, providers are required to offer patients online access to their clinical notes (i.e., “open notes”). Access to open notes includes not only lists of appointment dates, medications, and test results but also the literal words written by clinicians (although “Psychotherapy Notes” are excluded). At the time the federal laws became effective, at least 52 million Americans already had access to their notes via online health portals, and surveys reveal that patients’ experiences with reading their notes are overwhelmingly positive with few exceptions. The Veterans Health Administration already had years of experience sharing notes—including inpatient psychiatric notes—with no reported cases of patient harm or legal conflicts. In this blog, the authors provide seven recommendations: (1) Tell patients about Open Notes, (2) Write clearly, (3) Write Sensitive, (4) Be empathic and supportive, (5) Emphasize teamwork, (6) Solicit feedback, and (7) Manage disagreement. See also Blease and Bell’s (2019) article titled “Patients as diagnostic collaborators Gutheil’s (1980) article titled “Paranoia and progress notes,” and Walker et al. (2019) article titled “OpenNotes after 7 years.”

Towers, S., Mubayi, A., & Castillo-Chavez, C. (2018). Detecting the contagion effect in mass killings: A constructive example of the statistical advantages of unbinned likelihood methods. *PLoS ONE* 13(5), e0196863. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196863>

According to the a statistical analysis by the authors, the rate of mass shootings in the U.S. has escalated to an average of one every 12.5 days, and one school shooting on average every 31.6 days, compared to a pre-2000 level of about three events per year.

Tracy, N. (2018). *Signs of child neglect and how to report child neglect. Healthy Place.*

<https://www.healthyplace.com/abuse/child-abuse-information/signs-of-child-neglect-and-how-to-report-child-neglect>

Natasha Tracy describes some of the behavioral signs that a child may be a victim of neglect: frequent absences from school; begging or stealing food or money; lacking needed medical care (including immunizations), dental care, or glasses; consistently dirty and has severe body odor; lacking sufficient clothing for the weather; abuse of alcohol or other drugs; states that there is no one at home to provide care. Child neglect may also be suspected when parents show the following behavioral signs: indifference to their child, apathy or depression, strange or irrational actions or behaviors, and abuse of alcohol or other drugs. More detailed lists are provided in her blog post.

Traveling by Air With Service Animals; 14 CFR Part 382 (Dec. 10, 2020).

Keywords: service animal, support animal, service dog, emotional support animal (ESA)

The Final Rule of the Office of the Secretary (OST), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) was published on page 79742 of Volume 85, Number 238 of the Federal Rules and Regulations. The Final Rule is available at this link: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-12-10/pdf/2020-26679.pdf>
See also Enslinger and Thomas (2013).

Truscott, S. D., Kreskey, D., Bolling, M., Psimas, L., Graybill, E., Albritton, K., & Schwartz, A. (2012). Creating consultee change: A theory-based approach to learning and behavioral change processes in school-based consultation. *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, 64, 63–82.

Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA). (n.d.). *Electronic health record templates.*

<https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resource-Center/Document-Library/Electronic-Health-Record-Templates>

The Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA) is a national non-profit membership organization, established by The Trust to support psychology, mental health, and allied health professions by promoting education, risk management, and practice management. The mission of TrustPARMA is to help TrustPARMA members reduce their risk and enhance their practice services. This website provides free state law specific Electronic Health Record (EHR) templates for each jurisdiction. The EHR templates meet the letter of the law and ethical standards. The EHR Task Force identified the key aspects of good psychological EHRs that MDs and other health care professionals would expect for integrated healthcare records from their psychology partners. The EHR templates focus psychologists on meeting the legal requirements of each State's law while limiting unnecessary detail that psychologists often include in their records.

Trust Risk Management Services (TrustPARMA). (2019, January). *Choosing encryption software: The breach notification rule and encryption.* <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resources/Articles/choosing-encryption-software>

Keywords: HIPAA, breach notification rule

Unofficial reports of breaches of private healthcare, financial, and business information have reached over 11.5 billion records in the past 14 years (Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, 2019). One response to these

breaches in the healthcare arena has been the addition of the Breach Notification Rule (BNR; DHHS, 2013; HITECH Act, 2009) as a component of HIPAA (2003, 2013). The BNR is structured in such a way as to strongly encourage healthcare professionals to use encryption. Though these regulations do not require such use, it exempts protected healthcare information that is encrypted, at a sufficient level, from its requirements for notification of breaches. Put another way, if professionals adequately encrypt their protected health information on digital devices, and those devices get lost, stolen, or hacked, professionals are not required under the BNR to notify clients or report to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The reason is that encryption, when used correctly, can offer a fairly high level of protection for protected health information.

Trust Risk Management Services (TrustPARMA). (2020, March 23). *The Trust sponsored professional liability program* [Renewal application]. Chicago, IL: Author.

The Mandatory Underwriting Questions for a group liability insurance policy consist of the following four questions, which must be answered and then signed and dated by the insured: (1) Have you or anyone in your group reported any Claims during the past 12 months or are you or anyone in your group aware of any circumstances that may result in a Claim arising out of professional services against you or anyone in your group? (2) Have you or anyone in your group been sanctioned or are you or anyone in your group currently under review by any professional ethics body, university disciplinary committee, state licensing board or other regulatory body or ever had a license revoked or suspended? (3) Are you or anyone in your group aware of any HIPAA Privacy Rule or Medicare or Medicaid payment violations that may result in an investigation or proceeding before the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or its designee, or any state? (4) Have you or anyone in your group applied for prescriptive privileges from any State Licensure Board(s) or is anyone currently licensed to prescribe? If a group member answers answer “yes” to any question, a written explanation and supporting documentation must be submitted.

Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA). (2020, April 24). The Trust’s statement on in-person psychological services during the COVID-19 crisis. Retrieved 04-24-2020 from <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/documents/The%20Trust's%20Statement%20on%20In-person%20Psychological%20Services.pdf?ver=2020-04-24-200805-840>

Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA). (2021, September 23). Right to receive a good faith estimate of expected charges notice [CMS 10791]. <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Portals/0/documents/Right%20to%20Receive%20a%20Good%20Faith%20Estimate%20of%20Expected%20Charges.pdf?ver=XZA9UFb6pFaMD2oU0kJIXA%3d%3d×tamp=1641321131436>

The Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA)

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

Scenario 2: A patient is “uninsured or self-pay” and has requested or is obtaining services from a healthcare facility or an individual provider (including patients in private practice). All healthcare facilities and individual providers must provide uninsured/self-pay patients with a GFE of the expected costs of their course of treatment, and must do so within specified time frames. This requirement applies

both to facilities and to individual healthcare providers. See Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA, September 30, 2021) for Scenario 1.

Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA). (2021, September 30). *Standard notice and consent documents under the No Surprises Act* [CMS-10780]. <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/standard-notice-consent-forms-nonparticipating-providers-emergency-facilities-regarding-consumer.pdf>

Keywords: no surprises act, good faith estimate, informed consent, fees and financial arrangements

Scenario 1: A patient has healthcare insurance, is seeking or obtaining services at an in-network healthcare facility, but will also receive services from an out-of-network provider at the in-network healthcare facility. Out-of-network providers must furnish a GFE, prior to the delivery of those services whenever possible, for their services to patients to whom they are providing out-of-network services at an in-network healthcare facility. See Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA, September 22, 2021) for Scenario 2.

The Trust Practice and Risk Management Association (TrustPARMA)

Tudor, M. (1939). *An experimental study of the effect of evaluative labeling of speech fluency* (Unpublished master's thesis). University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA. doi:10.17077/etd.9z9lxfgn

University of Iowa graduate student Mary Tudor conducted the experiment under the supervision of Professor Wendell Johnson, Ph.D. The research subjects were 22 orphan children in Davenport, Iowa. Half of the children received positive speech therapy, praising the fluency of their speech, and the other half, negative speech therapy, belittling the children for speech imperfections. Many of the normal speaking orphan children who received negative therapy in the experiment suffered negative psychological effects, and some retained speech problems for the rest of their lives. Because some of Johnson's peers were horrified that he would experiment on orphan children to confirm a hypothesis, the study later became known as the "Monster Study." The experiment was kept hidden for fear Johnson's reputation would be tarnished in the wake of human experiments conducted by the Nazis during World War II. Because the results of the study were never published in any peer-reviewed journal, Tudor's thesis is the only official record of the details of the experiment.

Tufekci, Z. (2012, December 19). The media needs to stop inspiring copycat murders: Here's how. *The Atlantic*. <http://www.theatlantic.com/national/archive/2012/12/the-media-needs-to-stop-inspiring-copycat-murders-heres-how/266439/>

Media contagion effect

Keywords: media contagion effect

Zeynep Tufekci, Ph.D., a fellow at the Center for Information Technology Policy at Princeton University and an assistant professor at the School of Information and Department of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, discusses the media contagion effect. She offers four initial recommendations for stopping this contributor to mass shootings: (1) Law enforcement should not release details of the methods and manner of the killings, and those who learn those details should not share them. (2) If and when social media accounts of the killers are located, law enforcement should work with the platforms to immediately pull them. (3) The name of the killer should not be revealed immediately. (4) The intense push to interview survivors and loved ones in their most vulnerable moments should be stopped.

Turknett, R. L., & Turknett, C. N. (2005). *Decent people, decent company: How to lead with character at work and in life*. Mountain View, CA: David-Black Publishing.

Robert Turknett, Ph.D. and Carolyn Turknett, M.A. describe their original Leadership Character Model that includes the core qualities of leadership character. Drawing on more than many years of experience with hundreds of CEOs, managers, and teams, the Turknetts provide examples of how to help people move from asking “Why don’t they?” to asking the more useful question, “What can I?” Using Leadership Character Model, the authors identify eight essential traits of leadership character that are divided into two overarching dimensions: **respect** (empathy, lack of blame, emotional mastery, humility) and **responsibility** (self-confidence, accountability, focus on the whole, and courage).

Tutelman, P. R., Dol, J., Tougas, M. E., & Chambers C.T. (2018). Navigating your social media presence: Opportunities and challenges. *Clinical Practice in Pediatric Psychology*, 6(3), 289–298. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/cpp0000228>

Keywords: Social media

Although this research was published before the global pandemic, the authors found that one of the keys to success with some social media sites involves engagement rather than just posting. When one posts (ideally between 1:00 and 3:00 PM Monday through Thursday) is more important than how much one posts.

Tversky, A., & Kahneman, D. (1973). Availability: A heuristic for judging frequency and probability. *Cognitive Psychology*, 5(2), 207–232. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285\(73\)90033-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0285(73)90033-9)

Twenge, J. M. (2017, August 22). *iGen: Why today's super-connected kids are growing up less rebellious, more tolerant, less happy--and completely unprepared for adulthood.** New York, NY: Atria Paperback. An imprint of Simon & Schuster. **and what that means for the rest of us*

Jean Twenge, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology at San Diego State University, describes how the internet generation (iGen) suffers from far higher rates of anxiety, depression, and suicide than did Millennials at the same age. Professor Twenge argues that smartphones are the most likely cause behind the sudden increases in mental health concerns among teens after 2012. For example, teens who spend three hours a day or more on electronic devices are 35 percent more likely to have a risk factor for suicide, such as making a suicide plan. Since 2007, as teens started spending less time together and became more isolated, they also became less likely to kill one another, and more likely to kill themselves.

Twenge, J. M. (2020, September 09). Increases in depression, self-harm, and suicide among U.S. adolescents after 2012 and links to technology use: Possible mechanisms. *Psychiatric Research and Clinical Practice*, 2(1), 19–25. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.prpc.20190015>

Twiss, M. (2002, March 21). *The most evil men and women in history*. New York, NY: Barnes and Noble Books. Miranda Twiss provides 16 essays on the most evil men and women of all time, including the Roman Emperor Nero, Vlad the Impaler, King John, Ivan the Terrible, Attila the Hun, Rasputin, Hitler, Pol Pot, and Idi Amin.

Ugander, J., Karrer, B., Backstrom, L., & Marlow, C. (2011). *The anatomy of the Facebook social graph*. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1111.4503>

Dr. Stanley Milgram's (1967) classic "six degrees of separation" between friends became 4.74 degrees in 2011. Facebook's data show that there are now only four friend connections between people around the world (Facebook cuts six degrees of separation to four, 2012). In 2011, researchers at Cornell, the Università degli Studi di Milano, and Facebook computed the average across the 721 million people using the site then, and found that it was 3.74 (Backstrom et al., 2012; Ugander, et al., 2011).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2014). *Global Study on Homicide 2013*. New York, NY: United Nations. ISBN 978-92-1-054205-0. Sales No. 14.IV.1.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/gsh/pdfs/2014_GLOBAL_HOMICIDE_BOOK_web.pdf

Between 2005 and 2012, the average homicide rate in the U.S. was 4.9 per 100,000 inhabitants compared to the average rate globally, which was 6.2. However, the U.S. had much higher murder rates compared to other countries identified in the report as "developed," which all had average homicide rates of 0.8 per 100,00. For example, in 2004, there were 5.5 homicides in the U.S. for every 100,000 persons, which was almost three times higher as Canada (1.9) and six times as high as Germany and Italy (0.9).

Unuth, N. (2020, March 9). *Circuit switching vs. packet switching*. Lifewire. <https://www.lifewire.com/circuit-switching-vs-packet-switching-3426726>

Keywords: telehealth, audio only

Nadeem Unuth discuss how landlines and VoIP transmit voice data in different ways. He specializes in information and communication technology with a focus on VoIP. He holds a B.A. in Computer Science and Engineering from the University of Mauritius and a Master's degree in Educational Administration and Technology from the University of Technology, Mauritius. Mauritius is a subtropical island country in the Indian Ocean, just over 1,130 kilometres east of Madagascar, off the south-eastern coast of Africa.

Unuth, N. (2021, June 1). *PSTN is the network of the familiar, but vanishing, landline phone*. Lifewire. <https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-pstn-3426739>

U. S. General Accounting Office. (2004, January 23). *Defense of Marriage Act: Update to prior report*. Washington, DC: Author.

This document is an update to the 1997 report. According to the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO; 2004), there are 1,138 statutory provisions in which marital status is a factor in determining benefits, rights, and privileges.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2015). *Child Maltreatment 2013*. Washington, DC: Author. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2013.pdf>

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). *Child maltreatment 2016*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>.

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2020). *Child maltreatment 2018*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/child-maltreatment-2018>

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2022). *Child maltreatment 2020*. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2020.pdf>

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2022). *Child Maltreatment 2020*. Available from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/data-research/child-maltreatment>

This citation is the recommended citation.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, November). Results from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Findings. Page 26. http://archive.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k11MH_FindingsandDetTables/2K11MHFR/NSDUHmhfr2011.pdf

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Civil Rights. (2022, June 13). *Guidance on how the HIPAA Rules permit covered health care providers and health plans to use remote communication technologies for audio-only telehealth*. <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/guidance/hipaa-audio-telehealth/index.html>

Keywords: telehealth, telepsychology

This article contains guidance information related to the use of audio-only telehealth sessions. Of interest is the DHHS frequently asked question #2 ("Do covered health care providers and health plans have to meet the requirements of the HIPAA Security Rule in order to use remote communication technologies to provide audio-only telehealth services?"), which is summarized in Item #2, as follows:

"The HIPAA Security Rule does not apply to audio-only telehealth services provided by a covered entity that is using a standard telephone line, often described as a traditional landline, because the information transmitted is not electronic. Accordingly, a covered entity does not need to apply the Security Rule safeguards to telehealth services that they provide using such traditional landlines (regardless of the type of telephone technology the individual uses). However, traditional landlines are rapidly being replaced with electronic communication technologies such as Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and mobile technologies that use electronic media, such as the Internet, intra- and extranets, cellular, and Wi-Fi. The HIPAA Security Rule applies when a covered entity uses such electronic communication technologies. Covered entities using telephone systems that transmit ePHI need to apply the HIPAA Security Rule safeguards to those technologies. Note that an individual receiving telehealth services may use any

telephone system they choose and is not bound by the HIPAA Rules when doing so. In addition, a covered entity is not responsible for the privacy or security of individuals' health information once it has been received by the individual's phone or other device" (DHHS, 2022, Item 2).

Traditional landline telephones use circuit-switched voice communication service technologies through the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). Voice over internet (VoIP) technologies convert audio signals into digital signals that are then transmitted over the internet.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency (CISA). (2020, March 23). Guidance on the essential critical infrastructure workforce: Ensuring community and national resilience in COVID-19 response [Version 1.1].

https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/CISA_Guidance_on_the_Essential_Critical_Infrastructure_Workforce_508C_0.pdf

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

As the Nation comes together to slow the spread of COVID-19, on March 16th, the President issued updated Coronavirus Guidance for America. This guidance states that: "*If you work in a critical infrastructure industry, as defined by the Department of Homeland Security, such as healthcare services and pharmaceutical and food supply, you have a special responsibility to maintain your normal work schedule.*" Under Healthcare/Public Health, the following are listed on page 3: "Caregivers (e.g., physicians, dentists, psychologists, mid-level practitioners, nurses and assistants, infection control and quality assurance personnel, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists and assistants, social workers, speech pathologists and diagnostic and therapeutic technicians and technologists)." See also Krebs (2020).

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2008, October 27). Pet ownership for the elderly and persons with disabilities. *Federal Register*, 73(208), 39800. Also cited as 73 Fed. Reg. 63833. Available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2008/10/27/E8-25474/pet-ownership-for-the-elderly-and-persons-with-disabilities>

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Criminal Services Division. (2015). *Crime in the United States, 2014. Table 8. Murder Victims by Weapon: 2010-2014*. https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/expanded-homicide-data/expanded_homicide_data_table_8_murder_victims_by_weapon_2010-2014.xls

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Criminal Services Division. (2017, Fall). *Uniform Crime Report: Crime in the United States, 2016*. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/tables/table-1>

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Criminal Services Division. (2018, Fall). *January-June Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report: 2018 Crime in the United States*. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/preliminary-report>

Based on preliminary analysis of data for 2018, murder rates for a few U.S. cities are as follows (listed in ascending order): Boston (26), Atlanta (42), New Orleans (90), Baltimore (135), Los Angeles (133), New

York (148), Chicago (253). For comparison purposes, urban areas generally have higher rates than rural and suburban areas in the U.S. The overall U.S. homicide rate appears to fluctuate between 4.7 and 5.3 per 100,000 people over the past 10 years or so.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Criminal Services Division. (2018, Fall). *January-June Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report: 2018 Crime in the United States*. Table 4: January to June 2017–2018 Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement by State by City 100,000 and over in population, Colorado through Hawaii. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/preliminary-report/tables/table-4/state-cuts/table-4-colorado-through-hawaii.xls>

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Criminal Services Division. (2019, Fall). *2019 Crime in the United States, January-June Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report*. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/preliminary-report>
Table 4: January to June 2018–2019 Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement by State by City 100,000 and over in population, Colorado through Hawaii. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/preliminary-report/tables/table-4/table-4>

U.S. Department of Transportation. (2012, July 5). Nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in air travel: Draft technical assistance manual. *Federal Register*, 77(129), 39800. Also cited the following: 77 Fed. Reg. 39800. Available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2012-07-05/pdf/2012-15233.pdf>

U.S. Department of Transportation. (2018, May 23). Nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in air travel, *Federal Register*, 83(100), 23804. Also cited as followed: 83 Fed. Reg. 23804. Available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/23/2018-10814/nondiscrimination-on-the-basis-of-disability-in-air-travel>

U. S. Federal Trade Commission in the Matter of BETTERHELP, INC (also d/b/a COMPILE, INC., also d/b/a MYTHERAPIST, also d/b/a TEEN COUNSELING, also d/b/a FAITHFUL COUNSELING, also d/b/a PRIDE COUNSELING, also d/b/a ICOUNSELING, also d/b/a REGAIN, also d/b/a TERAPEUTA). File No. 2023169. [Agreement Containing Consent Order]. Available: https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/202_3169-betterhelp-consent.pdf
The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) released eight charges against BetterHelp, including but not limited to misrepresentation, failure to obtain informed consent, and unfair privacy practices.

Valéry, P. (1942). *Mauvaises pensées et autres*. Paris: Éditions Gallimard.
Paul Valéry (1871–1945) was a French essayist and philosopher-poet.
“Ce qui est simple est toujours faux. Ce qui ne l’est pas est inutilisable” (Valéry, 1942).

Valéry, P. (1970). *Collected works of Paul Valéry* (Vol. 14, Analects). Translated by Stuart Gilbert. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
“If it’s simple, it’s always false. If it’s not, it’s unusable” (Valéry, 1970, p. 466).

- VandenBos, G. R. (Ed.). (2015). *APA dictionary of psychology* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- VanDercar, A., & Resnick, P. J. (2020, September 30). Tips for testifying in court. *Psychiatric Times*, 37(9), 26–27. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/tips-for-testifying-in-court>
Keywords: court, expert witness, forensic, testimony, subpoena
Ashley VanDercar, M.D., J.D. and Phillip J. Resnick, M.D. discuss strategies to help clinicians remain calm under pressure, to be clear and concise in their testimony, and to know what is expected in courtroom battles.
- VandeCreek, L., & Knapp, S. (2001). *Tarasoff and beyond: Legal and clinical considerations in the treatment of life-endangering patients* (3rd ed.). Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press.
- VanDercar, A., & Resnick, P. J. (2020, September 30). Tips for testifying in court. *Psychiatric Times*, 37(9), 26–27. <https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/tips-for-testifying-in-court>
- Van Dusen, W. R., Jr. (2004). *FERPA: Basic guidelines for faculty and staff a simple step-by-step approach for compliance*. Manhattan, KS: National Academic Advising Association. Available: <http://www.nacada.ksu.edu/Resources/>
The NACADA Clearinghouse of Academic Advising Resources features member written articles addressing more than 250 advising topics.
- Van Hoose, W. H., & Paradise, L. V. (1979). *Ethics in counseling and psychotherapy: Perspectives in issues and decision making*. Cranston, RI: Carroll Press.
- Van Horne, B. A. (2004). Psychology licensing board disciplinary actions: The realities. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 35(2), 170–178.
Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation, testimony
- Vaughan, D. (1983). *Controlling unlawful organizational behavior: Social structure and corporate misconduct*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Sociologist Diane Vaughan reconstructs the Ohio Revco case, as an example of Medicaid provider fraud in which a large drugstore chain initiated a computer-generated double billing scheme that cost the State of Ohio and the United States government half a million dollars in Medicaid funds, which Revco believed were rightfully their funds. Vaughan’s analysis of this incident (i.e., why the crime was committed, how it was detected, and how the case was built) provides a fascinating inside perspective on computer crime. Vaughan concludes that organizational misconduct could be decreased by less regulation and more sensitive bureaucratic response.
- Vaughan, D. (1986). *Uncoupling: Turning points in intimate relationships*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Drawing from her in-depth interviews, Vaughan studied how coupled relationships end. She addresses questions related to the types of signals partners send each other to indicate their doubts. She asks the question, “Why do those signals so often go unnoticed?”

Vaughan, D. (1996). *The Challenger launch decision*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Diane Vaughn, Ph.D. (1979, Sociology, Ohio State University) is a Professor at Columbia University. She is known for her work in organizational and management decisions, particularly in the case of the space shuttle *Challenger* disaster. In the understanding of safety and risk, Vaughan is perhaps best known for coining the phrase “normalization of deviance” (Vaughan, 2016, p. xii), which she has used to explain the sociological causes of the *Challenger* and *Columbia* disasters. She has defined *normalization of deviance* as a process in which a clearly unsafe practice comes to be considered normal if it does not immediately cause a catastrophe: “a long incubation period [before a final disaster] with early warning signs that were either misinterpreted, ignored, or missed completely” (Vaughan, 2016). She also popularized the concept of “retrospective fallacy: “To the extent that we retrospectively identify events as particularly important—even though they may not have been thought particularly important by diligent and competent people working at the time—we are committing the “retrospective fallacy” (Vaughan 1996, p. 68-70).

Vaughan, D. (2016, January 4). *The Challenger launch decision: Risky technology, culture, and deviance at NASA* (Enlarged edition). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

In an expanded version of her 1996 book, Vaughan writes: “Seventeen years and 88 launches after Challenger, it happened again. At 9:00 a.m. on February 1, 2003, NASA’s Space Shuttle Columbia disintegrated over Texas, having reentered the earth’s atmosphere, its mission completed. Again, seven astronauts lost their lives” (Vaughan, 2016, p. xiv).

Vaughan, D. (2021, September). *Dead reckoning: Air traffic control, system effects, and risk*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Columbia University Professor and sociologist Diane Vaughan, Ph.D. reveals the complicated and high-pressure world of air traffic controllers as they navigate technology and political climates to keep the skies safe. In particular, she describes how on September 11, 2001, more than 650 air traffic control facilities across the country coordinated their efforts to ground 4,000 flights in just two hours—an achievement all the more impressive considering the unprecedented nature of the task. In general, she explores the complex work of air traffic controllers, work that is built upon a close relationship between human organizational systems and technology and is remarkably safe given the high level of risk.

Verizon. (2020). *2020 data breach investigation report*. Verizon.

<https://enterprise.verizon.com/resources/reports/dbir/>

Vertue, F. M. (2011). Applying case study methodology to child custody evaluations. *Family Court Review*, 49, 336–347.

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

- Von Restorff, H. (1933). Über die Wirkung von Bereichsbildungen im Spurenfeld (The effects of field formation in the trace field). *Psychologie Forschung*, 18, 299–342.
An item that “stands out like a sore thumb” is more likely to be remembered (see Benjamin et al., 1984).
- Wagner, C., & Safran, J. (2010). Donald J. Kiesler: Interpersonal manifesto. In L. G. Castonguay, J. C. Muran, L. Angus, J. A. Hayes, N. Ladany, & T. Anderson (Eds.), *Bringing psychotherapy research to life: Understanding change through the work of leading clinical researchers* (pp. 211-220). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/12137-018>
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275214820_Donald_J_Kiesler_Interpersonal_Manifesto
- Wakefield, M. (2013). *Health licensing board report to Congress*. (Requested by Senate Report 111–66). Pg. 17. Posted April 23, 2013. <https://www.hrsa.gov/ruralhealth/about/telehealth/licenserpt10.pdf>
- Wakefield Research. (2020, February). Assessing “cyber hygiene” in the U.S.: Quantitative research on Americans’ cybersecurity practices and creation of a risk index. https://www.webroot.com/download_file/3853/0
This 84-page report was prepared for Webroot (<https://www.webroot.com/us/en>), an opentext company, and was distributed to users of Carbonite, an opentext company.
- Walfish, S. S., & Barnett, J. E. (2009). *Financial success in mental health practice: Essential tools and strategies for practitioners*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Walfish, S., Barnett, J. E., Marlyere, K., & Zielke, R. (2010). “Doc, there’s something I have to tell you”: Patient disclosure to their psychotherapist of unprosecuted murder and other violence. *Ethics & Behavior*, 20(5), 311–323.
- Walfish, S., McAlister, B., O’Donnell, P., & Lambert, M. J. (2012). An investigation of self assessment bias in mental health providers. *Psychological Reports*, 110(2), 639–644.
Keywords: Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias
Steven Walfish, Ph.D. and colleagues conducted a survey of 129 mental health professionals. None of the participants rated their skills below average, whereas 25% rated their skills at the 90th percentile level or above. The modal rating was at the 75th percentile, supporting the idea of a “superiority bias” in which mental health professionals tend to overestimate their competencies and skills—just like everyone else. See also McCormick et al. (1986).
- Walker, J., Leveille, S., Bell, S., Chimowitz, H., Dong, Z., Elmore, J. G., Fernandez, L., Fossa, A., Gerard, M., Fitzgerald, P., & Harcourt, K. (2019). OpenNotes after 7 years: patient experiences with ongoing access to their clinicians’ outpatient visit notes. *Journal of Medical Internet research*, 21(5), e13876.
Keywords: open notes, opennotes
See also Blease and Bell’s (2019) article titled “Patients as diagnostic collaborators” and Torous and Blease’s (2020) blog titled “Opening mental health notes” and Walker et al. (2019) article titled “OpenNotes after 7 years.”

Warren Reid Hall v. The State of Georgia, In the Supreme Court of Georgia, No. 42273, Decided December 5, 1985.42273. (255 Ga. 267), (336 SE2d 812) (1985)

Warren Reid Hall’s appeal of trial court verdict of guilty of murder of Donna Lynn Allen by Warren Reid Hall. See also Allen v. Jenkins (1984).

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), “Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation.”

Warriner, J. E., Mersand, J., & Griffith, F. (1977). *English grammar and composition: Fifth course*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

In American Standard English, there are a few nouns, although plural in form, that take a singular verb. The following list of nouns includes some of these nouns although this list is not exhaustive: aeronautics, civics, economics, ethics, genetics, mathematics, news, physics, and United States.

Webber, J. M., & Mascari, J. B. (2009). Critical issues in implementing the new CSACREP standards for disaster, trauma, and crisis counseling. In G. R. Walz, J. C. Bleuer, & R. K. Yep (Eds.), *Compelling counseling interventions: VISTAs 2009* (pp. 125–138). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association. <https://www.counseling.org/Resources/Library/VISTAS/2009-V-Print/Article%2012%20Webber%20Mascari.pdf>

Weeks, G. R., Odell, M., & Methven, S. (2005). *If only I had known: Avoiding common mistakes in couple therapy*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton.

Wehner, P. (2019). *The Death of politics: How to heal our frayed republic After Trump*. New York, NY: Harper One.

Peter Wehner is a media commentator, opinion writer, and an outspoken conservative Christian critic of the Donald Trump’s presidency. Wehner was one of the leading conservative critics of Trump and his detrimental effect in redefining the Republican Party “from a conservative party to an angry, bigoted, populist one” (p. 10). Prior to the 2016 election, Wehner argued that Mr. Trump “was intellectually, psychologically, and temperamentally unfit to be president” (p. 9). The result for the country, observes Wehner, is that Trump ushered in a politics of contempt: “By *contempt*, I am describing how many Americans have crossed over a threshold from frustration to despair, from unhappiness to range, from deep skepticism to corrosive to cynicism” (p. 11; italics original). Ending his book on a note of optimism, Wehner believes we can turn the country around, but only if we abandon our hatred and learn to honor the American tradition of doing “politics.”

Wehner, P. (2021, October 24). The Evangelical church is breaking apart: Christians must reclaim Jesus from his church. *The Atlantic*. <https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2021/10/evangelical-trump-christians-politics/620469/>

Peter Wehner is a contributing writer at *The Atlantic* and a senior fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Center. He writes widely on political, cultural, religious, and national-security issues. He identifies

himself as a conservative Christian. He is the author of *The Death of Politics: How to Heal Our Frayed Republic After Trump* (2019).

Weinstock, R., Leong, G. B., & Silva, J. A. (2001). Potential erosion of psychotherapist-patient privilege beyond California: dangers of “criminalizing” Tarasoff. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 19(3), 437–449.

Weir, K. (2017). (Dis)Connected. *Monitor on Psychology*, 48(3), 42.

Kirsten Weir, APA staff writer, discusses research that shows how smartphones are affecting their users’ health and well-being.

Welwood, J. (2002, February 2). *Toward a psychology of awakening: Buddhism, psychotherapy, and the path of personal and spiritual transformation*. Boston, MA: Shambhala Publications.

Werth, J. L., Jr., Welfel, E. R., & Benjamin, G. A. H. (Eds.). (2009). *Ethical, legal, and professional considerations for mental health professionals*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

What 10 million passwords reveal about the people who choose them. (2020, November 20.). WP Engine. <https://wpengine.com/unmasked/>

This article contains a discussion of the most common passwords to avoid and the most common keyboard patterns in 10 million passwords. See also WP Engine (2020) for cross reference and see WP Engine (2022) for update.

What 10 million passwords reveal about the people who choose them. (2022, July 1.). WP Engine. <https://wpengine.com/unmasked/>

What puts a psychiatrist at risk for a malpractice lawsuit? (2009, August). *Psychiatry (Edgmont)*, 6(8), 38–39. PMID: PMC2743213 PMID: 19763207 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2743213/>

This article summarizes the same points that are discussed in “20 SureFire Steps to Increase Risk of Malpractice Suit or Board Complaint” (2007). *Psychiatry (Edgmont)* is a peer-reviewed journal providing evidence-based information to practicing clinicians. Articles from *Psychiatry (Edgmont)* are provided by courtesy of Matrix Medical Communications. To submit a question, email Elizabeth Klumpp, Executive Director (eklumpp@matrixmedcom.com) and include “Risk Management Column” in the subject line of your email. All those questions will be published anonymously. All questions are reviewed by the editors and are selected based upon interest, timeliness, and pertinence, as determined by the editors. There is no guarantee a submitted question will be published or answered. Questions that are not intended for publication by the authors should state this in the e-mail. Published questions are edited and may be shortened. See also “20 SureFire Steps to Increase Risk of Malpractice Suit or Board Complaint” (2007).

Wheeler, A. M. (2013, October). Guidelines for responding to a subpoena. *Counseling Today*, 56(5), 23.

Wheeler, A. M. N., & Bertram, B. (2019). *The counselor and the law: A guide to legal and ethical practice* (8th ed.). Alexandria, VA: American Counseling Association.

Wheeler, A. M. N. (2022, October). How to respond to subpoenas. *Counseling Today*, 65(4), 8–9.

Anne Marie “Nancy” Wheeler was the American Counseling Association’s risk management consultant for 30 years. She retired from the practice of law in Washington, D.C., and Maryland but continues to write on issues of mental health risk management.

Wike, K. (2014, June 9). *93% of patients prefer doctors who email*. Health IT Outcomes. <https://www.healthitoutcomes.com/doc/of-patients-prefer-doctors-who-email-0001>

Wilkinson, T., Smith, D., & Wimberly, R. (2019, January 09). Trends in ethical complaints leading to professional counseling licensing boards disciplinary actions. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 97(1), 98-104. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcad.12239>

Abstract available at this link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jcad.12239>

Tyler Wilkinson, Dannielle Smith, Ramona Wimberly present findings of their content analysis of the types of ethical violations that led to disciplinary actions (N=936) across state counseling licensing boards for professional counselors during the time frame of 2010 to 2014. The most frequent types of ethical violations included failure to acquire the appropriate amount of continuing education, dual relationships (sexual and nonsexual), and misrepresentation of credentials.

Williams, M. T. (2020). Microaggressions: Clarification, evidence and impact. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 15(1), 3–26. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691619827499>

In response to Scott Lilienfeld’s (2017) critique of the conceptual basis for microaggressions and the scientific rigor of scholarship on the topic, Monica Williams provides a response that systematically analyzes the arguments and representations made in Lilienfeld’s critique with regard to the concept and the current state of research. Williams argues that the concept of microaggressions is vague and inconsistent, the term is well defined and can be decisively linked to individual prejudice in offenders and mental-health outcomes in targets. Williams further explains how the concept of microaggressions is connected to pathological stereotypes, power structures, structural racism, and multiple forms of racial prejudice.

Wilson, J. (2015, July 30). *Spearfishing email targets 1,100+ UNL accounts*. University of Nebraska - Lincoln. <https://news.unl.edu/newsrooms/unltoday/article/spearfishing-email-targets-1100-unl-accounts/>

Jon Wilson works for Information Technology Services at the University of Nebraska – Lincoln. This report explains how an email designed to steal login credentials targeted more than 1,100 University of Nebraska—Lincoln (UNL) accounts on July 30, 2015. UNL’s Information Technology Services responded to the attack, blocking access to the fraudulent login website on the UNL network, issuing a takedown notice to the company hosting the site, and sending a direct email to all UNL recipients. Individuals who clicked the email or entered login credentials into the website were directed by UNL to immediately change email passwords and contact the UNL Computer Help Center.

Windows101Tricks. (2021, July 21). How to show or hide filename extensions in Windows 10 (Step by step guide 2021). <https://windows101tricks.com/show-filename-extensions-windows-10/>

See also cross-reference to How to show or hide filename extensions in Windows 10 (2021).

- WinZip Computing. (2021). How to configure Windows to show file extensions and hidden files.
<https://support.winzip.com/hc/en-us/articles/115011457948-How-to-configure-Windows-to-show-file-extensions-and-hidden-files>
WinZip Computing, S.L. is a Corel Company, 1600 Carling Ave, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. K1Z8R7
- Whitman, J. S., Glosoff, H. L., Kocet, M. K., & Tarvydas, V. (2016, January 16). Ethical issues related to conversion or reparative therapy. *American Counseling Association*.
<http://www.counseling.org/news/updates/2013/01/16/ethical-issues-related-to-conversion-or-reparative-therapy>
- Wierzbicki, M., Siderits, M. A., & Kuchan, A. M. (2012). Ethical questions addressed by a state psychological association. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 43(2), 80–85.
Abstract available at <http://psycnet.apa.org/buy/2012-09224-002>
- Wiger, D. E. (2005). *The clinical documentation sourcebook: The complete paperwork resource for your mental health practice* (3rd ed.). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley. Note: This resource is used as the blueprint for professional forms for the RGU Career Mapping program.
- Wilcoxon, A. P., Remley, T. P., & Gladding, S. T. (2013). *Issues in the practice of marriage and family therapy* (5th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.
- Wikina, S. B. (2014, Fall). What caused the breach? An examination of use of information technology and Health data breaches. *Perspectives in Health Management Information*, 11(Fall), 1h. Published online October 1, 2014. PMID: 25593574
Suanu Bliss Wikina, PhD, MBA, MS, MIS provides review of breaches up to September 16, 2013. Removable/portable devices, desktop computers, and laptops were the top sources or locations of the breached information, whereas the top six states (Virginia, Illinois, California, Florida, New York, and Tennessee) in terms of the number of reported breaches accounted for nearly 75% of the total individual breaches, 33% of breaches in covered entities, and about 30% of the total breaches involving business associates.
Dr. Wikina's institutional affiliations have been the following: University of Maryland Global Campus (2017-Present) at Adelphi, Maryland, Adjunct Professor at University of the Cumberlands (2017-Present), Global Information System, Manager, Washington DC Metro area (2016-Present), IT Service Level Management Specialist, Washington DC Metro area (2014-2016), Adjunct Professor of Information Systems & Business at Strayer University (2012-Present), Rockville Campus, Maryland.
- Willer, J. (2009). *The beginning psychotherapist's companion*. New York, NY: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Wingert, P. (2010, April 7). Priests commit no more abuse than other males. *Newsweek*.
<https://www.newsweek.com/priests-commit-no-more-abuse-other-males-70625>
Keywords: clergy sexual misconduct (CSM), clergy sexual abuse, clergy abuse, sexual abuse

Newsweek writer Pat Wingert reviews findings from several studies, including a Wall Street Journal-NBC News poll that found 64% of those polled reported that they thought Catholic priests “frequently” abused children. However, only the Catholic Church has released detailed data about its internal problems, whereas there appears to be no comparative information reported for Protestant, Evangelical, or non-denominational churches. Wingert (para. 2) quotes Ernie Allen, president of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as saying “We don’t see the Catholic Church as a hotbed of this or a place that has a bigger problem than anyone else.” Wingert also points out that “Insurance companies that cover all denominations, such as Guide One Center for Risk Management, which has more than 40,000 church clients, does not charge Catholic churches higher premiums” (para. 3). According to Allen, one reason for so much focus on the Catholic Church is its sheer size in comparison to other denominations and religions. When placed in perspective of per capita data, according to Allen, the Catholic Church may not have a higher incidence of abuse than is seen in other religions (Wingert, 2010, para. 9).

Winnick, B. (2005). *Civil commitment: A therapeutic jurisprudence model*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academy Press.

Wiseman, T. (1996, June). A concept analysis of empathy. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 23(6), 1162–1167. DOI:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1996.12213.x

Theresa Wiseman, RGN, BSc(Hons)(Psy), RCNT, RNT, PGDE, is Professor (2015-Present), Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Southampton, United Kingdom and Nurse Tutor (2012-Present), Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery, United Kingdom. She is also Nurse Tutor, Bloomsbury and Islington College of Nursing and Midwifery, London, England.

Witmer, J. M., & Sweeney, T. J. (1992). A holistic model for wellness and prevention over the lifespan. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 71, 140–148.

Woodsfellow, D. (2004). An ethics question: What do you think? *Georgia Psychologist*, 58(1), 19–20.

Woody, W. D., Gretz, D., LaFary, K., & Rosenblum, C. (2022, February-March). (Un)ethical consequences: How psychology’s cold war defense of military personnel led to enhanced interrogation techniques in the War on Terror. *American Psychologist*, 77(2), 221–233.

William Douglas Woody, David Gretz, Kathryn LaFary, and Charlie Rosenblum describe similarities to psychologists’ involvement in the War on Terror and they emphasize critical reflexivity when navigating ethical questions in the context of sociopolitical pressure. The Cold War inspired many prominent psychologists to contribute their expertise—knowingly or unknowingly—to national defense, particularly to the protection of U.S. military personnel in the face of Communistic interrogation.

Workaholics Anonymous. (2019). *The twenty questions*. <http://www.workaholics-anonymous.org/10-literature/24-twenty-questions>

World Health Organization. (2020, February 28). *Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*. Geneva: Author. <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid-19-final-report.pdf>

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

See also report of the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2020).

World Professional Association for Transgender Health. (2011, September 25). *Standards of care for the health of transsexual, transgender, and gender nonconforming people* (7th ver.). East Dundee, IL: Author.
<https://www.wpath.org/publications/soc>

This document is the seventh version of the Standards of Care (SOC). The original SOC were published in 1979. Previous revisions were in 1980, 1981, 1990, 1998, and 2001.

See Coleman et al. (2022) for the 8th version of the WPATH standards of care.

Wolfberg, D. M. (2021, January 13). *Interpretation of PSYPACT re Application of State Law* [Legal Memorandum]. Mechanicsburg, PA: Page, Wolfberg, & Wirth LLC.

Womack & Company, Inc. (2022, February). Working remotely could affect your taxes. *Newsletter*. Roswell, GA: Author. Available: <http://womackcompanycpas.com/newsletter.php?date=022022#4>

The following information was taken from tax *Newsletter* of Womack & Company, Inc.

Generally, according to Dan Womack, CPA, states can tax income whether a taxpayer lives there or works there. Whether a taxpayer must include taxable income while living or working in a particular jurisdiction depends on several factors, including nexus, domicile, and residency. Many states—especially those with large metro areas where much of the workforce resides in surrounding states—have agreements in place that allow credits for tax due in another state so that the taxpayer is not taxed twice. For example, in metro Washington, DC, payroll tax withholding is based on the state of residency, allowing people to work in another state without causing a tax headache. Other states such as Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, and Pennsylvania tax workers based on job location even if they reside (and pay tax in) a different state.

Worthington, E. L., Jr., Johnson, E. L., Hook, J. N., & Aten, J. D. (2013). *Evidence-based practices for Christian counseling and psychotherapy*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press.

WP Engine. (2020, November 20). *Unmasked: What 10 million passwords reveal about the people who choose them*. <https://wpengine.com/resources/passwords-unmasked-infographic/>

This article contains a discussion of the most common passwords to avoid and the most common keyboard patterns in 10 million passwords. See also Unmasked (2020, November 20) for cross reference and see WP Engine for 2022 update.

WP Engine. (2022, July 1). *Unmasked: What 10 million passwords reveal about the people who choose them*. <https://wpengine.com/resources/passwords-unmasked-infographic/>

Wrenn, C. G. (1965). The culturally encapsulated counselor. *Harvard Educational Review*, 32, 444–449.

Christopher G. Wrenn introduced terms such cultural tunnel vision, in which one sees the world according to his or her own cultural assumptions, which are often outside of one's awareness. A culturally

encapsulated counselor may exhibit *cultural tunnel vision* by defining reality according to one narrow set of cultural assumptions.

- Wrenn, C. G. (1985). Afterword: The culturally encapsulated counselor revisited. In P. Pedersen (Ed.). *Handbook of cross-cultural counseling and therapy* (pp. 323–329), Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- Wright, A. J. (2018). Equivalence of remote, online administration and traditional, face-to-face administration of the Woodcock-Johnson IV cognitive and achievement tests. *Archives of Assessment Psychology*, 8(1), 23–35.
- Yarhouse, M. A. (2017, October 20). Counseling gender diverse populations. Workshop presented at Richmond Graduate University 2017 Annual Alumni Reunion, DoubleTree Atlanta-Marietta.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6iVTgJo9K8E>
- Young, F. M. (1952). The licensing law in Georgia. *American Psychologist*, 7, 477–478.
Florene M. Young, Ph.D., University of Georgia, provides a description of the background of Georgia's licensing law for psychologists.
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- Younggren, J. N., & Gottlieb, M. C. (2008). Termination and abandonment: History, risk and risk management. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 39(5), 498–504.
Younggren and Gottlieb (2008) provide an excellent distinction between ethical termination and unethical abandonment: *Termination* refers to the ethically and clinically justified ending of a therapeutic relationship that is ended in an ethically and clinically appropriate manner, whereas *abandonment* refers to the absence of ethical grounds for termination, or the absence of ethically appropriate steps in the process of termination (Younggren & Gottlieb, 2008, p. 500).
- Younggren, J. N., Boisvert, J. A., & Boness, C. L. (2016, August 29). Examining emotional support animals and role conflicts in professional psychology. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 47(4), 255–260. doi: 10.1037/pro0000083
Keywords: dogs, service animal, support animal, service dog, emotional support animal (ESA)
Jeffrey N. Younggren, Jennifer A. Boisvert, and Cassandra L. Boness discuss the irreconcilable differences between forensic and roles (see Greenberg & Shuman, 1997) faced by psychologists who are asked by their patients to certify their need to have a pet present in settings where the presence of the animal had previously been prohibited. Younggren et al. assert that this type of conduct is not without risk

and can complicate psychotherapy if not properly handled. One complication is development of role conflicts and related conflicts of interest that can place the psychologist's primary role as a treating professional in conflict with their role as an evaluator providing information to a third-party. Because such information usually has impact on a patient's life outside of the treatment setting, psychologists involved in such dual roles face inherent risk.

Younggren, J., Bryant, L., & Shapiro, D. (2022, March 17). *Forensic tips for the practicing psychologist roundtable*. Live webinar sponsored by The Trust.

Younggren, J., Harris, E., & Bennett, B. (2022, March 22). *Sample informed consent for forensic psychotherapist*. The Trust. <https://parma.trustinsurance.com/Resource-Center/Document-Library-Quick-Guides>
Keywords: consent forms

This document was prepared by Trust Risk Management Advocates, Jeffrey Younggren, Ph.D., Eric Harris, J.D., Ed.D., and Bruce Bennet, Ph.D.

Zaccardi, F., Davies, M. J., Khunti, K., & Yates, T. (2019, June). Comparative relevance of physical fitness and adiposity on life expectancy: A U.K. Biobank Observational Study. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, 94(6), 985–994. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2018.10.029> Self-Care

Francesco Zaccardi, M.D. and associates investigated the extent to which two measures of physical fitness (walking pace and handgrip strength) were associated with life expectancy across different levels of adiposity. Brisk walkers were found to have longer life expectancies, which was constant across different levels and indices of adiposity. These findings could help clarify the relative importance of physical fitness and adiposity on mortality.

Zahl, D. (2019, April 2). *Seculosity: How career, parenting, technology, food, politics, and romance became our new religion and what to do about it*. Minneapolis, MN: Augsburg Fortress. New and revised text published August 25, 2020.

David Zahl is the founder and director of Mockingbird Ministries and editor-in-chief of the popular Mockingbird website (www.mbird.com). He is as a Licensed Lay Minister who is College and Young Adult Minister at Christ Episcopal Church in Charlottesville, Virginia. Based on Amazon's review, Zahl describes in our times a universal yearning of people not to be happy or respected so much as to be *enough*—what religions call “righteous.” To fill the void left by religion the absence of religion in our lives, Zahl's thesis is that we look to all sorts of everyday activities—from eating and parenting to dating and voting—for the identity, purpose, and meaning once provided on Sunday morning. In our striving, argues Zahl, we are chasing a sense of *enoughness*, which remains ever out of reach while the resulting effort and anxiety are burning us out. While taking a thoughtful look at American “performancism,” Zahl unmask the competing pieties around which so much of our lives revolve. He concludes with a fresh appreciation for the grace of God in all its countercultural wonder.

Zelechowski, A. D. (2020, April 30). *Perplexing problems in psychological practice: Decision science, ethics & risk management* [Sequence X]. The Trust Risk Management Services ethics webinar [via live Zoom].
Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus

Amanda D. Zelechowski, JD, PhD, ABPP was originally scheduled to present The Trist workshop at the Classic Center in Athens, Georgia, but the event was moved to a live (synchronous) workshop Zoom platform because of the pandemic of COVID-19.

Zelechowski, A. (2020, April 30). Sequence X: *Perplexing problems in psychological practice: Decision science, ethics, and risk management* [PowerPoint slides]. The Trist workshop presented as a live webinar with no recording at the Annual Convention of the Georgia Psychological Association.

Zelechowski, A. D. (2020, April 30). *Perplexing problems in psychological practice: Decision science, ethics & risk management* [PowerPoint slides]. Rockville, MD: The Trust Risk Management Services.

Zenger, T. R. (1992). Why do employers only reward extreme performance? Examining the relationships among performance, pay, and turnover. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 37, 198–219.

Keywords: four stages of competence, unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, unconscious competence, Dunning-Kruger effect, superiority bias, illusory superiority, illusory inferiority, Johari window

In a survey of engineers at one company, Todd Zenger, Ph.D. found that 42% of the engineers thought their work ranked in the top 5% among their peers—a fact that could easily impede their motivation to improve. See also Dunning-Kruger effect.

Zimbardo, P. O. (1972). *Stanford prison experiment: A simulation study of the psychology of imprisonment*. Philip G. Zimbardo, Inc.

Zimbardo, P. O. (1972). *The psychology of imprisonment: Privation, power and pathology*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University.

Zimmerman, J., Hess, A. K., McGarrah, N. A., Benjamin, G. A. H., Ally, G. A., Gollan, J. K., & Boyd, N. K. (2009, December 1). Ethical and professional considerations in divorce and child custody cases. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 40(6), 539–549. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232450904_Ethical_and_Professional_Considerations_in_Divorce_and_Child_Custody_Cases

Keywords: child custody evaluation, parenting plan evaluation, forensic evaluation

Zinermon v. Burch, 494 US 113, 110, 975 (1990).

The U.S. Supreme Court addressed the issue of informed consent when it held that a psychiatric patient's constitutional rights were violated when he was allowed to sign into the hospital voluntarily—yet he was incompetent to give informed consent to do so.

Zipkin v. Freeman, 436 S.W.2d 753 (Mo. 1968).

According to court records, Mrs. Ada Margaret Zipkin was referred to Robert F. Freeman, M.D., a psychiatrist, for treatment of headaches and diarrhea. After a few months, the symptoms were gone but Mrs. Zipkin agreed to continue treatment in order to determine the underlying causes of her symptoms.

Dr. Freeman convinced Mrs. Zipkin that, if she left his treatment, the symptoms would return. Mrs. Zipkin paid \$17.50 per hour, two treatments a week, to Dr. Freeman in 1959-1960. Dr. Freeman told his patient that he earned \$50,000.00 year. As she continued treatment, Mrs. Zipkin began to feel affectionate and came to believe that she had fallen in love with Dr. Freeman. According to her testimony, Mrs. Zipkin claimed that when she told Dr. Freeman that she was in love with him, he said the feeling was mutual. Dr. Freeman advised Mrs. Zipkin to leave her husband and live in a room above Dr. Freeman's office. Mrs. Zipkin divorced her husband and even took some of his suits for Dr. Freeman. Mrs. Zipkin eventually moved to, invested in, and performed manual labor on a farm in which the Dr. Freeman had invested. Mrs. Zipkin recounted that they engaged in sex and traveled outside the state together. She recalled having attended "group therapy" that involved nude swimming with the psychiatrist. On the basis of these and other allegations, the psychiatrist was successfully sued for malpractice. A trial jury awarded \$17,000.00 to plaintiff (May, 1962). The Supreme Court of Missouri found that Clause E of the liability insurance policy was clearly worded that appellant's liability shall not exceed \$5,000.00 in any one claim or suit. Respondent is a single claimant with only one claim for the damages which the insured, Dr. Freeman, inflicted upon her. Appellant is liable to respondent for only \$5,000.00 plus interest from the date of her judgment against Dr. Freeman. The case was remanded with directions that a new judgment be entered for respondent against appellant for \$5,000.00 plus interest from the date of the original judgment for respondent against Dr. Robert F. Freeman. In all other respects the judgment is affirmed.

Note: According to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2020, p. 358), "Unlike other reference types, the title or name of a case is written in standard type in the reference list entry and in italic type in the in-text citation."

Zmigrod, L., Rentfrow, P. J., & Robbins, T. W. (2019). The partisan mind: Is extreme political partisanship related to cognitive inflexibility? *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1037/xge0000661>

The rise of partisan animosity, ideological polarization, and political dogmatism has reignited important questions about the relationship between psychological rigidity and political partisanship. Two competing hypotheses have been proposed: One hypothesis argues that mental rigidity is related to a conservative political orientation, whereas the other hypothesis suggests that mental rigidity reflects partisan extremity across the political spectrum. In a sample of 743 U.S. citizens, partisan extremity was related to lower levels of cognitive flexibility, regardless of political orientation, across three independent assessments of cognitive flexibility. Zmigrod et al. found that participants who were extremely attached to either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party displayed greater mental rigidity on the cognitive tests than those who were moderately or weakly attached to a political party. The research team also found that self-described Independents displayed greater cognitive flexibility than extremely attached Democrats and Republicans. The authors suggest that the rigidity with which individuals process and respond to nonpolitical information may be related to the extremity of their partisan identities.

Zuckerman, E. L. (2002). *The paper office: Forms, guidelines, and resources to make your practice work ethically, legally, and profitably* (3rd ed.). (The Clinician's Toolbox Series). New York, NY: The Guilford Press. ISBN: # 1572307692.

Zuckerman, E. L., & Kolmes, K. (2016). *The paper office: Forms, guidelines, and resources to make your practice work ethically, legally, and profitably* (5th ed.). New York, NY: The Guilford Press.

Zur, O. (n.d.). *TeleMental health services across state lines*. Zur Institute.
<https://www.zurinstitute.com/telehealth-across-state-lines/>

Zur, O. (2004). To cross or not to cross: Do boundaries in therapy protect or harm? *Psychotherapy Bulletin*, 39(3), 27-32. http://www.zurinstitute.com/to_cross_or_not_to_cross.pdf

Zur, O. (2007). *Boundaries in psychotherapy*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

Zur, O. (2008). The Google factor: Therapists' self-disclosures and Internet transparencies. *Independent Practitioner*, 28(2), 83–85.

Zur, O. (2010, September 29). From Facebook to jail. Zur Institute. <http://www.zurinstitute.com/>

Zur, O. (2010, December 11). *Therapists giving and receiving gifts during the holidays*. Zur Institute.
<http://www.zurinstitute.com/>

Zur, O. (2010). *Record-keeping of phone messages, email and texts*. Zur Institute.
http://zurinstitute.com/digital_records.html

Zur, O. (2011). *Therapist burnout: Facts, causes, and prevention*. Zur Institute.
<https://www.zurinstitute.com/clinical-updates/burnout-therapists/>

Zur, O. (Producer). (2011, October 5). *Top ten questions about telehealth. Interview with William F. Doverspike, Ph.D. by Ofer Zur, Ph.D.* [Audio podcast]. Zur Institute. <http://zurinstitute.com/telehealthethics.mp3>

Zur, O. (2014). *8 ways to avoid board complaints and protect your license*. Zur Institute.
<https://www.zurinstitute.com/clinical-updates/licensing-boards-complaints-ways-to-avoid/>

Zur, O. (2014, Winter). Not all multiple relationships are created equal: Mapping the maze of 26 types of multiple relationships. *Independent Practitioner*, 34(1), 15–22.

Available at this link: https://www.drzur.com/media/multiple_relationships_26types.pdf

See also Zur's (2014) chart titled "Categories of dual or multiple relationships between psychotherapists and clients."

Dr. Zur's chart (2014) is available at this link: <https://www.drzur.com/media/DualRelationships2.pdf>

Zur, O. (2014, November 14). *Ethics of dual & multiple relationships in faith, religious and spiritual communities: Resources*. Zur Institute.
http://www.zurinstitute.com/dual_relationships_religious_resources.html

Zur, O. (2014, December 26). *Categories of dual or multiple relationships between psychotherapists and clients* [Chart]. Zur Institute. <http://www.zurinstitute.com/>

Dr. Zur's chart (2014) is available at this link: <https://www.drzur.com/media/DualRelationships2.pdf>

See also Zur (2014) article titled "Not all multiple relationships are created equal."

Zur, O. (2017, September 24). *Extensive bibliography on dual and multiple relationships in psychotherapy, counseling marriage and family counseling, and social work*. Zur Institute.
http://www.zurinstitute.com/dual_relationships_bibliography.html

Zur, O. (2017). *Multiple relationships in psychotherapy and counseling: Unavoidable, mandatory, and common relations between therapists and clients*. New York, NY: Taylor & Francis.

History of the APA Ethics Code

As a point of historical reference, the American Psychological Association has previously published its Ethics Code as follows:

American Psychological Association. (1953). *Ethical standards of psychologists*. Washington, DC: Author.
This first version made no reference to legal standards.

American Psychological Association. (1959). Ethical standards of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 14, 279–282.
The 1959 version contained a change to Principle 3: Moral and Legal Standards).

American Psychological Association. (1963). Ethical standards of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 18, 56–60.
The 1963 version contained no change in language.

American Psychological Association. (1968). Ethical standards of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 23, 357–361.
The 1968 version contained no change in language.

American Psychological Association. (1977, March). Ethical standards of psychologists. *APA Monitor*, 22–23.
The 1977 version contained a change to Principle 3: Moral and Legal Standards).

American Psychological Association. (1979). *Ethical standards of psychologists*. Washington, DC: Author.
The 1979 version contained no change in language.

American Psychological Association. (1981). Ethical principles of psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 36, 633–638.
The 1981 version contained a change to Principle 3: Moral and Legal Standards).

American Psychological Association. (1990). Ethical principles of psychologists (Amended June 2, 1989). *American Psychologist*, 45, 390–395.
The 1990 version contained no change in language.

American Psychological Association. (1992). Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1597–1611.
The 1992 version contained significant changes including a change to the Introduction to the 1992 Ethics Code (paragraph 5), which was aspirational, and a change to Ethical Standard 1.02 (Relationship of Ethics and Law), which was enforceable.

American Psychological Association. (2002). Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct. *American Psychologist*, 57(12), 1060–1073.

The 2002 version contained a change to Introduction and Applicability (paragraph 7), which was aspirational, and a change to Standard 1.02 (Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority, which was enforceable).

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Ethical principles and code of conduct* (2002, Amended June 1, 2010). Washington, DC: Author. <http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index.aspx>

The APA was implicated in assisting the Central Intelligence Agency in continuing “enhanced interrogation techniques” of detainees under the Bush administration. This presented an obvious violation of the APA code of ethics and was been addressed by the APA in the form of reports, responses to media outlets, amendments to policies, and rejections of the allegations. Partly as a result of this controversy, the 2010 version contained some changes in language in the Introduction and Applicability section, as well as additions and changes in the wording of Standard 1.02 (Conflicts Between Ethics and Law, Regulations, or Other Governing Legal Authority) and Standard 1.03 (Conflicts Between Ethics and Organizational Demands). Standard 1.02 contained the additional ending statement (i.e., “Under no circumstances may this standard be used to justify or defend violating human rights”). Standard 1.03 contained the additional ending statement (i.e., “Under no circumstances may this standard be used to justify or defend violating human rights”).

American Psychological Association. (2017). *Ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct* (2002, Amended June 1, 2010 and January 1, 2017). <http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index.aspx>

The APA Ethics Committee revised Standard 3.04 in response to a request from the APA Council of Representatives to consider a revision to the Ethics Code to incorporate the prohibitions surrounding psychologist’s participation in national security interrogations as set forth in the Resolution to Amend the 2006 and 2013 Council Resolution to Clarify the Roles of Psychologists Related to Interrogations and Detainee Welfare in National Security Settings, to Further Implement the 2008 Petition Resolution, and to Safeguard Against Acts of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in All Settings, the resolution passed by the APA Council in August 2015. This revision to the Ethics Code was passed by the APA Council of Representatives on Wednesday, Aug. 3, 2016 and became effective on January 1, 2017. The 2017 version added this paragraph to Standard 3.04 (Avoiding Harm):

“(b) Psychologists do not participate in, facilitate, assist, or otherwise engage in torture, defined as any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person, or in any other cruel, inhuman, or degrading behavior that violates 3.04(a).”

Organizations That Can Provide Ethics Consultations

These organizations may be able to provide ethics consultations to their members or insureds.

State and National Professional Associations

Georgia Psychological Association (GPA) Ethics Committee	404-634-6272
American Psychological Association (APA) Ethics Office	202-336-5930
American Counseling Association (ACA) Ethics Department	800-347-6647
Licensed Professional Counselors (LPCA) of Georgia	770-449-4547

Liability Insurance Companies

The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS)	800-477-1200
American Professional Agency	800-897-0033
Healthcare Providers Service Organization (HPSO)	800-982-9491
CPH & Associates	800-875-1911

The American Professional Agency (APA) and The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS) and are the two largest providers of professional liability insurance for psychologists.

HPSO is a registered name of Affinity Insurance Services, Inc, endorsed by the American Counseling Association (ACA).

CPH & Associates is owned by Charles Philip Hodson, licensed insurer in 50 states.

Organizations That Provide Can Legal Consultations

These organizations may be able to provide legal consultations to their members or insureds.

State and National Professional Associations

Georgia Psychological Association (GPA) Legal Services Plan	404-634-6272
Licensed Professional Counselors (LPCA) of Georgia	770-449-4547

Liability Insurance Companies

The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS)	800-477-1200
American Professional Agency	800-897-0033

The American Professional Agency (APA) and The Trust Risk Management Services (TRMS) and are the two largest providers of professional liability insurance for psychologists.

The GPA Legal Service Plan is a paid service that is offered to members of the Georgia Psychological Association.

Correct Citation for Reference Entry

The reference entry correct citation styles for this document are illustrated below. Students should defer to the style preferences of their individual course instructors to determine whether the course instructor has preferences that are more specific than those shown below:

American Psychological Association

Doverspike, W. F. (2014). Ethics class resource list: Bibliography. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>

Chicago Manual of Style / Kate Turabian

Doverspike, William, "Ethics Class Resource List: Bibliography," July 04, 2019. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>

Note: According to the Chicago Manual of Style, blog posts are typically not included in bibliographies, but can be cited in the running text and/or notes. However, if a blog is cited frequently, you may include it in the bibliography.

Modern Language Association

Doverspike, William F. "Ethics Class Resource List: Bibliography." 04 Jul. 2019 [Date accessed]

Note: MLA guidelines assume that readers can track down most online sources by entering the author, title, or other identifying information in a search engine or a database. Consequently, MLA does not require a URL in citations for online sources such as websites. However, some instructors still ask for it, so check with your instructor to determine his or her preference.