



# COUNCIL OF ACCOUNTABILITY COURT JUDGES OF GEORGIA

AUGUST 2020

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## ACCOUNTABILITY COURT NEWS

### ENOTAH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

*Submitted by Molly Laughlin, Drug Court Coordinator*



After seven years as the coordinator for the South Enotah Felony Drug Court, Molly Laughlin executed both her final and most unorthodox graduation ceremony. Bringing together all April and June graduates, along with their families, in front of the Lumpkin County Justice Center afforded them all with the opportunity to celebrate a momentous achievement two years in the making. Molly has worked with over 200 graduates in her tenure, citing her love of public service and her dedicated team, especially Jeff Jones, as her foundations for success. Starting with just 26 participants in 2013, the program has soared to 65 participants and now offers a full array of external services, curriculum, and therapeutic interventions.

When asked what she will miss most about working with accountability courts, Molly said, "I have always said this is one of the best jobs in criminal justice – getting to witness brave people work to reclaim their lives and just getting to be even a small part of that. My court team brought together the most dedicated, empathetic practitioners who worked tirelessly to improve our program and meet the diverse and dynamic

needs of our participants. For us, it was never a job. It was about using our positions and resources to provide help to those who had lost faith in almost everything."

Molly was recognized as the Tommy Day Wilcox Leadership Award winner at the CACJ Annual Conference in 2018, has served as the Coordinator liaison to the CACJ Executive Committee for the last two years, and has been a peer reviewer since 2015. Molly will be attending UGA Law School this fall as a Distinguished Law Fellow, an accolade which affords all tuition/fees and an annual stipend. She plans to return to public service after earning her J.D. grateful for the experience and knowledge gained during the criminal justice reform movement in Georgia.



### BRUNSWICK JUDICIAL CIRCUIT



Gail Garrison Kelley passed quietly and peacefully at her home on July 4, 2020, surrounded by her loving family. She is survived by her husband of 30 years, Robert C. Kelley; her sons, H. Bond Morgan (Andrea) and J. Hunter Morgan; her daughters, Tiffany Morris and Ashley Morgan McLaughlin (Buddy) and their families with 9 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren; her sister, Connie Warren (Leroy); nephew, Jason Warren (Ashley); 2 great-nephews; and a rowdy bunch of extended family which includes a particularly opinionated group of Southern women affectionately known as The Yaya's.

Gail was born February 5, 1947 in Atlanta to Pat and Meme Garrison. She grew up in East Point, GA and graduated from Headland High School. Her career path included time at Delta Air Lines; Real Estate Broker in Peachtree City and managing fabric stores until she found her true calling as an addiction counselor. Gail worked in rehabilitation programs in Atlanta and Calhoun, GA before joining the newly formed Drug Court Program of the Brunswick Judicial District in 1998 where she served faithfully until her retirement in December 2017. As a devout Christian she also facilitated the Living Well Program of the St. Simons Island Community Church. In lieu of flowers the family requests that donations be sent to the Glynn/Camden Drug Court Benevolence Fund to benefit clients directly, in care of the Glynn/Camden Drug Court, 11 Judicial Way, Brunswick, GA 31520.

## ACCOUNTABILITY COURT GRADUATIONS

### PAULDING JUDICIAL CIRCUIT DRUG COURT

*Submitted by Michele Palmer, Drug Court Coordinator*

The Paulding Judicial Circuit Drug Court Program celebrated its eighth graduation on Friday, July 10, 2020. Since its creation in January 2016, the program has inducted 97 participants, 42 of whom have now graduated. Given COVID-19 concerns, the graduation was semi-virtual. Only the six graduates and a limited number of supporters, including the Drug Court Team, attended in person. Other participants and community members tuned in remotely via Zoom. Masks were worn but were removed for photographs.

Every new participant in the program is required to attend group treatment four days a week, individual and family treatment as ordered, 12-step classes, and more. Program meetings have become largely virtual. For example, whereas participants used to attend 12-step meetings in person, they now attend virtual meetings, sometimes with people from across the globe.

Participants are also required to be home by curfew, prepare for their GED if they do not have a diploma, pay a weekly supervision fee, and attend court every Friday (also virtual during the pandemic.) The minimum length of the program is 18 months, but the average time it takes to graduate is about two years. It can take longer, and some participants are ejected and never graduate. Those who are expelled from the program typically have their probation revoked and face a likely prison sentence.



The Georgia Department of Corrections has an annual budget of \$1.2 billion and houses 52,000 prison inmates. About one-third of those inmates will be released each year, only to have about one-third of those released back behind bars again within the following three years. Drug court programs were introduced as part of an attempt to get better results at a better price. As has become a custom at graduations, Judge Bucci compared the criminal histories of the program's graduates during the two years immediately prior to entering Drug Court with their criminal histories during the approximate two-year period after entering Drug Court. The numbers show a more than 95% reduction in new arrests.

Participants and their families shared their stories during the ceremony. Some of the graduates became parents while in the program, all found employment, and some obtained their GED. One graduate went from living life in various motels to finally having her own home. Some graduates went years without a driver's license and completed the various steps and conditions required by the State to earn a license again. Graduates also paid restitution required by their sentencing orders.

Forrest Lane, Chief Community Supervision Officer for the Paulding Judicial Circuit, was the guest speaker. Chief Lane is a Marine Corps veteran, has a degree in criminal justice and a master's degree from Boston University, and is a certified substance abuse counselor. Among other things, Chief Lane spoke on the importance of self-respect.

Judge Bucci reminded those in attendance that the Drug Court program is a team effort. Special thanks were extended to the Paulding legislative delegation, the County Commission, County Finance, the District Attorney, Sheriff, Circuit Public Defender, Department of Community Supervision, Court Administrator, members of the Drug Court Team, and others who make the Program possible.

## REFLECTING ON THE CREATION OF DRUG COURTS IN GEORGIA

by Josh Becker, Assistant Director of the Council of Accountability Court Judges, and Michelle Barclay, Communications, Children, Families & the Courts Division Director for the Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts

*Condensed and edited for clarity*

**Josh Becker:** It is such a pleasure to meet you. I am the Assistant Director of the Council of Accountability Court Judges which is a wonderful job because of the dedication and passion for this work displayed by judges around our state. I watched your [lecture from UGA](#) from earlier this year. And while the whole lecture was great, one thing you said really stood out to me. You said, "Those of us who sit in judgment of our fellow human beings must try from time to time to salvage young people rather than to punish them." While you were speaking in the context of justice-involved youth, I couldn't help but draw parallels to the adults in the accountability courts. These adults are in contact with the justice system, at least in part due to mental health disorders or substance abuse disorders. Would you just tell us how you first learned or began thinking about the concept of drug courts?

**Justice Benham:** I began to reflect after having been a lawyer litigator for years and having been a judge for a long period of time. I began to look at the law in terms of what can be done to heal the community, as opposed to seeing the rule of law as a tool we can use to punish people who have run afoul of the law of the community. With that goal in mind, it gives you an approach that you normally wouldn't have. You begin to think about healing rather than punishing, although sometimes in order to heal the community, punishment is necessary. I had the pleasure of practicing law in an area of the state with Superior Court Judge Jefferson Davis, D.A. Jerry White, and D.A. Charlie Crawford (now my neighbor) who saw their roles, in part, as healing the community. And it just made a big difference for me as a lawyer to look at what I could do, to heal my community, rather than to punish the members in my community. Although I'm the first to realize that sometimes healing requires a certain amount of punishment. However, punishment should not be the only goal we have in this endeavor.

And as I looked back over the years, as a litigator, I began to see my role in the community as a healer, too. I began changing the landscape of my community. I used my influence to make sure that women would be accorded respect. I was making sure that minorities would have opportunities. And I was making sure that the law would be used in a manner so that everyone could be treated equally.

And in time, my work became easier rather than harder, although some of the litigation did upset a lot of people. I remember when I first represented some of the early AIDS patients in the state. I remember how difficult it was for one of the hospitals that didn't want to treat people with AIDS. I had to remind them that they were in a healing profession and not a punishing profession. And we eventually were able to get some of the people treated. All of that litigation was difficult, because we knew that the AIDS patients were trying to get treatment for were going to die, and they were going to die soon. All we could do was seek treatment to provide some level of comfort, although we knew those patients would not survive that, at that particular time.

So, over the years as I've worked on matters as a lawyer, and as a judge, I have tried to look at my role as more of a healer, rather than anything else. And knowing that when I could only give people conflict, then healing would not take place.

**Josh Becker:** I think attitudes are shifting around our state and the country in general. But I know that a lot of folks still look at individuals with drug involvement as a choice and something that individuals have done to themselves, deserving of punishment, not given help. There has been a lot of change on that front especially with drug courts. But I'm thinking back to the days before drug courts were well known around the country and our state. Do you have any first memories of how drug courts got started in Georgia?

**Justice Benham:** Yes, I do. I attended legal and judicial conferences over the years and some of those conferences examined the role of lawyers and judges. Some of the best conferences were held by the [Conference of Chief Justices](#). We would gather in rooms and talk about our roles. We realized that so many judges did not want their role to just be a punisher. Many judges and lawyers wanted to have other approaches, other tools, than just punishment. We've seen sea changes in terms of the role of the law and in how we deal with drugs. We've also seen sea changes over the law as it deals with alcohol. And as these changes have taken place, we realize that we can resolve some of these problems if we undertake them with the view that there aren't bad people on any side. Sometimes there is confusion. Sometimes there's this misunderstanding, but you don't look at the people on the other side as being bad people. And when you have what I call a weed-in mentality, as opposed to a weed-out mentality (i.e. getting rid of people), then you can make some progress.

Now, we seek to bring people into the fold and get them to understand each other and their obligations to each other. In my early, early days, when I dealt with the defendants accused of DUI, they were seen as bad people, drinking and driving cars and endangering others. But I would approach my argument as these were good people, hardworking self-respecting people, but they had simply gone down the wrong path. We had the opportunity to help get them back on the right path, realizing that punishment might be necessary, but it cannot be our only goal. And that approach is the same approach to drugs and substance abuse. We can salvage these people, instead of distancing ourselves.

**Josh Becker:** You mentioned a sea change in the law and how lawyers and judges are dealing with these folks now. Do you see a similar shift in the public as far as public support for drug courts and DUI courts and maybe shifting away from purely punishment to treatment, and actual rehabilitation?

**Justice Benham:** I do. It has not come about as fast as I would like for it to come. But I used to always give the example when I talk to people about substance abuse. People often would have the idea that drug addicts were in back alleys, smoking and shooting up and doing all kinds of vile things. And I used to say that most people's first introduction to drugs is in the medicine cabinet at home.

And people didn't think about it that way in my early days. You might see your mama taking something for a headache or a cold and she would resort to the medicine cabinet when she had these problems. So, it might be natural to resort to the medicine cabinet when anyone had problems. Thinking about it that way helps us see people as people with problems who did not start out as addicts. They started out trying to relieve pain or trying to feel better. You need to start seeing them as human beings and not as some repulsive person in society. And when people see their own family in a substance abuse situation, then they are less inclined to have an only punitive approach to drug use and they're more open to therapeutic approaches.

**Josh Becker:** I see that with the ongoing opioid crisis in our state and around the country. A lot of that abuse starts at home.

**Justice Benham:** I remember having a conversation when I was Special Assistant Attorney General where I was handling a prosecution, and I remember talking to this particular defendant. We were talking about his sentence and he said, "I know that you want to send me to jail. But when you send me to jail, make sure that you have enough cells there for my sisters and my brothers, and my parents, because they all have the same kind of problem I have." And it just sort of shocked me to hear him say that he was not alone in his abuse of drugs. His whole family was involved in that. Then I began to see him not just as an addict, instead I saw him as a member of a family and the whole family had problems.

**Josh Becker:** We see that reality too in the drug courts and the accountability courts. When individuals graduate from those programs and they tell their life story. The vast majority of them talk about using drugs with family members, and that's when they started using drugs while being with a parent or somebody very close to them. Switching to a therapeutic question, do you think that when somebody does go into a drug court, that they fully understand and appreciate what they're agreeing to going into the drug court?

**Justice Benham:** I think that the common belief that when people agree to go into drug courts, they look at it as avoiding jail. And they do not think about the commitment that they will have to make. This commitment is long term, not short term and the radical lifestyle changes that they will have to make to stay clean. That's why counseling is extremely important. They have to get on board to not just quit using drugs. We are talking about changing your entire lifestyle. And that requires oftentimes a commitment more than just the individual. It requires cooperation from the whole family, spouse, and other members of the community. You have a better chance of succeeding when other members of the family are supportive of what you're doing because it's more than just ending drug use, it is stopping a pattern of living which is really hard. And the family has to be prepared for failures, for the possibility of relapses, with access to starting treatment again. But if everyone is prepared and supportive, we can see this individual as being salvageable rather than a throwaway member of the family.

**Michelle Barclay:** Justice Benham, I want to talk a little bit about attorneys in the early process of drug court creation, and I want to talk specifically about defense attorneys and prosecutors. I just want your recollections where they generally were. Were both these folks, separately or together, supportive of this? Because it's a big change for the way things were normally done. Do you remember any stories where people were not supportive and had to be won over?

**Justice Benham:** I do, I do! I have many examples. I remember approaching one of the district attorneys. I said, "Well, I need to come and talk to you about 'so and so' who's been charged with a substance abuse offense". And he said, "Bob, I knew you would come in sooner or later, with your 'do gooder' ideas trying to save the world". And I said, "I'm shocked to hear you say that because I can begin to see how you and I can save some of our tax dollars".

So, the discussion began with saving tax dollars. How could we lessen the burden on our citizens? It is very expensive to incarcerate these people for years and years. We didn't start out talking about salvaging people. We started off talking about reducing our tax

burden. But I knew where we were going with the discussion. We'd start the discussion about economics, then we'd work our way around to salvaging individuals. So, it was sort of a backdoor approach to it.

**Michelle Barclay:** Closing question, what do you think about the future of the drug courts? Do you think the current level of support will stay?

**Justice Benham:** I think it's a very bright future. But drug courts have to be flexible to change with the changing expectations in the marketplace. I found that in some areas you should talk about economics and in other places you can talk about the morals or you talk about the family structure. We have to have different approaches for different areas.

I'm from the North Georgia mountains, and we have a history of non-tax paid alcohol (white lightning). This means I can't talk in the North Georgia mountains about the moral issue of drugs, because we have a history of people's granddaddies making moonshine and more. Instead, the economic arguments are more likely to be embraced. We need a bag of tools that can fit many different situations. A one size fits all approach will not work. Sometimes the small areas are the first to embrace a healing approach because the defendants are neighbors, not strangers, nor statistics; they go to the same church or the same club. Statewide, we should still be prepared for bumps in the road and failures. It is part of taking risks.

## COUNCIL OF ACCOUNTABILITY COURT JUDGES NEWS

### Tara Zellous Named as Statewide MAT Coordinator

CACJ is pleased to announce that Mrs. Tara Zellous has been hired as the Statewide Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Coordinator! Prior to this position, Mrs. Zellous served as the Treatment Fidelity Program Monitor for CACJ. In her new role for the Council, she will provide leadership, management, and administrative support to a grant-funded project to develop and guide the expansion of MAT services to Georgia's accountability courts. She will work to provide technical assistance for courts throughout the state, assist in the implementation of services, and evaluate MAT programs. This very important work will help to make MAT accessible to all eligible accountability court participants. Please join me in welcoming Mrs. Zellous into her new role!

Mrs. Zellous is a Licensed Professional Counselor, a National Certified Counselor, and a Certified Alcohol and Substance Abuse Counselor-II. She has over 10 years of experience providing behavioral healthcare treatment to children and adults. Prior to joining the Council of Accountability Court Judges, she worked for the Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) providing training and technical assistance to State-contracted treatment providers, criminal justice, and law enforcement systems on identifying, developing, and implementing strategies to divert individuals suffering from serious and persistent mental illness and/or substance use disorders away from incarceration and into treatment. Her work with Accountability Courts began in 2016 as the treatment provider for the Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit Substance Abuse and Mental Health Courts.

### 2020 CACJ Training Conference – Now Virtual

The Council of Accountability Court Judges is pleased to announce the 2020 conference – first-ever VIRTUAL Georgia accountability court conference!

The virtual 2020 training conference will take place online Monday, September 14 to Wednesday, September 16. The training conference will feature keynote speakers, an awards ceremony, digital art exhibit, attendee networking, virtual exhibitor booths, plenary presentations, and breakout sessions on a variety of topics. Please review the [schedule at a glance](#).

Registration is officially open. As in past years, accountability court coordinators are the point of contact for team registration. Below are a few tips to help registration be an easy process:

- Please start early. Due to the pivot from an in-person conference to a virtual conference, the registration window is much shorter. Please gather details from your team members and complete the registration process early. Registration will end August 14, 2020. Unfortunately, late registrations cannot be accommodated for the virtual event.
- Please use each team member's preferred email address for registration. This requirement is very important. The virtual platform requires each registered attendee to use his/her email address. Duplicate email addresses are not accepted and can impact attendance tracking and CEU credits.
- Stay tuned for additional details from CACJ about the virtual event platform. After registration closes, program coordinators will receive information about the virtual platform to disseminate to their registered team members. Be on the lookout for important details from CACJ and ICJE!

### 2020 CACJ Training Conference - Data Driven Award

CACJ is excited to announce the first data driven award opportunity! CACJ will recognize a court's data collection and analysis efforts toward improving program outcomes with a supplemental grant award to be used for a program evaluation, as well as recognition at the 2020 CACJ Training Conference. This is a competitive opportunity. Submissions for the inaugural [Data Driven Award](#) are open.

### 2020 CACJ Training Conference – Inaugural Judge Stephen S. Goss Award

Nominations are also open for the Inaugural Judge Stephen S. Goss Award. One mental health court team member will receive this award and be recognized across the state for outstanding contributions in the field. We are accepting nominations until August 14.

### 2020 CACJ Training Conference – STAR Awards

Is there someone on your team that stands out in their role that you think the state of Georgia should know about? If so, take a few minutes to nominate them for a STAR Award. Nominations close on August 14, and results for each award will be announced during the 2020 virtual training conference.

### 2020 CACJ Training Conference – Participant Art Showcase

We would love the opportunity to virtually display your participant art during the virtual training conference. Every year, the CACJ staff takes pride in showcasing the talented participants that you work with each day. If you would like to participate and submit artwork this year, please review the following guidelines:

- All art must be mailed to the CACJ Office by August 14.  
The Council of Accountability Court Judges  
244 Washington Street, SW, Suite 400  
Atlanta, GA 30334  
Attn: Lasheika Kassa
- All art must be submitted on canvas. If participant art is not on canvas it will not be utilized (all sizes are welcome). If a participant's art is not created using this medium, please submit a well-taken picture to CACJ.
- Participants must sign a waiver if the court chooses to display their name. (It is highly recommended that courts refrain from adding the participant's name. However, court name and a brief description are welcome.)
- The Council of Accountability Court Judges would very much like to keep all artwork to display in our office in Atlanta as a reminder of the community members that are served through Georgia's accountability courts. Please consider allowing this art to serve as inspiration to CACJ and to the guests that visit our office.



Need some creative ways to provide incentives to participants? As a suggestion, the court may wish to consider allowing participant art submissions to fulfill the following program requirements or to meet certain evidence-based curricula or activities.

- An art submission could be counted towards a participant's Helping Other's Hours for Moral Reconciliation Therapy (Steps 6 and 9). Please consult with your MRT facilitator before making this determination.
- The court may wish to assign art as a treatment response for violating a program rule. The court should consult their treatment provider before making this determination.

Thank you for the hard work that you continue to do in these troubled times. If you have any questions regarding participant art submissions for the 2020 training conference, please contact [Lasheika.Kassa@georgiacourts.gov](mailto:Lasheika.Kassa@georgiacourts.gov).

### Accountability Court Funding Opportunity



The Council of Accountability Court Judges, in partnership with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, is pleased to announce the following funding opportunity: Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant for **Part-Time Program Case Managers** and **Surveillance Technology for Rural Courts**. Applicants are limited to current state-funded Adult Drug Courts to include Adult Felony Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, Veterans Courts, DUI/DWI Courts, and Family Treatment Courts. The grant application submission deadline is 5:00 p.m. on August 7, 2020. Please visit the CACJ and CJCC website for complete details about the funding opportunity.

### **Accountability Court Coordinator Certificate Program**

The kick-off courses for the Accountability Court Coordinator Certificate Program are here. The first courses are scheduled for September 16, 2020 during the Virtual CACJ 2020 Annual Training Conference. Please visit the CACJ website for complete details about the program. Updates and registration information for future courses can be found on the webpage.

### **September Newsletter Submissions**

Please send submissions for the September 2020 newsletter to Debbie Mott ([debbie.mott@georgiacourts.gov](mailto:debbie.mott@georgiacourts.gov)) by Wednesday, August 26. If you plan to include a photo where participants can be identified, please be sure to include a signed photo consent with your submission.



**Georgia Accountability Courts Job Postings** – Please see the Job Postings tab (under Court Resources) on the CACJ website for information about these career opportunities:

- **Rockdale County Family Treatment Court Case Manager**
- **CACJ Treatment Fidelity Program Monitor**
- **Clayton County Adult Mental Health Court Program Coordinator**
- **Enotah Judicial Circuit Drug Court Coordinator**
- **DeKalb County Counselor**
- **Paulding County Counselor**
- **Fulton County Clinical Case Manager**

### **Training Opportunities and Resources**



#### **Webinar: Implementing A Peer Mentor Program Monday, August 31, 2020 12:30 p.m.**

Join the SAMHSA GAINS Center on August 31 for a [free webinar](#) on engaging peer recovery support specialists in adult drug courts. Peer recovery support specialists support participants with substance use and co-occurring mental health disorders on their recovery path.

Topics covered include:

- Training peers to work in treatment courts
- Identifying key community partners for an effective peer mentoring program
- Defining core activities of peers working in treatment courts
- The peer certification process
- Oversight and management of peer programs
- Examples of successful implementation

### **OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**

Recently ONDCP and the State Justice Institute released some great information, especially for rural areas, regarding training and funding opportunities:

**Rural Community Toolbox** <https://www.ruralcommunitytoolbox.org/>

The Rural Community Toolbox has resources to address substance use disorder (SUD) and the opioid crisis. Find rural community action steps at the end of each section which provide suggestions for addressing a wide range of issues. Sections include:

- issues rural areas face such as transportation and housing;
- strengthening rural healthcare and treatment;
- utilizing recovery support, including engaging faith communities;
- prevention;
- using data to help understand the issues of SUD

Additionally, at the end of each section, a variety of partner agencies, with funding opportunities relating to a variety of SUD issues, are listed. Sections in the toolbox include:



- funding;
- treatment and services (with 24 different sections ranging from a hotline, to trauma services, to housing/homelessness, to telehealth and technology, just to name a few);
- information on SUD and opiates;
- expert help and training (with links to various types of TA and training);
- community assessment tool;
- the rural action guide mentioned above;
- resources listed by each of the sponsoring agencies

**State Justice Institute Funding Toolkit** <https://fundingtoolkit.sji.gov/>

#### FOR STATE COURTS AND JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTNERS

The toolkit is designed to support local courts, state courts, and their justice system partners as they pursue federal and philanthropic funding opportunities. This toolkit includes resources that encompass the entire grant seeking, writing and management process, such as planning checklists, sample documents, frequently asked questions and fact sheets. Technical assistance is also available to courts to provide support and feedback during the grant writing and development process. Whether you are new to the grant process, have attempted unsuccessfully to write grants in the past, want to know about new funding opportunities, or are honing your grant skills, this toolkit is for you!



## Understanding and Addressing Criminal Thinking

*September 1, 2020, 2:00–3:30 p.m. ET*

Criminal thinking is defined as patterns of thought that perpetuate criminal behavior. Criminal thinking is an important component of antisocial cognition, which is one of the “big four” criminogenic risk factors associated with the likelihood that someone will re-offend. Understanding the nature of criminal cognition and how it differs from non-criminal thinking and decision-making provides critical insight for criminal justice practitioners as they design programming intended to reduce recidivism among individuals under supervision.

This webinar introduces the concept of criminal thinking as a means of describing, understanding, assessing, and changing criminal behavior. Participants will be introduced to emerging cognitive-behavioral interventions for criminal thinking, including two commonly employed approaches that are designed to address criminal thinking and decrease recidivism by improving social skill development and problem-solving skills (Thinking for a Change) and increasing moral reasoning (Moral Reconnection Therapy).

### Objectives

After attending this webinar, participants will be able to define criminal thinking, describe common criminal thinking errors that support and maintain a criminal lifestyle, explain the three components of criminal decision-making, and understand the various strategies for addressing criminal thinking with clients.

### Presenters

- **Michael Chapple, Ph.D.**, Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University Medical Center
- **Joseph Madonia, LCSW-R, CASAC**, Graduate Professor, Clinical Social Work and Addictions, NYU Silver School of Social Work