Tables and Chairs

by Lindsey Buckman, PsyD

“If they don’t give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair.”
- Shirley Chisholm

Dear Colleagues,

It was wonderful to see so many of you in San Francisco! At convention, I had the honor and privilege of presenting awards to SPTA leaders and advocates and I was incredibly encouraged by the work that these leaders are doing on behalf of the profession. Congratulations to all of the award recipients!

Call for Div. 31 Award Nominations!

Nominations are invited for Division 31 Annual Awards to be presented at the 2019 Practice Leadership Conference.

Please visit website for award descriptions at http://www.apadivisions.org/division-31/awards/index.aspx

- State, Provincial and Territorial Psychological Association Diversity Award
- Outstanding Achievement by a Psychological Association Staff Member
- Committee on Early Career Psychologists (ECP) Initiative Award
- Outstanding State, Provincial, or Territorial Psychological Association Award

Nominations and supporting materials should be sent to the 2019 Division 31 Awards Chair: Lindsey Buckman at buckmanconsulting@gmail.com by January 1, 2019.

Focus on 31 • 1
Division 31 Board Endorses Two President-elect Candidates

The Division 31 Board of Directors is delighted to endorse two strong SPTA and APA leaders for APA President-Elect. These candidates were selected based on their responses to our endorsement questionnaire, membership in Division 31, SPTA service and understanding of SPTA concerns. Please read their candidate statements in this edition of the Division 31 Newsletter.

Endorsement Rankings:
1. Sandra Shullman, PhD
2. Armand Cerbone, PhD

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I am honored to be endorsed as #1 by Division 31 for APA President. Division 31 represents a group of psychologists who are working hard to support and promote psychologists and psychology in their respective states, provinces and territories. I want to help further these efforts.

A good friend of mine (and a psychologist) asked me why I was running for APA President, knowing that this role was never on my “bucket list.” As I see it, APA is at an inflection point—a critical moment of transformation, where we can make positive, effective decisions for and about the future. Or, we can make choices not to transform ourselves and face a certain, dwindling future. So, I see many of the challenges and opportunities facing APA as organizational, cultural and process issues, where we must come together and chart a consistent and collective way forward, learning tough lessons from our recent past, leading to mobilize in the present, and committing ourselves to changing and creating a thriving future for psychology. I have decided that, because so many of these critical issues are organizational, cultural and process focused, I have something I could contribute as APA President at this particular time, given my career experience in international organizational and leadership development and consultation (and behavioral healthcare). I have realized that I would most regret not trying, rather than whether I would win or lose, because I see the potential for psychology to contribute positively to science, practice, and to the human condition, and I don’t ever want to look back and regret not making the effort.

But the APA Presidency is not a solo act or a job for one person. It is about mobilizing the talent in psychology to address the behavioral challenges of our time and to help psychologists thrive in the 21st Century. Division 31 members are vital to the future success of psychological science, practice and healthcare. So, I am grateful for your help. Please see some of the information I have provided to get a better idea who I am, what I have accomplished and what I hope to do as APA President.

I have spent most of my career actively engaged with SPTAs, including my home state’s Ohio Psychological Association, where I have served in many leadership roles, including President, Finance Officer, Council Rep, Federal Advocacy Coordinator, Public Interest Chair, Strategic Planning Chair and faculty for the OPA Leadership Development Academy. At the national level, I have worked as a practice advocate on the APA Board of Directors and have worked with the SLC/PLC and the Practice Directorate as a speaker, consultant, facilitator, panelist and frequent advocate for psychology on Capitol Hill. Over many years, I am proud to have been recognized with the Outstanding State Leader Award, The Heiser Advocacy Award, and the SLC Diversity Recognition Award (for my work on faculty and curriculum development for the Division 31 Diversity Leadership Development Program and other work on facilitating difficult conversations). In 2012, I was honored with the APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Independent Practice.

What do I perceive as the issues of greatest concern to SPTAs as organizations?
Most legislation affecting psychologists and psychology either happens at the state level or is best advocated for within the home states of Congressional members. Our SPTA’s are the bedrock of advocacy efforts for much of psychology, particularly for practitioners. In recent years, a number of SPTAs have struggled to maintain membership and related operational resources. Based on this perspective, I view the biggest issues of concern to SPTAs as organizations as follows:

Candidate Statements
Continued on page 11
Another Bit of Great News!!!

The Online Fellows Application Portal is now open at:
• http://www.apa.org/members/your-membership/fellows/apply.aspx

Are you the next Fellow of Division 31?
The entire process is completed online at the link above. The APA Fellows page has a number of resources for Fellow applicants and endorsers including a sample endorsement letter that can be used by endorsers and a model of the type of information the APA Fellows Committee looks for when evaluating Fellow applications. There are also helpful instructions for applicants.

So what does it take to be a Fellow of 31?
1) Are you a member of APA and your State, Provincial or Territorial Psychological Association (SPTPA)?
2) Are you a member of Division 31?
3) Do you believe that you have made unusual and outstanding contributions in one or more of the following areas:

• development of exemplary programs;
• leadership in organized psychology;
• publication or dissemination of information; and
• national policy development or political action?

You can find the Division 31 specific criteria at: http://www.apadivisions.org/division-31/membership/fellows/index.aspx

The Division deadline for completing the application for this cycle is November 15, 2018. Please contact the Division Fellows Chair, Donald McAleer Psy.D., ABPP (donpsyd@aol.com) with any questions.

San Francisco - Our 126th Annual Convention

APA conventions are always extremely exciting. It is wonderful to see old friends once again. Naturally, critical cutting-edge, transformational topics always fill the program:

Licensure Mobility: Immediately after the convention, the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) held its second Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) Educational Summit in Washington, DC. Representatives from 17 state psychological associations and licensing boards, as well as their state legislators, attended this invited summit. The purpose of the summit was to provide information on PSYPACT and how it will function. Briefly, it allows individual psychologists to provide ethical and legal electronic interjurisdictional psychological services to clients. It will vet psychologists to make sure they have the requisite education, training, and supervised experience, as well as no disciplinary or criminal history, to ensure the public is protected. More specifically, psychologists who are licensed in a compact state (which requires legislative action) will be authorized to provide electronic psychological services into another compact state without having to be licensed in that jurisdiction. It will also allow psychologists to temporarily provide face-to-face service in another jurisdiction without being licensed.

PSYPACT will become operational when seven jurisdictions pass legislation adopting the compact. To date, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska, and Missouri have passed enabling legislation. Most recently, Illinois enacted their statute, making it the seventh state. However, unlike the first six states where their laws will become effective when seven states have similarly acted, Illinois will not become effective until January 126th Annual Convention

Continued on page 15
Four years ago, I found myself getting swept up in the mental health advocacy wave that is taking the state of Oregon by storm. With legislation reform impacting social justice, access to quality care, and educational reform, I was fascinated by the ability to create change within my community. In a whirlwind learning curve, I found myself learning the new language of advocacy, being inspired by my mentors, and getting to know fellow students who are paving the way of transformation across the nation. I could picture individual patients and clients who would be greatly affected by legislation being discussed in Oregon, and my passion to positively change the lives of many sprang into action.

And then...reality set in... In the midst of my drive to engage with the Advocacy Coordinating Team of the American Psychological Association of Graduate Students, I still had papers to write, meetings to attend, and clients at my practicum to think about. I was overwhelmed with “finding the time” to still engage in advocacy that meant so much to me, and still pass all of my classes. This reality hits close to home for so many graduate students and often can be the greatest deterrent when deciding whether or not to join a local, state, or national advocacy movement.

Thankfully, I have discovered that advocacy is a continuum. Every part of the continuum is perfectly acceptable and can make an impact in our health systems across the nation. Additionally, multiple tiers of engagement in advocacy can vary in time spent focusing on advocacy—flexibility that a graduate student often needs. The first tier involves person-centered action, such as signing letters to your local representative, signing petitions, attending state legislature meetings, and contacting representatives directly. Writing a letter (or filling in your contact information through an auto-generated email) often takes less than five minutes. The second tier of engagement focuses on supporting organizations who physically advocate for mental health change including providing financial support, time through phone calls, or email writing. Even a donation as little as $10 can make a difference in this tier—roughly the cost of three coffees at your local shop. Lastly, the third tier involves staying informed about the relevant issues and contributing to collective support. Simply understanding the basic topics regarding mental health within your community can lead to a greater awareness and understanding about such a complex system.

The tiers of advocacy highlight the overall message that there is no perfect way to be a legislative advocate. Every student has a place at the table. Even when it seems like the accomplishments of graduation, licensure, and actually becoming a psychologist are so far away, the advocacy work that is taking place now will directly determine the way in which we practice as professionals in the near future.

So where will you start today? Whether you are a graduate student, in your first ten years of practice, in your mid-career, or on your way to retirement, the time to engage in legislative advocacy is now.

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**APAGS: The Time for Legislative Advocacy Is NOW**

by Roseann Fish Getchell, PsyD Chair-elect, APAGS

When your apportionment ballot arrives from APA, Division 31 strongly urges you to cast five votes for your State, Provincial or Territorial Association and five votes for Division 31, and to contact your colleagues and tell them to do the same.

This gives your state and all states a strong voice in the governance of APA. This determines how many votes the states have in the APA Council of Representatives and we need to increase our voice......we need your votes!
Connecticut

The Ethnic Diversity Task Force is finalizing a bilingual and multilingual mental health directory of color that will be on the Connecticut Psychological Association website by October 2018. EDTF co-sponsored along with the Connecticut Psychological Association the Urban Trauma workshop/training (i.e. 6 CE credits) with EDTF presenter Maysa Akbar, PhD, ABPP, Chief Urban Specialist and author of Urban Trauma, A Legacy of Racism. Dr. Jan Owens-Lane, EDTF Chair and Sita Nadathur, M.A., advanced graduate student at GIPP, University of Hartford presented on cultural sensitivity at Behavioral Health Consultants, LLC in Hamden, CT on April 4, 2018. Both of them will hit the national stage with a presentation at the annual Diversity Challenge Conference at Boston College entitled Cultural Sensitivity in Recruiting and Supporting Minority STEM Students. The final question of our survey asked if participants would be opposed to a mandatory diversity CE if the 1-2 required CEs could be deducted from general CE credits. Out of 94 responses, 68 (72.34%) indicated they would not be opposed. We are looking to other SPTAs who have been successful for guidance in this process.

Florida

New Annual Diversity Committee Survey: Results and Future Directions. Our first annual survey was used to collect information from FPA members and non-members about their multicultural knowledge, skills, and attitudes as well as pertinent information that will help FPA identify demographic information and the inclusion of diversity in local and regional FPA CE events. A critical piece of this survey was to assess the inclusion of diversity topics for chapter CE events and regional CE events in order to facilitate reinstating FPA’s ability to offer APA approved CEs.

While the vast majority of participants indicated that sociocultural issues are very or quite a bit important to them when interacting with staff, trainees/supervisees, colleagues, and patients/clients, it is still alarming that there are so many who still see these issues as somewhat, a little, or not at all important. Sociocultural issues are always present for those who identify as minorities and play a significant role in minority stress.

There were eight participants who did not think it was important for psychologists to receive diversity training. Our work with minority populations requires White clinicians to be aware of the impact of such dismissive views about the minority experience. When working with people of color or other marginalized people, to see their experiences reduced to a view of what is politically correct only further invalidates them. The final question of our survey asked if participants would be opposed to a mandatory diversity CE if the 1-2 required CEs could be deducted from general CE credits. Out of 94 responses, 68 (72.34%) indicated they would not be opposed. We are looking to other SPTAs who have been successful for guidance in this process.
Spotlight on Georgia’s ECP Chair Michelle Casimir, PsyD

As the SPTA representative for the APA’s Committee on Early Career Psychologists (http://www.apa.org/careers/early-career/committee/index.aspx), I lead the ECP track at APA’s Practice Leadership Conference. I get to meet ECP psychologists from around the country doing incredible work to advance psychology. I appreciate Div. 31’s support of ECPs and the opportunity to highlight the work ECPs are doing!

This quarter, we highlight Michelle Casimir, Psy.D., an ECP Delegate at the 2018 Practice Leadership Conference, and Chair of the Georgia Psychological Association Early Career Psychologist Committee. Dr. Casimir reports from Georgia:

“I love the work I do for Georgia’s ECPs and graduate students!

“The Georgia Psychological Association (GPA) remains committed to advocating and supporting ECPs in the state of Georgia. ECPs have a dedicated ECP Committee on the Board of Directors and are encouraged to take an active role on other committees such as the Ethics Committee, Public Interest Review Committee, and Annual Meeting Committee.

“GPA’s ECP Committee is focused on fostering growth and leadership in our members as well as developing and providing resources on ECP related issues. We are delighted to offer informational webinars to our members including how to start a private practice, self-care for ECPs, and financial wellness. Previously, we had the pleasure of collaborating with the Product Initiative Team of the APA Membership office to provide a webinar on student loan debt targeting both ECPs and graduate students. We continue to keep our ECPs and graduate students informed on hot topics such as changes in EPPP and the APA State Licensure Toolkit. At GPAs last Annual Meeting, APA CEO Arthur Evans, spoke to ECPs and graduate students. This riveting discussion was focused on the future of psychology, the expanse of opportunities in the public domain and the potential for psychologists to impact public policy and social justice issues. ECPs also have the opportunity to partake in a monthly peer consultation group to discuss issues or challenges in their delivery of psychological services in a variety of settings.

“The ECP Committee has worked diligently to create a committee within GPA dedicated to student members. The newly formed GPAGS Committee is a student association with its own officers and initiatives. GPAGS officers have been excited to participate in the new roles and attend GPA’s Board of Directors meetings. The leadership of the ECP Committee helps to guide GPAGS. GPA and the ECP Committee are dedicated to GPAGS and believe that supporting our students is vitally important to the future of the profession.

“Our current venture is to implement a Mentoring Program for ECPs and graduate students as well as support the current GPA’s President in the mission of increasing leadership. The ECP Committee, along with GPAGS, created the Mentoring Program and will be piloting it this Fall. GPA is also working with ECPs and GPAGS to educate and expose them to advocacy efforts. A special workgroup consisting of ECPs and GPAGS was formed to assist GPA’s larger efforts with social justice issues while still advocating for the profession. GPA’s work on solidifying Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) in the state of Georgia is an opportunity, once implemented, that can benefit ECPs and graduate students to practice telepsychology in the future.

“Working for my fellow ECPs and the graduate students has made me even more committed to the profession. It is a great delight to see the progress that has been made in such a short span of time. “

I really appreciate Dr. Casimir sharing the news from Georgia. We appreciate all the work that ECPs there put into their state association and look forward to more great things in the future!
Council met for the summer 2018 meeting on the August 8 and 10 at the San Francisco Marriott Marquis. The primary focus on the meeting was on the plan to “transform” APA and the strategic plan. The Council also addressed a number of other issues.

The plan to transform APA was created by the Expanded APA Advocacy Model Workgroup over the spring and summer. The members of the workgroup were selected by the Board of Directors (BOD). The workgroup held a series of teleconferences in what was effectively closed session. Over the course of their meetings the workgroup offered a series of webinars for Council members, CAPP members and some were open to the general membership.

The primary purpose of the plan is to change APA structure to one that can support and sustain APA’s advocacy needs. The American Psychological Association Practice Organization (APAPO) has been slowly sinking and would run out of funds in 2019 without this intervention. The plan to transform APA was created by the Expanded APA Advocacy Model Workgroup over the spring and summer. The members of the workgroup were selected by the Board of Directors (BOD). The workgroup held a series of teleconferences in what was effectively closed session. Over the course of their meetings the workgroup offered a series of webinars for Council members, CAPP members and some were open to the general membership.

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The primary purpose of the plan is to change APA structure to one that can support and sustain APA’s advocacy needs. The American Psychological Association Practice Organization (APAPO) has been slowly sinking and would run out of funds in 2019 without this intervention. The plan is to create a new membership structure in which all APA members are member of both the 501 C3 APA and the now renamed C6: American Psychological Association Services, Inc. Under the new structure members will pay dues to an outside entity that will allocate dues between these two organizations as directed by the APA BOD. The allocation of dues can be adjusted year by year. For the first year the plan is to split 60% to the C6 and 40% to the C3. Dues are a very small portion of the APA’s income so the loss some dues revenue does not impact significantly upon it’s functioning. In contrast the C6 is highly dependent upon dues revenue. This new scheme allows dues funds to be allocated to support all C6 activates with funds beyond what has recently been available.

The current APAPO Dues ($140) will be terminated. APA says it is committed to funding C6 activities at least at the same level they are currently funded.

To accomplish this APA needed to alter the APAPO bylaws to make some changes to its governance structure. The workgroup decided to maintain a single Board of Directors which will serve as the board for both organizations. The published plan calls for the creation of an Advocacy Coordinating Committee that will participate in the formation of APA’s advocacy agenda. The plan for governance functions from there has not been shared with us. CAPP will be discontinued. At the Convention BOD meeting the BOD decided to continue CAPP into 2019 as an ad hoc committee to assist in the transformation process.

The plan does not require a membership vote or a change to the APA Bylaws.

The Workgroup put forward four motions to Council:
1. Accept the report
2. Support one Board of Directors
3. Endorse the 60/40 dues split
4. Change the APAPO Bylaws

Council voted in support of all four motions.

It is clear the APAPO is running out of money and something needs to happen. This has been a topic of concern in CAPP for many years. The basic structure of the plan makes sense. My concerns remain:

1. The plan continues to rest governance in a single Board of Directors. Some members involved in C6 issues have had concerns in the past when there have been potential conflicts of interest between the interest of APA the C3 public charity and APAPO the C6 professional guild. The APAPO bylaws say that the interests of the C6 must always yield to the interest of the C3. This transformation is an opportunity to address potential conflicts in a more sophisticated way. APA is not going to do that.

2. I am very concerned that the plan does not clarify how C6 issues and functions will be addressed in APA governance in greater detail. The intent seems to be to fold C6 governance into APA’s already existing structures. It is clear to me from my experiences on CAPP and APA that this will be insufficient. CAPP’s suggestion to merge C6 governance with C3 governance structures has been ignored. While the plan creates a new group to help develop advocacy policy (Advocacy Coordinating Committee), it does not address how governance will oversee the implementation of C6 activities.
At top, the 2018 Division 31 Board of Directors meets during the APA 126th Annual Convention. Directly above, Past President Linda Knauss, PhD, ABPP, receives a presentation for her service from President Lindsey Buckman, PsyD. At lower right, Buckman honors North Carolina Psychological Association Executive Director Sally Cameron for her board service. At upper right, Buckman honored Roseann Fish Getchell, Psy.D. for her service as Convention Chair.
Division 31 President Lindsey Buckman, PsyD, presented special awards to three members during the APA 2018 Convention. All three of these psychologists were honored as Outstanding Psychologist in a State, Territorial or Provincial Association. At left is Jill Oliveira Gray, PhD, of Hawaii; Michigan’s Lawrence Perlman, PhD, is shown at the lower left; and Sandra Wartski, PsyD, of North Carolina is shown below.
At left, Lahoma Schultz, Ph.D. of Oklahoma receives the Excellence in Rural Psychology Award from Dan Abrahamson, Ph.D. of the APA. Shown below, from left, are: Heiser Award Coordinator Tom Demaio, Ph.D.; President APA Jessica Henderson Daniel, Ph.D.; Heiser Award recipients Robin McLeod, Ph.D., Bob Bohanske, Ph.D., Chuck Hollister, Ph.D.; and Division 31 President Lindsey Buckman, PsyD. Not pictured was Guy Vance, Ph.D.

Shown above are members of the 2018 class of Heiser Award recipients, as well as former recipients in attendance at this year’s event.
Candidate Statements
Continued from page 2

SPTA open. I have been a longstanding supporter of programs such as the Small State Grants historically. We need to help SPTAs maintain or enhance their membership and other resources, so they can retain a significant presence in their respective states, provinces or territories.

b. Clarify and strengthen the relationship between APA and the SPTAs. The relationship of SPTAs and APA is not based on a chapter model. Further, the APA Practice Directorate has been the singular point of connection for SPTAs to APA for many years. As a result, there is a longstanding inconsistency or disconnect in the relationship and perceived relevance of APA to the SPTA for many members. While some SPTAs focus almost exclusively on psychological practice and practitioners, some SPTAs focus more broadly across psychology. SPTAs are not just practitioner organizations, yet they provide much support to the practitioner community. SPTAs are not generally well connected to other areas of APA even though there may be ongoing needs related to other areas.

c. There is some concern among SPTAs about the significance of the change from the SLC to the PLC conference. Many SPTAs do not see themselves as solely practitioner organizations and see the shift as possibly diminishing the perceived importance of SPTAs at APA. This can be perceived as a lack of deep understanding of what SPTAs do (or could do) as psych organizations. There is also a concern that the PLC might not exist in the future as much other leadership conferences have been discontinued.

d. Many SPTAs, like APA, have had difficulty attracting and/or retaining ethnic minority psychologists and ECPs. There must be a priority put on encouraging, supporting and engaging ECPs and diverse psychologists from many demographic backgrounds and identities to join and be actively and meaningfully involved with both SPTAs and APA. The less relevant we appear to both the public and potential members, the less relevant we will be.

e. The membership of most SPTAs is quite disconnected from both APA and other SPTAs, so that the organizational experience is siloed. This can result in SPTA members feeling that APA may not be a viable or important option for their professional development, especially when SPTAs themselves may offer local, more affordable and accessible continuing education for psychologists who might otherwise attend the APA Convention. Many SPTAs also have had difficulty recruiting and retaining academic and science-focused members and leaders, despite the significant presence of major academic institutions and psychology programs in their membership areas.

Although concern exists for some SPTA members about the implications of the APA C3C6 integrated advocacy strategy and the continuation of leadership training via the Practice Leadership Conference (PLC), I believe this is our best option to leverage advocacy and to continue to strongly support SPTAs at all levels.

If elected, what would I do to address these SPTA issues?

a. Increase the frequency of two-way interaction with SPTAs and Division 31. It is not just about the President or APA imparting information to Division 31 and SPTAs; it is also about the President and APA continuing to learn what is going on in psychology around the US and identifying/prioritizing key needs.

b. Ensuring PLC continues to adapt to current and changing needs, with additional emphasis on diversity. Given the significance of SPTAs in advocacy for both the public and psychologists, PLC represents a significant opportunity to solidify and strategically focus the efforts of SPTA and APA leadership to advocate for both the public and for psychology and psychologists.

c. Create a workgroup to develop a line of communications from APA as a whole, meaning all directorates, with the Division and its member SPTAs. Division 31 could play a critical role in the new integrated C3C6 integrated advocacy process.

d. Develop and maintain a coordinated data base of SPTA legislative initiatives and legislative challenges on an ongoing basis to make it easier to coordinate and support integrated advocacy efforts. The Candidate Statements
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would bring to the APA presidency.
As past president of the Illinois Psychological Association I successfully introduced initiatives that promoted a brighter, more vigorous future for psychologists in our state.

• Moved the Council of the Illinois Psychological Association (IPA) to pursue mandatory continuing education in 1995 that became law in 2009;
• Established as IPA’s first legislative priority to obtain prescriptive authority that became law in 2014;
• Successfully promoted voting privileges for the IPA Graduate student Association;
• Successfully promoted diversity in the governance pipeline of IPA;
• Recipient of APA’s highest honor, the Raymond D. Fowler Award for Outstanding Member Contributions.
• Recipient of the Karl F. Heiser Award for Legislative Advocacy from Division 31
• Psychologist of the Year, Illinois Psychological Association
• Sole endorsements from Independent Practice (Division 42), The Society for the Advancement of Practice (Division 29), and the Illinois Psychological Association.

“He has a deep understanding of the governance of the organization.” — Janet Thomas, Psy.D.

**APA needs a VISION Plan that reimagines psychology itself.**

Our CEO, Dr. Arthur Evans, is drafting a 5-year strategic plan as his responsibility. It will dictate...
Candidate Statements
Continued from page 12
where APA allocates its resources and for which initiatives. Important as this is, APA needs a 25-50 year vision plan that reimagines psychology itself. Such a plan would assess global sociopolitical, economic, and cultural trends likely to affect the practice of applied and clinical psychology. APA has never had such a plan but needs one if practice is to thrive in the 21st century.

You need a president who understands that bold visions can become realities with perseverance one step at a time and with broad and respectful collaboration. My record documents my achievements in making the unlikely a reality.

- Co-authored professional practice guidelines at a time when guidelines were discouraged.
- Chaired the working group that produced the APA policies on same-sex relationships and families and cited by the US Supreme Court in its marriage equality decision in 2015.
- Moved the Council of the Illinois Psychological Association (IPA) to pursue mandatory continuing education in 1995 that became law in 2009, and
- Initiated the IPA’s efforts to obtain prescriptive authority that became law in 2014.
- Co-chaired the first international conference on LGB psychology that formed an international network of over 20 psychology associations advocating for LGBT mental health and welfare.

“[I have absolute faith in Dr. Cerbone’s ability to lead.” – Keely Kolmes, Psy.D.

Psychology is committed to human welfare
You need a president who believes in the power of psychology to improve the lives of all people no matter who, no matter where, no matter their circumstances. I have worked for over 40 years as a practicing psychologist for social justice. Social justice is always about protecting and enhancing the welfare of people no matter whom. No matter their identity or circumstances of where they are.

I started as a teacher in the ’60s in a multiracial Catholic high school in Boston’s ghetto finding scholarships for underprivileged students.
- Promoted affirmative psychological care for LGBT people as one of the first openly gay psychologists in Chicago the ’70s and through the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- Fought successfully for the equality of same-sex relationships and families in Illinois and in APA.
- Effectively promoted ethnic and racial diversity in the Illinois Psychological Association.
- Organized a teachers’ union in the Catholic schools of Boston when teachers had no contracts or benefits.
- Outstanding Achievement Award, Committee on Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity
- Outstanding Contributions to Professional Psychology, Society for Sexual orientation and Gender Diversity (Division 44),
- Stanley Sue Award for Contributions to Diversity, Society for the Advancement of Clinical Psychology (Division 12)
- Outstanding Contributions to Education, Society for Sexual orientation and Gender Diversity (Division 44)
- Outstanding Mentoring Award, Independent Practice (Division 42)
- Sole endorsement of the Society for Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity (Division 44)

“He is a master at helping people.” – Jack Hungerford, Ph.D.

Psychology is committed to the highest ethical standards in research, education, and practice.
You need a president who works to keep ethics at the heart of our profession and discipline, is infused throughout the APA, and is evident in every action and policy.
- Chaired the Ethics Committee
- Served on the Commission on Ethics Processes that has recommended major changes to infuse ethical processes throughout the APA and to make the adjudication process more accessible to members.

“I have complete trust in Armand’s integrity, abilities, and wisdom.” – Jeffrey Barnett

I am committed to making you feel more proud to be a psychologist and a member of APA next year than you do this year.

Visit my website (http://www.armandcerbone2020.com) to see why I believe I am prepared for this challenge.

Advancing ALL Of Psychology For ALL People!
Tables and Chairs
Continued from page 1
to seriously consider how SPTA leaders and advocates can lead in the new integrated c3/c6 model. The loss of CAPP includes the loss of a dedicated SPTA slate and an appointed seat for a member from the Council of Executives of State and Provincial Psychological Association’s (CESPPA), both of which were incredible advocacy avenues for SPTAs in the c6 part of the organization.

Diversity Updates
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Nevada
The Nevada Psychological Association’s (NPA) Diversity Committee, chaired by Sandra Gray, PhD, is currently working toward the preparation of an initiative to require Diversity continuing education (CE) credits as a licensing renewal requirement for psychologists. This requirement would be part of the current 30 CE’s required rather than add additional CEs. Since attending the 2018 Professional Leadership Conference (PLC) in Washington, DC as the Diversity Chair for Nevada, and becoming aware that there are very few States requiring Diversity CE’s, this initiative became a very important one considering the importance of cultural competence in our field and the growing diversity of our community, State, and Country. NPA’s Executive Board members are currently beginning to identify stakeholders in our State and reach out to States who have already implemented these requirements to add new language to the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS). NPA’s Diversity Chair will be meeting with NPA President, Sarah Ahmad, PsyD, on September 28th, 2018 in order to develop a plan and outline this initiative with the hope that once the initiative is presented at the 2019 Strategic Planning Meeting, we could move forward with drafting and presenting this new bill. NPA’s CE committee has fully supported this initiative to increase diversity training by presenting on a Diversity topic for NPA’s annual May conference.

New Hampshire
Our committee work has been and continues to be focused on advocating for equality through supporting legislation that protects diverse populations. Most recently we supported inclusion of gender identity in the state’s protections from discrimination. Currently we are advocating for psychologists to be added to the DMV’s rules for our clients to be able to change their gender marker on their driver’s license or non-driver ID.

Ohio
In our recent election, Dr. Elizabeth Harris was elected Vice President for Diversity. Dr. Maria Espinola will be the 2018-19 Diversity Committee Chair.

Vermont
As a very small state association, Vermont has not had a volunteer to chair its Diversity & Social Justice Committee for several years. We are pleased and grateful to announce that Andrew D. Blair, PsyD, has agreed to take the position of chairperson of that committee, which has a seat on the VPA board. He is currently defining the committee and its work and is recruiting members to join the committee so that we can highlight and use the knowledge and practice of psychology to address diversity and social justice issues.

So what is the plan? During Division 31’s August Executive Committee meeting, we committed to developing a leadership pipeline for SPTA leaders in APA. I am personally going to take the lead in developing a leadership pool during my past presidential year. We must be at the table in order to ensure that SPTA issues are being considered in the new unified APA.

What can you do? Nominate yourself and other SPTA leaders for positions in APA boards and committees. Encourage your SPTA student and ECP leaders to get involved in APA governance. Look for the call for nominations for the Advocacy Coordinating Committee (ACC) and submit nominations from your SPTA. Finally, help me develop the Division 31 leadership pipeline by sending the names of great SPTA leaders to my inbox. I will end with one of my favorite quotes that sums up the spirit of the work we have ahead of us...

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Council Report
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3. The plan as a whole continues the process of coalescing real decision making authority in the BOD and reduces the role of Council. Council is becoming marginalized.

Council participated in an activity as part of APA’s efforts to revise the strategic plan.

The other highly significant issue addressed by Council was an item that would have allowed military psychologists to work directly with prisoners at military sites. Drs. Sally Harvey and Carrie Kennedy spoke in favor of the proposal. Drs. Jeannie Leblanc and Scott Churchill spoke against it. Their presentations and debate were held in closed session, so I cannot report about their presentations or the Council discussion. The motion did not pass.

For more information about the Council meeting:

Visit the Division 31 web site
for current information for SPTAs and blogs for a variety of communities.

126th Annual Convention
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1, 2020. Thus, while seven jurisdictions have adopted PSYPACT, in reality, until January 2020, there are only six states. ASPPB is optimistic since eight to 12 additional states are expected to introduce legislation in their next legislative cycle. [For more information, contact Alex Siegel at asiegel@asppb.org.]

RxP: That weekend, I had the pleasure of attending Beth Rom-Rymer’s Fifth Biannual Prescriptive Authority Networking dinner in the Windy City of Chicago. APA Chief Executive Officer Art Evans, Beth’s fellow APA Board Member Stewart Cooper, along with Angela Miller of Ohio and David Greenfield of Connecticut -- representing states that are inching closer and closer to enacting prescriptive authority legislation (RxP) -- were present. The enthusiasm was electrifying, generated by numerous Illinois (IPA) members, engaged community supporters, and especially their RxP students. In all, there were approximately 115 in attendance. Substantive change always takes time; often far more than one might expect. IPA, under then-President Beth, saw its landmark RxP legislation signed into law on June 25, 2014. Today there are two Illinois colleagues awaiting formal State approval of their prescribing psychologist’s license applications. What is truly impressive about IPA’s success is its visionary commitment to ensuring that graduate students could receive the clinical training at the Pre-Doctoral level.

In essence, IPA became the catalyst for the recent endorsement of this educational evolution by the APA Committee on the Designation of Training Programs in Clinical Psychopharmacology. From a policy perspective, the sooner this critical training becomes readily available, throughout the country, the more significant the support will be for the training of prescribing psychologists within psychology’s next generation of clinicians, researchers, and educators. As the national elections approach, at least eight Democratic physicians are running for Congress as first-time candidates. Are any of your members running for local, state, or federal office?

Aloha,
We seek to motivate early career psychologists through Division mentorship.

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