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Attorneys for Plaintiffs
JOHN DOE, et al.
on behalf of themselves and others similarly
situated

TEH

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOHN DOE, et al., on behalf of themselves and
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

KAMALA D. HARRIS, et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Case No. 12 5713

DECLARATION OF BRIAN R. ABBOTT

I, Brian R. Abbott, declare as follows:

1. I am a licensed clinical and forensic psychologist. I have treated and evaluated sexual offenders over the past thirty-three years, have presented at professional conferences about risk assessment of sexual offenders, and have been retained by the California Department of Mental Health to conduct training on the use of scientifically defensible methods of sexual recidivism risk assessment with sexually violent predators. I am well acquainted with the Internet viewing habits of sexual offenders that I have treated and evaluated.

Summary of Declaration

- a. Ninety percent of sex crimes against children (age under 12) are committed by persons who know the victim; nearly half of these involve family members. Eighty percent of sexual assaults against older victims involve acquaintances or family members.
- b. The vast majority (87%-95%) of sex crimes are committed by people other than registrants, and this is even more pronounced with respect to crimes committed using the internet (96%).
- c. Sexual offense recidivism rates are much lower than commonly believed. Two studies by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation have revealed a sexual recidivism rate over three years of 3.25% and 3.6%, respectively. Studies with longer follow up periods have found that lifetime sexual offense recidivism rates are much lower than commonly believed, averaging between 14 and 20%.
- d. The risks that these offenders pose to the community vary widely. The majority of sex offenders released on parole in California after 2005 have risk assessment scores of three or under on the Static-99, meaning that the state classifies them as posing a low or moderate-low risk of reoffending.

- e. There is an extensive body of evidence and research that document the positive public safety impact of sex offender treatment, particularly when coupled with supervision and management strategies.
 - f. Sex offenders primarily use the internet for the same purposes as other members of the general public. They access the Internet to obtain a wide variety of information for lawful purposes related to purposes such as seeking employment, obtaining news and other information, recreational pursuits, and socializing.
2. I am a licensed clinical and forensic psychologist in California and Washington and licensed clinical social worker in California. I have treated and evaluated sexual offenders over the past thirty-three years. I have performed forensic psychological evaluations on more than 1,400 sexual offenders and I have provided psychological treatment to more than 550 sexual offenders. In the course of this work I have evaluated dozens of sexual offenders who have been charged with sexual crimes committed via the Internet and, in general, I am well acquainted with the Internet viewing habits of sexual offenders that I have treated and evaluated. I am aware of the literature as it relates to the interface between Internet and sex crimes. I routinely qualify and testify as an expert witness in criminal and civil legal proceedings involving sexual offenders in state courts in California, Washington, and New Hampshire, as well as having qualified as an expert witness in Hawaii (1979-1982). A true and correct copy of my CV is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 1.
3. As part of my education, training, and experience I have received training in statistics. I have consulted with notable statistic experts from around the country as it applies to the development, cross-validation, and use of actuarial risk assessments instruments used to assess sexual offenders. I have presented at state-wide and national professional conferences about risk assessment of sexual

offenders where I teach information about sexual recidivism rates, the proper scoring and interpretation of actuarial risk instruments, and understanding the limitations in the accuracy of prediction of these instruments and considering this when rendering risk predictions.

4. In particular, I was retained by the California Department of Mental Health (“DMH”) to conduct training on the use of scientifically defensible methods of sexual recidivism risk assessment with sexually violent predators (“SVP”s). I presented this training on March 9, 2010 to psychologists and psychiatrists who conduct SVP evaluations for DMH. I conducted a sexual recidivism study of incest offenders eight years after leaving treatment. I have authored two peer reviewed papers. The first article is entitled: “The Applicability of the Static-99 in Sexually Violent Predator Risk Assessments,” published in the journal of Sexual Offender Treatment (2009) that includes material about the role of sexual recidivism rates in the predictive accuracy of the Static-99. I wrote another peer reviewed paper on the misuse of the clinically adjusted actuarial approach to sexual recidivism assessments that was published in the Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law in June 2011. I co-authored a third peer reviewed article with Theodore S. Donaldson entitled “Prediction in the Individual Case: An Explanation and Application to the Static-99R in Sexually Violent Predator Risk Assessment” published in May 2011 in the Journal of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. Dr. Donaldson and I have another article under peer reviewed that discusses serious errors in the development of the Static-99R High Risk reference group risk estimates and showing the margin of error underestimates the recidivism rates in all reference groups. I wrote an article for the newsletter, “Perspectives,” published by the California Coalition on Sexual Offending entitled, the role of local base rate information in determining the accuracy of sexual recidivism actuarial instruments. I co-authored a paper with Theodore S. Donaldson, Ph.D. that examines the influence of sexual recidivism

rates (base rates) in the accuracy for recidivism prediction for the two sexual recidivism actuarial instruments, the Static-99R and Static-2002R. I have written another unpublished article on the use of the SRA-FV measure in sexually violent predator risk assessments.

5. In the normal scope of my practice with sexual offenders, I routinely assess the potential for sexual reoffense of an alleged offender and testify about this assessment at trial. When rendering these opinions, I take into consideration contemporary sexual recidivism research data, as well as the limitations in the accuracy of prediction inherent in actuarial risk assessment instruments such as the Static-99R. I also testify about sexual recidivism research and limitations of using actuarial risk instruments to predict sexual recidivism in criminal and civil legal proceedings as an expert witness, in particular, but not limited to, the Static-99 and Static-99R.
6. The information in this declaration is based upon my personal knowledge and on sources of the type which researchers in my field would rely upon in their work. If called upon to testify, I could and would competently testify thereto. Much of the information in this declaration is included in a 2010 report by the California Sex Offender Management Board (“CASOMB”), *CASOMB Recommendations Report January 2010* (“CASOMB 2010”), available at http://www.casomb.org/docs/CASOMB%20Report%20Jan%202010_Final%20Report.pdf (all websites cited were last visited November 1-2, 2012). The California legislature created CASOMB in 2006 to provide state and local agencies with an assessment of current sex offender management practices and recommended areas of improvement. See CASOMB 2010 at 7. The Board included representatives of the California Attorney General, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and other law-enforcement agencies. *See id.* at 3-4, 7. Other information is included in a 2007 report by the California Sex Offender Management Task Force entitled *Making California Communities Safer:*

Evidence-Based Strategies for Effective Sex Offender Management (“Task Force 2007 Report”) available at

<http://www.casomb.org/docs/CSOM%20Full%20Report.pdf>. This report was funded by the U.S. Department of Justice and supported by CASOMB and the CDCR. *See id.* at vi.

Registrants in California

7. California has the largest number of registered sex offenders of any state in the United States. This is due to the large overall population of the state, the length of time California have been registering sex offenders (since 1947, retroactive to 1944), the large number of offenses that require mandatory sex offender registration, and the fact that California is one of the few states that has lifetime registration for all sex offenders, regardless of assessed risk. CASOMB 2010 at 50, 52. Even ex-offenders who have received certificates of rehabilitation often must continue to register. CASOMB 2010 at 52-53. The California Department of Justice Reports that as of November 1, 2012, there are 73,946 California registrants living in the community; this number does not include registrants who are incarcerated or have been deported. This information is found at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/statistics.aspx?lang=ENGLISH>.
8. Although this one-size-fits-all system of registration allows the public to be aware of the majority of sex offenders that may live in their neighborhoods, it also means that the public and local law enforcement agencies have no way of differentiating between higher and lower risk sex offenders and cannot concentrate scarce resources on close supervision of the more dangerous offenders or on those who are at higher risk of committing another sex crime. *Id.* Policies and practices that are appropriate for high risk sex offenders, for example, are not necessarily applicable to lower risk offenders and are likely to be fiscally wasteful and even counterproductive. Task Force 2007 Report at 17. In fact, CASOMB

recommends that state change registration duration so that it would be based on Static-99 score: scores of 1-3 would register for 10 years, 4-5 for 20 years, and 6 and above for life. CASOMB 2010 at 96-97

9. The majority of sex offenders released on parole in California after 2005 have risk assessment scores of three or under on the Static-99, meaning that the state classifies them as posing a low or moderate-low risk of reoffending. *See* CASOMB 2010 at 54. In December 2009, the California Department of Justice determined that the Static-99 score distribution for the 28,612 registered sex offenders in the DOJ database, whose risk assessments were done prior to release from prison or at pre-sentencing, was as follows (from CASOMB 2010 at 54):

Static-99 Score	Percentage of offenders with score	Risk Category
0	12.45%	Low
1	18.92%	Low
2	19.84%	moderate-low
3	17.74%	moderate-low
4	13.21%	moderate-high
5	7.89%	moderate-high
6+	9.96%	High

10. The California score distribution is consistent with the percentages of sex offenders found in each score category in the risk assessment study which was the basis for the Static-99 risk assessment tool. CASOMB 2010 at 54-55 (citing Hanson, Morton, & Harris, "Sexual Offender Recidivism Risk: What We Know and What We Need to Know," *Ann. N.Y. Acc. Sci.* 989:154–166 (2003)). As

these figures suggest, the risks that these offenders pose to the community vary widely. CASOMB 2010 at 39.

11. The vast majority of these offenders were convicted of crimes against persons whom they already knew. As the California Department of Justice reports on its website, “90% of child victims know their offender, with almost half of the offenders being a family member. Of sexual assaults against people age 12 and up, approximately 80% of the victims know the offender.” State of California Department of Justice, Facts about Sex Offenders (2009), available at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/facts.aspx?lang=ENGLISH>; see Task Force 2007 Report 2007 at 12-13.
12. My experience has shown that sex offenders primarily use the internet for the same purposes as other members of the general public. They access the Internet to obtain a wide variety of information for lawful purposes related to purposes such as seeking employment, obtaining news and other information, recreational pursuits, and socializing.

Recidivism and Factors that Affect It

13. Unfortunately, despite CASOMB’s recommendation, California has not conducted an analysis of the long term recidivism rate (arrest or conviction) for sex offenders released from custody after serving a sentence in a CDCR prison. CASOMB 2010 at 13. However, some data are available.
14. First, CDCR analyzed the three-year sexual recidivism rates of 7,011 sexual offenders released from prison in 2006, available at: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/ARB_FY0506_Outcome_Evaluation_Report.pdf. The three-year sexual recidivism rate (new conviction or return to prison on a parole violation for a sex

crime) was 3.25%. This result was similar to an earlier CDCR examination of the three-year sexual recidivism rate of 4,287 sexual offenders released from prison in California during 2003, available at: <http://www.calcasapublicpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/02/somb-report.pdf>. This study revealed a 3.6% sexual recidivism rate over three years.

15. Second, studies with longer follow up periods conducted by the US Department of Justice and the Canadian Government have found that sexual offense recidivism rates are much lower than commonly believed, averaging between 14 and 20%. Task Force 2007 Report at 50. Certain sub-groups, such as pedophiles who molest boys, and rapists of adult women, seem to present the greatest risk; they have been found over long follow-up periods to recidivate at rates of 52% and 39% respectively. *Id.* Repeat offenders are more likely to reoffend than first-time offenders. Those who comply with probation and treatment have lower re-offense rates than those who violate the conditions of their release. *Id.* Sex offenders who target strangers are more dangerous than those with victims inside their own family. *Id.*

16. Third, it is clear that the risk of sexual re-offense as well as any other type of serious offense is greatest in the first year following release from custody. This is true in national recidivism studies as well as those conducted in California. CDCR data for sex offender recidivism showed that more new offenses occurred in the first year following release than in the next two years combined. CASOMB 2010 at 38. First enacted in 1944, the California sexual offender registration law subjects both adults and juveniles and, as a result, with a large proportion of the registrants having committed sexual crimes decades previously but are required to register despite research showing the risk for sexual reoffense after seventeen years of offense free behavior is no greater than a nonsexual criminal later reoffending in a sexual way (Harris, A.J.R. and Hanson, R.K. *When is a sexual offender no longer a sexual offender*. Workshop presented at the Association for

Treatment of Sexual Abusers 31st Annual Research and Treatment Conference, Denver, CO, October 19, 2012)

17. Fourth, there is an extensive body of evidence and research that document the positive public safety impact of sex offender treatment, particularly when coupled with supervision and management strategies. CASOMB 2010 at 11. Sex-offender-specific treatment has been found to reduce re-offenses by up to forty percent. CASOMB 2010 at 35 (citing 1 January 2008 CASOMB 2010 Assessment of Current Management Practices of Adult Sex Offenders in California 137-156); *see* Task Force 2007 Report at 50.
18. Fifth, and relatedly, the period of time immediately after an offender's release from prison or jail is an important indicator of that offender's ultimate success in the community. CASOMB 2010 at 11. Monitoring the individual during this period, and whether an individual is cooperating with supervision and treatment, could be valuable in assessing whether an offender is likely to reoffend.
19. Sixth, to the extent these reporting requirements deter use of net for lawful purposes, they may increase risk of recidivism. Research has long shown that maintaining social stability and support and having a job reduces the risk that offenders will reoffend. *See* CASOMB, Homelessness among Registered Sex Offenders in California: The Numbers, the Risks and the Response (2008), at 19-20, available at www.casomb.org/docs/Housing%202008%20Rev%201%205%20FINAL.pdf
20. In fact, CASOMB reports that a "lack of stability is a primary contributing factor to an increased risk of re-offending." *Id.* at 27. To the extent that internet reporting requirements interfere with registrants' social stability and support or employment, they may well increase the risk of recidivism.
21. Finally, it is important to understand that the vast majority of sex crimes are committed by people other than registrants, and that this is even more pronounced

with respect to crimes committed using the internet. A comprehensive survey by the United States Department of Justice found that only 1 in 8 (13%) persons incarcerated for sex crimes had been previously convicted of a violent sex offense. (Greenfield, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault", February 1997 at 22, available at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/SOO.PDF>. A recently published study (Sandler, J.C., Freeman, N.J., & Socia, K.M. (2008). Does a watched pot boil? A time series analysis of New York State's sex offender registration and notification law. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19(4), 284-302) examined more than 170,000 sex crimes committed by 160,000 unique sexual offenders in New York over a period of 21 years (1986-2006). The results found an astonishing low proportion, 5%, of the sex crimes were committed by registered sexual offenders. In other words, 95% of the sexual crimes committed over the twenty-one year study period were committed by first time offenders. A 2006 study found that only 4% of persons arrested for crimes against youth victims that involved the internet were registered sex offenders. Janis Wolak, David Finkelhor, and Kimberly Mitchell, "Trends in arrests of 'online predators'" at 2 (2009), available at <http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV194.pdf>.

22. Thus, it is not particularly useful to require all registrants to provide information about their internet use. Only a small percentage of sex-crimes even involve the internet. Most registrants do not reoffend at all. And, as researchers Karl Hanson and Andrew Harris discussed at a presentation I attended the 2012 31st annual Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers Annual Research and Treatment Conference, the risk that an offender will recidivate drops the longer he lives in the community without being arrested for any new sex-related crimes. Thus, the percentage of registrants who will use the internet to commit a new sex-related crime is very small, and registrants who have been living in the community for a substantial period of time without any new arrests are particularly unlikely to use

the intent to commit a new crime. For registrants whose crimes did not involve the internet, the risk that they will use the internet to commit a new crime is even lower. And for registrants whose crimes involved adults, the risk that they will use the internet to commit a crime against a child is smaller still.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this second day of November, 2012 in San Jose, California.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Brian R. Abbott, Ph.D." The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial 'B'.

Brian R. Abbott, Ph.D.
Licensed Clinical Psychologist
PY60248127 (WA)
PSY 18655 (CA)

EXHIBIT 1

BRIAN R. ABBOTT, PH.D.

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EMAIL: BRIAN@DR-ABBOTT.NET

SUMMARY

More than 30 years of forensic and clinical experience with criminal justice populations, juvenile delinquency and dependency matters, and family court issues in such areas as:

- Forensic Evaluations
- Expert Witness
- Consultation
- Psychotherapy
- Program Development
- Research and Publishing
- Professional Education
- International Spokesperson

OVERVIEW OF EXPERIENCE

Forensic Evaluations

- ✓ Performed more than 1,500 psychological evaluations in 25 years for county agencies, Courts, and attorneys.
- ✓ Court appointed evaluator for delinquency and dependency Courts in Santa Clara, San Benito, and Alameda counties.
- ✓ CONREP Sexually Violent Predator evaluator
- ✓ Specialty in the areas of adult sexual offenders, including delinquent youth, dependency cases, sexually violent predators, adolescent sexual offenders, internet sexual solicitation of minors and possession of child pornography, adult victims of sexual abuse, child and adolescent victim of sexual abuse, mentally disordered offenders, and family court matters (custody evaluations).
- ✓ Experience with various personality, cognitive, and physiological testing.

Expert Testimony & Consultation

- ✓ Qualified as expert witness in Criminal, Civil, Family, Delinquency, and Dependency Courts in various Counties in California, Washington, and Honolulu, Hawaii.
- ✓ Called as defense and prosecution witness
- ✓ Expertise includes assessment and treatment of adult, adolescent, and child sexual offenders, victims of sexual and physical abuse, and nonoffending parents; possession of Internet child pornography and Internet stings using police child-decoys, potential for sexual reoffending, administration and interpretation of the Abel Assessment for Sexual Interest™, psychosocial dynamics and characteristics of sexual offenders, nonoffending parents, and child sexual abuse victims, child development, capacity to parent, amenability to treatment, 288.1 PC evaluations, competency to assist in defense, fitness for juvenile court proceedings, use of sexual reoffense risk instruments, and assessment of mental disorders
- ✓ Assessment of reliability and validity of SVP commitment psychological evaluations
- ✓ Evaluation of the reliability and competency of investigative interviews of child victims, including use of suggestive questioning, children's memory, forensically defensible interviewing and in Child Sexual Abuse Accommodation Syndrome

Professional Education

- ✓ Conducted training for the California District Attorney's Association, California Association of County Counsels, and the California Public Defender's Association in the areas of sexual offender profiling, accommodation syndrome, false memory syndrome, and conducting sexual offender evaluations.
- ✓ Trained mental health and child welfare workers in the assessment and treatment of sexually abused children and their families, as well as in developing programs.
- ✓ Invited Speaker by Ministry of Justice in British Columbia, Canada and Norway to speak on developing child sexual abuse treatment programs.
- ✓ Presented in National conferences hosted by National Children's Hospital and C. Henry Kempe Center to present research studies and model programs.

- ✓ Field Practicum instructor for SJSU School of Social Work and UC Berkeley School of Social Welfare.
- Psychotherapy & Program Management**
- ✓ Clinically assessed and treated more than 550 and supervised treatment of more than 700 adult and adolescent sexual offenders (including rapists).
 - ✓ Directly or supervised treatment of more than 750 child sexual and physical abuse victims.
 - ✓ Developed one of the initial adolescent sexual offender treatment programs in the United States
 - ✓ For seven years, responsible for the operations of Giarretto Institute, the first Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program established worldwide.
 - ✓ Director for the Giarretto Institute Clinical and Professional Training programs for three years, being responsible for more than 40 licensed and intern therapists. Supervised 30 intern therapist as supervising therapist over five years.
 - ✓ Co-developed the first Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program in Honolulu, Hawaii.
- International Spokesperson**
- ✓ National and international spokesperson for Giarretto Institute.
 - ✓ Appeared on national television programs including Donahue, Late Night with Jane Whitney, Dr Dean Edell Show, to talk about issues related to child sexual abuse.
 - ✓ Interviewed by local, national, and international print, radio, television news.
 - ✓ Interviewed for documentaries aired by Swedish and Japanese television and on MTV.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

PRIVATE PRACTICE	1984-current
GIARRETTO INSTITUTE Executive Director (1991-1998); Director of Clinical & Training Services (1988-1991); Supervising Therapist (1983-1988)	1983-1998
ALAMEDA COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH Psychiatric Social Worker	1986-1989
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES Program Coordinator and Clinician	1980-1982
KAPIOLANI CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER Rape Crisis Worker	1978-1980

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. Clinical Psychology- California Institute of Integral Studies, San Francisco, CA. 1990
- Masters in Social Work- University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI. 1980
- Bachelors of Art in Criminology, Corrections Concentration- CSU Sacramento, Sacramento, CA. 1978

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE

- Washington Licensed Clinical Psychologist- PY60248127 (2011)
- California Licensed Clinical Psychologist- PSY18655 (2002)
- California Licensed Clinical Social Worker- LCS10026 (1983)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers ("ATSA")
California Coalition on Sexual Offending
American Psychological Association

PUBLICATIONS

- Donaldson, T.S., Abbott, B.R., & Michie, C. (2012). Problems with the Static-99R prediction estimates and confidence intervals. *Open Access Journal of Forensic Psychology*, 4, 1-23.
- Abbott, B.R. (2011). Throwing the Baby Out with the Bath Water: Is It Time for Clinical Judgment to Supplement Actuarial Risk Assessment? *Journal of the American Academy for Law and Psychiatry*. 39, 222-230.
- Donaldson, T.S. & Abbott, B. R. (2011). Prediction in the Individual Case: An Explanation and Application of Its Use With the Static-99R in Sexually Violent Predator Risk Assessments. *American Journal of Forensic Psychology*, 29(1), 5-35
- Abbott, B.R. (2010). Is the Static-99R preselected high risk group appropriate to compare the risk performance of individuals undergoing sexually violent predator risk assessments? Unpublished paper.
- Abbott, B.R. & Donaldson, T.S. (2009). Base Rates and the Static-99R and 2002R. Unpublished paper.
- Abbott, B.R. (2009). Applicability of the new Static-99 experience tables in SVP risk assessments. *Sexual Offender Treatment*. 1, 1-24.
- Abbott, B.R. (2008). The role of local base rate information in determining the accuracy of sexual recidivism actuarial instruments. *Perspectives*, (Fall, 2008). Available at www.ccoso.org/newsletter.php.
- Abbott, B.R. (1995). Some family considerations in the treatment and case management of child sexual abuse. In T. Ney (Ed.), *Allegation in child sexual abuse cases: Assessment and management*. New York: Brunner/Mazel.
- Abbott, B.R. (1995). Group Therapy. In C. Classen (Ed.), *Treating women molested as children*. San Francisco: Jossey Bass.
- Abbott, B.R. (1993). Sexual reoffense rates among incest offender eight years after leaving treatment. San Jose, CA.: Giarretto Institute.
- Abbott, B.R. (1992) A Psycho-educational Group for Adult Incest Offenders and Adolescent Sexual Offenders. In M. Mckay & K. Paleg (Eds.), *Focal group psychotherapy*. Oakland, CA.: New Harbinger Press.
- Abbott, B.R. (1990) Adolescent Sexual Offenders and Delinquent Adolescents: A Comparison of Intergenerational Family Dynamics and Traumas and Offense Characteristics, *Dissertation Abstracts*, (June).

RECENT TRAINING (CONDUCTED)

- Abbott, B.R. (2012). The weakest link in the diagnosed mental disorder: Serious difficulty in controlling behavior. Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, SVP Unit, Chatsworth, CA (June 21, 2012).
- Halon, R., Abbott, B.R., Donaldson, T.S., & Jacquin, K.M. (2012). Citizen and expert witness: The role of psychologists in laws they are asked to address. American College of Forensic Psychology 28th Annual Symposium, San Francisco, CA (April 21, 2012).
- Abbott, B.R. (2011). Overview of the State-of-the-Science Risk Assessments in SVP Commitments. Sexual Offender Commitment Defense Association Seminar, Chicago, IL (August 13, 2011).
- Abbott, B.R. (2011). Do SVP risk assessments predict the likely criterion? California Public Defender's Association Defending SVP Cases Seminar, Berkeley, CA (July 9, 2011)
- Abbott, B.R. (2011). 1+1 ≠ 2: Developments in Sexual Recidivism Actuarial Risk Assessment. COOSO Annual Conference, San Mateo, CA. (May 12, 2011)
- Abbott, B.R. (2010). Using the Static-99R and Other Recent Developments in Actuarial Risk Assessment. CCOSO Bay Area Chapter, San Leandro, CA (October 25, 2010)

Abbott, B.R. (2010). Challenges of Applying Sexual Recidivism Actuarial Instruments in SVP Risk Assessments. California Department of Mental Health Sexual Offender Commitment Program. Monterey, CA (March 9, 2010).

Abbott, B.R. (2009). Use of 2008 Static-99 Experience Tables in Risk Assessments. CCOSO Annual Conference, Los Angeles, CA. (May 14, 2009).

Abbott, B.R. (2009). Use of the Static-99 risk data in SVP cases. The Defender Association, Seattle, WA. (April 16, 2009).

Abbott, B.R. (2009). Efficacy of the adjusted actuarial approach in assessing risk of sexually violent predators. Raising the Bar Conference, Los Angeles County Public Defender, Los Angeles, CA. (December 11, 2008).

Abbott, B.R. (2008a). Presenting Risk Assessment Findings: Keeping the Message Simple. Sex Offender Commitment Defense Association, Atlanta, GA (October 25, 2008).

Abbott, B.R. (June 2, 2007). The Adjusted Actuarial Risk Assessment Method with SVP's. Workshop conducted for the California Public Defender's Association, Studio City, CA.

Abbott, B.R. (September 25, 2006). Age and Sexual Recidivism. Workshop conducted for CCOSO, Bay Area Chapter.

Abbott, B.R. (October 6, 2005). Forensic Issues in Evaluating Adolescent Sexual Offenders. Grand Rounds Training at Stanford Center for Law and Psychiatry.

Abbott, B.R. (September 19, 2005). Administration and Scoring of the Static-99. Workshop conducted for CCOSO, Central Valley Chapter.

Abbott, B.R. (May 5, 2005). Accuracy of predicting individual recidivism risk using the Static-99. Workshop presented at the California Coalition on Sexual Offending.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The following works were published by Giarretto Institute 232 E. Gish Road, First Floor, San Jose, CA. 95112

Abbott, B.R. (1988). Risk Assessment Guidelines.

Abbott, B.R. (1988). Outcome of Treatment Progress for Adolescent Sexual Offenders.

Abbott, B.R. and Popper, P. (1988). Prognosis for Change Scale for Adolescent Sexual Offenders.

Abbott, B.R. (1988). Treatment Workbooks for Adolescent and Adult Incest Offenders.

Abbott, B.R. (1987). Identification of Adolescent Sexual Offenders Appropriate For Outpatient Community Based Treatment.

Abbott, B.R. (1985). Guidelines for Assessment of Adolescent Sexual Offenders.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING (ATTENDED)

14 hours: D. Thornton (2010). Structured Risk Assessment: Using the Forensic Version of SRA in Sex Offender Risk Assessment. Atascadero, CA, (December 2 & 3, 2010).

3.5 hours: R. Wollert (2010). The Use of Probability Mathematics in Sexually Violent Predator Evaluations. California Department of Mental Health Sexual Offender Commitment Program. Monterey, CA (March 9, 2010).

3.5 hours: H. Barbaree (2010). The Effects of Aging on Sex Offender Recidivism. California Department of Mental Health Sexual Offender Commitment Program. Monterey, CA (March 10, 2010).

3.5 hours: R. Prentky (2010). Rapists: Classification, Diagnosis, Etiology. California Department of Mental Health Sexual Offender Commitment Program. Monterey, CA (March 10, 2010).

8 hours: D. Thornton & L. Helmus (2009). California DMH Training on Using and Interpreting Static-99R. Sacramento, CA. December 7, 2009

3.5 hour: R.K. Hanson & L. Helmus (2009). Actuarial Risk Assessment: The static-2002 training. ATSA 28th Annual Research and Treatment Conference. Dallas, TX. September 30, 2009.

3.5 hours: R.K. Hanson, A. Phenix, & L. Helmus (2009). Static-99 and static-2002: How to interpret and report scores in light of recent research. ATSA 28th Annual Research and Treatment Conference. Dallas, TX. September 30, 2009.

1.5 hours: L. Helmus, R.K. Hanson, D. Thornton, & H.E. Barbaree (2009). How well do current scales account for age and are adjustments necessary. ATSA 28th Annual Research and Treatment Conference. Dallas, TX. October 2, 2009.

7 hours in the use of the Stable 2007 by Andrew Harris, Ph.D. at ATSA Annual International Conference, October 23, 2008, Atlanta, GA

7 hours in the administration and scoring of the Juvenile Sexual Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool-II (JSORRAT-II) conducted by Douglas L. Epperson, Ph.D. May 10, 2006 at CCOSO annual conference. Update on use of (JSORRAT-II), CCOSO annual conference, May 11, 2007 (1-1/2 hours).

7 hours in assessment and treatment of Internet child pornography and attempted child molestation cases conducted by David Delmonico, Ph.D. at ATSA Annual International Conference, September 27, 2006, Chicago, IL.

14 hours in the use and scoring of the Hare PCL-R Second Edition conducted by Bob Hare, Ph.D. and Anna Salter, Ph.D. July 29 & 30, 2003.