



College of Humanities and Social Sciences

Department of Criminology, Law & Society
4400 University Drive 4F4 Fairfax, Virginia
22030
Phone: 703-993-8183 Fax: 703-993-8316

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Joshua Tepfer, JD
Scott Rauscher, JD
Theresa Kleinhaus, JD
Loevy & Loevy
311 N. Aberdeen Street, 3rd Floor
Chicago, IL 60607

Dear Mr. Tepfer, Mr. Rauscher, and Ms. Kleinhaus:

At your request, I reviewed materials relating to the guilty plea and case of Mr. Ben Baker and Ms. Clarissa Glenn. The specific materials I have reviewed in connection with the preparation of this amended report are listed in Appendix A. I am being compensated at the rate of \$250 per hour for my work on the Baker-Glenn case. Please note that in the past four years, the only case in which I provided expert testimony at trial or deposition is the Alan Waddy case (i.e., Alvin Waddy v. City of Chicago, et al., 2019 L 010035 (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill.).

I. QUALIFICATIONS

I am a Distinguished University Professor in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at George Mason University, and past President (2019-2022) of the American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41 of the American Psychological Association). My curriculum vitae is attached in Appendix B. I received my PhD from the University of California, Davis in Developmental Psychology, with a focus on psychology and law. I then spent three years at Stanford University School of Medicine in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences as a postdoctoral fellow and research scientist. I am a nationally and internationally recognized expert in legal decision-making, specifically interrogation techniques, confessions, and guilty pleas. For more than 25 years, I have studied wrongful convictions, with a focus on false admissions (confessions and guilty pleas). My research generally focuses on whether legal decision-making is knowing, intelligent, and voluntary, and I have examined such decision-making in vulnerable (juveniles and persons with mental illness) and non-vulnerable defendants, and across several different contexts—in the interrogation room, during the guilty plea process, and in mental health courts.

Specific to the present case, I have published several overview articles on guilty pleas (Redlich, 2010; 2016; Redlich, Bibas, Edkins, & Madon, 2017; Redlich, Wilford, & Bushway, 2017; Redlich, Zottoli, & Daftary-Kapur, 2019) and conducted original research on guilty pleas (Bettens & Redlich, 2023; Bushway & Redlich, 2012; Bushway, Redlich, & Norris, 2014; Dezember, Luna, Woesthoff, Stoltz, Manley, Quas, & Redlich, 2022; Henderson, Fountain, Redlich, & Cantone, 2022; Petersen, Redlich, & Norris, 2020; Petersen, Redlich, & Wilson, 2022; Redlich, Bushway, & Norris, 2016; Redlich, Domagalski, Woesthoff, Dezember, & Quas, 2022a; Redlich & Shteynberg, 2016; Redlich & Bonventre, 2015; Redlich & Summers, 2012; Redlich, Summers, & Hoover, 2010; Redlich, Wilford, Berger, & Dipano, 2023; Redlich, Yan, Norris, & Bushway, 2018; Turner & Redlich, 2016). In addition, I co-edited a volume on guilty pleas published by Oxford University Press (Edkins & Redlich, 2019), as well as a special journal issue of *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* on the topic (May 2018 issue; Wilford & Redlich). Finally, I was a co-Principal Investigator on the National Science Foundation-funded Research Coordination Network on Understanding Guilty Pleas, and have received federal (National Institute of Justice, National Science Foundation) and private foundation funding (Arnold Ventures; MacArthur Foundation) for my research on guilty pleas.

II. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TRUE GUILTY PLEAS AND FALSE GUILTY PLEAS

Guilty pleas are required to be made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily, and with a factual basis of guilt. As I have argued (Redlich, 2016), the methods currently used to assess these legal requirements—judicial colloquies in plea hearings, and written tender-of-plea forms—fall short and are often not valid or reliable indicators of whether the plea was in fact knowing, intelligent, and voluntary. Further, regardless of whether a guilty plea was legally knowing, intelligent, and voluntarily, the plea may still be factually false. There are both situational and dispositional risk factors that can make an innocent person susceptible to pleading guilty. To date, more than 800 innocent plea-takers have been exonerated by DNA evidence or other forms of evidence, despite their guilty pleas having been ruled legally valid (National Registry of Exonerations, n.d). Approximately one of four exonerations catalogued in the National Registry is a wrongful conviction by guilty plea.

Before turning to the Baker and Glenn cases, I describe some of the research that I and others have conducted on true and false guilty pleas.¹ This research supports three fundamental positions about guilty pleas in our criminal legal system which are relevant to the case at hand: 1) Not every defendant who pleads guilty is factually guilty; 2) Not every defendant who pleads guilty has sufficient information to make informed plea decisions; and 3) Not every defendant who pleads guilty makes a voluntary decision to do so.

1) Not every defendant who pleads guilty is factually guilty

Since the inception of plea bargaining in the early-1800s, the possibility of innocents pleading guilty has been recognized (e.g., see *State v. Kaufman*, 1879). It is beyond dispute that factually innocent defendants plead guilty. As of January 2024, the National Registry of Exonerations has catalogued

¹ False guilty plea is the term used in the scholarly literature to describe guilty pleas from innocent defendants.

838 such instances since 1989, which account for about a quarter of the exonerations in the United States known.

There are many reasons indicating that the number of identified false guilty pleas is a gross underestimation, however. First, guilty pleas account for almost all (97%) convictions in state and federal courts (Redlich et al., 2022a). As the vast majority of guilty pleas are never challenged on appeal, and those defendants who do appeal have limited legal routes to do so, confounding factors exist that serve to limit the opportunities for defendants who plead guilty to challenge their pleas in court and uncover or present evidence of their factual innocence. Second, guilty plea rates are even higher for less serious crimes, and the majority of identified exonerations are for serious crimes (e.g., murder and sexual assault), again reducing the likelihood that false pleas for less serious crimes will be identified. Among other reasons, it can be difficult for those who plead to lesser charges and who serve less time in prison or jail to obtain legal representation to challenge their pleas; and less serious crimes are also less likely to involve DNA evidence from the perpetrator, which has been a key path to exoneration. In a recent paper, my colleagues and I examined the factors that distinguished between wrongful convictions that occurred at trial versus false guilty plea (FGP) (Redlich et al., 2023). FGP cases were more than five times more likely to occur for a drug crime. FGP cases were also more than twice as likely be the ‘no crime’² wrongful conviction type.

Third, because plea bargains do generally shorten the time of incarceration or even eliminate it, defendants who have pleaded guilty to crimes they did not commit typically have fewer opportunities to challenge their pleas (e.g., fewer legal avenues to do so, fewer lawyers or organizations able to assist those who are serving short sentences or no jail time), and less incentive to do so, even when innocent. And fourth, guilty pleas are very difficult to withdraw and appeal (Weaver, 2001-02), especially post-sentencing, and thus the wrongful conviction may never be recognized and righted. By definition, persons who plead guilty are convicted of crimes, and attempting to assert actual innocence after entering a plea is notoriously difficult. However, with increased research and recognition that innocent defendants falsely plead guilty, we are becoming better able to overturn wrongful convictions by plea.

Another reason pointing to larger numbers of false guilty pleas than those presently known is the lack of safeguards in the plea process. When a defendant pleads guilty, institutionalized trial safeguards like establishing proof beyond a reasonable doubt and cross-examination are missing. To be sure, in the wrongful conviction cases that went to trial, the safeguards meant to identify the causal factors (e.g., eyewitness misidentification, false confession) failed. However, in the wrongful conviction cases that culminated in a plea bargain, the causal factors frequently did not have the opportunity to undergo scrutiny or challenge. As such, the factors identified as contributing to wrongful convictions by trial may be equally or even more prevalent in wrongful convictions by guilty plea. And as Bibas (2004) points out, due to rules of discovery, innocent defendants are especially disadvantaged in not knowing the evidence that exists against them (as, in theory, there should be no factual evidence).

² Wrongful convictions are two types: no crime and wrong person. In wrong person cases, an actual crime occurred but the wrong person was convicted. In contrast, in no crime wrongful conviction cases, a crime did not actually take place. Both Baker’s and Glenn’s overturned convictions fall under the no crime type.

Research has also revealed issues relevant to the legal counsel that defendants receive prior to entering a plea. In brief, defense attorneys working within the plea bargaining system, most of whom are overburdened, are subject to many incentives that lead them to take advantage of what are perceived to be quick solutions and reduce the likelihood of acting in clients' best interests. Exacerbating the problem is that ineffective assistance of counsel is often undetectable in the guilty plea system, as the system is characterized by secrecy, confidential conferences, and unwritten rules (Alschuler, 1986; Garrett et al., 2023). Trials create a basis and a record for appeal, whereas the process through which pleas are obtained is a much more secret endeavor, with negotiations and discussions largely occurring off the record, and only the final result (the entry of the plea) occurring in open court. Further, as Gazal-Ayal (2006) has concluded, it is often the weaker cases in which the prosecutor offers a highly favorable deal because the State knows or suspects that it cannot prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt at trial (see also Bibas, 2004). Thus, assuming that the prosecution has a weaker evidentiary case against a defendant who is innocent than against one who is guilty, plea bargains may be more readily offered to innocents, and offered with increased incentives and leniency. And public defenders who are overburdened with their caseloads are often inclined to recommend pleas to their clients, rather than expending the time and resources on a trial, even when clients claim innocence. One study found that 45% of defense attorneys acknowledged recommending their innocent clients plead guilty (Helm et al., 2018).

Regardless of guilt or innocence, there are powerful inducements to plead guilty, particularly when pitted against remaining in jail pretrial and/or risking a conviction with a stiffer sentence at trial. Defendants who contest guilt and exercise their right to a trial risk significantly harsher punishment occasioned by structural rewards and institutionalized "trial taxes" (Rakoff, 2014; Ulmer et al., 2010). As stated by Bowers (2008), "It is hardly a new observation that guilty pleas may prove attractive to the innocent" (p. 1120). For the most part, pleas are attractive because they do often reduce the charges, the time in jail or prison, and potentially other consequences (e.g., registering as a sex offender). It is common knowledge that many defendants plead guilty to get out of jail and receive reduced sentences or probation (Gross et al., 2005). In a study of prosecutorial decisions, detained defendants were more likely to be offered pleas than defendants who had been released. Indeed, the authors viewed detention as a way to encourage or "coerce" pleas (Kellough & Wortley, 2002). Petersen (2020) found that defendants held in custody pre-trial pled 2.86 times faster than those not in custody. And a laboratory study found pre-trial detention increased the rate of false guilty pleas two-fold (Edkins & Dervan, 2018).

In several cases, innocent defendants have pled guilty after experiencing a loss at trial themselves or watching co-defendants lose at trial and be sentenced harshly. For example, referencing a set of wrongful convictions in Tulia, Texas, Covey (2013) states, "The first several Tulia defendants fought the drug charges at trial and were convicted and sentenced to draconian prison terms. After seeing the writing on the wall, however, most of the remaining defendants agreed to plead guilty" (p. 1139-40). The dataset maintained by the National Registry of Exoneration contains numerous examples of innocent defendants charged with multiple crimes, who were convicted at trial of one or more crimes they did not commit; after their trials, these innocent persons then reluctantly decided to plead guilty to some or all of the remaining charges (of which they were also innocent), for fear that they would

again be wrongly convicted and sentenced to additional, even lengthier sentences. For examples, see the case profiles of Stephen Phillips, Mandel Rogers, Jerry Townsend, and Arthur Whitfield (all cases can be accessed at <http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/about.aspx>). For example, in Arthur Whitfield's case, he was initially found guilty at trial and was sentenced to 45 years in prison. To avoid another possible trial conviction, Whitfield pled guilty to the second charge, receiving a reduced sentence of 18 years to be served concurrently.

Many scholars posit that this choice between remaining in jail awaiting a trial (in which a defendant is likely to be found guilty) and accepting a reduced sentence or probation via a guilty plea is coercive (e.g., Langbein, 1992; Luna, 2022). For persons who are innocent, the "choice" to plead is arguably even more coercive. Laboratory and interview studies have been conducted comparing guilty and innocent subjects. In an early study, Gregory, Mowen, and Linder (1978) found that when the number of charges was high versus low (four versus one charge), and when the sanctions were high versus low (10-15 versus 1-2 years in prison), both guilty and innocent participants were more likely to plead: 100% for guilty and 33% for innocents (see also Bordens, 1984). In a later study, Russano and her colleagues (2005) varied the use of minimization (lessening the seriousness of the offense) and the use of a deal with laboratory subjects who were either guilty or innocent of cheating on a problem-solving task. They found that when subjects were innocent, 43% took responsibility when both minimization and the deal were used. Using similar methods, Dervan and Edkins (2013) were able to raise the rate of innocents accepting guilty pleas to 61% under certain conditions.

In summary, given the extremely high prevalence of guilty pleas in our nation's criminal legal system, there are numerous reasons to indicate that innocent defendants accept guilt and take the deal being offered to them. Some courts conflate willingness to plead guilty with factual guilt itself, but most courts simply rely on the defendant to confirm his or her own guilt with a one word answer ("yes"). As argued by Professor Albert Alschuler (2016/2017), who has studied pleas since the 1960s, our system of pleas is a "nearly perfect one" for convicting innocent defendants.

2) Not every defendant who pleads guilty has sufficient information to make an informed plea decision

In *Boykin v. Alabama* (1969), the Supreme Court demanded "the 'utmost solicitude of which courts are capable in canvassing the matter with the accused to make sure [the defendant] has a *full* understanding of what the plea connotes and of its consequence'" (emphasis added; p. 243-44). However, the word 'full' in this instance is misleading, as there are systematic and non-systematic reasons indicating that complete understanding is not required. For one, 'consequence' concerns only direct, and not collateral, consequences (see Roberts, 2009). Although the Supreme Court does not generally require knowledge of collateral consequences as part of a valid plea decision, there are many who believe that defendants should be aware of such consequences, and that this knowledge may lead to a different plea decision.

What information is given to defendants during plea hearings? Although systematic data are generally lacking on the comprehensiveness and content of judicial colloquies, there are some

research studies that shed light. The data available on plea hearings demonstrate that most take place in mere minutes and that the information supplied is highly variable; most defendants, but not all, are asked what is minimally required (i.e., do they understand the charges and their rights). The specifics of exactly what rights are being waived, however, are less likely to be reviewed. In systematically observing and coding nearly 600 plea hearings in a circuit court, this is precisely what my colleagues and I found (see Dezember et al., 2022; Redlich et al., 2022b). Plea hearings lasted an average of 13 minutes; in contrast, the average trial is 667 minutes, or 51 times longer. In addition, of the indicators coded for voluntariness, knowingness, and intelligence of their plea decisions, fewer than half of each were asked of defendants (Redlich et al., 2022b).

Put simply, “the myth of the fully informed rational actor” is one of the biggest and most problematic assumptions made in our justice system (p. 80, Bibas, 2011), especially for plea cases, which again, account for 97% of convictions.

3) Not every defendant who pleads guilty makes voluntary decisions

Although ‘voluntary’ may seem like an easy word to comprehend, the legal system has continuously struggled with the concepts of voluntariness and its flip side, coercion (Luna, 2022). For example, in *United States v. Speed Joyeros, S.A.* (2002), the court stated, “There is no single clear definition of ‘voluntary’ for all legal purposes. Even in the criminal-law-plea context, it is unclear whether ‘voluntary’ means freedom from any coercion or whether it means freedom only from ‘wrongful’ or ‘undue’ coercion. A pristine rule of ‘no coercion’ would preclude many plea agreements” (p. 14).

Arguably, voluntariness is a more subjective concept than the knowledge and intelligence aspects of plea information. Whereas, in theory, knowledge and intelligence can be tested via extended questioning, voluntariness is more akin to a personal feeling of having one’s will be overborne. Redlich and Summers (2012) found that 96% of defendants who just pled guilty reported being asked if it was their choice to plead guilty, and 93% claimed that it was indeed their voluntary choice. Again, these questions mirror those asked by judges in plea colloquies. However, nearly one-third of the sample erroneously believed that someone other than themselves (e.g., the judge or their attorney) made the final plea decision (after the court had accepted their plea). And when asked directly if guilty pleas have to be voluntary, 44% incorrectly said ‘no.’ Thus, although defendants may perceive the choice to be their own, they do not always know that the choice is theirs to make, and that it must be made voluntarily for it to be a valid one.

As noted above, many view plea deals as inherently coercive—a Hobson’s choice (Langbein, 1992; Redlich, 2016). The term “Hobson’s choice” reportedly derives from a 16th century English stable owner who would offer potential buyers a choice between the horse closest to the door or no horse at all. In many ways, a plea offer offers a kind of Hobson’s choice: between accepting guilt and the concomitant conviction, or risking one’s fate at trial and a harsher sentence. Very few people are acquitted. Acquittal rates account for 1% of all outcomes and 25% of trial outcomes (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). The sentences associated with trial convictions are also much harsher than plea convictions, leading, again, to phrases such as ‘trial penalty’ and ‘trial tax’ (e.g., Ulmer, Eisenstein, & Johnson, 2010). In a recent study, we (Dezember & Redlich, 2024) found that Alford

plea-takers (in Virginia) received significantly harsher sentences than those who entered traditional guilty pleas.

Alkon (2017) discusses the hard-bargaining tactics used by prosecutors in the context of guilty pleas. Specifically, she states, “One serious problem is that prosecutors regularly use hard bargaining tactics such as exploding offers, threats to add enhancements, take-it-or-leave-it offers, and threats to seek the death penalty. These hard-bargaining tactics contribute to the often highly coercive atmosphere of plea bargaining that can lead both guilty and innocent defendants to plead guilty. Pressure to plead guilty can also lead defendants to fail to litigate issues, such as search and seizure motions. Finally, the coercive atmosphere in plea bargaining can lead defendants to accept bad deals as they try to avoid potentially much higher sentences after trial” (p. 401). Such hard-bargaining tactics, particularly when combined with the prosecutor’s power to dismiss or reduce charges and the prosecution’s substantial advantage as the gatekeeper of the State’s evidence, speak directly to the voluntariness of plea decisions.

Instituting time constraints on plea decisions (e.g., exploding offers) can lead to involuntary plea decisions. Even if not a prosecutorial tactic *per se*, having insufficient time to consider the plea decision and time to discuss options with trusted ones can lead to invalid plea decisions. As stated by Zottoli et al. (2016), “It is fairly well established that decision-making competence breaks down when individuals have to make decisions in short periods of time, especially if these decisions involve emotionally laden outcomes” (p. 255). Further, insufficient time leaves little room for defense attorneys to fully educate their clients about the consequences of their decision and of the plea itself.

Another coercive element are excessive plea discounts, or the differentials between the direct consequences received by plea versus trial conviction. According to Alschuler (2002), prosecutors trying to avoid the cost of a trial will lower the plea discount below the break-even point to “coerce” defendants into pleading guilty. To wit, Bordens and Bassett (1985) interviewed actual defendants aged 19 to 48 years who had pled guilty about their reasons for accepting plea deals, and found that many reported being pressured by the prosecutor, in the form of threats of increased charges, threats of severe punishment, and reprisals for not accepting the plea offer (see also, Redlich et al. 2017). Further, Alkon (2017) discusses how prosecutors may use “hard bargaining tactics” (e.g., exploding plea offers; threatening additional charges or enhancements; seeking the death penalty) “to cover up for a weak case where they are concerned they might not secure a conviction” (p. 407).

These differentials between plea sentences/charges and trial sentences/charges (if convicted) are often discussed as particularly problematic and increasing the potential for coercion and false guilty pleas. Studies have documented such plea discounts to be as high as 98%. In calculating plea discounts in actual cases, my colleagues and I (Redlich et al. 2022a) found an average 75% plea discount. But it is precisely these high discounts that many would say coerce plea decisions (Dervan, 2012; Luna, 2022). Recently, the report of the *American Bar Association Task Force on Plea Bargaining* (2023) specifically named these plea discount differentials as one of several coercive aspects of plea bargains. Basic psychological science has long documented the power of ‘on sale discounts’ to

persuade (see Redlich et al., 2017). In the context of pleas, such plea discounts could result in years, even decades, spent out of prison.

Relevant to the present case is a recent amicus brief submitted by the American Psychological Association (APA) in a Michigan State Supreme Court case, *State of Michigan v. Dwight T. Samuels*. As stated by the APA in their Interests of Amicus Curiae statement, “The issues here include the factors that can cause a defendant to enter an involuntary guilty plea when the plea offer is tied to how a relative of the defendant will be treated. Substantial psychological research bears on that issue, including research on peoples’ instincts to make sacrifices for their relatives and personal characteristics that make people more vulnerable to coercion” (see <https://www.apa.org/about/offices/ogc/amicus/samuels-2023>). Similar to the case at hand, Samuels was offered a ‘package plea offer’ that linked his plea deal to that of his brother’s. The brief reviews several court decisions and findings from psychological research noting the inherent coerciveness of linking plea offers together, particularly with loved ones. For example, one federal appellate court (*U.S. v. Caro*, 1993) stated that although “package deal plea agreements are not per se impermissible, they pose an additional risk of coercion not present when the defendant is dealing with the government alone” (p. 659).

III. BEN BAKER’S AND CLARISSA GLENN’S CASES

Ben Baker and Clarissa Glenn are two of hundreds of individuals wrongly convicted as part of the Watts scandal. In brief, the Watts scandal involves Sgt. Ronald Watts and approximately 15 other police officers in Chicago, IL. Watts allied with drug dealers who paid them to allow them to continue their criminal activity without fear of arrest. Pertinent to the present case, Watts and his officers also framed innocent people for narcotics crimes. Thus far, approximately 230 cases have been overturned and the persons issued Certificates of Innocence by the Cook County, IL by the courts. Watts was convicted in 2013 and sentenced to 22 months in prison.

It is my understanding that both Mr. Baker and Ms. Glenn were issued Certificates of Innocence, and their convictions vacated. As of January 2024, the National Registry of Exonerations lists 420 wrongful convictions that included official misconduct in Cook County, IL; see https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/detaillist.aspx?View={FAF6EDDB-5A68-4F8F-8A52-2C61F5BF9EA7}&FilterField1=OM&FilterValue1=8_OM&FilterField2=County_x0020_of_x0020_Crime&FilterValue2=Cook

The arrest for the charges Mr. Baker and Ms. Glenn pleaded guilty occurred on December 11, 2005. The date of the guilty pleas was September 18, 2006; Mr. Baker was 34 years old at the time and Ms. Baker was 35 years old. They both have claimed innocence consistently from the time of the arrest to present day.

Mr. Baker’s case is a complex one, as it involves multiple arrests/cases, whereas Ms. Glenn did not have a criminal record prior to the case at hand. Mr. Baker had another case stemming from a March 23, 2005 arrest of drug possession. Mr. Baker opted for a bench trial for the March 2005 charges with

Judge Michael Toomin. He was convicted at trial on June 9, 2006 and was initially sentenced to 18 years in prison, which was later reduced to 14 years. In addition, in July 2004, Mr. Baker was charged with drugs allegedly found in a mailbox. Although Mr. Baker spent 4.5 months in jail for these charges, in November 2004, the State dropped these charges after a motion to suppress the evidence had been granted. Mr. Baker and Ms. Glenn claim that the July 2004, March 2005, and December 2005 incidents were false arrests and retaliation for Mr. Baker not paying requested bribe payments to Sgt. Watts (Baker affidavit and deposition). Indeed, after spending 9.5 years in prison for the March/December 2005 incidents, Mr. Baker was released from prison and the convictions for both of these crimes were vacated.

Mr. Baker and Ms. Glenn describe other repeated incidents of harassment and/or false police reports from Watts and other police officers (Detective Alvin Jones, Officer Mohammed, Office Gonzalez). Such incidents include requests for bribes with retaliatory consequences for non-compliance, including planting drugs, false arrests, threats of jail, and turning off their electricity. They both have professed their innocence in the December 11, 2005 case (as well as the other cases) multiple times, including in official documents/hearings (e.g., at the June 2006 trial and the July 2006 sentencing hearing, a filed complaint with the Office of Professional Standards; CITY-BG-012903). In his affidavit (#11), Mr. Baker states, “On December 11, 2005, it is my belief that in retaliation against our attempts to expose them, Sergeant Watts and other member of this team framed Clarissa and me for a different drug case.”

The Alleged Event—12/11/2005

According to the affidavits of Baker and Glenn, they were driving in a car in or near the parking lot of the Ida B. Wells Housing complex. They were stopped by two police cars, one in which Sgt. Watts and Officer Jones were in. Watts and Jones searched the car, but found nothing illegal according to Baker and Glenn. Baker and Glenn allege that “Watts falsely claimed that he recovered a plastic bag that was full of narcotics from our car” (Baker affidavit, #13). Glenn further adds, “Watts pulled a plastic bag out of his right sleeve, and the plastic bag appeared to be full of narcotics. Sergeant Watts then falsely claimed that he found it on the driver’s door of the car” (Glenn affidavit, #7). Both Baker and Glenn were then arrested and brought to the 51st Street police station, where they continued to express their innocence. They were each charged with felony offenses, including possession of a controlled substance (heroin) with intent to deliver. Both remained out of jail on bond; however, due to Baker’s conviction in June 2006, his bond was revoked and at the time of his plea in September 2006, he had been in jail for about 3.5 months.

The Guilty Pleas

Judge Toomin presided over Mr. Baker’s and Ms. Glenn’s guilty pleas on Sept. 18, 2006. The plea hearing document contains the transcript of a pre-plea conference in chambers. My understanding is that Baker and Glenn were not present at this conference in chambers. During this conference, the Judge notes that their case had been set for a jury trial the same day as the plea.

At the pre-trial conference, first a discussion is held about the allegations against Sgt. Watts and other police officers and their potential relevance to the specific case (i.e., the Dec. 2005 arrest). Judge Toomin discusses that these allegations were reviewed in Mr. Baker’s earlier case (the bench trial

conviction) and that he at that time had ruled the evidence insufficient and therefore inadmissible. Judge Toomin further adds that the allegations are the same today with no new evidence in support; again, indicating that they would be inadmissible if Baker and Glenn proceeded to trial. However, Judge Toomin makes clear that if a day were to come that the allegations were credible, he (Judge Toomin) "would vacate those convictions. I mean I have to and I certainly would" (p. A-7, Plea Hearing Transcript).

The second issue discussed at the pre-trial conference is the State's plea offer made earlier that morning. A discussion is had about Alford pleas.³ Judge Toomin states that he does not use Alford pleas, but does make a similar assertion about vacating the convictions if the allegations are shown to be true. Judge Toomin also states that Mr. Baker "doesn't have to agree to the factual basis as long as the state reads it into the records."

A discussion is then had about the charges in the Dec. 11, 2005 arrest and the State's plea offer. My understanding is that both were initially charged with three counts of PSCI within a thousand feet [of a school] as a Class X offense. The State offered to reduce this charge to one "straight PCS" and Class 1 for both Baker and Glenn. In addition, to make the offense "probationable" for Ms. Glenn, the State will stipulate that the drugs were less than 5 grams. The prosecutor, Mr. Laskaris, would offer the minimum to Mr. Baker (four years) and probation for Ms. Glenn. The 'bullet' case is also discussed, which would put an additional 2 years to Mr. Baker's offer of 4 years, all to be served consecutively with the 14 years from his bench trial conviction.

Mr. Mahoney requests a half-hour to discuss the offers with Baker and Glenn. There are no time stamps on the plea hearing transcript and thus it is not clear whether a less than or more than 30 minute discussion was held. However, I believe the conference and plea occur on the same day.

The plea hearing itself begins on page A-20 of the Plea Hearing Transcript. Judge Toomin reviews the rights they waive as part of the guilty plea and the amended charges.

Mr. Baker: Dismissal (nolle prosse) of two charges of Class X felony, each carrying a range of 6 to 30 years. Pleading guilty to a Class 1 felony, providing for a sentence of 4 to 15 years (and possible fine of \$250,000 and mandatory parole of two years). For the gun (bullet) case, a Class 3 felony, he would receive the minimum sentence of two years (versus the maximum of five years).

Ms. Glenn: Nolle prosse of first two counts. Plead guilty to a Class 1 felony, providing for a sentence of 4 to 15 years (and possible fine of \$250,000 and mandatory parole of two years). Because the amount of heroin is less than five grams, probation is a possible sentence.

After a pro forma set of plea colloquy questions, Mr. Laskaris reviews the state's evidence that would be presented at trial. For the Dec. 11, 2005 incident, such evidence included having Officer Jones testify to what he observed (including that Glenn handed Baker a clear plastic bag) and the testimony of a forensic scientist confirming positive tests for heroin.

³ In the Plea Hearing document, the term "Alfred plea" is repeatedly used, which I believe to be a typo.

After Judge Toomin accepts the guilty pleas, he asks whether either defendant would like to say something. Ms. Glenn states that she believes it unfair because her and her husband's cases should not have been handled together. Judge Toomin then reiterates his willingness (having no hesitation) to vacate all charges, convictions if evidence came to light of "renegade police officer[s]."

Risk Factors leading to Baker-Glenn False Guilty Pleas

There are three primary risk factors present in Mr. Baker's and Ms. Glenn's cases that are consistent with proven false guilty pleas: package plea deal, futility of going to trial, and extreme plea discounts. Any one of these factors was sufficient to increase the likelihood of a false guilty plea; all three together made the risk of false guilty pleas extremely likely in my expert opinion. I also note here that it would appear that Mr. Baker and Ms. Glenn may have had insufficient time to consider the State's plea offers. The Plea Hearing Transcript makes clear that the plea offers came in that morning. To my understanding the pleas were entered the same day, and that there may have only been a 30-minute break to consider the pleas. This would leave little time to weigh the plea, a "grave and solemn act to be accepted only with care and discernment" (*Brady v. United States*, 1970).

Package Plea Deal with Ms. Glenn. As stated by Mr. Baker in several of the documents I reviewed (affidavit, deposition), the package plea deal offered to Mr. Baker and Ms. Glenn was a primary reason for his pleading guilty, despite his repeated claims of innocence. More specifically, if Mr. Baker agreed to plead guilty, his wife, Ms. Glenn, would receive a plea offer in which she would not receive a carceral sentence, but rather serve one year on probation. Mr. Baker was informed by his attorney that "the State refused to drop charges against Clarissa under any circumstances" (Baker affidavit, #24). In addition to avoiding jail, this plea offer would allow Ms. Glenn to stay at home and continue to raise their three children. As stated by Mr. Baker in his affidavit (#27), "I only pled guilty to protect my wife and our children from the risk of my wife's imprisonment and upon the agreement that she would only be sentenced to 1 year probation." In his affidavit, Mr. Baker says that he "pledged and begged her [that we had] to take the deal" (#25). As stated by Ms. Glenn in her affidavit (#18), "I only pled guilty at Ben's urging and upon the agreement that I would be sentenced to 1 year probation. Our children could not have both parents in prison."

As noted in Part II of this report, such package deals, particularly with co-defendants who are close (e.g., spouses, siblings), are considered by scholars and some courts as coercive. In the U.S. Supreme court case, *Bordenkircher v. Hayes* (1978), the Court states, "a prosecutor's offer during plea bargaining of adverse or lenient treatment for some person other than the accused... might pose a greater danger of inducing a false guilty plea by skewing the assessment of the risks a defendant must consider." As described in detail in the APA amicus brief referenced above, there is a wealth of established research demonstrating that there are 1) deeply rooted instincts that drive people to make sacrifices for those whom they share personal relationships with, and 2) that these deeply rooted instincts can produce involuntary—or even, false--plea decisions. For example, in a study that a former student and I conducted (Norris & Redlich, 2014), participants were placed in the classic prisoner's dilemma, where they had to decide between protecting a co-defendant by denying both defendants' responsibility for a crime or betraying the co-defendant by confessing to the crime.

Participants who were instructed to imagine that their co-defendant was merely an acquaintance betrayed the co-defendant three times as often as participants who were instructed to imagine that their co-defendant was their best friend. Thus, when this body of research is applied to the present case, Baker and Glenn, as they have stated in their affidavits and depositions, only accepted the pleas, despite their claims of actual innocence, because of their relationship and shared children. More specifically, for his part, Baker “only pled guilty to protect my wife” and “pledged and begged” Glenn to accept the state’s plea offer so that she would avoid prison time and be able to stay home with their children. For her part, Glenn “only pled guilty at Ben’s urging” with the understanding that she would not serve carceral time and thus be able to parent their children. In my expert opinion, these packaged deals greatly influenced the voluntariness of their guilty pleas.

Futility of Going to Trial. The second risk factor relevant to their cases is the very likely chance that they would be convicted at trial if they opted not to plead guilty. Mr. Baker had already undergone a bench trial with Judge Toomin in which he was convicted of charges involving Sgt. Watts and for which he claimed innocence (and notably was later exonerated of). In the pre-plea conference, Judge Toomin also made clear that the allegations against Watts and his fellow officers would not be admissible at trial. Although both Baker and Glenn denied the allegations against them, it was a case of their word against the word of police officers. The only evidence against Baker and Glenn were the police version of events. If they went to trial, it is very unlikely that he would have won a battle of credibility against two police officers. In his deposition (part 2), Mr. Baker states “Judge Toomin told me that their [law enforcement] testimony was better than that of a pope” (p. 261).

As noted in Part II of this report, there are numerous cases in which a defendant falsely pleaded guilty either after first experiencing a trial loss themselves and/or watching co-defendants lose at trial. This is a pattern which Borchard (1932) noted in his analysis of 65 wrongful conviction cases nearly 100 years ago, and which Covey (2013) noted more recently in a police scandal case involving 38 wrongful convictions. This pattern applies to Baker and Glenn. As stated by Ms. Glenn in her affidavit (#18), “I only pled guilty to this charge because Ben had already been wrongfully convicted and sentenced to 14 years.”

Extreme Plea Discount. As just noted, Both Baker and Glenn faced the very real possibility of being convicted at trial, in which they would be likely to receive a much harsher sentence. The commonly found “trial tax” is the phenomenon in which persons convicted at trial receive much harsher sentences than if they (or similar others facing the same charges) pleaded guilty.

If convicted on all 3 counts of the Class X charges, they each faced a maximum 90-year prison sentence (if served concurrently or 270 years if consecutively). Mr. Baker faced an additional maximum sentence of five years on the gun/bullet case. Mr. Baker received a total of six years for the drug and bullet cases combined. This represents a plea discount of approximately 94% (i.e., 95 years x 0.94 = 89 years).⁴ Note that I am not an expert on Illinois sentencing law, but this calculation is

⁴ The Plea Hearing Transcript had a brief discussion of pre-plea time in jail for a credit of 2 days or 30 days, which was left unresolved. Deducting this minimal amount of time would not meaningfully change the plea discount. In a similar

based on my understanding of the charges as explained to Mr. Baker during the plea colloquy. More specifically, Mr. Baker was informed by Judge Toomin that the original Class X felony charges each carried a range of 6 to 30 years in prison, as well as the gun charge against him which carried a range of 2 to 5 years (see pp. A-22-23 of plea transcript).

For Ms. Glenn, her plea discount is even higher, essentially at **100%** as she did not receive a jail or prison sentence (i.e., 90 years vs. 0 years). Again, please note that I am not an expert on Illinois sentencing law, but this calculation is based on my understanding of the charges as explained to Mr. Baker during the plea colloquy, for which Ms. Glenn was present. Ms. Glenn was informed of the possible sentencing range for her pled-to charges (as opposed to the original charges), but as stated above, it is my understanding that Mr. Baker and Ms. Glenn both were originally charged with three Class X felony charges, and thus both faced a possible maximum 90 year sentence if convicted at trial of those three counts.

As noted, these exceedingly large discounts can 1) increase the likelihood of innocent defendants falsely pleading guilty, and 2) are considered coercive by plea experts, including by the ABA Plea Bargaining Task Force (2023). This extreme leniency was a major factor in their decision to plead guilty. Ms. Glenn would receive no jail time and 1 year of probation, allowing her to stay home and raise their children. Research has demonstrated that the primary reason individuals falsely plead guilty is for instrumental reasons, which refers to a strategy usually to lessen punishment, such as getting a deal or getting out of jail (Malloy, Shulman, & Cauffman, 2014; Redlich et al., 2010). If Ms. Glenn chose to exercise her right to trial, it is quite probable that she would have been convicted and sentenced to prison.

IV. Overall Summary

Mr. Baker's and Ms. Glenn's guilty pleas bear many of the hallmarks of a false guilty plea and many of the factors common to false pleas. False guilty pleas are also more significantly common among drug cases and the 'no crime' type of wrongful conviction.

In my opinion, their decisions to plead guilty are consistent with the factors present in their cases which are common to the hundreds of false guilty plea cases of other defendants who were later exonerated, and to those phenomena studied by experts in psychology and related social sciences. An invalid guilty plea is one that was not knowing, voluntary, or made with a factual basis of guilt (i.e., unreliable and from an innocent person). In my opinion, the circumstances known to me in this case were sufficient to induce an innocent person to enter a guilty plea for a crime they did not commit.

If you have any questions or need any clarification about anything written in this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on March 19, 2024.

vein, Mr. Baker opines on pg. 210 of his deposition, part 2, that he believed 'they' [the State] stopped giving out good time, which I interpreted as time off his sentence for good behavior.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allison Redlich".

Allison D. Redlich, Ph.D.
Distinguished University Professor

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Appendix A

Materials provided to Dr. Allison Redlich:

Depositions of:

- Ben Baker (parts 1 and 2)
- Clarissa Glenn (parts 1 and 2)
- Officer Miguel Cabrales
- Ronald Watts
- Douglas Nichols
- Alvin Jones
- Debra Kirby
- Elsworth Smith
- Leonard Gipson
- Kallatt Mohammed
- Kenneth Young
- Manuel Leano
- Brian Bolton
- Philip Cline
- Robert Gonzalez

Affidavits of:

- Ben Baker
- Clarissa Glenn
- Leonard Gipson

Plea Transcript of Ben Baker and Clarissa Glenn

Baker Medical Records

Complaint documents filed by Clarissa Glenn:

- CITY-BG-012903
- CITY-BG-12928
- CITY-BG-023764

Podcast of Joshua Tepfer, interviewed on Ben Joravsky show about Watts case

Appendix B

ALLISON D. REDLICH

Department of Criminology, Law and Society
George Mason University
4400 University Drive.
Fairfax, VA 22030

352 Enterprise Hall
Email: aredlich@gmu.edu
Tel: 703-993-5835
Fax: 703-993-8316

Websites: www.cls.gmu.edu/people/aredlich; <https://themodilslab.wixsite.com/modils/research>

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

2022 – present	Distinguished University Professor, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2022—2023	Visiting Scholar, Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice, University of Pennsylvania Carey School of Law
2019 -- 2022	President (Elect, Current, Past) American Psychology-Law Society, Division 41 of the American Psychological Association
2017 – present	Associate Chair, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2017 -- 2023	Director of Graduate Programs, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2015 – 2022	Professor, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2012 – 2015	Chair, Board of Directors/Executive Director, Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York, University at Albany, Albany, NY
2008 – 2015	Assistant-Associate Professor, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, University at Albany, Albany, NY
2002 – 2008	Senior Research Associate I-II, Policy Research Associates, Delmar, NY
2001 – 2002	Research Scientist, Stanford University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA
1999 – 2001	The California Wellness Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA
1992 – 1994	Research Assistant, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

EDUCATION

1999 – 2001	Postdoctoral, Psychiatry and Juvenile Justice, Stanford University School of Medicine
1999	Doctor of Philosophy, Developmental Psychology, University of California, Davis
1996	Masters of Arts, Developmental Psychology, University of California, Davis
1992	Bachelor of Arts, Psychology, The Pennsylvania State University

GRANTS

2022—2024	Department of Homeland Security, “Overcoming Reluctance and Increasing Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Trafficking” (CINA): Phase IV Principal Investigator (\$262,030) [co-PIs: Jodi Quas; David Wilson]
2022—2025	Arnold Ventures, “Investigating and Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Prosecution and Punishment: A Multi-Site Analysis” Co-Principal Investigator (\$651,518 total) [PI: Brian Johnson; Co-PI: Miranda Galvin]
2021—2022	Department of Homeland Security, “Overcoming Reluctance and Increasing Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Trafficking” (CINA): Phase III Principal Investigator (\$289,578) [co-PIs: Jodi Quas; David Wilson]
2021—2024	National Science Foundation, “Collaborative Research: Exoneration and Compensation: The Role of False Confessions” Principal Investigator (\$385,000 total) [PI at Central Michigan University: Kyle Scherr]
2020—2021	Department of Homeland Security, “Overcoming Reluctance and Increasing Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Trafficking” (CINA); Phase II Principal Investigator (\$200,679) [co-PI: Jodi Quas]
2019—2020	Department of Homeland Security, “Effective Strategies for Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Sex Trafficking” (CINA); Phase I Co-Principal Investigator (\$70,866) [PI: Jodi Quas]
2019—2020	Charles Koch Foundation, “The Influence of Discovery on True and False Guilty Pleas” Principal Investigator (\$75,500; Year 2)
2017—2027	Department of Homeland Security, Center for Investigative Network Analysis, Center of Excellence (CINA) Theme Leader, Criminal Investigative Processes (\$40 million) [PI: Anthony Stefanidis/James Jones]
2017—2020	National Science Foundation, “Police Investigator Decision-Making in High-Profile Cases” Co-Principal Investigator (\$158,012) [PI: Skye Woestehoff]
2017—2018	Charles Koch Foundation, “The Influence of Discovery on True and False Guilty Pleas” Principal Investigator (\$85,000; Year 1)
2015 – 2018	National Science Foundation, “Collaborative Research: Understanding Youth Engagement in the Plea Process: Predictors and Consequences” Principal Investigator (\$395,000 total) [PI at UC Irvine: Jodi A. Quas]

2015 – 2017	National Science Foundation, “Elephants in the Courtroom: Examining Overlooked Issues in Wrongful Convictions” Workshop grant Principal Investigator (\$49,807) [Co-PIs: James Acker, Catherine Bonventre & Robert Norris]
2014 – 2017	Brain and Behavior Research Foundation Independent Investigator Award, “The Influence of Mental Illness Severity and Treatment on Criminal Justice Success: The Mediating Role of Mental Health Courts” Principal Investigator (\$99,371)
2014 – 2017	National Science Foundation, “Research Coordination Network (RCN): Understanding Guilty Pleas” Co-Principal Investigator (\$298,675) [PI: Shawn Bushway]
2012 – 2013	Federal Bureau of Investigation, High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), “The Dynamic Process of Interrogation” [Subcontract from UT, El Paso, PI: Christian A. Meissner] Co-Principal Investigator (\$153,000) [PI: Christopher Kelly]
2011 – 2012	Federal Bureau of Investigation, High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), “Surveying the International Interrogation Community” [Subcontract from UT, El Paso, PI: Christian A. Meissner] Principal Investigator (\$160,025)
2010 – 2013	National Science Foundation, “Creating and Transferring Knowledge on Guilty Pleas” Principal Investigator (\$175,000)
2010 – 2013	National Institute of Justice, “Bargaining in the Shadow of Trial: Exploring the Reach of Evidence Outside the Jury Box” Principal Investigator (\$511,283) [Co-PI: Shawn Bushway]
2010 – 2011	Federal Bureau of Investigation, High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), “Surveying the U.S. Interrogation Community” [Subcontract from UT, El Paso, PI: Christian A. Meissner] Principal Investigator (\$199,999)
2009 – 2010	Campbell Crime and Justice Group, Campbell Collaboration, “A Systematic Review of the Research on the Effectiveness of Interview and Interrogation Methods on Investigative Outcomes” Co-Principal Investigator (\$49,375) [PI: Christian A. Meissner]
2008 – 2009	John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Network on Mandated Community Treatment “Understanding and perceptions of the plea process among non-mentally ill offenders” Principal Investigator (\$38,596)
2007-2009	NARSAD Young Investigator Award, “False Confessions among Persons with Serious Mental Illness” Principal Investigator (\$56,348)

2007-2009	City-County of San Francisco, CA “Mental Health Courts: Level of Supervision and Predictors of Outcome: 12-month interviews” Co-Principal Investigator (\$64,340) [PI: Henry J. Steadman]
2005-2008	National Science Foundation, “Mental Health Court Comprehension: Predictors and Influence on Treatment Compliance and Receipt of Sanctions” Principal Investigator (\$199,991) [Co-PI: Henry J. Steadman]
2005-2009	John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Network on Mandated Community Treatment “Mental Health Courts: Level of Supervision and Predictors of Outcome.” Co-Principal Investigator (\$2,092,887) [PI: Henry J. Steadman]

Mentored Student Grants

2021-2022	Samantha Luna, ASU-NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant, “Defining Coercion in Plea Negotiations” (\$19,762)
2019-2020	Amy Dezember, NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant, “Examining Different Kinds of Guilty Pleas” (\$17,639) ** <i>American Psychology-Law Society Dissertation Award, 3rd Place</i>
2016-2018 [co-chair]	Reveka Shteynberg, NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant, “Rationales Underlying and Shaping Plea Decision-Making” (\$11,399) [PI: A. Worden]
2014-2015	Woojae Han, NIJ Graduate Research Fellowship, “Impact of Community Treatment and Neighborhood Environment on Recidivism in Mental Health Courts” (\$31,999)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Fellow Status

2024	Fellow, Association for Psychological Science (APS)
2023	Fellow, Developmental Psychology (Division 7, APA)
2022	Fellow, American Psychological Association (APA)
2022	Fellow, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA)
2020	Fellow, Academy of Experimental Criminology

National Awards

2021	American Society of Criminology Mentoring Award
2021	American Psychology-Law Society Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award
2018	American Psychological Association Mid-Career Award for Outstanding Contributions to Benefit Children, Youth, and Families

Other Recognition

2020	Distinguished Faculty Mentoring Fellow, George Mason University
2016	University of Nevada, Reno Interdisciplinary Graduate Student Association speaker
2015	School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany Graduate Student Mentor Award
2014	Ranked 22 nd most productive scholar in Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2009-2013 [2 nd highest-ranked female] (Walters, 2014)
2012	Ranked 3 rd (of 125) in Academic Productivity among Assistant Professors in Criminology and Criminal Justice (Copes, Khey, & Tewksbury, 2012)

2012	Career, Leadership and University Excellence (CLUE) Fellow; University at Albany
2010	Box highlight in 3 rd edition of textbook, <i>Introduction to Forensic Psychology</i> , Sage Publishers (A. Bartol and C. Bartol)
2009	Invited to be Visiting Professor at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan

PUBLICATIONS

(*Denotes student/post-doctorate under my supervision)

Books/Monographs/Special Journal Issues

Redlich, A.D. & Quas, J.A. (2024). (Eds.). *The Handbook on Developmental Psychology and the Law*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Acker, J., & **Redlich, A. D.** (2019). *Wrongful convictions: Law, social science, and policy* (2nd edition). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

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Wilford, M.S., & **Redlich, A.D.** (May, 2018). (Guest editors). Special issue on guilty pleas. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 24.

Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G., **Redlich, A. D.**, & Myklebust, T. (2016). (Eds.). *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation, Volume I: Victims and witnesses*. Abingdon, England: Routledge Press.

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Redlich, A. D., Acker, J., *Norris, R. J., & *Bonventre, C. (2014). (Eds). *Examining wrongful convictions: Stepping back, moving forward*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

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Redlich, A. D. & Petrila, J. (2009). (Eds.). The age of innocence: Miscarriages of justice in the 21st century. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 27(3), 297-488.

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*Bettens, T., & **Redlich**, A.D. (in press). The effects of confessions on misconduct and guilty pleas in exonerations: Implications for discovery policy. *Criminology and Public Policy*.

*Catlin, M. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2023). Redefining “Years Lost”: The Impact of Wrongful Convictions on Lifespan. *Wrongful Conviction Law Review*, 4.

DiFava, R., *Bettens, T., Wilford, M., & **Redlich**, A.D. (accepted). Confession evidence results in more guilty pleas than eyewitness evidence. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.

Redlich, A.D., Wilford, M., *Berger, N., & Dipano, M. (2023). Commonalities in false guilty plea cases. *Psychology, Crime, and Law*.

*Catlin, M., Wilson, D. B., **Redlich**, A. D., Bettens, T., Meissner, C. A., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2023). PROTOCOL: Interview and interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions: An update and extension. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 19, e1314.

Berube, R., Wilford, M., **Redlich**, A.D., & Wang, Y. (2023). Identifying Patterns Across the Six Canonical Factors Underlying Wrongful Convictions. *Wrongful Conviction Law Review*, 3, 166-195.

Redlich, A.D., *Catlin, M., & *Bettens, T. (2023). Intent-to-treat in the “Cheating” paradigm: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.

*Luna, S., Hardin, K., Dianiska, R., **Redlich**, A.D., & Quas, J.A. (2023). Questioning suspected trafficking victims: A survey of interviewers. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*.

Dianiska, R., *Luna, S., Hardin, K., Quas, J.A., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2023). Current investigator practices and beliefs on interviewing trafficked minors. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 29, 32-45.

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Redlich, A.D., Domagalski, K., *Woestehoff, S., *Dezember, A., & Quas, J.A. (2022). Describing and comparing plea hearings in juvenile and criminal court. *Law and Human Behavior*, 46, 337-352.

*Petersen, K., **Redlich**, A.D., & Wilson, D.B. (2022). Discount for who?: Comparing the effects of evidence and demographic characteristics on plea discounts. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 18, 321-342.

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*Dezember, A., *Luna, S., *Woestehoff, S., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., Quas, J.A., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2022). Plea validity in circuit court: Judicial colloquies in misdemeanor vs. felony charges. *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 28, 268-288.

*Petersen, K., **Redlich**, A.D., & Norris, R. (2022). Diverging from the shadows: Explaining individual deviation from plea bargaining in the “Shadow of Trial.” *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 18, 321-342.

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Alceste, F., Luke, T., **Redlich**, A.D., Amrom, A., Hellgren, J., & Kassin, S.M. (2021). The psychology of confessions: A comparison of expert and lay opinions. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35, 39-51.

*Luna, S. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2021). Unintelligent decision-making? The impact of discovery on defendant plea decisions. *Wrongful Conviction Law Review*.

Snook, B., Fallon, L., Barron, W. T., Kassin, S., Kleinman, S., Leo, R.A., Meissner, C., Morello, L., Nirider, L., Redlich, A.D., & Trainer, J.L. (2021). Urgent issues and prospects in reforming interrogation practices in the United States and Canada. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 26, 1-24.

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Norris, R. J., Acker, J.A., Bonventre, C., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2020). Thirty years of innocence: Wrongful convictions and exonerations in the United States, 1989-2018. *The Wrongful Conviction Law Review*, 1, 2-58.

*Luna, S. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2020). A national survey of Veterans Treatment Court actors. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-019-09403-z>

Scherr, K., Normile, C., *Luna, S., **Redlich**, A.D., Lawrence, M., & Catlin, M. (2020). False admissions of guilt associated with wrongful convictions undermine people's perceptions of exonerees. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*.

*Luna, S. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2020). The decision to provide discovery: An examination of policies and guilty pleas. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.

Scherr, K., **Redlich**, A.D., & Kassin, S.M. (2020). Cumulative disadvantage: The compounding effect of innocents' decision-making from interrogations to the courtroom. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*. Online first.

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Redlich, A.D., Nirider, L., & *Shteynberg, R. (2020). Pragmatic implication in the interrogation room: A comparison of juveniles and adults. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 16, 555-564.

Lavoie, J., Dickerson, K. L., **Redlich**, A. D., & Quas, J. A. (2019). Overcoming disclosure reluctance in youth victims of sex trafficking: New directions for research, policy, and practice. *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law*. Online first <http://dx.doi.org.mutex.gmu.edu/10.1037/law0000205>

*Woestehoff, S., **Redlich**, A.D., Cathcart, E., & Quas, J. (2019). Legal professionals' perceptions of juvenile engagement in the plea process. *Translational Issues in Psychological Science*, 5, 121-131.

Kelly, C.J., Russano, M., Miller, J., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2019). On the road (to admission): Engaging suspects with minimization. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 25, 160-188.

Zottoli, T., Daftary-Kapur, T., Edkins, V., **Redlich**, A.D., King, C., Dervan, L. & Tahan, E. (2019). State of the states: A survey of procedural and administrative law pertaining to guilty pleas across the United States. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 37, 388-434.

Norris, R., Bonventre, C., **Redlich**, A.D., Acker, J., & Lowe, C. (2019). Preventing wrongful convictions: An analysis of state investigation reforms. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 30, 597-626. DOI: 10.1177/0887403416687359.

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2018

*Miller, J.C., **Redlich**, A.D., & Kelly, C.E. (2018). Accusatorial and information-gathering interview and interrogation methods: A multi-country comparison. *Psychology, Crime, and Law*, 24, 935-956.

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2016

Redlich, A. D. & *Shteynberg, R. (2016). To plead or not to plead: A comparison of juvenile and adult true and false plea decisions. *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 611-625.

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Turner, J. I. & **Redlich**, A. D. (2016). Reply to Miriam Baer and Michael Doucette's reviews of *Two models of pre-plea discovery in criminal cases*. *Washington & Lee Law Review*, 73, 471-486.

Acker, J. A., **Redlich**, A. D., Bonventre, C., & Norris, R. N. (2016). Foreword to “Elephants in the courtroom: Examining overlooked issues in wrongful convictions. *Albany Law Review*, 79, 705-715.

Turner, J. I. & **Redlich**, A. D. (2016). Two models of pre-plea discovery in criminal cases: An empirical comparison. *Washington and Lee Law Review*, 73, 285-408.

**Article selected for the National Center of Criminal Defense Lawyers “Must Read” list

**Article selected by Delaware Supreme Court Judge for CLE presentation

*Han, W. & **Redlich**, A. D. (2016). Examining the impact of community treatment on recidivism in mental health courts. *Psychiatric Services*, 67, 384-390. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.201500006>

Kelly, C., *Miller, J., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2016). The dynamic nature of interrogation. *Law and Human Behavior*, 40, 295-309.

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Kelly, C.E., **Redlich**, A.D., & *Miller, J.C. (2015). Examining the meso-level domains of the interrogation taxonomy. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 21, 179-191. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/law0000034>

Kelly, C. E., Abdel-Salam, S., *Miller, J. C., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2015). Social identity and the perceived effectiveness of interrogation methods. *Investigative Interviewing: Research and Practice*, II, 24-41.

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Meissner, C. A., **Redlich**, A. D., Michael, S. W., Evans, J. R., Camilletti, C. R., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2014). Accusatorial and information-gathering interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 10, 459-486.

*Norris, R., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2014). Seeking justice, compromising truth? Criminal admissions and the Prisoner’s Dilemma. *Albany Law Review*, 77, 101-134.

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*Kelly, C., *Miller, J., **Redlich**, A. D., & Kleinman, S. (2013). A taxonomy of interrogation methods. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 19, 165-178.

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Article selected for a Sage Publications podcast: <http://cjb.sagepub.com/content/39/4/420/suppl/DC1>

2011

*Norris, R., *Bonventre, C., **Redlich**, A. D., & Acker, J. (2011). Than that one innocent suffer: Evaluating state safeguards against wrongful convictions. *Albany Law Review*, 44, 1301-1364.

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Kassin, S. M., Drizin, S., Grisso, T., Gudjonsson, G., Leo, R. A., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2010). APLS-Approved White Paper, Police-induced confessions: Risk factors and recommendations. *Law and Human Behavior*, 34, 3-38.

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Book Chapters

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Redlich, A.D., Zottoli, T., & Daftary-Kapur, T. (2019). Pleading guilty when young: Circumstances, Knowingness, and rationales of juvenile plea decisions. In V. Edkins and A.D. Redlich (Eds.), *A system of pleas: Social science's contributions to the real legal system* (pp. 107-131). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Yan, S., Bushway, S., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2017). Discretion in the absence of guidelines: Charge bargaining and sentencing for felony defendants in New York. In J. Ulmer & M. Bradley (Eds.), *Punishment decisions: Locations of disparity – Volume 2 in the ASC Division on Corrections & Sentencing Handbook Series*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Redlich, A. D. (2016). The validity of pleading guilty. In M. K. Miller and B. Bornstein (Eds.), *Advances in psychology and law* (pp. 1-27). Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.

*Shteynberg, R. & **Redlich**, A. D. (2015). Policing juvenile delinquency. In M. D. Krohn and J. Lane (Eds.), *Wiley handbook of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell Publishers.

Redlich, A. D., Acker, J. R., *Norris, R. J., & *Bonventre, C. L. (2014). Wrongful convictions: Reflections on moving forward. In A. D. Redlich, J. R. Acker, R. J. Norris, & C. L. Bonventre (Eds.), *Examining wrongful convictions: Stepping back, moving forward* (pp. 337-349). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

Acker, J. R., **Redlich**, A. D., *Norris, R. J., & *Bonventre, C. L. (2014). Stepping back--moving beyond immediate causes: Criminal justice and wrongful convictions in social context. In A. D. Redlich, J. R. Acker, R. J. Norris, & C. L. Bonventre (Eds.), *Examining wrongful convictions: Stepping back, moving forward* (pp. 3-15). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

*Liu, S. & **Redlich**, A. D. (2014). Jails and courts: Intercept 3. In P. Griffin, K. Heilbrun, E. Mulvey, D. DeMatteo, & C. Schubert (Eds.), *The sequential intercept model and criminal justice: Promoting community alternatives for individuals with serious mental illness*. Oxford University Press.

Redlich, A. D. (2013). The past, present, and future of mental health courts. In R. Weiner & E. Brank (Eds.), *Special problem solving courts: Social science and legal perspectives* (pp. 147-161). New York: Springer Press.

*Kelly, C., **Redlich**, A. D., Evans, J., & Meissner, C. (2013). Meta-analysis of the interview and interrogation literature. In G. Bruinsma & D. Weisburd (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. New York, NY: Springer Press.

*Norris, R., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2011). At-risk populations under investigation and at trial. In B. Cutler (Ed.), *Conviction of the innocent: Lessons from psychological research* (pp. 13-32). Washington, DC: APA Press.

Redlich, A. D. & Cusack, K. (2010). Mental health treatment in criminal justice settings. In B. L. Levin, K. D. Hennessey, & J. Petrila (Eds.), *Mental health services: A public health perspective* (3rd ed) (pp. 421-440). New York: Oxford University Press.

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Redlich, A. D., & Kassin, S. M. (2009). Suggestibility and false confessions among juveniles. In B. L. Bottoms, C. J. Najdowski, & G. S. Goodman (Eds.), *Children as victims, witnesses, and offenders: Psychological science and the law* (pp. 275-294). New York: Guilford Press.

Redlich, A. D., & Drizin, S. (2007). Police interrogation of youth. In C. L. Kessler & L. Kraus (Eds.), *The mental health needs of young offenders: Forging paths toward reintegration and rehabilitation* (pp. 61-78). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Redlich, A. D. (2007). Sentencing diversion programs. In B. Cutler (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Psychology and Law*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Press.

Redlich, A. D., *Silverman, M., *Chen, J., & Steiner, H. (2004). The police interrogation of children and adolescents. In G. D. Lassiter (Ed.), *Interrogations, confessions, and entrapment* (pp. 107-126). Kluwer Academic/Plenum Press.

Alexander, K., **Redlich**, A. D., Christian, P. & Goodman, G. S. (2003). Interviewing children. In M. Peterson & M. Durfee, & (Eds.), *Child abuse and neglect: Guidelines for the identification, assessment, and case management* (pp. 17-19). Volcano, CA: Volcano Press, Inc.

Steiner, H., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2002). Child psychiatry and the juvenile court. In M. Lewis (Ed.), *Child and adolescent psychiatry: A comprehensive textbook* (pp. 1417-1425) (3rd ed.). Baltimore, MD: Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins, Inc.

Edelstein, R., Goodman, G. S., Ghetti, S., Alexander, K., Quas, J. A., **Redlich**, A. D., Schaaf, J. M., & Cordon, I. (2002). Child witnesses' experiences post-court. In H. Westcott, G. Davies, & R. Bull (Eds.), *Children's testimony in context* (pp. 261-277). New York: Wiley.

Goodman, G. S., **Redlich**, A. D., Qin, J., Ghetti, S., Tyda, K. S., & Schaaf, J. (1998). Evaluating eyewitness testimony in adults and children. In I. B. Weiner & A. K. Hess (Eds.), *Handbook of forensic psychology* (pp. 218-272). New York: Wiley & Sons.

Goodman, G. S., Bottoms, B. L., **Redlich**, A., Shaver, P. R., & Beety, K. (1998). Correlates of multiple forms of victimization in religion-related child abuse cases. In B. B. Robbie-Rossman & M. S. Rosenberg (Eds.), *Multiple victimization of children: Conceptual, developmental, research, and treatment issues* (pp. 273-295). New York: Haworth Press.

Qin, J., Quas, J. A., **Redlich**, A., & Goodman, G. S. (1997). Children's autobiographical memory and eyewitness testimony. In N. Cowan (Ed.), *The development of memory in childhood* (pp. 301-341). London: UCL Press.

Other Published Writings

Redlich, A.D., Acker, J., Bonventre, C., & Norris, R. (2023). Investigating overlooked issues in wrongful convictions. *National Institute of Justice Special Report on Wrongful Convictions*.

Redlich, A.D. & Scherr, K. (2023, March/April). Coercion in interrogations. *The Champion, XLVII*, 38-46. [Magazine for the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers]

Henderson, K., Fountain, E., **Redlich**, A.D., & Cantone, J. (2023). Judicial strategies for evaluating the validity of guilty pleas. *Court Review*.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, November). Mapping the criminal legal system: A day-one activity for an undergraduate psych-law class. *American Psychology-Law Society Newsletter*.

Redlich, A.D., & *Luna, S. (2019, Fall). Investigating criminal discovery practices. *Translational Criminology*. The Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy. <https://cebcp.org/wp-content/TCmagazine/TC17-Fall2019>

*Kamorowski, J., Cucolo, H.E., & **Redlich**, A.D. (February 2017). International Megan's Law: It's not about what works, it's about what sells. *Common Ground column, APLS Newsletter*, 7-12.

Redlich, A. D. (2014). False confessions on trial. *International Society of Barristers Quarterly*, 21-42.

*Shifton, J., *Norris, R., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2014). False and coerced confessions (updated). *Oxford Bibliographies Online*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Meissner, C., **Redlich**, A. D., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2012). *Interview and interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions*. Final report to the Campbell Collaboration. Available at <http://campbellcollaboration.org/lib/download/2249/>

Redlich, A. D. (2011). Evidence-based graduate education for criminology and criminal justice students: The University at Albany experience. *Academy of Experimental Criminology Newsletter*.

Redlich, A. D. (2010). Invited commentary on *Army Field Manual 2-22.3 Interrogation Methods: A Science-based review*. Authored by Brandon, S. E., Bhatt, S., Justice, B. P., & Kleinman. S. M. Washington, DC: National Defense Intelligence College Press.

*Norris, R., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2010). False and coerced confessions. *Oxford Bibliographies Online*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Redlich, A. D. (Summer 2007). False guilty pleas. *American Psychology-Law Society Newsletter*, 27, 6-7, 31.

MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED AND IN PROGRESS

Kassin, S., Cleary, H.M., Gudjonsson, G., Leo, R., Meissner, C.A., Redlich, A.D., & Scherr, K. (in preparation). *Police induced confessions, 2.0: Risk factors and recommendations*.

Quas, J.A., *Luna, S., Wilson, D.B., & Redlich, A.D. (revised and resubmitted). *Human Trafficking and the Passage of the 2000 TVPA: A Comparative Analysis of Prosecution of Trafficking, Child Pornography, and Sexual Abuse Cases*.

*Dezember, A. & Redlich, A.D. (revised and resubmitted). Examining Alford Pleas and the Presumption of Strong Evidence.

Catlin, M., Wilson, D. B., Redlich, A. D., Bettens, T., Meissner, C. A., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (under review). *Interview and interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions: An update and extension*.

*Shammi, S., Redlich, A.D., *Dezember, A., & Quas, J.A. (in preparation). *Impact of mental health and intelligence on knowing and voluntary plea decision-making*.

RESEARCH CITED IN AMICUS AND LEGAL BRIEFS

Redlich and Goodman (2003)

*U.S. Supreme Court Cases

- Roper v. Simmons: constitutionality of death penalty for juveniles aged 16 and 17 years
 - American Psychological Association
- Graham v. State of Florida and Sullivan v. State of Florida: constitutionality of life without parole for juveniles who did not commit murder
 - Equal Justice Initiative [Bryan Stevenson]
 - Disability Rights Legal Center
- USA v. Khadr, U.S. Supreme Court case on Military Jurisdiction of Minors
 - Juvenile Law Center [Marsha Levick]
- JDB v. State of North Carolina: U. S. Supreme Court case on Miranda waivers, age, and custody
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth et al.
- Miller v. Alabama and Jackson v. Hobbs, U.S. Supreme Court case on abolishing life without parole for juveniles
 - Juvenile Law Center et al.
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)
 - American Psychological Association

*State Court and U.S. Court of Appeals Cases

- California v. A.T.: California Court of Appeals, 2nd District, on *Miranda* waiver and interrogation of a 13-year-old
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth
- New York v. Thomas: New York State Court of Appeals case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Michigan v. Kowalski: Michigan Supreme Court case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Wisconsin v. Jerrell C.J.: Wisconsin Supreme Court case on Voluntariness of Juvenile Confession
 - Children and Family Justice Center
- A Minor v. State of Arkansas, Arkansas Supreme Court case on valid *Miranda* waiver and confession
 - Center on Wrongful Conviction of Youth
- Damien Wayne Echols v. State of Arkansas, Arkansas Supreme Court case, appeal of wrongful conviction and death sentence based on new evidence
 - Center on Wrongful Conviction of Youth, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
- Phillipos vs. United States of America: Expert testimony in false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association

Redlich, Silverman, Chen, & Steiner (2004; chapter in Lassiter book)

- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)

Redlich (2007)

- Illinois v. Juan A. Rivera: Illinois Court of Appeals, 2nd Judicial District case on general acceptance of false confession research and need for expert testimony

- American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)

Redlich and Ozdogru (2009)

- James Berry v. Robert E. Ercole United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; habeas corpus petition based on ineffective assistance of counsel and advice to plea
 - Legal brief authored by Brian Sheppard, Esq.

Redlich (2010) [chapter in APA book]

- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Anthony Wright: Pennsylvania Supreme Court case on post-conviction access to DNA testing with confession evidence present
 - American Psychological Association
- Illinois v. Juan A. Rivera: Illinois Court of Appeals, 2nd Judicial District case on general acceptance of false confession research and need for expert testimony
 - American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- John David Floyd v. Burl Cain: Louisiana State Supreme Court case on the relationship between confession voluntariness and guilt
 - American Psychological Association
- Newton v. Indiana: U.S. Supreme Court case on threat of death penalty in plea negotiations
 - Juvenile Law Center

Redlich, Summers, and Hoover (2010)

- New York v. Thomas: New York State Court of Appeals case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Michigan v. Kowalski: Michigan Supreme Court case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Illinois v. Juan A. Rivera: Illinois Court of Appeals, 2nd Judicial District case on general acceptance of false confession research and need for expert testimony
 - American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Becker, Drizin, Nirider, et al. [Petitioner's attorneys]

Redlich (2010) [Rutgers Law Review]

- JDB v. State of North Carolina: U. S. Supreme Court case on *Miranda* waivers, age, and custody
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth et al.

- California v. A.T.: California Court of Appeals, 2nd District, on *Miranda* waiver and interrogation of a 13-year-old
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)

Redlich & Shteynberg (2016)

- Newton v. Indiana: U.S. Supreme Court case on threat of death penalty in plea negotiations
 - Juvenile Law Center
- People v. Tiger: State of New York Court of Appeals; cited by Dissent.

Kassin et al. (2010) [APLS-sponsored white paper on confessions and interrogations]

- Hawai'i v. Baker: Hawaii Supreme Court case on how certain interrogation tactics affect the voluntariness of confessions
- Michigan v. Kowalski: Michigan Supreme Court case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- New York v. Thomas: New York State Court of Appeals case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Phillipos vs. United States of America: Expert testimony in false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Current and Former Prosecutors [Arnold & Porter]
 - Professors of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Constitutional Law [Garrett & Craig]
 - American Psychological Association
 - The Innocence Network
 - Becker, Drizin, Nirider, et al. [Petitioner's attorneys]

Kassin et al. (2018)

- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association

INVITED ADDRESSES AND CONFERENCES

Redlich, A.D. (2023, June). *The power of collaboration*. Round table discussion. The Plea Bargaining Institute inaugural symposium. Nashville, TN.

Redlich, A.D. (2023, May). *Police-induced confessions: Risk factors and recommendations*. [Moderator and presenter]. Association of Prosecuting Attorneys/Quattrone Center Innovations in Prosecution symposium. Philadelphia, PA.

Redlich, A.D. (2023, March). Invited plenary presentation. *Alford pleas: Plea convictions without guilt admissions*. American Psychology-Law Society, Philadelphia, PA.

Redlich, A.D. (2023, February). Invited presentation. *The validity of pleading guilty*. Department of Psychology, Montclair State University, Montclair, New Jersey.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, December). *The cumulative disadvantages of false confessions on post-exoneration life*. Quattrone Center Advisory Board Meeting. Philadelphia, PA.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, September). Invited panel presentation, *Bridging the Gap between Science and the Practice of Interrogation: Changing the Mindsets and Restoring Trust in the State*. The Center for American and International Law, Washington, DC.

Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.D. (2022, September). Invited presentation, *Minors' Involvement in the Criminal Justice System: Improving Outcomes for Victims, Witnesses, and Defendants*. University of Massachusetts, Lowell, Kunzedorf and Ritvo Lecture on Applied Cognitive, Department of Psychology.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, May). *False confessions*. Invited presentation to the Center for Forensic Behavioral Science, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, MD.

The Right to Legal Assistance (2022, March). Invited member of expert panel put on by The International Legal Foundation, Fair Trials, and the Clooney Foundation for Justice.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). *False confessions: How they occur and how to defend against them*. Invited presentation to International Legal Foundation: Indonesia (virtual).

Redlich, A.D. (2021, November). Guilty plea hearings in juvenile and criminal court. Invited presentation to University of Southern California Law School-Social Psychology brown bag series (virtual).

Redlich, A.D. (2021, October). *Current empirical findings about plea bargaining in the U.S.* Invited presentation at the 27th annual conference of the Brazilian Institute of Criminal Sciences (virtual).

Redlich, A.D. (2021, June). *False confessions on trial*. Invited presentation to the North Carolina Innocence Inquiry Commission (virtual).

Redlich, A.D. (2021, April). *Characteristics of juvenile false guilty pleas*. Invited presentation to symposium on Wrongful Convictions: Pursuing Justice for Juveniles and Correcting a Flawed System, Dickinson Law School, The Pennsylvania State University (virtual).

Redlich, A.D. (2020, November). *The who, what, and why of psychology and the law*. Invited presentation to the Psychology Society, Eton College, United Kingdom (virtual).

Redlich, A.D. (2020, October). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Invited presentation to Cognitive Psychology seminar series, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA (virtual).

Redlich, A.D. (2020, April). Invited panel speaker, *Transparency in Criminal Justice: A 2020 Vision*, Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. [Cancelled due to COVID-19]

Redlich, A.D. (2019, November). Invited expert testimony (on mental health courts) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Redlich, A.D. & *Luna, S. (2019, October). *Unintelligent decisions: Discovery in the context of guilty pleas*. Invited presentation to the Criminology department, University of Pennsylvania.

Redlich, A. D. (2019, May). *Interrogations and vulnerable populations*. Invited presentation to Advancing Real Change, Inc., Baltimore, MD.

Redlich, A. D. & *Luna, S. (2019, April). *Providing discovery in the context of guilty pleas*. Invited presentation to the Virginia Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Richmond, VA.

Redlich, A.D. (2018, September). Keynote address, *Confronting confrontational models of interrogation and plea bargaining*. “Colaboração Premiada”: An investigation tool. Brazilian Federal Police, Brasilia, Brazil.

Redlich, A.D. (2018, July). Plenary speaker at Indiana State Bar Association Legal Education Conclave, *Bridging the gaps: Connecting with communities and their leaders to improve understanding and access to justice*. Indianapolis, IN.

Redlich, A.D. (2018, June). *False guilty pleas 101*. Invited speaker at *False confessions, false guilty pleas, and wrongful convictions: A multi-disciplinary symposium* at the Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, November). Invited panel participant at the *Innocence Project’s Impact After 25 years: Law, Policy, and the Courts*. Benjamin Cardozo School of Law, New York, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, May). Invited participant at *Neighborhood Criminal Justice Roundtable* (small group conference), University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, VA.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, April). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Invited talk to the Department of Criminal Justice, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, March). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Invited talk to the Department of Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, FL.

Redlich, A.D. (2017, January). Competence to confess. In L. Johnston (Chair), *Competence Revisited: The Changing Role of Mental Capacity in Criminal and Immigration Proceedings*. Paper presented at the Association of American Law Schools, San Francisco, CA. (Invited speaker for Section on Law and Mental Disability)

Redlich, A.D. (2016, September). *Adolescence and the validity of guilty pleas*. Community Psychology series. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Redlich, A.D. (2016, September). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Wendy and Mark Stavish Endowed Chair Psychology-Law Speaker Series. Iowa State University, Ames, IA.

Redlich, A. D. (2016, May). *What is our role during the plea process: Decision-making and the validity of*

guilty pleas. Invited plenary at the Public Defender Retreat, Las Vegas, NV.

Redlich, A. D. (2016, May). *False confessions on trial*. Invited plenary at the Public Defender Retreat, Las Vegas, NV.

Redlich, A. D. (2016, April). *Guilty plea decision-making among juveniles and adults*. Invited presentation to the Graduate Student Interdisciplinary Club, University of Nevada, Reno.

Redlich, A. D. (2015, September). *The interrogation of vulnerable persons*. Training for the Office of the Chief Public Defenders Office, Connecticut.

Redlich, A.D. (2015, April). *Questioning juveniles in the interrogation room and courtroom*. New York State Defenders Association meeting, Rochester, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, November). *Stages of adolescence and the decision to plead guilty*. Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, July). *The good, the bad, and the ugly of mental health courts*. Invited plenary presentation to the 3rd annual Intermountain Mental Health Court Conference, Utah State University, Logan, UT.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, March). *The validity of guilty pleas*. Invited colloquium speaker, Center for Law and Human Behavior, University of Texas, El Paso, El Paso, TX.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, March). *False confessions on trial*. Invited plenary presentation to the International Society of Barristers, Maui, HI.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, January). Invited participant at *Criminal Justice Colloquium* (small group conference), Southern Methodist University Law School, Dallas, TX.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, January). Invited speaker on *Scenes of a Crime* panel. New York State Bar Association, New York, NY.

*Kelly, C., Redlich, A. D., & *Miller, J. C. (2013, October). *The dynamic process of interrogation*. Invited presentation at the 3rd annual Intelligence Interviewing, HIG Research Symposium, Washington, DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2013, August). *False and coerced confessions*. Invited speaker at the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Office of Defender Services Training Branch conference. Buffalo, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2013, July). *Interrogating in the shadow of trial: Confessions to convictions*. Invited plenary speaker at the New York State Defenders Association meeting, Saratoga Springs, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, December). *Torture and false confessions: Improving China's interrogation methods*. Invited speaker, US-Asia Law Institute (NYU School of Law) symposium: Xi'an and Chengdu, China.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, November). *False confessions: Intersecting science, ethics, and the law*. Invited speaker at the Temple Law Review and the Pennsylvania Innocence Project symposium, Philadelphia, PA.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, October). *Juveniles and false confessions*. Invited speaker at the annual Criminal Justice Educators Association of New York State (CJEANYS) meeting, Poughkeepsie, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, October). Empirical studies of problem solving courts. Invited speaker at *The Bruce J. Winick Fall 2012 Colloquium: Standards in problem solving courts*. University of Miami Law School, Miami, FL.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, June). *The who, what, and why of selecting interview and interrogation techniques*. Invited presentation to Hebrew University, Institute of Criminology, Jerusalem, Israel.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, June). *Am I right or wrong? Waiving rights and pleading guilty*. Invited presentation to Hebrew University, Institute of Criminology, Jerusalem, Israel.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, June). Global perspectives on interrogation and intelligence gathering. Invited presentation as a plenary speaker at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, *International Conference: Global Perspectives on Justice, Security, and Human Rights*. New York, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, February). HIG Committee. Small-group meeting, Washington DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, January). The risk of wrongful convictions among youth. Invited presentation to the Cardozo Journal of Law and Gender Symposium, *Stealing innocence: Juvenile legal issues and The Innocence Project*. New York, NY.

Redlich, A. D., *Kelly, C., & *Miller, J. (2011, August). *A systematic survey of the interrogation and intelligence community*. HIG Research Symposium, Intelligence Interviewing. Washington, DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2011, May). Professor Barry Feld book-in-progress workshop conference. University of Minnesota Law School, Minneapolis, MN. (Invited member of small group).

Redlich, A. D. (2011, March). *Creating a common interrogator language*. Invited presentation to the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group. Washington, DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2011, February). *Policy summit on the future of criminal justice reform in America*. Sponsored by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation. Houston, TX. (Invited member of small group conference).

Redlich, A. D. (2010, November). *Adolescence, innocence, and pleading guilty: Beyond adjudicative competence*. Invited presentation to the Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis.

Redlich, A. D. (2010, November). *True lies, false confessions*. Invited presentation to the Albany Law School Amnesty International chapter. Albany, NY.

Steadman, H. J., Redlich, A. D., Callahan, L., & Robbins, P. C. (2010, October). *The MacArthur mental health court study*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Tucson, AZ.

Redlich, A. D. (2010, June). *The risk of false confessions among individuals with mental illness*. Invited presentation at the Public Defender Service Forensic Conference, Washington, DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2010, April). False confessions, false guilty pleas: The susceptibility of juveniles and best interests. Invited presentation at Rutgers Law Review symposium, *Righting the wronged: Causes, effects, prevention, and remedies of juvenile wrongful convictions*. Newark, NJ.

Meissner, C., Redlich, A. D., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2010, March). *A systematic review of the effectiveness of interviewing and interrogation techniques on investigative outcomes*. National Police Improvement Agency, London, England.

Redlich, A. D. (2010, January). Mental health courts: yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Invited presentation at *Special problem-solving courts: Social science and legal perspectives*. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Law and Psychology Visiting Scholar Program, Program of Excellence, Lincoln, NE.

Redlich, A. D. (2009, October). *Juveniles and false confessions*. Annual Summit of the National Juvenile Defender Center, Denver, CO.

Redlich, A. D. (2009, October). *Decision-making and defenses in mental health court*. Annual Summit of the National Juvenile Defender Center, Denver, CO.

Redlich, A. D. (2009, September). *HUMINT: Integration of science and practice conference*. Sierra Vista, AZ. Sponsored by the Defense Intelligence Agency, U.S. Department of Defense. (Invited member of small group conference).

Redlich, A. D. (2009, February). *Working Strategy Roundtable: Center for Wrongful Convictions of Youth*. Northwestern School of Law, Chicago, IL.

Redlich, A. D. (2009, February). *What is a mental health court?* Invited presentation to the Albany chapter of the New York State Mental Health Counselors Association, Sage Colleges, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2009, January). *Does MHC understanding predict MHC success?* Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Santa Monica, CA.

Steadman, H. J., Redlich, A. D., Callahan, L., & Robbins, P. (2009, January). *The MacArthur mental health court study*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Santa Monica, CA.

Redlich, A. D. (2008, November). *False confessions*. Invited address to the Major Crime Conference of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Halifax, Canada.

Redlich, A. D. (2008, October). *Improving outcomes for people with mental illnesses in mental health courts: A research guide for policymakers*. The Council of State Governments, Justice Center, Washington, DC. (Invited member of Expert Panel).

Redlich, A. D. (2008, July). *Mental health courts: Alternatives to incarceration*. Invited address to the U.S. Sentencing Commission Conference, Washington, DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2008, April). *The impact of mental illness on competence to confess*. Invited address to Sage Colleges-sponsored conference on Death Penalty, Mental Illness, & Actual Innocence, Albany, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2007, September). *False confessions in interrogations and plea arrangements*. Invited address at Interrogations and Confessions: Conference sponsored by the APA Science Directorate (Chairs: G.D. Lassiter & C. Meissner). El Paso, TX.

Redlich, A. D. (2007, July). *Understanding and appreciation among mental health court participants*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Baltimore, MD.

Redlich, A. D. (2006, November). *Psychologists for Social Responsibility Seminar for Psychologists and Military Interrogators*. Washington, DC (Invited member of small group conference.)

Redlich, A. D. (2006, October). *The second generation of mental health courts*. Invited address to the Conference on Mental Illness and the Courts. St. Francis College, Brooklyn, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2005, June). *Mental health courts*. Invited address to the New York State Office of Mental Health-sponsored conference on Mandated Community Treatment. Albany, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2005, June), *The National Summit on Mental Health Courts*. Racine, WI: Wingspread Foundation Conference Center. (Invited member of small group conference.)

Redlich, A. D. (2005, March). *Psychology and law research*. Invited address to Women and Justice Career Day Program. Russell Sage College, Albany, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2004, July). *The totality of the circumstances in juvenile interrogations: Weighing the factors*. Invited presentation to the New York State Defense Attorney Association, Saratoga Springs, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2002, June). *The police interrogation of juveniles*. Invited address to the Southwest Region of Juvenile Public Defenders, American Bar Association, Houston, TX.

Redlich, A.D. (2001, July). *The pre-adjudication of juveniles: Developmental differences in responses to interrogation*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice, Boston, MA.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS [2018-present; pre-2018 available upon request]

Redlich, A.D., & Quas, J.A. (2023, June). *Overcoming reluctance and increasing intelligence gathering from victims of trafficking*. CINA Minority Serving Institutions Summer Workshop. Fairfax, VA.

*Ng, A., *Connelly, M., *Farmer, C., *Bettens, T., & Redlich, A. D. (2023, April). Are food or sales industries more accepting of those with a criminal background? [Poster presentation]. George Mason University College of Humanities and Social Science Undergraduate Research Symposium, Fairfax, VA.

Redlich, A.D. (2023, March). Discussant. In S. Luna (Chair). *Examining theoretical perspectives on plea bargaining*. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.

DiFava, R., *Bettens, T., Wilford, M., & Redlich, A. D. (2023, March). *Investigating the effect of confessions on true and false guilty pleas*. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.

*Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2023, March). *Testing a Theoretical Definition of Coercion During Plea Negotiations*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Catlin, M., Redlich, A. D., & *Bettens, T. (2023, March). Intent-to-treat in the “cheating” paradigm: A meta-analysis. In M. Catlin (Chair), *What we “know” about interrogations: Methodological considerations and perceptions of legal decision-makers*. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.

*Bettens, T., *Catlin, M., Redlich, A. D., Scherr, K. C., Hare, N., & Khan, S. (2023, March). Listening to exonerees about factors that affect compensation and post-release adjustment. In T. Bettens (Chair), *The aftermath of innocence: Intake processes, mental health, compensation, and reentry* [Symposium]. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.

Berube, R., Wilford, M.M., Redlich, A.D., & Wang, Y. (2022, December). *Identifying patterns across the six canonical factors underlying wrongful conviction*. Paper presentation at the Innocence Project's inaugural convening on wrongful conviction research (virtual).

*Bettens, T., & Redlich, A. D. (2022, November). *Predicting guilty pleas from confessions and misconduct in known exonerations* [Paper presentation]. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

*Catlin, M., Domagalski, K. A., Redlich, A. D., & Quas, J. A. (2022, November). *The Role of Development in Plea Engagement and Understanding* in The Multitude of Elements Surrounding Guilty Pleas: An Interdisciplinary Panel. Symposium accepted for presentation at the annual conference at the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

*Luna, S. & Redlich, A. D. (2022, November). *Examining Coercion During Plea Negotiations*. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology in Atlanta, Georgia.

*Shammi, S., Redlich, A.D., & *Stramaglia, K. (2022, November). *Decision Making During a Police Encounter*. Paper presented at the Annual conference at the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Georgia.

*Bettens, T., *Catlin, M., Redlich, A. D., Scherr, K. C., Hare, N., & Khan, S. (2022, November). *Exonerees' experiences with compensation: A preliminary look*. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Dianiska, R., *Luna, S., Redlich, A.D., & Quas, J. A. (2022, October). *Law Enforcement Perceptions of Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking: Implications for Prosecution*. Poster presented at the Criminal Investigations and Network Analysis annual meeting in Fairfax, Virginia.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, August). The role of psychological science in valid plea decision-making. In K. Reed (Chair), *Plea bargaining: An experimental examination of plea decisions*. Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Psychological Association, Minneapolis, MN.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Standard of proof in guilty pleas. In B. Garrett (Chair), *Legal Scholars Committee: Law, psychology, and policy: Using research to inform law reform*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Discussant. In M.M. Wilford (Chair), *Using an interactive simulation of legal procedures to study plea decision making*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

*Bettens, T., & Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Official misconduct and false admissions of guilt in known wrongful convictions. In L.M. Levett and C.B. Haigh (Chairs), *Prosecutorial decision making: Charging, evidence disclosure, plea bargaining, and misconduct*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

Domagalski, K., Redlich, A.D., Quas, J.A., & Woestehoff, S. (2022, March). Describing and comparing plea hearings in different juvenile courts. In E.K. Fountain (Chair), *Judges, courts, and plea bargains*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

Fountain, E., Henderson, K., Redlich, A.D., & Cantone, J. (2022, March). How judges evaluate the validity of guilty pleas. In E.K. Fountain (Chair), *Judges, courts, and plea bargains*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

*Shammi, S., Redlich, A.D., & *Stramaglia, K. (2022, March). Decision making during police encounter. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

*Catlin, M., & Redlich, A. D. (2022, March). *Redefining "Years Lost": The Impact of Wrongful Conviction on Lifespan*. Presentation at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

*Catlin, M., Wilson, D. B., Redlich, A. D., & Meissner, C. (2022, March). *Interview and Interrogation Methods and their Effects on True and False Confessions* in Current Directions in Suspect Interviewing, Research, and Practice. Symposium presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.

*Luna, S. Dianiska, R., Hardin, K., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Examining Investigator Strategies for Questioning Suspected Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking. In S. Mukhopadhyay & S. Luna (Chairs) *Examining Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: Victim Rescue, Trafficker Prosecution, and Rehabilitation*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in Denver, CO.

Woestehoff, S. A., *Luna, S., & Redlich, A. D. (2022, March). Is He Guilty? An Evaluation of Third-Party Observers' Perceptions of a Mock Interview. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, Denver, CO.

*Luna, S., Dianiska, R., Hardin, K., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2021, November). Questioning Suspected Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking: Interview or Interrogation? In C. Kelly (Chair) *Investigative*

Interviewing and Interrogation: Perspectives from the Field. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.

*Petersen, K., Redlich, A.D., & Bushway, S. (2021, November). Where's the evidence? The relationship between evidence strength, extra-legal characteristics, and plea discounts. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.

Redlich, A.D. (2021, November). Critic for author meets critic panel, J. Henry (2020), *Smoke but no fire: Convicting the innocent of crimes that never happened.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.

Redlich, A.D., Wilford, Dipano, M., & *Berger, N. (2021, November). Wrongful conviction by false guilty plea versus trial. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.

*Luna, S., Dianiska, R., Hardin, K., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2021, September). *Assessing Investigator Practices for Questioning Suspected Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking.* Paper presented at the International Investigative Interviewing Group conference (virtual).

*Catlin, M. & Redlich, A.D. (2021, June). *Redefining “years lost”: The impact of wrongful convictions on lifespan.* Paper presented at the Innocence Network conference (virtual).

*Shammi, S., *Dezember, A., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2021, March). *Impact of mental health and intelligence on knowing, intelligent, and voluntary plea decision-making.* Poster presented at the American Psychology-Law Society student poster session (virtual).

Henderson, K.S., Fountain, E.N., Redlich, A.D., & Cantone, J.A. (2021, March). Judicial Involvement in Plea-Bargaining. Poster presented at the American Psychology-Law Society student poster session (virtual).

*Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2020, March). The Impact of Discovery Information and Guilt on Defendant Plea Decisions. In A. Dezember & S. Luna (Chairs) *Understanding Guilty Pleas and Modeling Plea Decision-Making.* Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in New Orleans, Louisiana.

*Dezember, A., *Woestehoff, S.A., Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.R. (2020, March). Impact of Plea Knowledge & Attorney Satisfaction on Procedural Justice Perceptions for Guilty Pleas. In S. Luna & A. Dezember (Chairs) *Understanding Guilty Pleas and Modeling Plea Decision-Making.* Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA.

*Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2020, March). Examining Controversial Veterans Treatment Court Issues: Insights from Court Actors. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Redlich, A.D. (2020, March). Discussant. In S. Cardenas (Chair), *A plea you can't refuse: Evaluating psychological and structural predictors of plea decisions.* Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in New Orleans, Louisiana.

*Domagalski, K.A., Bisla, I., Zamora, E.I., Redlich, A.D, Quas, J.A. (2020, March). *Understanding the Impact of Youth Engagement During the Plea Process*. Paper presented at the annual conference for the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS), New Orleans, LA.

*Woestehoff, S. A., & Redlich, A. R. (2020, March). *The influence of high profile cases and suspect guilt on investigators' confirmation bias*. Data blitz presented at The American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, LA.

*Luna, S., Redlich, A. D., *West, J., & *Petersen, K. (2019, November). The Influence of Discovery and Guilt on Defendant Plea Decisions. In R. Norris (Chair) *Miscarriages of Justice*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in San Francisco, California.

Redlich, A.D., *Luna, S., & *Dezember, A. (2019, November). The Validity of Misdemeanor Pleas. In A. Smith (Chair) *Assembly Line Injustice in the Lower Criminal Courts*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in San Francisco, California.

*Dezember, A., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., *Woodruff, M., *Woestehoff, S., & Redlich, A.D. (2019, May). *The Strength of Evidence in the Plea Bargaining Process*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting on Law and Society, Washington, DC.

Norris, R.J., Weintraub, J., Acker, J.A., Redlich, A.D., & Bonventre, C. (2019, April). *Documenting the crimes of true perpetrators in cases of wrongful convictions*. Innocence Network conference, Atlanta, GA.

Sadri, A., Cathcart, E., Redlich, A.D., & Quas, J.A. (2019, March). Young engagement in the plea process: What happens when neither youth nor parents understand? In L.C. Malloy (Chair), *Do parents know best? The role of parents in juvenile interrogation and plea bargaining contexts*. Paper presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.

*Luna, S., Redlich, A.D., & Woestehoff, S. (2019, March). *Reducing prosecutorial misconduct: The impact of two discovery policies*. Poster presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.

*Woestehoff, S., Redlich, A. D., Cathcart, E., & Quas, J. A. (2019, March). *Legal professionals' perceptions of juvenile engagement in the plea process*. Paper presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.

*Dezember, A., *Luna, S., *Woestehoff, S., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., & Redlich, A.D. (2019, March). *Knowing, intelligent, and voluntary: The validity of misdemeanor pleas*. Paper presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.

*Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2019, February). *A national survey of veterans treatment court actors*. Paper presented at the Western Society of Criminology annual conference, Honolulu, HI.

*Luna, S., *Woestehoff, S., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, November). Examining the impact of discovery policies on prosecutorial misconduct. In R.J. Norris (Chair), *Wrongful Convictions: Prosecutors, Public Attitudes, and Jailhouse Lawyers*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

*Dezember, A., *Luna, S., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, November) The Validity of Misdemeanor Guilty Pleas. In M. Omori(Chair), *Advances in Study of Guilty Pleas and Prosecution*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Sadri, A., Cathcart, E., Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, May). *Teens who plead guilty: Parents' and teens' engagement in and understanding of the plea process*. Poster presented at the Association of Psychological Science, San Francisco, CA.

*Dezember, A., *Woesthoff, S., *Manley, M., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, March). Alford pleas and the presumption of strong evidence. In M. Wilford (Chair), *A system of pleas*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, Memphis, TN.

*Woesthoff, S., Cathcart, E., *Dezember, A., *Marquina, A., Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, March). Defendants' engagement in juvenile and criminal plea hearings. In S. Woesthoff (Chair), *Juveniles and guilty pleas*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, Memphis, TN.

CHAIRED SYMPOSIA

Kerrison, E. & Redlich, A. D. (2015, October). *Unpacking the plea-bargaining decision-making process for defendants and their attorneys*. Symposium presented at the Mid-Atlantic Law and Society Association, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, March), *Guilty pleas and other legal responsibility taking*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, LA.

Redlich, A. D. (2013, November), *Miscarriages of justice: Race, alibis, and admissions*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Atlanta, GA.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, November), *Miscarriages of justice: Broadening methodology in innocence research*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Chicago, IL.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, March). *Current research on intelligence interviewing and interrogation*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Redlich, A. D. (2011, November). *The decline of trials and the rise of a new perspective on the importance of evidence in the plea bargaining process*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology conference, Washington, DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2011, November). *Current research on intelligence interviewing and interrogation*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology conference, Washington, DC.

Malloy, L. & Redlich, A. D. (2008). *Situational and dispositional risk factors for false confessions*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, Jacksonville, FL.

Redlich, A. D. (2008). *Understanding in mandated community treatment*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, Jacksonville, FL.

Bishop-Josef, S., & Redlich, A. D. (2006). *Psychologists advocating for children and families: Why, who, and how?* Symposium presented to the American Psychological Association Convention, New Orleans, LA.

Redlich, A. D., & Morris, L. (2006). *How long does diversion take?* Symposium presented to the National GAINS Conference, Boston, MA.

Redlich, A. D., & Petrila, J. (2006). *Mental health courts: Legal, procedural, and methodological controversies.* Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, St. Petersburg, FL.

Heath, W., Redlich, A., & Costanzo, M. (2005). *Advice for graduate students and beginning professionals.* Symposium at the American Psychology Law-Society Conference, La Jolla, CA.

Redlich, A. D. (2003). *The interrogation of vulnerable persons: Research issues, legal responses, and policy implications.* Symposium presented at the joint European Association of Psychology and the Law and the American Psychology-Law Society, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Redlich, A. D., & Ghetti, S. (2002). *The competence of child suspects and defendants: Perceived and actual capabilities.* Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, Austin, TX.

Steiner, H., & Redlich, A. D. (2000). *Response and responsibility: The psychology and psychiatry of false confessions.* Symposium presented at the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry meeting, New York, NY.

Redlich, A. D., & Ghetti, S. (2000). *Juveniles in the justice system: Factors relating to the commission, investigation, and judgment of adolescent crime.* Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, New Orleans, LA.

Goodman, G. S., & Redlich, A. D. (1997). *Recent developments and dilemmas in ethical issues for developmental research.* Symposium presented at the Society for Research in Child Development Biennial Conference, Washington, DC.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

George Mason University

Psychology and the Criminal Justice System (Undergraduates, Fall 2015, 2016; Grad, Fall 2016; Spring 2019)
Criminology, Law and Society Capstone seminar (Undergraduates, Spring 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021; Fall 2017, Fall 2019)
Graduate Professionalization Seminar (Grad, Spring 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022)
Criminology, Law and Society Honors' seminar (Undergraduates, Fall 2018-Spring 2019)
Grant Writing (Fall 2020; Fall 2023)

University at Albany

Experimental Criminology (MA-PhD students, Fall 2009; Spring 2015)
Grant Writing (PhD students, Fall 2013)
PhD Orientation to Academia (PhD students, Fall 2012, 2013)
Psychology and the Criminal Justice System (Undergraduates, Fall 2009-2014)
Psychology and the Legal System (MA-PhD students, Spring, 2009)

Wrongful Convictions (Undergraduates, Spring 2013-2015; MA-PhD students, Spring 2010, 2012, 2014)

Russell Sage College

Topics in Forensics (MA students, Spring 2005)

Stanford University

Child Development (Adult Continuing Education students, Spring 2002)

SELECTED SERVICE

2022-- Advisory Board Member, Plea Bargaining Institute: A Partnership between Fair Trials and Professor Lucian E. Dervan

2019-- Advisory Board Member, Dr. Miko Wilford's (University of Massachusetts, Lowell) NSF CAREER Award

2019-- American Psychology-Law Society Scientific Review Paper Committee Member

2016-2018 Expert Advisory Panel, SJ 47 Study of Mental Health Services in the 21st Century in VA

2016-- Senior Fellow, Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University

2015-2017 Committee on Legal Issues (COLI), American Psychological Association

2013-2014 2014 Conference Co-Chair, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA), New Orleans, LA, Appointed position

2013-2014 School of Criminal Justice/Hindelang Center Seminar Series Coordinator

2011-2013 Research Working Group, Strategic Plan Implementation; University at Albany

undisclosed National Science Foundation Disrupting Operations of Illicit Supply Networks Review Panel

undisclosed MacArthur 'Genius Award' Fellowship candidate evaluator

2010 Planning Advisory Board member, *Symposium on Crime and Justice: The Past and Future of Empirical Sentencing Research* (PI: S. Bushway). Conference sponsored by the National Science Foundation

2009- Advisory Board member, Center on Wrongful Conviction of Youth, Northwestern University School of Law

2009-2014 Graduate Academic Council's Committee on Education Policy & Procedures, University at Albany

2009-2015 Co-Editor, *Actual Innocence*, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA) Newsletter (with doctoral student, Robert Norris)

2008-- 2014 Graduate Admissions Committee, School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany [Chair and member]

2007 – 2010 Executive Committee, Member-At-Large, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA), Elected position

2005 – 2008 Executive Committee, Member-At-Large for Advocacy, Society for Child and Family Practice and Policy (Division 37, APA), Elected position

2005 – 2015 Internal Review Board Member, Policy Research Associates, Inc

2005 – 2012 Co-Editor, *Teaching Tips*, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA) Newsletter

2004 – 2007 Chair, Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA)

Editorial Boards:

2019—present *The Wrongful Conviction Law Review*

2019—present *Criminology and Public Policy*

2016—present *Journal of Experimental Criminology*

2015—2020 *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*

2010 – 2018 *Albany Law Review* [special annual issue on Miscarriages of Justice]

2008 – present *Law and Human Behavior*

2007 – present *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*

2007 – 2010 *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression: Journal of the Society for Terrorism Research*

Ad hoc Journal, Publication, and Granting Agency Reviews:

American Journal of Criminal Justice; Anderson Publishing; Archives of General Psychiatry; Behavioral Sciences and the Law; Child Abuse and Neglect; Child Maltreatment; Crime and Delinquency; Criminal Justice and Behavior; Criminal Justice Policy Review; Criminology; Current Directions in Psychological Science; Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation; Journal of Applied Social Psychology; Journal of Child Sexual Abuse; Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology; Journal of Quantitative Criminology; Justice Quarterly; Legal and Criminological Psychology; National Science Foundation; Ontario Mental Health Foundation; Oxford University Press; Personality and Individual Differences; Psychology, Crime, and Law; Psychiatric Services; Social Problems; Western Criminology Review; Wiley-Blackwell Publisher; William T. Grant Foundation; Worth Publishers

Student and Postdoctoral Mentorship

Honors: Nivedita Angaria (George Mason University, Psychology; APLS Minority Affairs Committee (chair) Diversity Research Award); Honorable Mention for Outstanding Thesis Award in Psychology
Allie Briggs (University at Albany)
Kathryn Cronin (University at Albany)
Kaleigh Haines (George Mason University, Psychology; Honorable Mention for Outstanding Thesis Award in Psychology; Outstanding Poster Award at College of Humanities and Social Science Undergraduate Research Symposium)
Alex Marquina (George Mason University, Psychology; received Outstanding Thesis Award)
Delonie Plummer (University at Albany)

Krista Wallace (University at Albany)
Claire Wooster (George Mason University, Psychology)
Masters/Comp: Catherine Bonventre (University at Albany)
Reyna Cartagena (George Mason University)
Lauren Duhaime (George Mason University)
Rachel Jensen (George Mason University; Chair)
Jennifer Kamorowski (George Mason University)
Samantha Luna (George Mason University; Chair)
Cynthia J. Najdowski (University of Illinois, Chicago)
Robert Norris (University at Albany)
Sarah Reuter (George Mason University)
Luzi Shi (University at Albany)
Reveka Shteynberg (University at Albany; Chair)
Jennifer Weintraub (University at Albany)
Shi Yan (University at Albany)
Ronald Zimmerman (George Mason University)
Doctoral:
Emily Alexoudis (George Mason University; Psychology)
Sara Berg (University at Albany)
Kathleen M. Bolling (Indiana University, Bloomington)
Catherine Bonventre (University at Albany)
Andrew Davies (University at Albany)
Sara Debus-Sherrill (George Mason University)
Amy Dezember (George Mason University; Chair)
Katherine Dunn (American University)
Alison Farringer (University of Cincinnati)
Erika Fountain (Georgetown University)
Victoria Goldberg (George Mason University)
Woojae Han (University at Albany, School of Social Welfare; Co-Chair)
Taylor Hartwell (George Mason University; Chair)
Johanna Hellgren (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)
Kelsey Henderson (University of Florida, Gainesville)
Alexis Hiley (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)
Glenys Holt (University of Tasmania)
Leona Jochnowitz (University at Albany)
Kideuk Kim (George Mason University)
Catherine Kimbrell (George Mason University)
Samantha Luna (George Mason University; Chair)
Siyu Liu (University at Albany)
Kimberly Meyer (George Mason University)
Robert Norris (University at Albany)
Lauren Rubenstein (Sam Houston State University)
Jeffrey Sandler (University at Albany)
Jeremy Shifton (University at Albany; Chair)
Reveka Shteynberg (University at Albany; Co-Chair)
Jennifer Weintraub (University at Albany)
Post-Doctoral:
Christopher Kelly (University at Albany)
Skye Woestehoff (George Mason University)

Other formal mentoring:

Erika Fountain: University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Eminent Scholar Mentor
Jennifer Perillo: Indiana University of Pennsylvania; PI Mentorship Academy mentor
Katherine Hazen: University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Preparing Future Faculty mentor
Mariella Leles da Silva: Fulbright Scholar from Uruguay

Selected Media Appearances:

“*Geraldo at Large*” a national television show; “*Annie Armen Live*” a national radio show; WWJ All News Radio, Detroit, MI (CBS-owned affiliate); Interviewed and cited prominently in *New York Times Upfront* (Patricia Smith); *Psychiatric News* (Aaron Levin); *The National Law Journal* (Leonard Post); *San Francisco Chronicle* (John Koopman); *APA Monitor* (Zak Stambor; Erika Packard); *Houston Chronicle, Syracuse The Post-Standard* (John O’Brien), *Newsday* op-ed (with James R. Acker); *Propublica* (Joaquin Sapien).
NPR academic minutes, 11/25/14: <http://academicminute.org/2014/11/allison-redlich-university-at-albany-mental-health-courts/>; *The Crime Report* (David Krajicek); *Undisclosed* podcast. *Washington Post*, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2022/04/25/melissa-lucio-texas-death-penalty/> (Marisa Iati).

CURRENT AND PAST MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Society of Criminology
American Psychological Association
Association for Psychological Science
American Psychology - Law Society (Div. 41, APA)
Division of Developmental Psychology (Div. 7, APA)
Division of Experimental Criminology (ASC)
International Investigative Interview Research Group
Law and Society Association
Society for Child and Family Practice and Policy (Div. 37, APA)
Section on Child Maltreatment (Div. 37, Section 1, APA—Graduate Student President, 1999)