After earning my doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of North Carolina in 1964, I was hired by the Psychology Department of the University of Minnesota and spent 39 years in full-time employment. In 2003 I became professor emeritus. During my career at Minnesota my academic research and other scholarship resulted in intellectual property (e.g., books, course materials, articles, computer software, psychological tests, handouts for professional meetings) that under University policy is owned by me, and like other faculty, I am free to enter into agreements with publishers and receive royalties for these regular academic work products.

I receive no royalties from the vast majority of my approximately 300 professional publications, including 66 books. In the last three years I received royalties from the following publishers: Pearson Education for the 18th edition of an abnormal psychology textbook; Oxford University Press for books on personality assessment and treatment planning using the MMPI-2; the American Psychological Association for books on the MMPI-2, MMPI-A, and psychopathology; the University of Minnesota Press for books on the MMPI, MMPI-2 and MMPI-A; Taylor and Francis for a book on personality assessment; and L&R for a memoir on the Korean War. With the exception of my abnormal psychology textbook and a 2018 APA 2-volume work on psychopathology, the royalties I receive for each of my books are less than the $10,000 benchmark defined by University of Minnesota policy as a significant financial interest.

Authors of the MMPI-2 and MMPI-A do not receive any royalties from the sales of the MMPI-2 and MMPI-A test booklets and manuals, manual supplements, scoring materials, profile sheets, and the like (i.e., in my case, for new items I wrote for the MMPI-2 and MMPI-A; scales I co-created like the MMPI-2 Content Scales; the MMPI-A Content Scales; and the four alcohol and drug problem scales, the MMPI-2 APS and AAS, the MMPI-A ACK and PRO). I am also the co-creator of nine translations of the MMPI or MMPI-2, and do not receive any royalties for those works. Members of the MMPI Restandardization Committee (including myself) verbally agreed to forgo any royalties on the new versions of the MMPI resulting from the Committee’s work during the Restandardization Project, with the presumption that such income would be used to support further R&D on the instrument. The University Press did not put this verbal agreement into writing at the time it was made or when the Press published the MMPI-2 in 1989 or the MMPI-A in 1992.

During the late 1970s and early 1980s I began developing the Minnesota Reports, a computerized interpretive system for the MMPI. I signed a contract in 1982 transferring ownership of the Minnesota Report to the Regents of the University of Minnesota and its University Press, in exchange for 30% of the royalties the University receives from NCS or its successor (i.e., Pearson Assessments). I agreed to monitor, improve, and update the interpretive system as needed, and the University agreed to provide clerical and research
assistant support for these tasks. In 2013, I began receiving royalties from PEN Psychodiagnostics for a Dutch version of the Minnesota Reports.

My primary source of royalty income for the Minnesota Reports, which is well in excess of the University’s benchmark of $10,000, comes directly from the University of Minnesota Press. My royalties are limited to the following Minnesota Report options. Notably, I receive no income from the Extended Score Report, which I developed as part of the original Minnesota Reports:

- **The Minnesota Report: Adult Clinical System Revised** (In 1998 I assigned 5% of my author royalties for the Adult Clinical System to Carolyn Williams who consulted on revisions to that system.)
- **The Minnesota Report: Revised Personnel Selection System Reports:**
  - Personnel Adjustment Rating Reports
  - Personnel Interpretation
- **The Minnesota Report: Reports for Forensic Settings**
- **The Minnesota Report: Adolescent Interpretive System** (Co-authored with Carolyn Williams, my share is 15% of the royalties the University receives from Pearson Assessments)

In addition to my scholarly activities and publications, I have a part-time consulting practice related to my academic interests. The income stream from my consulting is variable, and in most years it qualifies by the University’s definition as a significant financial interest. This work includes MMPI-2 evaluations for personnel screening in sensitive positions like airline pilots and security clearances. Most of this work is quality control, evaluating whether psychological testing has been used and interpreted appropriately.

I have been retained as an expert witness on the interpretation of the MMPI, MMPI-2, and MMPI-A in civil and criminal cases including work compensation, personal injury (both plaintiff and defense), medical and legal malpractice suits, domestic court-child custody, and capital criminal offenses.

To the best of my knowledge, I own no stocks or bonds in companies publishing psychological tests. I have instructed my financial planners, in those cases where I am able to influence purchase decisions, not to purchase interests in such companies.

My wife, Carolyn L. Williams, is also an author of several MMPI-2 and MMPI-A materials. Her disclosure statement is available at [http://mmpi.umn.edu/disclosure-statement-carolyn-williams.php](http://mmpi.umn.edu/disclosure-statement-carolyn-williams.php)

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