

AMERICAN
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
ASSOCIATION

L.A.E.

J

JOURNAL

2010



1937-2010

73 YEARS OF SERVICE

“Dedicated to professionalism
in the administration of
justice and public safety”

A

AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

LAMBDA ALPHA EPSILON

This Association was formed at San Jose, California in 1937. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of California as a non-profit society on August 31, 1954.

American Criminal Justice Association/Lambda Alpha Epsilon is dedicated to the advancement of professionalism in the administration of criminal justice. Membership is open to collegiate and professional personnel, as well as those who have retired from the criminal justice field.

Inquiries regarding membership should be directed to the nearest local chapter or to the Grand Chapter.

Publication

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Membership

Membership in the American Criminal Justice Association/Lambda Alpha Epsilon is available at \$36.00 for the first year and \$30.00 thereafter. Individuals interested in membership should write the Executive Secretary, Karen K. Campbell, P.O. Box 601047, Sacramento, California 95860. Membership in the Association includes a subscription to the L.A.E. Journal.

Editorial Policy

The L.A.E. Journal of the American Criminal Justice Association publishes general interest articles on all facets of the criminal justice system. The Journal provides a forum for academicians, practitioners and students in criminal justice in order to improve communications and to increase understanding and knowledge of the system. Articles are desired which deal with issues, problems and research in law enforcement, criminology, juvenile justice, courts, corrections, prevention, and planning and evaluation. Related articles on education, career development and student attitudes will also be considered.

Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscripts should be emailed to crimjust@jps.net. Please be sure to include an Abstract of no more than 100 words, together with a brief biographical sketch of the author(s) covering recent publications, professional experience, and research interests.

Manuscripts can also be mailed to Fred R. Campbell, Journal Editor, PO Box 601047, Sacramento, CA 95860. Please include a CD (stating which word processing program was used) along with a printed copy of the Manuscript. Also, be sure the Abstract and biographical sketch are included on the CD.

It is the policy of the Journal Editor not to publish articles which have appeared or are to appear in other publications. Therefore, simultaneous submissions to another journal is unacceptable. Every effort will be made to notify authors of editorial decisions within ninety (90) days of receipt of the Manuscript.

Specifications for Manuscripts

1. Manuscripts should be double-spaced and be no more than twenty (20) pages in length.

2. Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance with the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (2nd Edition), with the exception of the metric requirements.

3. To permit anonymous review, all identifying materials should be kept out of the article. The cover page should give the author's name and institutional affiliation; the first page should contain only the Title and Abstract of the article.

The L.A.E. JOURNAL is the official publication of the American Criminal Justice Association; National headquarters in Sacramento, California. The Journal is currently published annually from the Association's headquarters office.

Editor

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President, Criminal Justice
Research Foundation,
Sacramento, CA

Associate Editor

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Delaware Technical and
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**AMERICAN
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ASSOCIATION**

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2010 President's Message



Another year has past. I hope that 2010 was a good year for you. I am glad to report that with your help, LAE has had one of our best years regarding membership and a strong growth in the number of chapters that were chartered. We are continuing to grow! The name of the American Criminal Justice Association-Lambda Alpha Epsilon is becoming well-known in the criminal justice field. This is because of our wonderful members that are spreading the word of the fine work we are doing to promote and practice our goals of professionalism and education in the criminal justice field.

During this year, the Executive Board has worked to make improvements in both our

National and Regional Conferences. We realize that in today's terrible economy, we must do what is necessary to ease the cost of attending these annual events. We ask for your input and patience while we carry out these details. Lowering the cost of the hotel rooms and banquet food will be a good start in helping with your cost to attend the Conferences. We have formed a "Conference Improvement Committee" that is made up of members from each of the regions in an effort to solve some of your concerns. A report will be given at the 2011 National Conference in Memphis during the Business Meeting.

On another note, after I was elected National President, I promised that one of my main concerns would be communication with our members. This communication would take two (2) forms. First, this year, I have had more interaction with our Regional Presidents. Staying in touch with them through emails, phone calls, Facebook, texting and personal visits helped answer questions, resolve disputes and make the National President's office more in touch with the membership.

Secondly, I instructed each Regional President to appoint two (2) members from their region to contact each chapter in their region to update the chapter officers as well as their contact information. We are in the process of assisting Karen, our National Secretary, in maintaining a more up-to-date database of our chapters and their officers.

Additionally, each Regional President will have a line of communication with each chapter in their region on a regular base. Each chapter will also have a contact person to pass on any information that the chapter might have. This will assist each chapter member in receiving information from the Grand Chapter, including Newsletters and Journals.

During this past year, I have visited a number of chapters in various regions to either resolve problems, attend chapter events, or chapter inductions. I enjoyed seeing my brothers and sisters. I'm proud of the fine work our chapters are doing across the country. Our chapters are fulfilling their community affairs, educational endeavors, and forming a strong bond with local, state and federal criminal justice agencies.

I am asking for your help in seeing that ACJA/LAE becomes even stronger and grows into the very best criminal justice organization in our field. I will further detail our plans during next year's National Conference.

Have a wonderful and safe holiday season. See you in Memphis.

Joe Davenport
National President
American Criminal Justice Association
Lambda Alpha Epsilon

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wards and Recognitions

Star Membership

The Star Member Award is an earned recognition for members who have substantially contributed to the furtherance of ACJA-LAE. A nominee for this award must have displayed exemplary loyalty and dedication to the Association and shall have provided service which is substantially superior to that performed by other members. The right to issue Star Membership rests with the voting members of Grand Chapter. Three quarters (3/4) vote of the voting membership present at the Annual Conference is required and the voting is by secret ballot. Star Members are elected to Life Membership in recognition of their outstanding contribution to the Association and are presented with a Star Membership Certificate and Star pin.

Star Member 2010 - Dell Caldwell

At the 2010 National Conference held in Portland, Oregon, Dell Caldwell was elected to Star Membership. Dell was nominated by Star Member Abby Schofield, Past-National President; and Brian Meloy, Region 1 President.

Dell joined the ACJA-LAE Iota Chapter in 1973 as a student at California State University, Sacramento. He served as both Vice President and President to the Iota Chapter while attending the University. Dell holds both a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degree from the University.

Dell was employed by the California Department of Corrections as a Parole Agent until his retirement in 2003. During his tenure with the Department of Corrections, he was awarded the Governor's Commendation and a Departmental Service Award for his contribution to domestic violence programs.

Dell became a Life Member of the Association in 1986 and has been the Vice-President of Alpha Chapter since 1986. He is currently the Chairman of the National Audit Committee and holds the office of Region 1 Vice-President.

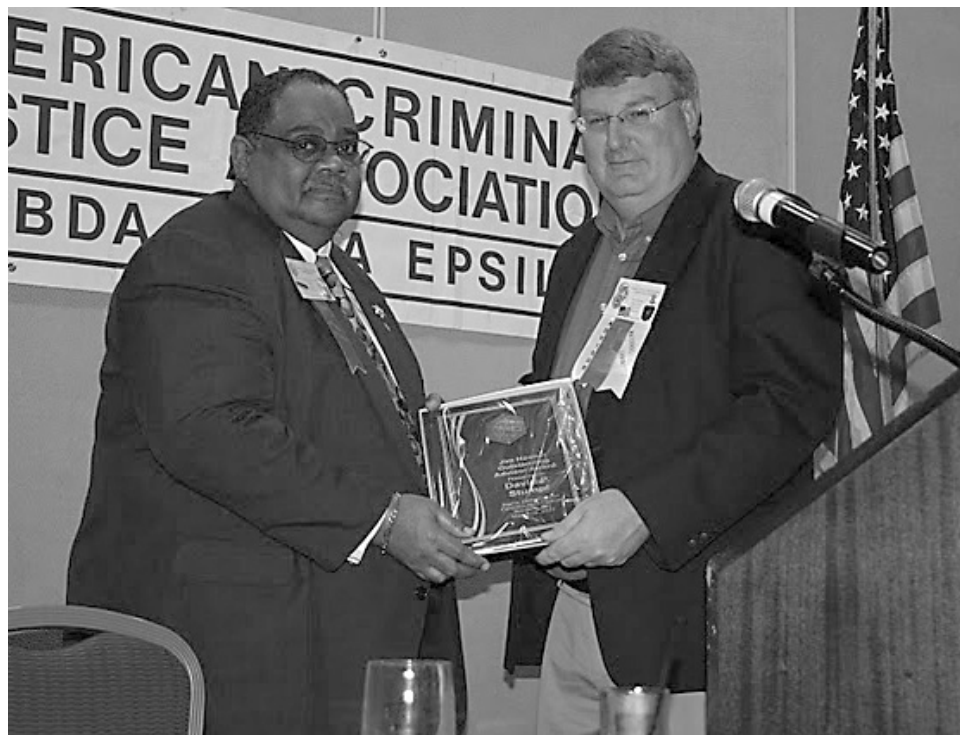


Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award 2010 – Dave Stumpf

At the 2010 National Conference held in Portland, Oregon, Dave Stumpf was elected to receive the Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award. Dave was nominated to receive the Award by Robert Edwards, Region 6 President.

Dave has been an active member and Advisor to the Sigma Delta Chapter at Central Lakes College in Brainerd, MN since 2000. He has served on the Bylaws Committee and continues to serve as the Region 6 representative to the National Firearms Committee. At the request of the ACJA-LAE Executive Board and the National Firearms Committee, he researched and rewrote the National Firearms Release and Waiver. Dave and his students have attended numerous Regional and National Conferences. He has helped to make the Sigma Delta chapter one of the largest and most active chapters in the Association.

Dell Caldwell receives his Star Member pin from President Joe Davenport.



Dave Stumpf receives the Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award from National President, Joe Davenport.



President Joe Davenport (l) and Region 6 President Robert Edwards (r) present the O. W. Wilson Award to Rudolph E. Nimocks, Sr.

2010 Orlando W. Wilson Award

The Orlando W. Wilson Award is presented to individuals who have made an Outstanding Contribution to the field of Law Enforcement. Individuals may be nominated for this Award and the Executive Board of Grand Chapter determines Award recipients. The criteria for selecting each awardee should include: (1) the nominee must be actively involved in the field of the Award for which they are nominated, and (2) the nominee must have made a contribution to the field of the nominated Award that is recognized as significant by peers within that field. Nominees may be selected from within or without ACJA/LAE membership. Awardees receive an ACJA-LAE plaque of distinctive design that includes the ACJA-LAE logo and a brief description of the significant contribution.

Rudolph E. Nimocks, Sr. was nominated and awarded the 2010 Orlando W. Wilson Award. He was nominated by National President, Joe Davenport and Region 6 President, Robert Edwards. Mr. Nimocks is the Director of Community Partnerships at the University of Chicago and Chief at the University of Chicago Police Department. He has an Associate of Arts Degree from Loop College in Chicago; a Diploma in Management /

Administration from Northwestern University Traffic Institute in Chicago; a Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science from Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago; and a Master's Degree from Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. O. W. Wilson was hired to reorganize the Chicago Police Department. Mr. Nimocks has been a loyal member of the Law Enforcement community for the major part of his life, including service under the leadership of the person this Award is in honor of, O. W. Wilson.

2010 Cesare Beccaria Award Recipient – The Honorable Chief Judge Timothy Evans

The Cesare Beccaria Award is presented to individuals who have made an Outstanding Contribution to the field of Court Administration. Individuals may be nominated for this Award and the Executive Board of Grand Chapter determines Award recipients. The criteria for selecting the nominee includes (1) the nominee must be actively involved in the field of Court Administration; and (2) the nominee must have made a contribution to the field that is recognized as significant by peers within the field

of Court Administration. Nominees may be selected from within or without ACJA/LAE members and awardees receive an ACJA/LAE plaque of distinctive design that includes the ACJA/LAE logo and a brief description of the significant contribution.

The Honorable Chief Judge Timothy Evans was nominated and awarded the 2010 Cesare Beccaria Award. He was nominated by National President, Joe Davenport and Region 6 President, Robert Edwards. Chief Judge Timothy Evans is currently Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. With the help of the Chicago City Council, he helped to pass laws to help the police in their efforts to stop the violence that has plagued the citizens of Chicago. Chief Judge Evans has devoted his life and career to see that justice is fairly given to all. He is active in community and civic affairs and received many awards over his years of service.

2010 David Fogel Award Recipient – Sheriff Tom Dart

The David Fogel Award is presented to individuals who have made an Outstanding Contribution to the field of Penology. Individuals may be nominated for this Award and the Executive Board of Grand Chapter determines Award recipients. The criteria for selecting the nominee includes (1) the nominee must be actively involved in the field of Penology; and (2) the nominee must have made a contribution to the field that is recognized as significant by peers within the field of Penology. Nominees may be selected from within or without ACJA/LAE members and awardees receive an ACJA/LAE plaque of distinctive design that includes the ACJA/LAE logo and a brief description of the significant contribution.

Sheriff Tom Dart was nominated and awarded the 2010 David Fogel Award. He was nominated by National President, Joe Davenport and Region 6 President, Robert Edwards. Sheriff Tom Dart is presently the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois. Sheriff Dart is a Chicago native and graduated from Providence College. He has served for many years coming up through the ranks of the criminal justice system. Sheriff Dart has been involved at the forefront of a variety of societal issues. In 2009, his bold steps prompted Time Magazine to designate Sheriff Dart as one of the 100 Most Influential People in the World.



President Joe Davenport (l), Sheriff Tom Dart, Region 6 President Robert Edwards (r)

2010 Earl Warren Award Recipient – Dr. Brandon Kooi

The Earl Warren Award is presented to individuals who have made an Outstanding Contribution to the field of Criminal Justice. Individuals may be nominated for this Award and the Executive Board of Grand Chapter determines Award recipients. The criteria for selecting the nominee includes (1) the nominee must be actively involved in the field of Criminal Justice; and (2) the nominee must have made

a contribution to the Criminal Justice field that is recognized as significant by peers within the field. Nominees may be selected from within or without ACJA/LAE members and awardees receive an ACJA/LAE plaque of distinctive design that includes the ACJA/LAE logo and a brief description of the significant contribution.

Dr. Brandon Kooi was nominated and awarded the 2010 Earl Warren Award. He was nominated by National President, Joe Davenport and Region 6



In Memoriam

Ron Pincomb passed away on May 4, 2010 at the age of 80. Ron earned his Bachelors Degree from the School of Police Administration, Michigan State University in 1952 and his Masters Degree in Public Administration from Indiana University in 1967. He began his career in law enforcement as a patrol officer with the Birmingham, Michigan Police Department. He was also a police officer in Detroit and the Police Chief of Union City, Michigan. In 1971, he moved his family to Las Cruces, NM to become the Chair of the Criminal Justice Department at New Mexico State University. He retired from the University in 1996. After his retirement from the University, he served as Chief of Police for Sunland Park Police Department. He was also a Strategic Intelligence Analyst with the New Mexico Investigative Support Center, High Intensity Drug Task Agencies (HIDTA) New Mexico Southwest Border and a Deputy Sheriff working at the District Courthouse.

Ron joined the Association in 1972. While he was employed at New Mexico State University, he helped Charter the Delta Omicron Nu Chapter and served as the Chapter Advisor until he retired. Over the years, he served on numerous committees and as Region 2 President, He was National President from 1993 through 1997. Ron was a Star Member and also received the Tom Hunter Award from the Association.

Ron loved ACJA-LAE. His commitment to mentor and support college students was not limited to New Mexico State University, but spanned across the country. He touched the lives of thousands students during his lifetime. Ron will be missed by all who knew him.

President, Robert Edwards. Mr. Kooi is an Associate Professor and Program Chair at Aurora University. Dr. Kooi has been an LAE member for years and has been the Advisor to three ACJA-LAE chapters. He is presently the Advisor for the Mu Delta Sigma chapter at Aurora University in Aurora, Illinois. His background in the criminal justice field is well documented. He has authored many publications, participated in seminars in which he was the guest speaker, and is considered an expert in several areas of criminal justice.



Announcement of the 2012 ACJA/LAE National Scholarship & Student Paper Competition

Applications will be available after April 30, 2011 for the 2012 National Scholarship and Student Paper Competitions. Entries for the National Student Paper Competition must be original papers dealing with issues and problems in areas of criminology, law enforcement, juvenile justice, courts, corrections, prevention, planning and evaluation, career development, or education in the field of criminal justice.

Applications for both Competitions may be obtained by calling or emailing the National Office or can be downloaded from our web site after April 30, 2011. The deadline for submission of papers for the 2012 National Scholarship is December 31, 2011. The deadline for submission of papers for the 2012 National Student Paper Competition is January 31, 2012. Papers are reviewed by separate committees and winners will be announced at the 2012 National Conference.

All papers must be accompanied by an application. Incomplete applications will not be considered for the awards. **Also, you must be a member-in-good-standing at the time of submission for the respective awards and at the time the awards are made.** Members can compete for both awards. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the National Office at P.O. Box 601047, Sacramento, CA 95860; telephone (916) 484-6553; Fax (916) 488-2227; Email: acjalae@aol.com.

2010 NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS (10 Participants)

Lower Division:

3rd Place Benjamin Vitulli, Sigma Delta
2nd Place Veronica Hill, Alpha Zeta Omega
1st Place Teresa Evans, Alpha Kappa Delta

Upper Division:

3rd Place Maria Sarantakis, Sigma Kappa
2nd Place Abigail Christman, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place Robin Wilkins, Tau Alpha Omicron

Graduate Division:

3rd Place No Entry
2nd Place No Entry
1st Place No Entry

2010 STUDENT PAPER AWARDS (16 Participants)

Lower Division:

3rd Place Corrin Onizuk, Alpha Delta Chi
2nd Place Jamie Dunkle, Eta Tau Alpha
1st Place Christopher Johnson, Gamma Chi Chi

Upper Division:

3rd Place Kathleen Mandary, Chi Delta Epsilon
2nd Place Cara Jacobs, Delta Xi Omega
1st Place Laurie Adams, Delta Xi Omega

Graduate Division:

3rd Place No Entry
2nd Place Matthew Walterbach, Chi
1st Place Melissa Matuszak, At-Large

Executive Secretary's Report

Between March 14, 2009 and February 19, 2010 the Association chartered 37 new or re-chartered chapters. The number of active chapters has grown from 93 in 1992 to 166 in 2010. The largest chapters nation-wide as of February 19th were:

Psi Omega, University of New Haven, CT (Region 4): 106 members

Delta Zeta Omega, University of Central Florida, FL (Region 5): 79 members

Gamma Epsilon Delta, Central Missouri State College, MO (Region 3): 77 members

A total of 274 members and guests attended the 2010 National Conference in Portland, OR. The theme of the Conference was "Port Security – Air and Water." Members enjoyed five days of competitive competitions, banquets, workshops, and entertainment. As of the 2010 National Conference, the number of active members and chapters nation-wide included:

	Members	Chapters
Region 1	497	22
Region 2	465	22
Region 3	328	21
Region 4	863	34
Region 5	707	36
Region 6	734	31
Total	3,594	166

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onference Highlights - 2010

274 members and guests attended the 2010 National Conference held in Portland, Oregon. Many thanks to Brian Meloy, Conference Director and Gregory Slaughter, Conference Coordinator, for putting together a great Conference.



President Joe Davenport presents Region 1 President and Conference Director Brian Meloy with a plaque for hosting a successful National Conference



Past President, Abby Schofield with Gregory Slaughter, Advisor to Sigma Pi and Sigma Pi members.



Members compete in the Firearms Competition



Dan Maxwell (Psi Omega), John Wilt (Omega Alpha Omicron), and Dave Stumpf (Sigma Delta) did well in the competitions



The Lip Sync / Talent Contest is always a highlight of the National Conference



John Wilt Chairs the Advisor's Breakfast and Meeting



The Honor Guards Post the Colors at the Closing Banquet



Region 1 President and Conference Director, Brian Meloy and Region 4 President, Steve Atchley are best buddies with Psi Omega's Mascot



President Joe Davenport Presents Rear Admiral Gary T. Blore with a Certification of Appreciation for being the Guest Speaker at the Opening Banquet



The Voodoo Doughnut Shop was within walking distance of the Hotel



The Boise Police Department participated in the Job Fair



Star Members honor Star Member Ron Pincomb who passed away last May.



Lip Sync / Talent Judges Dell Caldwell, Lori Carman and Jemel Townsend decide the winners



President Joe Davenport Chairs the Executive Board Meeting



Lori Carman does a great job of taking care of members at Registration

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Conference Competition Winners - 2010

Top Academic: Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega • **Top Gun:** Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta
Outstanding Region Award: • **Spirit Award:** Psi Omega • **Sweepstakes Award:** Gamma Epsilon Delta,,

LAE KNOWLEDGE

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Ryan Hansen, Eta Tau Alpha
- 2nd Place Dan Hemperly, Psi Omega
- 1st Place Barbara Kessenich, Sigma Pi

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Krystina Dowler, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 2nd Place Tiffany Johnson, Sigma Chi
- 1st Place Anne Casci, Iota Sigma

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Nicole Koban, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 2nd Place John Wilt, Omega Alpha Omicron
- 1st Place Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Kaitlin Ruder, Kappa Theta Rho
- 2nd Place Michael Bonus, Kappa Theta Rho
- 1st Place James Garlich, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Mike Pemberton, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 2nd Place Anne Casci, Iota Sigma
- 1st Place Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Steve Atchley, Lambda Omega
- 2nd Place Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Ida Flippo, Epsilon Tau Alpha

POLICE MANAGEMENT & OPERATION

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Bradley Muhlenkamp, Beta Upsilon Delta
- 2nd Place James Garlich, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Tim Farmer, Psi Omega

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Janay Church, At-Large
- 2nd Place Alice Chuiyshank, Eta Tau Alpha
- 1st Place Jamey Schuster, Chi

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Ida Flippo, Eta Tau Alpha
- 2nd Place Roger Pennel, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega

CORRECTIONS

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Sean Grabowski, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place Dan Hemperly, Psi Omega
- 1st Place Tim Farmer, Psi Omega

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Mike Pemberton, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 2nd Place Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Robert Hanson, Psi Omega

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Dave Stumpf, Sigma Delta
- 2nd Place John Wilt, Omega Alpha Omicron
- 1st Place Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega

CRIMINAL LAW

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place James Garlich, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 2nd Place James Cornforth, Eta Tau Alpha
- 1st Place Tim Farmer, Psi Omega

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Amber Jarosh, Sigma Delta
- 2nd Place Mike Pemberton, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Joshua Siepert, Delta Psi Chi

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 2nd Place Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega
- 1st Place Dave Stumpf, Sigma Delta

FIREARMS (Individual)

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Patrick McDonald, Chi Tau Eps- lon
- 2nd Place Taylor Bryan, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Jordan Enk, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Danielle Hoskins, Gamma Epsi- on Delta
- 2nd Place Bryan Van Fleet, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Dustin Walters, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Greg Willis, Eta Tau Alpha
- 2nd Place Richard Gillespie, Gamma Eps- lon Delta
- 1st Place Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta

FIREARMS (Team)

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Edsel Sira, John Coriell, Roy Hardin, Rho Beta Psi
- 2nd Place Luke Burson, Nick Bickley, Drew Larrabee, Rho Beta Psi
- 1st Place Jordan Enk, Greg Towe, Taylor Bryan, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place DeAnne Bogg, Andrew Myers, Bryan Van Fleet, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 2nd Place Danielle Hoskins, Audra Leis, Danielle Eickhoff, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Dustin Walters, Brent Jepson, Ryan Armstrong, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Nicole Koban, Joe Walsh, Dan Maxwell, Chi Omega Pi Sigma & Psi Omega
- 2nd Place Neal Oppenheimer, Brian Meloy, Greg Willis, At-Large, Sigma Chi, Eta Tau Alpha
- 1st Place Richard Gillespie, Charlie Pappert, Michael Staat, Gamma Epsilon Delta

CRIME SCENE

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Justin Ninke, Mike Rowe, Mike Bonus, Kappa Theta Rho
- 2nd Place Nick Bickley, Lauren Francis, Luke Burson, Rho Beta Psi
- 1st Place Roy Hardin, John Coriell, Troy Saggau, Rho Beta Psi

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Julie Chamberlain, Tiffany Johnston, Lali Hernandez, Sigma Chi
- 2nd Place Dan Hemperly, Kyle Turpin, Devin McCabe, Psi Omega
- 1st Place Liliana Quieroga, Tim Farmer, Corey Burke, Psi Omega

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Larry Curtis, Ricci Pacheco, Taylor Albright, Beta Upsilon Delta
- 2nd Place Kevin Kerr, Steven Crown, Jemel Townsend, Lambda Omega Pi
- 1st Place Nicole Koban, Joe Walsh, Janay Church, Chi Omega Pi Sigma

PHYSICAL AGILITY

Female 25 and Under:

- 3rd Place Olga Mendoza, Sigma Chi
- 2nd Place Emily smith, Chi
- 1st Place Barbara Kessenich, Sigma Pi

Male 25 and Under:

- 3rd Place Aric Welle, Sigma Delta
- 2nd Place Anthony Imperial, Rho Beta Psi
- 1st Place David Jacob, Rho Beta Psi

Female 26 to 35:

- 3rd Place Melinda Reid, Omega Alpha Omicron
- 2nd Place Jaime Dunkle, Eta Tau Alpha
- 1st Place Margarita Quitana, Sigma Chi

Male 26 to 35:

- 3rd Place Roy Hardin, Rho Beta Psi
- 2nd Place Joseph Klemmetsen, Sigma Delta
- 1st Place Greg Giese, Kappa Theta Rho

Female 36 and over:

- 3rd Place Tina Perrin, Sigma Delta
- 2nd Place Gae Davis, Sigma Delta
- 1st Place Karen Westbrook, Iota Tau Tau Lambda

Male 36 and over:

- 3rd Place Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place John Wilt, Omega Alpha Omicron
- 1st Place Dave Davis, Sigma Delta

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Region 1 Conference Competition Winners - 2010

Top Academic: Eric Cameron, Epsilon Tau Alpha • Top Gun: Greg Willis, Member-at-Large

Criminal Law

Lower

- 3rd Place: Kelsey Somers, Chi Tau Epsilon
2nd Place: Tony Lothspeich, Delta Psi Chi
1st Place: Danielle McNeal, Delta Psi Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Eric Harris, Chi Tau Epsilon
2nd Place: Adrian Alonso, Sigma Chi
1st Place: Bobby Maddox, Delta Psi Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Pamela Moore, Delta Upsilon Kappa
2nd Place: Abby Schofield, Alpha
1st Place: Lori Carman, Member-at-Large

Police Management & Operations

Lower

- 3rd Place: Darla Cisneros, Delta Upsilon Kappa
2nd Place: Josh Renard, Epsilon Tau Alpha
1st Place: Tony Lothspeich, Delta Psi Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Adam Thomas, Sigma Chi
2nd Place: Janay Elson, Member-at-Large
1st Place: Eric Cameron, Epsilon Tau Alpha

Professional

- 3rd Place: Kori Parraga, Sigma Pi
2nd Place: Pamela Moore, Delta Upsilon Kappa
1st Place: Abby Schofield, Alpha

Juvenile Justice

Lower

- 3rd Place: Sam Kreger, Epsilon Tau Alpha
2nd Place: Josh Renard, Epsilon Tau Alpha
1st Place: Kelsey Somers, Chi Tau Epsilon

Upper

- 3rd Place: Janay Elson, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Eric Cameron, Epsilon Tau Alpha
1st Place: Bobby Maddox, Delta Psi Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Lori Carman, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Abby Schofield, Alpha
1st Place: Kori Parraga, Sigma Pi

Corrections

Lower

- 3rd Place: Darla Cisneros, Delta Upsilon Kappa
2nd Place: Stephanie Dickson, Delta Psi Chi
1st Place: Danielle McNeal, Delta Psi Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: M. "Phil" Crawford, Gamma Xi Omega
2nd Place: Bobby Maddox, Delta Psi Chi
1st Place: Eric Cameron, Epsilon Tau Alpha

Professional

- 3rd Place: Pamela Moore, Delta Upsilon Kappa
2nd Place: Lori Carman, Member-at-Large
1st Place: Abby Schofield, Alpha

LAE Knowledge

Lower

- 3rd Place: Antonio Rosales, Sigma Pi
2nd Place: Michelle Garcia, Sigma Pi
1st Place: Veronica Robles, Sigma Pi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Janay Elson, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Eric Cameron, Epsilon Tau Alpha
1st Place: Ligia Herrarte, Sigma Pi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Lori Carman, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Lorenzo Uribe, Sigma Pi
1st Place: Abby Schofield, Alpha

Crime Scene

Lower

- 3rd Place: Darla Cisneros, Delta Upsilon Kappa
2nd Place: Antonia Rosales, Michelle Garcia, Gladys Mendoza, Sigma Pi
1st Place: Edgar Pineda, Anthony Silva, Kelsey Somers, Chi Tau Epsilon

Upper

- 3rd Place: Corynn Jones, Stephanie Dickson, Danielle McNeal, Delta Psi Chi
2nd Place: Eric Cameron, Sam Kreger, Josh Renard, Epsilon Tau Alpha
1st Place: Janay Elson, Matt Pisarski, Aranza Bravo, Chi Tau Epsilon

Professional

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Janine Dickey, Dominique Cuestas, Kenny Lambright, Sigma Chi
1st Place: Lorenzo Uribe, Oscar Martinez, Kori Parraga, Sigma Pi

Physical Agility

Female 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Xitlatl Hernandez, Sigma Chi
2nd Place: Gladys Mendoza, Sigma Pi
1st Place: Olga Mendoza, Sigma Chi

Female 26 to 35

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Erica Wykert, Chi Tau Epsilon
1st Place: Janine Dickey, Sigma Chi

Male 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Tony Lothspeich, Delta Psi Chi
2nd Place: Antonio Rosales, Sigma Pi
1st Place: Nick Rolison, Delta Psi Chi

Male 26 to 35

- 3rd Place: Adam Thomas, Sigma Chi
2nd Place: Adrian Alonso, Sigma Chi
1st Place: Lorenzo Uribe, Sigma Chi

Firearms (Individual)

Lower

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Oscar Martinez, Sigma Pi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Bobby Maddox, Delta Psi Chi
2nd Place: Dominique Cupstas, Sigma Pi
1st Place: Tony Lothspeich, Delta Psi Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Neal Oppenheimer, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Brian Meloy, Sigma Chi
1st Place: Greg Willis, Member-at-Large

Firearms (Team)

Lower

No Entry

Upper

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Tony Lothspeich, Bobby Maddox, Nick Rolison, Delta Psi Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Dominique Cuestas, Adrian Alonson, Janine Dickey, Sigma Chi
2nd Place: Lorenzo Uribe, Oscar Martinez, Gladys Mendoza, Sigma Pi
1st Place: Greg Willis, Brian Meloy, Neal Oppenheimer, Member-at-Large

R

Region 2 Conference Competition Winners – 2010

Top Academic: Kimberly Blumberg, Alpha Epsilon Phi • **Top Gun:** Steven Womack, Nu Tau
Spirit Award: Beta Alpha Delta • **Sweepstakes:** Delta Chi

Criminal Law

Lower

- 3rd Place: Miguel Garcia, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Diana Mejia, Delta Chi
1st Place: Kimberly Blumberg, Alpha Epsilon Phi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Kayla Smith, Delta Chi
2nd Place: James Freeman, Nu Tau
1st Place: Jennifer Cambra, Delta Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Dwayne Barber, Lambda Chi
2nd Place: Phillip Parker, Member-at-Large
1st Place: Steward Stanfield, Member-at-Large

Police Management & Operations

Lower

- 3rd Place: Amber Meadows, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Diana Mejia, Delta Chi
1st Place: Kimberly Blumberg, Alpha Epsilon Phi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Jennifer Cambra, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Jessica Bush, Alpha Epsilon Phi
1st Place: Wesley Thomas, Nu Tau

Professional

- 3rd Place: Phillip Parker, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: David Redford, Beta Alpha Delta
1st Place: Dewayne Barber, Lambda Chi

Juvenile Justice

Lower

- 3rd Place: Miguel Garcia, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Kimberly Blumberg, Alpha Epsilon Phi
1st Place: Vanessa Weger, Lambda Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Kristin Roatch, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Wesley Thomas, Nu Tau
1st Place: James Freeman, Nu Tau

Professional

- 3rd Place: Steward Stanfield, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Allison Bratcher, Lambda Chi
1st Place: David Redford, Beta Alpha Delta

Corrections

Lower

- 3rd Place: Kimberly Blumberg, Alpha Epsilon Phi
2nd Place: Diana Mejia, Delta Chi
1st Place: Corey Evans, Delta Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Daniel Cueva, Lambda Chi
2nd Place: Grant Turner, Delta Chi
1st Place: Jennifer Cambra, Delta Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Steward Stanfield, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Dwayne Barber, Lambda Chi
1st Place: David Redford, Beta Alpha Delta

LAE Knowledge

Lower

- 3rd Place: Emily Jaso, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Corey Evans, Delta Chi
1st Place: Josh Gesling, Beta Alpha Delta

Upper

- 3rd Place: Catherine Perille, Alpha Epsilon Phi
2nd Place: Josh Lake, Alpha Epsilon Phi
1st Place: Jennifer Cambra, Delta Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Steward Stanfield, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: David Redford, Beta Alpha Delta
1st Place: Phillip Parker, Member-at-Large

Crime Scene

Lower

- 3rd Place: Katie Koster, Kayla Smith, Kristin Roatch, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Zachary Zachary, Jessica DelAguila, Ryan Beech, Delta Chi
1st Place: Michelle Moore, Sultana Jiron, Miguel Garcia, Delta Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Keely Hammond, Brittany Abbey, Kimberly Blumberg, Alpha Epsilon Phi
2nd Place: Jessica Bush, Josh Lake, Sierra Webb, Alpha Epsilon Phi
1st Place: Travis Hill, Emily Jaso, Jessica Klekar, Delta Chi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Dwayne Barber, Allison Bratcher, Daniel Cueva, Lambda Chi
2nd Place: Mark Mannino, Jennifer Cambra, Stewart Stanfield, Delta Chi
1st Place: Tyler Eberhart, Corey Evans, Aerial Ronnell, Delta Chi

Physical Agility

Female 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Jessica Del Aguila, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Jennifer Cambra, Delta Chi
1st Place: Allison Bratcher, Lambda Chi

Male 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Grant Turner, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Tyler Eberhart, Delta Chi
1st Place: Jamie Baker, Delta Chi

Female 26 to 35

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Keely Hammond, Alpha Epsilon Phi

Male 26 to 35

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Wesley Thomas, Nu Tau
1st Place: Josh Gesling, Beta Alpha Delta

Female 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Vanessa Weger, Lambda Chi
1st Place: Lori Carman, Member-at-Large

Male 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: No Entry

Firearms (Individual)

Lower

- 3rd Place: James Woods, Lambda Chi
2nd Place: Garrett Wyatt, Lambda Chi
1st Place: Tyler Eberhart, Delta Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Dave Kawucha, Nu Tau
2nd Place: John Stark, Alpha Epsilon Phi
1st Place: Steve Womack, Nu Tau

Professional

- 3rd Place: David Redford, Beta Alpha Delta
2nd Place: Stewart Stanfield, Member-at-Large
1st Place: Murray Clark, Gamma Alpha Delta

Firearms (Team)

Lower

- 3rd Place: Rachel Hudson, Amber Vanaman, Sam Blake, Gamma Alpha Delta
2nd Place: Garrett Wyatt, Cody Davis, James Woods, Lambda Chi
1st Place: Corey Evans, Tyler Eberhart, Ryan Beech, Delta Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Wes Thomas, Jeff Lang, Daniel, Cueva, Nu Tau
2nd Place: John Stark, Travis Sewell, Elizabeth Perry, Alpha Epsilon Phi
1st Place: Steve Womack, David Kawucha, Stephen Starkey, Nu Tau

Professional

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Andrew Matta, Murray Clark, David Redford, Beta Alpha Delta
1st Place: Dwayne Barber, Allison Bratcher, Stewart Stanfield, Lambda Chi

R

Region 3 Conference Competition Winners – 2010

Top Academic: Jennifer Ianno • Top Gun: Richard Gillespie, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Criminal Law

Lower

- 3rd Place: Nathan Clark, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Josh Zarse, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: James Moore, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper

- 3rd Place: Jordan Enk, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Allie Leiva, Pi Lambda Alpha
1st Place: Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Teri Haack, Pi Lambda Alpha
2nd Place: Frederica Nix, Delta Phi Upsilon
1st Place: Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Police Management & Operations

Lower

- 3rd Place: Nick Glandon, Pi Lambda Alpha
2nd Place: Nathan Clark, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: James Moore, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper

- 3rd Place: Spencer Haglund, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: James Garlich, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Gregg Etter, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Linda Morgan, Tau Epsilon Lambda

Juvenile Justice

Lower

- 3rd Place: Shana MacDonald, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Jocelyn West, Sigma Phi Omega
1st Place: Melissa Tribble, Tau Lambda Alpha Epsilon

Upper

- 3rd Place: Spencer Haglund, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: James Garlich, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Roger Pennel, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Gregg Etter, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Corrections

Lower

- 3rd Place: Shana MacDonald, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Kenneth Fisher, Mu Gamma Gamma
1st Place: James Moore, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper

- 3rd Place: Allie Leiva, Pi Lambda Alpha
2nd Place: James Garlich, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Gregg Etter, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Roger Pennel, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Teri Haack, Pi Lambda Alpha

LAE Knowledge

Lower

- 3rd Place: Sean Camey, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: James Moore, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Nathan Clark, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper

- 3rd Place: Travis Levee, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Deanna Quisenberry, Pi Lambda Alpha
1st Place: Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: David Rupp, Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Charlie Pappert, Gamma Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Roger Pennel, Gamma Epsilon Lambda

Crime Scene

Lower

- 3rd Place: Eric Thill, Michael Pitton, Melissa Hodgs,
Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Janette Vazquez, Corey Clark, Enrique
Rodriguez, Sigma Chi Chi
1st Place: Heather McLemore, Brandi West, Melissa
Rose, Sigma Phi Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Jennifer Weir, Patricia Drury, Jessica
Greenwood, Chi Theta Upsilon
2nd Place: Mackenzie Wells, Andrew Shelley, Brandon
Draisey, Pi Lambda Alpha
1st Place: Casey Guyer, Erica Lehmuth, Travis Levee,
Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Deanne Bogg, Charlie Pappert, Roger
Pennel, Gamma Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Randy Smith, Jocelyn West, Tabitha Dunn,
Sigma Pi Omega
1st Place: Rommi Loreda, Linda Morgan, Michael
Schadegg, Tau Epsilon Lambda

Physical Agility

Female 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Ashley Daines, Theta Alpha Delta
2nd Place: Mackenzie Wells, Pi Lambda Alpha
1st Place: Deanna Quisenberry, Pi Lambda Alpha

Male 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Nick Lyon, Theta Alpha Delta
2nd Place: Christian Mendez, Theta Alpha Delta
1st Place: Collin Teal, Pi Lambda Alpha

Female 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: Jocelyn West, Sigma Phi Omega
2nd Place: Heidi Wilson-Moseman, Mu Gamma
Gamma
1st Place: Jennifer Ianno, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Male 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: Zach Kean, Sigma Chi Chi
2nd Place: Derek Warnke, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Eric Thill, Tau Epsilon Lambda

Female 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: Diane Sjuts, Mu Gamma Gamma
2nd Place: Linda Morgan, Tau Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Christy Mulanax, Sigma Chi Chi

Male 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: David Rupp, Tau Epsilon
2nd Place: Bob Cirtin, Theta Alpha Delta
1st Place: Therman Scott, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Firearms (Individual)

Lower

- 3rd Place: Dakota Trickey, Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Ryan Morales, Tau Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Jerred Stritt, Tau Epsilon Lambda

Upper

- 3rd Place: Dustin Walters, Gamma Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Andrew Albers, Gamma Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Jordan Enk, Gamma Epsilon Lambda

Professional

- 3rd Place: Linda Morgan, Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Michael Staat, Gamma Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Richard Gillespie, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Firearms (Team)

Lower

- 3rd Place: Dakota Trickey, Harley Stapleton, Eric
Thill, Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Nick Schollars, Michael Phillips, Dennis
Scott, Theta Alpha Delta
1st Place: Michael Pitton, Ryan Morales, Jerred Stritt,
Tau Epsilon Lambda

Upper

- 3rd Place: Collin Teal, Nick Glandon, Allie Leiva, Pi
Lambda Alpha
2nd Place: Andrew Albers, Casey Guyer, Andrew
Chronister, Gamma Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Dustin Walters, Jordan Enk, Alexander
Teitsort, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Charlie Pappert, Deanne Bogg, Erica
Lehmuth, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Joshua Webster, David Rupp, Linda
Morgan, Tau Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Gregg Etter, Michael Staat, Richard
Gillespie, Gamma Epsilon Delta

R

Region 4 Conference Competition Winners – 2010

Top Academic Award: Elizabeth Ayers, Beta Psi Delta • **Top Gun Award:** Jerry Morgan, Chi Omega Pi Sigma • **Spirit Award:** Psi Omega, University of New Haven • **Sweepstakes Award:** Lambda Omega, Delaware Technical Community College

Criminal Law

Lower

- 3rd Place: Mykola Duffy, Lambda Omega
- 2nd Place: Ryan Irons, Psi Omega
- 1st Place: Michele Wharton, Lambda Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Cory McCraw, Chi Nu
- 2nd Place: Kenneth Farrell, Beta Psi Delta
- 1st Place: Aaron Speicher, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional

- 3rd Place: Dawn Bonavita, Lambda Omega
- 2nd Place: John Wilt, Omega Alpha Omicron
- 1st Place: Daniel Maxwell, Psi Omega

Police Management & Operations

Lower

- 3rd Place: Daniel Weigle, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 2nd Place: Tim Farmer, Psi Omega
- 1st Place: Michael Ellis, Alpha Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Elizabeth Ayers, Beta Psi Delta
- 2nd Place: Thomas Stafford, Beta Psi Delta
- 1st Place: Brad Owens, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional

- 3rd Place: Todd Istenes, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 2nd Place: Joe Walsh, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 1st Place: Chris Sulick, Beta Phi Sigma

Juvenile Justice

Lower

- 3rd Place: Michael Ellis, Alpha Omega
- 2nd Place: Kiersten Keenan, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 1st Place: Sarah Kamahela, Lambda Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Thomas Stafford, Beta Psi Delta
- 2nd Place: Andrew Walker, Alpha Omega
- 1st Place: Elizabeth Ayers, Beta Psi Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Steve Atchley, Lambda Omega
- 2nd Place: Nelson Staples, Sigma Alpha Omega
- 1st Place: Sam Dameron, Alpha Omega

Corrections

Lower

- 3rd Place: William Francis, Beta Psi Delta
- 2nd Place: Katherine Busch, Beta Psi Delta
- 1st Place: Samantha Miller, Alpha Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Kenneth Farrell, Beta Psi Delta
- 2nd Place: Elizabeth Ayers, Beta Psi Delta
- 1st Place: Thomas Stafford, Beta Psi Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Sam Dameron, Alpha Omega
- 2nd Place: Dawn Bonavita, Lambda Omega
- 1st Place: Steve Atchley, Lambda Omega

LAE Knowledge

Lower

- 3rd Place: Stephanie Pajak, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place: Tim Farmer, Psi Omega
- 1st Place: Sara Dufort, Psi Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Kyle Turpin, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place: Devin McCabe, Psi Omega
- 1st Place: Angela Martello, Psi Omega

Professional

- 3rd Place: Michael Snow, Member-At-Large
- 2nd Place: Nicci Koban, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 1st Place: John Wilt, Omega Alpha Omicron

Crime Scene

Lower

- 3rd Place: Tim Farmer, Stephanie Pajak, Liliana Queiroga, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place: Matthew Donovan, Elizabeth Gustafson, Jeremy Cox, Lambda Omega
- 1st Place: Tylor Moore, Bianca Nalaschi, Jena Andrews, Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper

- 3rd Place: Tonya Adkins, James Davis, Stephen Thompson, Alpha Tau Delta
- 2nd Place: Kate Holcombe, Cory McCraw, Danielle Fenimore, Chi Nu
- 1st Place: Derek Englese, Daniel Abt, Aaron Speicher, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional

- 3rd Place: Danielle Ocheltree, Matt Johnson, Samantha Miller, Alpha Omega
- 2nd Place: Amanda Hayes, Todd Istenes, Kevin Crouse, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 1st Place: Joe Walsh, Jennifer Frey, Nicci Koban, Chi Omega Pi Sigma

Physical Agility

Female 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Katherine Busch, Beta Psi Delta
- 2nd Place: Kristen Delcampo, Lambda Omega
- 1st Place: Kinshay Barbour, Lambda Omega

Male 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Daniel Abt, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 2nd Place: Michael Fink, Lambda Omega
- 1st Place: Galen Detweiler, Sigma Tau Omicron

Female 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: Nicci Koban, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 2nd Place: Erin Goldner, Lambda Omega
- 1st Place: Brandi Spencer-Sinclair, Alpha Psi Omega

Male 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: Sylvester Beard, Omega Alpha Omicron
- 2nd Place: Jerry Morgan, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 1st Place: Chris Kisicki, Beta Phi Sigma

Female 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: Dawn Bonavita & Nicole Brittingham, Lambda Omega
- 2nd Place: Tonya Adkins, Alpha Tau Delta
- 1st Place: Taressa McNeal, Omega Alpha Omicron

Male 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: George Fayiah, Sigma Alpha Omega
- 2nd Place: John Wilt, Omega Alpha Omicron
- 1st Place: Nelson Staples, Sigma Alpha Omega

Firearms (Individual)

Lower

- 3rd Place: Ryan Irons, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place: Roman Gray, Psi Omega
- 1st Place: Thomas Kline, Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper

- 3rd Place: Edward Kebbekus, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 2nd Place: Stephen Gregory, Chi Nu
- 1st Place: Jason Oates, Chi Nu

Professional

- 3rd Place: Joe Walsh, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 2nd Place: Nicci Koban, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 1st Place: Jerry Morgan, Chi Omega Pi Sigma

Firearms (Team)

Lower

- 3rd Place: No Entry
- 2nd Place: Ryan Irons, Tim Farmer, Ken Devore, Psi Omega
- 1st Place: Nick White, Mykola Duffy, Rob Stellfox, Lambda Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Brad Owens, Tom Kline, Andrew Travis, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 2nd Place: Jason Oates, Stephen Gregory, Nick Malatesta, Chi Nu
- 1st Place: Devin McCabe, Kyle Turpin, Roman Gray, Psi Omega

Professional

- 3rd Place: John Mays, James Quesenberry, James Elder, Sigma Alpha Omega
- 2nd Place: Amanda Hayes, Jennifer Frey, Chris Rickards, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 1st Place: Todd Istenes, Joe Walsh, Nicci Koban, Chi Omega Pi Sigma

R

egion 5 Conference Competition Winners – 2010

Criminal Law

Lower

- 3rd Place: Brandon Devault, Delta Zeta Omega
2nd Place: Samuel Samaroo, Delta Zeta Omega
1st Place: Andrea Kobryn, Lambda Omega Pi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Max Gay, Delta Zeta Omega
2nd Place: Vanessa Ware, Alpha Omega Nu
1st Place: Emily Nelson, Omicron Pi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Steven Crown, Lambda Omicron Pi
2nd Place: David Nash, Kappa Lambda Omega
1st Place: Denise Womer, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta

Police Management & Operations

Lower

- 3rd Place: Robbie Todd, Omega Delta Chi
2nd Place: Ronald Snell, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta
1st Place: Andrea Kobryn, Lambda Omicron Pi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Rachel Levine, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta
2nd Place: Laura Armstrong, Lambda Omicron Pi
1st Place: Alex Nesbit, Lambda Omicron Pi

Professional

- 3rd Place: David Nash, Kappa Lambda Omega
2nd Place: Charlotte Czaja, Lambda Omicron Pi
1st Place: Steven Crown, Lambda Omicron Pi

Juvenile Justice

Lower

- 3rd Place: Vinay Chaturvedi, Nu Omicron Zeta
2nd Place: Ryan Roberson, Kappa Lambda Omega
1st Place: Rosa Mendez, Omega Delta Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Luke Smith, Delta Zeta Omega
2nd Place: Shawn Feldman, Delta Zeta Omega
1st Place: Emily Nelson, Lambda Omicron Pi

Professional

- 3rd Place: David Nash, Kappa Lambda Omega
2nd Place: Amanda Mercincavage, Nu Omicron Zeta
1st Place: David May, Lambda Omicron Pi

Corrections

Lower

- 3rd Place: Steven Scott, Nu Alpha Chi
2nd Place: Carlos Majano, Nu Alpha Chi
1st Place: Andrea Kobryn, Lambda Omicron Pi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Amanda Scott, Nu Alpha Chi
2nd Place: Emily Nelson, Lambda Omicron Pi
1st Place: Luke Smith, Delta Zeta Omega

Professional

- 3rd Place: Steven Crown, Lambda Omicron Pi
2nd Place: David Nash, Kappa Lambda Omega
1st Place: David May, Lambda Omicron Pi

LAE Knowledge

Lower

- 3rd Place: Andrea Kobryn, Lambda Omicron Pi
2nd Place: Tracie Hamilton, Nu Alpha Chi
1st Place: Robbie Todd, Omega Delta Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Rachel Levine, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta
2nd Place: Emily Nelson, Lambda Omicron Pi
1st Place: Roberto Padilla, Theta Epsilon Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Denise Womer, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta
2nd Place: Tim Denson, Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Steven Crown, Lambda Omicron Pi

Crime Scene Exam

Lower

- 3rd Place: David Powers, Kappa Lambda Omega
2nd Place: Dawn Carpenter, Nu Omicron Zeta
1st Place: Brandon Devault, Delta Zeta Omega

Upper

- 3rd Place: Heather Vinson, Delta Zeta Omega
2nd Place: Alex Nesbit, Lambda Omicron Pi
1st Place: Diego Gil, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta

Professional

- 3rd Place: David Nash, Kappa Lambda Omega
2nd Place: Steven Crown, Lambda Omicron Pi
1st Place: David May, Lambda Omicron Pi

Crime Scene

Lower

- 3rd Place: Rosa Mendez, Robbie Todd, Omega Delta Chi
2nd Place: Jayda Smith, Alicia Smith, Danielle Wilbanks, Nu Alpha Chi
1st Place: Jennifer Roberts, Elizabeth Harris, Omega Delta Chi

Upper (no last names provided)

- 3rd Place: Michele, Michelle, Chris, Delta Zeta Omega
2nd Place: Luke, Dan, Heidi, Delta Zeta Omega
1st Place: Callie, Laura, Andrea, Lambda Omicron Pi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Charlotte Czaja, Jessi Pinson, Kevin Kerr, Lambda Omicron Pi
2nd Place: Andrew Brewer, Emily Nelson, William Thum, Lambda Omicron Pi
1st Place: Dave Talley (at-Large), Steven Crown (LOP), Jemel Townsend (AOX)

Physical Agility

Female 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Magy Jones, Delta Zeta Omega
2nd Place: Michelle Calabro, Delta Zeta Omega
1st Place: Yuri Miyazaki, Delta Zeta Omega

Male 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Cody Willingham, Nu Alpha Chi

- 2nd Place: Bryan Reynolds, Gamma Lambda

- 1st Place: John Nguyen, Delta Zeta Omega

Female 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: No Entry

- 2nd Place: No Entry

- 1st Place: Gaetana Teal, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta

Male 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: Nick Simmons, Gamma Lambda

- 2nd Place: Eduardo Vazquez, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta

- 1st Place: Freddie Connor, Gamma Lambda

Female 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: No Entry

- 2nd Place: No Entry

- 1st Place: Laquita Williams, Gamma Lambda

Male 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: No Entry

- 2nd Place: Terrence Calvert, Kappa Lambda Omega

- 1st Place: Jason Holsapple, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta

Firearms (Individual)

Lower

- 3rd Place: Tim Smith, Nu Alpha Chi

- 2nd Place: Jason Holsapple, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta

- 1st Place: Patrick Hamilton, Nu Alpha Chi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Bryan Reynolds, Gamma Lambda

- 2nd Place: Chris Traugett, Delta Zeta Omega

- 1st Place: Dan Shannon, Delta Zeta Omega

Professional

- 3rd Place: David Nash, Kappa Lambda Omega

- 2nd Place: Jonathan Knight, Gamma Lambda

- 1st Place: Denise Womer, Delta Omega Gamma Zeta

Firearms (Team) (Chapters not provided)

Lower

- 3rd Place: Kyle Truman, Jerry Schrader, Tracie Hamilton

- 2nd Place: Jason Holsapple, Ronald Snell, Ediardo Vazquez

- 1st Place: Tim Smith, Cody Willingham, Patrick Hamilton

Upper

- 3rd Place: Emily Nelson, Andrew Brewer, Alex Nesbit

- 2nd Place: Beth White, Kim Mahan, Bryan Reynolds

- 1st Place: Chris Traugett, Shawn Feldman, Dan Shannon

Professional

- 3rd Place: Kevin Kerr, William Thum, Jesse Pinson

- 2nd Place: Carlos Majano, Joseph Bramblett, Tim Denson

- 1st Place: Jemel Townsend, Dave Talley, Joseph Girardo

R

egion 6 Conference Competition Winners – 2010

Criminal Law

Lower

- 3rd Place: Shayna Nicolaisson, Alpha Delta Pi
2nd Place: Amy Van Bonn, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Michael Bonus, Kappa Theta Rho

Upper

- 3rd Place: Dustin Eggert, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Jesse Omberg, Sigma Delta
1st Place: Sarah Rhea, Alpha Delta Pi

Professional

- 3rd Place: John Milliken, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Chris Campbell, Kappa Theta Rho
1st Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha

Police Management & Operations

Lower

- 3rd Place: Justin Ninke, Kappa Theta Rho
2nd Place: Brooke Campbell, Iota Tau Tau Mu
1st Place: David Duer, Zeta Sigma Alpha

Upper

- 3rd Place: Sarah Rhea, Alpha Delta Pi
2nd Place: Jesse Omberg, Sigma Delta
1st Place: Shane Holtz, Sigma Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Craig Laker, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha
1st Place: Chris Campbell, Kappa Theta Rho

Juvenile Justice

Lower

- 3rd Place: Justin Ninke, Kappa Theta Rho
2nd Place: Amy Van Bonn, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Amanda Woods, Iota Tau Tau Mu

Upper

- 3rd Place: Andrew Ross, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Shane Holtz, Sigma Delta
1st Place: Jesse Omberg, Sigma Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: Chris Campbell, Kappa Theta Rho
2nd Place: Craig Laker, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha

Corrections

Lower

- 3rd Place: Julia Nell, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Amanda Woods, Iota Tau Tau Mu
1st Place: Alex Bakken, Alpha Delta Pi

Upper

- 3rd Place: Shane Holtz, Sigma Delta
2nd Place: Jesse Omberg, Sigma Delta
1st Place: Sarah Rhea, Alpha Delta Pi

Professional

- 3rd Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha
2nd Place: Chris Campbell, Kappa Theta Rho
1st Place: Craig Laker, Tau Alpha Omicron

LAE Knowledge

Lower

- 3rd Place: Amanda Woods, Iota Tau Tau Mu
2nd Place: David Duer, Zeta Sigma Alpha
1st Place: Steven Smith, Sigma Delta

Upper

- 3rd Place: Andy Behnfeltd, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Josh Buchs, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Jesse Ombert, Sigma Delta

Professional

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Abby Christman, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha

Crime Scene

Lower

- 3rd Place: Amanda Woods, Carlos Chavarria, Aurelio Reyes, Iota Tau Tau Mu
2nd Place: Preston Howard, David Nichols, Andrew Wilhelm, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Justin Ninke, Mike Bonus, Mike Rowe, Kappa Theta Rho

Upper

- 3rd Place: Ellie Barrera, Walter Klimek, Melissa Glass, Zeta Sigma Alpha
2nd Place: Alex Simmons, Vincent Keesler, Andrew Behnfeltd, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Dustin Eggert, Andrew Ross, Josh Buchs, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional

- 3rd Place: Willie Simmons, Kim Hudson, Debra Champion, Sigma Iota
2nd Place: Shane Holtz, Jesse Omberg, Nicole Roncalli, Sigma Delta
1st Place: Abby Christman, John Milliken, Craig Laker, Tau Alpha Omicron

Physical Agility

Female 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Abby Christman, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Julia Nell, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Nicole Roncalli, Sigma Delta

Male 25 and Under

- 3rd Place: Josh Buchs, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Zac Dzikonski, Alpha Delta Pi
1st Place: Andrew Behnfeltd, Tau Alpha Omicron

Female 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: Christina Kelsch, Zeta Sigma Alpha
2nd Place: Amanda Woods, Iota Tau Tau Mu
1st Place: Ellie Barrera, Zeta Sigma Alpha

Male 26 – 35

- 3rd Place: Aurelio Reyes Jr, Iota Tau Tau Mu
2nd Place: Michael Bonus, Kappa Theta Rho
1st Place: Shane Holtz, Sigma Delta

Female 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: Katherina Miles, Zeta Sigma Alpha
2nd Place: Kim Silver, Iota Tau Tau Mu
1st Place: Kateri Hohn, Iota Tau Tau Mu

Male 36 and Over

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha
1st Place: Jesse Omberg, Sigma Delta

Firearms (Individual)

Lower

- 3rd Place: Steven Sabo, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Steven Smith, Sigma Delta
1st Place: Andrew Wilhelm, Tau Alpha Omicron

Upper

- 3rd Place: Dustin Eggert, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Shane Holtz, Sigma Delta
1st Place: Nguyen Huynh, Alpha Eta Omega

Professional

- 3rd Place: Nicole Roncalli, Sigma Delta
2nd Place: Craig Laker, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha

Firearms (Team)

Lower

- 3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Julia Nell, Amy Van Bonn, Steven Sabo, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: David Nichols, Preston Howard, Andrew Wilhelm, Tau Alpha Omicron

Upper

- 3rd Place: Sarah Rhea, Catherine Mahlen, Ben Anderson, Alpha Delta Pi
2nd Place: Josh Buchs, Vincent Keesler, Andrew Ross, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Dustin Eggert, Andy Behnfeltd, Alex Simmons, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional

- 3rd Place: John Milliken, Craig Laker, Abby Christman, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Kim Silver, Amanda Woods, Kateri Hohn, Iota Tau Tau Mu
1st Place: Jesse Omberg, Shane Holtz, Nicole Roncalli, Sigma Delta

Law Enforcement's Underused Ally: Humane Law Enforcement

1st Place Winner, Graduate Division, 2010 National Student Paper Competition

By Melissa A. Matuszak, Member-at-Large, Argosy University, Oneida, WI

Abstract

Although humane law enforcement officers hold many different titles and responsibilities, dependent upon the jurisdiction, the one thing these criminal justice professionals do have in common, regardless of location, is their immeasurable value to local law enforcement departments. With the expected increase in violent crime, humane law enforcement officers can serve as an immeasurable and disappointingly underused, information source and ally. In understanding the responsibilities and duties of humane law enforcement, sworn law enforcement officers can understand the wealth of information available if a working relationship were to be formed. Significant research has been conducted on the relationships between violent behavior and animal abuse, as well as domestic violence and animal abuse. This paper goes into more detail about the other arenas of law enforcement that animal control segues into, including gang activity, illegal animal fighting and drug trafficking and how establishing an information-sharing relationship between law enforcement and animal control would benefit both in achieving efficacy and knowledge.

According to The Humane Society of the United States, there are approximately 77.5 million owned dogs and 93.6 million owned cats in the United States. (The Humane Society of the United States, 2009). This estimate means there are around 171 million dogs and cats in a country with a population roughly around 308 million. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

In other words, there are more pets in the United States than there are people in Russia (by well over 30 million). There is also no denying that Americans love animals; in 2005, \$36.3 billion was spent by Americans on their family pets. (Hoewel, 2006). And the dog and cat population can be somewhat misleading, as other animal breeds are also kept as pets, from reptiles to birds to exotics. Estimates place the pet population well over the current American population. (Hoewel, 2006).

With such a large number of animals, it may be very surprising to delve into the criminal justice system's approach and response over the years towards crimes involving animals, as well as those professionals who enforce animal laws.

Confusion Over Definition

Before delving into the role of enforcing animal

laws, however, there is a necessity to approach the wide range of titles, roles and responsibilities that can accompany animal laws: animal control, humane officer, dog catcher, animal cop... these titles are often misconstrued or misused. But while it may be seen as redundant or obnoxious to make the distinction, it can be vitally important. Humane law enforcement officers often are specially employed and certified professionals with experience in either law enforcement or animal sciences that has the ability to issue municipal citations but is not a sworn law enforcement officer and has no arrest powers. Animal Control is a title that is often reserved for individuals who serve no law enforcement purpose but instead are contracted to pick up loose animals or deal with nuisance wildlife (i.e. the stereotypical "dogcatcher"). An "animal cop" is a specially appointed police officer who is sworn, carries a service weapon and has arrest powers. These officers often face significant challenges in their professional identity and make distinctions to separate themselves from animal control. As Arluke (2004) states, "humane law enforcement officers typically put animal control workers below them in the general law enforcement pecking order... this boundary work enabled humane officers to construct and clarify their identities and occupational margins."

The Washington Humane Society has separate departments, one for humane law enforcement officers and one for animal control officers. The humane law enforcement officers have the role of investigating complaints of animal cruelty and enforcing the state's anti-cruelty laws. The animal control officers handle the other calls, such as loose animals. (Lombardi, 2008). In Oakland, California, the Animal Control Officers handle all calls, including the complaints of cruelty and enforcing those laws. (Lombardi, 2008). In Massachusetts, the MSPCA (Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) has officers that were appointed as Special State Police Officers by the state but "are restricted to the enforcement of animal protection laws and regulations." (Arluke, 2004). In New York, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has garnered some significant attention after their special police officers were featured on Animal Planet's "Animal Cops" and "Animal Precinct" television shows, which now include the humane law enforcement departments of Detroit, Houston, Miami, Philadelphia, Phoenix and San Francisco. (Discovery Communications, 2010). Each of these departments are also bureaucratically different and the officers in each city have varied responsibilities and law enforcement powers.

This convoluted situation only becomes more

difficult to navigate when it is realized that every jurisdiction gives their humane law enforcement a different name or title and many of these departments are separate from the local police departments or law enforcement agencies.

Ignored Similarities

Going beyond the confusion over titles and responsibilities, however, is the realization of how in sync law enforcement and humane law enforcement can become. The role that law enforcement plays in American culture is well established and well understood; when the police show up, people know. Humane law enforcement, however, is perhaps a more elaborate and confusing beast (no pun intended).

The similarities between law enforcement officers and humane officers cannot be ignored. With any job involving the enforcement of laws and general public interaction, there is an inherent risk. (Barrett, 2009). Animal control and humane officers face those same dangers as law enforcement officers, from verbal threats to physical assaults. (Barrett, 2009). The similarities do not stop there: animal control and humane officers are just as much at risk as police officers to suffer from emotional and mental illnesses and its symptoms. Lots of attention is rightfully being paid to the incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder within police departments and how the occupation of law enforcement can result in specific stressors. Less attention is paid to how animal control and humane officers suffer at high numbers from compassion fatigue because of their occupation. Compassion fatigue is classified as a form of post-traumatic stress disorder, exhaustion due to compassion stress and vicarious traumatization. (Figley & Roop, 2006). The perceived pressures and stress that animal control officers feel greatly resembles law enforcement's same perceptions. Downplaying or minimizing this similarity is a disservice to both groups of professionals.

Police officers nationwide also share the stress of feeling misunderstood and unappreciated by the citizens they serve and isolation from their communities. (Lindsay & Shelley, 2009). Remove the title of police officer from that sentence and insert animal control or humane officer and it still holds true. The bureaucratic pressures, staffing and budgetary constraints, training requirements and overall nature of the work make animal control/humane law enforcement and police work similar in near every respect.

Creating a New Type of Partnership

The separation of law enforcement agencies and their humane law enforcement can be a disservice, to both the respective departments and the communities

they serve. The Green Bay Police Department in Green Bay, Wisconsin, is perhaps a good example of how the furtherance of a working relationship can establish an information sharing system that benefits both departments. The Green Bay Police Department has its Animal Control department in their Operations Division, which also consists of patrol, K-9s, Harbor Patrol and Community Policing, among others. (Green Bay Police Department, 2010.)

The Animal Control division consists of a Senior Humane Officer, a state certified non-sworn police department employee that does not have arrest powers but can issue citations and conduct investigations and 3 Interns. The role of Animal Control in Green Bay is to respond to all calls for service relating to animals. This wide spectrum extends from investigating complaints of cruelty and neglect to chasing loose dogs and picking up dead animals. By having the Animal Control division located within the police department and serving a patrol function, the program has blossomed and a working relationship now exists. The Senior Humane Officer in fact is now a member of the department's Gang Task Force and often speaks to local colleges regarding animal crimes, domestic violence and illegal animal fighting.

This should not be as uncommon as it is. Because of the confusion of roles that exists not only within criminal justice but without, animal control and humane officers are often invited into homes that a uniformed police officer could never get close to. The enforcement of animal and anti-cruelty laws also allows animal control to assist police officers in obtaining probable cause to enter a residence or business that perhaps may not exist on another level. The ability to use the underused animal laws and in turn, the animal control officers, can only benefit police departments nationwide.

Domestic Violence & Animal Control

Domestic violence is a common scourge in every city, with estimates that intimate partner violence costs exceed \$5.8 billion a year. (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2003). As police departments begin to work closely with domestic violence agencies to become more proactive or better reactive to these crimes, it often goes unnoticed the connection to animal control/humane law enforcement. Women in domestic violence shelters were 11 times more likely to report their partner had abused or killed their pets. (Ascione, et al., 2007). Literature also documents that from 18% to 40% of women seeking shelter at domestic violence agencies in the United States were willing to report that concern over the welfare of their pet prevented them from seeking shelter immediately, in some cases for more than 2 months. (SAAV, n.d.) It is very likely that animal control or humane law enforcement officers will recognize possible problem houses long before the police will, because they are more attuned to the smaller problems in the home: abused or neglected pets, poor living conditions and strained relationships.

The opportunity to obtain information about possible problem homes is not limited to just possible intimate partner violence. As *Randour* (2007) states, the enforcement of animal cruelty laws can "not only protect animals but also families." This knowledge pertains to all family-related crimes, from domestic

violence to child abuse. The link between animal abuse and cruelty and child abuse has long been an accepted fact in many professional communities but there has been a shortage of literature published to help explain the link. (*Randour*, 2007). Of the small amount of research conducted on the links, it was discovered that 88% of families under supervision for child physical abuse also had histories of animal and pet abuse. (*DeViney, Dickert & Lockwood*, 1983.)

The importance of humane law enforcement cannot be discounted with these research discoveries. As FBI Supervisory Special Agent Alan Brantley stated, the FBI views cruelty to animals and humans on a continuum, with fantasies of violence progressing to violent acts against inanimate objects and soon the perpetrator begins choosing vulnerable targets, specifically animals. (*Lockwood & Church*, 1996).

With this knowledge, it is not a stretch to assume that humane law enforcement and animal control officers may have knowledge or information about families, homes and individuals long before local law enforcement.

Dogs, Guns & Gangs

The knowledge to be shared extends past family violence. In 2002, the National Youth Gang Survey found that 42% of jurisdictions surveyed stated their gang-related problems were increasing. (*Egley & Ritz*, 2006). With the influx of gang activity seen in jurisdictions nationwide and the resulting increase in violent crimes, it may be surprising to some to realize that 59% of offenders arrested for animal cruelty crimes were established gang members and 70% of individuals arrested for animal-related crimes have also been arrested for other felonies. (*Randour & Hardiman*, 2007).

And nowhere is the link between gang activity and animal cruelty more present than in illegal animal fighting: dogfighting. Dogfighting is illegal in all 50 states; however, the FBI does not track animal cruelty offenses specifically, so keeping updated and valid statistics is difficult to the extreme. However, House Report 1008-576-Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 2005, gave instructions to the FBI to research the advantages and disadvantages of possibly adding animal cruelty crimes to the Uniform Crime Reports classifications. (*Randour & Hardiman*, 2007). With the federal enforcement of animal fighting laws relegated to the USDA, very few dogfighting cases are pursued through this avenue. This is changing, however, with the advent of the popularity and publicity of groups such as the Humane Society of the United States and the publicity afforded to them from such high-profile dogfighting cases as Michael Vick's.

There has been a push to train law enforcement personnel assigned to gang task forces how to recognize animal fighting and its signs. (*Randour & Hardiman*, 2007). But with steadily decreasing budgets and tighter training schedules, many law enforcement agencies find themselves struggling to provide all the ideal training.

It is here that perhaps that open communication between humane law enforcement/animal control and law enforcement can be the most visibly beneficial. Animal control and humane officers are specifically trained and attuned to those signs of animal fighting

and its paraphernalia. A sworn patrol officer may not recognize break sticks, special veterinary medicines, slat mills or Jennies for their purpose but an animal control or humane officer will be especially attuned to these objects and their sole purpose: dogfighting.

The Green Bay Police Department, in recognizing the value of information sharing, has their humane officer on the department's Gang Task Force. The information being shared has quickly cemented the importance of the relationship and the value of having animal control working as a division of the police department.

There may still be some individuals blissfully unaware of dogfighting or its effects. Most gang members can be classified as street dogfighters, as their dogfights are informal, stripped of the traditional rules and generally are more spontaneous in nature. The dogs, a large majority of which are pit bulls, are forced to wear heavy chains to build stamina and muscle and the untrained and ignorant owners train the dogs not only to be a threat to other dogs but people as well. (American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 2007).

In recent years, the pit bull has become a status symbol amongst gang and urban environments, leading to the increase in gang-related animal fighting. And where there is animal fighting, there are sure to be other illegal activities following close behind. In 2007, John Goodwin, the Manager of Animal Fighting Issues for the Humane Society of the United States, estimated that there were possibly as many as 140,000 individuals involved in dog street fights, with purses easily reaching anywhere from \$10,000-\$100,000. (*CNN*, 2007).

The same difficulty gang investigators find in attempting to infiltrate the highly secretive nature of gangs can be directly reflected in the difficulty humane law enforcement has in obtaining information about dogfighting. Dogfighting is a violent and highly secretive enterprise, much like gang activity, making it difficult for active infiltration by law enforcement. (American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 2007).

There is also significant evidence of the peripheral criminal activity that occurs within dogfighting, from weapons trafficking to drug trafficking to illegal gambling...often occurring with organized crime groups and street gangs. Because of public reaction and breed-specific legislation in some jurisdictions, animal control and humane officers have a wealth of information on suspected dogfighters and residents owning pit bulls. In fact, many animal control and humane officers have rooms of files and paperwork, pictures and reports dealing with the same demographic as the police department. The ability to set up a formal working relationship, which could extend into including the animal control/humane law enforcement division into the police department itself, would allow access for police officers and detectives to this wealth of information. By tracking pets, you can track people.

Conclusion

With the ever-expanding problems facing law enforcement, it is critical for many departments to find ways to minimize or sustain budgets, as well as facing critical staffing shortages. Prioritizing duties and training opportunities also presents unique challenges for police department managers and the line-level officers. In establishing information-sharing relationships with

other government and professional agencies, some of these challenges can be approached positively and perhaps even overcome. Humane law enforcement and animal control officers have a wealth of information and the unique ability to relate to over 90% of the American population through one medium: animals. With an overwhelming majority of Americans owning animals as pets and companions, animal control and humane law enforcement have the opportunity to make over 4 times the public contact that a regular police officer does per shift. (National Animal Control Association, 2009).

There is a great opportunity for law enforcement departments nationwide to include their animal control and humane law enforcement officers and to build a relationship that allows information to be shared easily and accurately. Taking these first few tentative steps may allow for more police departments to take the Green Bay Police Department's example and create an operations division specifically for Animal Control and include those proud professionals within the field in other aspects of law enforcement where they can be beneficial, from gang task forces to domestic violence initiatives. This progressive attitude towards cooperation can only yield untold benefits both now and in the future and further professionalize both law enforcement departments and animal control/humane law enforcement professionals.

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A

nomie in Action: How Durkheim's Theories Have Played Out in the History of the Moonshine Culture in Franklin County

1st Place Winner, Upper Division, 2010 National Student Paper Competition
By Laurie Adams, Delta Xi Omega, Ferrum College, Ferrum, VA

"Every entry in the catalogue of human aberration can be linked to anomie...Denoting a condition of normlessness, anomie carries the connotation of alienation, isolation and desocialization.

Anomie is the discord in the rhythm of life". (Powell, 1970)

Emil Durkheim's theories of anomie, and mechanical and organic solidarity, are significant concepts for students of sociology and criminology to grasp but comprehension comes most easily when there are good working models to observe.

Franklin County, in the Blue Ridge Mountain region of Southwestern Virginia, has historically combined components of both mechanical and organic solidarity; and the history of moonshining in this area, particularly when juxtaposed with the history of moonshining in other areas, is a perfect example of anomie in action.

The goal of this paper will be to demonstrate different aspects of Durkheim's theories, how they have been expressed in Franklin County's long association with untaxed liquor, and the implications that resulted for law enforcement, in both the county and elsewhere.

Durkheim's Concept of Mechanical Solidarity

Durkheim imagined "mechanical solidarity" as a society wherein the constituent members were "very much alike and there are few individual differences among them. The members of such a society do the same types of work, fulfill the same social roles, have the same world view (a common consciousness) and have the same understandings of "right" and "wrong". (Curran, 1994)

All of these social and cultural traits combine to form what Durkheim termed "collective conscience". (Curran, 1994) Durkheim theorized that in such a society, crimes would be severely punished because with such a pervasive set of norms, each member of the society would be expected to have a very clear understanding of what behaviors were appropriate or even allowable. With such a mindset in place, law would mainly exist for retribution, and to punish those who broke ranks against the collective. (Curran, 1994)

No society can maintain mechanical solidarity, as posited by Durkheim, for long because the influx of new values occurs constantly, eroding long standing values and traditions. With every in-migration and even with each rising generation old values will be challenged, found wanting and discarded and new ones sought to take their place. It is in the flux between the eradication of old values and the establishment of new ones that the seeds of anomie take root and criminality springs forth.

Durkheim explained that society's resolution to the tension generated by this constant state of change (and

the resultant dampening of the collective conscience) was to adapt by shifting to a state of organic solidarity.

Organic Solidarity

Organic solidarity is simply a state wherein society has become so interdependent on its constituent members (no matter how divergent their values may be) that the overriding views of what is acceptable behavior become broader and more forgiving, and law becomes a function of civil administration. Punishment is intended as a deterrent that exists in defense of the social contract.

Anomie

Anomie "[is] a condition in which traditional norms no longer seem applicable but new norms have not fully evolved." (Curran, 1994)

While anomie is at its most observable in a crisis, where widespread social breakdown is apparent, I see anomie as an ongoing undercurrent in everyday life. On the micro scale, this breakdown of norms may occur in the wake of an event that causes the upheaval of the society as a whole; on the macro scale, this may be characterized by the confusion, frustration, desperation or anger a person acts out when society's norms fail him or her personally.

More precisely, anomie is the rift between what has been and what will be; an uncertain point in time and society in which anything might happen from the prosaic to the unthinkable. A time when criminal opportunists can seize the moment and act. A time when the castoffs and dropouts of a society may elect to lash out at the larger group which has turned its back on them or simply abandon the rules that benefit society at large but which failed to benefit them.

Franklin County as an Example of Mechanical Solidarity

Incorporated as a county in 1785, Franklin County was settled by English, Scots-Irish, and later, German immigrants. Each of these groups had a storied history of the home distillation of spirits and in fact, many of Virginia's arrivals had pulled up stakes in Pennsylvania in the wake of the institution of the excise tax placed on whiskey in 1791 and the subsequent Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. (Wilkinson, 1985)

The Scots-Irish in particular sought out territory further south where they could carry on their brewing enterprises with less governmental interference and

a little more elbow room. "They liked themselves and no one else very much, they coveted land, and they were resistant to civilization in the form of government and taxes; each time it came near they picked up and moved farther south and west." (Wilkinson, 1985)

With the ethnic homogeneity of the county - overwhelmingly white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant - and ideological like-mindedness - clannish, anti-authoritarian - one can see how Franklin County's populace starts out representing a model of mechanical solidarity.

However, it may have been that very like-mindedness that allowed for the county's unique relationship with untaxed liquor to develop. This relationship, which ultimately led to the county's moniker as The Moonshine Capital of the World, was one in which many allowances and exceptions were made for moonshiners by local authorities which were *not* common in other areas. It was a relationship which was defined by a broadening of what was (legally) held as acceptable and that makes it an example of organic solidarity.

Franklin County as an Example of Organic Solidarity

While Durkheim imagined that fluxes in the demographics of a society, its technology, and industry might lead to its progression toward more lenient laws with an emphasis on restitution, not revenge, the county's impetus for the leniency shown to apprehended moonshiners was one of pure economics.

"The red clay of Franklin County...made it difficult to raise a crop or to harvest tobacco and cotton... further, their soil did not lend itself readily to the construction of good roads." (Powell, 2006) Essentially, with a lack of available industry for employment and roads that would have expedited the sale of perishable goods, the bootleggers of Franklin County started out simply trying to eke the greatest amount of profit out of their corn by converting it to a form which insured added-value profit.

In the early days "whiskey served as currency among themselves, as well as a product to be sold for cash. As a standard of exchange it was stable: it did not decline in worth or spoil from age or heat or dampness or cold." (Wilkinson, 1985)

Perhaps it was an acceptance of the fact that moonshiners were simply trying to make the most of what they had to work with or possibly it was classic denial of injury but moonshiners were not vilified in

the South, and particularly not in the county, as were other types of criminals. "They were rebels, supported by their neighbors but not politically organized. They were outlaws but only because a distant central government 'criminalized' their way of life by imposing a tax on home-distilled whiskey they had been producing for generations." (Miller, 1991)

Not only were Franklin County moonshiners an accepted part of their community, they enjoyed a leniency unlike anything experienced by moonshiners in other jurisdictions. (Powell, 2006)

Whereas moonshiners in other areas could expect significant jail time for first-time offenses and for the operation of comparatively small stills, Franklin County moonshiners, including repeat offenders, often walked away with the proverbial "slap on the wrist" (fines, nominal sentences) from much larger busts.

A result of this reduced enforcement was the fact that while still raids often ended in bloodshed and many state and federal agents died in the performance of their duties *outside* the county, within the borders of Franklin County no state or federal agent was ever killed.

It's probable that the lowered stakes for apprehension and conviction meant that the hostility level between moonshiners and revenueurs never reached the life and death intensity it often escalated to elsewhere.

In fact, the only law enforcement officer ever killed in relation to moonshine in the county was a sheriff's deputy about whom a false rumor was circulated. The rumor was that the deputy (Jeff Richards) was going to turn state's evidence regarding a moonshine distribution conspiracy (to which the names of some of the county elite had been attached). This resulted in the deputy and a prisoner being gunned down in an ambush on a winding back road, ten miles from the county seat. (Greer, 2002)

While some might point to this act of violence as an example of anomie, I see it rather as a reinforcement of the organic solidarity of the forces at work which protected moonshiners in the county. Because the norms within the county had been expanded to allow moonshining as acceptable, it was the threat of an imported norm (state law) being brought to bear and upsetting the existing system that removed the deputy (the alleged importer of the threatening norm) from the protection of the agreement (conspiracy), and instead made him a target.

The Effects of Anomie:

While the county was relatively free from anti-revenueur moonshine-related violence, elsewhere the death toll among state and federal agents was much higher, particularly when a change in the laws (the advent of Prohibition) witnessed the involvement of new criminal interests in untaxed liquor.

"Long before national prohibition became law, speculators, crime syndicates and opportunists of every design had anticipated by years the problems and opportunities which lay ahead. . . Increased smuggling resulted. . . Killing of agents from ambush was an old trick that moved out of the hill country into the cities. . . Big names were becoming known and feared in the field of syndicate operation of illicit distilleries. Al Capone, Waxie Gordon, Dutch Schultz, and Eddie Fleischer were just a few of the more familiar. Gang slayings that made

the hill-country moonshiner look like a kindergarten bully were taking place with increasing rapidity in the metropolitan areas; block by block fighting went on to establish exclusive sales rights in heavily populated areas. So powerful was the authority of the syndicate operators that wholesale groups of enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and politicians were influenced or controlled by them." (Carr, 1972)

The Temperance movement itself could be seen as an agent of anomie, an alien norm of abstinence being imposed upon the American public, which had enjoyed the right to freely partake at will from the earliest days of the American colonies. It had the unintended consequence of making legitimately and safely distilled and fairly taxed alcohol contraband while encouraging untaxed and sketchily brewed moonshine to thrive.

Prohibition was eventually pronounced a failure and repealed but the relationship between the moonshiner and the mafia which began at its inception would not go away so easily. The influence of organized crime meant that moonshine produced in Franklin County was not strictly limited to this area but found its way to nip joints in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and cities along the East Coast. (Powell, 2006)

The harm in this was that the increased demand for moonshine meant production would be increased by whatever means necessary; and those means were often reached at the cost of producing a potentially lethally contaminated brew.

Among the many contaminants added to moonshine to increase its volume, increase its proof or hide the taste of bad brew are bead oil (used in furniture manufacture), wood alcohol (which can cause blindness), lye, embalming fluid, formaldehyde, and Clorox. The inclusion of such ingredients proved fatal for many. (Wilkinson, 1985) "One moonshiner who did not know wood alcohol was harmful killed 41 people, blinded 4 and hospitalized 350." (Kellner, 1971) This moonshiner was *not* one of the Franklin County moonshiners.

The willingness to take such risk with human life for profit to be made at the hands of racketeers demonstrates the full impact of the mafia's imported values on the moonshine industry. This is anomie in action.

The relationship between organized crime and moonshining would ultimately lead to the legislation that would change the rules for moonshiners apprehended in Franklin County, the end of lenient sentencing and the undertaking of massive, elaborately staged sting operations that would dramatically curtail but not end, the business.

In 1970, the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act became federal law. This new law provided for much more severe penalties for offenses committed as part of an ongoing criminal enterprise. (Wiki, 2009) Moonshiners certainly fit that bill.

The RICO Act, as it is known, was aimed at crippling the illicit drug trade but caught many county moonshiners in its wide net. Suddenly sympathetic lawyers and judges couldn't prevent a lengthy sentence. Fines of up to \$250,000 and prison terms of up to 20 years were possible. The backlash against the anomie generated by organized crime had begun.

Then in July of 2000, the largest bust in the history of the county, Operation Lightning Strike, resulted in a 78-count indictment against 20 people (Horsley, 2000).

The sting brought an end to the production of three operations which produced over 418,000 gallons of illegal whiskey in a seven year period, and defrauded the state of over 6 million dollars in tax revenue.

The moonshining business in the county never fully recovered but neither did it completely die out. A 2008 bust resulted in a 38 count indictment, the largest to be handed down since Operation Lightning Strike.

Anomie and moonshiners are still at work in the county and continue to be affected by changes in the social climate. Another upswing in business could be in store for moonshiners as the nation struggles to recover from its economic downturn.

Alcohol is, after all, the refuge of the depressed - both psychologically and economically - and as noted by a long-time ABC agent, "when times get tight, people go to making whiskey." (Wilkinson, 1985)

Depressed economic times herald a new set of societal norms, people reach for solace in whiskey, and lawless opportunists seek to profit from this state of affairs, virtually guaranteeing that the still-unfolding story of anomie, moonshine, and Franklin County will go on.

Through its historical cultural homogeneity, Franklin County offers an example of mechanical solidarity. Through the willingness of county officials of yesteryear to wink at crimes that the larger state and federal governments condemned, we glimpse an example of organic solidarity. Viewed in this way, the analysis of how various agents of anomie affected the enterprise of moonshining in the County and elsewhere, students of criminology have the best possible example of anomie in action: a microcosm wherein they may see how the processes described in Durkheim's theory play out in the real world.

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S

elling Stolen Goods on the “E-Black Market”

1st Place Winner, Lower Division, 2010 Student Paper Competition

By Christopher Johnson, Gamma Chi Chi, Grossmont College, El Cajon, CA

Introduction

Theft is a crime that has been around as long as the concept of ownership. Societies throughout history have created laws to deter theft by punishing those who steal. Examples of ancient laws regarding punishment for theft can be found in the Code of Hammurabi (ca. 1790 BC) and in the Old Testament in the Bible. Governments and monarchies throughout the centuries have created these penalties with the hope that the fear of punishment is enough to deter its citizens from stealing. Religion has played an important role in history in the prevention of theft by shaping people's values and morals and teaching that stealing is wrong. There are still persons, however, who are selfish and choose to ignore laws and morality, and steal to benefit themselves. So the immediate prevention of theft lies in the hands of the potential victim. Individuals and businesses are forced to find ways to protect themselves from theft by safeguarding their valuables. Mankind has always tried to come up with clever ways to protect their possessions from theft. In the old days, people were allowed to install deadly booby traps to protect what was theirs. Nowadays, private citizens and businesses use locks, chains, safes, alarms, gates, fences, security guards, and surveillance cameras to protect valuables from theft. And as technology has gotten better so have these devices. If a thief's motive is to sell the stolen goods in order to make income, then he has lots of different avenues at his disposal. In the 20th century, if a thief did not have a “fence” or other connections, then he could only sell the goods in the same way anyone else could. He could only sell the item to someone he knew, or sell it out the back of his vehicle, or to a pawnshop, or at a yard sale or swap meet, or he could place a classified ad in the newspaper. The buyers of the stolen goods would have all been relatively local. But for about the last 15 years, there has been a new avenue for thieves to exploit.

The Problem

The internet has broadened the horizons for the selling of stolen goods. It is the newest medium of the “Black Market” and has given thieves a larger customer base. They can sell their stolen goods to customers all over the world now, whereas before, they had no way of reaching people so far away so easily. It is as easy to sell a stolen item online as it is to sell a legally owned item. Since the popularity of the internet began in the mid-1990's, websites have sprung up offering people a way to do business like they never have before, reaching audiences around the world. It has made selling things one does not want anymore far easier than ever before. Three of the most popular websites for selling used items are eBay, Amazon, and Craigslist. There are more

similarities between these three sites than there are differences. They are well known and well established sites with millions of transactions every year. They all serve a global marketplace connecting buyers and sellers internationally. Coincidentally, they were all founded in 1995. Sellers are able to remain completely anonymous to the buyers and to law enforcement and almost completely anonymous to the website. With the sites' ease of use, comes the potential for thieves to liquidate their goods. Anyone can sell on these sites. All they need is access to an internet connection.

eBay.com

eBay is a household name in America. Its popularity as a site to sell new or used goods is unsurpassable. It is firstly an online auction, but a seller can choose to sell the item for a fixed price under the “Buy it Now” option. It is a global site and at any given time, there are more than 113 million listings on eBay worldwide. As of 3rd Quarter, 2008, it had 86.3 million active registered users from around the world. More than \$2000 worth of merchandise is sold on eBay every second. And about 7.9 million listings are added per day. Over 768,000 professional sellers in the U.S. use eBay as a primary source of income (eBayMainStreet, 2010). Selling on eBay is extremely easy as the website walks a new seller through the process step-by-step. All a person needs to start selling is an e-mail address, a form of payment for fees, and an item to sell. A person is asked for one's name, address, phone number, and age, when one registers on eBay, but all this information could be falsified. You have to be over 18 years old, but there is no way eBay can verify someone's age. There is a small fee to list an item for sale on eBay and this is the first time that the site can obtain some true information about the seller. You have to pay with a checking account, credit card, or a PayPal account. PayPal is a business owned by eBay and allows customers to store credit card and bank account information online for convenience. It promotes itself as like having an online wallet. In order to open a PayPal account, one needs a valid credit card or checking account. eBay requires PayPal be offered to buyers as a form of payment for most categories of listings. Certain items can still be paid for by the buyer through a check or money order. Including a picture of the item for sale is optional. But for popular items, eBay has stock photos of the items that a seller can use in his listing. Of course, a person could just copy a picture of an identical item from somewhere else on the internet and use it in his ad. In other words, the buyer may not see the actual picture of the item for sale. A thief may choose to do this if the item bears some individual characteristics that the true owner might recognize like

an insignia or minor defect. Listing the serial number of any electronics is not required. Even if eBay started to require sellers to list the serial number of the item for sale, the sellers could just make one up. The employees of eBay never see the item in person so they can never verify that the serial number is correct. eBay encourages buyers to report items with missing or altered serial numbers back to them, since these items are forbidden from being sold on eBay. Most people, however, would not bother to look at the serial number on an item they bought on eBay. The priority of buyers on eBay is not in catching thieves, it is in getting the best deal possible. It is irrelevant to buyers to know where the seller obtained the goods. Most buyers believe it is law enforcement's job and eBay's job to catch thieves using their site to sell stolen goods. And on eBay as long as the items are in as good condition as advertised and are shipped promptly, it will gain the seller an excellent reputation which will increase business for him. eBay's policy on stolen goods states, “eBay is committed to ensuring a safe, open, and transparent site for people to sell goods and services around the world. We work tirelessly to prevent stolen goods from being sold through the eBay marketplace because the sale of stolen goods on eBay undermines our users' trust and harms our community and our business. As such, eBay has a direct financial interest in ensuring that its marketplace is free of stolen goods” (eBayMainStreet, 2010). But unfortunately, eBay has no way of knowing what is stolen or not.

Craigslist.org

Craigslist is the online version of the familiar newspaper classified ads. It is another popular website to buy and sell goods. There is a “For Sale” section where anyone can list items for sale. Listing an item for sale on Craigslist is absolutely free. The company makes its money by charging customers for services other than “For Sale” listings. The site states, “Craigslist is not involved in any transaction, and does not handle payments, guarantee transactions, provide escrow services, or offer buyer protection or seller certification. Items forbidden from sale on Craigslist are stolen property, or property with serial number removed or altered.” But just like eBay, Craigslist has no way of knowing what items are stolen properties. Craigslist encourages buyers and sellers to buy locally and meet in person to complete the transaction. Therefore, there are no restrictions on types of payments and the site requires no credit card or bank account information from its users. The only thing required to sell on Craigslist is an e-mail address. Sellers are not asked for any personal information such as name, address, or phone number. The site hides the seller's e-mail address from

the buyers and forwards all replies to ads to the seller's personal e-mail. Sellers remain completely anonymous to buyers, to the website, and to law enforcement. As on eBay, photos are optional and serial numbers are not required.

Amazon.com

Amazon is another website worth mentioning. Their main service is providing a way for buyers and sellers to connect as on eBay, but they do provide other additional services to customers. The main difference between selling something on Amazon versus eBay is that Amazon does not provide an auction format. A seller has to decide on a fixed price like the "Buy It Now" option on eBay. Other differences are that Amazon charges the seller a fee only if his item sells and Amazon has more restrictions on what is allowed to be sold. Sellers choose a username and remain anonymous to the buyers. A valid credit card and bank account are required to be a seller on Amazon. Technically, when someone buys something through Amazon, one makes a payment directly to Amazon and then Amazon deducts their fee and commission and transfers the rest of the funds to the seller's bank account. Since it does not cost anything if the item does not sell, a thief has nothing to lose by placing an ad through Amazon. The site has a stock photo to use for almost every item it allows to be sold on its site. A seller does not have to provide his own photo of the item. Again, this benefits a thief if the item has any individual characteristics that the true owner of the item would recognize.

Effect on Law Enforcement

There are other websites where people can sell their personal items, but they are similar to these sites mentioned. The point is the ease of the turnover of stolen goods for thieves. Selling things on one of these sites is the ideal avenue for a thief. It is much less risky than selling to a pawnshop or through other channels. Thieves remain anonymous to buyers and law enforcement. The buyers and law enforcement do not know the sellers' names or where they live. One could be buying from his next door neighbor and not even know it. Thieves do not have to leave their home and risk being caught with the item red-handed. Since the websites are not the ones purchasing the items from the sellers, they do not need to report the transactions to law enforcement like pawnshops do. Law enforcement regulates pawnshops by requiring them to report their purchases. In California, for example, pawn shops are required to see the seller's driver's license or photo ID and record the seller's name, address, license or ID number, and physical description. The seller is required to provide his signature and right thumb print as well. If the item has a serial number, it must be recorded too. Then the purchase must be reported to the local law enforcement (California Codes, 2010). There is nothing anonymous about this transaction so it makes it less appealing to thieves. But of course, the advantage of a pawnshop is you receive money for the item more quickly than waiting for an internet sale to complete.

The only service available to local law enforcement right now to even deal with this issue is a service called LeadsOnline. It is a web-based service which compiles purchase information from pawnshops, but also has an eBay search function. Searching eBay for the item

through LeadsOnline is very much the same as searching for the item on eBay itself. The only extra information that law enforcement receives that the general public does not receive is the seller's name, zip code, and phone number. But as mentioned earlier, all this information can be falsified. But since sellers do not have to list serial numbers or post actual pictures on eBay, it is impossible for law enforcement to identify a stolen item on eBay in the first place.

Actual Cases

It is impossible to know how many stolen items have been sold through these websites. It is not known if an item was stolen until after the offender is caught. Here are a few true stories that appeared in newspapers around the country about thieves selling illegally acquired items on these websites. In December of 2004, a ring of shoplifters were convicted in the northeastern U.S. They would shoplift items from stores and then return the items to the stores pretending they bought them and exchange them for store credit in the form of gift cards. Then they would sell the gift cards on eBay and make a profit (Cha, 2005). In Washington County, Oregon, in August, 2008, a man was arrested for stealing construction tools from a construction site and trying to sell them on Craigslist (ForestGroveNews-Times, 2008). In San Diego, California, in January, 2005, a former San Diego Police Officer was convicted of selling stolen property on eBay. He acted as a "fence" for thieves he met while working as a police officer (Jones, 2005).

Discussion

Blaming the internet or these particular websites for this problem is not fair. That would be like blaming the gun manufacturer when someone shoots another person. Blame and responsibility has to be placed on the perpetrators. These websites are just the tool, and every individual chooses whether to use them for good or evil. If the government placed more regulations on these sites by requiring the types of information about sellers that pawnshops require, then they would be infringing on the rights of honest citizens as well. It would hamper the free trade market which has made America the great country that it is. eBay's answer to the problem makes the most sense. They state, "The need for improved retailer responsibility: The sale of stolen goods is less likely to occur if retailers employ more effective inventory controls to manage their merchandise. Retailers also need to work more aggressively to prevent employee theft, the largest source of retail theft." And, "The need for more law enforcement involvement: While it can sometimes be challenging to focus law enforcement attention on retail crimes, eBay has repeatedly pledged to the retail community that we will bring interested law enforcement officials into contact with corporate loss prevention departments. eBay also supports legislation that increases penalties for organized retail crime offenses" (eBayMainStreet, 2010). eBay encourages law enforcement to contact them if they suspect a seller of an illegal activity on their site. They will work with law enforcement anyway they can. So the best thing to do to stop thieves and protect the freedoms of law-abiding citizens is harsher punishments for theft and increased loss prevention measures by businesses. Stores need better security and private individuals need to guard their belongings more carefully such as simply lock-

ing their vehicles and homes more consistently. Law enforcement personnel are not magicians. Citizens need to take more responsibility for preventing their possessions from being stolen. People should record all serial numbers of their possessions in case the item is recovered so it can definitely be identified as theirs. When theft occurs, local law enforcement should encourage the victims to look at websites like eBay, Craigslist, or Amazon to see if they can locate their items. The victims would be able to identify their items better than anyone else. There could be something unique about it that they would recognize that law enforcement would not since the law enforcement investigators had never seen the item in person. And if the victims find it, then they can notify law enforcement and an investigation can begin. Law enforcement can contact the website and with either consent or a warrant if necessary, obtain any possible identification of the seller like his credit card billing address or his checking account information. They just have to handle it one reported theft at a time. And to prevent theft in the first place, good morals should be instilled in people at a young age. Teaching that stealing is wrong should be ingrained in every person's psyche.

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Community Oriented Policing and Partnerships: A Recipe for Success!

By Ferris Byxbe, Professor, Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande College, Del Rio, TX
Martin Urbina, Associate Professor, Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande College, Del Rio, TX
Patricia Nicosia, Associate Professor, Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande College, Del Rio, TX

ABSTRACT

Determined to combat high levels of crime in two neighborhoods, a southern city implemented the Neighborhood Enhancement Team (NET) to focus on drug and gang activity through a combination of foot and bicycle patrol. With the support and assistance of the community and its various agencies, the program's initiatives and outcomes have been successful. Compared to arrest rates before the implementation of NET, the communities experienced declining arrest numbers far surpassing those of national trends. The total number of arrest for these two communities over the first five years of NET implementation declined by forty percent. Furthermore, the annual arrest numbers are continuing their downward trend. Since the inception of the NET program, many youths are now choosing alternatives to drug and gang affiliations and as a result, social order has returned to communities. It is the purpose of this article to delineate those initiatives and present findings of the outcomes.

The concept is known as community-oriented policing or problem-solving policing or by any number of similar catch phrases. The operating details vary from place to place but the philosophy is the same – law enforcement officers can do a better job with the trust and partnership of the public.

In 2004, Congress passed yet another substantial criminal justice funding measure, following its 1994 allocation. Approximately \$11 billion was allotted for law enforcement efforts (Wroblewski & Hess, 2000), the crime bill solidified support for community-oriented policing as the primary modality for dealing with community crime. Funding to state and local law enforcement agencies was predicated on the adoption of community policing and governmental leaders from Presidents to Governors, mayors and city managers throughout the United States voiced widespread support for the policing initiative believed to be the solution to a wide variety of social problems (Cordner, 1995).

Compared to more traditional policing approaches, the face of policing has changed dramatically. In fact, modern community-oriented policing programs entail strategies and tactics adapted to the needs and requirements of differing communities (Reiss, 1985). Community-oriented policing is premised on the idea that the community must be an active police partner in addressing crime problems and its underlying social in-

adequacies, rather than merely responding to criminal incidents. It seeks to replace traditional policing methods with more pro-active efforts in search of solutions to community disorder. In 2008, community-oriented policing celebrated two-decades of practice and has proven to be popular with most citizens, academicians, politicians and police chiefs. Proponents claim that a community orientation reduces crime and improves police and community relations (Travis, 1997), thereby, creating more livable neighborhoods. Many areas have reported significant declines in crime rates as a result of implementing these community policing philosophies. Furthermore, citizens report enhanced feelings of safety that has resulted in a better quality of life. As a result of its successes, it is routinely praised as the foundation of modern policing but without active community involvement forming strong partnerships with the police, the success of community-oriented policing is limited (Moore & Trojanowicz, 1988).

Origins and Evolution of Community-Oriented Policing

Although community-oriented policing is as old as policing itself, its basic principles continue to influence policing in the United States today. Tracing its origins to Sir Robert Peel (1829), the “beat system” provided for the continuous presence of a police officer in communities and neighborhoods. Peel reasoned that officers familiar to the public would be more likely to receive information about potential criminality from citizens and although not all of his goals for police reform have been achieved, collective efforts have had a profound effect on police professionalism and positive social change in the United States (Kelling, 1988). Crime increases, technological advances and police management changes of the 1960s led to the abandonment of foot patrol and its intimate ties to the community. Replaced by mobile police departments able to respond more efficiently to criminal incidents in patrol cars, the police slowly became distanced from the public they served (Bureau of Justice, 1994). The police began to treat symptoms rather than problems and the ensuring communications gap often led to mistrust of the police and their activities (Gaines & Cordner, 1999). The police ceased to be viewed as members of the community and instead were perceived as an occupational army. As a result of the growing need to eliminate the communications gap and to decrease rising crime fear levels, policing initiatives once again became the focus of public policy in the 1980s (Green, 1987, Walker, 1993), from which the philosophy and practice of community-oriented policing emerged.

Although the concept of community-oriented polic-

ing was first articulated in the late 1970s (Goldstein, 1979), the modern era of community-oriented policing focusing on community service and order maintenance arguably began in the early 1980s. Wilson and Kelling's (1982) “Broken Window: The Police and Neighborhood Safety” addressed three major points supporting the fundamental necessity for community-oriented policing programs. Considered precursors to criminal activity, neighborhood neglect and disorder were identified as crime-inducing attractions. It was reasoned, then, that elimination of minor problems would likely preclude the formulation of larger problems. Two, it was determined that certain neighborhoods sent out “signals” that disorderly behavior is tolerated, thereby, encouraging crime. And three, community-oriented policing is essential for fostering trust between the police and the citizenry. If police are to reduce fear and combat crime, they must have the support and assistance of citizens.

Community-oriented policing offers contemporary society and police agencies many benefits such as: (1) a more realistic acknowledgment of police functions; (2) a better understanding of the limited capacity of the police to accomplish their jobs on their own and of the importance of an alliance between the police and the public; (3) less dependence on the criminal justice system and more emphasis on new problem-solving methods; (4) more effective use of personnel; and (5) an increased awareness of community problems as a basis for designing more effective police response (Goldstein, 1987). Contemporary police are willing to accept community help in both setting priorities and carrying out operations in the best interest of the people (Sparrow, Moore & Kennedy, 1990); and with its openness and orientation toward partnership formations, community-oriented policing has broadened police awareness and extended police capabilities.

The Current Study

This study reviews the outcomes of community-oriented policing initiatives introduced into one southern Mississippi municipality -- population 100,000 plus.

On May 6, 2004, an innovative approach to community-oriented policing was implemented as part of a \$500,000 federal grant. Inspired by the success of Charleston, South Carolina and San Diego, California and established in response to concerns expressed by members of a citizen's task force, the Neighborhood Enhancement Team (NET) was created as a special squad of community-oriented police officers assigned to reduce crime, primarily drug and gang related, in the city's highest crime areas. Officers with a history and previous work experience in dealing with people in those target areas were selected and assigned to serve

the North and South areas of the city. Patrol strategies used by NET included: (1) high visibility saturation patrols, (2) bicycle and foot patrols and (3) surveillance. The mission of the NET program was, "...to work cooperatively with the community and other agencies to improve the quality of life for the law-abiding citizens of the high crime areas in a manner deemed appropriate." The goals and objectives of the program were: (1) to solicit and gain the support and cooperation of the law-abiding citizens in the target areas; (2) to determine what the law-abiding in the target areas perceived as problems and work to eliminate the problems and (3) to return the neighborhoods to the law-abiding citizens and to provide continued assistance for the maintenance of a lawful community.

The purpose of this article is two-fold. First, the activities of NET will be availed as a recipe for successful community-oriented and problem solving policing. Second, the outcomes of NET efforts will be evaluated by assessing the extent of neighborhood arrests (felony and misdemeanor) prior to and after the implementation and continued maintenance of the NET policing program.

Community Problems

Street by street interviews were conducted with participating residents to identify the most problematic community activities and consistent with commonly identified national threats (Wroblewski & Hess, 2000), drugs and gang activity were identified as the most widespread problems in the target areas. Efforts to ascertain those activities serving to sustain the problems and to formulate a list of priorities to address those social ills were then made. In response to community surveys, the NET identified several gangs operating in the city. Major gang activities found to contribute significantly to the deterioration of the community were identified as the selling of drugs and violence (to include intimidation, assault, homicide and drive-by shootings). Drugs causing the most serious problems were identified as marijuana and methamphetamine products. Furthermore, late night loitering by juveniles participating in the aforementioned activities was also identified as a contributing factor.

Gang Activities

To combat the increasing crime problems plaguing the two target areas, the NET program set into motion a series of actions designed to confront the gang problem. These programs relied on community partnerships detailed in the next section. The two major focal points, however, were on changing youths' perception of the "coolness" of gang affiliation, especially for those not yet in a gang and on making gang membership uncomfortable. By gaining support from local judges, gang members could be reasonably certain that arrest and conviction would result in the issuance of maximum sentences. In addition, the city council extended legislative support by passing several ordinances: (1) a curfew for juveniles to be strictly enforced by the police; (2) a prohibition against loitering in high crime areas; and (3) a prohibition against the flying of gang colors and the display of gang graffiti. The third focal point involved strict enforcement of all local, state and federal laws relating to gang members and their unlawful activities.

Drug Problems and Initiatives

NET strategies for dealing with drug problems focused on attacking each leg of a drug triangle: the dealer, the user and the environment. With community assistance, the NET began to identify crack houses and dope dealers so that search warrants and arrest warrants could be acquired and quickly executed. The NET then solicited the city council to pass a loitering law in the high crime areas and to pass a nuisance abatement law calling for the removal, stoppage, prostration, or destruction of that which causes a nuisance to include abandoned houses, automobiles, lots, etc. In further support of the NET program, the District Attorney sought maximum sentences in all drug cases. The users of illicit drugs were targets for street inquires, especially those out in the streets late at night and lawful searches of persons and vehicles were conducted. The final leg of the triangle, the drug environment, was successfully handled by working closely with other agencies, such as the Housing Authority, in order to close down residential and commercial establishments which were being used to facilitate the sale of illicit drugs.

Community Partnerships

The immediate solution to community crime problems has traditionally been aggressive law enforcement strategies; and these strategies were somewhat successful in the present case. However, once it became evident that law enforcement alone could not remedy all of the communities' ills; community partnerships were formed to address the many problems that were perceived to perpetuate criminal activities in the two target neighborhoods under examination. The keys to effective partnerships within community-oriented policing include decentralization of authority and structure, whereby the police and citizens share power and are empowered to address community problems together (Cordner, 1999).

Family Network Partnership

In conjunction with a nearby university, social work and psychology student interns, under the direction of a NET/University liaison, volunteered to provide services aimed at preventing further penetration of at-risk youth into the criminal justice system. Focusing on the importance of community involvement in the lives of its youth, the Family Network Partnership handled police department and youth court referrals. The offered services included such things as school tutoring, peer-group counseling, recreational programs, mentor programs, life skills interaction, individual and family counseling, crisis intervention, youth transportation, parenting skills, apprentice programs and an assortment of other rehabilitative programs. By reducing the attraction of gang membership and drug use, the partnership provided stability to an area that once felt helpless and overrun with gang and drug activity. The Family Network Program has become a strong pro-social force in the community and residents overwhelmingly support the endeavors and success of this partnership.

Housing Authority

Housing Authority involvement resulted in programs aimed at improving the neighborhoods through such measures as: (1) the cleaning of vacant lots, (2) the

removal of unused or abandoned vehicles and more importantly, (3) the removal of tenants involved in criminal activities. This partnership also established a "token system" whereby, officers and program volunteers handed out tokens to area children participating in constructive neighborhood activities. These tokens could be redeemed for incentives such as recreational equipment toys, electronics and even bicycles – all donated by area businesses committed to the program. This partnership has proven to be very effective in decreasing interest in gang membership.

Other Partnerships

A host of other social and governmental service agencies were also instrumental in the NET program. First, the Adolescent Offender Program offered through a local mental health agency, provided counseling and educational instruction to juvenile offenders and rehabilitative services to drug addicts and to those struggling with gang affiliations and family crisis situations. Second, Christian Service Centers provided food and shelter to the less-fortunate poor and homeless and area churches provided additional necessities and religious direction. Third, the City Park and Recreational Services provided ball fields, facilities and equipment to occupy youth during critical "down time" during which most delinquent offenses were committed. Fourth, the city police, fire department and school system arranged apprenticeship programs with area businesses for youth interested in public service. Partnerships with local businesses and private agencies are useful in combating community problems but the most difficult issue revolving around their uses as resources is "asking" (Abshire, 1998).

Commonly used to explain the relationship between the police and the community partnerships are the focal point of the "public health model." With physicians' supervision and advice, citizens are primarily responsible for their own health. They are instructed on how to lead healthy lifestyles and assist the physician when health problems arise. So too, are community citizens responsible for public safety. They cannot expect the police to take sole responsibility for their safety and well-being. The public health model emphasizes prevention instead of cure, on being proactive rather than reactive and on treating "causes" rather than symptoms. For too long the police have accepted sole responsibility for combating crime and the fear of crime (Murphy, 1997). Community wellness is equally responsible for crime causation.

Program Evaluation

Prior to 2005, dealers openly peddled drugs in what were known as "open-air drug markets," and gang members peppered the target neighborhoods with gunshots. The result was that parents kept their children inside and rarely ventured outside themselves but this began to change in August 2004 when crime slowly began to lose its hold on the streets following the formation and implementation of the Neighborhood Enhancement Team.

As presented in Table 1, the five-year period (2000-2004) prior to NET inauguration realized 6602 arrests (630 felonies and 5972 misdemeanors), whereas, the five-year period (2005-2009) following implementation of the NET program experienced 3932 arrests (317 felonies and 3615 misdemeanors). On average, these two

communities experienced a significant 40% reduction in the average number of total arrests (50% felony reduction and 39% misdemeanor reduction (see Table 2) at a time when the FBI Uniform Crime Reports estimated only a 7 % decline.

It is also noteworthy that the number of arrests has continued to decrease on an annual basis (see Table 3). In fact, at a time when the nation experienced a slight increase in total arrests, NET's first year in the community saw felony and misdemeanor arrest decline by 9% and 12% respectively. Furthermore, at a time when many would expect to see little additional gain, felony and misdemeanor arrest over the four years (2006-2009) declined another 80% and 49%.

Table 1.
Number of Annual Arrests in Target Neighborhoods

	Felony Arrests	Misdemeanor Arrests	Total Arrests
Pre-NET			
2000	146	1396	1542
2001	126	1382	1508
2002	114	1023	1137
2003	116	1072	1188
2004	128	1099	1227
Total	630	5972	6602
Post-NET			
2005	117	967	1084
2006	95	777	872
2007	50	723	773
2008	32	658	690
2009	23	490	513
Total	317	3615	3932

While keeping in mind that there may be other plausible explanations for the reduction of arrest rates in this study, it is important to note that the decrease in criminal arrest from 2005 to 2009 in the two target areas under the jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Enhancement Team far exceeded comparable national arrest declines.

The differences between pre-NET and post-NET eras were found to have statistical Significance using a single sample chi square analysis (see Table 2).

Table 2.
Average Number of Pre-NET and post-NET Arrests in Target Areas

	O	E	df	x2	Percent Change
Felonies:					
Pre-NET	630	473.5	1	103.45*	-49.7
Post-NET	317	473.5			
Misdemeanors:					
Pre-NET	5972	4793.5	1	579.48*	-39.5
Post-NET	3615	4793.5			
Total Arrests:					
Pre-NET	6602	5267.0	1	676.75*	-40.4

* Indicates a significant relationship at the .01 alpha level.

Table 3
Number of Arrests by Year Following NET Implementation

	O	E	df	x2	Percent Change
Felonies:					
2005	117	63.4	3	105.19*	-80.3
2006	95	63.4			
2007	50	63.4			
2008	32	63.4			
2009	23	63.4			
Misdemeanors:					
2005	967	723.0	3	167.31*	-49.3
2006	777	723.0			
2007	723	723.0			
2008	658	723.0			
2009	490	723.0			

* Indicates a significant relationship at the .01 level of analysis

Conclusion

Among the world's industrial democracies, community-oriented policing has come to represent that which is progressive and innovative in policing. The secret to reducing crime in neighborhoods appears to be *community involvement*. Law enforcement gains an invaluable weapon against crime through police-citizen partnerships. The concept of community-oriented policing, after all, is defined by its partnership with the community and the true measure of its success can be found in the social order that permeates the neighborhood. Another measure, however, is the direct contact and interaction that the police officer has with law-abiding citizens – a concept purported by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 (Murphy, 1997).

The Neighborhood Enhancement Team appears to be a success theme on the community-oriented policing model. NET defines the very essence of community-oriented policing and provides an excellent blueprint for the implementation of its practice. To recognize its efforts and achievements, the Neighborhood Enhancement Team was awarded the "Innovations in Municipal Government Protective Services Award" for exemplary achievement in community problem solving. The city has been nationally recognized as one of the safest and most congenial communities in the South and as a result of NET's successes, the city recently expanded the program to other areas of the city – one might say that a *wider NET* has been cast over the city.

Community-oriented policing is not a program or a series of programs, it is a philosophy, an unfettered belief that the police and community together can

accomplish what neither can accomplish alone (Heidingsfield, 1997, Miller & Hess, 1998). NET exemplifies this crime control strategy and has met its goals by intensifying police presence in neighborhoods. Its objective is increased citizen involvement to empower them to take control of their neighborhoods and be active in their communities and as shown in this study, a pro-active team approach by the police and citizens can foster social order resulting in a reduction of crime and fear of crime.

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Biography

Ferris Roger Byrbe is a tenured full-professor of criminal justice at Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande College. He received his doctorate from The University of Southern Mississippi. His career spans 20-years as a law enforcement practitioner and 20-years as a university professor in Mississippi, Georgia and Texas. His teaching and research interests are grounded in law enforcement policy and practice. He has published numerous journal articles on criminal justice related issues.

Martin Urbina is an associate professor of criminal justice at Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande College. He received his doctorate from Western Michigan

University. His teaching and research interests are found in criminology, behavioral theories, multicultural issues, social deviance, correctional institutions and inmate behavior. His academic career spans the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Texas. He has published numerous books and journal articles relating to criminal justice issues.

Patricia Nicosia is a tenured associate professor of mathematics at Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande College. She received her doctorate from the University of Texas at Austin. Her primary teaching responsibilities are statistics and mathematics. Her research interests are premised on statistical analysis, social policy and educational issues related to teaching effectiveness. Her 20-year career in higher education impressively spans the continents of England, Guam, Japan and the United States.

B

io-penology: The Protean Approach

By Curtis R. Blakely, Truman State University, Kirksville, MO
Alice Walkley, Truman State University, Kirksville, MO

Abstract

Penologists have traditionally approached their interests in an isolated manner, independent of other perspectives. However, recent efforts have sought to reverse this trend. Considering penal issues from sociological, psychological, political and economic viewpoints has become common. Less understood though, is how penology might be advanced through a consideration of the prison from a biological perspective. This paper suggests that the use of a biological perspective provides insight into how the prison may be made more effective.

Introduction

Recently, we authored a paper that used a few of Albert Einstein's thoughts to increase our understanding of the prison (Blakely and Walkley, 2010). Einstein frequently asserted that natural events are the direct and predictable results of universal laws. Implied within Einstein's approach was a responsibility among scientists to discover these laws. Similarly, we believe that penologists also have a responsibility to discover and understand the principles that govern the social and institutional behaviors of the prison. An interdisciplinary approach is one way to obtain this insight. In coming to this conclusion we considered the position taken by *The Vienna Circle* - an early twentieth century group of philosophers and scientists. The members of this group advocated a doctrine of unified science by which "physical, biological and social sciences share the same language, laws and methods" (Schwaber, 2008; Howard, 2006). After exploring a number

of possible perspectives to use in our analysis of the prison, we determined that biology appeared promising. The observations of Freeman Dyson, an award-winning scientist, suggest that any serious effort at discovery must be rooted in a consideration of biology (1988). We also considered correspondence between Jerome Rothstein and Leo Szilard (renowned physicists and colleagues of Einstein) in which a biological perspective was used to obtain insight into their particular undertakings (Rothstein, 1952). Surely if these learned-men recognized the value in considering their work within a biological framework, perhaps we should as well. As we contemplated a possible connection between biology and penology, we began to appreciate the plethora of avenues it afforded us in furthering penal discourse. Within the context of this paper, one's genetic or physiological makeup is not of interest; instead it is the prison itself that will be viewed from a biological perspective. This brief paper is intended to stimulate interest in considering penal operations from an unusual and nontraditional perspective. While this approach may appear unorthodox, we are not the first to suggest its value. In fact, a similar approach was previously undertaken by researchers of the "Chicago School of Thought" (Curran and Renzetti, 2001). Scholars associated with this "school" asserted that communities are comparable to living organisms and that one's peers and fellow residents have a direct affect on behavior (more on this "school" shortly).

Peer Pressure and Behavior

It appears appropriate to begin this section by observing that powerful inmates are proficient at creating and perpetuating a "culture of peer pressure" that promotes

opposition to all authority that is not inmate-based (Blakely and Walkley, 2010; Faulkner and Faulkner, 2006). This culture requires each prisoner to demonstrate loyalty to their fellow inmates. Principal among these mandates is the requirement that each inmate withhold information and cooperation from prison authorities while simultaneously opposing correctional intervention in all its various forms (Carceral, 2004; Kauffman, 1988). This code controls all interactions between inmates, and between inmates and prison staff. Not only does this code ensure that the inmate population present a unified front to correctional authority, but it also requires that the less experienced inmate bend to the will of those that are more criminally-accomplished. O'Brien notes a warning given to an inexperienced inmate by a prison official urging him to be especially careful when choosing his institutional associates, since a poor choice might result in his being pressured to engage in improper or illegal activities (2006). It is within this simple warning that a truth is revealed that suggests:

an individual tends to adopt the values and behaviors of his/her peers,

negative associations tend to encourage negative behaviors, and

young and/or inexperienced inmates are especially susceptible to the influence of negative peer pressure; conversely, they are also susceptible to the influence of positive peer pressure (Blakely and Walkley, 2010).

The influential-power of peer pressure is affirmed by a number of social science perspectives that directly associate it with behavior. For example, the behaviorist view

suggests that actions are influenced by the values, norms, and belief systems present within one's environment (Wooldredge, 2006). If one's environment is composed of positive and nurturing peers, one's behavior is likely to be positive and nurturing (Berk, 1972) but if one's environment is characterized by peers exuding negativity and violence, one's behavior may also become negative and violent (Vieraitis, Kovandzic and Marvell, 2007; Adams, Flanagan and Marquart, 1998; Johnson, 1996; Buchanan, 1921). Consider further that the prison is a socially-isolated institution where inmates outnumber staff. This means that its culture is shaped almost exclusively by powerful prisoners that seek to control those inmates that are inexperienced and less assertive (Blakely and Walkley, 2010; Jiang and Fischer-Giorlando, 2006). This control is generally achieved easily since inexperienced inmates are eager to win the approval of those that are more powerful. This effect may also contribute to post-release criminality (Glaze and Bonczar, 2007; Vieraitis, Kovandzic and Marvell, 2007; Johnson, 1996; Buchanan, 1921).

In a similar manner, learning-based theories collectively recognize that young and impressionable individuals learn behaviors by mimicking the actions of those to whom they are exposed. "Those associates having the most frequent, the most intense and the longest lasting contact with an individual will exert a greater amount of influence over behavior than will those whose contact is less frequent, less intense and shorter in duration" (Blakely and Walkley, 2010). The effects of this contact may be greatly intensified in the penal setting where peer contact is frequent and prolonged, thereby increasing the likelihood that a transfer of criminogenic values and techniques will occur (Vieraitis, Kovandzic and Marvell, 2007; Miller, Schreck and Tewksbury, 2006; Kauffman, 1988). Yet, it has been suggested that upon incarceration a large percentage of offenders still ascribe to a conventional value system (Lilly, Cullen and Ball, 2006). Sykes and Matza's work on criminal neutralization suggests that delinquents and non-delinquents tend to hold a similar set of values, with delinquents engaging in conventional behaviors a majority of the time (Copes and Topalli, 2010; Lanier and Henry, 1998). This suggests that it is a socially destructive practice to incarcerate offenders displaying a strong set of conventional values with those inmates that are more criminally-inclined.

Particularly significant to our present consideration is the work of Robert Park and Earnest Burgess. These "Chicago School of Thought" researchers developed the concept of social ecology, believing that environments share a number of similarities with biological organisms. Among these similarities is the notion that communities can become sick and diseased. Interestingly enough, they found that the city of Chicago consisted of spherical zones, resembling the concentric circles of a typical paper-target. As immigrant groups arrived in Chicago, economic hardships forced them to live in those zones nearest the city's center. These areas were characterized by poverty, overcrowding, a lack of personal space, and poor living conditions. As each group's economic situation improved, its members would vacate the inner-most zones to distance themselves from the city's center. As this distance increased, living conditions improved. The objective of each group was to move away from the heavily industrialized and commercialized areas of Chicago and out toward the suburbs. As each group moved, it was replaced by a new group that was

engaged in the same pursuit. Regardless of differences in group nationality or ethnicity, crime rates remained stable in these transitional zones, convincing them that environment plays a significant role in determining behavior. Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay discerned similar trends associated with youthful-offenders. They too found environmental factors to be crucial determinants in behavior. This led to the concept of cultural transmission. According to this concept, a community's culture is transmitted to its residents through communication and interaction. The longer one's exposure to a particular community's culture, the greater the effect. The communities that were studied by each of these researchers have a number of traits in common with the prison. These traits include frequent resident turnover, poverty, an absence of privacy and personal space, and a pervasive feeling of hopelessness.

Bio-Penology

As this paper began to take form, we became aware that our colleagues were somewhat confused by our use of biology as an analytical tool. This confusion stemmed from the fact that no widely-recognized label exists to describe this approach. We, therefore, took it upon ourselves to coin the term bio-penology. We did this in an attempt to minimize confusion about our efforts and to suggest that an understanding of the prison might be increased by considering it from a biological perspective. To fully appreciate a biological approach to the study of the prison, it becomes necessary to define penology. We define penology as the study of the prison's operations, its objectives, and those individuals that it employs and incarcerates (Blakely, 2007).

While most of us are aware that biology is the study of life, the act of "living" is astonishingly complex. After all, what is life? Life is one of those "states" that eludes a precise definition. In fact, no comprehensive definition has ever been offered. Instead, a number of characteristics are generally accepted as being indicators of life. Among these are respiration, movement, metabolism, growth and death. While these characteristics are not pertinent to the present task (and will not be considered herein), three additional characteristics are relevant. These characteristics are important since they allow direct comparisons to be drawn between living organisms and penal environments. These characteristics are as follows:

homeostasis – refers to the ability of an organism to maintain a stable and healthy equilibrium. If homeostasis is not maintained (referred to as homeostatic-imbalance) an unhealthy state may result. The institutional equivalent of homeostatic-imbalance is ideological-imbalance. Ideological imbalance inhibits effective institutional operations.

health/contagion – if biological and institutional entities can exist in a state of homeostatic-imbalance, then it stands to reason that they can also promote a similar state in others. When dealing with prisons, we are not concerned with biological contagions - rather we are concerned with anti-social contagions. Anti-social contagions are those attitudes, actions and values that run counter to the health and well-being of society. To prevent the spread of biological contagions, those individuals that are healthy must not be allowed to encounter those that are sick. In the penal environment, a separation of those inmates that are more criminally-inclined from those that are impressionable

and largely inexperienced would reduce the likelihood that anti-social contagions would be spread.

evolution – refers to the ability of an organism to adapt to its environment. Just as living organisms can evolve to make themselves more successful, so too can the prison.

When looking at these characteristics, it becomes obvious that each relates to the ability of an organism, and for our purposes an institution, to maintain a state of balance and health. When a state of health is achieved, an organism or institution is able to effectively function. When a state of health is not maintained, proper functioning is compromised. Once compromised, an organism or institution loses its ability to effectively deal with the challenges it encounters. Thus, a biological perspective suggests that if an organism loses its internal balance, it can no longer function effectively in its environment. It would appear that a state of homeostatic-imbalance exists within the prison when a punitive ideology is pursued with little attempt at reform. Bio-penology suggests that when the prison loses its state of ideological-balance, its environment becomes unhealthy - this increases the chances that inmates will become progressively less healthy as well.

Prison Health and Imbalance

The contemporary prison has largely abandoned its traditional offender-reform ideology. This abandonment has been fueled by a growing political conservatism that has produced an enormous inmate population. The number of inmates has grown by nearly five hundred percent in the past three decades alone (Mears, 2008; Vieraitis, Kivandzic and Marvell, 2007; King, Mauer and Young, 2005; Stephan and Karberg, 2003). This has made the United States the world's leading user of incarceration (Spelman, 2009; Crary, 2008; Corbett, 2008; Rosenfeld, 2008). Because of the strain brought about by 2.2 million inmates (Fehr, 2009), correctional officials have eliminated all non-essential, non-security related services (Blakely and Walkley, 2010). The funds historically earmarked for treatment are now being used to maintain our system's massive inmate population.

For most of the prison's history, punishment and rehabilitation have counterbalanced one another as institutional objectives. Punishment ensured that the prison would produce a deterrent effect while treatment helped guarantee the reform of amenable inmates. Both objectives, working in unison, served to maximize public safety. The movement toward incarceration absent any attempt at offender reform has made the prison a place of uncompromising isolation and generally poor living conditions. In fact, as prison populations increased, conditions became so oppressive and violent that the judiciary took notice. In *People v. Lovercamp*, the California Court of Appeals held that "conditions" of confinement could be used in certain cases to excuse inmate escape (1974; see also *People v. Harmon*, Mich., 1974; *People v. Unger*, Ill., 1977). A judicial allowance for escape suggests that in the absence of education and treatment initiatives, the prison's environment was rapidly becoming less healthy.

As our nation has increasingly pursued a get-tough approach to crime, it has permitted offenders to mingle freely within our prisons with little consideration for personal characteristics or differences in their criminal experiences. However, a biological approach suggests

that the current inmate population should be separated into two groups. The first group includes young and less-experienced inmates that are agreeable to treatment (amenables). This group has not yet made a sufficient commitment to criminality. The second group consists of those that are chronic, hardened and more criminally-experienced (nonamenables). This group has committed itself more fully to a criminal lifestyle. By permitting these two populations to interact, the prison is exposing susceptible inmates to more severe antisocial contagions. To address this problem, it seems appropriate to house members of these two populations within separate prisons.

The Specialized Prison

It is especially relevant to recognize that early in our nation's history, offender reform was of utmost concern (Blakely, 2008). This is best seen in the efforts of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons (1790). This group sought to humanize the prison while protecting vulnerable inmates from those that were more hardened and violent. Members of this group eventually convinced officials of the Walnut Street Jail (America's first penal institution) to separate young, inexperienced and less assertive inmates from those that held a more predatory and anti-social orientation. By separating these two groups, the opportunity for the hardened and predatory inmate to corrupt and victimize those that were more malleable was minimized (Johnson, 1996; Buchanan, 1921). Officials of the Elmira Reformatory similarly acknowledged the existence of these two groups while recognizing that achieving reform in a "mixed" setting was improbable (Buchanan, 1921).

Once the existence of these two groups is acknowledged, their separation becomes necessary to prevent the spread of any anti-social contagion present within the current prison. Once it is determined into which group an inmate belongs, he/she would then be housed with other inmates that share a similar perspective. For example, amenable inmates would be housed together and would undergo therapeutic programming designed to meet their specific needs. Since each amenable inmate would be engaged in treatment, a positive peer-environment would be created where reform would be encouraged and embraced by both prison officials as well as by the inmate population. Such an approach would ensure that contamination of the amenable inmate could not occur.

Conclusion

There are many social science perspectives attesting to the reformability of the inmate population provided they are given reasonable opportunity to pursue treatment in a supportive and nurturing environment. While current political posturing de-emphasizes rehabilitation, more than 95% of all inmates will eventually return to society (Petersilia, 2003; Hughes and Wilson, 2002). This observation alone should serve to motivate penologists to find ways to more effectively promote public safety. While a grass-roots interest in reform-initiatives has been noted (Rynne, Harding and Wortley, 2008; Schmallegger and Smykla, 2007), few proposals exist that translate this ambition into practice. Bio-penology suggests that current imprisonment will be unable to break the criminogenic-cycle until officials separate amenable and nonamenable offenders. The indiscriminate mixing of these two groups ensures the ongoing contamination of those inmates

not yet fully committed to the criminal lifestyle. The criminogenic-cycle can be broken provided there is an acknowledgement that institutional practices and peer-influence affect post-release behavior.

A need exists for the prison to adopt an operational orientation that explicitly acts in the best interest of the amenable inmate population. There is nothing preventing the prison from actively pursuing both rehabilitative and punitive objectives simultaneously. To do so would permit the prison to achieve homeostatic-balance, making it a healthier institution and more effective in its public safety mandate. With nearly 63% of all ex-inmates being re-arrested within three years of release, the need for improvement is unmistakable (Fehr, 2009). For those of you that may have forgotten, Proteus was a mythical Greek sea-god who had the unique capability of adapting to his environment. Over time the word protean came to imply an inherent ability to adjust to varying situations (Schweber, 2008). Similarly, we suggest that the prison be allowed to evolve into a more effective institution guided by new penal perspectives and the practices they suggest.

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Biographies

Curtis R. Blakely, Ph.D. is an assistant professor in the Justice Systems Department at Truman State University. He is an Executive Counselor for the Corrections Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. He was recently elected to the Delegate Assembly of

the American Correctional Association and serves as a member of their Professional Education Council. He has published two books (*Prisons, penology and penal reform: An introduction to institutional specialization and America's prisons: The movement toward profit and privatization*). Dr. Blakely is advisor for Chi Chapter of Lambda Alpha Epsilon.

Alice Walkley recently graduated from Truman State University and is currently pursuing a law degree at Baylor University. Prior to graduation, she co-authored an article with Dr. Blakely entitled, "A physicist, a philosopher and a politician: What penologists can learn from Einstein, Kant and Churchill" (*Internet Journal of Criminology*, January, 2010).

Law Enforcement Administrators Negligence Regarding Research

By Walter L. Bowers, Sr., Ph.D., Albany State University, Albany, GA

Abstract

Police officers are usually in their vehicles ten times more than private citizens and are 1,000 times more likely than private citizens to be parked on the side of the road. Moreover, they are four times more likely to be involved in a car crash. Some officers have been injured or killed from in-car equipment that is kept inside the passenger compartment of their patrol cars. It appears however, that police managers have very little concern about the possible dangers posed by in-car equipment to police officers during traffic crashes. A reluctance to participate in research supports this premise.

Today's police administrators are tasked with a number of responsibilities and many administrators seem to be concerned about the safety of those officers who are deemed to be the backbone of policing. It is understood that police officers, including those who function at the county, state and federal levels encounter various situations that jeopardize their safety. It is also understood that if an officer is in need of assistance due to a potential threat to that officer's life, that management will not hesitate to send additional officers to eliminate the threat. As a matter of fact, management is likely to respond as well. Unfortunately, police management does not view all possible threats to the safety of police officers as something that warrants immediate attention if any attention at all. This is said in regard to the attitudes of police managers relevant to research.

Police managers appear to have very little interest in allowing their departments to participate in research that focuses on issues that are pertinent to law enforcement. Recently, the Department of Justice

solicited applications from various organizations to conduct research on officer and vehicle safety. Police agencies, including deputies and state troopers, refused to participate in the proposed study. Police administrators were contacted by letter, phone and face-to-face contacts and informed that the nature of a study on in-car police equipment would use a survey design to collect data relevant to the type of equipment stored or mounted inside a patrol car and then quantify the data to determine the probability of an officer being injured or killed by in-car computers, radar units, or even long guns that are kept in the passenger compartment. The majority of the agencies contacted refused to participate. Even when considering the potential for serious harm to the officers, managers refused to grant consent for data to be collected from their departments. This would be considered a nonissue, if evidence did not strongly suggest that there is a need for such a study to be done.

Police officers are usually in their vehicles ten times more than private citizens and are 1,000 times more likely than private citizens to be parked on the side of the road. Moreover, they are four times more likely to be involved in a car crash. Many of the crashes are high impact car crashes (The Police Chief Magazine, 2010). The police patrol car is considered to be the officer's office away from the office. This means that most of the officers' equipment is stored somewhere in the patrol car. For some officers, much of what is needed is stored within the trunk, but there may be some equipment that is kept within the interior of the patrol car. Such equipment may include shotguns, rifles, radios, computers, batons and metal ticket books. Even airbags may pose a potential danger to police officers (Alonso-Zaldivar, 2002). A study on such could examine the potential danger that such equipment may present for the officers who operate patrol vehicles.

Each year hundreds of patrol car crashes occur that

result in the injuries or deaths of many officers. Data collected on police car crashes in 2004 indicated that 51 officers were killed in the line of duty in car crashes (Floyd, 2005). There seems to be an alarming trend that indicates traffic deaths among police officers may be on the increase. More and more officers are dying in police car crashes than ever before. Between 1995 and 2004, there were 476 officers killed in police car crashes compared to 339 officers killed in police car crashes between 1975 and 1984 (Floyd, 2005). Some of those deaths may not have occurred had certain pieces of equipment not been present within the interior of the police patrol car. Police Officers have suffered various injuries from equipment inside patrol cars.

One patrol officer had his nose broken by a laptop computer. Another was smacked with the butt of his shotgun and knocked unconscious. A third got poked in the eye by wires from his radar unit and lost his vision (Alonso-Zaldivar, 2002).

It is clear that there is potential danger to police officers who work within their patrol cars. Federal and independent investigators report that laptop computers, cell phones, radar units and other technical accessories in the police patrol car of today have become extreme hazards for police officers (Alonso-Zaldivar, 2002). It is very likely that some equipment, especially aftermarket, can be propelled into occupants and cause severe injury. Such aftermarket equipment can even interfere with the deployment of airbags. When aftermarket equipment, any kind, is mounted to, in front of, or on top of the instrument panel of a vehicle with airbags, such equipment presents with a strong chance of becoming a projectile inside the passenger compartment (NHTSA, 2009). Mounting of aftermarket equipment must be done properly to ensure that the equipment will not injure or mortally wound a police officer. One problem that may also be present is that there are different types

of patrol vehicles in use, therefore the mounting of the equipment in the different vehicles may not be the same. Since it is likely that such mounting will differ, there is a good chance that some officers may not be properly informed about the correct way to place the equipment in the vehicles. Some officers are tasked with placing their own radar units and shotguns in the vehicles which could mean that improper mounting can occur. Some smaller departments lack the funds to test whether safety hazards exist from the way the officers mount the equipment. It has been reported that some officers even use bungee cords to strap gear to the dash (Alonso-Zaldivar, 2002). The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration advocates alerting police agencies about the potential dangers posed by the addition of more equipment inside the police patrol car (NHTSA, 2002).

There is very little data to indicate the exact number of officers who have been injured or killed from equipment inside their patrol cars. This is one reason that research is desperately needed regarding this problem of equipment posing a danger to police officers. Many departments do in fact have difficulty mounting electronic equipment such as cell phones, radios, computer and laptop screens (Alonso-Zaldivar, 2002). Since July 2001, numerous law enforcement vehicles have been seen with improperly mounted equipment in front of the airbags. "The mismounted equipment can be violently displaced by the deploying airbags in a collision. Equipment protruding just a few inches into the airbag deployment path can make the difference and expose the officer and/or occupant at risk" (p 1.). Beyond the initial police vehicle specifications, there are few guidelines that govern the mounting of aftermarket equipment (The Police Chief Magazine, 2010). Because of this, there is a strong probability that many pieces of aftermarket equipment in patrol cars is not properly mounted and poses a serious threat to the safety of police officers.

A review of literature has revealed that there is very little research on the harms that occur to officers from equipment that is kept inside the patrol vehicle. There are a few articles that address problems associated with equipment that is mounted in patrol cars but there were no actual studies that had been done to report on the possible dangers presented by the equipment to police officers. There is a great void about the actual numbers of officers that have been harmed or killed from equipment mounted inside the patrol car. There is also the likelihood that supervisors may not be fully aware of the possible dangers. Many supervisors have been away from the actual duty of patrolling for some time and may therefore be unaware of just how dangerous the inside of the patrol car has become (Donahue, 2007). This may even help to explain apathy on the part of police managers. The fact that there have been injuries and deaths to police officers from the equipment is a valid reason for police managers to agree to participate in research in this area. Moreover, there is a need to produce studies that reveal just how dangerous the equipment may be. The lack of such studies will continue to jeopardize the safety of police officers across the country. Note,

In a Midwestern state, an officer was involved in a front-end crash with his patrol car. The car was

equipped with a laptop computer. The force of the impact was so great that the screen portion of the laptop was launched into the officer's skull (Donahue, 2007).

Perhaps research on the dangers presented by the different types of equipment kept by officers in the passenger compartment of the patrol cars will prevent such incidents in the future. Research in this area could lead to additional studies which produce needed information on this important issue.

Unless police managers realize or become concerned enough to move beyond the traditional ways of managing police departments, officers may continue to suffer needless injuries and in some cases death. There are dangers that exist for officers who drive patrol cars. Conducting research on the potential harms that may exist from a computer, radar unit, shotgun, baton, or metal ticket book during a traffic crash is critical to the protection of police officers. Since there is very little data and documentation on the issue, research is desperately needed. A lack of research is likely to continue to jeopardize the lives of police officers. There have been some articles written on the possible dangers associated with the use of aftermarket equipment in patrol cars, but there appears to be very little by way of actual studies. There have been reports stressing the dangers of objects inside patrol cars being hurled at officers but there is not enough information to highlight the probability of certain pieces of equipment causing serious injury or death.

Collecting such information is crucial in arguments about whether there should be a greater focus placed on the development of new ways for mounting various pieces of equipment in the patrol car and will also serve as a recognized way of informing and alerting managers and officers to any potential harm that might be posed from the equipment. Results may be useful in determining whether certain pieces of equipment should be banned from being carried within the passenger compartment of the patrol car. Results may also serve as a way of educating police department officials about the need to modify policies within their departments to ensure officer safety. Fewer injuries and deaths from accidents due to aftermarket equipment in patrol cars would lead to lower health care costs for police agencies. The way to reduce the number of injuries and deaths from the aftermarket equipment is to gain additional knowledge about the possible risks associated with the in-car equipment. There is no doubt that danger exists from aftermarket equipment being improperly placed inside the patrol car. Any piece of equipment may become a projectile inside a patrol car (NHTSA, 2002). Since any piece of equipment may be dangerous in the patrol car and since the lives of police officers may be spared with additional information on the subject of aftermarket equipment, it is critical that police administrators change their attitudes toward research involving police agencies.

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Biography

Mr. Bowers is a 2007 graduate from Capella University with a doctorate in Public Safety. He completed his undergraduate and Bachelor of Science studies from Troy University. He is interested in conducting research in various areas that will produce results that help ensure the safety of law enforcement officers and educate society about issues with the criminal justice system. He has conducted research that examined which variables may be significant in predicting the sentence lengths of individuals. Such variables included race, age, education, employment status and community of residence. His most recent focus is on examining the possible dangers that may be presented by equipment that is kept inside the passenger compartment of police patrol cars. He is a retired State Trooper and current Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Albany State University in Albany, Georgia.

R

ace Alone Is Not Significant in Prison Overcrowding

By Walter L. Bowers, PhD, Albany State University, Albany, GA

Abstract

There are numerous opinions that attempt to address the many issues associated with prison overcrowding. Overcrowding in prisons has been attributed to unfair sentencing decisions that are race-based. This study examined the impact that race has on sentencing decisions in one Alabama prison. A quantitative predictive design was used to determine the predictive strength of race as a variable during sentencing. Race was examined in conjunction with the crime committed, age, education, income and community of residence. Results of the study indicated that race alone was not a significant predictor of the length of sentence.

Results from a 2008 study designed to examine the impact of race during sentencing indicated that there was not a significant relationship between race and the length of prison sentences given to offenders. The study was conducted at the Easterling State Correctional facility in Clio, Alabama. The study aimed to investigate the relationship between demographic factors and prison sentences to determine which variables were significant in predicting the length of prison sentences. The variables that were studied were crime, race, age, income, education, community of residence and length of prison sentence. Data was analyzed using a quantitative predictive analysis to determine if legal and extra-legal variables predicted the length of the sentence to be served. Race, an extra-legal variable, was analyzed to determine its predictive ability on the length of the sentence that was given. The same approach was used for age, income, education and community of residence. An aggregate analysis showed how combining certain variables predicted the length of sentence that a person would serve in prison. Previous studies have examined similar variables and used similar methodologies (Carter, 2002; Cohen, 2003). This study used both an aggregate and disaggregated analysis of the variables to determine their predictive strength.

Background

Some statistical data indicated that incarceration rates were higher in state prisons than in federal prisons. For example, state prisons held a total of 1,274,600 inmates at the end of 2004 compared to 176,268 inmates held in federal prison (Lawrence & Travis, 2004). Lawrence and Travis reported that more than 40% of state prisons opened during the last twenty-five years to accommodate prison overcrowding conditions. Prison

overcrowding appears to exist in several different states within the United States. Lawrence and Travis further reported that there were such states as Texas, Florida, California, New York, Michigan, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, Colorado and Missouri that built additional prisons between 1979 and 2000 in response to overcrowding issues. The number of prisons built ranged from 19 in Missouri to 120 in Texas. Collectively, the aforementioned states were operating three times as many prisons in 2000 as in 1979. The South incarcerated 539 inmates for each 100,000 inhabitants; this ratio was greater than the national average of 478 (U. S. Department of Justice, 2000). Alabama's prison population grew to such a level that prison overcrowding caused the state to house hundreds of inmates in county jails and out of state facilities. In Alabama, 13% (3,401) of state prisoners were being held in overcrowded jails.

Prison overcrowding in state prisons is considered to be the result of sentencing that was based on certain extralegal as well as legal variables (Branham, 2003; Martin, 1997; Spohn & Holleran, 2000). Spohn and Holleran's study examined extralegal variables such as employment status, age, race and gender to determine their influence on length of sentence and reported that unemployed, young males that were part of a minority group would be more likely to be viewed as threats to society and would therefore receive harsher punishment. In addition, Martin focused on race and reported that African Americans often received more severe punishment than Caucasians.

Some research has also indicated that the length of sentences served by some offenders varies depending upon type of crime committed as well as race, age, income, education and community of residence of the individuals (D'Alessio & Stolzenberg, 2002; Simms, 2000; Spohn & Holleran, 2000). Simms suggested that African Americans faced a greater probability of serving longer sentences than Caucasians after combining the variables race, age and gender. Results of the study proposed that race was of greater significance when individuals were young and male. Spohn and Holleran concluded that individuals were viewed as being part of a dangerous population when a combination of socioeconomic and racial differences existed. Unemployed individuals who were under age 30 and African American were most often perceived as being dangerous. Sentencing decisions appeared to be based on the perceived danger of offenders. Such findings by Spohn and Holleran suggested that judicial decisions were not based on uniformed guidelines. D'Alessio & Stolzenberg attempted to control for characteristics and criminal histories relevant to sentencing; the results indicated that the highest probability of incarceration was among

low-status, unemployed, minority defendants or people living in high unemployment areas. Therefore, based on such findings, race was thought to be significant in determining sentence length.

Prior Research

The research question on race sought to discover if different lengths of sentences were given to offenders based on their race when they committed the same type of crime. Carter (2002) studied the effect of race and class on sentencing decisions and reported that the length of sentence was affected by race. According to Carter, a significant relationship exists between race and sentencing. Moreover, sentencing disparities based on race have been significant in other studies (Leonard, Pope, & Feyerherm, 1995; McGarrell, 1993; Thornberry, 1973).

In order to determine which variables would be strong predictors of sentence length, this study used a quantitative predictive method which included multiple regression analysis to examine the predictive strength of crime, race, age, income, education and community of residence on sentence length. Prior research has indicated that the aforementioned variables have had some impact on sentence length, so this study used a quantitative predictive analysis to determine the significance of the variables.

Methodology and Sample

A total of 297 files that were randomly selected from a total of 1237 inmate files at Easterling Correctional Facility to examine the impact that the legal variable (crime) and the extralegal variables (race, age, income, education and community of residence) had on sentence length. The 297 files that were selected for data collection were chosen through simple random sampling by using the random sampling feature of SPSS for Windows 12.0. Data was collected from each of the selected files by first examining each file for the current crime for which the individual was serving time, the race, age, employment status, educational level and the community of residence of the individual. Permission to access the files was granted by the warden of the facility. The files were those of individuals who are serving sentences for violent and nonviolent crimes. The violent crimes consisted of crimes of rape, robbery, assault and murder while the nonviolent crimes included drug, forgery and property crimes. The data was hand-recorded by the researcher on data collection sheets brought in by the researcher. Data collection was expected to take approximately 8 hours but took four eight-hour days. The actual data was retrieved from Presentence Investigation Reports (PSI) which were included in the

files of the inmates (Center on Juvenile Justice, 2002).

Once the data was collected, it was analyzed to determine its predictive strength in determining the length of sentence that a person would receive. Some research has suggested that extralegal variables have little if anything at all to do with the length of sentence that an individual will receive (Branham, 2003). The extralegal variables in this study (race, age, income, education and community of residence) were quantified to determine their predictive ability.

Research Question

Do African Americans receive longer sentences than Caucasians?

Hypothesis

H1. There will be a statistically significant difference between sentence lengths for African Americans and Caucasians in prison sentences for the same types of crimes. African Americans will receive longer sentences for both violent and non-violent crimes (Beck, 2000).

Results

H1: Race Impacts Sentence Length. H1 posited that sentence lengths would be different for African Americans and Caucasians. African Americans would receive longer sentences than Caucasians when they were sentenced for the same type of crime. To test this hypothesis, descriptive statistics using frequency distributions were used to indicate the frequency at which African Americans were sentenced to longer sentences than Caucasians. Data was first analyzed descriptively to examine means, standard deviations and frequencies. Afterwards, a univariate analysis was conducted to test this hypothesis such that the independent variable was race and the dependent variable was length of sentence. Results were examined for significance based on a .05 level of significance. The frequency was summarized based on the raw data that was generated from statistical analysis of the independent variable race. Race was operationalized and coded as 1 for Caucasian, 2 for African American and 0 (a dummy variable) for other. The dummy variable served as a statistical control variable to determine if other explanations may account for differences in sentence length.

The categories of Caucasian and African American were the primary focus based on statistics that indicated the two races comprised the majority of the prison population in Alabama (BJS, 2000). The ANOVA was used to compare Caucasians and African Americans to determine the types of differences that existed between the two groups relevant to the lengths of sentences received. A simple ANOVA is appropriate when two or more groups are compared in a study (Glick, 2003).

Population

Easterling's prison population was 59% African American, 39% Caucasian and less than 1% Hispanic with no other races being listed for comparison. The files reviewed for data collection consisted of a population that was 64% African American, 35.4% Caucasian and .7% Other (Table 1). The Other population was not considered for analysis in this study.

Data were analyzed to address Q1 and H1. Analysis of the data using linear regression and Pearson correlations (Table 2) revealed the presence of a marginal relationship (-.056) between the independent variable

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution of Offenders by Race

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Other	2	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Caucasian	105	35.4%	35.4%	6.0%
African American	190	64.0%	64.0%	100.0%
Total	297	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 2.
Correlations of Independent Variables with Dependent Variable
Correlations

Pearson Correlation	Sentence	1.000	Sig. (1-tailed)	Sentence
	Race	-.056		Race
	Income	.015		Income
	Age	.000		Age
	Educat	.034		Educat
	Violent	.279		Violent
	Nonvio	-.279		Nonvio
	Residen	.061		Residen
			N	297

p = .05 (1-tailed)

Table 3.
Crosstabs for Sentence/Race Relationship

	Other	Caucasian	African American	Total
Sentence over 25 Count	1	29	65	95
% within Race	50.0%	27.6%	34.2%	32.0%
25 and Under Count	1	76	125	202
% within Race	50.0%	72.4%	65.8%	68.0%
Total Count	2	105	190	297
% within Race	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

race and length of sentence and there was no statistical significance based on the .05 level. Hence, race did not appear to be a strong predictor of sentence length.

Analysis of the data in Table 3 indicated that 34% of African Americans were sentenced to more than 25 years compared to 27.6% of Caucasians sentenced to more than 25 years. In addition, a total of 190 (65.8%) African Americans were sentenced to serve 25 years or less with 105 (72.4%) of Caucasians serving sentences of 25 years or less. Table 20 indicates a Cramer's V of .075 which shows a weak relationship between race and sentence length. Based on Cramer's V, there is no more than a 7.5% chance of predicting sentence length when an individual's race is involved. The findings are not considered significant, since there was a 43% possibility that they were due to chance. These findings were similar to results from linear regressions. Data indicates that there is no statistically significant difference between the sentence lengths given to African Americans and Caucasians when race is the primary factor. However, in response to Q2, African Americans do appear to receive longer sentences when the total prison population is considered (Table 3).

There were no noted significant differences between African Americans and Caucasians relevant to sentence lengths although there were more African Americans

(34.2%) sentenced to serve more than 25 years compared to 27.6% of Caucasians sentenced. The difference appeared to be negligible and presented a 7% chance of being significant. Based on Cramer's V (Table 4), a strong relationship (.438) exists between race and sentence length but is not significant at .075.

Table 4.
Symmetric Measures of Sentence/Race Relationship

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Phi	.075	.438
Nominal Cramer's V	.075	.438
N of Valid Cases	297	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis

Conclusion

The conclusion is that there may be overcrowding problems in state prisons across the country, but the problem does not seem to be solely the result of the prison being an African American. The problem of prison overcrowding appears to be the result of a combination of factors and race may play a significant role only when

taken into consideration with other extra-legal and legal variables.

Limitations

The results of this study are not generalizable to all prisons within the United States nor do they indicate that sentencing practices throughout the criminal justice system are carried out in such ways that race alone will never be a significant factor during sentencing. There is a need for additional research to determine reasons for the actual number of individuals in prisons being represented more by African Americans than Caucasians.

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Biography

Walter Bowers is a 2008 recipient of a PhD in Criminal Justice from Capella University. He holds a Master's degree in Psychology and Counseling and a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from Troy University. He is an Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice at Albany State University and retired State Trooper from Alabama and has also served as a Commander of jail operations at a county jail. As a counselor, he has worked with inmates in state prisons to provide mental health counseling. His research interests involve the study of various issues relevant to the criminal justice system which includes matters on race, sentencing practices and corrections.

The Effects of the Declining Economy on North Carolina's Crime and Criminal Justice System

By Gerald Koinis, University of North Carolina Political Science/Economics Student
Douglas L. Yearwood, Director, North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center

Abstract

The current economic crisis and recession has negatively impacted individuals and agencies from both the public and private sector as evidenced by company closings, home foreclosures, lost profits and hiring freezes and layoffs. This paper presents the results of a two part phone survey which sought to identify how the recession has affected North Carolina's law enforcement agencies and their respective administrative and operational practices. The study also sought to assess how crime rates and patterns have been shaped by the state's economic downturn. Study findings indicate that both police departments and sheriffs' offices have been recently affected by the poor economy and in some cases this impact varies by agency type and size.

Introduction/Literature Review

The current state of the national economy has once again sparked intense interest among members of the

media, the general public as well as criminal justice practitioners and policy makers surrounding the relationship between economic decline and crime. Anecdotal evidence and media accounts which depict rising crime rates, have either directly or implicitly inferred a causal association between the current recession and increases in property crimes such as burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

The economic debacle of the United States has had serious effects on both federal and state budgets. As the source of available funds continues to shrink, public goods and services have suffered in terms of their funding. Criminal justice and law enforcement departments are among those to have experienced substantial setbacks. According to a press release issued by the Police Executive Research Forum or PERF, "police departments usually are among the last agencies to be cut when the economy turns bad, because elected officials see public safety as a top priority and try to find other places to cut," said Miami Police Chief John Timoney, president of PERF. "The fact that most police departments currently are being asked to make cuts is an indication of how badly this recession is affecting local tax bases" (PERF, 2009). According to PERF, 63% of

local police departments are dealing with funding cuts (PERF, 2009). Even with the current and anticipated budget cuts, people still expect that a department or agency should not suffer in their performance. However, these robust budget cuts have certainly perpetuated various problems that affect both law enforcement agencies and the general public.

Columbus, Ohio received national acclaim when President Barack Obama attended the graduation of 25 police recruits, marking it as a sign of progress for the federal stimulus package and a sign of things to come. These 25 officers were nationally renowned benefactors of the federal stimulus budget and served as an example of an ensuing positive economic turnaround. However, it has become the case that these officers may still lose their job, which signifies there is still significant progress to be made. Columbus is facing the dilemma of increasing the income tax rate 0.5% or having to make deep cuts in law enforcement agencies. With the current economic recession, more and more citizens are struggling to make ends meet; therefore, an increase in taxes would seem unbearable. In presidential elections, Ohio is often considered to be the state most reflective of the entire United States; therefore, this economic and politi-

cal struggle is fairly representative of current problems plaguing cities and towns across the nation.

Identifying economic variables that affect crime rates is difficult because although there may be a correlation, it may not be direct causation. For instance, it does not necessarily mean 'A causes 'B'. Furthermore, there have been many studies conducted to see how certain economic variables, like unemployment, inflation or periods of economic prosperity affect the crime rate. For example, Devine, Sheley and Smith (1988) theorize that as inflation reduces the real income wage of unskilled laborers a concurrent rise in the demand for cheaper and often illegal goods occurs, which rewards and encourages property crime. A collaborative analysis of these studies suggests there is no clear role that the labor market plays in influencing criminal behavior.

For example, Neustrom, Jamieson, Manual and Gramlin (1988) studied a region in southern Louisiana, which had experienced considerable economic fluctuation over a time period of 54 months and found a statistically significant correlation between unemployment rates and both larceny and assault. Conversely, Young (1993) found no significant correlation between the percentage of unemployed men and women in 20 different nations and their respective national theft rates. Another example of two studies yielding conflicting results were when Allen (1996) reported significant positive associations between the unemployment rate with both robbery and burglary but found no statistical significance between unemployment and motor vehicle theft; however, Oster and Agell (2007) did find statistical significance between unemployment and auto theft. In summary, the findings of the extant literature on the relationship between unemployment rates and crime can best be described as mixed, inconclusive and varied depending upon the type of data used and the statistical methods for analyzing the data.

With the lack of opportunities during economic downturns one would expect more people to turn to crime to compensate for this deficiency. Cantor and Land (1985) for example, argue that a weaker economy will increase criminal motivation. This expectancy is further supported by Isaac Ehrlich's (1973) suggestion that individuals will engage in theft and other property related crimes as a result of increasing relative deprivation. However, a study conducted by Clarke and Witt (200) suggests that high unemployment rates have a negative effect on crime. Clarke and Witt's reasoning is that unemployed workers deter others from crime because they stay closer to their homes and are home more often, thus decreasing their chance of being a crime victim.

To achieve a comprehensive understanding of how the economy affects both crime rates and criminal justice departments, it is imperative that research explores the specific effects felt by governmental agencies. One such study, conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum (2009), utilized an extensive nationwide sampling frame to determine how the economy impacts crime and the police budget. For instance, the study inquired about topics such as whether funding is keeping pace with what the agency needs to maintain existing operating and staffing levels or if overtime spending is being reduced.

The purpose of this study is to assess how North Carolina's criminal justice system and crime rates have

been affected by the economic downturn plaguing both our nation and state. The results from this study will enhance understanding of how and where the state's crime and criminal justice agencies are most affected during these tough economic times. This study will replicate part of the aforementioned PERF survey, which will provide comparative data to analyze how North Carolina's law enforcement agencies are being affected compared to the rest of the nation. Furthermore, agencies can better assess their department's status compared to the rest of the state and also implement recommendations and strategies noted by other agencies.

Methods

The method of data collection used in this study was based on a two-part survey administered by phone to 20 North Carolina Police Departments and 20 North Carolina Sheriffs' Offices. For the first part of the survey, respondents were asked to rank their answers in accordance with the following scale: 1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Somewhat Disagree, 3: Neutral, 4: Somewhat Agree, 5: Strongly Agree. This first part consisted of 14 questions for the police department and the same 14 questions for the sheriffs' offices, plus one additional question regarding the county jail. The second part of the survey consisted of 12 brief open-ended questions.

Overall, the main areas of interest targeted by the survey relate to an agency's funding, personnel and crime in their jurisdiction. The questions in Part 1 regarding funding, inquired about whether the department's funding allotment allows them to achieve their intended mission and goals. Other questions target the presence and degree of personnel and budget cuts, as well as inquiring about certain reduction methods like hiring freezes or reducing overtime. The remainder of the questions in Part 1 asked about observed changes in crime rates, safety in the area and changes in the jail population.

The second part of the survey consisted of 12 open-ended questions, which inquired about a department's budget, personnel and any noted or anticipated effects of the current economic downturn. Some of the budget questions delved into which units within a department they anticipate will receive the smallest and largest percent of requested funds, while others asked about changes in the budget over the years and about what agencies are anticipating with this year's upcoming budget. Agencies were also asked about any innovative policing strategies they have or would implement to compensate for an anticipated reduction in funding. Furthermore, respondents were asked about any structural changes within the department that would be considered if funding is reduced. Other questions sought answers about what effects could be attributed to a struggling economy, such as changes in the court room, certain types of crime and how their agency has most been impacted.

A stratified sampling method, derived from agency size, was used to select both the sheriffs' offices and the police departments. Excluded from the sample were campus, company and other special police forces. All remaining agencies were segmented into three groups: an upper quartile, a middle 50% and a lower quartile. The top 25% group was defined as the large group, the middle 50% as the medium size and the smallest 25% was categorized as the small group.

There are 100 counties and sheriffs' offices in North Carolina; therefore, the top quartile consisted of 25 sheriffs' offices, the middle 50% had 50 and the lower quartile contained 25 agencies to randomly choose from. The sheriffs' offices' large group was defined as agencies with 77 or more total sworn officers, the middle group has agencies ranging from 76 to 24 sworn officers and the lower quartile contained agencies with 23 or fewer officers. There are 90 total police departments in the top quartile, 180 in the middle 50% and 90 agencies in the lowest quartile. The top quartile of agencies was defined as those with greater than 20 sworn officers, the middle 50% consisted of 4 to 20 sworn officers and the lowest quartile group contained mainly agencies with 1 to 4 sworn officers.

Five agencies from the top quartile, 10 from the middle 50% and 5 agencies from the lower quartile were randomly selected to be interviewed from both sheriff and police agency lists. Thus the combined total number for both agency types was 10 small agencies, 20 medium and 10 large agencies. This distribution allows for a proportionate representation based on agency size.

Results and Discussion

The following section will analyze the data collected from the first two parts of the survey. The purpose behind this study was to better understand how North Carolina's struggling economy has affected the state's law enforcement agencies and the citizens of this state. The discussion will conclude by presenting an array of innovative police strategies that departments are using or anticipate using to compensate for times when funding is reduced. Many of the strategies presented here can be implemented by other departments, which are looking for ways to help their agency through this difficult economic period.

The severity of economic problems facing the United States and North Carolina can hardly be understated. The economy has left few, if any, areas unaffected. North Carolina's criminal justice departments are among those feeling the economic adversity.

Survey respondents provided a wide range of responses regarding how the state's current fiscal situation has most impacted their agency's mission. Of the 40 responses received, nine (22.5%) were categorized as noting a decrease in town revenue, nine cited trying to do more with less and six (15%) noted zero to little changes in their jurisdiction. Furthermore, there were five (12.5%) agencies that reported difficulty acquiring funding, five agencies cited personnel being affected and six reported other factors.

Included within the other category were two officers reporting that when prisons start closing, county agencies are forced to keep prisoners longer in the jail, which begins overcrowding the jail and places a burden on both the county and the jail staff. One officer commented that "we are not able to be proactive, only reactive". This example is evidence of how agencies are unable to be proactive or preventive in their duties; instead, agencies are only able to react to situations at hand. Another response was that the agency had to hold off on getting new cars, which many departments feel is necessary in order to maintain ideal operating standards. On the other hand, one officer stated the state's economy has "put more fear into local government than is reality", downplaying the severity of the economic

situation and likely suggesting that the government is overcompensating due to public hysteria. The dispersion of results were evenly distributed across agency types and agency sizes, which indicates that certain impacts the declining economy are having on agencies are not specifically correlated to one particular type or size of agency.

With North Carolina's state budget reduced compared to years past, a significant portion of the financial burden is being shifted away from the state and being levied upon local government agencies. However, with people across the state feeling the impact of the nation's economic struggle, local town revenues are being significantly and adversely affected. Coupling the struggles of towns and cities across North Carolina with the increased financial burden they are being asked to take on, compounds the problems and eventually will lead to more cuts and losses. One officer cited that in his area, "people are not spending money, the town is not getting money and we have not raised taxes, which basically puts us at a stalemate". Another officer commented that "pay cuts to state employees has impacted spending and caused less town revenue", which can be applied to cities and towns across the state. A popular phrase or one very similar in nature that was echoed by nearly all agencies was simply that we are going to have to do more with less.

The disbursement of answers about whether agencies feel they have adequate funding to fully carry out their intended mission and goals varied greatly. Of the 40 respondents, 40% either somewhat or strongly disagreed that they had adequate funding, while 37.5% either somewhat or strongly agreed that funding was sufficient and 22.5% of the respondents remained neutral. This spread was fairly consistent regardless of agency type or size, which suggests that a significant number of agencies already feel their budget is not sufficient in allowing them to fully achieve their goals as an agency. With a significant budget decrease likely looming, more agencies will find themselves not fully able to provide the services they are accustomed to. Additionally, the agencies that were already unable to achieve their current goals and missions will be further disadvantaged.

For many agencies, in addition to coping with a lack of funding, an overwhelming majority expressed the need for additional personnel. Out of the 40 sheriff and police officers interviewed, only three (7.5%) reported not needing any increase in officers to have an ideal workforce. This low response indicates that many agencies feel understaffed and are in need of more officers. Furthermore, 10 respondents reported needing a 1-10% increase in officers, 14 cited an 11-20% needed increase, while seven officers cited a 21-30% increase and another six stated that they needed a greater than 30% increase in staffing. For the most part, no overly significant differences between an agency's size or agency type appeared. Generally, larger agencies needed a smaller percent increase in staffing, while smaller agencies needed a larger increase.

With the economy dwindling, it should be no surprise that 62.5% of the total police and sheriff's officers either somewhat or strongly disagreed that their district is continuing to improve their job market. While 15% of the respondents elected to remain neutral, which is a key indicator their district is holding steady, the remaining

22.5% agreed to have an improving job market. As the survey indicates, the job market has experienced significant declines, which will likely lead to more financially motivated crimes. One officer stated, "we are seeing more new people commit crimes now-a-days, it is not just repeat offenders and this is happening nationwide".

The survey results indicate that 65% of the respondents agreed to having had to make budget cuts, implement hiring freezes or cut overtime pay, while only 30% of respondents cited not having to make cuts, the remaining responses were neutral. Barring the current economic debacle, these agencies likely would have received either an increase in funding or at least the same amount of funds; however, the economic downturn has caused widespread budget decreases. The most notable discrepancy regarding agency size and type is between the police and sheriff departments. Only 10 out of 20 (50%) police respondents agreed to having had to make such cuts, while 9 out of 20 (45%) disagreed. On the other hand, more sheriff offices indicated having had to make cuts, as seen by 80% of the 20 respondents agreeing to have made cuts, with only 15% disagreeing with the statement.

When the economy slows, it comes as no surprise that budget cuts will ensue; however, law enforcement is usually one of the last sectors to be cut. In response to whether last year's budget decreased, increased or remained the same from their prior year's fiscal budget, 25% cited an increase, 57.5% a decrease and 17.5% reported remaining the same. On the other hand, in a nationwide PERF study conducted in 2008, 79.7% of respondents reported last year's budget increased from the previous year's fiscal budget, while 11.6% decreased and 8.6% remained the same (Fisher, 2009).

Additionally, agency size had a particular effect on the likelihood that an agency would experience a large cut. Furthermore, of the small agencies interviewed, 50% reported having made significant budget cuts, whereas 65% of medium sized agencies also cited large budget cuts and 90% of large sized agencies agreed to having made significant budget cuts. This suggests that as an agency increases in size, it becomes more susceptible to budget cuts. One chief of police reported, "the needs of law enforcement continue to increase, especially during tough economic times and by decreasing funding, we are not able to be proactive, only reactive". These budget cuts hinder law enforcement's abilities to continue moving forward and therefore, agencies are more likely to, at best, remain stagnant. Instead of increasing funding or at least receiving the same amount, as many agencies were accustomed to, the budget is being reduced, which forces departments to cut services and eventually, personnel.

Of the 40 police and sheriff's officers interviewed 29 (72.5%) anticipated that their agency would remain the same size, seven (17.5%) expected downsizing, while four (20%) anticipated growth. The survey findings did not present any discrepancies based on agency size; however, police departments and sheriffs' offices offered some subtle, yet noteworthy differences. Of the twenty police departments, 17 (85%) expect to remain the same and three (15%) anticipate downsizing. Similarly, of the twenty sheriff offices, 12 (60%) expected to remain the same, three (15%) anticipated downsizing and four (20%) were expected to grow. Those sheriffs' agen-

cies anticipating growth attributed the growth to either maintaining the jail or an increase in grant funding. One chief of police stated, "We are going to have to try and do the same job but with less operating money".

Several sheriff and police officers echoed this claim, as many agencies are looking to provide the same services, if not better but with less operating funds. One chief of police expressed that "during these tough economic times, if anything, the demand for law enforcement services goes up, yet, our budgets are being cut and when cuts are made, the ultimate loser is the citizen".

Another area being impacted by the economy is personnel. Of the 40 police and sheriff departments interviewed, three (7.5%) somewhat agreed and six strongly agreed to having made significant personnel cuts. This is a considerable portion of agencies claiming to have made personnel cuts, since law enforcement is so rarely cut. These personnel cuts indicate the infiltration of the current economic downturn into North Carolina's law enforcement units. A closer examination of the survey results reveal that only one out of 10 (10%) respondents from small sized agencies either somewhat or strongly agreed to having made significant personnel cuts, while seven respondents had not made personnel cuts.

This data could be explained because a loss of one individual on a smaller sized staff would be considered much more significant than the loss of a few officers on a large sized staff. One police officer stated, "unfortunately, we had to let one of our officers go this past year and that lone loss has really stretched our duties and has been very demanding for us here, because, being such a small agency, he was a large portion of our manpower". Generally, however, it appears that these smaller sized agencies are the least likely to cut personnel but when they have to do so, it is a much more significant loss to absorb. Overall, it appears agencies are doing their best to hold all their current positions.

Although, one officer stated that "if things keep getting worse with the economy, we will probably be forced to begin letting some personnel go".

With the significant budget cuts, overtime spending is beginning to be reduced. The results yielded conclusive support that overtime is being reduced, as 72.5% of the respondents either somewhat or strongly agreeing to have seen such reductions. Of the remaining respondents, 17.5% were neutral and 10% either somewhat or strongly disagreed that their respective agencies have reduced overtime. These figures suggest that overtime spending has continued to be reduced, as evident by an earlier nationwide PERF study in 2008 that found 61% of the surveyed agencies were cutting back on overtime (Fischer, 2009). Furthermore, these figures suggest that overall, North Carolina agencies have had to decrease overtime spending at a slightly higher rate than the national average.

The survey results also indicate that sheriffs' offices have reduced overtime slightly more than police departments, as 80% of the sheriff respondents agreed that a reduction is occurring, while only 5% disagreed, the rest of the sample was neutral on the issue. On the other hand, 65% of police respondents agreed that overtime was being reduced, while 15% disagreed. These results do suggest that a significant number of agencies, regardless of type, have had to reduce overtime spending.

The jails have also been significantly impacted by the struggling economy. Of the twenty sheriff s' officers interviewed, 11 (55%) either somewhat or strongly agreed to have seen what they consider a substantial increase in the jail population, while five (25%) remained neutral and then four (20%) respondents somewhat disagreed that they had seen an increase in the jail population. Of the five small sized sheriffs' offices four (80%) of them strongly agreed and one (20%) somewhat agreed to having seen a substantial increase in the jail population.

The courts are another sector that has been impacted by the economy, although the responses given were not entirely consistent, there were plenty of officers citing various problems. The survey yielded mixed results about whether courtrooms have regressed in their efficiency due to the economic slowdown. Some agencies noted fairly significant inefficiencies, as indicated by 25% of the respondents strongly disagreeing that their courtroom had not seen any setbacks, while 15% somewhat disagreed. Some officers went as far as to question whether their courtrooms could get any worse. On the other hand, other respondents did not feel their courtrooms had become less efficient, as shown by 37.5% of respondents either somewhat or strongly agreeing that their courtroom had not suffered in terms of its efficiency.

For the most part, safety in most districts has remained consistent. Survey results indicate that 67.5% of the sheriff and police respondents either somewhat agree or strongly agree that their district is safer or at least as safe, as it was a year ago.

The results about whether an agency's district had the same violent crime rate over the past year were fairly split, as 40% either somewhat or strongly disagreed and 52.5% somewhat or strongly agreed that there had been no change in the violent crime rate. This data was consistently upheld regardless of agency size or type. The reason for this discrepancy is that the violent crime rate does not follow a trend, nor is it indicative of economic risings or fallings. The findings here support the claims set forth by Levitt and Dubner in *Freakonomics* (2006), as they cited how in the 1990s unemployment fell by 2 percentage points but violent crime plummeted about 40% and then in the 1960s, the economy boomed and so did violent crime. The survey results support the findings of Levitt and Dubner (2006), by suggesting that the violent crime rate does not depend on or vary with, changes in the economy.

However, a different perspective was noted for non-violent crime rates. The combined survey results for the police departments and sheriffs' offices indicate a wide disbursement across all five possible answer choices. Respondents from the sheriffs' offices significantly disagreed that their non-violent crime rate had remained the same, as 70% of the respondents either somewhat or strongly disagreed and only 10% of respondents somewhat agreed, while the rest remained neutral. The opposite is true for police departments. Survey results indicate that 65% of police respondents either somewhat or strongly agreed, 30% disagreed and one (5%) respondent remained neutral about whether the non-violent crime rate had remained the same during the past year in their jurisdiction. In regards to agency size, the small sized agencies were

the subgroup that most disagreed with not seeing a change in the non-violent crime rate, as supported by 70% of their respondents disagreeing, while the rest somewhat agreed. These figures are further supported by a 100% disagreement by small sized sheriff offices. Furthermore, a majority of the officers that cited a change in the non-violent crime rate indicated that it had increased in their jurisdiction.

In order to help compensate for a reduction in funding, one method some agencies have implemented is to increase reliance on less costly civilian staff. At initial glance, there does not appear to be an overall trend that would determine if agencies are making use of hiring less costly civilian staff to help their budget. Overall, 21 (52.5%) agencies stated not having increased the use of civilian staff, while six (15%) respondents were neutral and 13 (32.5%) agencies claimed to have increased their civilian staff. However, 75% of the Police Department's have not increased civilian staff, while 15% did increase and the remaining 10% were neutral. From the sheriff office respondents 50% stated they have increased the use of civilians, 30% did not and 20% were neutral.

In addition to examining how the economy has affected criminal justice departments and what effects have arisen due to those changes, the study also inquired about what to typically expect during these economic downturns and more specifically, what effects North Carolina citizens will experience.

Respondents were asked about the following crimes: burglary, theft, robbery, crimes involving scrap and/or precious metals, drug-related crimes, gasoline theft, crimes involving firearms, thefts involving cars and larceny. The following results are demonstrative in explaining what types of crimes one should expect when economic conditions deteriorate. Burglary, theft and larceny were respectively cited by 87.5%, 92.5% and 90% of respondents as being driven by difficult economic conditions. These results suggest that many people are driven into methods of theft to compensate for their economic struggles. This echoes Becker's (1968) work that suggests that as the economy spirals downward, individuals are more likely to commit income producing criminal violations as the benefits of perpetration outweigh or surpass the associated costs of apprehension. Robbery was cited by 80% of the respondents as being associated with economic conditions. Gasoline theft and property crimes in general were each cited by 30 out of 40 (75%) respondents as being driven by tough economic times. One officer's comments on the issue of gasoline theft were that "gasoline theft usually flares up when people really start getting hit hard in their pockets and many people that normally would otherwise pay for their gas, are finding ways to cut corners and save money wherever possible".

Drug related crimes, car theft and crimes with firearms were the crimes sheriffs' deputies and police officers least attributed to be driven by difficult economic times. Of the 40 respondents, 23 (57.5%) cited drug related crimes to be economically related, while 10 (25%) officers disagreed and seven (17.5%) claimed a possible relation. The survey yielded 47.5% of respondents citing a relation for car theft, while 25% disagreed and 27.5% claimed there to be a possible relationship. Crimes with firearms were least attributed

to being driven by tough economic conditions, as only 40% agreed there to be a correlation, 27.5% disagreed and 32.5% cited a possible relation.

Additionally, crimes involving scraps and/or precious metals were cited by 72.5% of the 40 respondents as being driven by tough economic conditions, while 20% disagreed with this claim and 7.5% of the respondents were neutral.

Respondents were asked if there were any other crimes they considered to be driven by difficult economic conditions that had been observed in their jurisdiction. The results were fairly split, as 21 (52.5%) respondents noted that some factors were influenced by the economy, while 19 (47.5%) respondents did not cite observing any such instances.

The breakdown of the 21 respondents consisted of 10 (47.6%) instances of fraud, 9 (42.9%) noting an increase in domestic violence and 2 (9.5%) observed other factors, which included an increase in shoplifting and an increase in murders.

The previous information detailed the types of crimes sheriff and police officers typically associate with difficult economic conditions. The following analysis details what specific units within a sheriff's office or police department are least and most likely to receive cuts. Overall, between the sheriffs' offices and police departments, the units that should expect to receive the smallest portion of requested funds are the investigative units, which tallied 11 out of the 40 (27.5%) responses and the next would be 22.5% citing an equal disbursement reduction, which implies that all units take on the same percentage cut. The remainder of the responses was distributed as the following: seven (17.5%) for patrol, five (12.5%) for equipment and supplies, four (10%) towards administrative positions and three (7.5%) for other and one (2.5%) for jail. Responses included in the other category included the civil division, traffic division and the travel budget.

In response to what structural changes agencies are considering or implementing, 21 out of 40 (52.5%) reported no changes at the current time, while 10 out of 40 (25%) cited reorganization of positions. This often entailed methods like shifting duties around or eliminating high ranking positions to "flatten" out the department. The remaining responses included four (10%) citing personnel and salaries, two (5%) for reduction in programs and one (2.5%) for each of the following: equipment cuts, training reduction and other. Changes with personnel and salaries can encompass a variety of methods such as pay cuts, eliminating single positions, such as the school resource officer or freezing positions. The response given for other described an increase in telephone reporting, which allows an agency to save both time and fuel, while perhaps at the expense of losing some legitimacy with citizens reporting crimes because they may not feel their issue is being taken as seriously when an officer takes a report over the phone versus in person.

The survey results indicate that police departments are more likely to not have instituted any structural changes and less likely to have reorganized positions. Of the 20 police respondents, 65% cited no changes, 15% reported position reorganization, 10% for personnel and salaries and 5% for both program reductions and other. For the sheriffs' offices, on the other hand,

8 out of 20 (40%) responders cited no changes, while seven (35%) indicated position reorganization. The remaining sheriff responses cited two for personnel and salaries. This data suggests that sheriffs' offices are more likely to reorganize positions within their department and that police departments are less likely to have implemented structural changes. However, one officer reported, "if the economy continues to go the way it is going, we will surely have to look at making some changes around here". The high percentage of officers reporting no changes as of yet, suggest that departments are fairly set and structured establishments, so major changes of an agency's operations would likely be unfeasible and possibly counterproductive, therefore, many agencies simply try and do more with less.

The survey results obtained regarding what, if any, innovative policing strategies agencies have taken on are very consistent in proportion, regardless of agency size or type. Of the 40 respondents interviewed, 14 (35%) reported not currently using or not yet having anticipated using any innovative police strategies to cope with the probable reduction in funding.

Notable innovative law enforcement strategies from the police and sheriff departments included five (12.5%) citing more efforts towards obtaining grants and funding, five reporting technology uses and five claiming the use of atypical patrol methods. Furthermore, four (10%) respondents cited relying more heavily on community help and involvement, while seven (17.5%) officers cited other innovative strategies. These other strategies included eliminating work duplication, instituting civil citation programs and hiring part-time help. Other atypical patrol strategies can entail methods such as policing on foot, by bicycle or by doubling the number of officers per car. An officer of one agency stated, "since we are stretched so thin as a workforce, we have implanted cameras in high crime areas to better monitor those areas". Overall, when the budget begins to tighten, agencies look at different ways to save or generate money or seek alternative methods to help make their services more efficient by, essentially, doing more with less.

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The opinions and viewpoints expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety nor the Governor's Crime Commission.

Biography

Douglas L. Yearwood is the Director of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center. In addition to governmental reports, he has published articles and book reviews in *Justice Research and Policy*, the *British Journal of Criminology*, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, *the Journal of Family Violence*, the *American Journal of Police*, *Children and Youth Services Review*, *African American Male Research*, the *Journal of Gang Research*, the *F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin*, the *Criminologist*, *Federal Probation*, *Police Chief* and *American Jails*. He is co-author, with James Klopovic and Michael Vasu, of the book *Effective Program Practices for At-Risk Youth: A Continuum of Community-Based Programs*, published by the Civic Research Institute.

Gerald T. Koinis is a recent graduate from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he double majored in Political Science and Economics. In addition to being named to the Dean's List three times, he has also been selected to the honor fraternities of Sigma Alpha Lambda and Gamma Sigma Alpha. He is currently interested in researching criminal justice issues and is planning on attending law school in the fall.

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