

AMERICAN
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
ASSOCIATION

L.A.E.

J

JOURNAL

2019



1937-2019

82 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 in the American Criminal Justice Association/Lambda Alpha Epsilon is available at \$40.00 for the first year and \$35.00 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.

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Manuscripts should be submitted to: crimjust@jps.net. Please be sure to include an Abstract of no more than 100 words, together with a brief biographical sketch or the author(s) covering recent publication, 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 or "jump / flash drive" along with a printed copy of the Manuscript. Please be sure the Abstract and biographical sketch are included on the CD or "jump / flash drive."

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.

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Manuscripts should be double-spaced and be no more than twenty (20) pages in length. All footnote references should be added to the of the manuscript, not on each individual page where the footnote appears.

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

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. 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.

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L.A.E.

JOURNAL

of
the

AMERICAN

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ASSOCIATION

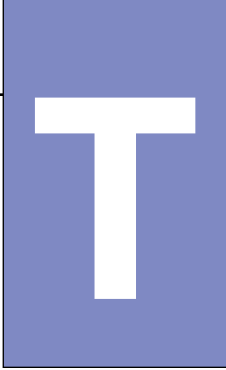


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President's Message

As I sit down to write this message, 110 officers have lost their lives in the line of duty this year. Of this number, 42 have been killed by gunfire. This information is found on the Officer Down Memorial Page (<https://www.odmp.org/search/year/2019>). What makes young people today want to follow a career in the criminal justice field? For each person, I believe there is a personal reason for choosing this path. I made a decision while in high school to study law enforcement because I wanted to make a difference in the world. Dallam County Texas Sheriff, R. C. Johnson and Dallam County Constable, J.D. Jones encouraged me in this effort. In 1972, I was attending Parsons College in Fairfield, Iowa as a Freshman on a scholarship to study Criminal Justice. The students there heard about this organization call Lambda Alpha Epsilon and decided to form a chapter. I was amazed to find out that there were national organizations that were dedicated to folks in our profession. It is interesting to note that in 1972, 238 officers lost their lives in the line of duty with 121 of those being killed by gunfire. My point in bringing this up is to show that no matter the danger, there will always be those who are willing to stand up and protect our society.

Back when I first joined ACJA/LAE, I was struck by the idea of a group of people with a common goal and outlook. That year in school we worked on a variety of projects with local law enforcement agencies and the school. The other student organizations on campus were less than thrilled with having an organization that was based on following the guidelines of the criminal justice system. Sadly for me, this college closed because of bankruptcy in 1973 and my first experience with ACJA/LAE came to an end. Like many others before and after me, I let my membership lapse and I moved on to complete my degree in



Texas. I truly missed the folks within our chapter.

In 2004, I accepted a position teaching criminal justice at Hopkinsville Community College in Kentucky and formed Pi Gamma Epsilon to again be a part of the ACJA/LAE family. Since that time, I have worked both as an advisor and as a member of the Executive Board. I have watched our Association change over the last few years. Change is never easy and will always be a challenge. You, the members, are the people who will chart the future course of our Association and of the criminal justice field. I encourage each of you to look deep

inside yourself and nurture that which caused you to choose this field of study. Remember those who mentored you, those who you shared both good times and bad times and, most importantly, why you chose to do this job in the first place? Do not make the mistake I made of leaving your Association and coming back to it 32 years later. Make the decision to stay a member; make a difference to those who come behind you.

In closing, I want to take a moment of privilege and say farewell to two of our members who we lost in the last few months: John Webb, Region 2 President and Chris Williams, Region 5 President. Both passed away within 45 days of each other. These two men were my friends and confidants. They will be greatly missed. Rest well my friends.

Greg Bridgeman
National President

C

onference Highlights - 2019

354 members and guests attended the 2019 National Conference held in Hunt Valley, MD last March. Many thanks to Christina Fouse, 2019 National Conference Director and Joe Walsh, Conference Coordinator for putting together an excellent Conference.



Pic 1: The 2019 Closing Banquet and Awards ceremony for the academic and practical competitions was attended by members and guests.

Pic 2: Outgoing National President, Steve Atchley swears in incoming National President, Greg Bridgeman and National Vice-President, Brian Meloy.

Pic 3: Sigma Tau Omicron members with Advisor, Chris Przemieniecki.

Pic 4: National Executive Secretary, Karen Campbell addresses the assembly at the National Business Meeting.

Pic 5: ACJA-LAE members competed throughout the day-long scheduled written competitions.



Pic 6: Region 4 members attending their caucus to discuss regional business.

Pic 7: Danny Maxwell, Region 4 President and Psi Omega Chapter Advisor gave a splendid Blues and Rock & Roll presentation during the Talent Contest at the Lip Sync event.

Pic 8: Lt. Col. Dave Grossman, the Director of the Killology Research Group, put on a day-long Workshop in the field of human aggression, violence, and violent crime.

Pic 9: Presentation of the Colors at the Closing Banquet.

Pic 10: "KISS" (Sigma Tau Omicron) even appeared at the Lip Sync event.

Pic 11: President Greg Bridgeman, Brittany Robison, Chris Williams, Region 5 President, and Christina Fouse, Conference Director.

C

onference Competition Winners - 2019

Top Academic: Leslie Palmer, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda, Region 6;

Top Gun: Richard Gillespie, Gamma Epsilon Delta, Region 3;

Outstanding Region: Region 4; **Spirit Award:** Psi Omega, Region 4;

Sweepstakes Award: Gamma Epsilon Delta, Region 3

LAE KNOWLEDGE

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Devin Daniel, Tau Alpha Omicron
- 2nd Place Tayler Petersen, Delta Tau Omega
- 1st Place Barbara Kessenich, At-Large

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Emily Maurer, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 2nd Place Makenna Knuth, Tau Alpha Omicron
- 1st Place Jenna Reynolds, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Nicci Young, Chi Omega Pi Sigma Lambda
- 2nd Place Leslie Palmer, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
- 1st Place John Wilt, Alpha Upsilon Lambda

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Brennan Green, Tau Sigma Upsilon
- 2nd Place Evan Millerick, Delta Chi
- 1st Place Grace Whitney, Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Emily Wible, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place Amanda Bosselman, Psi Omega
- 1st Place Ryan Clancy, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Chris Wyatt, Lambda Eta Chi
- 2nd Place John Wilt, Alpha Upsilon Lambda
- 1st Place Michelle Bolger, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon

POLICE MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Charity Hensley, Lambda Eta Chi
- 2nd Place James Volk, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
- 1st Place Beatrice Walsh, Delta Tau Omega

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Ashley Burk, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
- 2nd Place Ryan Clancy, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Matthew Ginieczki, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Edward Hemmelman, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
- 2nd Place Jackie Chavez, Tau Sigma Upsilon
- 1st Place Leslie Palmer, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

CORRECTIONS

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Brennan Green, Tau Sigma Upsilon
- 2nd Place Grace Whitney, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 1st Place Evan Millerick, Delta Chi

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Katherine Linn, Delta Chi
- 2nd Place Jane Kim, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 1st Place Matthew Ginieczki, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha
- 2nd Place Danny Hayes, Kappa Omicron Rho
- 1st Place Leslie Palmer, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

CRIMINAL LAW

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Joseph Drake, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place Brennan Green, Tau Sigma Upsilon
- 1st Place Grace Whitney, Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place John Hoover, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 2nd Place Mary Jane Nelson, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 1st Place Ashley Burk, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Edward Hemmelman, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
- 2nd Place Jackie Chavez, Tau Sigma Upsilon
- 1st Place Leslie Palmer, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

FIREARMS (Individual)

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Jane Areias, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 2nd Place Justin Andrews, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Samantha Clevenger, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place John Hoover, Sigma Tau Omicron
- 2nd Place Ryan Clancy, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Chris Pack, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Jon McGary, At-Large
- 2nd Place Joe Walsh, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
- 1st Place Richard Gillespie, Gamma Epsilon Delta

FIREARMS (Team)

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Joshua Mackey, Hayley Simko, Jessica Joyce - Chi Tau Epsilon
- 2nd Place Jane Areias, Charlotte Bruecks, Devon Hindman - Sigma Tau Omicron
- 1st Place Samantha Clevenger, Erica McClain, Justin Andrews - Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Ben Davage, Dakota Snyder, Dylan Collins - Tau Alpha Omicron
- 2nd Place Garrett Ubben, Travis Geier, Nolan Johnson - Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Chris Pack, Ryan Clancy, Alison Batts - Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Joe Walsh, Nicci Young, Todd Istenes - Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon & Chi Omega Pi Sigma
- 2nd Place Jon McGary, Brian Meloy, Steven Crown - At-Large, Sigma Chi, & Alpha

- 1st Place Edward Hemmelman, Cisco Ortiz, James Volk - Beta Sigma Omega Lambda & Tau Alpha Omicron

CRIME SCENE

Lower Division:

- 3rd Place Evan Millerick, Anna Nix, Payton Poyner - Delta Chi
- 2nd Place Lily Salmeron, Mikayla Wollen, Aalyssa Merring - Psi Omega
- 1st Place Brittany Gibbens, Mackenzie Anderson, Aricka Striegel - Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper Division:

- 3rd Place Amanda Novo, Olivia Segota, Samantha Kiss - Psi Omega
- 2nd Place Andrew Khantzian, Tess Kennedy, Brooke Lombardo - Psi Omega
- 1st Place Joshua Kealer, Winter Lauch, Julia Annunziato - Psi Omega

Professional Division:

- 3rd Place Paul Raffile, Todd Istenes, Michelle Bolger - Chi Omega Pi Sigma & Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
- 2nd Place Tamara Lynn, Andrew Lakas, Tyler Beckman - Delta Tau Omega
- 1st Place Nicci Young, Katrina Midgette, Jessica Lehman - Chi Omega Pi Sigma

PHYSICAL AGILITY

Female 25 and Under:

- 3rd Place Polina Botera, Psi Omega
- 2nd Place Morgan VanHarn, Gamma Epsilon Delta
- 1st Place Julia Annunziato, Psi Omega

Male 25 and Under:

- 3rd Place Dylan Collins, Tau Alpha Omicron
- 2nd Place Thomas Koppelman, Psi Omega
- 1st Place Nate Michaud, Psi Omega

Female 26 to 35:

- 3rd Place Barbara Kessenich, At-Large
- 2nd Place Jessikah Jones, Tau Sigma Upsilon
- 1st Place Michelle Bolger, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon

Male 26 to 35:

- 3rd Place Noel Montoya, Beta Chi
- 2nd Place Matthew Stevens, At-Large
- 1st Place Michael Plumer, Delta Zeta Omega

Female 36 and Over:

- 3rd Place Taressa McNeal, Alpha Upsilon Lambda
- 2nd Place Maria Torre, Psi Omega
- 1st Place Amber Mahan, Kappa Omicron Rho

Male 36 and Over:

- 3rd Place Steven Crown, Alpha
- 2nd Place Mike Collins, Zeta Sigma Alpha
- 1st Place Danny Hayes, Kappa Omicron Rho

R

egion 1: Conference Competition Winners - 2019

Region 1 did not send in their Regional Winners.

R

Region 2:

Conference Competition Winners - 2019

San Antonio, Texas

Top Academic: Troy Cochran, Delta Kappa Epsilon; Top Gun: Michael Sanchez, Iota Kappa Chi; Spirit Award: Sigma Kappa Chi

CRIMINAL LAW

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Juan Torres, Sigma Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Norma Kines, Gamma Alpha Epsilon
1st Place: Hayden Cantrell, Delta Kappa Epsilon

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Samantha Schlicher, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Katie Linn, Delta Chi
1st Place: Evan Millerick, Delta Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Michael Sanchez, Iota Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Marguerite DeWitt, Iota Kappa Chi
1st Place: Troy Cochran, Delta Kappa Epsilon

POLICE MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Juan Torres, Sigma Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Joseph Milligan, Delta Kappa Epsilon
1st Place: Gracie Laird, Delta Kappa Epsilon

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Alexis Chapa, Sigma Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Itzel Abundis, Iota Kappa Chi
1st Place: Katie Linn, Delta Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Chad Bowers, Delta Chi Alpha
2nd Place: Michael Sanchez, Iota Kappa Chi
1st Place: Troy Cochran, Delta Kappa Epsilon

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Norma Kines, Gamma Alpha Epsilon
2nd Place: Bailey Poynor, Delta Chi
1st Place: Lucy Wolf, Delta Chi

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Kenneth Katz, Nu Tau
2nd Place: Evan Millerick, Delta Chi
1st Place: Perla Sanchez, Iota Kappa Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Italia Rosas-Camputano, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Troy Cochran, Delta Kappa Epsilon
1st Place: Lee DeBoer, Gamma Alpha Epsilon

CORRECTIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Norma Kines, Gamma Alpha Epsilon
2nd Place: Michael Chadwick, Gamma Alpha Epsilon
1st Place: Bailey Poynor, Delta Chi

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Katie Linn, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Kenneth Katz, Gamma Alpha Epsilon
1st Place: Evan Millerick, Delta Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Matthew Stevens, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Troy Cochran, Delta Kappa Epsilon
1st Place: Lee DeBoer, Gamma Alpha Epsilon

LAE KNOWLEDGE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Kelsey Main, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Juan Torres, Sigma Kappa Chi
1st Place: Mary Spicer, Delta Chi

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Daniela Pinto, Delta Chi
2nd Place: Daniel Munguia, Sigma Kappa Chi
1st Place: Miguel Vargas, Delta Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Matthew Stevens, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Nicole Juarez, Delta Chi Alpha
1st Place: Kristen Bowers, Delta Chi Alpha

CRIME SCENE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Joseph Milligan, Brett Ward,
Richard LaRue – Delta Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Rhonda Givens, Karrigan Clark,
Sara Spiker – Gamma Alpha Epsilon
1st Place: Jo Michael, Sabrina Lopez,
Norma Kines – Gamma Alpha Epsilon

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Kayla Alaniz, Brette Sansom,
Brittani Crocker – Delta Chi
2nd Place: Ruben Garzoria, Chloe Brooks,
Lourdes Dela Cruz – Delta Chi
1st Place: Samantha Schlicker, Kaylea Thomas,
Miguel Vargas – Delta Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Marguerite DeWitt, Jose Mata,
Panya Martinez – Iota Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Kristen Poole, Adrienne Luera,
Italia Rosas-Camputano – Delta Chi
1st Place: Chad Bowers, Kristen Bowers,
Ryan Coombs – Delta Chi Alpha

PHYSICAL AGILITY

Female - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Evelyn Barajas, Iota Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Marcella Galvan, Iota Kappa Chi
1st Place: Deja Keys, Tau Sigma Chi Xi

Male - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Daniel Muguia, Sigma Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Noah Bernard, Delta Chi
1st Place: Carlos Verdugo, Iota Kappa Chi

Female - 26 - 35

3rd Place: Jennifer Duf, Gamma Alpha Epsilon
2nd Place: Norma Kines, Gamma Alpha Epsilon
1st Place: Rhonda Givens, Gamma Alpha Epsilon

Male - 26 - 35

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Emerson Murillo, Nu Tau

Female - 36 and Over

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Sabrina Lopez, Gamma Alpha Epsilon

Male - 36 and Over

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Lee DeBoer, Gamma Alpha Epsilon

FIREARMS (Individual)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Marcus Torres, Sigma Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Kalynn Stigger, Delta Chi
1st Place: Cooper Sanders, Gamma Alpha Epsilon

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Emerson Murillo, Nu Tau
2nd Place: Jacobo Sloss, Sigma Kappa Chi
1st Place: Danuel Muguia, Sigma Kappa Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Jon McGary, Member-at-Large
2nd Place: Jose Mata, Iota Kappa Chi
1st Place: Michael Sanchez, Iota Kappa Chi

FIREARMS (Team)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Richard LaRue, Brett Ward,
Joseph Milligan – Delta Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Dallas Wills, Jason Stevenson,
Kalynn Stigger – Delta Chi &
Delta Kappa Chi
1st Place: Juan Torres, Marcus Torres,
Haylee Ramirez – Sigma Kappa Chi

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Alexis Chapa, Victoria Cosme,
Gil Falcon – Sigma Kappa Chi
2nd Place: Chloe Brooks, Jonathan Hall,
Kimberlyn Alford – Delta Chi
1st Place: Daniel Muguia, Matthew Scott,
Jacob Sloss – Sigma Kappa Chi

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Cooper Sanders, Norma Kines,
Jennifer Duffey – Gamma Alpha Epsilon
2nd Place: Tyler Coates, Jon McGary,
Emerson Murillo – Nu Tau
1st Place: Michael Sanchez, Jose Mata,
Danya Martinez – Iota Kappa Chi

R

Region 3:

Conference Competition Winners - 2019

Hays, Kansas

Top Academic: Mia Pearson, Mu Gamma Gamma; Top Gun: Richard Gillespie;

Highest Percentage: Kappa Omicron Rho; Sweepstakes Award: Gamma Epsilon Delta

CRIMINAL LAW

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Sophia Gilinsky, Mu Gamma Gamma
2nd Place: Zane Jacks, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Mia Pearson, Mu Gamma Gamma

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Chris Pack, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Tayler Petersen, Delta Tau Omega
1st Place: Nolan Johnson, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Gregg Etter, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Brenda Jennings, Mu Gamma Gamma
1st Place: John Whalen, Upsilon Chi Chi Sigma

POLICE MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Akrka Striegel, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Adam Emerson, Delta Tau Omega
1st Place: Peter Knutson, Mu Gamma Gamma

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Brooke Luedke, Delta Tau Omega
2nd Place: BoAnn Smith, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Bea Walsh, Delta Tau Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Gregg Etter, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: John Whalen, Upsilon Chi Chi Sigma
1st Place: Diane Sjuts, Mu Gamma Gamma

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Kathryn Monochie, Mu Gamma Gamma
2nd Place: Sophia Galinsky, Mu Gamma Gamma
1st Place: Mia Pearson, Mu Gamma Gamma

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Davis Harrison, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Miranda Luck, Delta Tau Omega
1st Place: Nolan Johnson, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Gregg Etter, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Danny Hayes, Kappa Omicron Rho
1st Place: Brenda Jennings, Mu Gamma Gamma

CORRECTIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Kathryn Monochie, Mu Gamma Gamma
2nd Place: Sophia Galinsky, Mu Gamma Gamma
1st Place: Mia Pearson, Mu Gamma Gamma

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Theresa Connelly, Kappa Omicron Rho
2nd Place: Chris Pack, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Brooke Luedke, Delta Tau Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Diane Sjuts, Mu Gamma Gamma

2nd Place: Danny Hayes, Kappa Omicron Rho
1st Place: Brenda Jennings, Mu Gamma Gamma

LAE KNOWLEDGE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Mackenzie Anderson, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Shane Rieckhoff, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Zane Jacks, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Michael Gallagher, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Kraig McCoy, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Jenna Reynolds, Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Brandy Unruh, Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Roger Pennel, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Danny Hayes, Kappa Omicron Rho

CRIME SCENE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Jacob O'Brien, Rhiley Unruh,
Joseph Bellinger – Delta Tau Omega
2nd Place: Dylan Witt, Sophia Gilinsky,
Jackson Fisher – Mu Gamma Gamma
1st Place: Mark Hoover, Mia Pearson,
Peter Knutson – Mu Gamma Gamma

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Beatrice Walsh, Abby Hayes,
Tayler Petersen – Delta Tau Omega
2nd Place: Erica McCann, Chana Erickson,
Kraig McCoy – Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Theresa Connelly, Alex Chmelka,
Nicholas Novak – Kappa Omicron Rho

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Casey Benyshek, Breanna Markley,
Ziwei Qi – Delta Tau Omega
2nd Place: Brenda Jennings, Antonio Myers,
Diane Sjuts – Mu Gamma Gamma
1st Place: Danny Hayes, Amber Mahan,
John Lonnborg – Kappa Omicron Rho

PHYSICAL AGILITY

Female - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Tatiyanna Ray, Delta Tau Omega
2nd Place: Kaylyn Cash, Pi Lambda Alpha
1st Place: Beatrice Walsh, Delta Tau Omega

Male - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Andrew Voss & Tyler Beckman – Delta
Tau Omega (Tie)
2nd Place: Kyle Kunkle – Upsilon Chi Chi Sigma
& Sotero Salazar – Tau Epsilon
Lambda & Joseph Bellinger – Delta
Tau Omega (Tie)
1st Place: Nicholas Novak – Kappa Omicron
Rho & Conrad Vajnar – Delta Tau
Omega (Tie)

Female - 26 - 35

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Ziwei Qi, Delta Tau Omega

Male - 26 - 35

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Jerred Stritt, Tau Epsilon Lambda

Female - 36 and Over

3rd Place: Brandy Unruh, Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: Brenda Jennings, Mu Gamma Gamma
1st Place: Amber Mahan, Kappa Omicron Rho

Male - 36 and Over

3rd Place: John Whalen, Upsilon Chi Chi Sigma
2nd Place: Michael Bartels, Upsilon Chi Chi Sigma
1st Place: Danny Hayes, Kappa Omicron Rho

FIREARMS (Individual)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Sam Esey, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Torrie Shook, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Tyler Beckman, Delta Tau Omega

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Hannah Inglima, Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Chris Pack, Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Matt Kirby, Upsilon Chi Chi Sigma

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Gary Kuenstler, Tau Epsilon Lambda
2nd Place: John Whalen, Upsilon Chi Chi Sigma
1st Place: Richard Gillespie, Gamma Epsilon Delta

FIREARMS (Team)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Aubrie Hart, Arika Striegel,
Mackenzie Anderson – Gamma
Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Soltero Salazar, Emma Smith,
Alaina Squire – Tau Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Zane Jacks, Sam Esey,
Torie Shook – Gamma Epsilon Lambda

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Tyler Beckman, Andrew Lankas,
Adam Emerson – Delta Tau Omega
2nd Place: Erica McClain, Hannah Inglima,
Nolan Johnson – Gamma Epsilon Delta
1st Place: Samantha Clevenger, Justin Andrews,
Chris Pack – Gamma Epsilon Delta

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Jillian Kimbrell, Gregg Etter,
Jenna Reynolds – Gamma Epsilon Delta
2nd Place: Jerred Stritt, Brandy Unruh,
Gary Kuenstler – Tau Epsilon Lambda
1st Place: Richard Gillespie, Ryan Clancy,
Luke Milum – Gamma Epsilon Delta

R

Region 4:

Conference Competition Winners - 2019

West Chester, Pennsylvania

Top Academic: Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega;

Top Gun: Jason Mark, Sigma Tau Omicron; Sweepstakes Award: Sigma Tau Omicron

CRIMINAL LAW

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Jessica Conte, Psi Omega
2nd Place: Allyson DaSilva, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Nathaniel Michaud, Psi Omega

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Jane Kim, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Mike Fost, Psi Omega
1st Place: Amber Scott, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Joe Walsh, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
2nd Place: Paul Raffile, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
1st Place: Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega

POLICE MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Jessica Conte, Psi Omega
2nd Place: Erin Faucher, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Megan Clancey, Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Christopher Moore, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: David Gulbis, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Matt Ginieczki, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Deja LaVango, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Jesse Clement, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Eve Hein, Psi Omega
2nd Place: Danielle Stagliano, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Kassadi, Williams, Psi Omega

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Kathleen Stiltner, Chi Nu
2nd Place: Montana Miles, Psi Omega
1st Place: Grace Whitney, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Steve Atchley, Gamma Epsilon Zeta Rho
2nd Place: Jesse Clement, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega

CORRECTIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Megan Clancey, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Cameron Entrekun, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Allyson DaSilva, Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Christopher Moore, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Matt Ginieczki, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Grace Whitney, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Dan Maxwell, Psi Omega
2nd Place: Steve Atchley, Gamma Epsilon Zeta Rho
1st Place: Deja LaVango, Sigma Tau Omega

LAE KNOWLEDGE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Jonathan Masionet, Psi Omega
2nd Place: Jill Fiore, Psi Omega
1st Place: Alyssa Mercing, Psi Omega

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Darby Keller, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
2nd Place: Mike Fost, Psi Omega
1st Place: Aaron Pysker, Psi Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Jess Lehman, Chi Omega Pi Sigma
2nd Place: Michael Snow, Gamma Epsilon Zeta Rho
1st Place: Joe Walsh, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon

CRIME SCENE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Sierra Snyder, Nicole Secchiari,
Nyara Sparks – Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Nicole Bibeau, Amanda Andrade,
Jenna Castelluccio – Psi Omega
1st Place: Polina Boteva, Jill Fiore,
Alissa Negri – Psi Omega

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Jacob Hickey, Mike Fost,
Aaron Pysker – Psi Omega
2nd Place: Grace Whitney, Danielle Stagliano, Toni
Marie Lombertina – Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Kassadi Williams, Jessica Conte,
Devante Yearwood – Psi Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Jess Lehman, Paul Raffile,
Katrina Midgett – Chi Omega Pi Sigma
2nd Place: Joe Walsh, Davis Gulbis, Alexandra
Herring – Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Nicholas Ruggeri, Jesse Clement,
Jane Kim – Sigma Tau Omicron

PHYSICAL AGILITY

Female - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Nicole Secchiari, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Erin Faucher, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Yasmine Pabst, Psi Omega

Male - 25 and Under

3rd Place: John Finn, Psi Omega
2nd Place: Davis Gulbis, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Nathaniel Michaud, Psi Omega

Female - 26 - 35

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

Male - 26 - 35

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Joe Walsh, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Jose Tena, Sigma Tau Omicron

Female - 36 and Over

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Jess Lehman, Chi Omega Pi Sigma

Male - 36 and Over

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Chris Przemieniecki, Sigma Tau Omicron

FIREARMS (Individual)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Jane Areias, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Cody Etchberger, Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Charlotte Bruecks, Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Lorenzo Giannandrea, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Jacob Hickey, Psi Omega
1st Place: Michael Peraino, Sigma Tau Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Jacob Hennessey, Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Joe Walsh, Delta Epsilon Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Jason Mark, Sigma Tau Omicron

FIREARMS (Team)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Devon Hindman, Jeremy Fleming,
Charlotte Bruecks – Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Cody Etchberger, David Costello,
Max Boyle – Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Jane Areias, Jacob Heikkinen,
Riley Milligan – Sigma Tau Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Carmello Mattioli, John Finn,
Jacob Hickey – Psi Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Chris Przemieniecki, Steve Timmons,
Cristian Galilea – Sigma Tau Omicron
2nd Place: Lorenzo Giannandrea,
Michael Peraino,
Jacob Hennessey – Sigma Tau Omicron
1st Place: Jason Mark, Jesse Clement,
Nicholas Ruggeri – Sigma Tau Omicron

R

Region 5:

Conference Competition Winners - 2019

Tallahassee, Florida

Top Academic: Jackie McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu;

Top Gun: David Lawson, Rho Delta Nu Kappa; Sweepstakes Award: Beta

CRIMINAL LAW

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Garrett Robinson, Beta
2nd Place: Jessica Arriaga-Aguilar,
Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Andrew Watson, Beta

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Sean Lopez, Lambda
2nd Place: Katelyne Brewer, Tau Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Juliana Tenaglia, Delta Zeta Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Jackie McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu
1st Place: Cassie Walls, Beta

POLICE MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Andrew Watson, Beta
2nd Place: Kaitlyn Abercrombie, Beta
1st Place: Garrett Robinson, Beta

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Ashley Patrick, Alpha Sigma Omega
2nd Place: Hayley Leitzell, Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Candice Mason, Alpha Sigma Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Jackie McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu
1st Place: Cassie Walls, Beta

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Madison Baggett, Tau Sigma Upsilon
2nd Place: Elizabeth Lopez, Beta
1st Place: Garrett Robinson, Beta

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Michael Kronosky, Tau Sigma Upsilon
2nd Place: Candice Mason, Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Ashley Patrick, Alpha Sigma Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Jackie McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu
1st Place: Cassie Walls, Beta

CORRECTIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Evagelia Kantzios, Beta
2nd Place: Garrett Robinson, Beta
1st Place: Kaitlyn Abercrombie, Beta

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Asaf Rotem, Lambda
2nd Place: Ashley Patrick, Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Katelyn Brewer, Tau Sigma Upsilon

Professional Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Cassie Walls, Beta
1st Place: Jackie McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu

LAE KNOWLEDGE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Andrew Watson, Beta
2nd Place: Elizabeth Lopez, Beta
1st Place: Kaitlyn Abercrombie, Beta

Upper Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Candice Mason, Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Ashley Patrick, Alpha Sigma Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Jackie McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu

CRIME SCENE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Taeya Moloney,
Christopher Peters – Iota Alpha Alpha
1st Place: Kaitlyn Abercrombie, Elizabeth Lopez,
Evagelia Kantzios – Beta

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Juliana Tenaglia, Andrew Watson,
Garrett Robinson – Delta Zeta
Omega & Beta
2nd Place: Ayla Todriff, Summerlin Anderson,
Alex Sabal – Delta Zeta Omega
1st Place: Ashley Patrick, Haley Leitzell,
Candice Mason – Alpha Sigma Omega

Professional Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Jessica Arriaga-Aguilar,
Zackery Mattson,
Rashad Kelly – Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Jackie McNett, Joshua McNett,
Michael Krunosky – Alpha Upsilon
Alpha Mu & Tau Sigma Upsilon

PHYSICAL AGILITY

Female – 25 and Under

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Madison Baggett, Tau Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Rebecca Chance, Iota Alpha Alpha

Male - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Frank Fisher, Alpha Sigma Omega
2nd Place: Chris Peters, Iota Alpha Alpha
1st Place: Spencer Smith, Lambda

Female - 26 - 35

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

Male - 26 - 35

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Joshua McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu
1st Place: Kaleb Littlejohn, Alpha Sigma Omega

Female - 36 and Over

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

Male - 36 and Over

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Brian Patton, Alpha Sigma Omega

FIREARMS (Individual)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Zackery Mattson, Alpha Sigma Omega
2nd Place: Madison Baggett, Tau Sigma Upsilon
1st Place: Brennan Green, Tau Sigma Upsilon

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Katelyn Brewer, Tau Sigma Upsilon
2nd Place: Frank Fisher, Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: Michael Krunosky, Tau Sigma Upsilon

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Joshua McNett, Alpha Upsilon Alpha Mu
2nd Place: Kaleb Littlejohn, Alpha Sigma Omega
1st Place: David Lawson, Rho Delta Nu Kappa

FIREARMS (Team)

Lower Division:

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

Upper Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Madison Baggett, Katelyn Brewer,
Brennen Green – Tau Sigma Upsilon

Professional Division:

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Zackery Mattson, Frank Fisher,
Rashad Kelley – Alpha Sigma Omega

R

egion 6:

Conference Competition Winners - 2019

Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota

Top Academic: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha; Top Gun: J. Terek Curtis, Tau Alpha Omicron; Spirit Award: Sigma Mu Chi; Sweepstakes Award: Tau Alpha Omicron

CRIMINAL LAW

Lower Division:

3rd Place: David Deniston, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Ty Logan, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Nick Jelsomeno, Sigma Mu Chi

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Jacob Bolen, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Grace Halienu, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Makenna Knuth, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Michael Collins, Zeta Sigma Alpha
2nd Place: Cisco Ortiz, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha

POLICE MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Kelly Glagavas, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
2nd Place: Mallory Majerek, Sigma Mu Chi
1st Place: David Yantz, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Trenton Sakos, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Grace Halienu, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Jacob Bolen, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha
2nd Place: Michael Collins, Zeta Sigma Alpha
1st Place: Ed Hemmelman, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Peyton Figurski, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Mark Ohlendorf, Kappa Theta Rho
1st Place: Taylor Dudley, Tau Alpha Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Grace Halienu, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Abdirahman Warmahayye, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
1st Place: Makenna Knuth, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Cisco Ortiz, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Michael Collins, Zeta Sigma Alpha
1st Place: Don Ricker, Sigma Mu Chi

CORRECTIONS

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Kathryn Wertz, Sigma Mu Chi
2nd Place: Peyton Figurski, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Benjamin Walley, Tau Alpha Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Grace Halienu, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Trenton Sakos, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Jacob Bolen, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha
2nd Place: Don Ricker, Sigma Mu Chi
1st Place: Ed Hemmelman, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

LAE KNOWLEDGE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Peyton Figurski, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Kelly Glagavas, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
1st Place: David Deniston, Tau Alpha Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Griffin Watson, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Grace Halienu, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Makenna Knuth, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Cisco Ortiz, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Mark Mitchell, Zeta Sigma Alpha
1st Place: Jameson Ryskoski, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

CRIME SCENE

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Brook Neitzert, Ty Logan,
Taylor Dudley – Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Emma Dudley, Kimberly Kohlwey,
Montana Romero – Kappa Theta Rho
1st Place: Lindsey Laden, Racquel Zendejas,
Kathryn Wertz – Sigma Mu Chi

3rd Place: Hannah Vankerson, Jacob Bolen,
Trenton Sakos – Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Kaylee Kenny, Jaeger Derouin,
Miyah Holmes – Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Grace Halienu, Makenna Knuth,
Dylan Collins – Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Michael Collins, Mark Mitchell,
Elizabeth Muchow – Zeta Sigma Alpha
& Beta Alpha Chi
2nd Place: Tom Fleming, Bethany Kemi,
Ellie Jensen – At Large
1st Place: Cisco Ortiz, Jackie Delagrange, Brooke
Cunningham – Tau Alpha Omicron

PHYSICAL AGILITY

Female - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Peyton Figurski, Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Brooke Cunningham, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Bethany Kemi, At Large

Male - 25 and Under

3rd Place: Thomas Barth, Beta Sigma
Omega Lambda
2nd Place: Dylan Collins, Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Trent Sakos, Tau Alpha Omicron

Female - 26 - 35

3rd Place: Jackie Delagrange, Tau Alpha Omicron

2nd Place: Elizabeth Muchow, Beta Alpha Chi
1st Place: Kim Kohlwey, Kappa Theta Rho

Male - 26 - 35

3rd Place: Jameson Ryskoski, Beta Sigma
Omega Lambda
2nd Place: Mark Ohlendorf, Kappa Theta Rho
1st Place: Chris Karl, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

Female - 36 and Over

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: Leslie Palmer, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
1st Place: Cari Yerkes, Kappa Theta Rho

Male - 36 and Over

3rd Place: No Entry
2nd Place: No Entry
1st Place: Michael Collins, Zeta Sigma Alpha

FIREARMS (Individual)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Thomas Barth, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
2nd Place: Andrew Gubash, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
1st Place: Dakota Snyder, Tau Alpha Omicron

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Griffin Watson, Tau Alpha Omega
2nd Place: Dylan Collins, Tau Alpha Omega
1st Place: J. Terek Curtis, Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Tom Fleming, At Large
2nd Place: James Volk, Beta Sigma Omega Lambda
1st Place: Ed Hemmelman, Beta Sigma
Omega Lambda

FIREARMS (Team)

Lower Division:

3rd Place: Drew Wipperman, Maritza Reyes,
Guadalupe Catalan – Kappa Theta Rho
2nd Place: David Deniston, Kayla Kay,
Peyton Figurski – Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: Andrew Gubash, Thomas Barth,
Chris Karl – Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

Upper Division:

3rd Place: Miyah Holmes, Jordan Derouin,
Allie Curdes – Tau Alpha Omicron
2nd Place: Griffin Watson, Dylan Collins,
Jaegar Derouin – Tau Alpha Omicron
1st Place: J. Terek Curtis, Trenton Sakos,
Dakota Snyder – Tau Alpha Omicron

Professional Division:

3rd Place: Bethany Kemi, Ellen Jensen,
Tom Fleming – At Large
2nd Place: Mark Mitchell, Michael Collins,
Elizabeth Muchow – Zeta Sigma
Alpha & Beta Alpha Chi
1st Place: Ed Hemmelman, Jameson Ryskoski,
James Volk – Beta Sigma Omega Lambda

A

wards and Recognitions - 2019

Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award

At the 2007 National Conference held in Wilmington, Delaware, the membership voted to establish the Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award. The Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award is an earned Award granted to Advisors of ACJA-LAE in recognition of outstanding service to a chapter and/or region of ACJA-LAE. Nominations for this Award may be submitted by any member in good standing and the Award is granted upon the favorable vote of a majority of the voting membership present at the National Conference. The minimum criteria for the nomination of this Award shall be membership in the Association; at least five (5) years continuous service to at least one ACJA-LAE chapter; and attendance with said chapter(s) at the National Conference during that period. A distinctive plaque of recognition is presented to the awardee.

Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award – Dr. Leslie Palmer

At the 2019 National Conference held in Hunt Valley, Maryland, Dr. Leslie Palmer was elected to receive the Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award. Dr. Palmer was nominated to receive this Award by Ed Hemmelman, a member of the Beta Sigma Omega Chapter.

Leslie Palmer founded the Beta Sigma Omega Lambda chapter in 2013 at Inver Hills Community College. Since that time, membership in the chapter has continued to grow under her advisorship. The alumni have continued to be involved due to her personal investment in each student and the chapter. The BSOL chapter is known throughout the Association as being one of the most competitive chapters at both the Regional and National levels. Her knowledge of the field is shown through her students who would

state Dr. Palmer has been their greatest influence when starting their careers. She is also noted for her work ethics and dedication to the Association. Dr. Palmer has also served on the National Business Meeting Minutes Committee.

Dr. Leslie Palmer was awarded the Jim Hooker Outstanding Advisor Award

Bill Melnicoe Distinguished Service Award

The Bill Melnicoe Distinguished Service Award is an earned Award granted to members of ACJA-LAE in recognition of outstanding service to the National organization or within a specific region. The right to issue the Bill Melnicoe Distinguished Service Award rests with the voting members of Grand Chapter and is granted upon the favorable vote of a majority of the voting membership present at the National Conference. The minimum criteria for being nominated for this Award includes at least five (5) years active membership in the Association and outstanding service to the Association at the National, Regional, or Chapter level. A distinctive plaque is presented to the awardee.

Bill Melnicoe Distinguished Service Award – Michael Snow

At the 2019 National Conference held in Hunt Valley, Maryland, Michael Snow was elected to receive the Bill Melnicoe Distinguished Service Award. Mr. Snow was nominated to receive this Award by Sam Dameron and Steve Atchley, both Star Members.

Michael has been a member of ACJA-LAE for over 40 years. During that time, as a college student, Michael was elected Treasurer of the Phi Lambda Chapter in Region 4. He has served as the Region 4 President, Vice-President, and Secretary. He has also been President of the Member-at-Large chapter since the chapter was created 28 years ago. Over the years, he has served on numerous committees including the Regional President's Handbook Committee, Business Meeting Minutes Approval Committee, and the Endowment Fund Committee. He has also spent numerous hours at Regional and National Conferences monitoring test taking, grading tests, working as a range safety officer, grading crime scene reports, and helping figure out the winners for the awards. He is always available to pitch in where he is needed.



A

CJA/LAE 2019 National Scholarship & Student Paper Competition

National Scholarship Competition

In 2019, a total of eight (8) Applications were received to compete in the National Scholarship Competition. Members must be in good standing to be considered and be a student enrolled with a minimum two-thirds (2/3) of a full load as established by the institution. Awards are judged on overall GPA or 3.0 or better on a scale of 4.0 and Statement of Goals. Financial need, race, age, sex, religion, or national origin are not considered in selecting recipients. Those receiving the 2019 National Scholarship Awards are as follows:

Lower Division:

3rd Place No Entry
 2nd Place Devon M. Walker, Region 1,
 Gamma Chi Chi
 1st Place Conrad L. Vajnar, Region 3, Delta
 Tau Omega

Upper Division:

3rd Place Sabrina R. Morgan, Region 3,
 Gamma Epsilon Delta
 2nd Place Jessica A. McVay, Region 5,
 Lambda Omicron Pi
 1st Place Winter A. Lauch, Region 4, Psi Omega

Graduate Division:

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

Student Paper Competition

In 2019, a total of 29 Applications were received to compete in the National Student Paper Competition. This competition is open to any degree-seeking student currently enrolled in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level who is a member of ACJA/LAE. All papers must be by a single author and all entries must be original papers which deal with issues and problems in the areas of criminology, law enforcement, juvenile justice, courts, corrections, prevention, planning and evaluation, career development, or education in the field of criminal justice. Entries are sorted by category and judged by professionals in the field. Entries are judged on such criteria as relevancy of the topic, topic coverage, clarity of presentation, organization, writing style and quality, and contribution to the field. The winning 1st papers in each of the three categories (Lower, Upper and Graduate) are printed in this issue of the LAE Journal. Those receiving the 2019 National Student Paper Competition Awards are as follows:

Lower Division:

3rd Place Hanna Hensen, Region 3,
 Gamma Epsilon Delta
 2nd Place Samantha N. Clevenger, Region 3,
 Gamma Epsilon Delta
 1st Place Devon M. Walker, Region 1,
 Gamma Chi Chi

Upper Division:

3rd Place Dylan J. Rotert, Region 3
 Kappa Omicron Rho
 2nd Place Michael R. Fost, Region 4,
 Psi Omega
 1st Place Alyssa T. Stolecki, Region 4,
 Psi Omega

Graduate Division:

3rd Place No Entry
 2nd Place Sherah L. Basham, Region 6, At-Large
 1st Place Ryan M. Clancy, Region 3,
 Gamma Epsilon Delta

2019 Executive Secretary's Report

Between February 23, 2018 and February 8, 2019, the Association chartered 11 new or re-chartered chapters. The number of active chapters totaled 93. The largest chapters nationwide as of the cut-off date were:

Psi Omega, University of New Haven, CT (Region 4): 179 members
 Delta Chi, Sam Houston State University, TX (Region 2): 154 members
 Lambda, Florida State University, FL (Region 5): 118 members

A total of 354 members and guests attended the 2019 National Conference held in Hunt Valley, MD. The theme of the Conference was "The Bulletproof Mind: Psychological Survival." Members enjoyed five days of competitive competitions, banquets, workshops, and entertainment. As of the 2019 National Conference, the number of active members and chapters nationwide included:

	Members	Chapters
Region 1	260	12
Region 2	401	17
Region 3	206	9
Region 4	636	20
Region 5	578	23
Region 6	298	12
Total	2,379	93

D

eportation and the IIRIRA

By Ryan M. Clancy, Gamma Epsilon Delta, University of Central Missouri, Region 3
1st Place Winner, Graduate Division, 2019 National Student Paper Competition

Introduction

The policy of deportation in the United States can be tracked back to the Colonial Period. America was on the receiving end of British ships with groups of exiled criminals and religious objectors in the early 18th century (Daniels, 2002). These deportations ended when the U.S. gained its independence in 1776. The United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) has records of number of annual deportations since 1892. In 1926, the federal government made a distinction between the two different types of deportation removals and returns. Removals are defined as the confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on a removal order; while returns are the same action but are not based on an order of removal (USDHS, 2017). Another difference is that removals carry administrative or criminal consequences that can affect future reentry into the US.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it was legal in the U.S. to deport individuals who had children out of wedlock, had sexual relations outside of marriage, or were suspected of participating in prostitution (Moloney, 2006). The U.S. post-WWII Congress introduced legislation that prohibited these policies to increase the rights of immigrants (Hagan, Eschbach, & Rodriguez, 2008). While rights for some immigrants were increasing in this fashion, the nation was simultaneously experiencing a decade-long buildup to a record setting year in deportations (Hernandez, 2006). During this time, the US was experiencing a large amount of illegal immigration from Mexico that accompanied the Bracero Program. The program brought short-term laborers from Mexico to fill the labor void created by World War II especially in agribusinesses. Many legal workers came into the country using this program but some groups (especially farm owners) did not want to jump through the hoops of the program.

Foreign workers who were rejected from the program would migrate illegally to the U.S. to work for employers who did not want to use the program. Law enforcement and other officials

were aware of this problem and were slowly addressing it throughout the late forties and early fifties. To officially combat this issue, U.S Attorney General Herbert Brownell authorized the U.S. Border Patrol to implement Operation Wetback in 1954 (Hernandez, 2006). During this year, over one million individuals were deported (USDHS, 2017). Tactics and procedures developed during this operation are still implemented to combat today's illegal immigration issues in America. The 90's brought the "get tough on crime" and "immigration control" movements and began another trend of increasing yearly deportations.

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) and the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) were reflections of these movements and were both signed by President Clinton in 1996 (Hagan et al., 2008). Both of these acts greatly extended the arm of government to deport noncitizens mainly by extending the amount of crimes that carried the punishment of deportation. These pieces of legislation, along with the 2001 USA Patriot Act, are the foundation of the deportation law in the United States. They are also known to greatly extend the arm of the federal government in ambiguous ways. Certain ambiguities have been addressed by lawmakers and courts across the nation. This paper discusses the legislation and case law that clarifies and often complicates the specifics of enforcing immigration law through deportation in America.

IIRIRA and Sexual Assault:

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) was signed in 1965 and is also known as the Hart-Celler Act. An amendment to this act was enacted by Congress in 1988 that legalized the deportation of an alien who commits an aggravated felony (Higdon, 2017). The list of convictions that Congress defines as an "aggravated felony" has been increasing ever since the enactment of the amendment. One of these increases came with the signing of the IIRIRA. This act included "sexual abuse of a minor" as a conviction that, if committed by an alien, would make the offender subject to deportation (Higdon, 2017). For nearly twenty years, this language was interpreted by

criminal justice professionals to include all state convictions that contain both sex and minors, but not necessarily abuse. An example of an offense that would fall under this umbrella is statutory rape. The issue with this interpretation arises when state "Romeo and Juliet" exemptions are taken into consideration. Most states have exemptions that either reduce the offense to a misdemeanor or withdraw the charge completely for statutory rape cases that involve individuals who are close in age. These laws are based on the idea that even though the participants in a consensual sexual act are legally an adult and the other a minor, the act may not involve any abuse of the minor. Therefore, if a state's Romeo and Juliet exemptions reduce a statutory rape case involving peers close in age to a misdemeanor, the offender would still be subject to deportation under federal law. This interpretation would not be consistent with the original language of the act that specified "aggravated felony" convictions as grounds for deportation. This issue was brought to the Board of Immigration Appeals in 2015. They decided that a "meaningful age differential" was required for the statutory rape conviction to qualify as an "aggravated felony" under the INA. Higdon (2017) argues that while this decision is a step in the right direction, it is still inconsistent with the language of the act and should instead be changed to comply with current federal statutes that define the sexual abuse of a minor. This would increase the amount of misdemeanor statutory rape convictions that would be exempt from making the offender subject to deportation.

Consequences of the IIRIRA Consequences:

Due to the constantly increasing number of convictions that make the offender subject to deportation, many individuals who go into plea negotiations with a prosecuting attorney are not aware that their crime many fall under the "aggravated felony" category that was widened by the IIRIRA. This issue was brought to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case Padilla v. Kentucky (2010). In this case, Jose Padilla was charged with counts of trafficking in marijuana, two other drug

offenses and operating a tractor/trailer without a weight and distance tax number. Taking the advice of his attorney, Mr. Padilla plead guilty to the three drug offenses in exchange for the dismissal of the last charge. He later filed an appeal claiming he was misadvised by his lawyer about the possibility of deportation as a consequence of his plea deal. The Kentucky Supreme Court ruled that collateral consequences of advice by counsel is not covered by the Sixth Amendment's right to counsel. The court argued that the counsel's advice on the consequences of a plea with respect to immigration is not required and cannot constitute ineffectiveness of counsel. The question that the U.S. Supreme Court answered asked if the Sixth Amendment requires defense attorneys to advise their client whether the guilty plea carries a risk of deportation. In a 7-2 decision, the court held that the defense attorney must inform a client whether his/her plea carries a risk of deportation. Justice John Paul Stevens reasoned that the counsel could have easily determined that a guilty plea would make the defendant eligible for deportation and this violated Mr. Padilla's Sixth Amendment right to counsel.

This decision has created a significant burden on state public defenders as illustrated in Ahmed, Appelbaum, and Jordan's 2017 article. The article follows a state public defender as he goes through the obligations and struggles he faces when attempting to represent his clients. Public defenders have an extremely limited amount of resources allotted to them and these resources are being devoured by the pipeline that has been established by the enforcement of the IIRIRA. The authors of this article describe the vast caseload that these public defenders have to handle because of the wide net that the IIRIRA casts to deport criminal immigrants. Another part of the article discusses how the new legislation has affected immigration courts and the judges who serve on them. These courts have become a fast pace docket where the deportation pipeline has stripped the human stories and turned the agenda into numbers and statistics.

A Lawful Permanent Resident Case Study:

In a 2005 article, Yen Trinh followed the life of a refugee in America. During the reign of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, a family fled to the United States bringing their infant son. The boy's name was Loecun Lun. After spending several years living in a refugee camp, Lun and his family became legal permanent residents (LPRs) in America and moved to Tacoma, Washington. In 1994, Lun pulled a gun and fired shots during a fight with some teenagers in the high crime area in which he and his family lived. He plead guilty to assault charges and was sentenced to eleven months in jail. Lun

served his time, gained employment after jail, got married, had two children, and never recidivated. Many years later, when taking a naturalization test that his wife requested he take, Lun admitted to having a criminal record. Lun failed the test but was able to schedule a make-up exam many years later. When he arrived for his test, an immigration officer met him, detained him, and put him in deportation proceedings. Under the IIRIRA and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA), Lun was a criminal alien because he had committed an aggravated felony after the date of his admission into the U.S. he immigrated to the U.S. Even though his crime was committed in 1994 and the IIRIRA and AEDPA were not signed until 1996, the two pieces of legislation were allowed to be enforced retroactively. Lun was taken to a detention center where he could have been held indefinitely. Nine months after he arrived at the detention center, the Supreme Court ruled that indefinite detention was a violation of the LPRs due process rights and Lun was released. A few months later, Lun was deported back to his country of origin, Cambodia.

This case study illustrates the extent that deportation laws have infringed on the rights of individuals who are lawfully living in the United States. The most shocking infringement is the retroactive nature of the IIRIRA and AEDPA. This is a clear violation of the principle of legality. The principle of legality states that no act may be punished as a crime unless it was defined as a crime and punishment was provided by the government before the act occurred. This principle is a key governing element of law in America and any infringement of it threatens the right of every one living in the United States. This action by the government could also be seen as double jeopardy. Since Lun had already been tried received punishment for his crime, double jeopardy states that he cannot be tried or punished anymore for that crime. Yet immigration officers detained, jailed, and deported him for the assault after he had served jail time for the crime many years ago.

Barriers for Asylum Seekers:

Individuals, like Lun's family, who flee their country because of persecution have the human right to seek asylum. Acer and Byrne (2017) tell us that the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, or the "Refugee Convention", and its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees prohibit the U.S. from returning refugees seeking asylum back to their countries where persecution is occurring. The U.S. established a formal process that refugees can use to apply for asylum through the 1980 Refugee Act. Sixteen years after the act was signed, the IIRIRA was enacted and the process of

applying for asylum became much more intensive and difficult. The IIRIRA built barriers to asylum and created more layers of technicalities, screening, and processing. These changes put lives at risk though decreased the efficiency and effectiveness of the U.S. asylum system.

These barriers that were created include a one year filing deadline on asylum applications, a screening process that all asylum seekers must go through before applying for asylum or accessing an immigration court removal hearing, and the act established a "mandatory detention" on asylum seekers who are placed in expedited removal proceedings upon arrival to the U.S. These three procedures have greatly slowed the immigration system and contributed to the current record high backlog in the immigration courts. This backlog puts lives at risk as it strands asylum seekers in "legal limbo" for years as they await the verdict on their application while living abroad in life-threatening situations (Acer & Byrne, 2017). As the global refugee crisis reaches the largest seen since World War II, the IIRIRA undermines America's protection of refugees and its treaty obligations.

The filing deadline that the IIRIRA establish received international condemnation inside of the UN. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee, a committee that the U.S. is a member of, stated that failure to comply with technicalities should not disqualify an asylum request (Acer & Byrne, 2017). Filing deadlines were specifically listed by the committee as one of these technicalities. During a speech in 2010, the former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres, described the filing deadline as a "divergence from international standards" and also criticized the policy for making to more difficult for asylum seekers to establish a need for protection (Guterres, 2010).

Many of these applications for asylum that get backlogged or denied result in the refugees being detained or deported back to their countries of origin. Often, the bond amount placed on these refugees is excessive considering many of the refugees come to the U.S. with a small amount of money. The biggest problem with the system is returning individuals who have the possibility of experiencing persecution in their country of origin based on the idea that their asylum claim may be fraudulent or they failed to meet one of the many technicalities established by the IIRIRA.

Conclusion:

Since the nation gained independence in 1776, America has been seen by masses across the globe as a safe haven for immigrants around the world. Unfortunately, with the passing of

certain legislation, including the IIRIRA, this dream has become more and more out of reach for many wishing to find a new life in the land of opportunity. While the IIRIRA and similar legislation of the time including the AEDPA and the USA Patriot Act were intended to combat terrorism and protect the nation and its citizens, there have been a multitude of other consequences arise from the policies they created. The IIRIRA's inclusion of "sexual abuse of a minor" as a deportable offense created an issue due to the federalist make up of American laws. Since different states have different statues regulating statutory rape, some offenders who were only convicted of misdemeanors in their states were subject to deportation under the federal statute. The Board of Immigration Appeals attempted to remedy this by establishing that a "meaningful age differential" was required in statutory rape cases for the offense to be considered an "aggravated felony" subject to deportation under the INA. Some still argue that the language is still inconsistent and should be changed to only include cases where sexual abuse of the minor is evident. Since the language in these statutes are complex and frequently changing, the U.S. Supreme Court decided in *Padilla v. Kentucky* that defense attorneys were required to inform their clients when the offense they were charged with carried the possibility of deportation during plea negotiations. This verdict has caused a strain on notoriously stretched resources available to public defenders and court-appointed attorneys. To make immigration law more complicated and controversial, IIRIRA and AEDPA deportation laws were allowed to act retroactively. Similar to any other retroactive law, these statues violate the principle of legality that is a key legal provision for the government. According to this principle, Lun should not be able to be punished with deportation for his offense that he committed in 1994, two years before the IIRIRA and the AEDPA made his offense punishable by deportation. Finally, current laws governing the admission of refugees seeking asylum in America are in violation or very close to being in violation of human rights established by the UN. Again, these policies were established with the signing of the IIRIRA which allowed an increase in regulations placed on the asylum application process. In turn, many asylum seekers have been detained or deported back their persecuting country of origin because of violations of these small technicalities and procedures established by the IIRIRA. While some policies enacted by the IIRIRA, the AEDPA, and the USA Patriot Act serve a purpose in the fight to keep America safe, there are several outcomes from the acts that are at least controversial.

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Criminal Justice Response to Illegal Drug Use in Italy: An Ethnographic Study

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Abstract

In a number of countries, drug laws and policies have become increasingly strict. Drug policies, at this time, are only treated as a criminal issue, but they are very complex and deserve to be treated as such. This study examines the perception of the current drug climate in Italy through ten field interviews with Italian citizens in four different cities in Italy. Surveying Italian citizens on their perceptions of drug crime and the criminal justice system's response to it allows for a greater understanding of the criminal justice system as a whole. The results of this study are used to prescribe policy recommendations for a more successful criminal justice system in the United States.

Keywords: drug crime, rehabilitation, punishment, criminal justice system, drug crime in Italy

Introduction

“In [Italy], 10.3% of the population – 6 million people . . . (Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Italian National Statistics Institute, 2013)– have consumed at least one illegal substance; this percentage reaches 25.9% if we consider only the student population” (“Data / Dati”). Given the rate of illegal drug consumption in Italy, this ethnographic study explores Italian views on illegal drug use and perceptions of the criminal justice response by asking a series of questions to Italian citizens in various locations in Italy. Therefore, this paper will detail the current climate of drug crime in Italy based upon the findings from ten field interviews.

First, a background on the topic will be provided and a review will be conducted on existing literature on the subject. Law and policy from both the United States and Italy will be discussed in addition to recent statistics on drug offenses in order to paint a full picture of the current climate. Finally, a critique of the research and recommend policies for the United States based on the findings will be presented.

Literature Review

Italy and the United States are two vastly different countries that lie nearly half a world apart; however, current research shows that they face similar social issues when it comes to the criminal justice system, particularly in relation to drug crime. Research on drug crime in the United States has found that the highest number of arrests in the U.S. in 2015 were for drug abuse violations. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report- Crime in the United States, 2015, there were an estimated 1,488,707 arrests for drug abuse violations (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2015). Italy's Country Drug Report

for 2017 states that there were 61,145 drug law offenders (EMCDDA, 2017); 55% of these offenders were categorized as having offended by using or possessing illegal drugs and the remaining 45% were noted for supplying these drugs (EMCDDA, 2017).

Despite similar rates of drug law violations, the policies that address these violations are different. In the United States, the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 drew out laws and regulations for drugs by placing them into five schedules based upon the substance's accepted medical use, potential for abuse, and dependence liability. Substances deemed to have the no currently accepted medical use in the United States, high potential for abuse, and psychological and physical dependence are placed into Schedule I. Drugs in the latter schedules (II through V) have an increased medical acceptance and a decreased potential for abuse ("DEA / Controlled Substances Act"). This act also put mandatory minimum sentences into place for each of the controlled substances. On the other hand, in Italy, according to Non Me La Spaccia Giusta, an organization dedicated to shifting the paradigm of drug policies, "[s]ince 1991, the year of the entry into force of the Iervolino-Vassalli law and the beginning of the war on drugs in Italy, hundreds of thousands of people have ended up in the criminal justice system, in the courts and in the prisons of [Italy]" ("Context / Contesto"). In addition, Italian law states that personal use of light drugs is not a crime. However, "[t]hose who hold light drugs for the purpose of transferring them to third parties are punished with imprisonment from 2 to 6 years, while the possession of heavy drugs for the purpose of transfer to third parties is punished with imprisonment from 8 to 20 years" ("Mission / Missione").

In both Italy and the United States, people have been upset with the way the War on Drugs has turned out, having led to the mass incarceration of offenders and having been largely unsuccessful. Referring to it as an injustice, people are advocating for change, both at the individual level and in advocacy groups. Organizations have also been dedicating themselves to finding a better way to approach the situation. Of those organizations, the National Institute of Justice has funded grant projects based on drugs and crime research. To date, the National Institute of Justice has given over \$15,717,783 to various universities and corporations to conduct a total of twenty different research projects with a basis on drugs and crime ("Drugs and Crime Research Projects"). These projects are funded to help evaluate policies and programs, including treatment programs, to help prevent, deter, and/or reduce drug-related crime.

Given that the rates of drug abuse in Italy are

far lower than those in America, but still enough to be considered a social issue, I found it interesting to learn about the perceptions that Italians have of drug use and the law enforcement response to it. Ultimately, my interest in researching this topic has stemmed from a combination of personal experience, prior knowledge, and deep interest in the current drug climate in the United States. Therefore, this research questions the perceptions that Italians have of illicit drug use and the criminal justice response to drug crime.

Methods

To complete this study, an ethnographic method was used. According to Princeton University, "[e]thnography is a research method central to knowing the world from the standpoint of its social relations. It is a qualitative research method predicated on the diversity of culture at home (wherever that may be) and abroad. Ethnography involves hands-on, on-the-scene learning – and it is relevant wherever people are relevant. . . . Ethnographers learn by immersing themselves in the environment they are studying. As a research method, ethnography involves the systematic collection of diverse types of data through observation, conversation, and textual study – activities that in turn must be conducted in a locally appropriate manner" ("What is Ethnography?"). Throughout sixteen days of studying abroad, ten interviews were conducted in four different cities of Italy. My proposal consisted of the following five questions:

What are your views on illegal drug use/ persons who use illegal drugs?

Do you feel that police and the criminal justice system in Italy respond to drug crime appropriately?

Have you or someone you know ever used illegal drugs and gotten involved with the criminal justice system for it? If so, what was yours/their experience like?

Do you think that punishments for drug offenses in Italy are focused more on prevention and rehabilitation or just on imposing criminal consequences?

Is treatment available/easily accessible for Italians that suffer from drug addiction?

However, upon beginning my interviews, I cut down my first question to read "What are your views on illegal drug use?" I eliminated the portion of the question that asked about persons who use illegal drugs because I had figured that the first portion of the question would answer the second. After conducting a few interviews, I began to simplify the wording of the fourth question to make it easier for the respondents to understand. I went from asking "Do you think that punishments

for drug offenses in Italy are focused more on prevention and rehabilitation or just on imposing criminal consequences?" to asking "Is the criminal justice response to drug crime more focused on punishment or is it focused on prevention/ rehabilitation?" The rest of my questions remained the same with the exception of providing further breakdown and explanation of the question to help overcome the language barrier between myself and the respondent. Due to the fact that the respondents' demographic information was not relevant to my study, it will not be presented in this paper.

In this study, there were dependent variables and independent variables. The dependent variable was the topic of the study itself, Italian perception of criminal justice response to drug crime. Some of the independent variables (the variables that impact the dependent variable), were views on illegal drug use, appropriateness of the criminal justice response to drug crime, experience with the criminal justice system, perception of the focus of the criminal justice response (rehabilitative or punitive), and perceived availability of treatment for drug addiction. The results of this study will be discussed in terms of these themes.

Results

In this study, I explored five variables. Overall, these variables aimed to measure the respondents' perception of illicit drug crime and the law enforcement response to it.

Views on Illegal Drug Use

When asked about their views on illegal drug use, seven out of the ten respondents mentioned that they were against illegal drug use. However, six of the ten respondents indicated a difference between soft drugs and hard drugs. One respondent mentioned that they were against illegal drugs, but they saw the difference between dangerous drugs and marijuana. Another respondent mentioned that marijuana is currently illegal, but they believe that light drugs, such as marijuana, should be legal because they are not an issue to health and it just gives an opportunity to the mafia. Interestingly, three respondents mentioned the involvement of either the mafia, illegal organizations, or political parties in the drug market. One respondent mentioned that they were against illegal drugs- not for health reasons, but for the environment that is created around the sale or use of drugs. They also mentioned that "probably in Italy soft drugs are still illegal because the commerce of drugs is in the hand of the mafia and mafia in Italy has some infiltrated in the parliament that is stopping the legalization, drugs for mafia is one of the biggest business".

Appropriateness of the Criminal Justice Response to Drug Crime

When discussing whether or not the criminal justice system's response to drug crime was appropriate, seven out of the ten respondents said that the system does not respond to drug crime appropriately. One of those respondents mentioned that the corruption level is very high and that the police and drug dealers are connected to one another. Another one of these respondents said "no, absolutely not. Police is crazy here because they lose time arresting people for joints [marijuana] instead of doing something against heroin that is a cancer here in Prato". Two of those respondents mentioned that they don't do enough, "it's very public as to where it is, especially marijuana". One respondent mentioned that "in many city of Italy, you can see someone while use drugs, also during the daylight". Of the other four that did not agree with the majority, one said "they [the police] do what they can". Another discussed the difference between the capabilities of law enforcement in Italy versus the United States. "Police in Italy are very different- they haven't been able to tackle it. The power is too strong in the U.S."

Experience with the Criminal Justice System

When asked if they or someone they knew had ever gotten involved with the police for an illegal drug offense, four out of the ten respondents answered yes. One respondent who had answered yes told two stories about friends who had experienced a run in with the police after being found with drugs or drug paraphernalia. He stated "yes, two of my friends were caught using drugs, one just with a little amount of weed and they bring him to the police station but at the end they just filed him to the authorities. The other one was more serious in fact the police tracked the phones of a group of people [which] included the one friend of mine and he was in the car and they followed him but luckily he was without any kind of drugs. He just had a little scale for drug and they bring him to the police station, same as the first one, but this time they checked if they didn't hide the drugs in their cavities". Another respondent shared an experience similar to this, "one day in 2016, I was running from cops because they wanted to arrest me [for drugs]. I fall down while I was running and after an hour they found me. . . They hit me with sticks even if I was no more escaping or running I was with my hands on my head. It was 18:00 and at 3:00 I was in jail trying to sleep dirty because of bleeding. Then in the morning I went out".

Perception of the Focus of the Criminal Justice

Response (Rehabilitative or Punitive)

When respondents were asked about what the focus of the criminal justice response to drug crime was, eight out of the ten respondents said that the focus was on punishment. One respondent mentioned that the focus should be on rehabilitation, but police just put people in jail and drug trafficking still happens in jail- the police just look the other way. On the other hand, one respondent mentioned that the police are not taking care of the issue, "if it's easy for me to find them [drugs] is easy also for police, but usually they look the other way". Two respondents who felt that the focus was on punishment also indicated a difference between light drugs and heavy drugs, "police focus on punishment- there is nothing for prevention. Stronger drugs should be punishable but light drugs like marijuana should not".

Perceived Availability of Treatment for Drug Addiction

When discussing the availability of treatment options in Italy for those suffering from drug addiction, eight out of ten respondents mentioned that treatment was available for people who are addicted to drugs. Although they did say that there were treatment options, they did not seem to know what they were or where to find them. One of the eight respondents who said yes stated, "yes- our constitution says to the judges that all people need rehabilitation, so every punishment is useful to re-educate the person. We have some specific centers where there are doctors, policemen, that work to re-educate the person that has committed the work. For example, they learn to cook, play music. . . It tries to take them into society when the punishment will be finished. . . When they are re-educated, they have a sprint to start again- to start a new life". The two respondents who did not say yes admitted that they were not aware of any treatment options.

Summation

Once all ten interviews were complete, I began to review the results and look for trends in the overall findings. Within these overall findings, three themes emerged. First, negative experiences with the criminal justice system impacted the respondent's favorability of the system. If the respondent had a negative experience with the criminal justice system or knew someone who did, their opinion of the criminal justice system was more likely to be negative. Whereas people who did not have a negative experience with the criminal justice system were more likely to feel indifferent toward the issue or more favorable of the justice

system, perhaps because they didn't have a personal experience to base their opinion off of. Next, I noticed that the respondent's relationship to the criminal justice system impacted their perception of the system's response, whether it be rehabilitative or punitive. The people who considered themselves part of the criminal justice system were more likely to view the response as helpful or rehabilitative whereas the people who had witnessed the negative consequences imposed by the system were more likely to view the response as punitive. Of the ten respondent's, two were linked to the criminal justice system in some way- one was a judge's assistant and another was a court intern who was also a graduate student studying criminal justice. Being that the two had been involved in the criminal justice system, they had been able to see, firsthand, the impact that it could have on people's lives. Lastly, I noticed that the respondent's lifestyle choices affect their exposure to illicit drug crime, thus influencing their perception of the topic. For example, one of the respondents who indicated that they were against illegal drug use mentioned that he was a swimmer and an athlete, which was why he hated drugs and drug users. His status as an athlete had prevented him from being involved with anyone who had been in contact with the criminal justice system for a drug related offense because drug use was discouraged among the other athletes that he was surrounded by.

Discussion

Limitations

As with any research study, there were some limitations. Arguably the most unavoidable limitation was the language barrier, which can be seen within some of the direct quotes in the results section. For someone whose first language is not English, it can be very difficult to hold a conversation and understand all of the little nuances of the English language. Often times, there was a lot of difficulty in the respondent understanding the question being asked. At one point, one respondent was having such difficulty understanding the questions that he took out his phone and pulled up Google Translate. It was then that I began asking my questions through Google Translate. I would speak into the phone and the application would then repeat my question in Italian. On another occasion, in conducting a joint interview with a fellow student, one respondent had difficulty understanding what she meant by her question. The fellow student simply kept repeating the question with the exact same wording and got very noticeably frustrated with the respondent. This was when I jumped in, having

been more understanding of the difficulty that the respondent was having, and I attempted to break the question down in a way that was easier for her to comprehend. After a few tries of re-wording the question, she understood and answered the question beautifully. Having to go through this process a number of times to try to break down the language barrier led me to develop a better sense of patience and forced me to think critically in order to figure out ways to mold the question to better fit the respondent's understanding.

Another challenge to this study was having respondents who seemed disinterested. Some respondents seemed to be in a hurry to finish their interview, which led to some interviews being shorter and less in-depth than others. At the start of each interview, I had tried to build rapport with the respondent by introducing myself and explaining the purpose of my study. I also made sure to notify the respondent that we have been experiencing issues with drug crime in the United States, as to make them feel more comfortable, without fear of being judged. Although this worked with a good number of respondents, some were still disinterested and did not open up as much as others did. If someone else were to study this same subject matter, I would highly encourage them to ask follow-up questions. Do not be afraid to deviate from the script if it means you may get more in-depth responses.

Policy Suggestions

In order to mitigate the negative perceptions that people have of law enforcement and the criminal justice system in general, it is important to create more opportunities for citizens to interact positively with police. Implementing a community policing style of policing would assist in relationship building between citizens and police and would ultimately lead to a more positive view of law enforcement. Some programs to promote community policing that are currently in effect in some areas are National Night Out and the Community Policing in Action Photo Contest. According to natw.org, "National Night Out is an annual community-building campaign that promotes police-community partnerships and neighborhood camaraderie to make our neighborhoods safer, more caring places to live" ("Community-Building Campaign"). National Night Out was designed to bring communities together for one night each year through the use of food, activities, vendors, and emergency services personnel. The Community Policing in Action Photo Shoot was designed by the U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to provide "...state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies the opportunity to

visually share examples of community policing in action with other law enforcement agencies and community stakeholders" ("Community Policing in Action Photo Contest").

To tackle the issue of the criminal justice response to drug crime being deemed as inappropriate, law enforcement should be as transparent as possible in sharing what action they are taking to resolve the issue. This could include posting articles in town newspapers, presence at town hall meetings, or even press conferences—anything to keep the community in the know and ensure that proper action is being taken.

Finally, in an attempt to shift the focus from punishment to rehabilitation, law enforcement agencies should publicly post information about drug use prevention and treatment. The Drug Enforcement Administration, whose mission and responsibility is to enforce federal drug laws in the U.S., has realized that in order to effectively reduce drug use in our country, they must not only reduce the quantity of available drugs, but also the desire to use said drugs. For this reason, the DEA created the Community Outreach Section, which "...provides the public with current and relevant drug information about illicit drug use, the misuse of prescription drugs, drug use trends, and health consequences of drug use" ("DEA.gov / Prevention"). Taking this philosophy of prevention and rehabilitation a step further, some local police departments have adopted programs to help drug addicts find treatment. In New Jersey specifically, some departments have implemented a program to help addicts called the Heroin Addiction Recovery Team (HART). According to Bergen County's Prosecutor Gurbir S. Grewal, "[t]he program is designed to direct those suffering from the disease of addiction towards treatment options by offering recovery resources at municipal police departments. Pursuant to the Directive, participating departments will establish walk-in hours one day per week staffed by a law enforcement officer and a clinician. Those seeking help, who have personal use quantity of narcotics or drug paraphernalia on their person, will not be charged for having such contraband" (Grewal, 2017). Drawing more awareness to treatment options for those suffering with drug addiction and even setting people up with treatment is a very progressive step for a law enforcement agency to take. These components joined together will create a policy that provides a more well-rounded, holistic approach toward drug crime to help law enforcement agencies better understand and better engage with the communities that they serve.

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orrecting the Juvenile Justice System

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"The keystone to justice is the belief that the legal system treats all fairly," but when considering incarcerated youth in the United States, the continuation of this belief is problematic as it does not prove true (Reno). "Why the U.S. Juvenile Justice System Needs Serious Reform" (Dec 1, 2016), an editorial published by Maris Medina in The University of Maryland's Independent Student Newspaper brings awareness to this injustice and calls the audience to action in support of reformation, for both the system and the youth themselves. Citing claims that the juvenile justice system is inhumane, ineffective, and expensive, Medina creates a startling illustration of the system's little-known injustices. Those taxpayers and guardians of youth, including the college-educated students of the University of Maryland who are in close proximity to Washington D.C.'s law-making "hub," are blatantly confronted with the fact that the juvenile justice system is failing the youth it is supposed to reform. With two to three times the rate of severe mental illness, incarcerated youth are being cut out of society and left to languish in jail cells for mostly non-violent offenses (95%), instead of being given support and resources through rehabilitative assistance (Gottesman). Medina references alternatives to current practice such as the "Missouri Model," "Multisystemic Therapy," and community-based initiatives in crucial neighborhoods as reformative solutions, but does not address the idea that some may support rigid discipline for these offenders. However, the alternatives provided have proven to be effective methods of rehabilitation, although further investigation may be necessary for the audience to completely familiarize themselves with said alternatives. Regardless, the state of the juvenile system is reprehensible and must be overhauled with attention to more successful models that are suggested by Medina: reformation, prevention and rehabilitation instead of repeated incarceration.

Throughout Medina's paper, there are startling facts, statistics, and expert testimony, which will all help to solidify her message. Focusing on the first of her three arguments, that the system is inhumane, Medina uses testimony from a

prominent criminal justice researcher reading, "A minimum of one-third of detention centers are overcrowded and are a breeding ground for violence and chaos" (Medina). This statement appeals to the audience's sense of ethos and pathos, as the researchers are not only well-versed and credible, but interested in improving the justice system for everyone's benefit. This inclusion gives credibility to the argument, as chaotic and violent environments are not humane or beneficial for any human, and shows that Medina put time into finding her sources, proving her to be credible and trustworthy in her assessment and identification of issues.

The next argument Medina identifies, that the system is ineffective, is stronger than her first, as some people believe that those in prison, regardless of their crime belong there and deserve whatever may happen to them. Relying on the premise that her audience believes racism to be deplorable and that her audience is invested in eradicating racial injustice, Medina states that black youth are five times more likely to be confined than their white peers; she extrapolates that youth of color are punished more severely and more frequently than their (Caucasian) peers (Medina). While her premise is valid, this argument appeal's to the audience's ethos, pathos, and logos through the presentation of an idea that identifies the inequality due to race and creates anger towards this inequality, which is presented through fact in the form of a statistic.

To further this evidence, Medina also states (through expert testimony justice researchers) that detained youth are more likely than non-detained youth to return to incarceration; she strengthens her appeal to the audience's sense of logos through expert testimony (Medina). This evidence is both effective and credible as it is well-rounded and connects to a majority of her audience, law-involved citizens and more liberal college students.

If the first two arguments made are not enough to sway the audience through their sense of morality, the last argument is irrefutable and effective. Medina states that an average of \$230

is spent on youth incarceration per day, with a total of \$120,298 accounting for all youth in the system in Maryland (Medina). She later compares this price of traditional incarceration with the price of alternative programs that are proven to work better, with alternative methods being around \$125 cheaper per youth. While the entirety of her audience may not believe that racism is deplorable, all are taxpayers who ideally want their money going towards effective strategies, especially if they're cheaper, which appeals to the entire audience's self-interest. However, although these arguments are compelling and may be enough to initially inform the audience of the issues within the system they may not know about, Medina's short editorial requires further information about the flawed current system, as well as the proposed alternatives for any member of the audience to fully support change and be a well-informed voice.

The Missouri Model" is the first suggestion Medina makes as an alternative to current prison systems. The Missouri Model has four elements that all operations are centered around: continuous case management, wide-spread residential facilities, small-group or peer-led services, and a restorative-rehabilitation centered treatment environment (Huebner). The first, continuous case management, is effective as it has been proven that continuing care after release from incarceration is most important in reducing recidivism rates, as youth must navigate a new world with much less correctional order than the one they came from, with no new skills (Kriesberg, Fagan). Concerning the size of the program, the average population of the residential programs are 20 youth, in contrast with over 100 in traditional correctional facilities (Huebner). They also are located within 50-70 miles of home, allowing for easier integration of family, and less uprooting of the juvenile's life, a humane approach to otherwise forced assimilation. Additionally, treatment is individually oriented for each youth, addressing their cultural values, intimate (traumatic or not) experiences, and extended family to help them identify their issues and work on them to become successful members of society, instead of solely doling out punishments as they act out. The program

deals with the "root causes" of delinquency by targeting the cognitive, behavioral, and emotional components that can cause youth to act out, creating a therapeutic, rehabilitative environment instead of a correctional one ("The Missouri Approach"). They also cite humane environments, with not only the basic needs of the youth met (like prison), but with workers who have their "eyes on, ears on, and hearts on," creating an environment of care and prevention. The Missouri Model touts a fully integrated treatment approach, one that is "trauma informed," and centered around the emotional healing, self-awareness, and cognitive-behavioral therapy: a model that is found to be associated with reduced rates of juveniles who return to the program or delinquency (Lipsey). Using these elements, the Missouri Model has been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism rates to 8%, compared to around 26% for the state, in total (Edelman) (Supreme Court of Missouri). This success in guiding juvenile offenders away from incarceration also saves taxpayers \$90 per youth treated (compared to traditional methods), and society anywhere between \$3 million and \$6 million per youth in intangible costs by steering them away from a life of crime (Mendel). These statistics proving the success of the Missouri Model leave no room for opposition, as all show that the Missouri Model is more humane, effective, and inexpensive than what society currently has in especially compared to how much a single offender could cost taxpayers over the course of their lifetime, through recidivism prevalent in a broken system. MST maintains a recidivism rate of 22%, compared to 46-87% of other youth who did not complete MST or refused treatment, and still lower than the 26% previously identified in Missouri for a fraction of the cost and tangible results (Bourdin). With no basis for reforming youth, current systems fall short when it comes to serving society, as none of them attempt to improve not just the juvenile but the environment they're in as well, a system MST is based on. For this reason, society must incorporate MST into the addressing of the core issues that lead juveniles to offend, for everyone's sake.

Medina also suggests an obscure form of problem-solving when considering youth offenders, community-based initiatives. Among many other alternatives, this can include after-school programs or community gatherings within neighborhoods where youth are most susceptible. Although MST draws on this idea in the addressing of peers and schools in their therapeutic model, involving community further by providing places for youth outside of school is crucial to the youth's success, through prevention instead of remediation. When considering that 3-6 pm is most correlated with a peak in juvenile crime, providing space during this

time can affect youth drastically by the sheer fact that if they are participating in a program, they're not elsewhere involved in delinquent activities (Newman). Furthering this, abstractly, structured programs (with intent) outside of school have a positive effect on the development of youth (Lochner). This can range from improvement in youth relationships, self-confidence, and scholastic performance to decreased violent behavior and behavioral problems, depression and anxiety, and disciplinary action (Little). Considering that 50-70% of youth in the system meet criteria for diagnosis of a mental disorder, treating the symptoms of mental illness can have huge effects on the number of youth incarcerated by helping to teach them better coping skills and mitigating adverse circumstances that can affect incarceration rates (SAMHSA). Not only that, but Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, whose mission is to provide children facing adversity one-to-one relationships to change their lives for the better, has reported that 86% of "littles" feel that their experience in the program helped them make better choices through their adult life (BBBS).

Many of these child-mentor relationships meet after school, at prime hours, to create positive experiences instead of life-altering ones consistent with juvenile crime. Researchers also found that youth in the program were 46% less likely to start using drugs, a crime youth and adults are frequently incarcerated for, and the use of which can heavily impact mental health and other choices that could lead to incarceration (SAMHSA). Not only that, but community-involved initiatives that are not solely centered on youth can have an impact as well. "Parks after dark" is a program to prevent violence and transform communities in LA county through extending park hours on weekends in areas of high (gang) crime. The focus was initially to reduce gang activity, which ultimately falls hand in hand with youth incarceration as anywhere between 35% and 50% of gang members are under the age of 18 (National Gang Center). By not only supervising the park, but offering concerts, movies and other resources, this community initiative dropped violent crime by 32%, as well as crime in nearby neighborhoods, reducing the amount of criminal activity youth were participating in, the amount of crime itself, and the possibility that uninvolved youth would be pulled into a gang (Anderson). By taking an interest in bettering the community and providing safe spaces and opportunities, creating, supporting, and funding of community-building and youth-centered initiatives can prevent and reduce rates of youth incarceration, as well as build a stronger support system for any at-risk youth. Major risk factors for gang involvement include lack of community attachment, "negative" influences in

the youth's life, and a lack of belonging within the community: risk factors that can increase the likelihood by 2-4 times that a youth will become gang-involved (Hill). Community initiatives, which can amend these risk factors, are of utmost importance for preventing youth incarceration. For this reason, we must continue to create, support and fund community and youth-based projects and initiatives in order to address and correct issues associated with juvenile incarceration effectively.

While Medina's editorial is an excellent introduction to the reprehensible state of the justice system, she fails to fully inform the reader of what the alternatives can offer society and the brighter future they hold for at-risk and (previously) incarcerated youth. If society continues on the current trajectory, the broken justice system will continue to produce broken youth. These broken youth, whom that society has neglected in every sense and must take responsibility for, will continue to fail in that very same society. Through approaching juvenile corrections in the same manner as the "Missouri Model", utilizing Multisystemic Therapy, and actively taking a part in (and funding) community-based initiatives, society can give juveniles a fighting chance: reducing incarceration and recidivism through reformation, rehabilitation, and prevention. By adopting these approaches, society can create a system that is effective, humane, and inexpensive, or at least less expensive that it is at present. As Janet Reno eloquently stated, "Each generation looks to its children to keep our society moving and to make life better" (Reno). For this, society must instead invest in youth, first by overhauling this disgraceful, ineffective system or all will pay the price, figuratively and literally.

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The Transgender Correctional Dilemma We Face Inside Correctional Institutions

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Abstract

During my 30-year career in corrections, it is very important to have our correctional staff and corrections officers thoroughly trained to help assist them in keeping up with the different complicated laws in the criminal justice system. It also assists them in dealing with the highly dangerous, manipulative, and legalistic inmate that our corrections professionals deal with daily. One of the more difficult and complicated populations in any jail or prison can be the Transgender population. For example, as in the case of dealing with the transgender populations and laws such as the Prison Rape and Elimination Act (PREA). It is very important to have our correctional staff and corrections officers thoroughly trained to help assist them in keeping up with the different complicated laws in the criminal justice system such as PREA. The following segment falls under Training and Education § 115.31 employee training (PREA Prison and Jail Standards, 2012). This can be very beneficial to assist in protecting the correctional agency and their correctional officers from litigation by inmates' law suits.

This paper will show how difficult the problem can be in dealing with this special demographic. In the K6G Unit in the Los Angeles County Men's Central Jail (MCJ) located in Los Angeles California, this dedicated unit places their gay, bisexual and transgender population in this unit so it does not have to fear security threat groups (STGs) such as the Mexican Mafia and the Crips inside, as they do in MCJ's general population. This model can assist the jails administration in keeping a safer environment for this special demographic inside the MCJ who are housed there. Because of this unit, this helps safeguard this special population from predators who victimize them inside the male population.

This paper also highlights a very successful transgender program used at the Denver County Jail, located in Denver, Colorado, and guided by Sheriff Patrick Furman. Their Transgender and Gender-Variant Inmates Policy was highlighted in the following article in 2015 by

Jennifer Brown. This article is titled: Denver Jail Transgender Policy a National Model that has received national attention and a personal explanation of Sheriff Farman's policy.

Also, an explanation by Chief Curcio who a Senior Executive with 30 years of experience was leading 11,000 uniformed personnel in all aspects of law enforcement operations within the second largest uniformed agency within the City of New York. He achieved three-star chief positions as both the Bureau Chief of Facility Operations and Bureau Chief of Administration within the New York City Department of Corrections, a uniformed law enforcement agency. This agency maintains care, custody and control of over 14,500 prisoners and 11,000 personnel throughout 13 jail commands with an annual budget of 1B spread demographically across the 5 boroughs of New York City, and how he dealt with this special population.

Lastly, this paper also reflects on the problems the PREA law can cause, when a female correctional officer must strip search a male transgender who identifies himself as a female but anatomically he is still a male. The other problem that exists for administrators, placing these same transgender inmates on female units inside jails and prison institutions.

Introduction:

I spent 30 years in corrections which seemed to be a lifetime by any standard. Changes have been plentiful, and some were paramount in our field, such as professionalizing the work force and moving away from such terms as the following: keeper, hack, bull, screw and guard, and transitioning to the proper term of today "correctional officer". Today's correctional officers have moved away from these labels and the old James Cagney and Edward G. Robinson prison movies that depicted our correctional profession as uneducated, brutal and sadistic to prisoners. Present day correctional officers, in some cases, have even opted to earn a college degree. In most cases, present day wardens and superintendents

who run our institutions are usually highly educated and usually have a combination of working through the ranks. Many have achieved a Master's Degree to be elevated to those positions. The different intricate problems that these administrators have to face today can be very complicated. For example, as in the case of dealing with the transgender populations and laws such as the Prison Rape and Elimination Act (PREA).

It is very important to have our correctional staff and corrections officers thoroughly trained to help assist them in keeping up with the different complicated laws in the criminal justice system. It also assists them in dealing with the highly dangerous, manipulative, and legalistic inmate that our corrections professionals deal with on a daily basis. Our training programs are highly developed and assists our correctional officers on all levels such as: security, emergency preparedness, use of force, and being trained on all aspects that also entail a complete evacuation of their perspective institutions, just to mention a few. Our correctional training divisions can offer much-much-more. This paradigm shift from old time corrections to a much more progressive correctional profession has really assisted our correctional personnel with being able to deal with these complicated issues. Such laws, as in the case of the Prison Rape and Elimination Act (PREA) help corrections focus on a very difficult and special population such as "transgender" inmates. It is important to know these types of laws, and the mandatory training of PREA. The following segment falls under Training and Education § 115.31 employee training (PREA Prison and Jail Standards, 2012). This can be very beneficial to assist in protecting the correctional agency and their correctional officers from litigation by inmates' law suits. This is why having a professionalized training force in corrections is so paramount in dealing with a plethora of these types of important and difficult training issues.

Prior to my retirement as a captain in 2004, when a transgender entered our facility, their housing was dictated by the inmate's anatomical designation. If a male transgender had male

genitalia, he was placed on a male pod. If he presented any other particular problem, he or she could be housed administratively, or held under protective custody. When writing this article, it was decided by this author to analyze this very controversial subject inside state and local correctional facilities. The objective of this article is to add more clarity for jail and prison administrators and correctional personnel that would establish what is permissible and what is not permissible in the transgender inmate placement. It is vital that all correctional personnel be trained in all aspects of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) inmates. LGBTI's who enter the correctional institutions, especially in their intake and booking areas, need to be aware of the following procedures that are used to address this special population. All correctional and civilian personnel must be aware of the following important identifications that adds clarity to this confusing issue. These key terms were provided by (NIC Policy Review and Development Guide, 2014). Evolving Terminology and Definitions, (pp-3).

According to this Guide below:

"To be able to address the needs of LGBTI individuals in custodial settings, it is necessary to have a full understanding of the basic and appropriate terms that individuals use to present themselves. The most basic concepts are "sexual orientation" and "gender identity", (p-3).

A. Gender Identity:

"Gender identity is a person's internal, deeply felt sense of being male or female, distinct from his or her sexual orientation. Everyone has a gender identity and, for many, their gender identity is consistent with their assigned sex at birth and their physical anatomy" (p-3).

"A transgender or transsexual person has a gender identity that is different from his/her assigned sex at birth. A transgender woman is a person whose birth sex is male but who understands herself to be, and desires to live her life as, a female; a transgender man is a person whose birth sex is female but who understands himself to be, and desires to live his life as, a male. A transgender person may publicly express his/her gender identity while very young, middle aged, or even elderly" (p-3).

"Transition is the term that is often used to describe the time period when transgender people start publicly living their lives in accordance with their gender identity. Transition often includes a change in dress, hairstyle, and physical appearance; the use of a new name; and a change in pronoun (from "he" to "she," or vice versa)" (p-3).

"During transition, many transgender people will also begin to undergo medical treatments (such as hormone therapy or surgery) to change their physical bodies to better match their gender identity; however, not all transgender people undergo medical treatments" (p-3).

"Some people's gender-related appearance, characteristics, and behaviors—gender expression—cross genders or include aspects of both masculinity and femininity. The term gender nonconforming can be used to describe people whose gender expression is outside of societal assumptions for how men and women are expected to behave or appear" (p-3).

"Many transgender people experience high levels of distress that result in depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, and even suicide ideation. For some, the high level of distress develops into a condition known as either gender identity disorder (GID) or gender dysphoria. In 2012, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) announced its intention to remove the term "GID" from the forthcoming Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, and replace it with gender dysphoria. The term "gender dysphoria" is used in this guide, except in circumstances where specific court holdings have turned on a GID diagnosis" (p-3).

B. Sexual Orientation:

"Sexual orientation refers to a person's romantic and physical attraction to members of the same sex or a different sex. A continuum of sexual orientation exists, from exclusively heterosexual or "straight" (attraction to members of a different sex) to exclusively homosexual or "gay" or "lesbian" (attraction to members of the same sex), along with degrees of bisexuality (attraction to same-sex and different-sex people). People who are not sexually attracted to anyone are asexual. An asexual individual can still experience relationships but may not have feelings of sexual attraction or the desire to act on these feelings if they do occur" (p-4).

C. Intersex:

"People who are intersex or have intersex condition are born with external genitalia, internal reproductive organs, chromosome patterns, and/or endocrine systems that do not fit typical definitions of male or female. The medical conditions causing these variations are sometimes grouped under the terms "intersex" or disorders of sex development."

"It is estimated that 1 in 2,000 babies is born with an intersex condition. Although most people with intersex conditions do not identify as transgender, because of their unique bodies or their

gender expressions many experience abuse and harassment in correctional settings similar to the type of abuse transgender people experience" (p-4).

Our journey begins when looking at a survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) (2008):

"This survey found that 8 percent of the prison inmates surveyed identified a sexuality other than heterosexual (114,300 out of 1,430,300 surveyed inmates of federal and state prisons). Recently, a BJS survey of juvenile facilities found that more than 12 percent of youth self-identified as non-heterosexual," (NIC Policy Review and Development Guide, 2014).

When someone from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) community enters the institution as a newly committed criminal actor as a transgender inmate, this newly received actor is brought into the intake area. In a correctional facility on the local level, there are new parameters that correctional officers need to know. These guidelines deal with these newly received transgenders under the (Prison, Rape and Elimination Act (PREA) Guidelines and Standards, 2012).

The PREA standards requires that the correctional agency needs to conduct the screening in the intake area within a 72-hour period to ascertain what exactly is the risk that exists of sexual victimization, or to determine the perception whether to discern if the inmate is: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or gender nonconforming. When the newly admitted inmate refuses to provide further information, this can create a problem when he or she does not assist with the completion of the intake process. This information is vital and helps identify their sexual orientation. This is needed to help the assistance of the correctional agency in reducing the risk of sexual abuse or victimization. A transgender inmate cannot be disciplined for their lack of cooperation. Also, the correctional agency cannot house the LGBTI inmate in a dedicated correctional facility, housing units, wings, solely on the basis of their identification status. This placement could be done in the same way over time through consent decrees, legal settlement, or legal judgment. Also, it is very important that these standards do include methods of protections that deal with transgender and intersex inmates (Smith Consulting et, al, 2013).

According to Smith, et, al (2013):

"The standards also include protections specific to transgender and intersex inmates. First, the standards indicate that "in deciding whether

to assign a transgender or intersex inmate to a facility for male or female inmates, and in making other housing and programming assignments, the agency shall consider on a case-by-case basis whether a placement would ensure the inmate's health and safety, and whether the placement would present management or security problems. "The "inmate's own view with respect to his or her own safety shall be given serious consideration. "Finally, transgender and intersex inmates must be able to shower separately from other inmates. Agencies must assess placement and programming assignments for transgender and intersex inmates at least twice per year" (p-25).

First and foremost, policies must be developed for the LGBTI inmates, especially when they are processed and classified by intake and booking during this period. These policies will assist in protecting the newly admitted transgender who can gain a much wider area of protective measures of information from these developed policies and procedures without these law enforcement officers unknowingly violating individuals' civil rights. This also helps mitigate the risk of liability issues for the agency and its staff (National Institute of Corrections Policy Review and Development Guide, 2013).

The following section will define the problem of what the transgender population can present to the administrators, staff, and their correctional personnel within the walls of their correctional institutions.

II. Define the Problem:

It can be very problematic for the classification process when dealing with a specialized population such as the transgender inmates. This becomes vitally important, especially in this particular case when dealing with the high risk of predator's victimization with inmate-on-inmate. The violence in prison is a harsh statistic, but especially a real one with the targeting of the transgender population. Also, a problem can occur when a female correctional officer has to strip search a male transgender who identifies himself as a female but anatomically he is still a male.

The prison environment can be a very harsh and a very dangerous one. The hierarchical inmate status is based on a hyper-masculine culture. The order of the inmate rankings can be based on the inmates' actions within the confines of their perspective correctional institutions. The female characteristics that these transgenders can express and make them a higher risk to be victimized versus an inmate who acts according to his characteristics that are representative of a male gender inmate (Routh et al, 2017). Because

of their female characteristics, and their female physical structure, these transgenders are classified as queens. Because of this designation here is where the victimization can occur through beatings, being raped, and being forced to become subservient to the other inmates (Routh, et, al 2017).

According to Routh, et, al (2017):

Transgender female inmates experience this abuse because the prison system does not take into account gender expression and identity during housing placement (p-650).

This harsh environment for these transgenders can cause them to seek protection from other inmates, or they may seek to be placed into protective custody or segregation for their own safety. When transgenders are housed in general population they may seek pairing from another inmate who hierarchically is considered to be a higher ranked inmate with his or her peers inside any jail or prison (Routh, et, al (2017).

According to Routh, et, al, (2017):

"A protective pairing is defined as a partnership between a transgender inmate and a higher ranked inmate who provides protection from general population. However, this protection comes at a cost. While protection is granted from general population, transgender inmates are subject to victimization by the protective partner. They are still beaten, raped, and forced to be subservient to maintain the protective pairing" (p-650).

Another problem that I can see that develops on the correctional side of the equation is when a male who identifies as a transgender is still anatomically identified as a male. According to PREA, this inmate who identifies as a female is permitted to choose what gender this transgender wants to select. Will it be a male correctional officer or is it a female correctional officer? If the inmate chooses the female correctional officer to make the strip search, then the inmate is strip searched by female correctional officers. This has caused many problems inside the correctional institutions. We cannot determine what this inmate is thinking. For example, in the case of the United Kingdom's Glenochil Prison. Female correctional officers refused to strip search an inmate by the name of Andrew Burns who at the time of this article was 25 years old, and who changed his name to Tiffany Scott. This inmate made demands that only female correctional officers strip searches him. The female warders (correctional officers) on the first day, gritted their teeth and strip searched him. However, on the second day, they just flatly refused point blank not to comply with that order and strip search Burns. Burns is a serial offender who has a string of convictions of vandalism,

assaults and resisting arrest. In 2010 he attacked a nurse while he made good his escape from a hospital located in Cheshire. At the time of this article, he has not been receiving any ongoing treatment for his transition to a female. A source also confirmed that Burns has claimed to be a transgender for a while but has not been taking any hormone treatment to support his claim (Hamilton, 2016).

Prior to the opening of our current correctional facility, the Allegheny County Bureau of Corrections located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was our former old linear style design correctional facility. This facility closed in 1995. At our old facility there were many problematic situations that developed with the transgender homosexual population. At the time in our old facility our inmate population had a large contingent of state and federal inmates that were being housed for different court proceedings. Some of these inmates were doing heavy sentences. Some of the penitentiary inmates were highly recalcitrant. Two inmates from the penitentiary were romantically involved at the penitentiary and were being housed at our facility on the penitentiary range while attending their court proceedings. When patrolling the cell block, I discovered that the one inmate had been badly beaten. When I inquired what happened, I received the canned inmate response that he had fallen. I asked him: "do you want any medical treatment?" He responded: "I am okay." His partner, who I knew for many years, was portraying the female characteristics and the feminine role in their relationship. This inmate was very tough and could be very violent. When I asked him, what had happened to his partner, he stated, and I quote: "Honey, I told my man to never look at another woman and he did not heed my warning." Because of his actions, this was the impetus that prompted his beat down by his homosexual partner.

In another incident between two state inmates, they had developed a mutual romantic attachment with another transgender who was newly committed to our institution. Back then, our isolation cells were limited, so he had to be placed in our mental health facility for his own protection at that time. These two inmates entered into a suicide pact over this transgender and were going to hang themselves. One inmate did not act on this pact, and the other inmate did. However, the rope broke, and the suicide was unsuccessful. The one inmate crashed to the floor and sustained injuries caused by his fall. Yours truly had to transport him to the outside hospital.

Lastly, some of these transgender homosexuals partake in prostitution within the institutions.

Some will perform sexual acts for any monetary items such as cigarettes, commissary items, or, individuals from the outside will place money on their accounts for services rendered inside the institution. These actions can create violence and danger for the other inmates in general population, and, especially, for the correctional officers who are charged with their safety. This can place the correctional officer at risk who may come upon the said incident.

These are some of the problems that those of us who work inside these correctional institutions face every day. With populations such as the violent predators attempting to victimize these transgenders, or any inmate for that matter, we have to have good methods and policies that can guide us, so we can enforce the laws inside. In the following section we will look at these methods and some of these policies. A couple of colleagues will also provide us with some insight in their jurisdictions such as the Denver County Jail and the New York Department of Corrections.

III. Methodology:

This section will analyze some policies that deal with the transgender populations, and in one case, there exists a unique special housing unit called the K6G Unit in the Los Angeles County Men's Central Jail. There is also another policy that is considered to be a National Model on transgender policy which comes from the Denver Colorado Sheriff's Department. Also, we will hear from two colleagues: The Sheriff from Denver, City and County of Denver Colorado and the former Bureau Chief from the New York Department of Corrections. They will share their rationale on two different correctional jurisdictions.

Sexual victimization can exist inside correctional facilities. In the Los Angeles County Men's Central Jail (MCJ) this facility deals with issues such as overcrowding, violence and gang control within this large institution. There exists a sexual culture where the strong predator's prey on the weak. In this large carceral environment there exists an acute vulnerability of gay men and trans women that can expose them to sexual victimization in their general population.

In 1985, a lawsuit was filed by the A.C. L.U. of Southern California on behalf of all gay men at the jail. This lawsuit allegedly charged that jail administrators failed to keep the homosexual inmate population safe while in their custody. This suit was settled when the jail agreed to tighter procedures. This settlement ensured that the gay population would be safe inside the MCJ. In the middle of the centerpiece of this agreement, it was

agreed upon that there would be a housing unit that would be designated exclusively for those detainees that were found to be gay (Dolovich, 2012).

Here the K6G Housing Unit was born and lives inside the Men's Central Jail (MCJ) where violence is a steady daily routine. This tough urban correctional facility is one of the largest in the world. This facility is equipped with 1,000 cameras and employs 500 Sheriff Deputies where murders are committed by inmate-on-inmate violence. The racial tension is paramount in a population which fluctuates between 3,900 to 4,700 inmates daily who must live inside this dangerous and harsh environment of overcrowding and violent conditions. In the K6G Unit, which is the men's gay wing of the MCJ, this unit and their gay, bisexual and transgender population does not have to fear security threat groups (STGs) such as the Mexican Mafia and the Crips inside, as they do in MCJ's general population. In the MCJ's general population as in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), street gang bosses, or shot callers, order their soldiers to commit stabbings, drug transactions, and secret cryptic messaging among other prisoners. This does not exist inside the K6G wing of the MCJ (Ucar, 2014).

According to Ucar (2014):

"For years, gay prison inmates have been singled out for mistreatment and persecution. Alexander Lara, writing in the Southern California Interdisciplinary Law Journal, reported that a 2007 study of California inmates showed 5 percent of straight men were victims of sexual assault including rape, while "an astonishing" 67 percent of gay, bisexual and transgender inmates were."

Lastly, this type of gay wing is quite unique, and you will have a difficult time finding anything like it in the country or the world for that matter. This special population is much safer now. This is a much more humane housing unit for these gay inmates in which to live. Also, it is less of a problem for jail administrators and correctional staff and officers (Ucar, 2014).

Another correctional facility, the Denver County Jail located in Denver, Colorado is making national attention. Their Transgender and Gender-Variant Inmates Policy was highlighted in the following article in 2015 by Jennifer Brown. This article is titled: Denver Jail Transgender Policy a National Model. This article mentions a transgender inmate named Roxie Ellis. Ellis was pictured in the article wearing a blue issued jail uniform and was housed in a low security housing pod surrounded by male inmates at the downtown lock-up. Ellis identifies

as a female transgender. You will find a blue card on Ellis's bunk. This blue card has a preference listed and determines what transgenders want to be called. In Ellis's case she prefers to be called by the pronouns "she" and "her", and also listed on this blue card, she wants the correctional officers to call her Roxie. This component of this policy has been copied nationwide.

According to Brown (2016):

"The Denver County jail typically has about a half-dozen transgender inmates at one time. The annual number of bookings for inmates who identify as transgender has increased significantly since the policy took effect — from 172 in 2012 to more than 300 in each of the past two years. So far, though, all of them have been housed in a pod that matches their physical sex, usually because that's what they request. A few transgender women have requested female housing, but those requests were denied because of the nature of their criminal activity. A transgender woman with male genitalia and a rap sheet that includes sexual assault, for example, cannot reside with female inmates for safety reasons, according to the sheriff's policy."

After reading this article, I reached out to Sheriff Patrick Firman who is the Sheriff for the City and County of Denver. This is the largest Sheriff Department in the state of Colorado.

"He was appointed by Mayor Michael Hancock on Oct. 15, 2015. Firman is responsible for overseeing the many divisions and diverse operations of the Denver Sheriff Department including uniformed and non-uniformed staff members. These operations include two separate jail facilities, security for the District and County court systems, state inmate transportation, extradition duties, fugitive and K-9 units, a Community Corrections and Work Release facility, and managing the detainment of inmates receiving services at Denver Health Medical Center".

I proposed the following question to Sheriff Firman regarding his policy:

Question: Sheriff Firman, when a male transgender inmate(s) enters the Denver County Jail, and identifies as a female, and anatomically he still has male genitalia, do you have female correctional officers' strip search the inmate, or, do you have that option still as an administrator to have the male officer search the inmate?

Sheriff Farman's answer:

"I believe that every situation should be handled independently as each situation is different. There needs to be guidance both in policy and training to help staff understand the values of the department

and the options that might be available to them given each scenario. Building relationships with organizations in the community will help to create understanding on both sides regarding specific concerns and provide resources to the department. Both staff and the inmate needs to be a part of the conversation as well, (Personal communication on May 29, 2018)."

In the following example, I reached out to another colleague and longtime friend, Chief Peter Curcio, (retired). I proposed the following question to Chief Curcio who was a Senior Executive with 30 years of experience leading 11,000 uniformed personnel in all aspects of law enforcement operations within the second largest uniformed agency within the City of New York. He achieved three-star chief positions as both the Bureau Chief of Facility Operations and Bureau Chief of Administration within the New York City Department of Corrections, a uniformed law enforcement agency. This agency maintains care, custody and control of over 14,500 prisoners and 11,000 personnel throughout 13 jail commands with an annual budget of 1B spread demographically across the 5 boroughs of New York City.

Question: If a male transgender who is a male anatomically is sent to a female institution, do female correctional officers have to strip search the inmate? If not, do these institutions use male correctional officers if available, or, if not available, do they use medical personnel?

Answer: "Yes, regardless of how the issue works out ultimately by the court (Judge/securing order) if the individual is sent to a male facility then male officers will strip search them absent an emergency and females can pat frisk (unless they are Muslim) but can't strip search. Females can work the floor area "B" post in male facilities and may be exposed to genitalia while on tour by doing cell counts and performing bathroom checks. If the individual is sent to a female institution, only the female officer can strip search and pat, the male officer cannot pat (absent an emergency). At union jails, staffing is at a premium so there are lots of staff, usually double non-union facilities so there is always plenty of staff around and the agency tries to staff the female facility with mostly female officers which isn't hard because the agency is now about 40-45% female.

In respect to what you are describing with the male genitalia in the female wing, I think that is a bad call by the court or medical staff and I personally have not seen it and even if I were warden of the small county jail and I was faced with that issue, it doesn't mean that for

the good order of the institution that I wouldn't house them separately anyway, even if it wasn't cost efficient. We can house them wherever we want and don't have to mix them with whomever we don't. Just do an administrative override on the offender for the safety of the facility, provide them their due process and let them have a regular hearing or appeal but the decision would be upheld to separate if it benefitted the good order of the facility and was needed" (Personal communication on, May 19, 2018).

Lastly, according to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), there are currently 363 trans women incarcerated inside men's prisons. Twenty-two of them are trans men in women's prisons. These numbers make reference to those who are undergoing hormone therapy for "gender dysphoria", the medical term CDCR uses to describe trans inmates. One policy that was recently implemented by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) allows those inmates incarcerated who are transgender to have the right to receive sex reassignment surgery. This policy is the first in the country promulgated by two law suit litigations filed by the Transgender Law Center, an organization based-in Oakland, California. A trans inmate can make a request for the surgery. By following a certain set of criteria set up by prison officials, this criterion will ascertain who will be selected for this surgery (Levin, 2015).

According to Levin (2015):

Under the guidelines, inmates with "gender dysphoria" can request an evaluation for sex reassignment surgery. Ultimately, a "Sex Reassignment Surgery Review Committee" — made up of two medical physicians, two mental health physicians, and two psychologists — will vote on whether to grant the request, according to the policy. The guidelines also include a long list of specific eligibility criteria including evidence that the "patient is in significant distress due to gender dysphoria," and that "the patient has continuously manifested a desire to live and to be accepted as a member of the preferred sex, including the desire to make his/her body as congruent as possible with the preferred sex, for at least two (2) years; has lived full-time in his/her desired gender role for at least 12 months."

There are estimates that the reassignment surgery costs anywhere between the figures of \$15,000 to \$20,000 (Watson, 2017).

IV. Conclusion

I would argue that as correctional staff and officers when new prisoners enter our facilities and claim to be a male transgender and is

anatomically a male, this inmate could portend to identify himself as a female and this can be a problem even after the extent of the vetting process. There is still that outside possibility that he is in fact a male inmate, or even a transgender who could also be bisexual. Some of these predators that I have met over a long career can be highly manipulative and very untrustworthy. He may want to land himself on a female pod, as in the above case with Aron Burns. Burns was highly manipulative and questioned by the correctional staff as to if he was truly identifying as a female. It was highlighted in the article that there was still a very strong possibility that he was truly a male and did not really identify as a female. This could be a major problem and this type of criminal could be attempting to manipulate himself right into a female housing pod.

We are fortunate to have a law such as Prison Rape and Elimination Act. This law protects everyone inside any institution and is needed in our criminal justice system. As in the fictitious character Bogs Diamond and his group called the "Sisters" in the film, "The Shawshank Redemption." The Bogs Diamonds of the world populate some of our most dangerous correctional institutions and are truly predatory. When these predators cross the line, and victimize correctional personnel, transgenders and, any other inmate, the full weight of PREA will come down squarely on any of their shoulders.

In my experience dealing with the transgender population, and also dealing with sexual predators, I believe that the Los Angeles County Men's Central Jail has a model that is working with the K6G Unit, and safeguarding the housing of the gay, bisexual and transgender population. As jail and prison administrators and correctional personnel, we face these problems with safeguarding this population, and the sexual victimization that was presented in this article. Why not utilize a model such as the one that the Los Angeles County Men's Central Jail model K6G housing unit uses for this population of this type of vulnerable inmate? As mentioned above, this population can be very problematic when mixing with the predatory inmate inside of any correctional institution.

In conclusion, there are a lot of correctional agencies across the country that do not permit female correctional officers to strip search the male transgenders who identify themselves as females. I also prescribe to this rationale. I also strongly support that jail and prison administrators refrain from placing male transgenders with male genitalia who identify as a female on a female pod unless there has been sexual reassignment surgery. As we have discussed,

this can create problems with our female population of that housing pod especially if this inmate is predatory in nature.

Our female correctional officers are some of the best in the business and work in some of the most secure correctional facilities across the country. Why place them in a compromising situation as mentioned above? I believe that agencies should develop guidelines for staff to follow two very important situations when a male transgender identifies as a female inmate. According to the NIC: A Quick Guide for LGBTI Policy Development for Adult Prisons and Jails (n.d.):

“In the event that there is an individual going through intake who self-identifies as transgender or self-identifies with a gender that seems not to match their anatomical sex, the agency may want to consider allowing the individual to state his or her preference for the gender of the staff to conduct any searches, or state explicitly in policy that searches are to be conducted by staff of the same anatomical sex or the same gender as the inmate to be searched (p-9).”

I believe if correctional agencies follow this above guideline on searches, there is a high probability that this may eliminate a lot of problems in correctional facilities that exist today.

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Albert De Amicis was employed at the Allegheny County Bureau of Corrections for 29 years and retired on June 30, 2004. Prior to his retirement, he was the 7-3 Assistant Shift Commander and held the rank of Captain. During his tenure at the Allegheny County Bureau of Corrections, he was tasked to develop, coordinate, and author of the Emergency Preparedness Plan for the new Allegheny County Jail. In addition, he held positions as the Correctional Emergency Response Team Leader (CERT), Director of Training, Director of Classification, Intake, and Booking. De Amicis has two master's degrees from the University of Pittsburgh in Public and International Affairs and Public Policy and Management. Presently, DeAmicis is a faculty member for LaRoche University's Justice, Law and Security Criminal Justice Program, and he teaches for other Universities for their Criminal Justice Program. He is a Freelance Writer for Correctional News, and has a Corrections Consulting business. Other areas of expertise include: Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations, Transnational Gangs, such as MS-13 and Outlaw Motor Cycle Gangs.

A

n Exploration of Stress and Law Enforcement

By Amber Mahan, Ph.D., Peru State College and Detective Matthew Watson

Abstract

In this study, the researchers explore the perception of stress and wellness programs by law enforcement officers. As a result of an unexpected outcome of prior research conducted by Gudge (2014), eight previous participants volunteered for this qualitative study. Four officers are employed by a law enforcement agency offering a physical fitness wellness program and four by an agency not offering wellness programming. The purpose of this study was to further explore the link of physical fitness and stress relief in law enforcement to assist in a guided response in the field. The purposed significance was to interview officers to determine a better understanding of the variables, from a previous study, that may play a role in understanding where stress meets the need for wellness (physical programming) to be offered within individual law enforcement agencies. Based on the officer's perceptions, the results suggest understanding the option of wellness, although offered, may not be fully supported by the law enforcement field as a whole and requires a cultural change or empowerment. Additionally, the officers suggest tailoring wellness programming around individual positions and evaluating if the officers are afforded time to participate based on shift coverage. In conclusion, the officers recognized the failed significance with the original study and would suggest searching for measurable data supporting an overall wellness program to include not only physical fitness, but also include psychological wellness.

Introduction

One of the first steps during the hiring process for law enforcement is a board panel interview. During this interview, almost every candidate is inevitably asked how he or she handles stress. Responses typically include "run, workout, talk to family or friends, read, and would seek professional assistance if need be." Accordingly, if the candid response includes working out or running, physical fitness should be considered a stress reliever for law enforcement officers. In a study conducted by Gudge (2014); Mahan (2017), a series of questions were asked to law enforcement officers from four different law enforcement agencies with and without physical fitness wellness programs. These questions were used to measure if the stress level of law enforcement officers decreased when they were

offered and participated in a physical fitness wellness program. The results from that research showed no significance. So why is there limited data showing a relationship between physical fitness and stress in law enforcement?

Significance & Purpose of Review

Law enforcement continues to be one of the most stressful jobs (BLS, 2019), yet stress relief options continue to be debatable. The purpose of this study was to further explore the link of physical fitness and stress relief in law enforcement to assist in a guided response in the field. The purpose was to interview officers to determine a better understanding of the variables, from a previous study, that may play a role in understanding where stress meets the need for wellness (physical programming) to be offered within individual law enforcement agencies. Although the officers completed the previous study anonymously, several officers/deputies reached out via email to ask questions and provide further direction. Those officers gave written permission to be contacted at a later date to discuss the need for secondary or multiphase research components surrounding the posed questions. If physical fitness is linked to stress relief, should an increase in options be offered in the law enforcement field? Depending on the outcome, this study could offer continued development for wellness programs for law enforcement agencies based off of law enforcement officer's suggestions and concerns to the original research conducted (Gudge, 2014; Mahan, 2017).

A Brief Literature Review

In 2014, Gudge conducted a quantitative study surveying 270 law enforcement officers on the topic of stress and physical fitness wellness programs, controlling for participation. The study surveyed officers from four different agencies with and without an offered wellness program to include outliers for injury, eating habits, fatigue, and handling traumatic events. The results indicated no significance in the link between lower stress through physical fitness wellness programs between agencies that did and did not offer the option. Thus, the relevance of the ongoing review is to determine the failed hypothesis or significance.

Law enforcement officers endure many different types of stress broken down between occupational/operational and organizational types of stress. Occupational/operational stress can be identified as

"stressors associated within an employed position to include fatigue, back pain due to wearing a duty belt, ability to handle traumatic events, etc." (McCreary & Thompson, 2006; Symonds, 1970). Ma, Andrew, Fekedulegn, Gu, Harley, Charles, Violanti, and Burchfiel (2015), determined that shift work was recognized as an occupational stressor in the healthcare field, however not as much in police work. In this study, the researchers compared shift work and police stress resulting in dayshift officers not experiencing as much stress as those working night shift when linked to administrative pressure and physical/psychological danger. Results suggest managing law enforcement stress should take into consideration or tailored by the shift each officer works (Ma et al., 2015). According to Bano (2011), stress can be a result of the organization as a whole to include factors surrounding poor management styles, lack of proper flow of communication, lack of support from command staff, inadequate resources, and overloaded working conditions. Bano (2011) found that police stress is correlated more toward police who are younger than 30 years of age, more educated, posted in a rural jurisdiction, and have less than ten years' experience as a law enforcement officer. The conclusion on this study suggests stress management should be done through continued training programs (type not specified), counselling, and yoga (Bano, 2011).

Gudge (2014) determined there is no significance between physical fitness wellness programs between those that do and do not offer department wide wellness programs taking into consideration participation. The results noting continued research in overall (physical/psychological) wellness programs to be researched for significance. Ma et al., (2015) indicated stress management should be tailored toward the respective shifts each officer works. Bano (2011) found that stress was more significant in younger officers having less years of service suggesting stress be tamed through training, counselling, and yoga. All studies undeniably showing stress is high amongst this profession, yet all reporting different methods of stress reduction.

Methodology

As a result of an unexpected outcome of prior research, eight previous participants volunteered for this qualitative study. Each of those officers had approached the researcher during the previous study with the desire to guide continued research

based their own perspective. Four of the officers were from agencies not offering wellness programming (physical fitness) and four from agencies offering physical fitness wellness programs, as all officers worked at similarly sized agencies in a geographic location proximate to each other in a Midwestern state. The interview took place at a law enforcement center, with permission from the respective agency heads to conduct continued research with the specific officers. The officers signed an informed consent form and completed a demographics survey. Each officer was provided the outcome of the initial study and asked why they believed there was no significance determined between wellness programs and stress. Each interview lasted from twenty-five minutes to one hour. The dialogue was completely open after the initial question was posed surrounding the original topic of stress and physical fitness.

Results

The responses provided by the eight officers independently revealed several recurring themes. The recurring theme emerged there is a difference between forced stress management and the personal choice of stress management. Emerging themes suggested, there is a difference between forced stress management offered by the law enforcement agency and the personal choice to use physical fitness wellness as an option to lower stress related to law enforcement work. Suggesting an officer should participate in physical fitness outside of their normal duties, even as a means to lower stress, can be perceived as a turn off and may be seen as a method of force. Subsequently, a physical fitness requirement by a law enforcement agency can be received by some officers with a predisposed negative connotation. Four officers, two from a department with a wellness program and two without, viewed wellness programs as a benefit more for the agency, and not necessarily the individual officers and their stress levels. Additional responses suggested the initial study reviewed the wrong variables. Six officers requested differentiating the role of the officer and command staff within the agency and their opportunity to utilize wellness, if offered, on a given day to make the results meaningful. For instance, patrol officers may have less opportunity to utilize wellness time due to time restraints versus command staff who work a more controlled schedule. The responses asked the practitioners to contemplate situations considering available manpower to cover shifts during "wellness time". Three officers reported needing a "whole health or all inclusive" wellness program to incorporate physical and psychological engagement with support from the law enforcement realm as a whole. According to the participating officers, stress management may start with physical fitness for some, but many officers need the option of supportive psychological care with a culture change to openly accept help for mental stability and support continued stress management. Continuing, all eight participants mentioned the need to have an educational value on physical fitness, nutrition, and

psychological/mental health as part of a wellness program. A key issue regarding the research revealed officers participating reported the previous methods offered are flawed because the accountability and measurability of the programs were "cherry picking" applicable variables benefiting individual agencies, rather than individual officers or the law enforcement field as a whole.

Discussion

One officer reported "It is hard to concentrate on wellness outside of working hours due to normal life. Children's activities, spouse, family engagements, sleeping routines, etc. tend to take up the majority of our time." "So if we are supposed to work on ourselves, when is that?" Continuing, "Wellness as written is a nice thought, but not operational." Another officer stated, "Those with command hours are given the opportunity to work out daily as their schedule permits, we road guys are not given regular lunch or wellness hours. We also work extremely short staffed, therefore if you are short staffed, working out is not an option." Another officer stated, "Offering a program, both on physical fitness and psychology assessment, may offer more appreciation for the program and those who choose to participate." An officer stated, "Offered wellness programs by the department feels forced and does not make officers want to participate for stress reduction." The same officer said, "Some officers who do participate in the physical fitness program, compete for times and scores, which causes more stress on the rest of us attempting to just utilize the program or reduce stress." An officer stated, "The biggest problem with physical fitness programs is I do not want to participate and do not want to take time away from my family to be fit." The same officer asked, "Why are we talking about stress and physical fitness when we should be talking about mental health and seeking assistance for higher level incidents." Continuing, "programming currently is too restrictive." An officer stated, "Stress in this job is inevitable, but those with their heads in the books try to develop ideas to fix us, why not allow each of us to determine what is best individually?" "Some officers turn toward physical fitness, some to psychological counseling, some to a drink at a local bar, some to sitting alone in a car talking to themselves, some to the firing range, some eating, some to drugs, some to friends, etc. but what program can you offer that fits all and offers a legitimate answer?"

Summary

Law enforcement continues to be recognized as one of the ten most stressful jobs, ranking second behind airline pilot (BLS, 2019). The topic of stress and the link to wellness relating to law enforcement officers continues to be debatable and warrants additional research to determine the best approach for minimizing the stress for individual officers, law enforcement agencies, and the career field as a whole. The initial research, conducted in 2014, showed no significance between law enforcement and stress

controlling for offered wellness programs (physical fitness) and participation. Follow-up research, utilizing a qualitative approach, was conducted interviewing eight officers from the original study. This research revealed all officers supported and had their own suggestions for continued research on this topic, yet expanding the scope on more than physical fitness and stress to include both physical and psychological engagements. Officers further suggested reviewing their ability to participate in wellness while on duty, the shift coverage during wellness, and the benefits wellness may have for both officers and the agency. Additionally, offered wellness programs versus forced methods of stress management should be reviewed as requested by the officers. Lastly, understanding the option of wellness, although offered, may not be fully supported by the law enforcement field as a whole and requires a cultural change or empowerment. In conclusion, based on the interviews with this review, the officers recognized the failed significance with the original study and would suggest searching for measurable data supporting an overall wellness program to include not only physical fitness, but also include psychological wellness.

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V

Views From the Field: How We Run Our LAE Chapter

By Multiple Authors

Abstract

This was a joint project involving five (5) LAE chapters. The authors are in the order that they submitted their contributions. I would like to thank all of the participating authors for their efforts in trying to make the ACJA a better place. The contributing authors were Gregg W. Etter Sr., Ed.D., Gamma Epsilon Delta, University of Central Missouri; Mike Biggs, M.S., Sigma Pi, Long Beach City College; Lee H. DeBoer, Ed.D., Gamma Alpha Epsilon, Collin College; Leslie K. Palmer, Ph.D., Beta Sigma Omega Lambda, Inver Hills Community College; and Danny Hayes, M.F.S., Kappa Omicron Rho, Peru State College.

Introduction:

Let's begin with there are no right or wrong answers on how to run a LAE chapter. If it works for you, then it is the right answer. The purpose of this article is to give the readers an idea of how other chapters run their LAE chapter in the hope that you might find something useful for your chapter to use. Several different chapters contributed to this article from a variety of colleges and universities. We are all different, yet we are all the same in that we are trying to provide an educational and enjoyable experience for our students. (GED)

My comments are based on seven years' experience advising Sigma Pi. What I have learned from my work with Administration of Justice students is that what works well one semester may not be the right way to go the next semester and that students come and go all the time. (SP)

Who We Are:

The University of Central Missouri is a public, Division II, Carnegie Master's granting university located in Warrensburg, Missouri. The university has an enrollment of over 14,500 students. The Criminal Justice and Criminology Program has an enrollment of 750 undergraduate and 80 graduate students. The Gamma Epsilon Delta (GED) chapter of ACJA/LAE was formed on campus in 1966. GED usually has about 75-100 students participate in the chapter each year. (GED)

Long Beach City College is a two year community

college that has been around for 75 years and offers AA and AS degrees in a number of disciplines. The Administration of Justice Program offers an Associate Degree for Transfer, an AS degree in Administration of Justice, certificates in Criminal Forensics, Administration of Justice and Transportation Security Administration. Long Beach City College has about 25,000 students registered each semester and our Program has an enrollment of 542 students who take our classes as preparation for careers in a variety of Criminal Justice System areas. Our local ACJA Chapter is Sigma Pi and it has been in existence since the late 1970's. We have between 15-50 students participating in our ACJA activities each semester. I think it is worth noting that most of our students work at least one part time job in addition to attending school and many play a key role in supporting their families. We are a very diverse campus and have many students from extremely poor socio economic backgrounds. (SP)

Collin College is a public, county college located in the State of Texas. The college currently has three campuses located in Collin County in the cities of McKinney, Plano, and Frisco. The college will have three new campuses in the cities of Wylie, Celina, and Farmersville along with a new technical campus located in Allen, Texas. The college has an enrollment of over 55,000 students. The Criminal Justice Program has an enrollment of over 1200 undergraduate students. The Gamma Alpha Epsilon (GAE) chapter of ACJA/LAE was formed on campus in 2015. GAE usually has about 9 to 20 students participate in the chapter each year. (GAE)

Inver Hills Community College (IHCC) is a community college in Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota. Located approximately 30 minutes southeast of Minneapolis, IHCC is one of the twelve Minnesota State Colleges and Universities located in the Twin Cities metro area. Founded in 1970, IHCC has more than 4,100 students majoring in liberal education as well as career-specific programs. The Criminal Justice Studies Department, encompassing degrees and certificates in criminal justice, law enforcement, and corrections has roughly 160 full and part-time students. The Beta Sigma Omega Lambda (BSOL)

chapter of ACJA/LAE was formed in the spring of 2013. BSOL has between 20-30 active members at any given time. (BSOL)

Peru State College is an open enrollment 4-year institution offering 3 tracks for Criminal Justice majors which include Counseling, Law & Society and Administration. The enrollment is approximately 1500 students both on campus and online. There are 100? Criminal Justice majors currently enrolled in the program. The Kappa Omicron Rho (KOR) has been running for approximately 9 years and typically has a membership of 8-12 students each year. We have a few extra students who are involved in on campus activities and community service projects but do not officially join the chapter. (KOR)

How We Recruit:

The primary method that GED uses to recruit is "Rush Week" which is held about the second week of the first semester of every academic year. Student representatives from GED go to all of the CJ classes and make a short (5-10 minute) presentation on LAE and invite students to attend Rush Week activities and a GED meeting. There are posters for LAE put up in the halls of the CJ building announcing the meetings. There is a permanent display case in the CJ hall for each of the various student CJ organizations. In addition invitations are sent out via the CJ student net on blackboard to each enrolled CJ student. Rush Week activities include games, a student barbeque, a featured guest speaker (usually a UCM CJ alum from a Law Enforcement Agency) and the first official GED meeting of the year. Although new members are accepted all year long in our chapter. Don't overlook new transfer students. Often they become one of your best members. (GED)

Each semester Long Beach City College hosts a Service Club Rush week, which is billed as Join A Club week. There are 40 certified and registered Service Clubs at our college giving our students the opportunity to get involved in many different activities and causes. Our primary recruiting strategy is having our club members make a presentation in each of our classes at the start of the semester and encourage students to attend

our Orientation Meeting. Our club members wear their Sigma Pi club shirts to class during the first few class meetings, which also stimulates interest and conversation about the club. As well, our instructors discuss the benefits of participating in Sigma Pi. Our Orientation Meeting consists of members discussing our pledge process, the volunteer activities we participate in and the benefits of club membership. (SP)

The primary method that GAE students use to recruit new members is during our new student orientation events, which is held every semester of every academic year. Student representatives from GAE visit criminal justice classes and make a short (5-10 minute) presentation on LAE and invite students to attend a GAE meeting. GAE students have created a new poster explaining the benefits on becoming a member of GAE and LAE. We just recently obtained a trophy display case over this summer. We will be displaying our trophy case close to the Student Lounge area for all to observe. In addition, invitations are sent out via the CJ student net on blackboard to each enrolled CJ student. Rush Week activities include games, a student barbeque, a featured guest speaker (usually a UCM CJ alum from a Law Enforcement Agency) and the first official GED meeting of the year. GAE accepts new members all year long in our chapter. (GAE)

BSOL uses a variety of methods to recruit new members into the chapter. A week before classes begin every fall, IHCC has a Welcome/Back-to-School Kick Off Day. New college students are invited to campus to see what IHCC has to offer. BSOL “tables” during kick-off to recruit new members. Additionally, during week 2 of classes (both fall and spring semester), there is a club tabling day that BSOL participates in. BSOL officers also do class visits during week 2 of classes to talk to students about BSOL and to invite them to the first meeting of the semester. BSOL officers hang up posters around campus to invite students to meetings and events and BSOL officers engage in on-campus activities (provided by other student groups or the college) as much as possible. BSOL accepts new members at any time. (BSOL)

During the weekend prior to the start of the fall semester, our campus holds a “Welcome Weekend” to get all of the first year students involved in activities and comfortable with the campus. On Friday of “Welcome Weekend” the Criminal Justice faculty meet with the incoming CJ students to introduce themselves and discuss the many opportunities available throughout their time at Peru State including getting involved in Kappa Omicron Rho. There is also a “Club Fair” where the chapter officers will have a table and meet with any students interested in joining the chapter, discuss upcoming events and ways to get involved. After the first few weeks of the semester have passed, the chapter officers will then visit the

College 101 (Introduction to College) course that consists of all the first year CJ students to discuss the chapter once again and invite them to a social event that we hold every semester. This event will take place at a location where the participants can bowl, play games, enjoy some food and get to know each other and what being a member of the chapter is all about. (KOR)

How We Study:

The student study group is central to the GED learning process at UCM. We are trying to not only stress academics, but to teach student leadership as well. Therefore, student study groups are led by CJ upperclassmen and CJ graduate students in GED. The student study groups generally meet about once a week for each academic subject being reviewed. There is also a CSI study group where the GED students go through a different crime scene each week. At the weekly LAE meetings for GED, the students play a learning game using a system called Kahoot. A review question is asked on the LED screen and the students answer using their cell phones. This is also a student led exercise. At GED, firearms practice is weekly and led by our range master, MAJ Gillespie. (GED)

Our students organize informal study groups and form close relationships with each other, which often leads them to take classes on the buddy system. This has the added benefit of letting them share the cost of textbooks and gain a study buddy. We do not offer regular study sessions. (SP) Since we are somewhat a new chapter, our current members meet every other week throughout the semester. At our past meetings the GAE students would work mock crime scenes which serve as practice for regional and national LAE competition. The student study groups generally meet about once a week for each academic subject being reviewed. This fall 2019 semester GAE students will also be forming study groups for the knowledge testing reviewing questions in preparation for LAE’s regionals and nationals. Because we are a community college, not many of our GAE students are over 21, and are not able to compete for handgun competition at regional and national events. Collin College has determined that students must be 21 or older and have a Texas Handgun License before the student can participate in LAE competition. Students who are over 21 and want to compete have to practice on their own time. (GAE)

This is an area where Kappa Omicron Rho is still evolving. The chapter officers are responsible for creating review sheets and exams for the different areas of testing. The group will hold one or two study sessions a week to practice and discuss the different tests. For the past few years, this has been the extent of the preparation for our conferences. This upcoming year our school

will have a newly created crime scene apartment and jail cell to practice CSI skills. Kappa Omicron Rho has competed in firearms competition in the past, but not for several years due to the difficulty in practicing and certifying our student shooters. The nearest shooting range is approximately 65 miles away and the members are not allowed to transport their own firearms due to state statute within the Nebraska State College System. (KOR)

Led by BSOL officers and the BSOL Advisor, study groups are formed to help students with topics of their choice. If a conference is coming up, study groups often focus on conference specific areas, such as corrections, criminal law, juvenile justice, and police administration. The frequency of these study groups varies. Additionally, once a semester, BSOL officers create a crime scene for all BSOL members to participate in. This is always a big hit with all students! Finally, students are encouraged to engage in firearms practice on their own. IHCC does not have access to a range and does not contribute to ammo; therefore, this often poses a challenge for students both financially and with finding the time needed. (BSOL)

What We Do For Fun:

Everything in GED is not just study and work. We have fun too. The students organize cookouts, bonfires and float trips for the members. GED maintains an intermural softball team that plays against other UCM student organizations. We have an annual birthday party for the founding of our LAE chapter and almost every year we have an ugly sweater contest. The students also participate as actors at the Central Missouri Police Academy helping them with building searches, traffic stops and domestic violence scenarios. GED

Living in a coastal community with access to great beaches provides our members with a perfect environment for bonfires, beach clean up activities, kayaking and hiking. Our members also volunteer with the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department and help with their Halloween Night event and we maintain a very strong relationship with the Long Beach Police Department and their Honorary Police Officer’s Association. Our members work at the LBPOA annual picnic, the Easter Egg Hunt and their Widows and Orphans Golf Tournament. Our members also participate in the college intra mural events. (SP)

What GAE students do for fun is assisting with the City of Plano’s “active shooter training” each semester. GAE students act as injured victims and witnesses at this event. The advisor ties this event into a College Service Learning project. We also celebrate by having an annual party after our regional completion conference to celebrate our trophy and medallion winnings. (GAE) BSOL tries to incorporate fun into most of what they do! BSOL members will organize at least

one activity off campus each semester for student bonding. In the past, this has involved a group dinner, paintball, and an escape room. A handful of BSOL alumni are still in contact with BSOL and are often part of meetings and other events. Also, BSOL has a section of highway through the Adopt-a-Highway program. Once a semester, members clean up their section of highway and go out to eat together after. Finally, BSOL members are often invited, by local law enforcement agencies, to be role players during various police trainings. (BSOL)

Kappa Omicron Rho finds different ways together and build a strong network of future professionals. As mentioned in the recruiting section, we have one social event each semester which also works as a recruiting event. Our club also volunteers to help in the surrounding community cleanup project and food distribution for community members in need. At the end of each semester the faculty host a potluck lunch where all members of the chapter are invited to share a home cooked meal together. There are many alumni currently working in the field that will also come to campus and share their experiences working in their positions and help students find opportunities to get involved through internships or part-time job opportunities. (KOR)

How We Pay For It All:

When it comes to finances, it's complicated. There is not a pot of gold to draw from every time GED needs something. The GED students raise money in several different ways. Last year we sold candy bars. GED students also held a fund raising night at the local Wendy's in Warrensburg. GED members picked up expended firearm's cartridge cases at two different gun ranges (with the gracious permission of the owners) and sold over 1,000 pounds of brass. Thus, not only raising money, but helping to make a greener range. The GED students also pay for their registration fees and food at competitions. At the University of Central Missouri the Academic Competitive Teams Council provides some funds to academic competition teams (such as the debate team, DECA, LAE, etc). While it does not pay for everything, it is a substantial contribution to the GED competition budget. The Criminal Justice and Criminology program make a substantial contribution so that GED can attend LAE Regionals and Nationals. Finally, on occasion, UCM CJ alumni makes a contribution of either money or ammunition to GED so that the CJ students of GED can compete. We are grateful for all those that contribute to our chapter's funding and success. (GED)

We have used a variety of methods to pay for our activities. Because of our strong relationship with the Long Beach Police Officer's Association, we receive a yearly donation that is the main part of our funding. We also apply for grants from the

College Foundation and the College itself. We also ask our members to pay a portion of the costs associated with attending Regional and National competitions. (SP)

When it comes to finances, it's time consuming for the advisors. The advisor's meet and discuss what the estimated costs are going to be for both the regional and national competition events. Once this is determined and put to print, the advisors meet with the college's Student Activity Fee Advisory Committee (SAFAC) members once a year and present the proposed costs. So far, the SAFAC committee members have approved our proposals and the GAE who attend regionals and nationals get all of their expenses covered for the two events. This includes registration fees, airlines, meals, hotels, and rental vans! Wouldn't this be nice if all colleges and universities would do this for their students?(GAE)

How BSOL pays for their activities is pretty straight forward. The college's Student Life Department funds all pre-approved on-campus activities and pays for the BSOL Advisor and a couple of students to attend both regional and national conferences. Student Life pays for transportation and hotel and students are responsible for their meals and a portion of their conference registration fees. Each year, BSOL always sends additional students to conferences. Any additional students, beyond what Student Life covers, is responsible for all their own expenses. (BSOL)

Peru State College is located in rural Southeast Nebraska with a very low population base. This makes it difficult to raise any amount of money through fundraising activities as there are approximately 20 other clubs on campus performing fundraising throughout the year as well. Luckily, our school has been extremely supportive in providing partial/full funding for trips to regional and national conferences for the students. There are Student Engagement Grants that Peru State provides and are applied for each year that will provide some funding depending on the number and type of requests received. The individual schools at Peru State College also have a budget that can provide a little of the funding. For the faculty, there are Professional Development funds available that can help pay for their expenses. In short, we have been able to get funding from our school and in some years the students have needed to pay for a portion of the cost. (KOR)

Advice: Take It Or Leave It:

Plan on change. GED was chartered at the University of Central Missouri in 1966. Jim Hooker was the first faculty advisor. Of course eventually he moved on to another school and then passed away. We have had a succession of other faculty advisors since. Every four years the students you currently have will graduate. New students come in every year. Recruit and train your replacement. Many chapters die when their advisor leaves, dies

or retires. Train your students to be leaders. You need to replace the graduating seniors and recruit the next generation of LAE members in order for your chapter to thrive. (GED)

The success of the club is the responsibility of the members. It is their club and as an Advisor, my role is to guide them and be a resource for those doing the work. We try to develop leadership and responsibility in our members and are successful most of the time. Each semester and each group of pledges is different. Enjoy each opportunity to help a young person succeed. (SP)

A problem that community colleges experience is the fact their students are only attending the college for two years and then they move on to the university to earn their Bachelor's degree. As a result, the advisor must have to constantly recruit new students to continue to keep their chapter alive. Recruit or die! Training is also a necessity in order to compete on the regional and national level. It is extremely important for new and current advisors to train their students to be leaders. In addition, advisors need to replace the graduating students and recruit the next generation of LAE/GAE members in order for your chapter to thrive. Another important issue is to keep your deans, associate deans, provosts, and college/university presidents informed on what your chapter is doing for the college/university and the community. (GAE)

Stay active! Keep students engaged! Create leaders! Make lifelong friends! (BSOL)

There can be many challenges to maintaining a chapter of ACJA/LAE on a small rural campus when it comes to fundraising and finding new opportunities for the students, but it can also be a pretty amazing experience. Due to our size, the faculty at Peru State are able to form strong, lasting relationships with the students who become involved in the chapter. Over the past few years, it has become increasingly difficult to get students involved in the organization due to the number of outside responsibilities they have in working full-time jobs or just a lack of desire to participate in anything above and beyond the classroom responsibilities. One piece of advice would be to continue to be creative in the ways you are attracting students to the chapter and the activities held throughout the year that will keep them engaged, involved and excited about being a part of a great organization. (KOR)

Summary

As you can easily see, there is no one "right" answer as to how to run your chapter. The truth is that they are all the right answer if they work for you and your chapter! This article presents the views and advice from five active LAE chapters. Feel free to steal any of the ideas that you see here and also feel free to try new ways to do things. We hope that this has been of some use to the chapters. We will see you at ACJA/LAE Nationals!



The Crisis at the Southern Border

By Professor Albert DeAmicis, LaRoche University

Abstract

This paper addresses the crisis at the southern border, with the influx of illegals pouring through our porous borders with no walls or barriers that exist to prevent their illegal entry into our country. This border crisis has become a political football by the Democratic Congress dismissing this crisis as no more than a manufactured one. This author is determined to educate his readers just how dangerous the southern border has become.

This paper factually submits actual evidence how coyotes who work for the Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) or Drug Cartels who are human traffickers. These DTOs like the Sinaloa Federation, Los Zetas and the Knights Templar to mention only a few, are considered to be some of the largest criminal enterprises in this region. These coyotes smuggle in illegal aliens into our country for large sums of money.

Judicial watch reported that there is an ISIS Terrorist Cell that exists only 8-miles from the El Paso, Texas border. Lastly, security threat groups such as Mara Salvatrucha whose mission is kill, rape and control also enters our porous borders and have been found to exist in 40 plus states.

Through a live interview that I conducted with Brian Hastings, the Chief of Operations for the United States Border Patrol (USBP) on Friday, June 7, 2019. Chief Hastings who has 24 years' service as a border agent and who works this dangerous beat daily. Chief Hastings provides in real time statistics of illegals and drugs entering the United States between the ports of entry and supports the changing of the Flores Law. Also, in major support of this endeavor, he is also supported by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) acting Director Kevin Mc Aleenan, and Tom Homan, who was the former Director of Ice. Mr. Homan was interviewed by Ms. Sandra Smith, on Monday, June 10, 2019 on Fox Television Network. In Mr. Homan's interview, he also stressed why the Flores law should be eliminated.

Lastly, the findings of this paper provide the evidence that we need to come together as Americans, and not be divided by politics when national security is at stake.

Introduction:

The crisis at the "Southern Border" has been a national security tragedy which has become nothing but a political football. Our country's national security is just set aside because of politics. The illegal aliens, criminal drug smuggling, and human trafficking activity is abounding on a 24-hour basis. This writer is determined to illustrate just how dangerous the southern border has become. I scheduled a live interview with the Chief of Operations with the United States Border Patrol, Chief Brian Hastings. Chief Hastings works this dangerous turf and will cite these dangerous facts that speak for themselves. This article will reflect just how important walls or barriers system matters to law enforcement and the civilian population who lives near-by. This is a very dangerous daily occurrence that the thin Green Line, or the United States Border Patrol, United States Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the local law enforcement must deal with this on a daily occurrence.

These men and women risk their lives dealing with the illegal criminals such as human traffickers, or Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) that are usually one and the same. The Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations are criminal enterprises like the Sinaloa Federation, Los Zetas and the Knights Templar, to mention a few. The human traffickers use any means at their disposal to cross our border's edge. However, these DTOs would prefer to use our porous borders to avoid law enforcement detection. The illegals are led through the desert by coyotes who are paid large sums of money to lead them to the United States or the "Promise Land" by any illegal means necessary. Now, with the thousands of people traveling in human caravans from the Northern Triangle: Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, this is creating a major problem at our southern border where our military had to be activated to help support our border agents and to secure our border due to the lack of a wall or a barrier in those sections. In 2018, for example, according to the United States Border Patrol statistics, there has been 404, 142 nationwide illegal alien apprehensions were made.

Also, these brave men and women must deal

with Security Threat Groups (STGs) such as Mara Salvatrucha or MS-13 entering our southern border illegally from countries such as El Salvador. MS-13 is murdering our citizens for recruitment into their gang. This STG's objectives are to promote fear, intimidation and terror in areas such as Long Island, New York, Fairfax County Virginia, just to mention a few, where MS-13 exists in 40 plus states.

Drug Seizures, for example, from 2014-2019 is reflected in the chart below that was provided by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Office of Field Operations Drug Seizures:

	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19 TD
Cocaine	45,323	38,346	52,838	62,415	51,713	26,291
Heroin	4,356	6,023	4,224	3,398	5,205	1,749
Marijuana	437,950	602,821	516,122	366,627	300,289	96,069
Methamphetamine	23,234	25,495	33,086	46,247	56,362	20,848
Fentanyl	n/a	70	596	1,875	1,785	708

These statistics are staggering, and with the correlation of 300 over dose deaths of opioid use weekly, this has been absolutely devastating to families that have been afflicted through their substance abuse.

According to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2016 it was reported that there were 42,000 deaths reported from opioid abuse. The CDC also reported that there are 37% of these related deaths that have been attributed to heroin use (Hess, 2018). Also, a study that was published in May of 2018 in the Journal of the American Medical Association it was reported that roughly 46% involved the drug fentanyl (Hess, 2018).

The Drug Enforcement Agency or DEA reported that heroin is the number one threat to America; it also is the easiest drug to procure next to marijuana. We now must consider that marijuana is legally purchased in many parts of the country for medical reasons. The Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations or (Drug Cartels) in Mexico where the DEA believes that the manufacturing from the poppy fields in Mexico is the primary source of the U.S. Drug Market. This rapid drug increase has been very significant since 2015. It has provided a high output of a low-cost, high purity heroin product (Hess, 2018).

The evidence in this paper will support just how important a wall or barrier on the southern border has become. It is paramount to safeguard our national security. This paper will also attest that these Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations or Cartels, and terrorist groups such as ISIS is a common threat to the security of our country. A wall or barrier would help to prevent the largest

supply of drugs and human traffickers from entering our country. The large opioid epidemic that is plaguing our nation has been devastating to our families who watch their loved one's wither and languish with this substance abuse that is smuggled across our southern border by these DTOs and other security threat groups.

Problems at the Border's Edge:

For example, the Port of Entry at Sasabe, Arizona illustrated below, is an example that

this writer can reflect on his argument that the Democrat strategy of "border security" does not hold any water.

According to Moore (2019):
 "Pelosi crowd was saying "there is no border crisis, and "a wall is immoral. Start with the 2018 midterm campaigns. The rallying cry of many prominent Democrats running for Congress was "abolish ICE," the federal border patrol agency. This wasn't a position way outside the mainstream of Democrats thinking but was embraced by the new darling of the party, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and the latest Democrat presidential aspirant, Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand, from New York. So, the party that doesn't want a wall and doesn't want border agents is now trying to convince Americans that they really want border security. Right. "And Bill Cosby is a woman's rights advocate" (Moore, 2019).

The crisis at the southern border is not enough of a response to argue that the border wall or barrier is not needed. Here is why it is so important.

The village of Sasabe, is a tiny border village and is only 70 miles southwest away from the Tucson, Arizona border. Tucson has the reputation of being one of the busiest illegal drug and human trafficking corridors of the United States. In this port of entry with Mexico, sits a high steel-slatted fence, called "bollard fencing." This fencing runs one mile east and west to this port of entry. Where the bollard fencing ends, there is a flimsy four strand barbed-wire fence connected. This is archaic and constructed by a simplistic nylon cord tied with a slip knot (Biggs, 2019).

According to Biggs (2019):

"I have stood at the junction of the fences and gazed into Mexico. From that vantage point, one can see several well-worn paths that carry foot traffic north into the United States. It is no surprise that all the paths in this area used to convey drugs and human cargo converge in Mexico, just a short distance from the border. They proceed to the easiest place to cross the border — where the flimsy barbed wire fence is held in place by rope."

The logical intelligent deduction is that barriers really work.

The strategic mission forces these smugglers and traffickers to go under, over, or just avoid the barrier all together, and just stay home. In this case at Sasabe, Arizona, because of the bollard fencing it does not totally extend complete coverage of enough territory. The Mexican Drug Trafficking Organization makes it very easy for these criminals to avoid this fencing by traveling a short distance further, and cross into the United States without difficulty (Biggs, 2019).

Also, according to Biggs (2019):

"The Democrats want to focus on "virtual barriers" and on "Hardening" ports of entry. Technological barriers are not barriers at all. And strengthening ports of entry, without building a wall between those ports will incentivize cartels to smuggle drugs and humans through the unguarded and unfenced areas at the southern border. Too often sensors and cameras allow our agents to detect illegal aliens but provide no deterrence from entering the United States. We can see them as they enter, but we cannot catch them, they are liable to claim asylum and to be released into the interior of the country after a short detention."

Along the southern border, this crisis with illegal aliens has worsened. As this crisis exponentially rises, unfortunately, the government figures reflect that the federal crimes in the United States are perpetrated by foreigners. It is reported that statistically they commit half of all crimes. These immigration cases have accounted for the largest single type of offense of all federal crimes committed by all non-US citizens. Illegals have committed 42.7 % of all federal crimes in 2018 (Judicial Watch, 2019).

According to a report issued by the United States Sentencing Commission (2018):

"The independent agency created by Congress decades ago to reduce sentencing disparities and promote transparency and proportionality in sentencing. The document also reveals that 54.3% of the 69,425 federal offenders last year were Hispanic (Judicial Watch, 2019)."

With staggering statistics as reflected above,

the DTOs from countries with terrorist links are smuggling in these foreigners into small towns like these rural areas near border towns such as El Paso, Texas. These DTOs are using roads that are isolated, rather than using the United States interstate highways. These methods of smuggling are an end to their means where they can avoid the United States Border Patrol, and other law enforcement barriers (Judicial Watch, 2015)

Without border security, these foreigners who have been classified as Special Interest Aliens (SIA) are being transported by being stashed in Acala Municipality, in Chiapas, southern Mexico approximately 54 miles from El Paso (Judicial Watch, 2015). This has alarmed Judicial Watch who has an ongoing investigation into the corrupt southern border with such crimes as terrorism.

According to Judicial Watch (JW) (2015):

“A sophisticated narco-terror ring with roots in El Paso and strong ties to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Earlier this year JW reported that ISIS is operating in a Mexican border town just eight miles from El Paso, the result of Islamic terrorists joining forces with drug cartels and human smugglers known as “coyotes.” JW’s law enforcement sources confirmed that the Mexican smugglers are moving ISIS operatives through the desert and across the porous southern border. Just a few months ago JW reported that a record-breaking, 154 pounds of heroin seized in New York entered the United States from Mexico through El Paso. The information came from a federal law enforcement official with first-hand knowledge of the case.”

A very alarming report surfaced about the Mesoamerican Migrant Movement that estimated in 2006 that 70,000 Central American migrants on their journey through Mexico had disappeared. This is a very common place to have extortion, sexual violence, kidnappings and forced disappearances with this type of journey (Raymond, 2018). In one case, to help support these types of tragic events, back in 2010 there were 72 undocumented immigrants who refused to work as assassins for a very infamous Mexican Drug Trafficking Organization, the Los Zetas. Los Zetas, who are one of the more powerful DTO’s in this region is quite easy to find. The Zetas place their mark on mass graves as they did with these unfortunate 72 migrants that perished at their hands (Raymond, 2018).

It is usually the rule not the exception to use the assistance of a coyote where those immigrants wish to cross into the United States. Though the cost is high, those who face it alone face that much more of a risk of being kidnapped. One of the many problems they may encounter on their journey is navigating an organized criminal network of Mexican DTOs and increasing security measures by going it alone and making those

attempts to make that crossing into the United States at all costs (Raymond, 2018).

These illegals can pay a very heavy price being smuggled into the US by trucks.

According to Luisa from Honduras she described the following event (2017):

“She was packed in the back of a truck with 30 other people. They traveled in a standing position for 15 hours in extreme heat with no food or water” (Raymond, 2018).

According to Raymond (2018):

“It was reported that the Global Slavery Index (2016), up to 70 percent of modern slavery cases in Mexico are related to organized crime groups. Cartels such as Los Zetas, demand that migrants “pay taxes” to pass through their territories.

Those who refuse or cannot afford to pay, are kidnapped, forced

to work for the Los Zetas in transporting drugs, weapons and people, or in some cases, killed. Mexico Human Rights Commission (CNCH) documented over 11,000 kidnappings of Central American migrants over a six-month period in 2010. In their report, they detailed the stories of several migrants. Some spoke about how kidnappers

masqueraded as guides, offering to transport them into the US for a fee. One described how he and his wife grew to distrust their heavily armed “guides” and managed to escape, later learning they were known kidnappers in the area. It’s clear that putting faith in the wrong person can have disastrous consequences” (Raymond, 2018).

The solution to the problem will be covered in the following section that will provide solutions listening to those from Chief Brian Hastings, Operations for the United States Border Patrol. He has spent 24 years on the border patrol with all those other agents who risk their lives and work on the border every day.

Solve the Problem:

What Congress needs to do is travel to the southern border and talk to those border agents like Chief Hastings who works this beat every day. This way, instead of using politics and hampering the effects of border security, they can find out first hand why they are in Congress to help legislate laws to ensure that they do not handcuff our men and women who are our last line of defense.

On Friday, June 7, 2019, I had the opportunity to interview Chief Brian Hastings of Operations for

the United States Border Patrol by conference call. Chief Hastings has been in the Border Patrol for 24 years. He has been assigned to the southern border, northern border and Border Patrol HQ.

Our discussion covered many important issues that sits on the forefront of our national security for our southern border. In 2004, there were over 1,000,000 apprehensions and during that time, you could immediately deport those illegals back into their home country of Mexico. The demographic according to the Chief has changed drastically. Seventy-Four percent of these illegals have arrived from the Northern Triangle. Now, because of laws like the Flores agreement of 2015, a judge decided that if a family unit had one-child apprehended crossing the border, the family unit could not be held in detention, more than 20 days. Because of



this law, Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) had no choice but to release over 200,000 illegal immigrants thus far in 2019. These illegals had to be released back into the United States. This law overwhelms the system, and because of this law, Border Patrol’s hands are tied, and ICE cannot assist because they do not have funding for the bed space to detain them. Even if ICE had the proper funding, they could only hold families for 20 days under FLORES and they certainly could not hold the volume of those that are being encountered. During today’s crisis, due to the demographic and high flow of those coming across the border most agents have been pulled into a humanistic care mission instead of their original mission, border security. On the other hand, and in addition to ICE/ Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO’s) releases for this year, since March 19, 2019, USBP has had to release over 85,000 processed, non-criminal family units.

Because their capacity was so strained, majority of their facilities were built in the 1990’s for a different demographic than what they are encountering today. This large contingent of illegals, many with small children, smugglers

treat these folks as a commodity and place them in harm's way solely to make money. This places other illegals and the Border Patrol Agents' personal safety in danger. The bottom line remains: 'Bring a child illegally into the United States, and you are home free.' Without a change to the outdated laws, the ability to apply a consequence to the current demographic is absent and this crisis will continue.

According to politicians and political pundits, the crisis at the southern border is a manufactured one. Where is the logic for this coined statement that you hear daily on major news networks? Ask the border patrol if this crisis is manufactured or contrived. Ask the citizens of San Diego if this was a manufactured crisis in 1995 when there was little fencing in 1995, which allowed un-impeded entry by the thousands Chief Hasting's defined it as a war zone.

Often one agent had to try to effect the arrests on hundreds of individuals at one time After the double fencing, all weather roads, and technology was installed, this brought a halt shutting down a lot of those illegals from entering those areas. These illegal immigrants just poured into their towns. This same area, now, has million-dollar homes, malls and is a safe community due to this new infrastructure, roads and technology that are in place.

Presently, in Otay Mesa, San Diego California for example, they are replacing the original barriers with new and more formidable bollard fencing as part of a border barrier system. In some parts, this bollard fencing reaches 30' high, and as part of a system, includes fiber optic sensors that detects vibration above and below the surface to alert agents of attempted illegal crossings by pedestrians and/or any approaching vehicle(s). This fencing's design is very difficult to defeat by those individuals attempting to scale that fence. This border barrier system is in San Diego and is expected to be completed in 2020.

According to Chief Hastings 2019:

"President Trump's wall plan comes with a kit design which includes the bollard fencing, all weather patrol roads, good state of the art detection technology, to include fiber optics sensors and cameras."

There is another fallacy from the con-side of this argument that the wall or barrier is not needed because the apprehensions at the ports of entry is taking care of business and catching the bad guy(s).

Again, according to Chief Hastings, he is generally concerned because Congress wants to



invest on more sophisticated narcotic detection equipment at the ports of entry. Although, the Chief and his agents will be happy to see the Ports of Entry gain additional technology, he is concerned that this will push even more drug trafficking in between the ports of entry that are more porous and in some places without the protection of any type of barriers. For example, the Chief provided some real statistics in real time of drug seizures occurring between the ports of entry to support his comments on Fiscal Year data from October 1, 2019 until 6/17/2019:

194,937.71lbs. of marijuana were seized, although this quantity has considerably dropped from previous years, but hard narcotics are on the rise

9,685.24lbs. of Cocaine seized this year

6,826.98 ounces of Heroin

9,764.80 lbs. of Meth amphetamines

149 lbs. of Fentanyl

Lastly, these numbers provided by Chief Hastings indicate that these figures are those seizures that have been recorded and there is not always an arrest with each seizure. Some seizures are

of abandoned narcotics in the field. Stats are accurate, but there is not always an arrest with each seizure.

Chief Hastings stated "Therefore, having the border wall system is so instrumental to enhance our border security."

According to the Washington Examiner (2019):

"Reported that more illegal drugs seized around open parts of the border than at ports of entry" (Dougherty, 2019).

IV Conclusion:

According to Judicial Watch, as they reported earlier, ISIS has a cell only 8 miles away from the EL Paso, Texas border. Security Threat Groups such as MS-13 have been invading our southern border and is now becoming part of the fabric of our country. This STG is violent, and their motto is: kill, rape and control. Also, we have a major problem with these Mexican

Drug Trafficking Organizations who continue human trafficking and who smuggle their drug products over our border. Opioid substance abuse is responsible for 300 death overdoses weekly. The culprit is unsecure borders and outdated laws like the Flores law. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Acting Director Kevin Mc Aleenan, Chief Brian Hastings from the United States Border Patrol, and the former Director of ICE, Thomas Homan, are in all support of the change, or repeal of this ineffective Flores law.

The following interview with the former Director of ICE, Mr. Thomas Homan, this interview was conducted by Sandra Smith from Fox News on Monday, June 10, 2019:

Sandra Smith asked the former Director about the DHS Acting Director Kevin Mc Aleenan who proposed to change the Flores agreement that detains the family unit for a maximum of 20 days. (2019):

According to Mr. Homan who stated "In the FY of 2015 we did that. When these groups started coming in, and we built Family Detention Centers, we held them for 40-45 days, they saw a judge, over 90% of them lost their cases, and we sent plane loads home. And guess what, the numbers on the border dropped dramatically. That is the secret. You have to detain them long enough to see a judge, if they do not get due process, the only way we can ensure due process to see a judge is to detain them, and if they are really escaping fear, persecution and death, they should have no problem sitting in a family detention center for 40-45 days to see a judge, and make that claim."

As a sovereign nation, borders are a necessity

to secure our national security. As this paper reflected and proved, there is a significant crisis at our southern border. Our politicians need to think like Americans, and make those decisions that protects our citizens, and assist our law enforcement who works this dangerous beat. They need to listen to those experts listed in this paper who are practical professionals, and who work in the field, and experience this danger daily.

In summary, one terrorist or a group of terrorists from ISIS from a terrorist cell located only 8 miles out could slip across our border with a weapon of mass destruction. We again could have another attack on our country that would surpass the previous attack that we sustained, when our country was attacked on 9-11-2001, subsequently, our nation became one. We were all Americans and we were all united. Let me remind my readers, "We WILL NEVER FORGET 911." Presently our country has a divided Congress led by Speaker Nancy Pelosi and the Democrat Party. Because of this division politically, our country is experiencing a major national security crisis at the southern border.

Lastly, it is apparent, that some of those in Congress with their lackadaisical approach to border security at our southern border, has already forgotten that 2,977 Americans were murdered on American soil that day! As Americans, with all the evidence that is supported in this article, we

need to unite once again as we did when we were attacked. Our country and national security weighs in the balance.

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Note: All three photos provided by the United States Border Patrol.

About the Author

Albert De Amicis was employed at the Allegheny County Bureau of Corrections for 29 years and retired on June 30, 2004. Prior to his retirement, he was the 7-3 Assistant Shift Commander and held the rank of Captain. During his tenure at the Allegheny County Bureau of Corrections, he was tasked to develop, coordinate, and author of the Emergency Preparedness Plan for the new Allegheny County Jail. In addition, he held positions as the Correctional Emergency Response Team Leader (CERT), Director of Training, Director of Classification, Intake, and Booking. De Amicis has two master's degrees from the University of Pittsburgh in Public and International Affairs and Public Policy and Management. Presently, DeAmicis is a faculty member for LaRoche University's Justice, Law and Security Criminal Justice Program, and he teaches for other Universities for their Criminal Justice Program. He is a Freelance Writer for Correctional News, and has a Corrections Consulting business. Other areas of expertise include: Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations, Transnational Gangs, such as MS-13 and Outlaw Motor Cycle Gangs.

American Criminal Justice Association -

Lambda Alpha Epsilon

Announces the
83rd National Conference

Conference Theme:

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Hosted by Region III



Christina Fouse
2020 Conference Director

Roger Pennel
Conference Coordinator

TENTATIVE 2020 CONFERENCE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Sunday, March 22:

8:00am – 10:00am	Committee Meetings (if needed)
10:00am – 5:00pm	Registration (<i>sign-up for crime scene & firearms</i>)
10:00am – 5:00pm	Executive Board Meeting
6:00pm – 7:00pm	Advisor's "Get-Together"
8:00pm – 1:00am	Ice Breaker

Monday, March 23:

9:00am – 3:00pm	Late Registration (<i>sign-up for crime scene & firearms</i>)
8:00am – 5:00pm	Academic/Written Competitions
8:00am – 5:00pm	Crime Scene Competition
9:00am – 3:00pm	Job Fair
6:00pm – 7:00pm	Social Hour
7:00pm – 1:00am	Opening Banquet and Dance

Tuesday, March 24:

7:00am – 8:00am	Firearms/Physical Agility Safety Meeting (<i>mandatory</i>)
8:00am – 5:00pm	Firearms Competition
8:00am – 5:00pm	Physical Agility Competition
7:00pm – 9:00pm	Regional Caucuses

Wednesday, March 25:

7:30am – 9:00am	Chapter Officers' Breakfast & Meeting
7:30am – 9:00am	Chapter Advisors' Breakfast & Meeting
9:00am – 4:30pm	Workshops
6:00pm – 8:00pm	Star Member Recognition Reception
8:30pm – 1:00am	29th Annual Lip Sync / Talent Contest

Thursday, March 26:

Additional Workshops / Training (To Be Announced)

Friday, March 27:

8:00am – 9:00am	Voter & Proxy Registration
9:00am – 5:00pm	National Business Meeting
6:00pm – 7:00pm	Social Hour
7:00pm – 1:00am	Awards Banquet & Dance

Standard National Competitions information, including course of fire for the Firearms Competition and the textbooks to be used for the written competitions, is available on our web site at www.acjalae.org. All written tests will be 75 multiple-choice questions.

TRANSPORTATION FROM THE AIRPORT:

The Hotel is located 5.5 miles from the Kansas City International Airport. The Hotel offers a complimentary shuttle to/from the airport during limited hours. The shuttle runs every 30 minutes starting at 5am every morning and is available until Midnight each night.

CONFERENCE ROOM RATE:

- Single through Quad will be **\$126.82 per night** (*price includes current tax*).

NOTE: Reservations must be made by Friday, February 28, 2020 to avoid higher rates. Please make your Hotel reservations through a private “booking link” on our web site. The Hotel will honor the Conference rate three days before and three days after the Conference, subject to availability. The Hotel offers FREE self-parking. **The Hotel is a 100% Smoke-Free facility.**

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEE:

- Pre-registration fee for members will be \$195 until February 28, 2020.
- Pre-registration fee for guests will be \$145 until February 28, 2020.
- Member registration fee will be \$245 after February 28th and on-site.
- Guest registration fee will be \$195 after February 28th and on-site.

Pre-Conference Registration Information and the Registration Form is ONLY available ONLINE on our web site at www.acjalae.org.

FIREARMS / PHYSICAL AGILITY COMPETITIONS:

The Firearms Competition will be held at **Frontier Justice**, an indoor range. Only Brass-cased ammunition can be used at the range and ammunition can be purchased at the range or shooters can bring their own. **All shooters must complete a Frontier Justice Online Waiver PRIOR to the Firearms Competition. (*Also, please check the website for National Firearms Policy*)** The Physical Agility Competition will be held at the Hotel. **All participants for the Firearms and Physical Agility Competitions MUST attend the Safety Meeting on Tuesday morning to sign ACJA-LAE waivers. Members will not be allowed to compete if they do not attend the Safety Meeting.**

CONTACT:

If you have any questions concerning the upcoming 2020 National Conference, please contact **Christina Fouse, 2020 Conference Director**, at cfouse0002@gmail.com or **Roger Pennel, Conference Coordinator** at rpennel@ucmo.edu. For more Conference information and things to see and do in the Kansas City area, please check the National web page at www.acjalae.org.

Start Planning Now to Attend

In Memoriam

During 2019, the Association has lost two long-time members. Both members were major leaders of the Association and will be greatly missed by the membership.



John L. Webb passed away on August 31, 2019. John attended college at Sul Ross State University in Alpine, Texas, and received a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice and a Masters Degree in Criminal Psychology. He then moved to Houston and attended South Texas College of Law where he graduated with a Juris Doctorate. While attending law school, John worked for the Harris County Sheriff's Office as a Bailiff in the 176th District Court. While attending Sul Ross State University, John became an active member of the ACJA-LAE where he served in various positions for over forty years. He was currently serving as Region II President and was in the process of planning their Regional Conference. He was a Star Member of the Association which is the highest recognition award granted to its members. In 1979, he was elected the first National Student Representative for the Association. He was also active in the Speakers' Committee and the Steer Auction Committee of the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo. He has been a member of the Texas Bar Association since 1984, when he was sworn in as an attorney. John was a cowboy from a long line of cowboys, and he was proud to learn that he had ancestors who settled in the Republic of Texas in 1844.



Chris A. Williams passed away on October 14, 2019. Chris retired as a detective after 20 years with the Christian County Sheriff's Office. He was also a Criminal Justice Instructor and had taught criminal justice classes at Hopkinsville Community College. He also worked as a Police Officer in Mayfield, Kentucky, Fulton Kentucky, and in Rolla Missouri. Chris was a long-standing tenured members of the Association. He was particularly active in Region 5 collegiate and professional activities conducted by the local chapters. At the National level, he served for years on the National Firearms Committee and he was always a Range Master for the firearms competitions at Regional and National Conferences.

Chris always assisted, when needed, at Regional and National Conference. He was currently serving as the Region V President.





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