

WPACJE

Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators

2004 Conference Program

**Holiday Inn Express-Old Town
San Diego, California**

October 7 – 9, 2004

**Join us in Vancouver, BC
WPACJE 2005**

WPACJE on the Web at cja.boisestate.edu/wpacje

WPACJE

Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators

2004 Program at a Glance

Thursday, October 7

- 1:00-5:00** **Registration**
- 1:15-1:30** **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
- 1:30-3:15** **Session 1: Law Enforcement Partnerships and History**
- 3:15-3:30** **Afternoon Break**
- 3:30-5:00** **Session 2: Approaches in Dealing With Victims and Offenders**

Friday, October 8

- 8:30-5:00** **Registration**
- 8:00-9:00** **Session 3: Workshop: Criminal Justice Student Organizations**
- 9:00-10:00** **Session 4: Issues in Criminal Justice Education**
- 10:00-10:15** **Morning Break**
- 10:15-11:45** **Session 5: Supreme Court Roundtable: 2003 Term**
- 11:45-1:30** **Luncheon**
- 1:45-3:15** **Session 6: Contemporary Issues in Policing**
- 3:15-3:30** **Afternoon Break**
- 3:30-5:00** **Session 7: Crime, Prosecution and Sentencing**
- 5:30-7:00** **President's Reception**

Saturday, October 9

- 8:30-10:00** **Registration**
- 8:30-9:45** **Session 8: Laws and Evidence**
- 9:45-10:00** **Morning Break**
- 10:00-10:30** **ACJS President James Finckenauer/Q & A**
- 10:30-12:00** **Session 9: ACJS Certification to Accreditation**

WPACJE

Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators

2004 Conference Schedule

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Registration

THURSDAY 1:00-5:00

Holiday Inn Express-Old Town San Diego

Welcome and Opening Remarks

THURSDAY 1:15 - 1:30

Craig Hemmens, Boise State University, Outgoing WPACJE President
Andrew Giacomazzi, Boise State University, Incoming WPACJE President

Session One: Law Enforcement Partnerships and History

THURSDAY 1:30 - 3:15

Chair: David Murphy, Weber State University

The Threat of Mission Distortion In Police-Probation Partnerships

**David Murphy
Weber State University**

**John Worrall
California State University—San Bernardino**

The growth of formal police-probation partnerships in the United States has been accompanied by an increased awareness of the potential threats of mission distortion. This study analyzes the dynamics of mission distortion, with emphases on the abuse of authority, stalking horse incidents, the scope of police and probation authority. Training and policy recommendations are offered for police and community corrections administrators.

[Session 1 presentation listings continue, next page]

Thursday, October 7

INTERPOL: What is It and What's New?

**Wayne D. Williams
Southern Utah University**

The International Criminal Police Organization - INTERPOL -consists of 181 member countries from around the world. INTERPOL has a three-fold mission: (1) to promote a network of regional institutions; (2) to develop effective strategic alliances with other institutions; and (3) to promote the delivery of a quality of service by National Central Bureaus that meet real law enforcement needs. The purpose of this paper is to provide some insight into what INTERPOL is all about and to examine what is new in this long established international police organization.

Police, Community and Social Capital

**Trisha King-Stargel
Seattle University**

Through an extensive review of the literature, this paper examines how the concept of trust may be clearly constructed, defined, developed, nourished and used to improve policing services to the community. The main question focused upon in this paper is: If trust is a social capital, how can it be used to maximize benefits to community members and institutions whose primary function and interests lie in maintaining public safety and order for the common good of all citizens? Additionally, if trust is the substance which holds communities together, why haven't more police agencies sought increased development of it.

Alaska Territorial Police

**Larry Trostle
University of Alaska, Anchorage**

This paper provides a brief overview of the history of law enforcement in the Territory of Alaska from 1867 to Statehood in 1959. The focus of the paper is on the last seven years of territorial law enforcement history: The Territorial Police. The agency is described in Superintendent Brandt's own words as the organization dissolved at statehood. Brandt was the sole superintendent of the Territorial Police and was an early advocate of the professionalization of law enforcement.

Afternoon Break

THURSDAY 3:15 – 3:30

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Session Two: Approaches in Dealing With Victims and Offenders

THURSDAY 3:30 – 5:00

Chair: Andrew Giacomazzi, Boise State University

Drug Court Implementation: Findings and Lessons Learned About Program Implementation and Research Methodology

**Valerie Bell
Boise State University**

**Andrew Giacomazzi
Boise State University**

Drug Courts were established in the United States as part of an effort to deal with the problems of drug-related criminal offending and the resulting overloading of the courts. Drug courts are purported to offer considerable hope for positive change in offenders, largely because of the balance between intensive supervision and rehabilitative services offered through such programs. This paper reviews the implementation of one such drug court in Louisiana, discusses noted implementation benchmarks for effective programs from the drug court literature, and examines the findings and lessons learned from a process evaluation, which used multiple methods to assess program implementation.

Looking for Love in all the Wrong Places: Creating a Victim/Offender Mediation Program in a Men's Maximum Security Prison

**Kate King
Murray State University**

This paper examines the theoretical foundation of the movement toward victim/offender mediation, and discusses models already in place. It then explores the motivation, processes, and perceived goals driving Kentucky State Penitentiary toward the creation of a controversial and sometimes risky program, which places victims and offenders together in a room within the prison where they confront one another. If this program comes to fruition, it will be the only in-prison offender/victim interaction in the state of Kentucky. Selection of potential participants, risks, and outcomes also are discussed.

[Session 2 presentation listings continue, next page]

Thursday, October 7

Influencing the Contextual Experiences of Offenders Being Supervised in the Community

Faith Lutze

Washington State University

The Washington State Department of Corrections has located Neighborhood Based Supervision (NBS) officers in the community at COP-Shops so that they may have increased contact with, and knowledge about, the offenders on their caseloads. This study considers whether an offender's experiences being supervised by an NBS officer will be contextually different than experiences had by offenders being supervised by traditional means. Offenders being supervised in Spokane Washington were surveyed regarding their experiences of supervision. The results of the survey show support for the DOC's attempt to change the contextual experiences of offenders being supervised by an NBS approach. NBS appears to increase the likelihood of offenders having a positive relationship with their CCO and the likelihood of offenders being connected to the community in which they live.

Restorative Justice and Mediation: A Case Study of the Balanced Approach in Boise County, Idaho

Pamn Madarieta

Boise State University

Since 1998, Boise County, one of four Federal Justice pilot programs nation-wide, has dedicated all programs towards the implementation of an active Restorative Justice System. This project is based on the balanced approach to restorative justice: victim reparation, offender accountability and safe communities. The mediation services program is victim-centered with a goal of complete reparation, for the entire community. This presentation will focus on how mediation promotes accountability, competency and builds safe communities. Collaborative efforts involving all citizens are the key to a balanced approach to Restorative Justice.

Friday, October 8, 2004

Registration

FRIDAY 8:30-5:00

Holiday Inn Express-Old Town San Diego

Session Three: Workshop: Criminal Justice Student Organizations

FRIDAY 8:00 - 9:00

Workshop: Criminal Justice Student Organizations

David Mueller

Boise State University

Andrew Giacomazzi

Boise State University

Criminal justice students have a number of opportunities to become involved in activities outside the classroom. These activities include research and scholarship, community service, and social functions, among others. Here, a discussion of such activities is presented as they pertain to the two national criminal justice student associations: Lambda Alpha Epsilon and Alpha Phi Sigma. As advisors to the two organizations at Boise State University, the presenters discuss the requirements for student membership into the organizations, how they have translated the goals of the national organizations to benefit students on their campus, and the highs and lows of taking on the "faculty advisor" role for the two groups.

Session Four: Issues in Criminal Justice Education

FRIDAY 9:00 – 10:00

Chair: Alice H. Choi, California State University, Sacramento

Mock Trials as a Teaching Tool

Alice H. Choi

California State University, Sacramento

Many students struggle to understand the legal aspects of the criminal justice system - the structure and the function of the courts, the procedural rules in trial, and the burden of proof of the prosecution and the defense. Incorporating mock trials into the curriculum is one way that students can experience firsthand and better comprehend the criminal justice system. Students can apply the substantive material of the course, be it on the courts or the law, in writing trial memoranda and in playing the roles of a judge, prosecuting and defense attorneys, witnesses, and jurors in a mock trial.

[Session 4 presentation listings continue, next page]

Friday, October 8

Using A Program Evaluation Research Course To Meet An Academic Assessment Goal

Yvette Farmer

California State University, Sacramento

Participants in a graduate level program evaluation research course conducted an assessment of a Criminal Justice (CJ) department. Researchers mailed surveys to undergraduate seniors and then conducted a subsequent focus group meeting. Data reveal that most CJ students are full-time, work 20 or more hours per week, and report that finding courses that fit their work/life schedules is the most important reason for selecting classes. Survey respondents report that instructors should use technology in the classroom, while focus group participants indicate that using such technology may encourage instructors to present too much information, making it difficult for students to process ideas. Although students had a variety of career goals, both groups indicated that they felt best prepared for work in law enforcement.

Morning Break

FRIDAY 10:00 – 10:15

Sponsored by Prentice Hall. See the Prentice Hall Book Display.

Visit Prentice Hall on the Web at prenticehall.com.

Session Five: Supreme Court Roundtable: 2003 Term

FRIDAY 10:15-11:45

Supreme Court Roundtable: Leading Criminal Justice-Related Decisions of the 2003 Term

Craig Hemmens

Boise State University (Chair)

Steve Burge

College of Eastern Utah

Michelle Heward

Weber State University

John Worrall

California State University, San Bernardino

A summary and analysis of the leading cases involving criminal justice from the 2002-2003 term of the United States Supreme Court. Each presenter will discuss three major cases. The discussion of individual cases will be followed by a roundtable discussion of the significant cases and events of the term.

Friday, October 8

Luncheon

FRIDAY 11:45-1:30

Session Six: Contemporary Issues in Policing

FRIDAY 1:45-3:15

Chair: Peter J. Nelligan, California State University, Stanislaus

Municipal Contracting With County Sheriffs for Police Services in California: Characteristics of Contracting and Non-Contracting Cities

Peter J. Nelligan

California State University, Stanislaus

William Bourns, Ph.D.

California State University, Stanislaus

Municipalities contract out for police services more often in California than in any other state. Prior research by the authors reported that nearly 30% of California municipalities contract with county sheriffs for police services. They also found that per capita expenditures in fiscal year 2000-2001 for police services in contracted cities were much lower than for cities with their own police departments. A question that was not answered in the first study is whether these cost differentials are due to the economies of scale, etc. associated with contracting, or whether they are due to differences between contracting and non-contracting cities on other social and economic variables. This paper updates the earlier effort by using the most recent (2001-2002) fiscal data available, and offers an initial comparison of contracting and non-contracting cities on a range of variables possibly relevant to the cost of police services. It also offers comparisons of level of police services employing several indirect measures.

Are Local Law Enforcement Officers Prepared to Investigate Computer Crime?

Carl Franklin

Southern Utah University

Initial research has suggested that local law enforcement officers receive no training in computer or technology related crimes. Yet, computers are now a part of our everyday lives, and the chances of being involved in a computer related crime has skyrocketed. New crimes such as "cyberstalking" and "identify theft" are becoming more common, but are we truly prepared to deal with such crimes? This research project seeks to better understand the level of preparedness that law enforcement currently has, as well as to identify the logical steps needed to better prepare for the growing trends in cybercrime.

[Session 6 presentation listings continue, next page]

Friday, October 8

Community Oriented Policing In a New Setting: Developing a Community Oriented Corporate Security Department

**Michael Angel
Boise State University**

This paper is a presentation of the widely accepted concept and burgeoning practice in law enforcement—community policing—as it could be applied in a setting where it is not usually found: private-sector, corporate security. The paper will contain a general description of community policing, and its application in small town or rural jurisdictions, leading to consideration of its applicability to corporate security as a private incarnation of the small town police department. A literature review will be incorporated, examining community policing from theory to practice, including in the rural setting. The literature regarding the general operation and function of corporate security will also be discussed, with an appraisal of the sparse quantity of research intended to consider the transfer of community policing to that arena. Following this, there will be an analysis of the literature, then a synthesis of the analysis leading toward suggestions for further research, and a proposal regarding how the private sector can operate a community oriented security operation. The paper will conclude with a description of how this concept has been implemented as an experiment in one corporate setting.

Current Issues in Recruitment and Hiring of Women and Minorities in Idaho Law Enforcement Agencies

**Brandon Clifford
Boise State University**

This paper presents a qualitative study of the recruitment and selection problems as it applies to female and minority law enforcement applicants in Idaho Law Enforcement Agencies. Findings are discussed by examining the state's diversity, agency recruitment practices, and the state's POST academy. These factors posed significant hurdles to the hiring of female and minority candidates.

Afternoon Break
FRIDAY 3:15 – 3:30

Session Seven: Crime, Prosecution and Sentencing

FRIDAY 3:30 – 5:00

Chair: Jeremy Ball, Boise State University

Developing an Integrated Theory to Explain Potential Disparities in Plea Bargaining

**Jeremy D. Ball
Boise State University**

Research attempting to explain potential disparities in plea bargaining decisions has often lacked theoretical considerations. This paper develops an integrated theory to better explain the relationship of irrelevant, non-legal factors and plea-bargaining decisions. The paper integrates three theoretical perspectives: consensus/concessions theory (Nardulli, et al., 1988), liberation hypothesis (Kalven and Zeisel, 1966), and focal concerns theory (Steffensmeier, et al., 1998). Research on the disparities in plea bargaining necessitates theoretical explanation. This integrated theory will provide a theoretical basis for future research to explain the rationales of disparate treatment of offenders by prosecutors in their plea bargaining practices.

The Death Penalty and the Black Community: A Critical Analysis

**Sloan T. Letman
Chicago State University**

**Katherine Leslie
Chicago State University**

There are few topics in the modern world that provoke as much passion as the death penalty. The death penalty has been a staple of society since the beginning of time. Man has always used execution as a form of punishment. As far back as the dawn of time, a man could be killed for something as simple as theft, or a woman for something as simple as adultery. The very basis for the Christian faith is the death penalty sentence of Jesus. He was professed to have been hung on a cross and killed in the town square with two other criminals. This type of execution-style justice was not only used but preferred by the leaders of government. Yet even then it was a passionate debate. There were supporters of Jesus that picketed to have him saved, and even more supporters of the government chanting for him to be killed. So, how is it that such a punishment has survived all of these thousands of years to be present in modern culture, and still be so controversial? This topic evokes serious questions for the black and white communities in terms of morality, justice, faith, and liberty. The topic is even more important for the black community in terms of the disproportionate number of blacks not only in prison, but also on death row. This paper explores these issues.

[Session 7 presentation listings continue, next page]

Friday, October 8

The Will To Kill: An Examination of Support for Resuming the Death Penalty in Jamaica

**Marlyn J. Jones
California State University, Sacramento**

Despite a global trend towards the abolition of the death penalty, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has vowed to support its retention, claiming that it is needed to deter crime linked to drug trafficking through the Caribbean. In Jamaica, one of the most common public and political responses to any upsurge in crime is usually a call for the resumption of hanging. No one has gone to the gallows since 1976, but hanging remains on the law books. The courts continue to pass death sentences, and international and local rights groups have urged the Government to resist the resumption of hanging. This paper, using a Sociology of Punishment perspective, examines the death penalty conundrum in Jamaica.

Social Correlates of Crime and Arrest: A Preliminary Analysis of U.S. Counties in 2000

**Ronald Helms
Western Washington University**

**Nancy Lee
Western Washington University**

**Melissa Colwill
Western Washington University**

The U.S. Census and other public data collection and archiving programs treat counties as a primary unit for the compilation of social data. Yet, counties have been the focus of less research attention than other units of analysis (cities, SMSA's, States). This study utilizes diverse social and demographic indicators developed on county units (3,100 approximately) for the year 2000 and offers a preliminary analysis of their empirical association with various crime and arrest indicators. Inferences drawn from the expansive criminological and criminal justice literature provide a basis for consideration of expected associations. Our analysis provides insight into the rich opportunities and potential pitfalls of using counties as a unit of analysis.

President's Reception

FRIDAY 5:30 – 7:00

Held in the President's Suite. Everyone invited!

Friday, October 8

Saturday, October 9, 2004

Registration

SATURDAY 8:30-10:00

Holiday Inn Express-Old Town San Diego

Session Eight: Laws and Evidence

SATURDAY 8:30-9:45

Chair: Stephen Tibbetts, California State University, San Bernardino

Explaining San Diego's Decline in Illegal Street Racing Casualties

John L. Worrall

California State University, San Bernardino

Stephen Tibbetts

California State University, San Bernardino

Illegal street racing has become a pressing problem for cities and counties throughout the United States. In response to the problem, San Diego was the first city to pass a "Spectator Ordinance," making attendance at an illegal street race an arrestable offense. The city attributes a recent drop in street racing casualties to the ordinance, but other explanations are plausible. Such explanations include a highly publicized prosecution for murder stemming from an illegal street racing fatality, an increase in the number of sanctioned racing events, and increased enforcement of Vehicle Code provisions. A regression analysis was conducted in order to determine whether the spectator ordinance has led to a reduction in street racing injuries and fatalities after controlling for other possible explanations.

[Session 8 presentation listings continue, next page]

Saturday, October 9

DNA Analysis in the Media: Assessing the CSI Effect

Amanda Freeman

Boise State University

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is the most recent and influential technique used by the criminal justice community in the investigation of criminal activity. The context ahead will attempt to thoroughly explain exactly what DNA is and how it is used in the solving of crimes. It will be shown that DNA testing is an extremely efficient tool that is responsible for the closure of numerous horrendous criminal cases. However, it will also be shown that this new discovery is not without drawbacks. The portrayal of DNA to the public by the media is one of several drawbacks. The media has created a nightmare for most DNA crime lab technicians to effectively complete their jobs. It has also given potential jurors an impractical idea of what DNA actually is and how it should be used within criminal investigations. Additionally it will be shown when and why DNA became admissible evidence in court. Particular focus will be placed on Idaho and its DNA analysis lab. The lack of manpower and money is also another drawback associated with the use of DNA in criminal investigations. It will be shown that DNA lab technicians are a scarce resource in every part of the country. This creates an extreme back up of cases and an embarrassingly slow turn around time. It will be shown that the manpower problem may be helped through the use of DNA databases. However, these databases are a controversial issue and both pros and cons will be examined.

The Roadmap to the Derivative Evidence Rule

Alice H. Choi

California State University, Sacramento

The derivative evidence rule, also known as the fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine, extends the exclusionary rule and renders inadmissible the derivative or secondary evidence obtained by having violated a defendant's constitutional right. However, whether the derivative evidence rule would even apply would depend on which of the defendant's constitutional rights the government violated. Additionally, even if the derivative evidence rule is deemed to apply in a defendant's case, the tainted evidence may still be admissible under an exception to the rule. The derivative evidence rule may very well be losing its ground on the landscape of procedural law.

Morning Break

SATURDAY 9:45–10:00

Remarks by ACJS President James Finckenaer/Q & A

SATURDAY 10:00-10:30

Saturday, October 9

Session Nine: ACJS Certification to Accreditation
SATURDAY 10:30 – 12:00

ACJS Certification to Accreditation

Jay S. Berman
New Jersey City University

Mary K. Stohr
Boise State University

James Finckenuer
Rutgers University

The process and progress of developing standards for certification/accreditation of criminal justice programs is discussed. The history of ACJS efforts to move toward certification and the program review proposal currently before the ACJS Executive Board is reviewed. Questions from WPACJE members about the process are welcome.