

# **WPACJE**

**Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators**

## **2006 Conference Program**



**Silver Legacy Resort Casino  
Reno, NV**

**October 10 – 12, 2006**

**WPACJE on the Web at [cja.boisestate.edu/wpacje](http://cja.boisestate.edu/wpacje)**

# **WPACJE**

**Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators**

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Boise State University

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Southern Utah University

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# WPACJE

**Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators**

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<b>1976-1979</b> Karl Hutchinson Ft. Steilacoom Community College	<b>1988-1989</b> Judy Hails Kaci C.S.U. Long Beach	<b>1998-1999</b> Robert Wadman Weber State Univrsity
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<b>1983-1984</b> Jay Summerhays So. Oregon State College	<b>1993-1994</b> Lawrence Trostle University of Alaska, Anchorage	<b>2004-2005</b> Andrew Giacomazzi Boise State University
<b>1984-1985</b> Glen Howard Weber State University	<b>1994-1995</b> Morris Sterrett Weber State University	<b>2005-2006</b> Ronald Helms Western Washington University
<b>1985-1986</b> John Angell University of Alaska, Anchorage	<b>1995-1996</b> Ken Peak University of Nevada, Reno	
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# **WPACJE**

**Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators**

## **Standing Committees**

### **Membership Committee**

John Worrall (Chair; Southern California)  
Skip Griffin (Nevada)  
Ricky Gutierrez (Northern California)  
Ron Helms (Washington & Oregon)  
Craig Hemmens (Wyoming)  
Marlyn Jones (Canada, Hawaii, & Pacific Territories)  
Wayne Williams (Utah)  
Mary Stohr (Idaho & Montana)

### **Nominations and Elections Committee**

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David Mueller

### **Program Committee**

David Mueller (Chair)  
Andrew Giacomazzi (Co-Chair)  
Debi Dearman—Local Arrangements

# **WPACJE**

**Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators**

## **History**

The Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators (WPACJE) was organized in March, 1977 as a result of a decision of its parent organization, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), to regionalize in order to better serve its members. WPACJE is Region V of the ACJS. It includes the states of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, and the Pacific Territories and Possessions, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

## **Goals and Services**

The WPACJE is working to promote communication and dissemination of information among members, other associations of educators, and agencies of the criminal justice system.

The WPACJE's aim is to develop standards of quality education and training in the administration of justice.

The WPACJE encourages both limited and long term planning and research in the criminal justice system.

# WPACJE

**Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators**

## 2006 Program at a Glance

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### **Tuesday, October 10**

8:00am – 9:00am	Continental Breakfast, Silver Baron A
9:00am – 9:15am	Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:15am – 10:15am	Session One: Criminal Justice Issues 1
10:30am – 11:30am	Session Two: Issues in Sentencing and Incarceration
11:30am – 1:00pm	Lunch Break
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Session Three: Trends and Patterns in Crime and Policing
2:15pm – 3:15pm	Session Four: Shift Work and Fatigue in Law Enforcement
3:30pm – 4:30pm	Session Five: Getting Published and Professional Aspirations
4:45pm – 5:30pm	WPACJE Business Meeting
6:00pm – 8:00pm	Outgoing WPACJE President's Reception

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### **Wednesday, October 11**

8:00am – 9:00am	Continental Breakfast, Silver Baron A
8:30am – 9:30am	Session Six: Public Perceptions of Justice Officials
9:45am – 11:00am	Session Seven: Issues in Law Enforcement
11:05am – 12:00pm	Session Eight: Mediation and Therapeutic Jurisprudence
12:00pm – 1:30pm	WPACJE Luncheon, Sterling's Seafood & Steakhouse
1:30pm – 2:45pm	Session Nine: Victimization, Fear and Crime Policy
2:50pm – 3:45pm	Session Ten: Domestic Violence and Spousal Abuse
4:00pm – 5:00pm	Session Eleven: Criminal Justice Curricular Issues

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### **Thursday, October 12**

8:00am – 9:00am	Continental Breakfast, Silver Baron A
9:00am – 10:15am	Session Twelve: Juvenile Offenders and Victims
10:30am – 11:30am	Session Thirteen: Correctional Treatment and Reform
11:30am – 1:00pm	Lunch Break
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Featured Speaker: Incoming Washoe County Sheriff, Mike Haley
2:00pm – 3:00pm	Session Fourteen: Therapeutic Jurisprudence in Two States

# WPACJE

**Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators**

## 2006 Conference Schedule

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### TUESDAY, October 10

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Registration, 8:00am – 5:00pm, Silver Baron A

Welcome and Opening Remarks, 9:00am – 9:15am

Ronald Helms, Western Washington University, Outgoing WPACJE President

David Mueller, Boise State University, Incoming WPACJE President

TUESDAY 9:15am – 10:15am

Session One: Criminal Justice Issues 1

#### **Media Construction of AMBER Alert Successes and Failures**

Timothy “Skip” Griffin, University of Nevada, Reno

AMBER Alerts are public announcements designed to elicit citizen tips that can facilitate the rapid recovery of abducted children. Despite serious theoretical questions that could arguably be asked about the AMBER Alert system, and which should be part of the public discourse about it, newspaper coverage fails to draw attention to these problems. Instead, the data presented here show that newspapers tend to promote glowing assessments when the system works, and when it fails, to deflect criticism away from its conceptual flaws and onto the particulars of its implementation. Policy implications are discussed.

#### **Feminist Theory: Understanding the Female Offender**

Marianne Hudson, Boise State University

Liberal feminism proposes that women’s access to equality in education and employment, or the “public world” in general, is blocked by customary and legal constraints. Marxist feminism states that women’s oppression is due to the political, economic, and social structures of capitalism and work related inequalities. Socialist feminism argues that class and the patriarchy must be examined as dual systems of domination. Radical feminism proposes that patriarchy is central to women’s oppression and this theory is more apt to hold individual men, rather than society, responsible for oppressing women. Finally, postmodern feminism states that because women’s experiences differ based on class, race, sexual and cultural lines, feminist theory should reflect this and these differences are what oppress women. This literature review provides the basis for a future study dealing with views on female offenders in relation to feminist theories.

## **A Trail of Crumbs or a Yellow Brick Road? Offsets of Treatment in a Rural State**

Peter A. Collins & Jonathon A. Cooper, Boise State University

A cost-offset analysis was used to explore the economic impact of substance abuse treatment in one rural state. This analysis took into account heretofore unexplored areas, such as wages and medical spending. This was accomplished by combining and integrating four disparate administrative databases into one “baseline study group”. The analysis' results reveal a cost-offset of 24 percent; for every \$1.00 invested in substance abuse treatment, there is an offset of \$1.24. Discussion of the impact of treatment on post-treatment wages is considered. Policy ramifications are also considered in light of social support theory (Cullen 1994).

**TUESDAY 10:30am – 11:30am**

### **Session Two: Issues in Sentencing & Incarceration**

#### **The Affect of Race on In/Out Decisions and Length of Sentence**

Brian Iannacchione, Boise State University

This paper discusses the impact race has on in/out decisions and the length of maximum sentence imposed on defendants. Prior research on in/out decisions has been a mixed bag, suggesting that race plays a role in these decisions, but that severity of charge and prior felony convictions play a part. Prior research on length of sentence decisions suggest that severity of charge and prior felony convictions seem to be the main variables taken into account. This research expands on these prior studies by conducting a secondary data analysis to determine if race or other variables are playing a role in these decisions.

#### **Social Correlates of Jail Use: Modeling the Effects of Civilizing Institutions on Jail Utilization Rates**

Ronald Helms, Western Washington University

This study uses data from the 1999 jail census merged with county level data from the US Census to model diverse social correlates of jail use. Preliminary findings show that jail populations are largest in areas that are most unequal. This basic argument extends in another direction that is central to recent sociological discourse on communities and crime. Drawing on Elias's conceptualization of civilizing processes, this study provides empirical support for claims that local participation in marriage, education, and local election processes is correlated with low levels of local jail utilization. By contrast, where the civilizing institutions are less influential jail use is expanded. Results reiterate an ongoing theme of social science; a complex relationship between various social institutions is apparent but detecting them requires systematic observation and analysis.

#### **US Jails and Local Service Delivery: Cataloguing Dimensions and Uneven Delivery of Services in Local Confinement Facilities**

Britt Anderson, Western Washington University

America's jails maintain a combined average daily population of about 700,000 individuals. With a large and expanding population of confined persons it is no surprise that local jails are the locus of extensive demand for and delivery of human services. In addition to basic security, service delivery extends across domains of public health, basic medical, psychiatric, dental and other categories of assistance. While there is a longstanding body of case law and several key federal

cases and Supreme Court rulings that reiterate the requirement that basic services be rendered to confined individuals, actual delivery has been problematic for many jurisdictions. This study uses data from the 1999 Jail Census to proffer evidence concerning general health conditions and health care service delivery to jailed populations. These patterns and putative contributing sources are the focus of discussion in this research.

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**Lunch Break 11:30am – 1:00pm**

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**TUESDAY 1:00pm – 2:00pm**

**Session Three: Trends & Patterns in Crime and Policing**

**Toward Scientification in Decision Making: The Case of an Alcohol and Drug Coalition in Southwestern Idaho**

Andrew Giacomazzi & David Mueller, Boise State University

The Treasure Valley Alcohol and Drug Coalition (TVADC) of Southwestern Idaho can be construed as a collaborative, multi-agency partnership that includes key stakeholders implementing programs and initiatives for the purpose of (1) addressing risk factors that may lead to substance abuse problems of youth in the area of impact, (2) providing substance abuse education, (3) providing substance abuse treatment, and (4) increasing the awareness of substance abuse problems. This study reflects upon the findings and broader implications of an evaluation report of the TVADC completed by the authors in 2005. While the evaluation report does not speak directly to the outcomes of the coalition's varied programs, the findings suggest that quantitative decision models through the process of scientification might benefit the TVADC and other, similar coalitions comprised of multiple interest groups.

**Understanding Racially-Biased Policing**

Lisa Bostaph, Boise State University

Engel, Calnon, and Bernard (2002) highlighted the lack of a theoretical basis for much of the research on racially-biased policing. This paper explores possible theoretical explanations for the racial disproportionality often reported in traffic stop data. The possible explanations included in this paper are bigotry, expectancy theory, perceived dangerousness, social disorganization theory, and disproportionate offending. Research on each of these topics will be explored and the existence of possible patterns within data that may direct us towards one explanation or another will be discussed.

**Crime and Place: An Analysis of Budget Motels in Reno, Nevada**

Misty Elliott, University of Nevada, Reno

There is no denying that practitioners and researchers have shifted focus from people who commit crime to where crime occurs. By examining crime at specific places, such as budget motels, contributing factors become more identifiable and significantly correlated. This study examines all budget motels in the Reno, Nevada area to determine what physical factors contribute to crime at specific places. Numerous theoretical perspectives, such as broken windows, routine activities, and defensible space are discussed and a comparative analysis is offered to help explain why some budget motels produce more crime than others and what changes could be made to reduce crime at specific places.

TUESDAY 2:15pm – 3:15pm

**Session Four: Shift Work & Fatigue in Law Enforcement**

**The Biological Effects of Shift Work: A Comparative Study.**

Samantha J. Hansen, Weber State University

A disturbance in the circadian rhythms of shift workers in law enforcement is reflected by their cortisone levels at various times during their shift. This study analyzes these variants in cortisone levels and correlates them to various biological markers such as blood pressure, glucose levels and total cholesterol. All variables were monitored or sampled simultaneously, with the saliva sample later being analyzed for cortisone content. Although the statistical analysis of the results did not reveal significance, there were noticeable differences. This exploratory study provided an excellent framework from which longer, broader and more detailed research can be launched.

**Fatigue Countermeasure Policies within City, County and State Law Enforcement Agencies in Four Western States: An Analysis and Policy Proposal**

Karla Dhungana, Loyola Marymount University

Scott Senjo & Michelle Heward, Weber State University

This study investigated the impact and efficacy of administratively controllable factors of officer fatigue. Officers (N=321) from ten agencies in four Western states were administered the Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index and a factual questionnaire on sleep and shift-work. Additionally, semi-structured interviews were conducted with administrative heads (N=10); all considered fatigue a concern. Significant differences in levels of fatigue exist among various shifts and schedules. Overtime deteriorated sleep quantity, secondary employment, however, did not. Furthermore, 60 percent of officers claimed that departmental protocols/regulations do not help fight fatigue. Recommendations are provided for developing scheduling procedures to increase officer satisfaction and decrease fatigue.

**It's About Time: An Evaluation of Shiftworkers' Time Management in Law Enforcement**

Lori Lundell & Autumn Behringer, Weber State University

This study investigates shift work, time use, and prioritization for law enforcement employees (N=30). The study creates a framework of analysis that will be useful for future, more systematic studies, while exploring the qualitative differences in how respondents conceptualize their time management while participating in shift work. Interview transcripts were coded to analyze the similarities and differences in how respondents thought about their private and professional lives. Analysis reveals that marital status may significantly affect time use and prioritization. In addition to these findings, the data also suggest gender differences are more prevalent for married than unmarried law enforcement employees.

TUESDAY 3:30pm – 4:30pm

**Session Five: Getting Published & Professional Aspirations**

**Academic Publishing: Some Do's and Don'ts.**

Craig Hemmens & Mary Stohr, Boise State University

John Worrall, University of Texas at Dallas

Ken Peak, University of Nevada-Reno

Larry Gaines, California State University-San Bernardino

Panelists will discuss the variety of publishing outlets available to criminal justice faculty, including—social science and law review articles, practitioner-oriented articles, textbooks, agency reports, and the like. The panelists have all published widely in criminal justice, and they will provide some tips on how to maximize publication output and improve publication quality. After a discussion of some of the things to do and things not to do, the panel will take questions from the audience.

**Professional Expectations: Gender Differences among Criminal Justice Students**

Emmanuel Barthe & Sarah DeArman, University of Nevada, Reno

This paper examines gender differences regarding the perception of undergraduate criminal justice students relative to employment opportunities. Questions about career paths, eventual starting salaries and educational requirements for different criminal justice positions shows how male and female students differ. This research also looks at how popular television shows impact views concerning the reality of work within the criminal justice profession. Common and current myths of work within the criminal justice arena are highlighted and compared across genders.

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WPACJE Business Meeting, TUESDAY 4:45pm – 5:30 pm

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Outgoing WPACJE President's Reception

TUESDAY 6:00pm – 8:00pm

Hosted by Ronald Helms

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## **WEDNESDAY, October 11**

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Registration, 9:00am – 1:00pm, Silver Baron A

WEDNESDAY 8:30am – 9:30am

### **Session Six: Public Perceptions of Justice Officials**

#### **Back the Badge or Back off the Badge: Youth Perceptions of Police**

Karla Dhungana & Judith Foy, Loyola Marymount University

This study investigated youth attitudes towards police (ATP) and youth immediate reactions to police (IRP). Youth 11-19 years (N = 454), were anonymously surveyed. Results indicated that while youth held generally neutral attitudes towards police, 25-50 percent perceived them as rude, prejudiced and dishonest, and 25 percent believed that officers are inept at their job. Additionally, 48 percent of the sample reported feeling threatened at the sight of an officer. The influence of age, race, gender, socio-economic status, quality of neighborhood, and nature and quantity of police contact were examined. Implications for improving relations between youth and police are discussed.

#### **Organizational Issues in Matters of Police Misconduct**

Marc Ruffinengo, Boise State University

This paper explores the organizational hurdles faced by those who are charged with responding to police misconduct. Differing implementations of policy in handling police misconduct are evaluated, and conclusions are reached about the current direction of police misconduct management. Perceptions about the pervasiveness of police misconduct within police organizations are considered, as are the experiences of various foreign police agencies in their attempts to minimize police misconduct and corruption. Major barriers to large scale reform, such as the influences of police culture, are explored, as well as the effectiveness of reorganizing command structures within police organizations. Since various past efforts at reform have been met with widespread opposition from police officers themselves, measures taken to minimize police dissatisfaction with reform are also evaluated.

#### **Greylord: A Case Study in Judicial Corruption**

Lamar Jordan, Southern Utah University

“Operation Greylord” was the code name for the FBI’s undercover investigation of corruption in Chicago’s Cook County Circuit Court system from 1980-1983. This investigation, which continued until 1989, resulted in the indictment and conviction of 92 subjects including 17 judges and 48 practicing attorneys. The FBI and the US Attorney’s Office for the Northern District of Illinois employed several creative and unusual investigative techniques to develop crucial evidence in this case. Although there was extensive media coverage followed by the publication of numerous articles and books, the complete and accurate story of Greylord’s origins have not been told. The focus of this presentation is to discuss the genesis of the case and specifically the predication that led to what some viewed as an intrusion into the sanctity of the judiciary. The presenter will provide an insider’s view as he was the case agent in the Chicago Office of the FBI who started this case.

WEDNESDAY 9:45am – 11:00am

**Session Seven: Issues in Law Enforcement**

**From ‘FTO’ to ‘PTO’: A Contemporary Approach to Officer Training in the Community Policing Era**

Steven Pitts & Ron Glensor, Reno Police Department; Ken Peak, University of Nevada, Reno

The field training officer (FTO) program, developed in the late 1960s, provides supervision and evaluation of new police officers in their local jurisdictions upon graduating an academy. The FTO approach, however, does not accord with the community oriented policing and problem solving (COPPS) era. With a half million dollars in federal assistance, training needs were assessed and a new Police Training Officer (PTO) program was initiated in the Reno Police Department and five other national sites. This paper examines how and why this groundbreaking and highly necessary approach to police supervision, training, and evaluation came into being.

**Understanding Comorbidity in the Criminal Justice System: A Descriptive Analysis of Arrestees in a Rural Community**

Christine Boerner, Russell G. Winn, & William A. Taggart, New Mexico State University

Drug abuse and mental health problems are related in complex ways, and while one may certainly be present without the other, studies suggest they occur together at a very high rate. Individuals with comorbid mental health and substance abuse disorders are disproportionately more likely to come into contact with the criminal justice system and present special challenges to administrators of local detention facilities, which are typically ill-equipped to deal with such offenders. Surprisingly, our understanding of the incidence and dimensions of comorbidity in the criminal justice system is generally limited, especially in rural settings dealing primarily with Hispanic detainees. The purpose of this paper is to address this informational gap through the use of data collected in Rio Arriba County, located in northern New Mexico, utilizing three questionnaires administered to over three hundred arrestees between June 2002 and June 2004 as part of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) project sponsored by the National Institution of Justice (NIJ).

**A Comparison of Crime Clearance Rates in California Cities that Contract with County Sheriffs for Police Services and Those with Their Own Police Departments**

Peter J. Nelligan & William Bourns, California State University, Stanislaus

Prior research by the authors found that nearly thirty percent of the 478 incorporated cities in California contract with county sheriffs for police services rather than operate their own police departments. Contracting for police services is more prevalent in California than in any other state. Mean per capita costs in California for police services during fiscal years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 were approximately 34 percent less in contract cities than in cities operating their own police departments. This paper addresses the question: Are residents of contract cities paying less because they are getting lower quality police services? The study compares violent and property crime clearance rates for contract and non-contract cities. The data show higher clearance rates for violent crimes in contract cities than non-contract cities, while the property crime clearance rates are the same. To the extent crime clearance rates is a valid measure of the quality of police service, lower costs in contract cities do not appear to be associated with lower quality police service.

### **Why is There Never a Cop Around When You Need One? A Rationale for Officer Allocation in a City's Police Districts.**

Robert L. Werling, California State University-Stanislaus

For a variety of reasons, scholars and practitioners have shown a reluctance to examine the rationale used by law enforcement agencies to explain officer deployment. The present research takes the approach that calls for service are the principal driving force for allocation of a police department's officers to specific areas of the city. Because there is so little analysis of the underlying reasons for assigning officers to certain beats, the research takes the commonsense approach of comparing calls for service in a geographic work area and officer density of that beat to develop a correlation that demonstrates one possible reason for modern law enforcement's assignment of officers to areas of the city.

**WEDNESDAY 11:05am – 12:00pm**

### **Session Eight: Mediation & Therapeutic Jurisprudence**

#### **Dealing with Pregnant Drug Users: Punishment or Comprehensive Justice?**

Monica K. Miller & Elizabeth E. Coleman, University of Nevada, Reno

The Idaho Senate recently approved the imprisonment of drug-addicted mothers during pregnancy and taking away their babies. A comprehensive justice approach (based on principles of therapeutic jurisprudence, procedural justice and restorative justice) would provide more positive outcomes for mothers, babies, and society. Prisons are not healthy or drug-free environments mothers and fetuses need. The mothers should be allowed to choose drug treatment, parenting classes, employment training and other treatment aimed at preventing the birth of future drug-affected babies that must be supported by society. A recent study shows that drug treatment is cheaper than prison. A case-by-case approach is needed in such cases to ensure positive outcomes.

#### **Promoting Comprehensive Justice Through the Use of Apologies in Resolving Criminal Cases**

Alayna Jehle & Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno

Utilization of apologies in the legal system can promote "comprehensive justice," a holistic approach that focuses on the goals of restorative justice, therapeutic jurisprudence, and procedural justice. First, restorative justice programs help victims heal by encouraging offenders to apologize and restore the victim and community. Next, apologies promote therapeutic jurisprudence; apologies may lead victims to feel compassion for the offenders, which can promote healing, a goal punishment-only strategies miss. Finally, court-ordered apologies and apology shields promote procedural justice because many offenders who wish to apologize can do so without incriminating themselves. Therefore, they can perceive the punishment as fair because it was not harmed by the apology they desired to give.

## **Expanding Therapeutic Jurisprudence: Making the Law More Therapeutic for Legal Actors**

Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno

James T. Richardson, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies

One underlying tenet of therapeutic jurisprudence (TJ) is that the law can be used in a therapeutic or anti-therapeutic way, depending largely on the solutions offered by legal actors. While TJ has largely focused on offenders, this paper suggests that the pressures the law puts on legal actors (e.g., judges, jurors) can also be anti-therapeutic. Judges and juries often experience gruesome evidence, hear testimony about domestic abuse, and fear retaliation for their judgments. In order to make the jobs of judges and juries less harmful, the system should address stress and safety needs. Thus the TJ paradigm should be expanded to examine the effects of the law on legal actors.

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WPACJE Luncheon, Sterling's Seafood & Steakhouse

Wednesday 12:00pm – 1:30pm

ACJS President's Address by Dr. Jeffery Walker

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WEDNESDAY 1:30pm – 2:45pm

**Session Nine: Victimization, Fear & Crime Policy**

### **Does Victimization Affect Estimates of the Seriousness of Crime? A Policy-Based Analysis**

Frank P. Williams III, Gregory Clark & Marilyn McShane, University of Houston-Downtown

While the research on the subject of victimization and perceptions of crime seriousness is limited, there is an assumption among legislators that crime victims see crime as a more serious problem than the non-victimized public. The actual evidence is somewhat equivocal on the issue and, as with other assumptions about public positions, there is not much support. This study examines the relationship between victimization and expressed estimates of crime seriousness, concluding that a small association exists but not one strong enough to support existing legislative rationales.

### **Campus Security: A Preliminary Survey of Students' Perception**

Ming-Li Hsieh, University of Houston-Downtown

Over the past 25 years, campus crime rates have been increasing and higher percentages of college students report feeling unsafe on campus. Numerous measures have been developed to address the issue of campus safety. Higher education institutions have a duty to maintain a focused safety learning environment for students. This project concern about safety on campus, reviews the literature on campus safety, urban fear, and fear of crime. A secondary data set will be used to test the hypothesis that security measures can make students feel significantly safer at the campus. Finally, findings and a discussion/conclusion are also added in with implications for practitioners.

### **Homicide Trends, Temperature, and Ethnicity**

Cheryl K. Jacobson, California State University, Stanislaus

To further pursue the explanation of homicide trends this project will seek to focus on possible connections between homicide trends and temperature spikes, in the state of California. Further analyzes will include the exploration of possible relationships between these connections and ethnic groups. Data being used for this project was obtained from California Vital Statistics and Homicide Data, 1990 – 1999.

### **Crimes of the Internet: Sexual Offenders and Predatory Abuse on MySpace.com**

Sue Cote, California State University, Sacramento

As Internet use has become more widespread, questions and concerns have emerged concerning how many and how often sexual offenders are utilizing the Internet to commit crimes against children and even some adults. Many of these crimes have raised concerns among parents, child advocates, policy makers, educators, and law enforcement agencies over the regulation of Internet use. Media reports regarding the sex crimes on the Internet have proliferated in recent years. In fact, in 2005—2006 alone, the major television network, NBC, has aired several shows of its series special *To Catch a Predator* ([www.msnbc.msn.com](http://www.msnbc.msn.com)). Media reports may have produced a somewhat distorted picture about the extent of the Internet sex crime problem. Nonetheless, as a 2003 report by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children indicates, though Internet crimes are often a fraction of the total arrests reported nationally, law-enforcement activity and subsequent arrests are on the rise. This paper will focus primarily on what is currently known about sexual predatory abuse on MySpace.com, a popular social networking website, and what will need to be done in the future in order to combat crime in this criminal space.

**WEDNESDAY 2:50pm – 3:45pm**

### **Session Ten: Domestic Violence and Spousal Abuse**

#### **The Evaluation of Predicting Social Factors Involved with Domestic Violence Cases in Regards to Conviction Rate.**

Elizabeth Krigbaum, California State University-Stanislaus

Through the examination of social factors upon criminal behavior, programs and policies may be developed. Scrutinizing the impact of social factors upon prosecutorial conviction rates could lend itself to the prediction of trends. This project will examine the impact of specific social factors in regards to domestic violence convictions. Social factors being examined include race of offender, gender of offender, previous convictions, length of sentence, type of relationship between victim and offender and weapon used during the offense. Data were analyzed from 1996-2000 in an effort to examine no-drop policies in four major US cities.

### **Domestic Violence Among Same-Sex Couples**

Suzann C. Lathrop, Boise State University

Domestic violence. These two words, by themselves, conjure up a picture of a woman battered by her husband or boyfriend. This paper will explore domestic violence outside of the box. That is to say there are other forms of domestic violence such as women toward men and within same-sex relationships. A preliminary search of information available on these topics produced more information on the latter. The author will conduct a secondary analysis of this information to answer the following questions: What is the prevalence of domestic violence among same-sex couples? Are same-sex couples treated the same by police agencies? Do domestic violence laws apply to same-sex couples? What policies within the criminal justice system should change to protect these members of society? The paper will also discuss the myths and facts about same-sex domestic violence.

### **Initial Reactions of LDS Bishops to Claims of Spousal Abuse from Female Victims**

Jonathon A. Cooper, Boise State University

Anecdotal evidence suggests that LDS bishops, like clergy of other Christian denominations, are poorly trained and often respond incorrectly when approached by victims with allegations of spousal abuse. There exists only a handful of empirical studies exploring this phenomenon. What studies do exist fail to consider the particulars of LDS soteriology and cultural dynamics which distinguish this denomination from its counterparts. Qualitative research is necessary in order to more fully understand the cultural and religiously influenced breadth and depth of why bishops are responding the way they do to victims of spousal abuse. The current design seeks only to explore how they are responding. Results are discussed in light of both contemporaneous research of other religions (mostly Christian) as well as the particulars of LDS history and beliefs.

**WEDNESDAY 4:00pm – 5:00pm**

### **Session Eleven: Criminal Justice Curricular Issues**

#### **Courtroom Presentation Via a Cross Course Approach: Did It Work?**

Carl Franklin & Wayne D. Williams, Southern Utah University

This paper reports on the efforts made to integrate two criminal justice courses relative to a cross-course program approach to teach courtroom presentation. The focus of this approach is to enhance the learning experience of the student and to better understand the necessary skills required of practitioners as to the workings of the courtroom. Both qualitative and quantitative student evaluation data will be combined with the perspectives of the two professors involved in this program that will disclose the findings, observations, and results of this faculty experiment.

### **How to Build a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Criminal Justice Curriculum: Past, Present, and Future**

William Bourns, Chau-Pu Chiang, Scott Eash, Gregory Morris, Peter Nelligan,  
Phyllis Gerstenfeld, Robert Werling, & Jane Younglove  
California State University, Stanislaus

Criminal justice programs have been one of the fastest growing college curriculums in the nation since the 1960s. The growth has resulted in an increase in the number of degree offerings and the total student enrollments. Along with the advanced technology in forensics and investigation, new laws, and revised philosophies in law enforcement and corrections, criminal justice programs have been evolving from their “primitive” form into a more “modernized” outlook. This paper intends to answer the question of how to build a criminal justice program in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, by discussing the program development in three stages: past, present, and future.

### **Should Universities Offer Academic Credit for Work Experience?**

Michelle Heward & L. Kay Gillespie, Weber State University

The growing number of entities entering the criminal justice education field has raised many concerns. The trend is characterized by relaxed standards for teaching, curriculum and the number of hours students are given academic credit for on the job experiences. State boards govern educational standards for state institutions, but those same standards, in Utah and other states, do not apply to these newly emerging criminal justice programs. Discussion will center on the impact this trend is having on students, existing criminal justice programs and the criminal justice field, and reasonable responses these concerns.

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## **THURSDAY, October 12**

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THURSDAY 9:00am – 10:15am

### **Session Twelve: Juvenile Offenders & Victims**

#### **Self-Control and Delinquency as a Predictor of Police Contact**

Mark Perry & Gregory Morris, California State University, Stanislaus

Using a sample of 1,857 public high school students, we test the relationship between self-control, delinquency, and police contact. Results show that self-control directly predicts police contact, though the influence is somewhat mediated by delinquency, signaling an indirect influence as well. Both the direct and indirect influences of self-control hold independent of self-control measure (cognitive vs. behavioral) or form of delinquency. Results are discussed relative to theories of police contact.

#### **Age of Deviance and Familial Arrest**

Lisa Saunders, California State University, Stanislaus

There has been substantial documentation that substance abuse and childhood sex often leads to individuals committing criminal acts. The hypothesis of this paper is that hard drug use, alcohol use, marijuana use, and early childhood sex, along with the arrest of the father and/or sibling(s) will lead to a person being arrested or committing deviant acts at a younger age than those who have not had an immediate relation arrested. The research is based on an analysis of data collected by James Wright and Peter Rossi, in which 1,784 incarcerated offenders in correctional facilities in ten states provided usable responses to a series of over 500 questions.

#### **Understanding Bullying Behavior from the Front Lines**

Amanda Freeman, Boise State University

This paper compares the theoretical explanations of bullying behavior discussed in the academic literature to the “real world” explanations and observations provided by school resource officers from a medium sized metropolitan school district in the state of Idaho. Results obtained from the officers are compared to the existing academic literature in order to point up any shortcomings in the extant research on bullying. The paper attempts to “fill in gaps” found in the academic literature by highlighting the need to incorporate the views of school practitioners when conducting research on bullying behavior and its correlates.

#### **School Bullying: Comprehensive Justice Promotes Therapeutic Outcomes for Victims, Offenders and Schools**

Juan J. Hernandez & Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno

Although bullying is common, schools have adopted ineffective solutions, such as zero tolerance policies. Zero tolerance fails to address the problems that cause bullying and instead merely punish. Comprehensive justice (CJ) borrows notions from therapeutic jurisprudence, which suggests that solutions be based on social science research in order to allow the school policies to be most beneficial. CJ would require a restorative justice approach that would take into account the well-being of bullies, victims and school community. Finally, CJ supports a procedural justice approach which would allow all parties a say in the outcome. Balancing these interests and philosophies addresses underlying issues and promotes a stop to the bullying cycle.

THURSDAY 10:30am – 11:30am

**Session Thirteen: Correctional Treatment & Reform**

**Cancer Risk and Screening Service Utilization among Incarcerated Women**

Dawna Komorosky, Evaon Wong-Kim & Silvina Ituarte, California State University, East Bay

Breast cancer is a leading cause of death among women and is second only to lung cancer. The chances of a woman being struck with breast cancer are one in eight. This is information particularly important to women in North America, where the breast cancer rates are the highest. As the prison system experiences an increase in the number of female inmates, health care has become a key concern. This informative paper will provide a general overview of breast cancer among women and discuss the challenges our penal system must face in the prevention and treatment of this disease.

**Domesticated Cats or Lions? A Discourse Analysis of Correctional Reforms in Jamaica**

Marlyn J. Jones, California State University, Sacramento

To date, there has been limited academic research on Jamaica’s criminal justice system and even less focus is placed on the “correctional” component of the system. The result is a paucity of information on “corrections.” This study, based on a survey instrument administered to inmates at two of Jamaica’s “correctional institutions, attempts to fill this gap. In the paper I juxtapose official discourse of correctional services about its rehabilitation programs and services for inmates with the counter discourse of inmates.

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Lunch Break Tuesday 11:30am – 1:00pm

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THURSDAY 1:00am – 2:00pm

**Featured Speaker: Mike Haley, Incoming Washoe County Sheriff**

Sheriff Haley will speak about his experiences in overseeing the day-to-day operations of the Washoe County Sheriff’s Office and its county jail. He will speak about recent courthouse shootings and the challenges of providing adequate courtroom security. Time permitting, he may also discuss some of the unique features of crime and disorder in and around the Reno area. A brief review of Sheriff Haley’s career in law enforcement is highlighted on page 22 of the WPACJE program.

THURSDAY 2:00pm – 3:00pm

**Session Fourteen: Therapeutic Jurisprudence in Two States**

**The Lincoln County, New Mexico Juvenile Drug Court: Therapeutic Jurisprudence in a Rural Community**

Kathy Movsesian & G. Larry Mays, New Mexico State University

Drug courts have existed in the United States for about two decades, and the last 10 years have seen a rapid expansion of these programs for drug-involved juvenile offenders. This paper reports on an evaluation of a two-year old juvenile drug court program in Lincoln County, New Mexico. In some ways this program is similar to juvenile drug courts that are operating throughout the United States. In some ways it is relatively unique given the nature of the community in which it operates—a largely rural, mountainous resort community. Another feature that distinguishes the operation of this particular juvenile drug court is the conspicuous presence of an American Indian reservation in the same county. The analysis deals with a small population of youngsters, but examines the dynamics of court operations, family participation, and treatment systems in detail.

**Why is Daddy in Prison? Misapplication of Sexual Assault Laws Leads to Injustice**

Sarah Merz & Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno

In 2006, 23-year-old Matt Koso was sentenced to 18-30 months in prison for having sex with his 14-year-old wife. They had married (with all parents' approval) shortly before the teen gave birth to their child. Although the Nebraska legal system is trying to protect girls from being exploited by older men, the law was misapplied in this case. A more therapeutic approach would have been to allow Koso to remain with his family and continue his employment. Instead, he will be in prison, unable to support his family financially or emotionally. Society will feel the burden of supporting his young family in his absence. Thus, misapplication of such laws leads to negative outcomes for families and society. Other options, based on the notion of therapeutic jurisprudence, are offered.

## *Undersheriff Mike Haley*



**Undersheriff Mike Haley** was appointed to his current position in January of 2006 and has proudly served the citizens of Washoe County for over 25 years. As Undersheriff, he is second in command of the Sheriff's Office and responsible for the day-to-day operations of the entire agency.

Prior to this promotion, Haley was one of only two Assistant Sheriffs and responsible for the Detention Bureau, the Sheriff's Office's largest division.

Undersheriff Haley has an extensive background in all areas of the Sheriff's Office. He began his diverse career in 1981 and has worked a variety of assignments in patrol, detectives and detention. For several years, he was a member of the Sheriff's Office SWAT team, where his responsibilities spanned from team member to team leader, and finally to SWAT commander after a promotion to Lieutenant.

A major portion of Undersheriff Haley's career has been as a supervisor and he has held command positions in the Administrative Bureau, Patrol, Detention and the Detective Division. He has also taught numerous classes at the regional training academy and has instructed at Truckee Meadows Community College.

Undersheriff Haley graduated with honors from Northeast Missouri State University with a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice. He is a graduate of the F.B.I. National Academy, the Senior Management Institute for Police Executives at Harvard University and the Southwest Command College for law enforcement executives.

Prior to attending college, Haley served in the United States Army, leaving service in 1992 as a First Sergeant. He continued his military career as a reserve after moving to Reno in 1980. While attending college, he also worked as a police officer with the Kirksville, Missouri, Police Department.

Haley enjoys sailing, biking and running. He is an active member of the community and is on the Board of Directors for the Children's Cabinet of Reno, and the American Red Cross.

# WPACJE

Western and Pacific Association of Criminal Justice Educators

## 2006 Participants' Directory

### **Britt Anderson**

Department of Sociology  
Western Washington University  
Bellingham, WA 98225-9081  
(360) 650-7927

### **Emmanuel Barthe**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 214  
Reno, NV 89557-0026  
(775) 784-6334  
[emmanuelb@unr.edu](mailto:emmanuelb@unr.edu)

### **Autumn Behringer**

Department Sociology & Anthropology  
Weber State University  
1208 University Circle  
Ogden, Utah 84408-1208  
(801) 626-7893  
[abehringer@weber.edu](mailto:abehringer@weber.edu)

### **Christine Boerner**

Department of Government  
New Mexico State University  
MSC, 3BN  
P.O. Box 30001  
Las Cruces, NM 88003  
(505) 646-4935  
[ceboerner@yahoo.com](mailto:ceboerner@yahoo.com)

### **Lisa Bostaph**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3886  
[lisabostaph@boisestate.edu](mailto:lisabostaph@boisestate.edu)

### **William Bourns**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 664-6722  
[wourns@csustan.edu](mailto:wourns@csustan.edu)

### **Chau-Pu Chiang**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
[cchiang@csustan.edu](mailto:cchiang@csustan.edu)

### **Gregory Clark**

Department of Social Sciences  
McNeese State University  
P.O. Box 92335  
Lake Charles, LA 70609  
(337) 475-5300  
[clark@mcneese.edu](mailto:clark@mcneese.edu)

### **Elizabeth E. Coleman**

Reno Police Department, PSI  
455 East Second Street  
P.O. Box 1900  
Reno, NV 89505  
Attention: Records  
(775) 334-2099  
[colemane@ci.reno.nv.us](mailto:colemane@ci.reno.nv.us)

### **Peter A. Collins**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3407  
[PeterCollins1@mail.boisestate.edu](mailto:PeterCollins1@mail.boisestate.edu)

**Jonathon A. Cooper**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3407  
[JonCooper@mail.boisestate.edu](mailto:JonCooper@mail.boisestate.edu)

**Sue Cote**  
Division of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Sacramento  
6000 J Street  
Sacramento, CA 95819-6085  
(916) 278-6437  
[scote@csus.edu](mailto:scote@csus.edu)

**Sarah DeArman**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 214  
Reno, NV 89557-0026  
(775) 784-6334

**Karla Dhungana**  
Department of Psychology  
Loyola Marymount University  
1 LMU Drive, MS-Box 5420  
Los Angeles, CA 90045  
(562) 773-5587  
[kjdhungana@yahoo.com](mailto:kjdhungana@yahoo.com)

**Scott Eash**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 664-6819  
[seash@csustan.edu](mailto:seash@csustan.edu)

**Misty Elliott**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nevada Reno  
900 N. Virginia St  
Reno NV 89557  
[mpony65@aol.com](mailto:mpony65@aol.com)

**Judith G. Foy**  
Department of Psychology  
Loyola Marymount University  
University Hall  
1 LMU Drive, Suite 4714  
Los Angeles, CA 90045-2659  
(310) 338-4591  
[jfoy@lmu.edu](mailto:jfoy@lmu.edu)

**Carl Franklin**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Southern Utah University  
351 West University Boulevard  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
(435) 586-5410  
[franklinc@suu.edu](mailto:franklinc@suu.edu)

**Amanda Freeman**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3886  
[AmandaFreeman@mail.boisestate.edu](mailto:AmandaFreeman@mail.boisestate.edu)

**Larry Gaines**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, San Bernardino  
5500 University Parkway  
San Bernardino, CA 92407  
(909)537-5508  
[lgaines@csusb.edu](mailto:lgaines@csusb.edu)

**Phyllis Gerstenfeld**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 667-3229  
[pgerstenfeld@csustan.edu](mailto:pgerstenfeld@csustan.edu)

**Andrew Giacomazzi**  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-4162  
[agiacom@boisestate.edu](mailto:agiacom@boisestate.edu)

**L. Kay Gillespie**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Weber State University  
1206 University Circle  
Ogden, Utah 84408-1206  
(801) 626-6146  
[LGillespie1@weber.edu](mailto:LGillespie1@weber.edu)

**Ron Glensor**

Deputy Chief, Reno Police Department  
455 East Second Street  
P.O. Box 1900  
Reno, NV 89505  
(775) 334-3860

**Timothy "Skip" Griffin**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 214  
Reno, NV 89557-0026  
(775) 784-6114  
[tgriffin@unr.edu](mailto:tgriffin@unr.edu)

**Samantha Hansen**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Weber State University  
1206 University Circle  
Ogden, Utah 84408-1206  
[SamanthaHansen@mail.weber.edu](mailto:SamanthaHansen@mail.weber.edu)

**Cary Heck**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Wyoming  
P.O. Box 3197  
Laramie, WY 82071  
(307) 766-2988  
[CHeck@uwyo.edu](mailto:CHeck@uwyo.edu)

**Ronald Helms**

Department of Sociology  
Western Washington University  
Bellingham, WA 98225-9081  
(360) 650-7927  
[Ronald.Helms@wwu.edu](mailto:Ronald.Helms@wwu.edu)

**Craig Hemmens**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3251  
[chemmens@boisestate.edu](mailto:chemmens@boisestate.edu)

**Juan J. Hernandez**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 214  
Reno, NV 89557-0026  
(775) 784-6164  
[unrseawolf@yahoo.com](mailto:unrseawolf@yahoo.com)

**Michelle Heward**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Weber State University  
1206 University Circle  
Ogden, Utah 84408-1206  
(801) 626-6151  
[MHeward@weber.edu](mailto:MHeward@weber.edu)

**Ming-Li Hsieh**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Houston-Downtown  
Commerce 330  
One Main Street  
Houston, TX 77002  
(713) 221-8943

**Marianne Hudson**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3407  
[MarianneHudson@mail.boisestate.edu](mailto:MarianneHudson@mail.boisestate.edu)

**Brian Iannacchione**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3407  
[BrianIannacchione@mail.boisestate.edu](mailto:BrianIannacchione@mail.boisestate.edu)

**Silvina Ituarte**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, East Bay  
Meiklejohn Hall  
25800 Carlos Bee Blvd.  
Hayward, CA 94542-3044  
(510) 885-3590  
[silvin.ituarte@csueastbay.edu](mailto:silvin.ituarte@csueastbay.edu)

**Cheryl Jacobsen**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
[ckj728@sbcglobal.net](mailto:ckj728@sbcglobal.net)

**Alayna Jehle**

Social Psychology Program  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 300  
Reno, NV 89557  
(775) 229-4183  
[jehlea@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:jehlea@unr.nevada.edu)

**Marlyn J. Jones**

Division of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Sacramento  
6000 J. Street  
Sacramento, CA 95819-6085  
(916) 278-7048  
[marlyn@csus.edu](mailto:marlyn@csus.edu)

**Lamar Jordan**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Southern Utah University  
351 West University Boulevard  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
(435) 865-8347  
[jordan@suu.edu](mailto:jordan@suu.edu)

**Dawna Komorosky**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, East Bay  
Meiklejohn Hall, Room 4068  
25800 Carlos Bee Blvd.  
Hayward, CA 94542-3044  
(510) 885-3203  
[dawna.komorosky@csueastbay.edu](mailto:dawna.komorosky@csueastbay.edu)

**Elizabeth Krigbaum**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
[lovespragmatist@yahoo.com](mailto:lovespragmatist@yahoo.com)

**Matthew Leone**

Department of Criminal  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 214  
Reno, NV 89557-0026  
(775) 784-4681  
[mleone@unr.edu](mailto:mleone@unr.edu)

**Suzann Lathrop**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3407  
[SuzannLathrop@mail.boisestate.edu](mailto:SuzannLathrop@mail.boisestate.edu)

**Lori Lundell**

Department Sociology & Anthropology  
Weber State University  
1208 University Circle  
Ogden, Utah 84408-1208  
(801) 626-6241  
[LoriLundell@mail.weber.edu](mailto:LoriLundell@mail.weber.edu)

**William McIntosh**

Department of Criminal Justice  
South Texas College  
Pecan Campus, PCN G-249  
3201 W. Pecan  
McAllen, TX 78501  
(956) 872-2019  
[drmac@southtexascollege.edu](mailto:drmac@southtexascollege.edu)

**Marilyn McShane**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Houston-Downtown  
Commerce 330  
One Main Street  
Houston, TX 77002  
(713) 221-2757  
[mcschanem@uhd.edu](mailto:mcschanem@uhd.edu)

**G. Larry Mays**

Department of Criminal Justice  
New Mexico State University  
MSC 3487  
P.O. Box 30001  
Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001  
(505) 646-3955  
[glmays@nmsu.edu](mailto:glmays@nmsu.edu)

**Sarah Merz**

Social Psychology Program  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 300  
Reno, NV 89557  
(775) 225-6701  
[merzs@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:merzs@unr.nevada.edu)

**Monica K. Miller**

Department of Criminal  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 214  
Reno, NV 89557-0026  
(775) 784-6021  
[mkmiller@unr.edu](mailto:mkmiller@unr.edu)

**Gregory Morris**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 667-3038  
[gmmorris@csustan.edu](mailto:gmmorris@csustan.edu)

**Kathy Movsesian**

Department of Criminal Justice and  
Educational Management and Development  
New Mexico State University  
MSC 3487  
P.O. Box 30001  
Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001  
(505) 646-3316

**David Mueller**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-2645  
[dmueller@boisestate.edu](mailto:dmueller@boisestate.edu)

**Peter Nelligan**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 667-3030  
[pnelligan@csustan.edu](mailto:pnelligan@csustan.edu)

**Ken Peak**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 214  
Reno, NV 89557-0026  
(775) 784-6146  
[peak\\_k@unr.edu](mailto:peak_k@unr.edu)

**Mark A. Perry**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 West Monte Vista Avenue  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 664-1269  
[mperry@csustan.edu](mailto:mperry@csustan.edu)

**Steven Pitts**

Commander, Reno Police Department  
455 East Second Street  
P.O. Box 1900  
Reno, NV 89505  
(775) 334-2415

**James T. Richardson**

Department of Sociology  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 300  
Reno, NV 89557  
(775) 784-6647  
[jtr@unr.edu](mailto:jtr@unr.edu)

**Marc Ruffenigo**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-3407  
[MarcRuffinengo@mail.boisestate.edu](mailto:MarcRuffinengo@mail.boisestate.edu)

**Lisa Saunders**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
[lisas423@sbcglobal.net](mailto:lisas423@sbcglobal.net)

**Scott Senjo**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Weber State University  
1206 University Circle  
Ogden, Utah 84408-1206  
(801) 626-7851  
[ssenjo@weber.edu](mailto:ssenjo@weber.edu)

**Mary Stohr**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Boise State University  
1910 University Drive  
Boise, ID 83725-1955  
(208) 426-1378  
[mstohr@boisestate.edu](mailto:mstohr@boisestate.edu)

**William A. Taggart**

Department of Government  
New Mexico State University  
MSC, 3BN  
P.O. Box 30001  
Las Cruces, NM 88003  
(505) 646-4935  
[witaggar@nmsu.edu](mailto:witaggar@nmsu.edu)

**Jeffery T. Walker**

University of Arkansas-Little Rock  
Department of Criminal Justice  
2801 South University  
Little Rock, AR 72204-1099  
(501) 569-3083  
[jtwalker@ualr.edu](mailto:jtwalker@ualr.edu)

**Robert Werling**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 667-3416  
[rwerling@csustan.edu](mailto:rwerling@csustan.edu)

**Frank P. Williams III**

Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Houston-Downtown  
Commerce 330  
One Main Street  
Houston, TX 77002  
(713) 221-8613  
[williamsf@uhd.edu](mailto:williamsf@uhd.edu)

**Wayne D. Williams**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Southern Utah University  
351 West University Boulevard  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
(435) 865-8613  
[williamsw@suu.edu](mailto:williamsw@suu.edu)

**Russell G. Winn**

Department of Government  
New Mexico State University  
MSC, 3BN  
P.O. Box 30001  
Las Cruces, NM 88003  
(505) 646-4935  
[ruwinn@nmsu.edu](mailto:ruwinn@nmsu.edu)

**Evaon Wong-Kim**

Department of Social Work  
California State University, East Bay  
Meiklejohn Hall, Room 4063  
25800 Carlos Bee Blvd.  
Hayward, CA 94542-3044  
(510) 885-2148  
[evaon@csueastbay.edu](mailto:evaon@csueastbay.edu)

**John Worrall**

Crime and Justice Studies  
The University of Texas at Dallas  
P.O. Box 830688, GR 31  
Richardson, TX 75083-0688  
(972) 883-4893  
[worrall@utdallas.edu](mailto:worrall@utdallas.edu)

**Jane Younglove**

Department of Criminal Justice  
California State University, Stanislaus  
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.  
Turlock, CA 95382  
(209) 667-3393  
[jyounglove@csustan.edu](mailto:jyounglove@csustan.edu)