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ACJS Today

Official Newsletter of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

What Is the Crime & Justice Research Alliance, and Why Is it Important?

Peter Wood, Eastern Michigan University

The Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) represents the culmination of a decade of planning and development, with consistent organizational and financial support from the past nine consecutive presidents and executive boards of ACJS and ASC. CJRA aims to (a) promote criminology and criminal justice research produced by our members; (b) emphasize the relevance of our respective associations in criminal justice policy development at the local, state, and federal levels; and (c) make the case for federal funding and access to data in support of such research.

Public-facing documents on CJRA state that the Alliance "communicates with the criminal justice

research and academic communities about legislative, appropriations and policy developments in Washington, DC" and "assists policymakers across the political spectrum by summarizing published scholarly articles and identifying expert witnesses to speak to Committees, Members of Congress and Justice Department officials." Importantly, CJRA presents itself as a nonpartisan entity and strives to be a resource to both political parties.

History and Structure of CJRA

In 2009, ACJS and ASC began a partnership called the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition (CCJPC). The two organizations pooled resources to contract The Raben Group in Washington, DC to assist in developing contacts with key legislators and staff involved in criminal justice policy development and further the dissemination of evidence-based research. The

CCJPC consisted of four members appointed by ACJS and four members appointed by ASC. For several years, it organized visits by ACJS and ASC members to DC to lobby legislators and their staffs for increased crime and justice funding. The coalition also conducted several congressional briefings on issues related to policing and corrections.

In 2013, the CCJPC was renamed the Joint Oversight Committee (JOC), with a new charge from ACJS and ASC: to develop a more formal and permanent mechanism to represent the interests of ACJS and ASC in the crime and justice policy arena. Again, the JOC included four members appointed by ACJS and four members appointed by ASC. With the blessing of both organizations, members of the JOC worked to conceive and design what we now know as the Crime & Justice Research Alliance.

CJRA was established as a partnership between ACJS and ASC and was formalized in late 2014. In 2015, CJRA hired the Brimley Group (a Washington, DC-based government relations consulting firm represented by Tom Culligan) and arranged for the development of the CJRA website (by FP1 Strategies). Shortly thereafter, the CJRA website was launched as a centralized resource of

authoritative experts and scholarly studies, to provide policymakers, practitioners, and the public direct access to relevant research on crime and criminal justice issues by ACJS and ASC scholars. Its purpose is to establish and promote CJRA's identity and the field of criminology by providing "objective research to inform legislators in criminal justice policy and appropriation decisions as well as reporters covering criminal justice topics in the news."

In addition, through a competitive process, a panel of CJRA board members vetted finalists, and Caitlin Kizielewicz of KIZCOMM, LLC was hired in November 2015 as the CJRA media and communications consultant. Caitlin and Tom Culligan, the Brimley Group representative, work in close partnership to elevate the CJRA and our associations' knowledge, expertise, and interests. Tom conducts regular outreach to congressional staff, with a focus on appropriations and justice committees; drafts letters in support of research funding signed by CJRA; and launched the "Ask a Criminologist" series of Hill briefings in partnership with the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). The most recent event occurred in June 2017 on the issue of new policing technologies (body cameras and closed circuit cameras).

In her brief tenure, Caitlin has made more than 500 contacts with members of the media on behalf of CJRA; secured close to 300 media placements for ASC and ACJS members; maintained and developed CJRA's Twitter account; and drafted summaries of research and experts to be added to

the CJRA website. She also launched a dozen media campaigns to promote research articles; created a monthly CJRA newsletter; conducted media training workshops at the most recent ASC and ACJS annual meetings; and currently maintains and updates the CJRA website.

The CJRA is governed by a board consisting of four appointees from each of the two associations, ACJS and ASC. Each appointee serves a 3-year term, and the chair and vice chair alternate between an ASC and an ACJS appointee. Recently, both associations have sought to appoint CJRA board members who serve other organizational leadership roles, to enhance communications and understanding of CJRA and bring that information back to the association leadership.

The chair of CJRA convenes monthly board meetings and supplemental ad hoc meetings as needed; sets overall vision and direction of the Alliance with input from board members; directs and supervises the consultants; reviews and nominates experts to be featured on the website; and reviews and approves invoices for payment.

What Has the CJRA Accomplished?

The activities of the CJRA center on featuring the research knowledge of ACJS and ASC members. This builds awareness on the part of both the media and congressional staff that the academy serves as a resource for facts and evidence. This awareness then can be used to inform policy and build support for federal funding and access to data.

To be impactful, the CJRA is heavily reliant on the media and government relations consultants, as well as on its web presence, which we view as instrumental in affording us both credibility and access. The CJRA website is organized around main topic areas, featured experts, and recent news quoting criminologists. It supports both the media relations and government relations functions of CJRA.

Government Relations Accomplishments

It is a key aim of the Alliance to inform policymakers of relevant research and to advocate for sustained or improved levels of federal funding. Tom Culligan of the Brimley group has served as our government relations consultant since 2015 and has provided his ongoing support and expertise to further the aims of the Alliance. Last spring, we launched the "Ask a Criminologist" series on Capitol Hill with experts and members of the media. Our board members wrote letters to the House and Senate **CJS Appropriations** Subcommittee in support of increased research funding, resulting in a \$7M increase for BJS and \$4M increase for NIJ.

The following is a list of government relations accomplishments:

• Launched successful "Ask a Criminologist" briefings on Capitol Hill in 2016, which drew a crowd of more than 120 congressional staff, DOJ officials, and other stakeholder organizations; the new policing technologies briefing was held in June 2017

Continued on page 5

ACJS 2018 Annual Conference

"So What? Understanding What It All Means"

February 13–17, 2018 Hilton New Orleans Riverside New Orleans, Louisiana

Host Hotel:

Hilton New Orleans Riverside 2 Poydras Street New Orleans, LA 70130 Main Phone: 504-561-0500



A view of the skyline of New Orleans as seen from the French Quarter. This work was released into the public domain by Gonk.

Meeting Information: http://www.acjs.org/page/2018AnnualMeetin

- Led lobbying efforts to restore direct funding for BJS and NIJ in FY 2016 appropriations process when the House proposed eliminating it, and successfully secured direct appropriations for the agencies in the final bill
- Had meetings with NIJ leadership on funding needs in both 2016 and 2017
- Lobbied for funding increases for BJS and NIJ, which led to the House providing an \$11 million increase for these agencies in its FY 2017 Appropriations bill—the first significant funding increase in years
- Prepared letters to appropriators that the CJRA Board has signed and sent to Congress in support of justice research funding priorities
- Provided timely updates to the CJRA Board on new developments in the Administration and Congress on justice authorization and appropriations legislation and policies
- Wrote monthly "Washington Updates" for *The Criminologist* and CJRA newsletters
- Provided updated contact information for government newsletter recipients, significantly growing our outreach and open rates
- Worked closely with COSSA to provide inputs to their justice research policy priorities

Media and Communications Accomplishments

One of the primary goals of CJRA has been to ensure that evidence and expertise generated by ACJS and ASC scholars serves as our leading resource. Since joining the Alliance in November 2015, our communications consultant, Caitlin Kizielewicz of KIZCOMM, LLC, has worked with

the board on numerous efforts that have successfully enhanced and elevated our brand to the media and to the public. The Alliance has secured more than 300 interview opportunities with national and local media outlets and has established ongoing relationships with a deep bench of reporters covering crime and justice topics. In February 2016, Caitlin created and began to distribute a monthly CJRA newsletter. She has also established social media channels with more than 1,400 followers. Additionally, she launched a dozen research campaigns that feature work in ACJS and ASC journals. At ASC and ACJS annual meetings in 2016 and 2017, CJRA hosted media training workshops led by Caitlin to help researchers work more effectively with media outlets. The CJRA workshop at the ACJS annual meeting in Kansas City was filled to capacity and received strong ratings from participants.

Specific media and communications accomplishments include the following:

- Creating an expert directory of nearly 120 experts
- Securing a list of more than 50 reporters, who request monthly research updates from CJRA
- Securing more than 300 interview opportunities for CJRA experts
 - Securing more than 300 media placements
- Facilitating 8 deskside briefings with the chair of CJRA and targeted reporters in Washington, DC
- Launching 12 research campaigns resulting in an average of 15 earned media placements per campaign

- Creating a social media presence with more than 1,400 followers
- Distributing a monthly newsletter to more than 1,200 contacts, securing an average open rate of 39%
- Forming relationships with three academic journals (*Justice Quarterly, Criminology,* and *Criminology and Public Policy*) and their publishers to create streamlined publicity efforts
- Creating a user-friendly website to serve as the go-to source for authoritative experts and relevant research on crime and criminal justice topics
- Developing abstracts and key findings for 25 research articles
- Conducting media training workshops for ASC and ACJS members at the most recent ASC and ACJS annual meetings

We feel that these accomplishments lay a strong foundation, but to continue to grow CJRA's recognition and reach among both policymakers and the general public, it is critical that we maintain our efforts in both media and government relations activities moving forward. Full support of these activities from both ACJS and ASC is essential to the ongoing success of the Alliance, the impact we seek in elevating research and evidence in the crime and justice arena, and the availability of sufficient funding for future research in this space. Indeed, the efforts of CJRA and our consultants could not be more critical, given the absence of evidence that has entered the political discourse leading up to and following the November 2016 election and the

threats to federal funding for research under the new administration.

CJRA welcomes any questions you may have and invites you to engage with us as a board and/or with individual board members, to seek clarification or detail.

Peter B. Wood (MA, PhD, Vanderbilt) is a board member of the Crime & Justice Research Alliance. He also served on the CJRA's predecessors, the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition and the ACJS/ASC Joint Oversight Committee. Peter was Chair of the ACJS Public Policy Committee for 3 years, served on the Justice Quarterly editorial board for 6 years, and as president of the Southern Criminal Justice Association. In addition, he served as national president of the United Chapters of AKD, the sociology honorary society, and is currently senior editor of Sociological Inquiry. He also serves on the editorial board of The Sociological Quarterly. His research examines issues related to offender decision making, social and nonsocial reinforcers of crime, and how offenders experience a range of correctional sanctions.

President's Message

Nicole Leeper Piquero, President, ACJS

Dear ACJS Colleagues,

By now, I'm sure all of you have seen at least one of Cathy's e-mails about the change of dates regarding the 2018 conference in New Orleans. As you all know, the conference was originally scheduled for February 13–17, 2018 (Tuesday to Saturday) following the "normal" ACJS conference pattern. By normal conference pattern, I mean that the conference would "run" all day Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and half a day on Saturday. However, due to Mardi Gras and the travel snarls that are surely to ensue, we worked with the host hotel, the Hilton New Orleans Riverside, to find a way to minimize the travel delays that will most certainly arise for our membership. Parades will be occurring all day on Tuesday, making arrival to the hotel from the airport challenging and substantial delays. Because Tuesday is traditionally the day most of our membership arrives, we thought it best to move the start of the conference by one day. The Hilton has graciously worked with us and is willing to accommodate this change with no additional financial costs to us.

What does this mean?

It means the 2018 annual conference will be held February 15–17 (Thursday to Saturday). The conference will begin on Thursday and run all day Friday and Saturday. Yes, this means we have essentially shortened the conference by a half day. There are, however, some events that must occur on Wednesday, such as the Executive Board meeting and both the Assessment and Sage Professional Development workshops. Therefore, if your plans include either of the workshops, please plan your

travel accordingly. I am certain this change to the norm will be of concern to some of our membership, but weighed against the potential travel complications, I believe this was the best course of action for all involved.

Mardi Gras is an exciting time in New Orleans as it is about music, parades, floats, and fun! I do hope that many of you will take advantage of this unique opportunity to experience it firsthand. The weekend before Mardi Gras (February 10–13) is one of the most popular times to visit the city because you can see some of the biggest parades, including Endymion (Saturday), Bacchus (Sunday), Orpheus (Monday), Zulu (Tuesday), and Rex (Tuesday). If you decide to partake in the holiday festivities, be sure to bring your craziest costume(s) or, at the very least, dress in Mardi Gras colors: purple (represents justice), gold (represents power), and green (represents faith).

Laissez les bons temps rouler (Let the good times roll)!!!

Nicole Leeper Piquero is the Robert Holmes Professor of Criminology and associate provost at the University of Texas at Dallas. She received her PhD in criminology and criminal justice from the University of Maryland.

From the Editor

Research, Policy, and Politics: Can ACJS Today Thrive in This Environment?

David L. Myers, University of New Haven

Welcome to a new (academic) year of *ACJS Today*. I am pleased to be assuming the duties of editor, and I am looking forward to producing and promoting our national newsletter during the next 3 years. I first want to thank my predecessor, Dr. Robert Worley, for his great work and for assisting me with the transition of editorial duties this summer. Thank you Rob.

I begin my term as editor during challenging social times. Among a variety of important topics, crime and justice has taken center stage in many ways. Views on crime and crime policy appear deeply divided, both politically and based on available empirical evidence. For example, are crime rates (including violent acts) at historic lows, or are they surging out of control? Should policing be more problem-oriented, community and or more aggressive and offender-focused? Do we need more or less gun control? What is the proper mix of drug enforcement, legalization, and treatment? What was the measurable effect of decades of mass incarceration on crime, and are current jail and prison populations the "new normal?" How should local law enforcement agencies interact with federal immigration authorities? These are just a few of the crime topics subjected to intense public debate and daily media coverage.

It is my hope that ACJS Today can be an active player and contributor to these discussions, and that

the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences can be a leader in shaping the future of crime policy. After roughly 20 years of an evidence-based movement in criminal justice, it remains to be seen how strong a role research will play in shaping political debates and policy development. I believe the Academy and ACJS Today have an opportunity (perhaps obligation) to ensure research continues to be a key part of policy and funding decisions, and members of the Academy should contribute to these efforts on a local, state, and national basis.

With this in mind, I would like to encourage at least three different types of scholarship for submission and publication in ACJS Today. First, I would like to publish original scholarship produced by members of our various ACJS sections and committees. The description for each of our sections contains such language as encouraging research and theory development, advancing researcher-practitioner partnerships, communication information promoting and exchange, raising awareness of relevant issues, educating stakeholders, and furthering professional growth and development. I believe section and committee research notes, policy pieces, review essays, and other original scholarship can serve these purposes and highlight the work and expertise of our members. I ask the leadership of our sections and committees to encourage and produce original scholarship suitable for publication in ACJS Today.

Second, I would like to publish discussion pieces or reaction essays for research articles contained in the two ACJS journals, Justice Quarterly and the Journal of Criminal Justice Education. I think these types of follow-up publications can make valuable contributions to the field, are useful in the classroom and in interacting with practitioners, and can provide an avenue to highlight, discuss, and debate the research published through the Academy's two peer-reviewed journals. If you have an idea for a discussion piece or reaction essay, please feel free to contact me for feedback.

Third, I would like ACJS Today to be a vehicle for translational criminology and criminal justice. Traditionally, there have been noticeable gaps between crime policies, research findings, and criminal justice programs and practices. If studies on crime and justice are to continue playing an increasing role in shaping our society's efforts to prevent, reduce, and control crime, then rigorous research must be conducted and disseminated in ways that are beneficial to policy makers and practitioners. Articles submitted to ACJS Today that illustrate productive researcher-practitioner partnerships; provide examples of how research findings can influence policies, programs, and practices; and/or demonstrate how research can improve implementation and outcomes in real-world settings are welcome and encouraged.

In addition to publishing various types of original scholarship, I am also happy to receive announcements regarding ACJS-related activities, events, and awards; information about available resources and professional development opportunities; and news from or about our five regional organizations and our annual meeting (see you in New Orleans).

I am honored to serve as the editor of *ACJS Today* and will do my best to both uphold its tradition and move

the publication forward as a leader in the dissemination of information and scholarship. Finally, I am very thankful for the support I receive from the University of New Haven, the Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences, and my talented and dedicated colleagues and students. I look forward to working with everyone involved with *ACJS Today* in the months and years ahead.

Submission guidelines and further information appear at http://www.acjs.org/page/ACJSToday. Questions regarding manuscript topics, length, or content can be directed to me at dmyers@newhaven.edu.

David L. Myers (PhD, University of Maryland) is professor and director of the Criminal Justice PhD Program at the University of New Haven. He currently serves as chair of the ACJS Public Policy Committee, board member of the Crime & Justice Research Alliance, and editor of Routledge Studies Justice and Delinquency. Juvenile publications have appeared in such journals as Criminology & Public Policy, Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, Crime and Delinquency, and Criminal Justice and Behavior. He currently is involved with evaluation projects funded through The Second Chance Act, Project Neighborhoods, and the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, and he collaborates frequently with criminal justice agencies on implementing and evaluating evidence-based approaches.



2016–2017 National Criminal Justice Month Award Winners

The ACJS National Criminal Justice Month Committee was proud to present the inaugural National Criminal Justice Month Awards to two academic departments at this past annual meeting. After receiving several nominations from across the country, the committee awarded both the Education Award and Community Engagement Award to Lone Star College—CyFair and Program of the Year Award to Mercyhurst University.

The intent of the Education Award is to recognize a National Criminal Justice Month event for its educational impact on students and the community, and the intent of the Community Engagement Award is to recognize an event that meaningfully engages the community on criminal justice issues and topics. The committee believed Lone Star College-CyFair best fit these characteristics. Lone College-CyFair's nomination materials included fliers, pictures of the events, and event sign-in sheets, in addition to the nomination letter. According to the nomination letter for the Education and Community Engagement Awards, Lone Star College-CyFair held several events to celebrate National Criminal Justice Month.

The first event was "Forensic Science Symposium: Debunking the CSI Effect" on March 2, 2016. This event included a DNA analysis and a latent print examiner speaking about the "CSI Effect." The event had more than 100 individuals in attendance.

The second event was on March 3, 2016: "Criminal Justice Program Information Session." This event included representatives from several 4-year universities, to encourage Lone Star College-CyFair students to transfer to a 4-year institution upon completion of their associate's degree. The third event, the "Second Annual Whodunnit Mock Crime Scene," was held on March 8, 2016, with more than 100 students in attendance. The focus of this event was to bridge the gap between science and criminal justice and to introduce the students to the realm of forensic science. This event took place at two locations: the first provided the students with hands-on experience gathering evidence, and the second was at the forensics lab where the students learned how to analyze the evidence. Lone Star College-CyFair's fourth event, "Get Hypnotized: Clinical vs. Forensic Hypnosis," was held on March 22, 2016. More than 100 attendees learned how hypnosis can be used in both clinical and forensic settings. The fifth event occurred on March 23, "Children on Patrol (COPS): Enforcement Awareness Day." This event focused on explaining different law enforcement topics to children between the ages of 3 and 6. More than 30 children, their siblings, and parents were in attendance. In addition to the five planned events for National Criminal Justice Month, the Lone Star College-CyFair students were invited to be a part of the audience on MSNBC and discuss numerous

political topics, including prison reform. This event was broadcast on March 1, 2016.

The intent of the Program of the Year Award is to recognize an academic department that successfully showcases a range of National Criminal Justice Month events. As detailed in their nomination letter, Mercyhurst University held several events and opportunities for its students during National Criminal Justice Month. On March 4 and 5, 2016. several students attended the Pennsylvania Criminal Justice Educators (PACJE) Conference at Eastern University. During this conference, one student was awarded the PACJE Undergraduate Scholarship Award, and another won the Best Undergraduate Paper Award. On March 6, 2016, several students visited the Constitutional Center, the Liberty Bell, and Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia to discuss the Constitution's importance to the criminal justice system. On March 9, 2016, more than 100 students learned about the numerous methods of death investigation from a forensic pathologist. During the following weekend, members of the Criminal Justice Club and a faculty member went to the Keystone Gun Club where they learned about firearms. In addition, on March 21, 2016, 14 students were given an opportunity to sit down and speak with inmates at Attica Maximum Security Prison in New York. Finally, throughout March, Mercyhurst University's criminal justice students volunteered nearly 500 hours within the community as tutors, mentors, and friends for atrisk youth at several community outreach programs in the area.

On behalf of the ACJS Executive Board, the National Criminal Justice Month Committee would again like to extend our congratulations to these programs. We appreciate the hard work and diligence the faculty and staff put into making these events a success. As National Criminal Justice Month is held every March, we hope others will be inspired by these events as they think about how they can get involved. For more information on National Criminal Justice Month, please visit http://www.acjs.org/site_search.cfm?criteria=national+criminal+justice+month.

2017–2018 Award Nominations

Additionally, the National Criminal Justice Month Committee is accepting nominations for the 2017–2018 National Criminal Justice Month Awards, to be presented at the annual meeting in February 2018 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Education Award

The intent of this award is to recognize a National Criminal Justice Month event for its educational impact on students and the community. Applications will be assessed on the relevance and quality of the event as well as the impact of the event (e.g., number of people in attendance). One winning department will be selected for this award.

Community Engagement Award

The intent of this award is to recognize a National Criminal Justice Month event that meaningfully engages the community on criminal justice issues and topics. Successful events will typically include student engagement with a local criminal justice agency. One winning department will be selected for this award.

Program of the Year

The intent of this award is to recognize an academic department that successfully showcases a range of National Criminal Justice Month events. Departments that actively engage in several varied National Criminal Justice Month events will be considered. One wining department will be selected for this award.

Application Process*:

- 1. Submit a letter of application describing the National Criminal Justice Month event(s). The narrative of the letter should address the background of the academic department and provide a full description of the event in the context of the award category.
- 2. Submit any supplement material to support the application. Examples include pictures, video links, survey results, and letters of support from local criminal justice agencies.
- *Applications may be made for each of the three awards, but departments are only eligible to win one award per year.

Application materials should be sent to Jessica Craig, the National Criminal Justice Month Committee Chair, at jessica.craig@unt.edu. The deadline for nominations is October 31, 2017.

Eligibility:

- 1. The person submitting the application must be a current member of ACJS.
- 2. The event(s) must have taken place during the month of March 2017 (National Criminal Justice Month).

Washington Update

Tom Culligan, Brimley Group and CJRA Consultant

Congress returned from its August recess after Labor Day to a very busy month, addressing government spending for FY 2018, the debt ceiling, and other matters before key deadlines on the debt limit and the end of the fiscal year in late September. Upon return, the president and congressional leadership agreed to a bipartisan 3-month extension of the current spending levels and extension of the debt limit until December 8, to have more time to reach an agreement on these decisions.

Despite the short-term extension, the House brought its eight-bill appropriations omnibus of domestic agencies for FY 2018—including the Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill that funds the Department of Justice—to the floor for consideration, where it faced more than 200 amendments addressing a range of programs. Despite the significant number of amendments, none targeted justice research programs, and several provided small increases to DOJ grant programs that help support research and evaluation. With the passage of this omnibus, the House has now passed all 12 of its appropriations bills, in anticipation of negotiations with the Senate later this fall on a final comprehensive omnibus to fund the government after December 8. The Senate has advanced its Commerce-Justice-Science bill through Committee, but it has not yet considered appropriations bills on the floor.

In addition to appropriations developments, the House and Senate Judiciary Committees have continued their work on a range of policy issues. In late July, Rep. Doug Collins (R-GA) introduced the Prison Reform and Redemption Act (PRRA), which was largely the same bill that former Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-UT) introduced last Congress, but with changes made based on when the Chaffetz bill was previously marked up by the committee. There has been a great deal of discussion about the nature and scope of criminal justice reform and whether the House or Senate will move any bills. One factor that may lead to movement on these issues was the meeting sponsored by the White House this month, led by Jared Kushner, with several members of Congress and other stakeholder groups present.

Aside from criminal justice reform, the House Judiciary Committee has been busy with immigration bills, including the Criminal Alien Gang Removal Act that passed the House this month. The Senate Judiciary Committee is also planning to take up reauthorization of the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act.

New Resource on the Justice System and People With Disabilities

People with intellectual and developmental disabilities often face unique and serious challenges when involved with the juvenile and criminal justice systems, whether in courts, prisons, detention centers, or community encounters with law enforcement. They may, for example, experience difficulty responding to questions, explaining what happened, or understanding and following instructions. Justice professionals may misinterpret behaviors of individuals with autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, or other disabilities as intent to harm others or as defiance when the individual is actually acting out of confusion, distress, fear, or lack of understanding.

The new publication, Impact: Feature Issue on the Justice System and People with Intellectual, Developmental, and Other Disabilities (ici.umn.edu/products/impact301), offers justice professionals and the disability community leadingedge articles that help them work together to address these and other challenges and support for equal access to iustice all. **Impact** is published by the Institute on Community Integration at the University of Minnesota, and the topics in this issue include the following:

- What justice system professionals need to know about people with intellectual and developmental disabilities
- Models for identifying barriers to equal access and providing accommodations in courtrooms, prisons, and precincts
- Creating positive relationships among law enforcement, individuals with disabilities, families, and disability organizations
- Why families, educators, and disability service professionals need to discuss sexual nuances with youth and young adults
- Models for supporting successful re-entry of youth with disabilities from juvenile justice facilities into the community
- Prisons, the death penalty, and the rights of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities
- Training for de-escalation and diversion in encounters between law enforcement and people with disabilities
- Personal stories from justice system professionals, parents, individuals with disabilities, and disability service providers



RESEARCH ALLIANCE

Board Members

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Christy Visher, PhD Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice University of Delaware

Peter Wood, PhD Professor of Sociology and Criminology Eastern Michigan University

John Worrall, PhD Professor of Criminology University of Texas at Dallas As you continue to stay informed about the latest news and events relating to crime and criminal justice topics, we encourage you to review the monthly newsletter from the Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA).

As you may know, CJRA is a centralized resource of authoritative experts and scholarly studies created to provide policy makers, practitioners, and the public with direct access to relevant research on crime and criminal justice issues. Formed in 2015, CJRA is a collaborative partnership between the nation's two leading criminal justice scholar associations, ACJS and the American Society of Criminology (ASC).

CJRA lobbies for federal funding for crime and justice research, while facilitating access to evidence-based research by its experts through its website (http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org/), proactive media outreach, and advocacy on the hill. The website provides a list of experts who are willing to talk to policy makers and the media as well as abstracts of policy-relevant research.

As part of its outreach efforts, the Alliance publishes a monthly newsletter (http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org/news/), which includes the following categories:

Introduction

The introductory article of the newsletter highlights recent or upcoming events, trending issues, and messages from the chair of CJRA. This section provides an overview of the recent focus and efforts of the Alliance and briefly summarizes timely information.

Washington Update

For the latest news and information about what is happening on the hill, check out the Washington Update. The CJRA government relations consultant provides an overview of the current funding for crime and criminal justice research as well as explanations of the events taking place in our nation's capital.

Expert Q&A

Each month, the CJRA communications consultant works with a CJRA expert to share his or her research findings with national media outlets. The expert Q&A provides a link to the article that was promoted as well as a one-on-one interview with the lead author about the impact of the findings.

In the News

The news section of the newsletter highlights a few of the news articles secured by the CJRA communications consultant on behalf of CJRA experts from that month.

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org





Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Section Student Paper Competition

Deadline for Nominations:

November 15, 2017

The ACJS Juvenile Justice Section is seeking entries for the annual student paper competition.

Eligibility:



All students currently enrolled full- or part-time in an academic program at the M.A. or Ph.D. level are invited to enter the competition.

Paper/Presentation Requirements:

All students entering the competition are required to present their paper at the Annual Meeting.

Papers must be 15 to 20 pages, typewritten, double-spaced, using a standard format for the organization of papers and citations. Papers will be judged on the following criteria: content, style, quality of writing, and contribution to the field of juvenile justice.

Awards:

Papers in both the M.A. and Ph.D. divisions will receive monetary awards as well as certificates. Students will also be acknowledged at the ACJS Juvenile Justice Section meeting.

To be considered for the competition, the paper must be emailed to: Dr. Nadine M. Connell, Chair, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Section, University of Texas at Dallas, nadine.connell@utdallas.edu

Drug Court Review

Call for Papers: Special Issue on Veterans Treatment Courts

Editorial Team

Lead: Julie Marie Baldwin, Ph.D., Missouri State University

Co-Editors: Hon. Peggy Fulton Hora (Ret.), President, Justice Speakers Institute, LLC Preeti

Menon, Justice Programs Office, American University

Request for Proposals

The Justice Programs Office, a center within the School of Public Affairs at American University, is the home of the National Drug Court Resource Center for the BJA Adult Drug Court Program. As part of this initiative, *Drug Court Review*, the premiere publication on problem-solving courts, invites submissions for a special issue on veterans treatment courts (VTCs). The VTC special issue is committed to the advancement of knowledge on VTCs and those in contact with them. The Editorial Team is soliciting original papers of interest to researchers, practitioners, and/or policymakers. Commentaries (works without any theoretical, legal, policy, or statistical analysis) will not be accepted. Potential topics of interest include:

- Addressing trauma
- Family involvement
- Implementation (including key components)
- Innovative practices
- Law and policy evaluation
- Mentoring
- Multi-site research
- Outcomes (mental and behavioral health, social, legal)

Interested authors should submit detailed outlines by October 18th, 2017 to the Editorial Team for review.

Submissions should be attached as Word documents and emailed to ndcrc@american.edu with "Drug Court Review Submission" in the subject line. The Lead Guest Editor, Julie Baldwin, will notify all authors of acceptance decisions on October 26th and provide publication information to authors of approved outlines.

Accepted authors should submit full manuscripts to the Lead Guest Editor no later than January 15th, 2018. Manuscripts will be peer-reviewed. Key deadlines are below.

Interested Authors: Detailed outlines due October 18, 2017

- October 18: Detailed outlines due to ndcrc@american.edu with "Drug Court Review Submission" in the subject line
- October 26: Notification of acceptance decisions from Lead Guest Editor

Accepted Authors: Manuscripts due January 15, 2018

- October 26: Author Guidelines and Timeline sent by Lead Guest Editor
- January 15: Full manuscripts due to Lead Guest Editor
- January 16-February 16: Peer review
- February 1-19: Receive peer-review comments and requests from Lead Guest Editor
- March 5: Final revisions due to Lead Guest Editor

For further information, please contact the Lead Guest Editor at baldwin.juliemarie@gmail.com

Drug Court Review

About the Editorial Team

Dr. Julie Marie Baldwin is an Assistant Professor of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Missouri State University. She is a leading expert on VTCs with extensive experience conducting multi-site evaluations and national surveys and fostering strong researcher-practitioner partnerships. Since 2010, she has been working with courts, legislatures, agencies, and researchers in the area of VTCs and military service issues. She is currently the Principal Investigator on a multi-site evaluation of VTCs funded by the National Institute of Justice (\$761,231), as well as the co-founder and co-President of the Veterans Treatment Court Research Consortium. Prior to her doctoral program, she was a court analyst for the New York State Supreme Court Appellate Division 2nd Judicial Department (Brooklyn, NY) and an appeals paralegal and FOIL administrator for the Kings County District Attorney's Office (Brooklyn, NY).

Hon. Peggy Fulton Hora (Ret.) is the President of the Justice Speakers Institute, LLC, faculty at the National Judicial College, and an Honorary President of the International Therapeutic Jurisprudence Society, a worldwide non-profit organization dedicated to advancing legal and interdisciplinary scholarship and best professional practices. Judge Hora is an international leader in the solution-focused courts movement and has written comprehensively on justice issues. After 21 years of service, she retired from the California Superior Court; her assignment included presiding over the Drug Treatment Court. She was a 2009-2010 Thinker in Residence of South Australia, visiting scholar at the University of Tasmania School of Law, and Senior Judicial Fellow for the National Drug Court Institute and the Global Centre for Drug Treatment Courts.

Ms. Preeti P. Menon is the Senior Associate Director at the Justice Programs Office. She has extensive experience in justice system policy development and criminal justice program operations. Prior to joining American University, she served as a consultant with AU for BJA's Drug Court Training And Technical Assistance Project and, previously, at the U.S. Department of Justice for eight years as a Policy Advisor on Adjudication for the Bureau of Justice Assistance and as a Social Science Program Specialist for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. She has worked as a Planning Specialist on contracts with the Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice and the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and as a Research Assistant for the Federal Data Corporation.

Protocol for Establishing, Updating, and Removing ACJS Subject Matter Policy Experts

Adopted by ACJS Executive Board March 21, 2017 ACJS Public Policy Committee

Definition of ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert

A current member of ACJS with sufficient depth of knowledge based upon field of study, experience, practice, and other substantive and creditable activities in the area of expertise. The subject matter policy expert is able to summarize the current research in a particular subject matter and provide policy-related insight inclusive of impacts, implications, options, and recommendations based upon his or her subject matter and policy analysis expertise.

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Application Process and Criteria

To be considered for inclusion, please send the information below to **David Myers**, **ACJS Public Policy Committee chair**, at

<u>dmyers@newhaven.edu</u> and indicate that you would like to apply to become an ACJS subject matter policy expert.

- ✓ First name
- ✓ Last name
- ✓ Current professional title
- ✓ E-mail address
- ✓ Office phone w/ area code
- ✓ Mobile and/or home phone
- ✓ Fluency in language(s) other than English (Please list language(s))

 Specific area(s) of subject matter policy expertise for which consideration is being requested

Comparative/international
Corrections (prisons, jails)
Corrections (probation, parole)
Courts and law
Criminal behavior and/or victimization
Criminal justice education
Criminal justice reform
Criminal justice technology
Criminological theory
Gender, crime, and justice
Gun violence
Juvenile delinquency and justice
Mental health
Policing
Prisoner reentry
Race/ethnicity and issues of diversity
Restorative and community justice
Security and crime prevention
Violent crime
Other

- ✓ Curriculum vitae or resume with the following details:
 - College degree(s), field of study, and awarding institution(s) (Minimum of an earned master's degree attainment required for inclusion in the directory):
 - Teaching position(s) held (if applicable), location, and expertise-related courses developed and/or taught
 - Expertise-related authored publications (e.g., books, textbooks) and expertise-related published authorships (e.g., articles, entries).
 Publishing is required. Please include peerreviewed publications and reputable practitioner and reference publication authorships reflecting subject matter area of expertise.
 - Publicly funded expertise-related grant proposals (description of proposal and source of grant)
 - Independently published expertise-related attributions (addressing distinct cases or events, not the same case or event). Identify the dates and sources (e.g., journalistic and professional blogs, magazines, newspapers, other periodicals)
 - Expertise-related oral statements or testimonies before federal, state, local, tribal governing body
 - Current recognition as a subject matter expert qualified to provide subject matter expert testimony during legal proceedings

- Formal experience as a policy analyst in the expertise-related area
- Minimum of 12 consecutive months of practical experience in the area of expertise
- Expertise-related trainer Position(s) held, location, and expertise-related subject matter delivered
- Member of a state or national accrediting body in the subject matter expertise area
- Expertise-related knowledge-based licensures or expertise-related knowledgebased specialty certifications held from regulatory body
- Completed substantive formal training in area of expertise (description, when, and where)
- Expertise-related formal organizational awards (national, regional, state, tribal, local, international, professional, academic, peer, etc.)
- Additional professional memberships and professional affiliations (required)
- ✓ Biography (A maximum of 350 words that succinctly details your expertise)

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Review Process

David Myers, ACJS Public Policy Committee chair, will forward the request to the ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Review Subcommittee to review the application. The ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Review Subcommittee will propose new subject matter policy experts to the ACJS Public Policy Committee, and the Committee will

vote to approve the recommendation. The criteria below will be used to determine the eligibility and outcome of the application.

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Eligibility Criteria

- ✓ Current ACJS member verified by ACJS national office (required)
- ✓ Member of ACJS for at least 3 years (required)
- ✓ Minimum of an earned master's degree
- ✓ Publication in peer-reviewed publications and reputable practitioner and reference publication authorships reflecting subject matter area of expertise

ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Directory Other Relevant Criteria

- ✓ Teaching position(s) held, location, and expertise-related courses developed and/or taught (optional)
- ✓ Publicly funded expertise-related grant proposal(s) (description of proposal and source of grant)
- ✓ Independently published expert-related attributions (addressing distinct cases or events; not the same case or event): Identify the dates and sources (e.g., journalistic and professional blogs, magazines, newspapers, other periodicals)
- ✓ Expertise-related oral statements or testimonies before federal, state, local, tribal governing body

- ✓ Current recognition as a subject matter expert qualified to provide subject matter expert testimony during legal proceedings
- ✓ Formal experience as a policy analyst in the expertise-related area
- ✓ Minimum of 12 consecutive months of practical experience in the area of expertise
- ✓ Expertise-related trainer position(s) held, location, and expertise-related subject matter delivered
- ✓ Completed substantive formal training in area of expertise (description, when, and where)
- ✓ Expertise-related formal organizational awards (national, regional, state, tribal, local, international, professional, academic, peer, etc.)
- ✓ Additional professional memberships and professional affiliations (required)

Posting ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert to CJRA Website

The ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Review Subcommittee will forward names of successful applicants to Nancy LaVigne, CJRA Chair, at MLaVigne@urban.org and Caitlin Kizielewicz, CJRA Media Consultant, at

ckiz@crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org, to be posted on the CJRA website as a subject matter policy expert. Caitlin will forward the successful applicant a CJRA Expert Directory Information Form requesting the required information to be placed on the CJRA website. Once the successful applicant provides the requested information, he or she will be added to the CJRA website as a subject matter policy expert.

Updating ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Information

Subject matter policy experts may update individual information on the website and/or may ask to be removed from the website at any time. To request one of these changes, please send a detailed request to David Myers, ACJS Public Policy Committee chair, at dmyers@newhaven.edu and indicate that you would like to have your ACJS subject matter policy expert information updated. David Myers, ACJS Public Policy Committee chair, will forward the request to the ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Update Subcommittee to review the request. The ACJS Subject Matter Policy Expert Update Subcommittee will forward the request to Caitlin Kizielewicz, CJRA Media Consultant, at ckiz@crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org to be posted on the CJRA website. Caitlin will make the requested changes.

Crime & Justice Research Alliance:

http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org

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The University of New Haven's Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences is one of the largest and most academically diverse colleges of criminal justice in the United States. Founded in the late 1950s as one of the first ten academic programs in criminal justice, the college now supports nearly 2,000 undergraduate and graduate students.

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Doctoral study in the Henry C. Lee College embraces experiential education through a variety of research and scholarly opportunities associated with the broad range of interdisciplinary programs, faculty, and research centers within the college. The University of New Haven criminal justice doctoral program features:

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Pedagogy or Andragogy for Law Enforcement Education and Training

Eric Watters, Barry University

Law enforcement policies, procedures, and tactics have come under increased public scrutiny in recent years due to high-profile police-involved shootings and in-custody deaths. Those policies procedures are instilled and reinforced through training, making training a key component in the delivery of professional, effective, and ethical law enforcement services. The question is educational framework should such enforcement training assume? There are two educational settings to consider. The first is the university, which educates the law enforcement professionals and leaders of tomorrow. The second is the vocational learning environment that prepares newly minted law enforcers and keeps the existing ones' skills up to date and in line with the newest best practices in the industry. Whether the pedagogical or andragogical educational framework is best for law enforcement education and training programs is examined below.

Pedagogy and Andragogy Explored

Pedagogy is "the art and science of teaching children" (Knowles, 1973, p. 42), what King (1993, p. 30) referred to as being the "sage on the stage." In the pedagogical framework, instructors make the "decisions about what will be learned, how it will be learned, and when it will be learned" (Paraskevas & Wickens, 2003, p. 4). Child learners are directed learners who are passively led to knowledge and who are expected to need a great deal of structure in their learning environments. Basically, the student

is considered an empty vessel into which the instructor pours knowledge. That transmission of knowledge from instructor to student is known as the transmittal model (King, 1993).

Conversely, Knowles (1980, p. 43) defined andragogy as "the art and science of teaching adults," what King (1993, p. 30) referred to as being the "guide on the side." Andragogical learners are self-directed learners who bring their prior experience to bear in their learning, whose social role affects their readiness to learn, and who expect to immediately use newly gained knowledge (Merriam, Caffarella, & Baumgartner, 2007, p. 84). Students' classification as child or adult learners has more to do with their maturity than their chronological age, so it is often best for the learning environment to be structured around the needs and abilities of the individual student. However, large university and vocational training programs can rarely afford the luxury of individualized learning.

Pedagogy versus Andragogy in University Criminal Justice Programs

For many years, the terms *education* and *pedagogy* were used interchangeably (Gehring, 2000). In fact, pedagogical teaching techniques are still used frequently in university classrooms. It was in her article that King (1993) argued for a transition from the traditional pedagogical framework to an andragogical one in university classrooms. Paraskevas and Wickens (2003) provided a succinct

comparison of pedagogy and andragogy that highlights why university classrooms should shift from pedagogical to the andragogical framework. Pedagogical university classrooms emphasize "someone teaching something to someone in a given context," but should transition to one where "someone learn[s] something with someone and/or others in a given context that facilitates [interpersonal] interaction[s]" between all involved (Paraskevas & Wickens, 2003, p. 5).

Heavily structured pedagogical learning environments university criminal iustice in education programs run counter to the andragogical framework and the real-world environments in which those future law enforcement professionals will work. In an andragogical learning environment, instructors facilitate learning rather than directing it, and students collaborate with the instructor and with each other (Paraskevas & Wickens, 2003). That is an environment that more correctly mirrors the environment in which they will practice law enforcement. To move in the right direction, many teaching organizations have implemented the Socratic method (Paraskevas & Wickens, 2003). The Socratic method is considered an andragogical model as it encourages give-and-take between the student and instructor, even though the emphasis is still on the instructor to structure the learning environment rather than facilitate it.

Vocational Law Enforcement Training Environments

One might think because the professional ranks of law enforcement do not consist of children, pedagogical training practices would not apply, but when one considers the highly structured

paramilitary nature of the law enforcement community, pedagogy must be explored. Law enforcement professionals generally independently and are provided with a great amount of discretion, which favors the andragogical perspective. On the other hand, the organizations they work for utilize paramilitary structures that limit decision making and actions established policies and procedures. contradictions like those, between law enforcement organizational and educational structures, that make it difficult to design and implement effective law enforcement training programs.

Police academies across the United States are organized in a manner similar to the organizations they help to staff, utilizing the pedagogical teaching techniques of lecture followed by testing of student knowledge recollection through written and practical examinations. "Police academies that use pedagogical approaches foster an environment in which the focus becomes the chain of command. rules, regulations, and policy and procedures" (Birzer & Tannehill, 2001, p. 239). A pedagogical model works well in such a highly structured environment where the students lack any practical experience in the subject matter to share with their fellow students. In that kind of environment, the instructor must take on the role of leader rather than facilitator. Dunham and Alpert (1989) asserted that police academies should incorporate andragogicalassociated techniques, including frank and open discussions about the realities of police work and the review of real-life case studies, so trainees can learn from decisions made in the field and their outcomes and. sometimes, consequences. Conversely, continuing education, more commonly referred to in the profession as in-service training, is

more effective when the knowledge and experience of both the instructor and students are valued and shared. Birzer and Tannehill (2001) wrote that the advantages of the andragogical approach in law enforcement training include the incorporation of the learner's prior experiences; it treats professional learners like adults. The andragogical approach "adapts to the diverse needs and expectations of participants," and "it develops critical thinking, judgment, and creativity in the learner" (Birzer & Tannehill, 2001, p. 240). "Law enforcement trainers are in the business of teaching skills and concepts to adults and not children and to facilitate learning, the instruction should be learner-centered rather than instructor-centered" (Birzer & Tannehill, 2001, p. First and foremost, law enforcement professionals need to be problem solvers because that is at the heart of what they do, day in and day out. According to Chan (2010, p. 30), andragogical techniques help law enforcement professionals develop the problem-solving skills they need to be "self-directed in dealing with community issues."

These skills allow the officers to prevent small disorders from becoming serious crime-related problems. Moreover, andragogy promotes the use of relevant learning experiences, which is also a key element in police training. The instructor can create case scenarios in the classroom and encourage learners to utilize their experiences to solve problems. (Chan, 2010, p. 30)

An area of concern with implementing andragogy in both university-based education and vocational training programs is that many, if not most, instructors came up through a pedagogical system and may lack the needed andragogical skills. They

are autocratic instructors who are accustomed to being completely in charge, giving orders, and having them followed, rather than accomplishing through collaboration and consensus. goals According to Birzer and Tannehill (2001), there are several skills law enforcement instructors will need to master to become effective andragogical facilitators. They will need to learn what it means to be a facilitator rather than "transmitter and evaluator" and move from delivering subjectcentered programs to designing problem-centered exchanges (p. 240). "This means that the trainer helps the student learn how to identify problems and facilitates the development of solutions by allowing the student to use his or her own creative abilities within certain parameters" (p. 240).

Conclusion

It appears both andragogy and pedagogy have their place in the education and training of law enforcement professionals; pedagogy in the training of new professionals and andragogy in continuing training of experienced professionals. It has been argued that andragogy should find its way into predominantly pedagogical university classrooms and the police academy training environment because much can be learned from the experiences of seasoned law enforcement professionals. It is also important to remember that many police recruits come to law enforcement as a second or even third career. Many bring with them military and private-sector experience, as well as experience gained from individual interactions with law enforcement officials. So, it seems that both learning constructs need to change and begin incorporating both the pedagogical and andragogical learning frameworks into their programs.

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Article Guidelines

Articles may vary in writing style (i.e., tone) and length. Articles should be relevant to the field of criminal justice, criminology, law, sociology, or related curriculum and interesting to our readership. Please include your name, affiliation, and e-mail address, which will be used as your biographical information. Submission of an article to the editor of ACJS Today implies that the article has not been published elsewhere nor is it currently under submission to another publication.

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