

Police Forum

From the Editor

Dear ACJS Police Section Readers,

Entering 2025, will be another challenging year for law enforcement professionals and criminal justice educators who wish to improve the sustainability of communities and the higher learning arenas with progressive and unbiased conceptualized mindsets. As Spring brings new life into our lives, we should reflect on the meaning of new beginnings within law enforcement who consistently strive to provide balanced platforms of justice towards all communities. It's my pleasure to announce ACJS Police section's first editorial for 2025.

Equating the spring months of revitalization with our environment from the cold weather months, we enter into a blissful, new beginning of renewal of ourselves and our communities is the essence of progressive change to the field of policing. This editorial will discuss the falsehood of systematic biased types of policing that various groups thrive on placing the blame on the men and women who sacrifice their wellbeing through daily sacrifices in the name of justice.

The featured article is from Garry F. McCarthy who is a distinguished law enforcement leader that embraces servant leadership to the LEOs and community in which they serve. Mr. McCarthy discusses the legal cynicism of the law enforcement profession who are ill equipped and under represented while providing an uphill battle of uncertainty.

As always, I would like to thank our dedicated readers for their continued support and engagement. Your contributions, feedback, and active participation make the *Police Forum* a thriving platform for knowledge exchange and professional growth.

I'm currently facilitating additional law enforcement leaders to submit their articles for the future editorials while addressing the emerging trends within the policing arena.

I encourage you to take advantage of this interactive community by submitting your articles, book reviews, announcements, and job openings for inclusion in future editions. Your perspectives are invaluable and contribute to the richness of our discussions. Your contributions will be of great value to our broad and diverse readership. We are currently accepting nominations for our Section's awards, and we appreciate your participation in the nomination process—please see page 17 for complete details. Please email your submissions to acjspoliceforum@gmail.com or agoulos@stfrancis.edu

May your upcoming Springs days be adorned with growth, joy, and safety!

Dr. Anastasios Goulos

Editor, *Police Forum*
ACJS Police Section



From the Chair

Dear ACJS Police Section members,

Spring is always an exciting time of year as the days grow longer, and we look forward to our annual meeting at the conference. I am currently working with the hotel to plan an unforgettable evening of celebration. This upcoming meeting marks the first year we are issuing our new expanded portfolio of awards. We have ordered some beautiful physical awards personalized for each of our recipients, and we will honor each awardee leading up to the culmination with our 2025 O.W. Wilson Awardee, Dr. James Frank. We invite colleagues of awardees to attend the meeting and speak on their peer's behalf. Let us all come together and celebrate their achievements!

Over the past few weeks, our Student Representative and Social Media Chair, Josh Davis of Texas State University, announced our 2025 award winners via social media channels. I would like to publicly acknowledge Josh for all his work managing our social media presence and creating opportunities for member engagement in our online community. On behalf of the section, thank you, Josh!

Be sure to follow our handles to view announcements and our awards showcase Twitter: https://twitter.com/ACJS_Police and LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/police-section-academy-of-criminal-justice-sciences/>.

We strategically sought a Thursday evening as we feel it overlaps with the majority of our members' travel plans. Our meeting and awards banquet will run from 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm Thursday, March 13th, 2025. The meeting will be held in Governor's Square 10 (Plaza Concourse Level) of the Sheraton, Downtown Denver, 1550 Court Place, Denver, CO. Your section dues are what make this event a success. So, please join us for good food, drinks, and excellent company!

As a reminder, we are proud to sponsor and support the 2025 thematic panel submission: Evaluating Baltimore Police Department's Neighborhood Policing Plans (NPP) Pilot Study. We hope that all of our members will put this on their agenda.

- ✚ The sponsored panel is set for **Friday March 14th, 2025 from 11:00 am – 12:15 pm (MDT). Location: Director's Row J, Plaza Lobby / Street Level, Sheraton Denver. Session Code: 440.**

In 2021, the Baltimore Police Department and Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement launched a pilot program to create individualized neighborhood policing plans (NPPs). The initiative facilitates a collaboration between police, city agencies, community-based organizations, and residents to create NPPs that address violence and public safety concerns. The developed NPPs allow for tailored intervention strategies for each neighborhood. This panel engages in a process evaluation of the interagency collaboration during this pilot and an outcome evaluation of the effects of the pilot on crime. The findings provide insight to the successes and challenges of implementation of the pilot program.

The panel includes **Building and Implementing the Neighborhood Policing Plans in Baltimore**, Author: Morgan Jones-Massey, Baltimore Police Department Author: Sarah Ritter, Baltimore Police Department; **Interagency Collaboration: Findings from the Process Evaluation of Implementing the NPPs in Baltimore**, Author: Jazmine Talley, Baltimore Police Department; **Effects of the NPP Pilot Program on Crime**, Author: Veyli Ortiz Solis, University of Baltimore; and **Discussion of NPP Findings and Lessons Learned for Future Implementation**, Author: Elias Nader, Kent State University.

We look forward to seeing you in Denver from March 11-15th.

For now, those are all the updates. We thank you for your continued support of the section, and we hope that you can find ways to contribute, either by nominating someone for the 2026 awards or sending content to Anastasios to support the *Police Forum*. A sincere thank you to all those who have stepped up to ensure the future of our community!

Dr. Eric Dlugolenski

Chair — ACJS Police Section

In this Issue

From the Editor	1
From the Chair	3
In this Issue	5
Featured Article	6
Award Recipients.....	14
ACJS Lifetime Membership	22
Call for Papers, Authors, Applicants, and Announcements.....	22
Submission Guidelines for <i>Police Forum</i>	22

The Department of Justice

&

Systemic Racism in Policing Today

By Garry F. McCarthy

The greatest issue vexing our profession today is not how to reduce crime, community relations, training, supervision, hiring, recruitment or equipment, but it is the political influences that have plagued the profession that has pledged to protect the community. Law enforcement have made great strides in all of these areas, and best practices exist across the field. It is a political issue that nobody wants to talk about. Its genesis involves a philosophical union between the American Civil Liberties Union and the Department of Justice, and it is affecting policing in an alarming fashion, rendering us ineffective. Simply stated, the most effective method known to reduce crime has been identified as causing systemic racism.

One of the cornerstones of effective policing is using crime data to tailor our enforcement strategies towards who, where and when crime occurs. This approach was championed in New York City in the early 1990s, and has been replicated across the profession for decades. What started as "CompStat" has grown into "Data Driven Policing." We put more resources where crime occurs, and take more enforcement and proactive police actions to prevent crime. These methods have proven extremely effective in reducing crime as well as arrests since we arrest the right person at the right place and time, rather than using blanket enforcement strategies.

It is no secret that the neighborhoods most affected by crime are also beset by other social and economic issues such as poverty, joblessness, lack of opportunity, poor health care (including mental health care), breakup of the family unit, poor education, mass incarceration, and rampant narcotics and alcohol abuse. Across our urban centers, these neighborhoods are almost without exception, predominately minority populations. These issues represent a great social and economic divide in our country, and lead to hopelessness, anger, and a societal outlook called "legal cynicism."

Legal cynicism is defined as a "cultural orientation in which the law and the agents of its enforcement are viewed as illegitimate, unresponsive, and ill-equipped to ensure public safety." This theory represents an indictment of the entire criminal justice system. In fact, the conditions existing in the disenfranchised communities across the country described above represent an indictment of the entirety of our government which has failed these communities for centuries. The most forward and visible component of that failed government system is the police. Thus, the anger that has welled up in those communities has become focused on the police, and

explode when questionable police incidents occur. Whether justified or not, incidents in Ferguson, Staten Island, Chicago, Charlotte, North Charleston or Baltimore have become symbols of overaggressive policing, and now, every police use of force is viewed through that prism.

The result has been severe political blowback on policing. The political reaction to the outrage has caused solutions to be applied that are not appropriate based upon the misdiagnosed socio- economic problems in these distressed communities. This is exacerbating those community problems across the country. Simply stated, "fixing the police" will not change the conditions causing the outrage in those communities, and the methods being applied are emboldening criminals, while rendering the police ineffective, leading to lawlessness. We are taking the wrong medicine for what ails us.

For example, police related shootings in Chicago represent less than half of one percent of all shootings in the city. Put another way, if there were no police related shootings in Chicago last year, there still would have been four thousand three hundred people shot here. Yet, the political reaction to the shooting of Laquan McDonald, and the steps taken, have resulted in a huge increase in the murder and crime rates in this city. A movement founded with the goal of saving black lives is resulting in further black lives being lost. The police are not the violence problem in society.

While there is plenty of accountability to go around for this current scenario, the worst offender causing this scenario is the Department of Justice (DOJ). In the last administration, the politicizing of DOJ has resulted in more crime and violence in those communities. Under the guise of civil rights investigations, DOJ has changed long established legal standards, and now, what we call "data driven policing," DOJ calls "systemic racism." This issue must be rectified for our profession to move forward, and as importantly, the public perception damage that has been done to policing by that process must be reversed.

DOJ proudly proclaims that it has conducted more civil rights investigations (twenty-five) into police departments over the last eight years than any other time in history. That begs the question as to whether policing has become worse at violating civil rights over the recent past. This is clearly not the case. As a thirty-five- year veteran of the profession, I can say this with conviction, as can anyone else who has studied the recent evolution of policing. Ironically, each of the reports from those investigations reads the same, and draws the same conclusions. The investigations appear to solicit testimonials to realize a predetermined fate. It is a flawed investigative methodology, drawing predetermined political conclusions.

Almost without exception, the seminal finding in each of the reports is systemic racism based upon uneven patterns of enforcement and police actions compared to population demographics. This conclusion is generally referenced as "disproportionally stopping African Americans." In the case of the DOJ report into the Puerto Rico Police found excessive force against Dominican people.

"Terry Stops" are a critical tool for policing. Police Officers must stop people to recover illegal guns and make arrests. In the 1968 case of Terry v. Ohio, the Supreme Court held that the police can stop people based upon articulable reasonable suspicion (ARS). By law, ARS is the

standard for conducting Terry stops. ARS is developed through an officers training, experience, observation and crime data. In conducting their civil rights investigations, the DOJ has changed that ARS standard to include population demographics. That is in direct conflict with the Supreme Court ruling.

As stated earlier, law enforcement agencies deploy more officers where and when crime most occurs. We also take more police actions there in comportment with crime patterns. These are generally minority neighborhoods. The most violent neighborhood in the City of Chicago is Englewood. The population there is ninety-seven percent African American. It would not only be impossible to stop thirty two percent Caucasians there, it is a preposterous concept for effective crime reduction if Caucasians are not identified as crime suspects.

The Chicago Police Department conducted a two-year analysis of crime in the city for 2013- 2014. I have attached charts reflecting the data. The charts show that who, where and when we stopped people was remarkably within a few percentage points of arrests and suspect descriptions across the entire city, yet varied widely from population demographics. This trend held true in each community of the City, despite each community's ethnic demographic, and was a major factor in achieving record low crime rates during those two years (fifty-year lows). Today, the murder rate in Chicago has increased about one hundred percent since that time.

The first chart, herein attached as appendix A, titled "Crime vs. Contact Cards" reflects a percentage comparison of crime complaints (as defined by victims) and arrest data to the Terry stops conducted for the two-year period. The top box is a citywide analysis. It shows that the population demographic for African American is 32.36%, however, 70.60% of our stops were African Americans. This is the basis for the DOJ determination that we disproportionately stop African Americans. However, we do not stop people based on the population demographics, we stop them based upon crime complaints. The suspect description for African Americans (for all crimes) was 72.76% for the two-year period. Astonishingly, African American was the suspect description for murders, shootings and robberies between seventy-seven to eighty-five percent of the time for the two-year period. This clearly points to the socio-economic divide referred to earlier, which is the heart of the crime problem, not the police. The rest of the citywide data reflects other demographics being stopped at about a one percent differential when compared to come.

The middle box on appendix A reflects the same data sets in the Englewood community, traditionally Chicago's most violent area. African American accounts for 96.79% of the population, 97.83% of the suspect description for all crimes, and 100% of the murder suspect description. As previously stated, stopping 32% Caucasians would not be possible, and would certainly not impact the crime rate there. It should be noted that victimization data reflects the same trend of being almost exclusively African American, a fact that is most often overlooked in this discussion. The last box on appendix A reflects the Lincoln Park community, one of Chicago's more affluent neighborhoods. While this area reflects a 6.63% African American demographic, 48.66% of the stops conducted were on blacks. Just like the citywide data, the suspect data for all crimes runs about two points higher (52.83%) for African American.

The conclusions drawn based upon this data is that crime complaints closely mirror the stop data. In fact, Caucasians are the only demographic stopped at a higher rate for all categories when compared to crime data. Proceeding to appendix B, details firearms violence by police district in comparison to stop data. The top bar graph shows the twentieth district as the least violent district for the two-year period, and the seventh as the highest. The bottom graph reflects the number of contact cards issued per district for the period. The graphs match up relatively well, with the differences probably being accounted for by the district's size differences. In short, we obviously stop the most people at the locations of the most violent crimes.

The final chart, appendix C, reflects stop data by time of day, compared to violent crime on a line graph. The grey line reflects stops, while the red reflects violent crime. It would be hard to imagine that two years of data can reflect such remarkably similar results.

As previously stated, we stop people based upon who, where and when crime is committed. The enforcement patterns reflected in these charts lead to the lowest murder rates in Chicago since 1965, and are the result of data driven policing.

How do we put this genie back in the bottle? It starts with truth telling and having some difficult conversations about our history as a nation. We can only chart out a course to where we are going if we acknowledge where we have been. It is ironic that people talk about "reestablishing trust" in the African American community. You cannot re-establish something that never existed in the first place. The history of African Americans in this country started with slavery, then moved to "black codes," Jim Crow and segregation. All of which were systemic racist laws that were enforced by the Caucasian police. The narrative of distrust that exists in those communities is well earned and goes back at least three hundred years in this country. That narrative influences the views of current events. The identification of that history, and its devastating impact on the community needs to be acknowledged before progress can be made, because it is from that history that the socio-economic divide in this country has flowed.

Next, we need to identify that divide as the source of the anger that has welled up in those disenfranchised communities. While the police need to do better, we are not the source of the problems inherent in those communities. The political backlash against1 policing is resulting in lawlessness. "Fixing" the police is misdiagnosing these problems, and in five years, we will be having the same conversations, with no progress gained. The solutions lie in creating conditions there for societal change. The police play a role in that, but a menu of solutions needs to be applied to the overwhelming dysfunctional problems causing those conditions.

Finally, the Constitutionality of data driven policing, and the issue of disproportionate enforcement against crime patterns, not ethnicities, must be established publicly. We cannot do our job without that understanding, and clarification. We do not engage in systemic racism by addressing crime patterns, it is called intelligent policing. This misapplied characterization represents the greatest danger to modern policing, and without it, we cannot establish the trust that we have never had. Present day Chicago is the most glaring example of this.

Crime vs. Contact Cards

2013/14

Citywide				
	African American	Latino	Caucasian	Other
Demographic	32.36%	28.89%	31.71%	7.04%
Contact	70.60%	17.99%	10.31%	1.08%
Suspect (All Crimes)	72.76%	17.09%	9.21%	0.94%
Murder	77.24%	18.48%	3.72%	0.55%
Shooting	79.95%	16.98%	1.02%	0.05%
Robbery	85.06%	12.12%	2.62%	0.21%

7th District (Englewood)				
	African American	Latino	Caucasian	Other
Demographic	96.79%	1.64%	0.37%	1.20%
Contact	96.69%	1.88%	1.26%	0.18%
Suspect (All Crimes)	97.83%	1.12%	0.82%	0.24%
Murder	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shooting	99.55%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%
Robbery	99.37%	0.37%	0.15%	0.11%

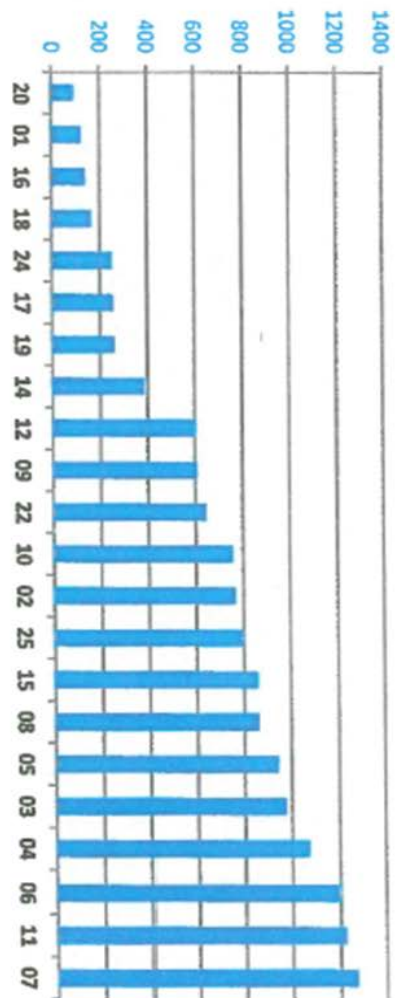
19th District (Lincoln Park)				
	African American	Latino	Caucasian	Other
Demographic	6.63%	9.97%	74.98%	8.42%
Contact	48.66%	16.40%	31.74%	3.20%
Suspect (All Crimes)	52.83%	16.73%	28.12%	2.32%
Murder	50.00%	16.67%	16.67%	16.67%
Shooting	66.67%	22.92%	10.42%	0.00%
Robbery	81.18%	11.62%	6.88%	0.32%

A

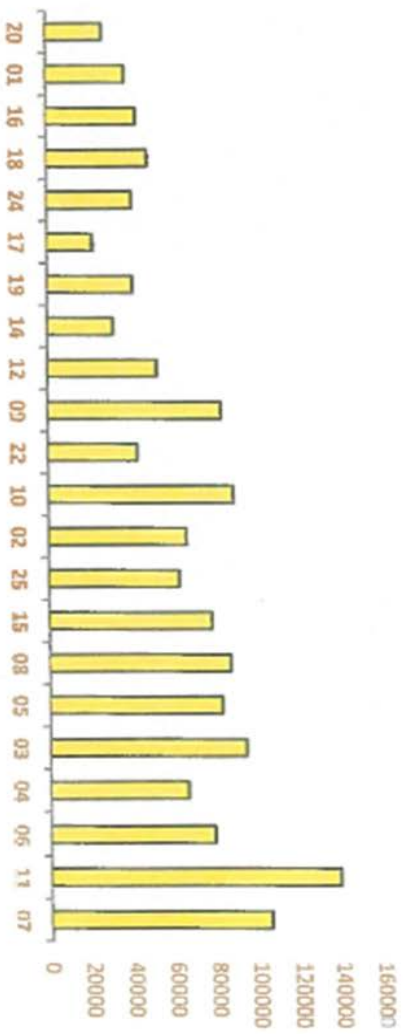


Public Violence with Firearms and Contact Cards 2013 and 2014

Public Violence
w/Firearms



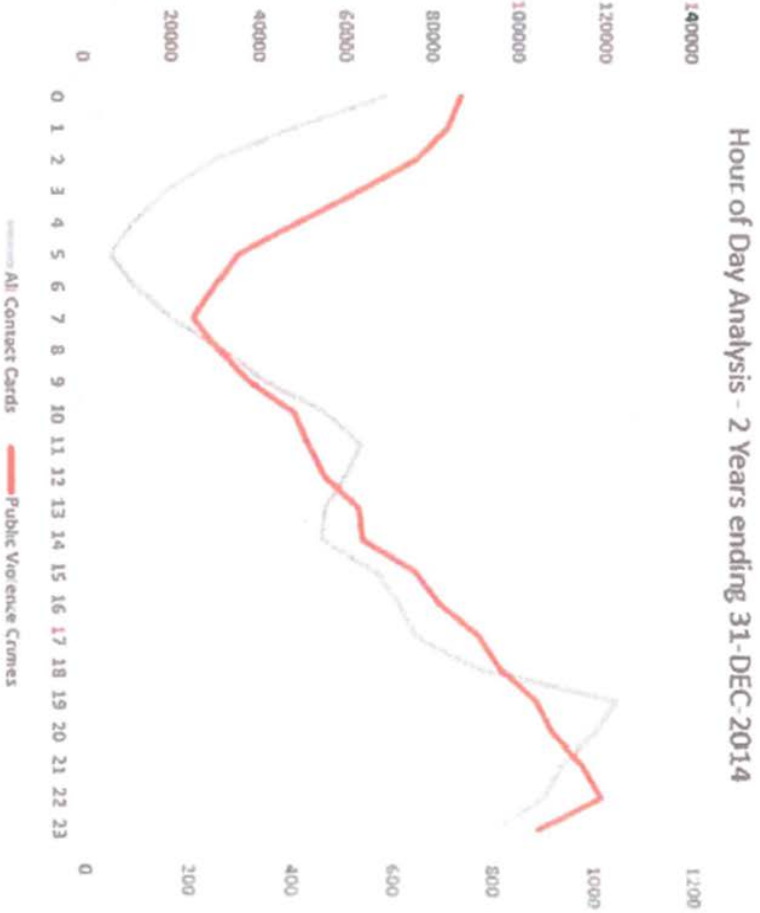
Overlay
Public Violence
w/Firearms
With Contact Cards



B

Citywide Contact Card Violent Crimes Correlation: 2013 and 2014

HOUR	Public Violence Crimes	All Contact Cards
0	743	69484
1	717	48407
2	654	30415
3	542	19067
4	421	11597
5	304	6263
6	258	11719
7	215	20127
8	264	31545
9	323	41466
10	413	55579
11	439	63562
12	471	59837
13	540	55138
14	547	54372
15	649	67025
16	697	72062
17	774	75894
18	815	90072
19	886	122385
20	918	117297
21	978	109185
22	1016	105185
23	889	93943



C



Throughout his extensive law enforcement career, Garry McCarthy, president, and CEO of McCarthy Byrnes, has consistently delivered superior results. Through executive leadership roles, operations management techniques and implementing innovative crime control strategies, McCarthy has significantly reduced crime and streamlined efficiencies.

From 2011 to 2015, Mr. McCarthy served as the Police Superintendent for the City of Chicago—the second-largest police department in the nation. He oversaw a \$1.4 billion budget and 13 thousand sworn and civilian employees. During his tenure, he worked diligently to reduce violence and crime by using proven crime fighting and prevention strategies that helped reduce crime in other major American cities including New York City and Newark. Under Garry McCarthy’s leadership, Chicago saw four straight years of reduction in overall crime and the fewest violent crime incidents since the 1960s. Through policy and training efforts, he reduced police-related shootings by 70 percent and police complaints by 50 percent. Since 2011- 2015, overall crime in Chicago fell by more than 37 percent—across the FBI’s combined major crime indices.

Prior to his role as the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, McCarthy served as the Police Director for Newark, New Jersey from 2006 to 2011. Under his watch, the department led the nation in murder reduction in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, he oversaw a 12 percent reduction in overall crime and reduced civilian complaints against personnel by more than 20 percent. He has also created innovative systems that helped ensure accountability throughout the police force. This role presented a mix of challenges. Due to state-mandated layoffs, McCarthy was called to implement strategies that streamlined the department and reduced the budget by more than \$33 million. Here, he removed non-essential roles and ensured that there was no disruption in patrol levels or officers on the street.

McCarthy began his law enforcement career with the New York City Police Department, NYPD. Over the course of his career with the NYPD, he held multiple supervisory and command positions including Deputy Commissioner of Operations. In this role, he acted as the principal crime control strategist for the department. He was also a key policymaker responsible for directing the planning and motivating a staff of thousands. He was critically involved in planning, coordinating, and directing the response to the World Trade Center attack and aftermath. After his involvement, he was called to act as the Coordinator of the Metropolitan Committee on Counter Terrorism, a committee comprised of 43 federal, state, and local agencies.

Mr. McCarthy has been awarded more than twenty Commendations for Valor, is a sought-after expert and international public speaker, and is an active member of many organizations. He served as the first vice president of the Major Cities Chiefs Association and is a member of the Police Executive Research Forum. He was also featured in the award-winning documentary Brick City. McCarthy attended the prestigious Police Management Institute at Columbia University as well as the graduate program at Marist College in New York. He holds a Bachelor of Arts from State University of New York-Albany and currently resides in Chicago, Illinois with his wife, Kristin.

Award Recipients

Section Awards:

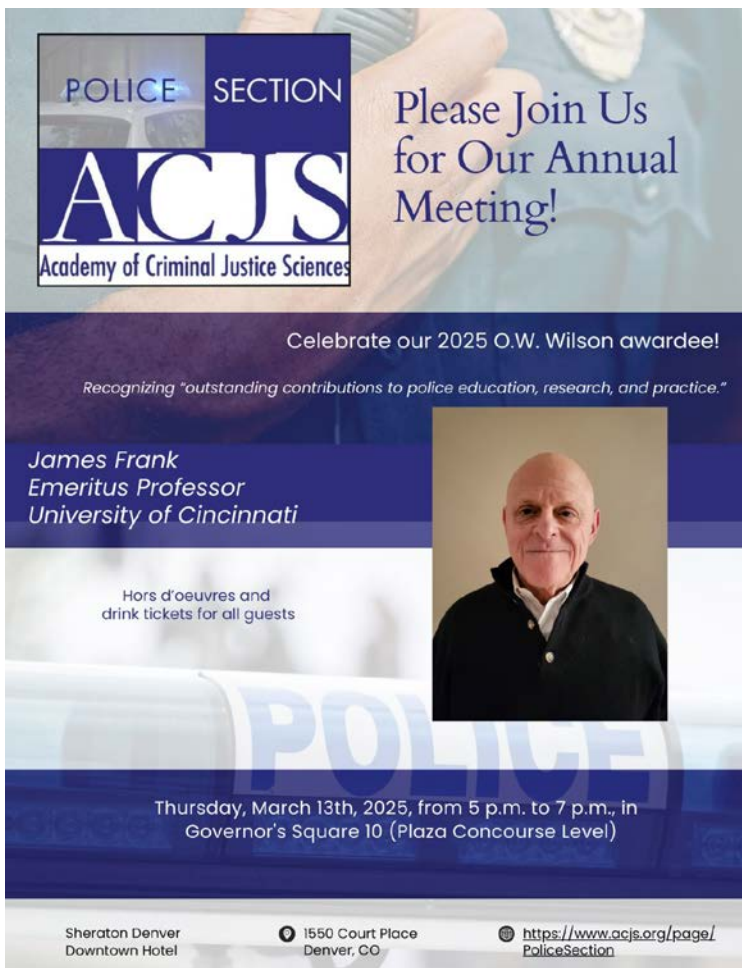
The Police Section of the ACJS confers several prestigious awards annually at its general business meeting during the ACJS Annual Meeting. These awards recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to the field of policing, including practitioners, scholars, students, and authors. All Police Section members are encouraged to nominate peers deserving of these awards.

 **Date:** March 13th, 2025

 **Time:** 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

 **Venue:** Sheraton Denver Downtown Hotel, Governor's Square 10 (Plaza Concourse Level)

Refreshments and drinks will be served to complement an evening of celebration and professional camaraderie.



The poster features the ACJS logo (Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences) and the text "POLICE SECTION Please Join Us for Our Annual Meeting!". It announces the 2025 O.W. Wilson awardee, James Frank, Emeritus Professor at the University of Cincinnati. The event is held on Thursday, March 13th, 2025, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the Sheraton Denver Downtown Hotel. The poster also mentions "Hors d'oeuvres and drink tickets for all guests" and provides the address (1550 Court Place, Denver, CO) and a website link (https://www.acjs.org/page/PoliceSection).


O.W. Wilson Award

The O.W. Wilson is the section's most prestigious and flagship award. Given to recognize outstanding contributions to police education, research, and practice.





Criteria:

It's an Honor to Celebrate Excellence! As we announce our final award winner for the 2025 season 🍷

The ACJS Police Section is proud to shine the spotlight on Dr. James Frank, our 2025 O.W. Wilson Awardee, an accolade of the highest esteem that recognizes his unparalleled contributions to police research, education, and practice. This is the section's most prestigious and flagship award.”

 About the O.W. Wilson Award:

This prestigious award is bestowed upon individuals who have consistently supported and promoted:

-  Quality higher education for the police field.
-  Careful and scientific police research.
-  Cooperation and collaboration among police educators, researchers, policy makers, and practitioners.
-  Effective, equitable, and accountable policing.

The **Police Section OW Wilson Award** is not just a recognition but a testament to the lasting impact that one individual's work can have on our entire field.

Let's gather to honor Dr. Frank for his promise and dedication to policing. Engage in enriching conversations and expand your network within the criminal justice community.

POLICE SECTION
ACJS
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Please Join Us
for Our Annual
Meeting!

Celebrate our 2025 Distinguished Service awardee!
Recognizing "individuals who are deemed deserving of special recognition for their outstanding contribution to the Police Section."

Veronyka James
Immediate Past Chair
ACJS Police Section

Hors d'oeuvres and
drink tickets for all guests

Thursday, March 13th, 2025, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., in
Governor's Square 10 (Plaza Concourse Level)

Sheraton Denver
Downtown Hotel 1550 Court Place
Denver, CO <https://www.acjs.org/page/PoliceSection>

Outstanding Service Award

Description: The Outstanding Service Award is given to individuals who are deemed deserving of special recognition for their outstanding contribution to the Police Section. This award was established to honor those who have provided significant service to the Police Section.

🎉 It's an Honor to Celebrate Excellence! As we announce our next award winner for the 2025 season 🎉

The ACJS Police Section proudly announces **Dr. Veronyka James** as the 2025 Recipient of the Distinguished Service Award.

🏆 Outstanding Distinguished Service Award:

This distinguished award "recognizes individuals who are deemed deserving of special recognition for their outstanding contribution to the Police Section.

👥 Join Us in Celebration:

Let's gather to honor **Dr. James** for her promise and dedication to policing. Engage in enriching conversations and expand your network within the criminal justice community.

Emerging Police Pracademic Excellence Award

Description: The Emerging Police Pracademic Excellence Award recognizes a police practitioner who champions evidence-based practice and research in policing. This award celebrates those who bridge the gap between academia and practical law enforcement, applying scientific research to real-world policing strategies. It aims to recognize recent achievements in the field and is not a lifetime achievement award.

Eligibility Criteria:

- ✚ Must be an active police officer or a civilian working for a police department (civilian and sworn are eligible). Crime analysts, professional staff, and sworn staff may apply.
- ✚ Must have a demonstrated commitment to incorporating evidence-based practices in

policing.

- ✚ Must have contributed to or conducted applied policing research.
- ✚ Collaboration with academic institutions or researchers is a plus.

🎉 It's an Honor to Celebrate Excellence! As we announce our next award winner for the 2025 season 🎉

🏆 Emerging Police Pracademic Excellence Award:

The ACJS Police Section proudly announces **Chief Jason Potts** of the City of Las Vegas Department of Public Safety as our 2025 Inaugural Emerging Police Pracademic Awardee!

This distinguished award “ recognizes a police practitioner who champions evidence-based practice and research in policing. This award celebrates those who bridge the gap between academia and practical law enforcement, applying scientific research to real-world policing strategies.

👤 Join Us in Celebration:

Let's gather to honor **Chief Potts** for his promise and dedication to policing. Engage in enriching conversations and expand your network within the criminal justice community.

POLICE SECTION
ACJS
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Please Join Us
for Our Annual
Meeting!

Celebrate our 2025 Emerging Policing Scholar awardee!
Recognizing "an outstanding early career scholar who has shown remarkable potential and achievement in producing quality research in the field of policing."

Jessie Huff
Assistant Professor
University Of Cincinnati

Hors d'oeuvres and
drink tickets for all guests

Thursday, March 13th, 2025, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., in
Governor's Square 10 (Plaza Concourse Level)

Sheraton Denver
Downtown Hotel 1550 Court Place
Denver, CO <https://www.acjs.org/page/PoliceSection>

Emerging Policing Scholar Achievement Award

Description: The Emerging Policing Scholar Achievement Award recognizes an outstanding early career scholar who has shown remarkable potential and achievement in producing quality research in the field of policing. This award is intended to celebrate the future leaders in policing scholarship, encouraging continued excellence and innovation.

Eligibility Criteria:

- ✚ Ph.D. must have been conferred; the conferral must have been within the last six years.
- ✚ Must have demonstrated a capacity to produce quality research specifically related to policing.
- ✚ Must show promise for future contributions to the academic and practical aspects of policing.

🎉 It's an Honor to Celebrate Excellence! As we announce our next award winner for the 2025 season 🎉

🏆 Emerging Policing Scholar Achievement Award:

The ACJS Police Section proudly announces **Dr. Jessie Huff**, Assistant Professor of the University of Cincinnati, as the 2025 Inaugural Emerging Policing Scholar awardee.

This distinguished award "recognizes an outstanding early career scholar who has shown remarkable potential and achievement in producing quality research in the field of policing. This award is intended to celebrate the future leaders in policing scholarship, encouraging continued Excellence and innovation."

👥 Join Us in Celebration:

Let's gather to honor **Dr. Huff** for her promise and dedication to policing. Engage in enriching conversations and expand your network within the criminal justice community.

POLICE SECTION
ACJS
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Please Join Us
for Our Annual
Meeting!

Celebrate our 2025 Promising Student awardee!

Recognizing "an outstanding student who shows exceptional promise and dedication to the study and advancement of policing."

Melissa Kilmer
PhD Student
American University

Hors d'oeuvres and
drink tickets for all guests

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Governor's Square 10 (Plaza Concourse Level)

Sheraton Denver
Downtown Hotel 1550 Court Place
Denver, CO <https://www.acjs.org/page/PoliceSection>

Promising Student in Policing Award

Description: The Promising Student in Policing Award recognizes an undergraduate or graduate student who shows exceptional promise and dedication to the study and advancement of policing. This award aims to encourage and support the next generation of scholars and practitioners in the field.

Eligibility Criteria:

- ✚ Must be currently enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program related to Criminal Justice, Criminology, or Policing. Nomination must be made before degree conferral.
- ✚ Must have demonstrated academic excellence and a strong interest in policing research or practice.
- ✚ Involvement in extracurricular activities, internships, or projects related to policing is a plus.

🎉 It's an Honor to Celebrate Excellence! As we announce our first award winner for the 2025 season 🎉

🏆 Promising Student in Policing Award:

The ACJS Police Section proudly announces **Melissa Kilmer** as our Inaugural Promising Student in Policing Awardee! **Melissa is currently a PhD student at American University.**

This distinguished award "recognizes an undergraduate or graduate student who shows exceptional promise and dedication to the study and advancement of policing. This award aims to encourage and support the next generation of scholars and practitioners in the field."

👥 Join Us in Celebration:

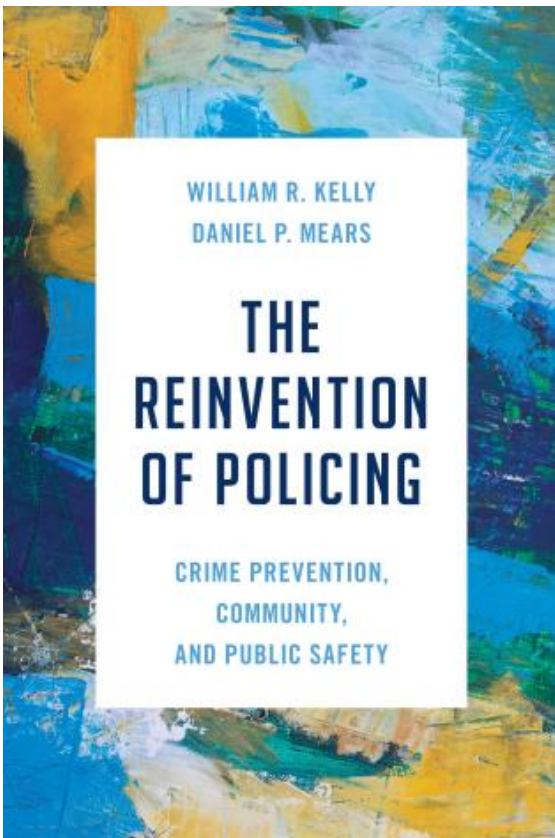
Let's gather to honor **Melissa** for her promise and dedication to policing. Engage in enriching conversations and expand your network within the criminal justice community.

Best Policing Book of the Year

Description: The Best Policing Book of the Year Award recognizes a significant book publication that has substantially contributed to the understanding, development, or practice of policing. This award celebrates authors who have provided fresh insights, rigorous research, and innovative perspectives on law enforcement.

Eligibility Criteria:

- The book must be published within the last calendar year (e.g., for the following year's annual conference, the book should have been published in the previous year).
 - The book must primarily focus on policing or law enforcement. This includes various aspects of law enforcement functions and disciplines.
 - Eligible books can be academic or practitioner-oriented, catering to different readerships within the field.
-

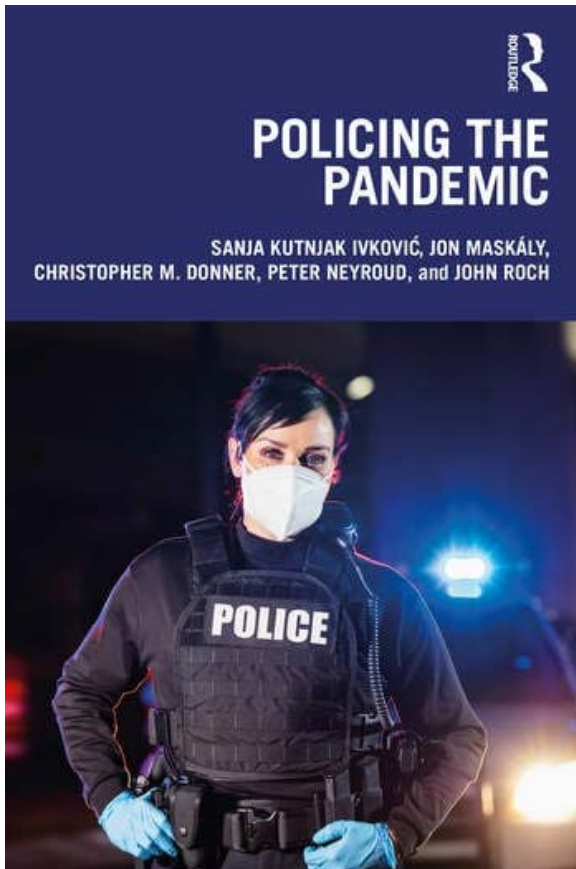


🎉 It's an Honor to Celebrate Excellence! As we announce our next award winners for the 2025 season 🎉

The ACJS Police Section proudly announces two winners of our Inaugural Best Policing Book of the Year Award! This year's awards go to:

👉 William Kelly and Daniel Mears for their book, *The Reinvention of Policing: Crime Prevention, Community, and Public Safety*.

Follow link for additional information:
[The Reinvention of Policing: Crime Prevention, Community, and Public Safety](#)



🇺🇸 Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Jon Maskály, Christopher M. Donner, Peter Neyroud, and John Roch for their book, *Policing the Pandemic*.

Follow link for additional information:
[Policing the Pandemic](#)

This distinguished award “recognizes a significant book publication that has substantially contributed to the understanding, development, or practice of policing. This award celebrates authors who have provided fresh insights, rigorous research, and innovative perspectives on law enforcement.”

👥 Join Us in Celebration:

Let's gather to honor all the authors for their contributions to policing. And to engage in enriching conversations and expand our network within the criminal justice community.

ACJS Lifetime Membership

Please remember that you still must pay the Police Section dues annually to remain a member of the Police Section. Membership is \$37 per year and includes a subscription to *Police Quarterly*. Payment of dues is made to ACJS.

Call for Papers, Authors, Applicants

If you are working on a project and need authors for book chapters or encyclopedia entries, let us know. We'll include that call in *Police Forum* for free.

Or, if you are hosting a conference or seminar and need participants, let us know that too. We'll be happy to help spread the word for free.

Or, if you have a job opportunity—particularly of interest to those teaching or researching in areas related to policing—we'd love to help you announce that position. Send any announcements that you would like to have included in the next issue of *Police Forum* to acjspoliceforum@gmail.com

Submission Guidelines for *Police Forum*

Format Criteria

The format criteria for all submissions are as follows: reasonable length (less than 30 pages), double-spaced, and in a font similar to 12 pt Times New Roman. All submissions should be in Word format. All charts, graphs, pictures, etc. must be one page or smaller and contained within standard margins. Please attach these at the end of the submission as appendices. Due to formatting limitations, all appendices must be in a Word, Excel, or similar format - PDFs cannot be used.

Feature Articles

Feature Articles can be quantitative or qualitative. Tables, figures, and charts should be kept to a minimum and should be inserted at the end of the document with an appropriate reference to placement location within the text. The page limits are flexible; however, the editors reserve the right to edit excessively long manuscripts.

Practitioners Corner

Articles written from the perspective of persons currently or formerly working in the field, expressing personal observations or experiences concerning a particular area or issue. Page limits are flexible, however long articles may be edited for length.

Academic Pontification

Articles for this area should focus on making an argument, presenting a line of thought, or formulating a new conceptual idea in policing.

Submission Guidelines – cont.

Point/Counterpoint

Authors are encouraged to work with another person to develop a point/ counterpoint piece. The initial argument should be between 2 and 5 pages. The initial argument should contain roughly 3 to 5 main points. Following the exchange of articles between debating authors, a 1 to 3-page rejoinder/ rebuttal will be submitted.

Research Notes

Research notes should describe a work in progress, a thumbnail outline of a research project, a conceptual methodological piece, or any other article relating to research methods or research findings in policing.

Reviews

Book reviews on any work relating to policing. Reviews of Internet sites or subjects concerning policing on the Internet are also welcome.

Policing in the News

News items of interest to the police section are welcomed in any form.

Legal News in Policing

Reviews of court cases, legal issues, lawsuits, and legal liability in policing are welcomed submissions.

Letters to the Editor

Questions, comments, or suggestions about a given Criminal Justice topic, article, or research.

This Date in History

Submissions on prior hot topics, research, or research methods in Criminal Justice from the past.

Good News

Submissions relating to professional and personal good news for our members - promotions, new jobs, marriages, etc.

How to Submit

Submissions may be made electronically by sending a copy in a Word format to acjspoliceforum@gmail.com or agoulos@stfrancis.edu.

Disclaimer

The editor(s) of this publication reserve the right to edit any submissions for length, clarity, or other issues.



Executive Justice Training Institute – University of St. Francis, Joliet, IL

University of St. Francis, Joliet, IL is launching the **Executive Justice Training Institute** for law enforcement leaders.

The program is designed to engage law enforcement leaders in dialogue about effective practices, innovations, and trends to foster improved and innovative methods for policing and public service.

The Executive Justice Training Institute will launch on Summer 2005 classes:

- **Leadership Justice School: Four-week – 128-hour certificate**
 - Lieutenants and Command Staff
- **Front-line Justice Leadership School: 1-week – 40-hour certificate**
 - Sergeants and Field Training Officers

The EJTI 3-day workshop was a proven success of law enforcement leaders and the official launch for registration with registration website will be released on February 24, 2025.

On November 6 - 8, 2024, The University of St. Francis hosted the first Executive Justice Training Institute which was established to address the evolving challenges in law enforcement leadership through collaboration with law enforcement professionals, legal experts, corporate executives, psychologists, and higher education leaders. The program was designed to engage law enforcement leaders in dialogue about effective practices, innovations, and trends to foster improved and innovative methods for policing and public service.

During the Three-Day Workshop, there were 15 individuals from various agencies in attendance, spanning from the following:

- *Cook County Sheriff's Office
- *Kendall County Sheriff's Office
- *Will County Sheriff's Office
- *Joliet Police Department
- *Shorewood Police Department
- *Mokena Police Department
- *Momence Police Department

Thank you for being engaged!

A great appreciation goes towards the EJTI lecturers:

- *William Evans, Chief of Police - Joliet Police
- *Jennifer M. Lynch, Will County - 2nd Judicial Subcircuit Circuit Judge
- *Shannon Brown, PhD, University of St. Francis - Dean of the College of Business & Health Administration
- *Garry McCarthy, CEO
- *Robert Byrnes, COO

 <https://www.mccarthybyrnes.com/our-team/>



For additional information of the Summer 2025 EJTI classes, please contact Dr. Goulos at agoulos@stfrancis.edu or (815) 740-5095

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Police Section

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Membership: Join online at www.acjs.org

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