

## Schedule of Events

### **Wednesday, September 25, 2013**

4:00-6:00pm Executive Board Meeting (Pluma room)

### **Thursday, September 26, 2013**

10:00-5:00pm Registration (Conference Center B)

1:00-4:00pm ***Feature Roundtable/Workshop:***  
- Dr. Will Oliver: Qualitative Research Methods & Publishing...  
(Conference Center C)

3:00-5:00pm Undergraduate Quiz Bowl (Conference Center Cavalier)

6:00-8:00pm Past President's Reception (Victoria's)  
Student Reception (Fire pit Outdoor area)

**Friday, September 27, 2013**

- 7:00-9:00am Breakfast (Pavo Real B)
- 7:30am-5:00pm Registration (Conference Center B)
- 7:30-8:15am Poster Presentation Set Up (Conference Center Patio Area)
- 8:30-9:45am Panels and Events**

**Panel 1: Roundtable: Senior Seminar: Cakewalk or Capstone?**

Location: Conference Center Cavalier

Chair/Discussant: Judith Harris, Ph.D., University of Houston – Downtown

Marilyn D. McShane, Ph.D. University of Houston Downtown  
Lorie Rubenser, Ph.D. Sul Ross State University  
Chim O. Ahanotu, Ph.D. Texas A & M University Commerce  
David N. Baker, Ph.D. Texas Southern University

Senior Seminar is generally a class where a student demonstrates all that has been learned in their major course of study. This roundtable will provide a discussion on the purpose of a capstone class. Issues to be discussed are: assessment, student professionalism, and best pedagogical practices for delivering a capstone course.

**Panel 2: Law Enforcement/Policing Field Applications (Part 1)**

Location: Conference Center D

Chair/Discussant: M. George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University

An examination of risk factors associated with child maltreatment, with a focus on offender substance use

Deborah J. Hartley, University of Texas at Brownsville  
Mario A. Davila, University of Texas at Brownsville  
Janet Mullings, Sam Houston State University  
James Marquart, University of Texas at Dallas

Utilizing data collected over a two year period from a large southern Children's Advocacy Center, this study examined specific risk factors associated with child sexual abuse, physical abuse, and neglect. Factors examined included demographic characteristics of the child victim, the relationship between offender and victim, and drug and alcohol use by the perpetrator at the time of the maltreatment, as well as incidents where the perpetrator gave drugs and/or alcohol to the child victim. Offender substance use represents an understudied area in the literature and warrants further study given the potentially serious consequences to child victims.

### A Policy Gone Wrong: Domestic Violence Mandatory Arrest Policy Not Producing Intended Results

Willie Edwards, Texas A&M University – Commerce

Mandatory arrest policies require police officers to make an arrest if there is evidence of domestic violence. Since the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment, a number of cities and states have created laws/policies governing the arrest of domestic violence perpetrators. Implementation of said policies have created unintended consequences which have devastated victims of domestic violence, such as a sharp increase of women arrested for domestic violence.

### The Silent War Of Domestic Violence

Milton Carroll III, Wiley College

Domestic violence consumes just as many lives as war. Intimate partner violence can happen to anyone. Domestic violence is a silent war that society has grown numb to. During this paper I will present statistics that show the number of protective orders that are violated every day. I will also present cases that demonstrate the abusers lack of respect for protective orders. This will show the need for stiffer penalties and changes that should be made in the current laws. We can't continue to turn a blind eye to domestic violence.

### Internal Affairs Investigations in Texas Police Agencies

M. George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University

William Casey Heath, Tarleton State University

Ryan Getty, Tarleton State University

Although a critical component of domestic policing in a free society, very little research has examined the process and policies of police agencies in internal affairs investigation. This paper presents the findings of a survey of Texas police departments to determine the complaint and investigative process among agencies as well as the volume and types of complaints investigated.

### A Qualitative Case Study of Racial Profiling: Factors that can influence motorists perceptions of racial profiling.

Michele Quiñones, University of Houston-Victoria

At this time no research identifies what factors, if any, occur during a traffic stop that can lead an individual to perceive the stop is racially motivated. To remedy this gap, I conducted a case study of racial profiling using focus groups with Black and Hispanic participants, to identify and discuss factors that may matter during a police/motorist interaction. The findings indicate that there are five factors that can influence perceptions of racial profiling: the context of the stop, the reason cited for the stop, perceived justification for a search, the questions asked, and officer behavior and demeanor.

### **Panel 3: Technology and Law Enforcement/Policing Field Applications (Part 1)**

Location: Conference Center E

Chair/Discussant: Ben Brown, University of Texas – Brownsville

#### Pondering Personal Privacy: Rethinking Privacy Under the Fourth Amendment in an Information Age

Ben Brown, University of Texas – Brownsville

Although the American people cherish privacy, it is not a Constitutionally protected right. Legal challenges to government actions perceived as intrusions into personal privacy have been analyzed under the Fourth Amendment, but court rulings in such cases lack a consistent rationale. One problem underlying the scope of the debate over and variation in court decisions pertinent to invasions of privacy is the lack of a clear definition of privacy. This matter is considered by examining advances in surveillance equipment, advances in information technology, and Supreme Court rulings, with a focus on the need for legal actions to be guided by a comprehensible conceptualization of privacy.

#### Child sexual abuse disclosure: Breaking the Cycle of Secrecy

Dahlia Stoddart, Prairie View A&M University

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is prevalent, under reported, and has long term effects that interfere with the child's normal development and functioning. In spite of the major legislative efforts to reduce the phenomenon, many children are suffering in silence. CSA disclosure must occur in order for children to receive the appropriate intervention, and treatment to alleviate psychological trauma. This paper will explore and propose technologies that can promote early disclosure, and educate children, about inappropriate sexual related touches during the early years of development.

#### The Effects of Technology on Terrorism

Christopher Holland, Wiley College

Technology is a fast growing aspect of society, which has ever changing effects. The objective of this presentation is to show how new technology effects crime and law enforcement in the area of terrorism. As technology progress's, we develop new ways to track and fight terrorism as well as new ways to commit terrorism. This research will look into how things have changed for the good and the bad.

#### Constructing a Model for Detecting Narco-tunnels in Texas.

Floyd Berry, Texas A&M University-Central Texas

Tammy Bracewell, Texas State University

Christine Jones, Texas A&M University

A practical model for detecting narco-tunnels between Mexico and the US incorporates social and environmental variables as well as sophisticated technology. An analysis of discovered tunnels, geophysical characteristics, the dynamics of drug smuggling, and the performance of certain detection devices and vehicles offers a model for detecting narco-tunnels in Texas. Tunnels have been used to smuggle people and drugs across international borders and pose as serious threats to national security, especially when they are linked to terrorist agendas. The levels of engineering expertise and resources required for underwater tunneling should not be dismissed as improbable for Mexican drug cartels.

**Panel 4: Juveniles (Part 1)**

Location: Conference Center C

Chair/Discussant: Jiletta L. Kubena, Our Lady of the Lake University

In the best interest of the child: The child custody and delinquency connection

Sharmaine Tapper, Prairie View A&amp;M University

The increase in the number of child custody cases and the changes within the rates of juvenile delinquency in more recent times is argued, to be closely connected. This paper will explore the relationship between the two within the context of the best interest standard. Using a review of literature the effect of divorce on the child and the possible entrance into a life of delinquency is discussed. The role of the father, an understudied area is also explored to determine an additional link. Current policies are evaluated and recommendations are offered.

Families and Delinquency: What matters for Mexican American/Latino Juveniles and Young Adults.

Joanna Licon, Our Lady of the Lake University

Jiletta L Kubena, Our Lady of the Lake University

This study examines the influence of family, friends, and education on juvenile and young adult offending and substance use in a Mexican-American/Latino population. Currently there are only a handful of studies that have specifically examined this population using strain, control, and social learning theories. Gender and age differences will also be presented.

Can Globalizing Juvenile Justice Work? Examining Risk Factors Globally.

Julian L. Scott, III, Ph.D. Prairie View A&amp;M University

Farrington (2000) explains the implementation of large scale programs on the global level must be addressed. Evaluations of the cost benefit analysis, in particular, could provide valuable insight with regard to the delivery of services for juveniles around the globe. An effort to collaborate on juvenile justice research globally is useful when comparing risk factors in the United States with those of various countries. Improvements to the risk factor prevention paradigm is helpful and provides the impetus for focusing on the definition and identification of risk factors integral for the process of globalizing juvenile justice systems.

Juvenile Sex Offenders: An Analysis of Pre and Post AWA Recidivism Rates

Chyna Crawford, Texas State University

Over the last 30 years policies on managing sex offenders have come under fire. These policies, which were once under the control of state and local government, have been increasingly taken over by the federal government. The most encompassing national act passed was the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act (AWA), which mandated registration and notification under certain circumstances. By sampling from States where the JSORN policies have been applied to juveniles prior to AWA, and States where JSORN policies have been applied due to AWA a comparison can be made on the effectiveness of this policy applied to juveniles.

**Event 1: Poster Presentations**  
Location: Conference Center Patio Area

Monitors: James Blair, South Texas College; Jaya Davis, University of Texas - Arlington

Texas Prison Farms

Keith Price, West Texas A&M  
Susan Coleman, West Texas A&M

Officers' Perceptions of Fairness Within Police Departments: A Phenomenological Study

Paul Reynolds, Texas State University

Initial Sader Emergency Response Team (In-SERT)

Jonathan Hanson, University of Mary Hardin-Baylor  
Rachel Doyle, University of Mary Hardin-Baylor

This research examined the feasibility of establishing a community emergency response team in the event of a mass catastrophe or other major disruption on the campus of University Mary Hardin Baylor. The responsibility of the Sader Emergency Response Team (SERT) is the effective response to any event or crisis on the campus disrupting day-to-day activities. In addition, it would allow the University to remain self-sustainable through containment and de-escalation of disruptions until First Responders arrive. This research aids the University administration with an informed decision on the practicality and resources for implementation of a campus emergency response team.

Experiential Learning in a Criminal Investigation Course: Learning Investigative Skills

Philip Rhoades, Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi

A senior level Criminal Investigation class is used to provide examples of experiential learning. The intent of four out of the classroom student tasks is to provide experience with actual skills used by investigators. These tasks that result in graded written reports are connected to both the text book and class presentations through analysis and discussion in the classroom. The tasks include a crime scene analysis, an observation, an interview, and a background investigation of the professor.

Analysis of Americas' Drug Policy

Sinead Lounmala, Texas A&M – Central Texas

This analysis of America's drug policy with a focus on the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) of 1986, the ADAA of 1988, and the Fair Sentencing Act. First, the historical background of America's attempts to combat its illicit drug problem is analyzed. Then the description of the problem is explained. The current policy is described in order to understand how the policy is intended to work. The policy is also analyzed to determine how it contributes to a greater social equality.

From College to the Workplace

Ashton Moffitt, Olivia Kennedy, Clayton Davis, Krystal Watson, Bryant Gipson, Kandi Smith, Michael Champion, Wiley College

Pursuing an entry level job in the criminal justice field can be an unattainable goal for recent college graduates. This research explores factors limiting the success of the job search in policing, courts, and corrections arenas. The results of a four state survey examines the

obstacles faced by those desiring to enter into the field of criminal justice. States participating in the survey were Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas at varying organizational levels.

Digital Bonding: Innovative Methods to Improve the Relationship Between Incarcerated Parents and Their Children Using Technology-Based Interventions.

Dustin Ecke, Texas State University

Andrea Krajewski, Texas State University

Addictive Trajectories: The Punishing and Reinforcing Effects of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Sarah Scott, Texas A&M – Corpus Christi

Examining the punishing and reinforcing effects of alcohol and other drugs may help to explain why addicts use or abstain at different points in time. Both addicts and non-addicts who used alcohol and/or illicit drugs were surveyed about the effects of these substances at initial use, after a lengthy period of regular use, and after a relapse. Their quantitative and qualitative responses will be presented.

The Effects of Technology on Terrorism

Christopher Holland, Wiley College

Technology is a fast growing aspect of society, which has ever changing effects. The objective of this presentation is to show how new technology effects crime and law enforcement in the area of terrorism. As technology progress's, we develop new ways to track and fight terrorism as well as new ways to commit terrorism. This research will look into how things have changed for the good and the bad.

Using the Cost Element Model to Explain Perpetrators' Perceptions on the Antecedents to Combat Cybercrime in Cameroon: A Structural Equation Model Approach

Eric Akuta, University of the Incarnate Word

The diffusion of cybercrime in Sub Saharan Africa within the past two decades has been a menace to the rest of the world. Four of the world's top ten countries involved in cybercrime perpetration are in the S.S.A. region. Although steps have been taken to address this to no avail, this study argues that, the solution to cybercrime lies in the adoption of a criminal focused strategy that examines the perception of perpetrators on ways to combat cybercrime. Using Perceived Risk and Perceived Efforts, 189 cybercrime perpetrators surveyed, the study uses the Structural Equation Model (PLS).

**10:00-11:15am Panels and Events****Panel 5: Roundtable- Texas Undergraduate CJ Curriculum**

Location: Conference Center Cavalier

Chair/Discussant: Michael Supancic, Texas State University

Claudia San Miguel, Texas A&M International  
Beth Pelz, University of Houston-Downtown  
Lorie Rubenser, Sul Ross State University  
Tom Jordan, Texas A&M-Textarkana

This roundtable is an open forum encouraging dialogue on the state of the Texas undergraduate CJ curriculum. The purpose of the roundtable is to address where we are regarding CJ undergraduate curriculum/education in Texas.

**Panel 6: Law Enforcement/Policing Field Applications (Part 2)**

Location: Conference Center D

Chair/Discussant: William Casey Heath, Tarleton State University

Solo versus Co-offender: An Examination of Homicide Patterns

Lisa L. Bell Holleran, Texas State University  
Donna M. Vandiver, Texas State University

A paucity of research exists on homicides committed by multiple offenders; this study examines homicide incidents using 2006-2010 NIBRS data (n=15,761). The findings indicate that homicides committed by solo offenders versus co-offenders have distinct profiles that could assist during investigation. Solo homicide offenders are more often older, white, and male, while homicide co-offenders are typically younger, black, and male. Solo homicide offenders more often kill an intimate partner or family member committing assault in the process, while homicide co-offender victims are usually an acquaintance or a stranger and assault and robbery are the most often concurrent offense.

Theory to Practice: Minimizing Sexual Assault Beliefs and Increasing Victim Cooperation with Specialized Law Enforcement Training in Texas

Christine A. Nix, University of Mary Hardin-Baylor & Sam Houston State University  
William Hitch, University of Mary Hardin-Baylor

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Education (TECLEOSE) offers a unique and specialized 24-hour course of instruction for officers. The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Investigators Course (SAFVIC) training course educates officers in sexual assault and victimization theories and investigative techniques. In addition, the course offers information from medical personnel and victim services, and victim perspectives. This paper presents the preliminary findings of the survey results in regard to the impact of the specialized training and officers' perceptions.

Traffic citation issuance and the relation with crashes: Is there really a reduction of crashes based on the number of citations issued?

William Casey Heath, Tarleton State University  
M. George Eichenberg, Tarleton State University

Concepts of high visibility, regarding traffic enforcement, tend to have a general deterrent effect on passing motorists. This research project sought to determine if these assumptions of general deterrence had a significant impact on the number of reported crashes in Stephenville, Texas. Numbers of citations issued and traffic stops compared to the number of reported crashes reported during a six-year period provided a basis for the project. Correlations between three categories examined available data to determine if traffic stops, citation issuance, and crashes had commonalities. Other methods, including traffic enforcement, may provide the best alternative to combating such a problem.

#### Sustainable Development in the Americas: A Framework in Response to Transnational Crimes

Marshall B. Lloyd, St. Thomas University School of Law  
Durant Frantzen, Texas A&M-San Antonio

The following discussion is a succinct review of how organizations in the hemisphere are adopting a comprehensive plan to combat threats to public security. Specific attention is given to developments with respect to alternative plans and/or strategies that are part of a sustainable response to transnational crime. The assessment highlights developments within the OAS, as well as sub-regional and international organizations. What transpires is a discussion on alternative development as a means to address the effects of transnational crimes. The analysis illustrates a multifaceted approach that is currently being adopted to strengthen the global cooperation against TOC groups.

#### **Panel 7: Technology and Law Enforcement/Policing Field Applications (Part 2)**

Location: Conference Center E

Chair/Discussant: Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University

#### Structured Anomaly Detection and Psychological Profiling

Dahlia Beckford, Prairie View A&M University  
Xavaier Oliphant, Prairie View A&M University  
Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University

Almost 1.5 million persons have top secret clearance including persons in government, the military and in industry. There is an emerging body of research on structured anomaly detection that focuses on identifying unusual electronic employee behavior in conjunction with psychological profiling. To this end, software has been developed to identify unexpected electronic user behaviors. This includes unexpected communications, internet visits and, the use of decoy documents to test susceptibility to temptation. This paper offers a review of advances in the knowledge in this area.

#### Structured Anomaly Detection Relevant to the Military

Sharice Marine, Prairie View A&M University  
Jackie Powell II, Prairie View A&M University

Recently, the Edward Snowden case brought to the forefront the importance of effective employee screening and monitoring of persons employed in intelligence sensitive positions. This includes military contractors and researchers. This paper describes the use of constraint and dependency graphing towards insider threat prediction and detection. It also includes a

discussion of the dilemma of maintaining legitimate access for employees despite insider threat vulnerabilities.

Transportation Security Administration Employee Anomaly Detection

LaKisha Alomaja, Prairie View A&M University

Timothy Ferguson, Prairie View A&M University

The TSA was created in eleven weeks after the terrorist attacks of September 11th. Now twelve years later, significant strides have been made in the quality of employees who are hired, their training and the clarity of work responsibilities. Covert monitors to capture employee analytics data and the careful screening of all employees and their articles daily is important to managing TSA employee threats. This paper addresses emerging progress in employee screening and post-employment monitoring.

**Panel 8: Criminological Theory**

Location: Conference Center C

Chair/Discussant: Hee Sub Shim, Sam Houston State University

Moderating Factors in General Strain Theory

Hee Sub Shim, Sam Houston State University

Youngoh Jo, The College at Brockport, State University of New York

Despite much attention to general strain theory (GST), the role of conditioning factors has been relatively understudied in prior literature. Although several recent studies examined limited moderators, such as social support and coping skills, extending the boundaries of them is important to clearly understand why the likelihood of criminal coping varies across adolescents. Using two waves of longitudinal data drawn from the Korea Youth Panel Survey (KYPS), the current study attempts to examine the effects of eight categories of moderators on the pathways linking strain, negative emotion, and juvenile delinquency.

The Effects of Music on Crime and Aggression.

Howard Kurtz, Southwestern Oklahoma State

This section will address questions about music and its effects on crime. Can music influence people and in particular juveniles to engage in acts of deviance and violence? Should musical tastes of defendants influence prosecution and should music mitigate your sentence?

Was Hirschi Right?: A National-Level Longitudinal Examination of Religion as a Social Bond

Milton Hill, Stephen F. Austin State University

W. K. Pollock, Stephen F. Austin State University

The current research examines the impact of religious commitment and religious salience on substance use in National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFS) respondents, both in adolescence/early adulthood, and again in middle adulthood. This approach allows for an examination of a large, nationally representative sample, as well as an examination of religion as a potential social bond at two points in the life course of the same respondents. Results suggest that Hirschi was correct in excluding religion as a social bond, and that religious commitment and religious salience may be better suited to social learning theories or integrated theories.

Is Prostitution a Crime, or Where the Discourse of Social Control Leads Us

Mariela Georgieva, Prairie View A&amp;M

Understanding prostitution as a part of human sexuality, this analysis emphasizes the inner contradiction of the criminal law as a social regulation instrument intended to protect against violence and to reduce crime. In an attempt to outline the reasons behind the marginalization of prostitution and its undefeated resistance in time, this text is suggesting an answer to the question how legitimate is the illegality of sex trade. From the perspective of moral pluralism and liberal feminism, the conclusion is that decriminalization of prostitution is not only the best, but the only possible choice that fits our moral social order.

**Event 2: Poster Presentations (continued)**

Location: Conference Center Patio Area

Monitors: Doshie Piper, University of the Incarnate Word; Floyd Berry, Texas A&M University Central Texas

\*\*\*\* Please see the list of posters under the 8:30 – 9:45 AM session.\*\*\*\*

**11:30-12:45pm Luncheon** (Location: La Villita A)

**Keynote Address by Dr. Rita Watkins**

Dr. Rita J. Villarreal-Watkins is the Executive Director of the Law Enforcement Management Institute of Texas (LEMIT). Before taking over as Executive Director in 2001, she served as the Project Manager for LEMIT's Leadership Command College. Her academic background includes a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice from Sam Houston State University, a Master of Public Administration from Texas A&M University, and a doctorate in Educational Leadership and Counseling from Sam Houston State University. As the Executive Director of LEMIT, Watkins' responsibilities include the administrative supervision of the institute's programs and operations. She also oversees curriculum development, human resource management and supervision, fiscal planning, strategic planning, and international development initiatives.

**1:00-2:15pm Panels and Events**

**Panel 9: Roundtable- Engaging Students Online- Suggestions & Comments**

Location: Conference Center Cavalier

Chair/Discussant: Lydia Long, Excelsior College

**Panel 10: Technology and Law Enforcement/Policing Field Applications (Part 3)**

Location: Conference Center C

Chair/Discussant: Tom Mijares-Texas State University

Undetected Crimes through Technology.

Clayton Davis, National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice

This topic will inform you of factual statistics on how crimes can be committed not just through physical acts but as well as technical and electronically without a trace that can lead to more than just one person. These crimes may sometimes be committed and a vast majority would not

know it but that is why I'm here to inform you of the signs and the types of crimes and acts that can be committed for example fraud, identity theft, bank theft, money laundering, human trade and trafficking etc.

#### The Evolution of Police Tactical Technology

Tom Mijares-Texas State University  
J.D. Jamieson-Texas State University  
Kevin Jennings-Texas State University

The dramatic rise in crime during the 1960s led to the development of police tactical units as an effective management tool. Cast by the news and entertainment media as one of the more exciting aspects of modern law enforcement, emphasis has been directed toward weapons and tactics to counter extremely violent offenders. However, technological developments have allowed the police to de-escalate these situations while decreasing the level of force needed for resolution. This paper traces the historical roots, identifies current problems, and makes recommendations the future use of technology in police tactical situations.

#### Using the Cost Element Model to Explain Perpetrators' Perceptions on the Antecedents to Combat Cybercrime in Cameroon: A Structural Equation Model Approach

Eric Akuta, University of the Incarnate Word

The diffusion of cybercrime in Sub Saharan Africa within the past two decades has been a menace to the rest of the world. Four of the world's top ten countries involved in cybercrime perpetration are in the S.S.A. region. Although steps have been taken to address this to no avail, this study argues that, the solution to cybercrime lies in the adoption of a criminal focused strategy that examines the perception of perpetrators on ways to combat cybercrime. Using Perceived Risk and Perceived Efforts,189 cybercrime perpetrators surveyed, the study uses the Structural Equation Model (PLS).

#### Firearms and Toolmark Identification: A Comprehensive Look at the Growing Criminalist Discipline

Daphne Mendoza, Texas A&M University – San Antonio

The criminalist approach of Firearms and Toolmark Identification, on the surface, seems to be a fairly new criminal investigation method but it has, in fact, been apart of it almost since the use of firearms became prevalent in society. It's proven to be an essential and integral part of the investigative process due mainly to the increase of weapons usage and the varying multitudes of weapons that are currently available to the general public. In fact, research analysis has revealed that 33 percent of American adults kept a firearm in their home and that 1.3 million people in the United States were confronted each year by criminals carrying handguns (Gilbert, 2010). After a more in depth look into all aspects of the field's vast history, complex processes, intense educational requirements, and some major advances it all adds up to a critical part of the criminal investigative process.

## **Panel 11: United States Supreme Court, Due Process, and Courtroom Issues**

Location: Conference Center D

Chair/Discussant: Lynn Greenwood, Texas A&M University- Central Texas

### Criminologists as “Friends of the Court”?: An Analysis of Participation in Amicus Curiae Briefs in Cases Decided by the U. S. Supreme Court (1994-2012 Terms)

Kevin Buckler, University of Texas at Brownsville

Prior commentary and research by criminologists suggest that members of the field show poorly in efforts to communicate the pertinent research findings of the field to media and policy-makers. This study explores criminologists' participation in amicus curiae briefs in cases decided by the U. S. Supreme Court. The analysis summarizes the prior efforts made by criminologists, discusses the effectiveness of these efforts, notes the missed opportunities whereby no filings occurred, and charts a path for increased participation by criminologists in the future.

### Supreme Court October, 2012 Term: Swabbing Is Golden - Silence Is Not.

David Perkins, Texas State University

This paper deals with two recent opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court, which are boons to law enforcement. In *Maryland v. King*, the Court approved as reasonable searches the systemic use of cheek swabs taken from certain arrestees under the Maryland DNA Collection Act. In *Salinas v. Texas* the Court held that a person who is being questioned while not yet in police custody must overtly claim his 5th Amendment privilege. Mere silence does not trigger the privilege nor prevent a prosecutor from using his refusal to answer questions as evidence during later trial.

### Repairing Harm: Lessons learned from the Central Park Five and West Memphis Three, Efforts to Reduce False Confessions and Wrongful Convictions.

Heather Alaniz, Wiley College

The objective of this presentation is to examine the social impact of false confessions and wrongful convictions using examples from the Central Park Five and The West Memphis Three to discuss policy implications. Research continues to identify factors that led to wrongful convictions of innocent defendants instead of a dismissal or acquittal. Factors that contribute to false confessions are: duress, coercion, intoxication, diminished capacity, mental impairment, ignorance of the law, fear of violence, the actual infliction of harm, the threat of a harsh sentence, and misunderstanding of the situation. However, jurisprudence does not consider the impact and social implications of miscarriages of justice.

### Social Media and Juror Misconduct

Lynn Greenwood, Texas A&M University- Central Texas

The use of social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook) can be an effective tool in the criminal justice system for solving crimes, locating criminals, and supervising offenders. However, social media can have a negative impact on the criminal justice system, especially regarding jury trials. Given the content and scope of information sharing, and the lack of rules regarding the use of social media, misuse of social media by jurors can result in a mistrial. Social media sites are used daily

as a means to share opinions and information with others. This information sharing by jurors, however, can lead to juror misconduct.

Texas Police Chiefs' Perceptions of Practices Benefitting Police-Prosecutor Relations: A Qualitative Analysis

Brenda Inman Rowe, Texas A&M University – San Antonio

Although there is built-in strain in police-prosecutor relationships, the administration of criminal justice can benefit from adoption of practices which help police and prosecutors work better together. Since police-prosecutor relationships are an understudied topic, conducting exploratory research which sheds light on perceptions of which practices are beneficial in improving such relationships is a first step toward adopting such practices. This study lays the groundwork for future research on best practices for facilitating better police-prosecutor relationships by gathering qualitative data on practices Texas police chiefs view as having improved police-prosecutor relations. Common themes are identified and noteworthy practices are highlighted.

**Panel 12: Academic Issues**

Location: Conference Center E

Chair/Discussant: George Day, East Texas Baptist University

Criminal Justice Textbook Readability and Course Grades: A Preliminary Analysis

W. T. Jordan, Texas A&M University-Texarkana  
George Day, East Texas Baptist University

Recent work by Jordan (2006) and Jordan, Walker, and Parangimalil (2010a, 2010b) calls into question the effectiveness of textbooks for student learning purposes in criminal justice. Of particular concern are web-based classes that rely heavily on text for content transfer. This paper extends that work offering a test of the relationship between text readability to grades using individual level data. The sample is made up of self-selected individuals from eight criminal justice classes in two universities. Correlations between Cloze (effective reading) scores and course grade scores are reported for each class, with special attention to web based classes.

Service-learning Use in Criminal Justice Education

Courtney Cronley, University of Texas at Arlington  
Elissa Madden, University of Texas at Arlington

Using an exploratory, cross-sectional, survey design (N=142), the current study explored the use of service learning in criminal justice education by examining how faculty members perceive the pedagogy, how often they implement it, and when they do so, how they implement it. The perception that service learning has a positive impact on student outcomes was generally supported, even among faculty who report never using service learning. Instructor unfamiliarity with the community and service learning being unfeasible were cited as the most common barriers, especially by those that never use service learning.

From College to the Workplace

Ashton Moffitt, Olivia Kennedy, Clayton Davis, Krystal Watson, Bryant Gipson, Kandi Smith, Michael Champion, Wiley College

Pursuing an entry level job in the criminal justice field can be an unattainable goal for recent college graduates. This research explores factors limiting the success of the job search in policing, courts, and corrections arenas. The results of a four state survey examines the obstacles faced by those desiring to enter into the field of criminal justice. States participating in the survey were Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas at varying organizational levels.

**1:00-5:00pm**      **Event 3: Crime Scene Competition**  
Location: TBA

**2:30-5:00pm**      **Panels and Events**

**Feature Panel 13: Civil Rights & Liberties**  
Location: Conference Center E

Andrew Mellon, Manager, Texas Intelligence Enterprise  
Intelligence and Counterterrorism Division  
Texas Department of Public Safety

**Panel 14: San Antonio Rape Crisis Center**  
Location: Conference Center D

**Panel 15: SAPD SWAT**  
Location: Conference Center C

**5:00-6:00pm**      **SWACJ General Business Meeting**  
Location: Conference Center Cavalier

**6:00-7:00pm**      **State Meetings**  
Location: Conference Center Cavalier

### Saturday, September 28, 2013

7:00-9:00am Breakfast (Pavo Real B)  
 7:00-8:00am **Audit Committee Meeting (Pluma)**  
 7:30am-11:00am Registration (Conference Center B)

### 8:30-9:45am Panels and Events

#### **Panel 16: Law Enforcement/Policing Field Applications (Part 3)**

Location: Conference Center C

Chair/Discussant: Tammy Molina-Moore, Texas A&M University-Central Texas

#### The Occupy Movement and Civil Disobedience: Exploring the Linkages between Techniques, Popular Support, and Attrition.

Floyd Berry, Texas A&M University-Central Texas  
 Tammy Molina-Moore, Texas A&M University-Central Texas  
 Vonzella Underwood, Texas A&M University-Central Texas

The Occupy protests in America consist of various forms of illegal activities, committed in various cities in the U.S. Since its inception in September of 2011, the Occupy Movement appears to have lost momentum. A content analysis of books, articles, documents, surveys, datasets, and other material related to the protests allows the researcher to identify the types of crimes that were being committed by Occupy protestors as well as other factors that may have contributed to its eventual demise. The study focuses specifically on the methods of nonviolent struggle among the protestors as the means for effecting social change.

#### Police Officers and Brutality Issues

Noel Out, The University of Texas – Brownsville

Police are law-abiding citizens who wear a uniform to enforce the laws. This study discusses the need of requiring police officers to purchase individual liability insurance, on a fundamental belief of deterrence philosophy and documented examples that high rate of police brutality stems in part from lack of liability on the part of the individual police officer. The study reveals that police brutality occurs in part because some officers have opportunities to commit this unlawful behavior; and partly, because they are not deterred from committing it, and because the judiciary chose to “water down” the doctrine of sovereign immunity.

#### Nepotism and Socialism

George Wilson, Wiley College

Nepotism in the criminal justice system can sometimes affect fair hiring. Such unfair practices are prevalent in the UNINTED States criminal justice system. As such it may have a negative affect on fair and impartial legal proceedings.

#### Return to Bountiful: Fish and Game Laws and the 4th Amendment

Thomas White, University of Texas – Pan American

The paper presents further quandaries occasioned by state and federal fish and wildlife conservation laws that appear to violate 4th Amendment search and seizure requirements. The paper will examine whether game conservation officers occupy the status of regular law enforcement officers or if they are more properly characterized as state officials conducting administrative searches. It will also examine the constitutionality of suspicionless checkpoints employed by many states to check for fish and game law violations.

**Panel 17: Roundtable- The Death Penalty and Closure**

Location: Conference Center D

Chair/Discussant: Eric F. Bronson, Lamar University  
Sanaz Alasti, Lamar University

**Panel 18: Juveniles (Part 2)**

Location: Conference Center Cavalier

Chair/Discussant: Seokjin Jeong, University of Texas - Arlington

Restorative Justice in Juvenile Specialty Courts: Its A Girl Thing!

Melody Threadcraft, Texas Southern University  
Whitney Walker, University of Houston – Downtown

Juvenile courts once considered typical of specialized courts and juvenile justice administration now appear to reflect an increasing reform movement aimed toward therapeutic jurisprudence and restorative justice approaches in extended court practices. This discussion hopes to illuminate the newly formed 315th District Court in Harris County -- a Girls Court Pilot Program for young female victims of human trafficking or prostitution. In contrast, this court focuses on the offender not the offense; outlining integral components of a criminal and social collaboration paradigm that responds to young female prostitution and local human trafficking in Houston, Texas.

Teen and Police Relations: Exploring the Dislike for Police Felt by Teens in a Juvenile Facility.

Everette Penn, University of Houston – Clear Lake

Criminology and Criminal Justice literature clearly find that minority youth have the most dislike for law enforcement. This research explores the reasons why the dislike is prevalent in this population as over one hundred youth in a juvenile facilities were surveyed. Their responses present a story of distrust and lack of connectedness to law enforcement as well as authority in general. The author presents a theoretical foundation in response titled Policing by TOTALS.

Understanding the impact of an ADHD diagnosis on gender disparity in juvenile offending

Marika Dawkins, The University of Texas-Pan American

This paper examines gender disparity in juvenile offending. Specifically, it assesses the impact of an attention deficit disorder diagnosis, ADHD, on juvenile offending. Moffitt's dual pathway developmental theory (1993), particularly the life-course persistent perspective, is offered as lens to interpret the literature on gender disparity in juvenile offending and the ADHD diagnosis. The theory suggests that, a) an ADHD diagnosis may reduce gender disparity in juvenile offending, and b) if the presence of ADHD is recognized then such a diagnosis can disrupt disorders associated with juvenile offending. Recommendations are offered for similar future studies.

What Teachers Can Do to Make a Safe School Climate and Reduce Fear of Victimization on School?

Seokjin Jeong, University of Texas - Arlington

Teachers play a privileged and essential role in the development of students. In particular, teachers are educators and resource providers and they also promote social and emotional competence for students. And more importantly, teachers are an essential part of creating safe school environment and climate. Having said that, however, our knowledge based on role of the teacher on fear of school victimization is unknown. Therefore, the aim of the present student is to examine the role of teachers in creating a safe school environment, specifically reducing level of fear of school victimization.

**10:00-11:15am Panels and Events**

**Panel 19: Prisons and Death Penalty**

Location: Conference Center B

Chair/Discussant: Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross State University—Rio Grande College

Capital Punishment on Trial: Who Lives, Who Dies, Who Decides—A Question of Justice?

Martin Guevara Urbina, Sul Ross State University—Rio Grande College

Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross State University—Rio Grande College

Ilse Aglaé Peña, Sul Ross State University—Rio Grande College

The history of the death penalty in the U.S. is a story shaped and re-shaped by the race and ethnicity of the offender and victim, and further fused by various other factors at different points in time and geography. However, as a result of traditionally adopting a dichotomous approach of investigation, little is actually known about the ethnic realities of executed Latinos. This article, seeks to determine the exact ethnicity of Latinos executed in the U.S. from 1996 to 2013, while focusing on all Latino executions, post-Gregg (1976-2012), to better understand the ethnic experience in the current punitive anti-social control movement.

Seven Minutes: The New Face of Capital Punishment.

Ferris Roger Byxbe, Sul Ross State University—Rio Grande College

Martin Guevara Urbina, Sul Ross State University—Rio Grande College

There has been a protracted debate in this country concerning not only the morality of capital punishment but also the means by which to carry out the sentence of death. Setting aside the issue of whether the death penalty should ever be imposed, the question is whether there is any means of execution that would pass constitutional muster. There are currently five methods used. However, there exists new technology on the horizon called nitrogen asphyxiation, a theoretical method of hypoxia advocated as a humane form of capital punishment. Its history, methodology, and possible adoption will be discussed.

Extending Baldus: A Commentary on Racial Bias in Predictions of Future Dangerousness

Michael R. Cavanaugh, University of Houston-Downtown

Marilyn McShane, University of Houston-Downtown

Frank P. Williams III, Professor Emeritus California State University

David Baldus's research is, in part, responsible for the advancement of empirical techniques for detecting discrimination in the application of the death penalty in American courts. Research has progressed to more sophisticated studies of not only how jurors are selected but how they process information in decision making. While jurors' predispositions toward the death penalty have been addressed directly in case law, more subtle forms of bias are introduced when death-qualified jurors report being influenced more by future dangerousness than any other aspect of a case. This paper examines sources of information related to future dangerousness that potentially introduce bias both before and during trial.

Ain't no more cane on the Brazos

William Stone, Texas State University

This presentation is an examination of the possible linkage between the utilization of agricultural work songs as a prison labor management tool and the survival of agrarian prisons. A question of historical interest to prison scholars is why agrarian prisons died out in some states in the early 1900s yet continued to successfully operate in others until the late 1970's. While external economic factors were, obviously, one of the major causes, it is believed that prison labor management techniques (including agrarian work songs) were also one of the dominant factors.

In the Beginning...and 35 Years Later: Interviews with a Prison Gang Member.

Beth Pelz, University of Houston Downtown

Prison gang researchers have written about the changes in the prison subculture in recent years. Some have addressed the infusion of more violent, and less disciplined inmates. Others have addressed efforts to improve gang management through increased suppression. This paper examines changes in the culture of the Texas prisons over a 35 year period through a series of interviews with a high ranking prison gang member. Although many elements of change in both the inmate and officer subculture are addressed, many elements have remained constant, begging the question, "Do the more things change, the more they remain the same?"

**Panel 20: Roundtable- Progress and Shortcomings in Campus Security: K-12 Schools, Colleges, and Universities**

Location: Conference Center C

Chair/Discussant: Charles Bailey, Prairie View A&M University

Brittanie Johnson, Prairie View A&M University

Lareisha Johnson, Prairie View A&M University

Leanna Davis, Prairie View A&M University

Ashley Mintor, Prairie View A&M University

Kierra Calwell, Prairie View A&M University

The Columbine and Virginia Tech tragedies were catalysts for increased attention to campus security. While strides have been made at the K-12 and tertiary levels, many who are responsible for campus emergency management lament continued existing gaps in campus security that can limit efforts to prevent and to respond to violence. Strides at the K-12, campus and university levels are described and gaps in security identified. The role of technology; the presence of firearms; the development of first responders; the emphasis on a survival mindset and attention to mental health issues relevant to violence are also addressed.

**Panel 21: Public Policy and International Issues**

Location: Conference Center D

Chair/Discussant: Hua-Lun Huang University of Louisiana, Lafayette

Fear, Crime, Corruption and Confidence in Mexican Institutions of Justice

James A. Norris, Texas A&M International University

Lola Orellano Norris, Texas A&M International University

Mexico suffers a well-publicized outbreak of criminal violence and murder associated with drug trafficking. Since 2006, the death toll is over 74,000. For fear of crime more than half of Mexicans have modified daily activities and consider their quality of life negatively affected. Problematically for justice and democracy, once crime becomes so big a problem that it undermines government's ability to govern, then the issue is a question of national security. Democracy fails when it fails to deliver security. This paper uses AmericasBarometer data of 2004-2012 to examine ordinary Mexicans' perceptions of fear of crime and trust in justice institutions

Where Are Our Sons, Fathers, Brothers, and Husbands: A Typological Analysis of Missing Men and Boys in Greater China, 1900-2000s

Hua-Lun Huang University of Louisiana, Lafayette

In the book *The Missing Girls and Women* (2012), Huang developed a nomenclature for missing females in Greater China in the 20th and early 21st centuries. Based on that classification system, he examined several Chinese female populations who became missing because of political policing, infanticide, human trafficking, the culture of ghost marriage, and forced prostitution. In this paper, the author will use the same taxonomy system to inspect missing males in Greater China. Several lost populations will be explored in this article. They are victims of forced labor, soldiers/intelligent agents who become missing during wartime, kidnapped/trafficked boys, political prisoners and runaway teens. This inspection, together with

Huang's (2012) book, should lay a conceptual foundation for researchers to explore missing populations in general and lost populations in China in particular.

Environmental Law: The Industry Perspective

Tracy Penn, University of Houston – Clear Lake

Criminology/Criminal Justice scholars often research the topic of environmental law from a social justice perspective. This discussion focuses on aspects of inequality, conflict and law. This relevant framework is enhanced by understanding the industry perspective as navigation through laws and regulation is required. This paper will present case studies explaining the complex relationship between law, justice, industry and environmental protection as they are interwoven to create environmental law practices.

**11:30am**                      **End of Conference**

**12:00-1:30pm**            **Executive Board Wrap Up Meeting (Pluma room)**