

Thursday, October 10

8:00am-12:00pm	REGISTRATION/HOSPITALITY DESK	Lobby
8:15am	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST Sponsored by: <i>Boise State University, Department of Criminal Justice</i>	Bay 1A/1B
8:45am - 9:40am	EVENT # 7 PAPER PRESENTATIONS: Sentencing and Incarceration Issues <i>Chair: Lore Rutz-Burri, Southern Oregon University</i>	Bay 1A/1B

Decarceration in California: How a Plurality of Political Agents are Changing Criminal Justice in the Golden State

M. Blake Wilson, California State University, Stanislaus

For the past several years, different political entities (the courts, the state legislature, the electorate, and the governor) have, through a variety of political mechanisms (lawsuits, legislation, the ballot initiative, and executive privilege) contributed to decarceration and decriminalization in California. Working with the assistance of two graduate researchers, this presentation surveys how the many new (and sometimes controversial) laws, orders, and regulations—from court-ordered realignment to Governor Newsom’s moratorium of 733 death sentences—are contributing to decarceration in the state, and offers some preliminary analysis about the efficacy of each entity’s efforts towards reducing not only the prison population, but the crime rate as well.

Fighting for Dignity While Attacked by Shame: Inmates’ Struggles for Redemption in a Prison Labor Program

Taryn VanderPyl, Western Oregon University

Adults-in-custody (AICs) experience conflicting messages and feelings of shame and dignity in the prison labor program at one correctional facility. Despite purporting to help ease reentry, shaming from correctional officers (COs) and the community may also be setting AICs up for increased likelihood of reoffending upon release. Interviews were conducted with 21 AICs regarding their ongoing battle between dignity and shame within the facility, from the community, and inside the men themselves. The influence of COs and the impact of social hostility from the community are evaluated using narratives from participants.

Jury Unanimity Revisited...Again

Lore Rutz-Burri, Southern Oregon University

The United Supreme Court decided two cases, *Apodaca v. Oregon* and *Johnson v. Louisiana* in the 1960s and held that jury verdicts need not be unanimous. In 2010, the Court intoned that it would be ready to revisit those holdings, but then ultimately decided not to hear either the Oregon case (*Herrera v. Oregon*) or the Louisiana case (*Boyer v. Louisiana*). In 2018 the Louisiana legislature enacted statutes which require jury unanimity; in Oregon this would require

a constitutional amendment. Although most Oregon prosecutors now favor unanimous verdicts (as does the criminal defense bar), in July, 2019 the Oregon Legislature passed on the opportunity to send a ballot measure to the voters to amend the Oregon Constitution to require unanimous jury verdicts. The legislature passed on the ballot measure purportedly because of the cost of funding such a ballot measure and perhaps anticipating the upcoming U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Ramos v. Louisiana* which will be argued on the opening day of this Court session. This presentation discusses the arguments made in the briefs filed in *Ramos v. Louisiana*, speculations as to the Court's holding, and argues why it may have been better for the Oregon voters to decide jury unanimity.

9:45am - 10:40am

EVENT # 8

Bay 1A/1B

PAPER PRESENTATIONS: Policing Management and Career Challenges

Chair: Robert Morin, Western Nevada College

Law Enforcement and Indian Country: Criminal Jurisdiction, Cooperation and Conflict

Robert Morin, Western Nevada College

Colleen Morin, University of Nevada, Reno

Law enforcement functions in the United States are carried out at the federal, state and local levels of government. Law enforcement functions are also carried out in Indian country. Complexity characterizes the environment of law enforcement activities in Indian country. Federal, tribal and state governmental entities are involved in law enforcement functions in Indian country. This paper will examine Indian country criminal jurisdiction and law enforcement activities, as well as a discussion of areas of Indian country law enforcement cooperation and conflict.

Perceptions of Police Self-Legitimacy in the Rocky Mountain Region of the United States

Nathan Olin, University of Northern Colorado

Recently, United States law enforcement officers have faced heavy criticisms from both the public and media. These criticisms include questions of police legitimacy, efficacy and law enforcement's overall effectiveness in fighting crime. This criticism stems, in part from stigmatizing incidents occurring in Baltimore, Maryland and Ferguson, Missouri. Unfortunately, this has led to ambushes of officers and ultimately a disregard for the lives of officers that serve their communities. Using data collected from multiple police agencies in the Rocky Mountain Region of the United States, this study utilized survey methodology to determine how law enforcement officers perceived their self-legitimacy within their departments. The studies goal is to understand the self-legitimacy of law enforcement officers and their role in the communities in which they serve. The study examined institutional factors affecting officers, such as command climate, peer associations, how officers express their authority outwardly to the public and how officers believe community members perceive their authority.

Recruit to Retiree: Ethical Longevity in 21st Century Policing

David E. Carter, Southern Oregon University

Greg Costanzo, Oregon State Police

What happens to police officers during their careers? Much research of late focuses on events that jeopardize officers' careers. This includes decertification, or even worse. Moreover, much of this revolves around the general health and wellness of officers. One item that may help promote more successful careers is an officer's ethical foundation. In part, this may firm officers' constitutions once they become exposed to the environment of a police career. Additionally, sustaining ethical practices becomes paramount as officer's careers progress. In order for police officers to adapt to the idea of 21st Century policing, ethics training needs to focus on the "ethical longevity" of police officers. The Ethics That Helps Officers Survive [ETHOS] concept is based upon several training modules focusing on educating police officers in a different way than years past. An overview and data of the ETHOS project are discussed.

10:45am - 11:45am **EVENT # 9** **Bay 1A/1B**
BUSINESS MEETING

Future Directions by WACJ Executive Board
Financial Report by Andrew Giacomazzi, Treasurer
Organization Updates by Marianne Hudson, Secretary
Nominations for Second-Vice President

12:00pm-1:30 pm **EVENT # 10** **Casco Bay**
WACJ Luncheon

Guest Speaker: Philip L. Reichel, Emeritus Professor, University of Northern Colorado

1:30pm-5:00pm **REGISTRATION/HOSPITALITY DESK** **Lobby**

1:30pm-2:25pm **EVENT # 11** **Bay 1A/1B**
PAPER PRESENTATIONS: Juvenile Justice Issues

Chair: Taryn VanderPyl, Western Oregon University

Band-Aids for Barriers: Key Transition Policies as Experienced by Incarcerated Youth
Taryn VanderPyl, Western Oregon University
Louise Yoho, Black Hills State University

Almost all incarcerated youth will someday be released and as high as 85% have disabilities; making them arguably the most vulnerable population when it comes to transition, yet the least supported in legislation. This study seeks to understand how prominent legislation is experienced by incarcerated youth. Very few of the challenges faced by incarcerated youth with disabilities are considered by policy makers, ending with mere Band-Aids for the barriers they will inevitably face. A problem-driven content analysis was completed in which the youth shared what they believe they need and what should be addressed in legislation to help them.

Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based and Promising Practices for Juvenile Justice Involved Youth
Paige Wanner, Washington State Institute for Public Policy

In 2012, the Washington State Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to create an “inventory” of effective programs for children’s mental health, child welfare, and juvenile justice. Now in its 9th iteration, the Children’s Services Inventory rates the effectiveness of and economic returns for programs aimed at promoting successful outcomes for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. This presentation describes the methods used to construct the 2019 version of the inventory, the process for classifying each program, and reasons the classifications may change across iterations. Practical issues and implications of the inventory are discussed.

What Works in Reducing Disproportionate Minority Contact? An Overview of the Literature

Shaun M. Gann, Boise State University

Research consistently finds that disproportionate minority contact (DMC) is a problem at various decision-making points throughout the juvenile justice system. Since a 1992 amendment to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, numerous studies have examined the prevalence and potential causes of DMC. Unfortunately, much less research has focused on how to reduce DMC. Recently, however, a (slowly) growing body of research has detailed promising policies and practices addressing DMC. This presentation provides an overview of DMC reduction efforts that have been implemented in the U.S., with a focus on the empirical evidence of their efficacy.

2:30pm – 3:40pm

EVENT # 12

Bay 1A/1B

PAPER PRESENTATIONS: The Ingredients of an Interesting Day: Drinking, Poaching, Religion, and Robots

Chair: Jessica Wells, Boise State University

MAOA, 5-HTTLPR, and Alcohol Use Outcomes: A Systematic Review of Gene-Environment Interaction Effects

Jessica Wells, Boise State University

Cody Jorgensen, Boise State University

Benjamin Comer, Sam Houston State University

Biosocial criminology stems from the idea that neither nature nor nurture operates in isolation to explain criminal and antisocial behavior. One approach that has explored the ways in which biology and environments interact is through gene-environment interaction studies (GxE). These GxE studies have found evidence that certain polymorphisms may increase the importance of environmental risk exposure. However, critics have challenged the reliability and replicability of GxE findings. In an effort to better understand the body of research examining GxE in problem alcohol use, the current study conducts a systematic literature review of all studies focused on this issue.

Poaching Hotline Programs: Understanding the Public's Willingness to Report Wildlife Crime

Eric Wodahl, University of Wyoming

Kelsie Leavitt, University of Wyoming

Kimberly Schweitzer, University of Wyoming

Poaching hotlines are a popular tactic employed by game and fish agencies across the country to elicit the public's assistance in combating wildlife crimes. Despite their popularity, little is known about their effectiveness, which includes a lack of understanding surrounding the public's willingness to use these hotlines when violations are observed. Utilizing surveys with vignettes, the current study examines individual willingness to report poaching behavior among a sample of 400 adults living in the western United States. In addition, we explore the influence of program and individual characteristics on the likelihood of reporting wildlife crimes to authorities.

Religiosity and Extremist Views Among Muslim Americans

Julie Siddique, University of North Texas at Dallas

Although the vast majority of Muslim Americans are not affiliated with terror, several terror attacks and attempted attacks have been perpetrated by extremists in recent years. Despite growing concerns about Islamist radicalization and "homegrown" terror attacks, few studies have examined the relationship between religiosity and extremist views among Muslim Americans. This study uses three waves of data from one of the only nationally representative datasets on Muslim Americans to assess the relationship between religiosity and self-reported views on terrorism. The study also examines other potential correlates that may be associated with heightened vulnerability to radicalization efforts.

Robotics and Unmanned Systems Developments in the International Maritime Security Domain: 2020 and Beyond

Kenneth Christopher, National University

Global transportation interests are challenged to deploy appropriate, cost-effective robotics and unmanned systems solutions to mitigate threats in the international maritime security domain. Transnational crime, cargo theft, piracy, human trafficking, terrorism, illegal arms and narcotics trade are just some risks that threaten the international maritime community. Evolving robotics technologies provide opportunities for maritime interests to deploy unmanned systems and tools to mitigate a variety of hazards in the maritime sector. This article focuses on current policy and developments in unmanned systems technologies with implications for 2020 and the foreseeable future in the international maritime security domain.

3:45pm – 4:10pm

EVENT # 13

Bay 1A/1B

SPECIAL PRESENTATION: Sage Publishing and WACJ Faculty Innovative Teaching Award Winner

BMCC's Campus Monitors: Service Learning on the College Campus

Matt DeGarmo, Blue Mountain Community College

The presentation discusses the recent implementation of a student/faculty co-led campus security force. Through the program, students are certified as security officers, paid as federal work study students, and receive direct training from the professor in a number of areas, including: report writing, patrol procedures, data input, theory, and basic geospatial/temporal analysis. The

program will be discussed within the context of service-learning, particularly how service-learning strategies can be developed to serve the student and the college first, prior to expanding out into the public service sphere.

4:15pm-5:15pm

EVENT #14

Bay 1A/1B

PAPER PRESENTATIONS: Police Body-Worn Cameras and Use of Force

Chair: Ian Adams, University of Utah

Body-Worn Camera Activations: Demographic, Attitudinal, and Job Function Predictors

Ian Adams, University of Utah

Sharon Mastracci, University of Utah

Scott Mourtgos, University of Utah

What drives a police officer to activate their body-worn camera (BWC)? Some evidence suggests officer attitudes contribute to the equivocal findings for BWCs effect across multiple outcomes. Leveraging a combined survey and administrative dataset, we investigate the predictors of BWC activation among 147 officers in a single agency. Findings suggest job function covariates predict BWC activation. Individual-level measures do not predict BWC activations, except for a negative relationship with how officers perceive the cameras impact professional discretion. Attitudinal and demographic covariates fail to improve upon the job function model, suggesting future studies should concentrate on organizational, functional, and environmental explanations.

The Implementation of Body-Worn Cameras: An Examination of Administrators' Perceptions and Experiences

Melinda R. Roberts, University of Southern Indiana

Marthinus C. Koen, University of Southern Indiana

Bryce Newell, University of Oregon

Existing research on body-worn cameras have primarily focused on policing outcomes such as use-of-force, citizen complaints, police perceptions of the cameras and how these might have changed over time. Few have intently focused on factors involved in police administrator decision-making during the implementation of this technology. The purpose of this paper is to present in-depth findings concerning the implementation of body-worn cameras at a mid-sized, city-level police agency. The focus of this presentation is to explain the perceptions and experiences of administrators and the factors that influenced their decisions during the implementation and policy creation phases.

The (Non)Linearity of Use-of-Force Continuums: Effects on Officer Injuries

Scott Mourtgos, University of Utah

Ian Adams, University of Utah

A substantial majority of police departments within the United States utilize use-of-force continuums of a linear design within their use-of-force policies. However, the placement of different types of force within a department's continuum varies widely, and there has been little work examining if linear continuums are indeed 'linear'. This study analyzes over 700 use-of-force incidents using categorical regression with optimal scaling. The findings suggest that most forms of less-lethal force are conceptually and statistically

indistinguishable, thus calling into question linearly designed use-of-force continuums. Moreover, by emphasizing physical force as a 'lower' force option than less-lethal tools, officer injuries are increased.

5:30pm

EVENT # 15

Bay 1A/1B

WACJ QUIZ BOWL

Moderator: Andrew Giacomazzi, Boise State University

Form a team of three or four and compete to see if your team will be crowned the 2019 WACJ Quiz Bowl Champs! A prize will be awarded for the winning team. Registration forms for Quiz Bowl available at the WACJ Registration Table.