

# Justice Today

**Criminal Justice Association of Georgia  
Annual Conference  
October 8, 2021**



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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Criminal Justice Association of Georgia's executive board wishes to thank the many individuals and groups who assisted in planning and implementing this year's conference. Without their collective support, the CJAG conference would not have been possible.

**Thursday, October 7, 2021 (board meeting)**

7:00 PM	CJAG Executive Board Meeting
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**Friday, October 8, 2021 (conference)**

8:45 – 9:00 AM	President and Conference Host Welcome and Setting the Context of the Conference
9:00 – 9:45 AM	CJAG Keynote Speaker – Judge Lisa Godbey Wood
9:45 – 10:00 AM	General Question and Answer
10:00 – 10:10 AM	Coffee Break
10:15 – 11:15 AM	Session 1: Law Enforcement
11:20 – 12:20 PM	Session 2: Courts & Corrections
12:20 – 1:05 PM	Lunch (provided) & General Body meeting
1:10 – 2:10 PM	Session 3: Contemporary Topics in Criminal Justice
2:10 – 2:20 PM	Coffee Break
2:25 – 3:25 PM	Session 4: Criminal Justice Education

**Conference Venue Information:**



All conference rooms have presentation media for PowerPoint or video presentations.

## Friday, October 8, 2021

**8:45 – 9:00 AM**

**President and Conference Host Welcome and Setting the Context of the Conference**

**9:00 – 9:45 AM**

**CJAG Keynote Speaker, Judge Lisa Godbey Wood**



Lisa Godbey Wood is a District Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia. She was confirmed as a District Judge in 2007 and served as Chief Judge from 2010 until May of 2017. She served as the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia from 2004-2007. Prior to that time, she tried cases for fourteen years.

She began her law career as a law clerk to United States District Court Judge Anthony A. Alaimo. She is a Fellow in the American College of Trial Lawyers and serves on the Board of Visitors for the University of Georgia School of Law. She also serves on the University of Georgia Athletic Board.

She is a 1990 *summa cum laude* graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law. She served as Chief Judge of the Honor Court, Managing Editor of the Georgia Law Review and won the Isaac Meinhard Award for maintaining the highest academic average throughout all three years of law school. She was also First Honor Graduate of the University of Georgia as an undergraduate in 1985.

**9:45 – 10:00 AM**

**General Question and Answer**

**10:00 – 10:10 AM**

**Coffee Break**

**10:15 – 11:15 AM**

**Session 1: Law Enforcement**

**Facilitator:** Tom Hochschild, Jr.

- A Comparison of CALEA, State, and Non-Accredited Law Enforcement Agencies in Georgia: Rudy Prine and Chris Cook, Valdosta State University
- Supply and Demands Relationship with Prison Gangs: Cooper White, Kennesaw State University

- Back the Blue Hurts Police: Tom Hochschild, Jr. and Lorna Alvarez-Rivera, Valdosta State University
- 'Police Unions' – Why There Aren't Any in Britain: Hanif Majothi, University of North Georgia
- Dangers of the Reid Technique: Pamela Newell, University of North Georgia

**11:20 – 12:20 PM**

**Session 2: Courts & Corrections**

**Facilitator: Michael Shapiro**

- United States Supreme Court Criminal & Immigration Law Decisions of the 2020-2021 Term: Michael Shapiro, Georgia State University and Peter Fenton, Kennesaw State University
- ICC Operations in Africa: A Preamble of Images of Issues: Charles Ubah and Chika Unigwe, Georgia College and State University
- How Prediction Equations Can Be Developed and Used to Assist in Program Management in a Correctional Setting: John Stuart Batchelder and Matilda Foster, University of North Georgia
- Faith-Based Organizations and the Criminal Justice System: Perceived vs. Actual Roles in Serving Offenders, their Families and Communities: Shani Wilfred, Valdosta State University; Jewell Rivers, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College and Damond Jenkins, Valdosta State University
- Beyond the Box: Advocating for Equal Access to Post-Secondary Education in Georgia: Patrick Rodriguez, Kennesaw State University and Abigail Cook, Georgia State University

**12:20-1:05 PM**

**Lunch & General Body Meeting**

**1:10-2:10 PM**

**Session 3: Contemporary Topics in Criminal Justice**

**Facilitator: Roger N. McIntyre**

- Exploring the Relationship Between Online Processes and Offline Neighborhood Social Controls in Online Neighborhood Networks: MariTere Molinet, Georgia State University
- The Efficacy of Efforts to Curb Adult Deaths Caused by Prescription Opioid Use: A Follow-Up Study: Jon M. Hager and John Stuart Batchelder, University of North Georgia
- To Tell the Truth: What Are the Real Death Numbers Related to COVID-19 Deaths? Jon M. Hager, University of North Georgia
- Proposed Research on Comparison of CPTED and Perception of Crime on a University Campus: Patrice Kerner and Roger N. McIntyre, Valdosta State University

**2:10 – 2:20 PM**

**Coffee Break**

**2:25 – 3:25 PM**

**Session 4: Criminal Justice Education**

**Facilitator: Jason Armstrong**

- Cultivating the Barren Spots: A Call for Wise Men (and Women): Roger Byrd, Brewton-Parker College
- Fun and Games vs. Hazing: Where is the Line Drawn? Matilda Foster, University of North Georgia
- Teaching Research Methods Course with Experiential Learning: Wilson Huang, Valdosta State University
- Criminal Justice in the News TILTed: Tilting Current Events Assignment for Criminal Justice Courses: Pamela Brown, Sarah Kuck, and Jason Armstrong; Albany State University
- The Incorporation of Cyber Security Education in Criminal Justice Degree Programs: Dr. Nelbert “Doc” St. Clair, College of Coastal Georgia and Stanley J. Mierzwa, Kean University

## Program Abstracts

10:15 – 11:15 AM

### Session 1: Law Enforcement

**Facilitator:** Tom Hochschild

- ***A Comparison of CALEA, State, and Non-Accredited Law Enforcement Agencies in Georgia: Rudy Prine and Chris Cook, Valdosta State University***

This paper examines differences among CALEA, Georgia State, and non-accredited Law Enforcement Agencies in Georgia. The research is based on a survey of community stake holders who work in jurisdictions represented by the three groups. Similarities and differences in attitudes are presented on a wide range of issues related to police community relations. The purpose of this research is to expand the discussion on whether law enforcement agencies would benefit by pursuing accreditation.

- ***Supply and Demands Relationship with Prison Gangs: Cooper White, Kennesaw State University***

A prison's objectives are retribution, incapacitation, rehabilitation, and deterrence. However, prison gangs who are in prisons oftentimes operate differently to the objectives. Prison gangs have not always existed, other forms of prison hierarchy have existed before being taken over by the present-day prison gangs and prison gang problems. This study focuses on how prison gangs are formed and overpower previous and potentially beneficial forms of prison hierarchy. Investigating the gang culture within the penal system, gangs share the same function of creating a group and using it to make a profit. The prison gang focuses on minimal risk-taking in selling soft contraband to pursue profit. Prison gangs also have a unique function with improvement with crime prevention and solving. The more offenders are imprisoned, then the more demand is made leading to an increase in their influence. Results of this increase in their influence can vary as most prisons tackle the problems they face differently and have different cultures within them. Gangs are profit-driven, and the demand is greater than the supply. Pursuing ways to decrease these demands is one of the simplest ways to combat such a problem, particularly in the prison system.

- ***Back the Blue Hurts Police: Tom Hochschild and Lorna Alvarez-Rivera, Valdosta State University***

Two primary ways that workers are rewarded for their labor is through pay and/or high status. Considering the dangers and stressors of the job, police officers receive relatively low salaries. To offset these low salaries, society must provide high status for this job in order to entice new recruits and retain officers. Indeed, sociological surveys consistently

show that “police officer” ranks among the highest status jobs in the country. The Black Lives Matter social movement has threatened this high status by pointing to some police policies and practices that disproportionately harm African-Americans. Rather than paying more taxes to increase police salaries, many citizens try to keep the status of the profession as high as possible through efforts like Back the Blue and Blue Lives Matter. The authors argue that we should support police by paying them adequately, have social workers and mental health experts assist them on the job, and get some of the guns out of the hands of dangerous citizens.

- ***‘Police Unions’ – Why There Aren’t Any in Britain: Hanif Majothi, University of North Georgia***

It will be argued in this paper that historical lessons from the post-Great War British experience dealing with police unionization, could equally be applied to checking undue US police union influence on misconduct procedures, which may help allay the concerns of the American public regarding such matters. Although there are many commonalities between policing in the US and in Britain, there are a number of significant differences between the two. One that looms large is the absence of officer representation for the British police through a union. Representation of officer’s interests are through the ‘Police Federation’ established, in 1919 as a Government response following a national police strike. This paper will begin by describing the contrast in management of police misconduct complaints in both countries, concentrating on public disquiet in certain communities in the US, largely absent in the Britain, regarding the influence of unions on police wrongdoing. Largely drawing on British government archives, the paper will contextualize the circumstances leading to the creation of the ‘John Syme League’, which despite the threat of dismissal for any police joining, later became the ‘National Union of Police and Prison Officers (NUPPO)’. This edict was breached, leading to the dismissal of a union activist and a consequently, a major strike in 1918 by London police officers. Having been unexpectedly caught out, the Government, easily capitulated to union demands. NUPPO’s new-found political power was further exercised through a national strike in 1919. This time, government response was stringent – dismissal of strikers, but also innovative through creation of a substitute representative body. NUPPO became pointless, leading to eventual demise. The new body still exists, but without any political or collective bargaining powers enjoyed by American police unions, particularly their influence on officer misdemeanor complaints.

- ***Dangers of the Reid Technique: Pamela Newell, University of North Georgia***

A confession is the best evidence against a defendant (Leo, 2009; Kassin, 2017). Once a suspect has confessed, the prosecution need not look for corroborating evidence because the suspect has already admitted to committing the crime. Nonetheless, a false

confession leads to a wrongful conviction, which punishes the innocent and allows the guilty go free. This is a serious problem in the United States and needs reform. The Innocence Project states that of the 251 DNA exonerations between 1989 and 2009, 23% contained false confessions. Furthermore, of the 98 cases from 2010 to 2016, 41% included a false confession (Kassin, 2017). The trouble begins with police interrogation tactics and ends with juries unable to understand why innocent people would confess to crimes that they did not commit. False confessions are usually the result of coercion or persuasion (Leo, 2009). According to their training manuals, especially those involving the Reid Technique, police interrogators will do almost anything to gain a confession, especially when they have decided in their own minds that the suspect is guilty (Leo, 2009). Once a suspect has confessed, studies show that juries will believe the confession was given voluntarily, even if they know that it is a product of coercion or that the confession was illegally obtained (Kassin, 2017). This presentation will discuss the research literature regarding the causes and consequences of false confessions and suggest some possible remedies to the situation.

**11:20 – 12:20 PM**

**Session 2: Courts & Corrections**

**Facilitator: Michael Shapiro**

- ***United States Supreme Court Criminal & Immigration Law Decisions of the 2020-2021 Term: Michael Shapiro, Georgia State University and Peter Fenton, Kennesaw State University***

Each year the Supreme Court of the United States decides approximately eighty cases. Nearly one-third of these cases relate to criminal law, criminal procedure, or immigration. For the ninth straight year Michael Shapiro of Georgia State University and Peter Fenton of Kennesaw State University will provide an update of important criminal justice and immigration decisions from the recent Supreme Court term. This year's presentation will include cases such as *Edwards v. Vannoy*, where the Court declined to make the unanimous verdict requirement of *Ramos v. Louisiana* (2020) retroactive; *Caniglia v. Strom, et al.*, holding that warrantless searches and *Lange v. California* holding that warrantless entry of homes violate the Fourth Amendment; *Taylor v. Riojas*, denying qualified immunity to correctional officers who left a prisoner in shockingly unsanitary conditions; and *Torres v. Madrid, et al.*, finding that the application of physical force, even when the person does not submit and is not subdued, is a seizure under the Fourth Amendment. As in the past, cases to watch in the upcoming Court term will be included.

- ***ICC Operations in Africa: A Preamble of Images of Issues: Charles Ubah and Chika Unigwe, Georgia College and State University***

The principle of domestic jurisdiction in international law makes national governments responsible for protecting their citizens, investigating alleged abuses of human rights in their countries and bringing the perpetrators to justice. They governments may also extradite those accused of abuse of human rights to any other states prepared to give



them a fair trial. Problem arises however, when governments are unable or unwilling to perform this duty or are themselves perpetrators of these crimes. Therefore, the development of the International Criminal Court (ICC) was intended to fill the void by fulfilling a central and pivotal role in global justice. Be that as it may with the good intentions of the Court, serious and complex issues exist. This paper, therefore, strives to explore the issue of the politics of criminalization of some heads of states in Africa by the Court so that critical lessons can be gleaned and deeper insights gained in the process.

- ***How Prediction Equations Can be Developed and Used to Assist in Program Management in a Correctional Setting: John Stuart Batchelder and Matilda Foster, University of North Georgia***

Multiple regression equations proliferate in all branches of social science research. A quick look at almost any textbook on educational research reveals that it is one of the most widely used statistical techniques taught today. A multitude of studies have developed prediction equations from data obtained from correctional settings. These studies range from predicting disciplinary adjustment to predicting suicidal tendencies. Logit regression is used to predict types of prison violence from situational factors. This presentation will demonstrate the development and use of this important statistical tool in making decisions in correctional settings. Topics range from variance explained (the squared correlation coefficient), risk-factors to predict criminal behavior, applying the weighting system derived from the known sample to youth at risk, education outside of prison to predict length of sentence, severity of offense to predict violence level, and predicting the probability of recidivism.

- ***Faith-Based Organizations and the Criminal Justice System: Perceived vs. Actual Roles in Serving Offenders, their Families and Communities: Shani Wilfred, Valdosta State University; Jewell Rivers, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College; and Damond Jenkins, Valdosta State University***

This project assessed the perceived and actual roles of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in their community and in working with offenders and their families in relation to the Criminal Justice System (CJS). These efforts have sparked pilot programs in other cities in the surrounding area (Dilulio, 2001). "Faith-based organizations have been involved in many different types of crime prevention efforts. These include primary prevention, secondary prevention or intervention, and tertiary prevention or correction/reformation" (McGarrell, 1999, p.10).

The current question is whether FBOs still provide services in conjunction with the CJS in ways that meet current perceptions. This research study evaluated this issue on the local level in an attempt to ascertain whether FBOs still do what they have historically been perceived to do or whether their involvement with the CJS has shifted in any way. Particularly, the research study also examined perceptions of staff members from FBOs regarding services and support provided for families of offenders. The sample was selected using a combination of convenience and snowball sampling. Requests to participate included an initial phone call and two follow-ups via phone and/or email. Focus groups were conducted in which staff members of different FBOs were asked to answer the following questions: 1) What are some myths/misconceptions about the role of FBOs in the community/in relation to offenders/in relation to criminal justice system (courts, corrections, law enforcement, and juvenile justice)? 2) What do you see as the role of FBOs in the community/in relation to working with offenders/in relation to working with the

CJS? 3) What are/is you/your agency doing to fulfill the role of FBOs in the community/in relation to offenders/in relation to CJS? This study had a 35% response rate. Fourteen (14:40) people participated in the study. Approximately 71% of participants were male and 29% were female; 71% were Caucasian and 29% were African American; 36% were clergy, 29% were program administrators, 21% were counselors/therapists, and 14% were community activists. The recorded sessions were transcribed using *Transcribe*. The transcripts were prepared using a combination of edited and intelligent transcription techniques. Researchers reviewed the transcriptions for recurring themes. Twenty-four initial themes were generated. Researchers then reviewed the themes for redundancy which resulted in 10 themes being identified. The transcripts were then coded based on the 10 revised themes. These themes focused on issues related to the perceived and real roles of FBOs in relation to the Criminal Justice System. FBO programming difficulties and concerns (f = 65) was the most recurring theme. Participants discussed difficulties associated with operating programs using limited resources and the related concerns such as program longevity, program quality, paying fair and appropriate staff salaries, client placement, and follow-up capacity. Participants also discussed some of the difficulties that arise when program placement is viewed through the lens of separation of church and state. Misperceptions and lack of church involvement in the lives of offenders and the CJS (f = 50) was the second most recurring theme. Participants discussed the unwillingness of clergy and their parishioners to give of their time to interact with offenders. Participants also discussed the need for more participation of clergy of color in prison programming. Miscommunication and lack of connection between the CJS and the community (f = 15) was the third most recurring theme. Law enforcement agencies and courts were especially perceived as distant from the community, with misperceptions further exacerbated by a lack of trust from neighborhood residents. Finally, Lack of reunification of offenders with their families (f = 14) was the fourth most recurring theme. Perceptions of participants such as clergy and mental health practitioners confirmed the researcher's expectations that offenders often express deep anxiety and concern over being separated from their families. Thus, current programming efforts may reflect a lack of emphasis on services designed to rejoin offenders with their families or reintegrate them in family systems based on participants' perceptions. Analysis of the data is ongoing. Researchers will return to the data to further discuss theme coding and to determine if additional themes emerge. All identified themes will further be assessed for inter-rater reliability.

- ***Beyond the Box: Advocating for Equal Access for to Post-Secondary Education in Georgia: Patrick Rodriguez, Kennesaw State University Abigail Cook, Georgia State University***

This presentation addresses current policy barriers for formerly incarcerated students at the college and university level in the state of Georgia and provides recommendations for steps going forward. In 2015, Governor Nathan Deal signed an executive order that removed the question from all state employment applications that asks about individuals' criminal convictions.<sup>1</sup> Even though this was a major step forward for Georgia, the application process for entering post-secondary education was not addressed. According to the GA Justice project, "4.2 million Georgians (over 1/3 of the state's population) have a criminal record,"<sup>2</sup> As directly impacted people who are a part of that number we see a need for immediate and drastic change to happen here. Both presenters have gone through the university application process which directly addresses criminal convictions and have experienced firsthand the issues that present themselves. As a result, the presenters have started a campaign called [Beyond the Box](#). As the design of this campaign went beyond the preliminary phases, it began to organically unfold into a dual-purposed campaign. The first purpose being implementing policies at the

university level that would require the removal of the criminal conviction question and the second being a re-humanizing campaign focused on bringing light to the human aspect of individuals who have been through the carceral system. The presentation will be on the inspiration, collaboration and strategies to implement this campaign while highlighting the current prison system in the state of Georgia. It will have an interactive portion that will simulate the application process and circumstances for people who are applying to college with a criminal conviction. At the end a call to action and discussion/Q&A will be held for attendees. The goal of this presentation is to shed light on the importance of access to education for all and to educate the attendees on strategies used in GA to get this campaign moving forward.

## **12:20 – 1:05 PM Lunch (provided) & General Body Meeting**

### **1:10 – 2:10 PM**

#### **Session 3: Contemporary Topics in Criminal Justice**

**Facilitator: Roger N. McIntyre**

- ***Exploring the Relationship Between Online Processes and Offline Neighborhood Social Controls in Online Neighborhood Networks: MariTere Molinet, Georgia State University***

Ever since Shaw & McKay's (1942) seminal work, the field of criminology looked to disentangle the dynamics of neighborhood processes and composition to determine their effects on neighborhood crime. Both fear of crime and collective efficacy research contributed to our understanding of the social processes that explain and mediate variations in neighborhood crime. In recent years, neighborhoods found an online space. Online neighborhood networks (ONNs) provide community residents the opportunity to interact and discuss neighborhood issues without ever having to meet. These new online neighborhood dynamics may impact what happens to communities offline. Furthermore, current psychology and social media literature examine whether social processes occurring online are associated with offline behaviors in other areas such as mobilization, political action, and civic participation. Yet, these positive outcomes may be also marred by other processes that potentially reinforce fear, exclusiveness, vigilantism, racial profiling among neighbors. This presentation draws from interdisciplinary research that explores ONNs, and the dynamics of social interactions in an online environment to provide a better understanding of the fluidity of spatial boundaries in ONNs, model the possible relationship between online social processes and offline action and discuss both the positive and negative neighborhood outcomes stemming from online platforms.

- ***The Efficacy of Efforts to Curb Adult Deaths Caused by Prescription Opioid Use: A Follow-Up Study: Jon M. Hager and John Stuart Batchelder, University of North Georgia***

This study utilizes updated Medical Examiner-data from Fulton County Georgia regarding opioid-related deaths in an effort to measure any progress in overcoming the societal damages from this scourge. The original study by Hager and Batchelder (2020) measured opioid-related deaths in conjunction with alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, or cocaine occurring from 2014 to 2016 in Fulton County, GA. The Purpose of this study is to examine the impact of policies put into place either just before, or since that original study was conducted, making the new study-period approximately 2017 to 2019. Since the CDC, and some local agencies, had identified several "evidence-based" strategies of effectively preventing opioid overdoses, we used

updated-data that could shine a light on the utility of those policies. Assuming these policy implementations are bearing fruit, this re-investigation of factors associated with opioid-related deaths should reveal changing trends, and possibly an improvement in overdose statistics. Early findings show that, although the battle is not won, some evidence suggests the rate-of-increase is slowing, and that gains are being made in curbing tragic opioid deaths.

- ***To Tell the Truth: What Are the Real Death Numbers Related to COVID-19 Deaths? Jon M. Hager, University of North Georgia***

In 2020, the local weather, national disasters, or even the winner of the World Series took the backseat to the coronavirus pandemic. Nearly every news channel on the television had a ticker highlighting the number of covid-19 cases, hospitalizations, and deaths. The covid-19 statistics appeared to create gloom and doom. The statistics for the number of covid-19 deaths made it look like people were dropping dead as if the apocalypse arrived. Since the information was being reported by the local and state governments and passed onto the CDC to report, the statistics must be accurate? There are many variables that influence the reliability of the number of covid-19-related cases, hospitalizations, and deaths. The number of deaths could be more or less than what is being reported. The purpose of this presentation is to explain the various reasons why the number of deaths reported to the public may not be as accurate as perceived.

- ***Proposed Research on Comparison of CPTED and Perception of Crime on a University Campus: Patrice Kerner and Roger N. McIntyre, Valdosta State University***

On a university campus, we may teach students how to be safe, but what about attempting to changing the whole environment to reduce the likelihood of crime? Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) theory does just that. The Broken Windows Theory, introduced by James Wilson and George Kelling in 1982 (Kelling, 1997) suggests that visible signs of crime or civil disorder will create an environment that encourages further crime and disorder. If windows are broken in a building and no one repairs them, the rest of the windows will be soon broken since there is a perception that no one cares. CPTED goes one step further. It leans towards the questions of designing the environment in a way to reduce the perception of crime and crime from occurring. This case study will test the CPTED concept on a college campus to determine if staff perception of unsafe areas on campus are also areas that can benefit from CPTED recommendations as well as if incidents of crime have occurred in these areas.

The intended research will be a qualitative case study that will review to determine if the perception of crime on the Armstrong campus of Georgia Southern University is indicative of areas that need improvement or can be improved through an environmental redesign. It will assist leadership in the university by providing answers to the following questions:

1. Are there areas on campus that are at higher risk, or perceived higher risk, for crime than others?
2. What is the perception of safety on our campus?
3. How can Georgia Southern ensure that they have done everything possible to promote the safety of faculty, staff, and students?

The method of research will be to triangulate staff surveys, Clery & incident report data, and a physical safety and security assessment to determine if all three identify similar unsafe areas and identify reasons it is unsafe.

**2:10 – 2:20 PM Coffee Break**

**2:25 – 3:25 PM**

**Session 4: Criminal Justice Education**

**Facilitator: Jason Armstrong**

- ***Cultivating the Barren Spots: A Call for Wise Men (and Women): Roger Byrd, Brewton-Parker College***

The paper argues that increasing prisoner education and training will provide substantial benefits such as promoting the reintegration into society of released offenders and the reduction of recidivism resulting in the saving of billions of public and private dollars annually. The author maintains that improved education and training opportunities has a greater likelihood of achieving a marked decrease in crime than failed measures such as severe sentences and harsh treatment of offenders. Finally, the paper calls for policy and institutional changes to attract educators to the field of correctional education.

- ***Fun and Games vs. Hazing: Where is the Line Drawn? Matilda Foster, University of North Georgia***

Hazing is not a new concept. The act of mistreating new/ prospective members of an organization has been documented as far back as 387 B. C. The 2011 death of Robert Champion, a drum major at Florida A&M University, sparked nationwide attention to hazing on college campuses. This incident sparked a change in how colleges and state lawmakers stance on hazing laws. Due to college students continuing to die due to hazing-related activities, states are still updating their policies. Colleges and state lawmakers have provided in-depth definitions of what constitutes hazing. However, these definitions leave room for interpretation. This paper addresses the definition of hazing from a student's perspective. In-depth interviews were conducted with a variety of college students at a private college to gain an understanding of how they viewed some common initiation rituals and at what point they viewed each to cross the line from acceptable to unacceptable behavior and why they felt the line was drawn in that location. Analysis of the study data offered insight into the perception of hazing in college students' social, cultural, and personal context.

- ***Teaching Research Methods Course with Experiential Learning: Wilson Huang, Valdosta State University***

This paper starts with an experiential learning theory developed by David Kolb (2015) and moves forward with his ideas of experiential learning cycle in applied settings. The theory emphasizes a learning process through which students learn by reflecting on their participation in educational activities as an experience. Although any type of academic instruction may enhance student development, experiential learning suggests that direct engagement and visualization in class settings can accelerate student learning with more holistic outcomes. This study illustrates how theoretical cores of experiential learning cycle can be implemented in teaching of an undergraduate research methods course. The study further examines how students' experiential

learning can be advanced to a higher level of educational accomplishment during their study on campus.

- ***Criminal Justice in the News TILTed: Tilting Current Events Assignment for Criminal Justice Courses: Pamela Brown, Sarah Kuck, and Jason Armstrong; Albany State University***

Using the concept of current events in a course allows students at the introductory level to see how the course aligns with the here and now. This presentation will address how the concept of “Criminal Justice in the News” was born, and how it has changed over time, as well as how the assignment was TILTed, using Transparency of Learning and Teaching. The presentation will address the steps/guidelines/sequence for the students’ completion of the assignment. The presentation will address the topic of transparency in a face-to-face course, a hybrid course, and an online course, using the same current events assignment.

- ***The Incorporation of Cyber Security Education in Criminal Justice Degree Programs: Nelbert “Doc” St. Clair, College of Coastal Georgia and Stanley J. Mierzwa, Kean University***

Cybersecurity education in higher education continues to evolve and develop in varying disciplines. Traditionally the undergraduate and graduate programs that included cybersecurity specialties included the Computer Science, Information Technology, and Engineering. Slowly some Higher Educational institutions are moving to combine the Criminal Justice discipline and cybersecurity discipline. Given the increasing number of cybercrimes, the higher education academic programs in Criminal Justice have been adding or complementing their curriculum to offer more cybersecurity related training and education. This makes sense since those pursuing law enforcement will undoubtedly need to be involved in crimes concerning technology that would require the need to obtain forensic evidence and perform investigations.

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