

From the Editor

Hello to all! We have cleared another ACJS annual meeting and the end of the school year is fast approaching. I trust everyone had a great time in Dallas. Most of you have been experiencing spring. Lucky you. In Minnesota, where I'm at, spring has yet to arrive. I can't wait though. Hopefully, Minnesota's weather doesn't just skip over summer and go right to fall.

In this spring edition of the *Police Forum*, Police Trainer David Blake offers an essay regarding the importance of assessing police tactics through the lens of cognitive science—particularly related to what scientists know about action and reaction times. He notes the value of distance and shielding in creating safer contacts with pedestrians in the field and encourages police trainers to adjust their training accordingly.

You will also find in this edition Larry Karson's (University of Houston – Downtown) review of three important books on the history of the U.S. Border Patrol and immigration policy. Of course, immigration reform is a very timely topic in the news today. The Border Patrol, and America's approach to border security and immigration policy generally, will be prominent features of any immigration reform measure that ultimately gets through Congress and becomes law. Dr. Karson's review examines three award-winning books on the subject, contrasts them, and offers recommendations as to their suitability for use in the classroom.

I met with some of you at ACJS in Dallas and was provided with ideas for articles in the *Police Forum*. Others have contacted me via email with ideas. Please keep the ideas coming--and better yet, the submissions. The *Police Forum* is interested in a wide range of pieces, including essays, articles, research notes on pilot studies and other projects, book reviews, point-counterpoint pieces, and others. You can make your submissions by emailing me directly at bumg0004@umn.edu.

Have a have a great finish to the school year! And if you're in the Upper Midwest, stay warm!

Jeff Bumgarner
ACJS Police Section Secretary
Editor, *Police Forum*

Chair's Comments

Greetings fellow police section members. It was a great pleasure to see many of you at the recent ACJS conference in Dallas. We owe a debt of gratitude to Immediate Past Chair Janice Ahmad for her leadership as Chair and Vice-Chair over the past few years. Without her efforts we would not have enjoyed the wonderful events at the conference that were dedicated to the Police Section. Chief among those were the excellent reception and the panel featuring previous O.W. Wilson award winners Darrel Stephens, Larry Hoover, Mike Swanson, Robert Taylor and Ellen Scrivner

As we look forward to the next conference in Philadelphia in February, I would like to outline a few goals I see as being important if we want our section to remain a spirited and meaningful part of ACJS. Those goals can be categorized by events and functions to pursue in Philadelphia and membership and participation in the Police Section.

First, let me remind members of the purpose of the Police Section. As outlined in our bylaws, Article II states: "*The purposes of this organization are to bring together Academy members with a particular interest in the police; to facilitate and encourage research and theory development related to policing; to encourage appropriate and effective teaching techniques and practices for police-related courses; to serve as a resource network for and encourage interaction among academic, research, practitioner, and policy-making sections in order to further knowledge about the police; and to organize conference sessions related to the police.*"

Having our purpose in mind, I envision an enhancement of Police Section membership. What better opportunity than the present to increase awareness of our section than at a time when interest in the police role is high. Contemplate for a moment that Sir Robert Peel's ideal police were deemed successful if they earned voluntary compliance by the public served. Peel would certainly have been impressed that residents of Boston and outlying cities remained off the street as the Joint Terrorism Task Force sought those responsible for the Boston Marathon bombings.

That demonstration of support of the police mission places the Police Section in a position to educate and inform practitioners, the public, other ACJS members, and members of ancillary associations of the importance to support us. That in mind, I believe it is possible to double our membership from the present 228 dues-paying members to 456 over the next two years. An increase in our membership could provide nice dividends for criminal justice programs at colleges and university, and for practitioners.

One way we can increase our membership is to cooperate with other professional organizations. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has already taken steps to build a professional bridge between ACJS and practitioners. A welcome letter is included in this issue of the *Police Forum*, and I encourage each of you to consider the authors' (Boston Police Commissioner Ed Davis and George Mason University Professor Laurie Robinson) invitation to join the IACP. Many of the Police Section members (including yours truly) are

current or prior law enforcement officers. We have a wonderful opportunity to support the missions of the NIJ, the IACP and the Police Section through allied-association membership. To join the IACP, you can find the membership form at the following link: <http://www.theiacp.org/portals/0/pdfs/Mbrshpapp.pdf> . Let us all continue to think about ways we may cooperate with others for mutual benefit as we look forward to our next convention in Philadelphia in February.

Philadelphia is rich in American history. We have a prime opportunity to capitalize on that history by offering interesting panels at the 2014 ACJS conference next February. As we complete the current semester (or quarter) and move into our summer sessions, I encourage each of you to think about panels and presentations you believe may help us to achieve the aforementioned goals. You may feel free to send me your recommendations at the e-mail address listed below. Additionally, please share our mission with others and encourage them to join the section.

I look forward to serving as the Police Section Chair over the next two years, and to hearing your suggestions, comments and concerns.

Charles Johnson
webcougs@gmail.com

OPEN LETTER TO POLICE SECTION MEMBERS

RE: INVITATION TO JOIN THE IACP

March 19, 2013

Dear Academic Colleague:

The IACP is the oldest and largest law enforcement leadership organization in the world. Under our banner of 'Serving the Leaders of Today, Developing the Leaders of Tomorrow' we seek to create dynamic and innovative leadership in federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement across the country.

One way we are achieving this goal is through a strong partnership between law enforcement and academic researchers in U.S. colleges and universities. Our *Research Advisory Committee* (RAC) serves as a model of academic/practitioner partnerships, with equal representation of both disciplines among the 30 appointed members.

As the Co-Chairs of the RAC, we write to invite you to become a member of the IACP. We strongly believe that joining IACP can be of great assistance to you as you achieve your academic mission. Here are just a few examples of the products and services IACP can provide:

Cutting edge, evidenced-based, policing and justice system policy publications to enhance you and your students' awareness of emerging issues and the police leadership role

Our monthly *Police Chief Magazine* that highlights innovative police practices and ground-breaking police/academic research results

Opportunities within our Student Internship Program, offering 12-week internships to both undergraduate and graduate students in the justice and/or law enforcement field

Advice and support to you, those that teach in your department and your students as they design and carry out thesis or dissertation-level research in justice and law enforcement

Direct linkage to over 22,000 federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement leaders (IACP members) to help you in your work, and to help you guide students considering careers in law enforcement

Membership in the IACP is only \$125.00 per year and it entitles you to a broad spectrum of information and services well beyond the few examples listed here. If you would like to become

a member, we'd be pleased to be sponsors for your application. A copy of that application is attached here with our IACP membership numbers already included. And if before joining you have questions, please contact John Firman, IACP's Director of Research and the staff liaison to our committee.

We hope you'll join us as we work to build a stronger bridge between the academic and practitioner communities that we know will benefit both groups equally and in the end ensure increased public and officer safety to American citizens.

Sincerely,

Ed Davis
Commissioner
Boston Police Department

Laurie Robinson
Professor
George Mason University

Note from the *Police Forum* Editor:

Above is the text of the IACP letter; a copy of the actual letter is being sent to Police Section members as a separate attachment.

Distance and Shielding Equals Time: A Safer Approach to Pedestrian Contacts

by

David M. Blake

Policing the nation's streets provides officers with many opportunities to test the limits of human performance. These performance limitations are often demonstrated through cognitive psychology and neuroscience--areas expanded to law enforcement by Dr. Bill Lewinski's Force Science Institute. Concepts such as inattentive blindness, selective attention, visual saccades, slip and captures, as well as breakthrough studies in action /reaction time are all part of Force Science's cutting edge research. This new information has been beneficial in our understanding of officer actions under stress, but has it been used to its fullest potential? This information can be beneficial beyond defending officers' actions in court and should be applied to police tactics and training at every opportunity.

Police trainers use key phrases similar to, "rapidly evolving", "dynamic and violent" as well as, "split second decision making", when discussing a use of force event. These benchmark phrases can be closely associated with Marten's (1977) definition of stress as, "a process that involves the perception of substantial imbalance between (environmental) demand and response capability, under conditions where the demand has important consequences" (as cited in Siddle, 1995). Most interesting within Marten's discussion on stress are the points concerning threat perception, response capability, and the perception of time needed to manage the situation. A perceived imbalance in any of these areas may result in an increase in stress at a magnitude equivalent to the perception (as cited in Siddle, 1995). Marten's points are important to this discussion as they provide police trainers a span of control over officer stress in certain situations through the manipulation of tactics.

Honig and Lewinski (2008) breach the topic of adjusting police training based on human performance deficits resulting from stress, and provide some solid recommendations. They discuss in detail concepts such as perceptual distortion, selective attention, memory, and auditory exclusion as being some of the negative effects resulting from the stress of a use-of-force incident. They provide solutions such as reality-based training, training repetition, positive self-talk, and the establishment of muscle memory as ways to overcome those negative effects of stress. The one area they do not address is an organizational review of standard operating procedures using human performance concepts as a balance for risk versus gain. We know officers suffer performance deficits under stressful situations. So how might we alleviate the stressful situation at the onset?

Before moving on, it should be noted that the author's intent is not to discourage any specific tactic. The intent here is to provide an example of how trainers might review a standard procedure or tactic and determine if, when considering human factors, the risk is worth the gain. What works for one department may not work for another; it is simply the review that is

important. Changes in tactics should only be made by subject matter experts who have weighed empirical evidence with their specific environmental factors to determine an appropriate response. With this being said, the most prudent method of discussing the issue is through an example using a current tactic which is situationally relevant based upon statistics. The FBI LEOKA study quickly provides direction.

According to the FBI study *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* (LEOKA), nine years of progressive statistics show most officers were killed within 0 to 5 feet of the suspect (LEOKA, 2010). To accentuate the point, 2011 LEOKA statistics show over 80 percent of assaults on officers were attributed to personal body weapons or bladed instruments indicating close proximity of the combatants (LEOKA, 2011). These statistics support the need to look at close range tactics such as the pedestrian stop (PS). The PS generally follows these parameters: observe the subject, approach from the rear, know where cover is, stand at an oblique angle (POI) with gun side away, and with about 3 feet of distance between the officer and subject (Adams, McTernan & Remsburg, 1980). Combining the standard tactic with known empirical evidence should provide an opportunity to apply a risk versus gain analysis in order to determine if change is needed.

The most important aspect of determining a threat is our ability to perceive the threat. When the word, “perceive” is used, the intent is to explore our ability to visually attend to what is important during a stop; i.e.: threat cues. Cognitive psychology shows us that we may see everything with our eyes, but details we perceive and remember must be attended to in some fashion (Honig & Lewinski, 2008). Additionally, scientific evidence suggests the best vision is produced at the center of a subject’s gaze and is greatly influenced by the subject’s ability to suppress their gaze at some point (Henderson, 2003). Reduced to its simplest terms, an officer’s ability to visually perceive a threat is limited by his or her ability to look directly at threat areas while maintaining the gaze long enough to “see and register” the threat.

Using visual attention as the springboard, the following example moves from the visual attention factors already discussed and applies them to the general procedure of a PS. Place yourself as the officer during the standard PS standing only 3 feet away from a suspect. Add to this first person simulation the constantly repeated training mantras: “watch the hands”, “watch the waistband”, and “watch for pre-assaultive indicators” (looking to escape, etc), while also being aware of the environment. In this first person perspective, you might see some of the problems concerning the limitations of human performance. First, looking at the hands from three feet is not conducive to sound officer safety. You will find looking at the hands from this distance requires a significant tilt of the head in a downward angle. Additionally, this distance provides the necessity to move the head and eyes up and down in an attempt to visually scan while attempting to attend to several threat areas. This translates to an officer looking for upper body pre-assaultive indicators while the subject’s hands may be out of view. Cognitive psychology tells us we can only truly attend to one thing at a time and by moving our head and eyes up and down at close range, we lose milliseconds to seconds of time to attend to and perceive a threat.

Now consider the officer's visual perception capabilities at a greater distance, perhaps 10 feet. Again, envision yourself standing at this distance while interviewing a suspect. The eye can now take in a much broader view of the suspect as well as the environment. The center of the officer's gaze is larger at a distance and more of the suspect will be scanned through saccades rather than requiring an officer's whole head movement and directed focusing. The ability to receive a, "whole picture" while at greater distance allows the officer to view multiple potential threat areas (hands, waist, eyes, over body movements). Using simple science concerning visual perception, one might theorize a minimum standoff distance of 10 feet provides better opportunities to see a threat. The earlier a potential threat is noticed, the better an officer is able to react to and successfully overcome any assault.

A review of action/reaction time literature shows that officers will always lose when they are reacting to a suspect's action (Warren, n.d.). Action always beats reaction. Therefore, trainers and officers should recognize the fact that a suspect, within 3 feet, who wishes commit battery upon the officer, will most certainly be able to do so. This first strike can be devastating and potentially deadly if the officer is taken completely unaware. An example of this can be seen in a well-known YouTube video of an officer seemingly caught off guard and unable to react to a vicious assault. The initial closed-handed assault is so devastating, the officer is never able to recover enough to defend herself. An attack like this could happen to any officer at any time and can stand alone as a reason to extend the standoff distance of a PS.

Another area of consideration when evaluating human factors within the PS is the effective use of cover. Police trainers often speak of cover and concealment in a myriad of tactical situations, but the occasions these topics are taught in conjunction with a standard PS are negligible (at least, in the author's experience). Empirical evidence tells us an average suspect can traverse 21 feet in 1.7 seconds (Force Science, 2005). An officer's reaction time to an attempted assault may be between .25 seconds and 1.5 seconds depending on his or her preparedness (Lewinski & Redmann, 2009). Therefore, conducting a PS using cover can be effective for other reasons than protection from projectiles. Having something (e.g., a police vehicle) between the officer and the suspect requires the suspect to defeat that object, creating additional time for the officer to react. This benefit in time, although small, could make the difference in overcoming an assaultive suspect.

In conclusion, it is the hope of the author that police trainers will come away with several thoughts for consideration. Increasing standoff distance during a PS creates an increased ability to visualize a threat and therefore provides additional time to react. This increased distance also removes the officer from a quick first strike zone where they lose to the reactionary gap rule. Additionally, cover options slow a suspect's assault and provide the officer with more time to react. The overarching theme here is that distance and shielding equals time. Lethal force studies show that life and death can be decided in as little as .25 seconds (Lewinski & Redmann, 2009), thereby making the element of time one of the most important considerations in tactical procedures, such as the PS.

About the author:

David M. Blake is a police officer and a field training officer. He has instructor certifications in firearms, defensive tactics, Force Options Simulator, and Reality-Based Training, and Force Science. He has prior experience as a SWAT officer and as a member of the U.S. Department of Energy's SRT. He is completing his master of science in psychology at Kaplan University.

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BOOK REVIEW

Border Wars: Three Books on the History of the Border Enforcement and the United States Border Patrol

by

Larry Karson
University of Houston – Downtown

Ettinger, P. (2009). *Imaginary lines: Border enforcement and the origins of undocumented immigration, 1882-1930*. Austin: University of Texas.

Hernández, K. L. (2010). *Migra! A history of the U.S. Border Patrol*. Berkeley: University of California.

Nevins, J. (2010). *Operation Gatekeeper and beyond: The war on “illegals” and the remaking of the US.-Mexico boundary*. New York: Routledge.

For much of the history of the United States immigration and its ramifications have been an issue for Americans. Even the founding fathers were wary of its potential consequences – Benjamin Franklin worried that German immigrants would never assimilate with the predominant Anglo-American culture.

In many cases the economy of the nation served as a bellwether toward the populace’s attitude toward immigration. As early as the 1850s, miners in California pushed to exclude Chinese competition in the mining fields. As manufacturers eventually turned to cheaper labor to compete in the marketplace, using Chinese in lieu of more expensive White Americans, organized labor united with nativists - worried about the supposed cultural decline of the nation - and moved to exclude the Chinese from the United States. The economic depression of 1873-1878 and the battles over the legality of local anti-Chinese laws led a regional issue to expand to the national stage and by 1882 to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act restricting immigration from China. Eventually the restrictions extended to most Asian immigration. These regulations of social control required a body of officials to administer the law and police the borderline. Originally a function of customs and state authorities, Congress eventually created an immigration service and later a uniformed police agency to prevent the surreptitious entry into the United States - the modern United States Border Patrol.

After the tragic events of September 11, 2001 Americans suddenly became concerned with the nation's security, including its open borders with Mexico and Canada. An unprecedented focus on border security allowed Congress to pour funds into the agencies responsible for border enforcement. Besides a restructuring of the nation's law enforcement agencies, which eventually placed the Border Patrol under the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection in the Department of Homeland Security, tremendous funds went into hiring new agents, allowing the Border Patrol to become the largest federal law enforcement agency with over 21,000 agents and second only the New York Police Department among all United States police forces whether local, state, or federal. Three recent books have documented the history of the Border Patrol, offering a nuanced understanding of its growth and that growth's implications. Yet all three approach that history in distinct ways.

Patrick Ettinger's *Imaginary Lines: Border Enforcement and the Origins of Undocumented Immigration, 1882-1930* originally was to be a work addressing unsanctioned Mexican immigration, but research led him to a different view of the borderlands--one that encompassed not only the Mexican-American border area but also the nation's northern borderlands with Canada. That expended historical assessment allowed for the recognition of surreptitious traffic not only from Mexico and China but also from various European and eastern Mediterranean nations as well as that traffic's eventual movement to the southern borderlands. Ending its timeline a few years after the creation of the modern Border Patrol in 1924, Ettinger's work offers a view that incorporates borderlands theory to better understand the dynamics of America's enforcement efforts recognizing the racialization of immigration policy and border enforcement throughout the nation's history.

Kelly Lytle Hernández, author of *Migra!: A History of the U.S. Border Patrol*, had the opportunity as a graduate student to work under the historian Eric Monkkonen, famous for his own interdisciplinary work including *Police in Urban America, 1860-1920* and *Homicide in New York City*. Working with the Border Patrol Museum, the National Archives and Records Administration and distinctively, Mexican national archives, she has been able to explore border policing as a form of state violence, also recognizing its racial implications. She discusses the cooperation of Mexico in addressing immigration control, the agriculture industry's influence in immigration labor policy and the ad hoc decisions made by the Border Patrol to address the industry's needs, and the post WWII policies and procedures tied to the Bracero Program. Recognizing the regional differences in enforcement, contrasting Texas and California Border Patrol ranch-and-farm operations, she highlights the populations' different responses to Border Patrol agricultural enforcement efforts.

Joseph Nevins brings a geographer's perspective to the border – itself a political/geographical concept – with his second edition of *Operation Gatekeeper and Beyond: The War on "Illegals" and the Remaking of the U.S.-Mexico Boundary*. Framing his monograph from a sociological perspective and using a Border Patrol enforcement initiative labeled "Operation Gatekeeper" to coalesce his themes of border transformation through cross-border economic development contrasting, paradoxically, with increased boundary solidification through enforcement activities, he extends his themes of social justice into a global perspective. After providing a historical foundation through the history of the San Diego-Tijuana arena of

immigration enforcement, *Operation Gatekeeper* addresses the contemporary effects of U.S. immigration policy on the Mexican-American border. Nevins' work can be easily viewed within a critical criminology context.

All three award winning works offer an understanding of historical American immigration policy and its current impact on the borderlands of the Southwest. *Imaginary Lines* gives a concise history of early immigration policy and the formation of the modern Border Patrol. *Migra!* offers an extended history of the development of the Border Patrol and the creation of a border culture of state violence post-World War II. Nevins presents a critical viewpoint on the current policies of the Border Patrol (and its parent organizations) and their implications from a sociological viewpoint. Hernández and Ettinger's can easily be used as supplemental reading in a policy, administration, race and crime, or policing class at both the undergraduate and graduate level while Nevins is marketed as undergraduate text by Routledge who also offers a somewhat outdated companion website to his work. All three offer an in-depth assessment of a federal organization that has become as well known as the FBI, the Secret Service or the U.S. Marshals. The best choice between the three is only determined by an instructor's focus.

About the author:

Larry Karson, Ph.D. is an assistant professor of criminal justice at the University of Houston – Downtown. His scholarly interests include: management and policing; ethics; enforcement history; and smuggling in America

POLICE SECTION ELECTIONS

The Police Section is currently seeking nominations (including self-nominations) for the positions of executive counselor and secretary. The executive counselor position is for a 3-year term. The secretary position involves a 2-year term. Both positions go into effect in 2014 at the conclusion of the Police Section general business meeting, which will take place at the ACJS annual meeting in Philadelphia.

To date, we have the following nominations in hand:

Penny Shtull (Norwich University) for executive counselor

Patricia Nelson (Minnesota State University, Mankato) for executive counselor

Veronica James (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) for Secretary.

The Police Section will continue to receive nominations through the summer and early fall. We will hold elections during the fall.

Please also note that you will soon be asked to vote on a group of candidates for immediate vacancies in the vice chair position and two executive counselor positions. The nominations for those positions are closed and the ballots have been drawn and sent to ACJS. Police Section members will be receiving those ballots electronically from ACJS in the near future.

DRAFT

**Minutes
ACJS Police Section General Business Meeting
Dallas, Texas**

March 22, 2012

Meeting called to order at 1705. 16 in attendance.

1. Approval of 2012 General Business Meeting Minutes.

Motion made and seconded. Approved unanimously.

2. Treasurer's Report

Chairwoman Ahmad presented Treasurer's Report. We continue to be the largest ACJS section, with 251 members at the end of November, 2012. Balance at the end of FY 11-12 was \$26,195.73. Ahmad presented the FY 13-14 proposed budget. Projected revenue is \$7400. Proposed expenses are \$5,450, including \$5,000 for the *Police Quarterly*.

3. Annual Meeting Highlights

Chairwoman Ahmad discussed highlights of Police Section activity as the current ACJS meeting, including the roundtable of O.W. Wilson Award recipients and the Police Section reception. The reception was very well attended.

4. *Police Forum*

Editor Jeff Bumgarner discussed the *Police Forum*. Some have asked about whether the *Police Forum* is peer-reviewed; it is not. Generally, there has been a dearth of submissions. He and incoming Chairman Charles Johnson have had informal discussions about what kinds of pieces will be included in the *Police Forum* going forward.

5. *Police Quarterly*

Chairwoman Ahmad gave the editor's report. There were 102 submissions in the past year, which is double the number of submissions prior to becoming an indexed journal. The impact index of the journal is even with *Police Practice & Research*. The journal has a 25% acceptance rate. There will be a special issue coming out in 2013.

6. Police Section Archives Report.

Police Section Historian Lucy Hochstein could not attend the ACJS conference this year. Thus, no report was given.

7. Old Business

Chairwoman Ahmad discussed that the website for the section continues to be housed at the ACJS website. Information about current officers can be found there, as well as links to the current and recent editions of the *Police Forum*. Ahmad also discussed that details of the contract with SAGE for the *Police Quarterly* are still being negotiated. Finally, Ahmad discussed the fact the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) desires to partner with higher

education and that the ACJS Police Section could serve a valuable role in facilitating such partnerships.

8. Awards and Recognition

Randy Gardner was recognized as the section Immediate Past Chairman. Lucy Hochstein received the Police Section Outstanding Service Award for her many years of service as our historian. Finally, David Carter of Michigan State University was named the O.W. Wilson Award recipient for this year.

9. Changing of the Chair

Charles Johnson was introduced as the new chair of the Police Section. He discussed his background and his vision for the section. His goals are to increase membership, including student membership. He also wants to explore the possibility of offering the option of lifetime memberships to section members who have ACJS lifetime memberships.

10. New Business

Nominations were received for posts which will begin in 2014. Nominations from the floor included: Penny Shtull (Norwich University) for executive counselor; Patricia Nelson (Minnesota State University, Mankato) for executive counselor; Jeff Bumgarner (University of Minnesota Crookston) for Secretary; and Veronica James (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) for Secretary.

Other new business included discussion of possible section sponsored events at the next ACJS meeting, which is in Philadelphia. Charles Ramsey of PERF was mentioned as a possible speaker. Other possibilities mentioned included a tour by the National Park Service and a panel focusing on federal law enforcement.

Ken Peak announced that he is looking for any material other members may have on old police science programs. He is giving a keynote address at the Western Criminal Justice Association annual meeting about the history of police education.

11. Motion to Adjourn

Respectfully submitted
Jeff Bumgarner, Secretary

Call for Papers, Authors, Applicants?

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

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

Or, if you have a job opportunity—particularly of interest to those teaching or researching in areas related to policing—we'd love to help you announce that position...and yes, we'll do it **for free!**

Send any announcements that you would like to have included in the next issue of the *Police Forum* to Jeff Bumgarner at...

bumg0004@umn.edu.

ARE YOU AN ACJS LIFETIME MEMBER?

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

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS POLICE SECTION AWARDS

The Police Section of the ACJS confers two awards annually at its general business meeting during the ACJS Conference. All Police Section members are encouraged to nominate individuals for the following awards. Nominations are due to Charles Johnson, Chair Police Section, by Friday November 1, 2013. Email nominations to: webecougs@gmail.com

Outstanding Service Award

Awarded to people who are deemed deserving of special recognition for their outstanding contribution to the Police Section. The Police Section Outstanding Service Award was established as an annual award to honor the person who has provided significant service to the Police Section.

O. W. Wilson Award

Given to recognize outstanding contributions to police education, research, and practice. The nominee should be a practitioner, policy maker, researcher, or educator who, over a number of years, has exemplified and supported the following ideals:

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

The nominee is not required to be a member of the Police Section.

Award Procedures

1. Nominations for each award must be submitted to the Chair of the Police Section by Friday, November 1, 2013.
2. Nominator must be a current Police Section member.
3. Submission of supporting materials with nominations is encouraged but not required.
4. The nomination is to include:
 - a. a brief summary of the nominee's contributions in accordance with the award criteria;
 - b. an explanation of the significance of these contributions;
 - c. a current vitae or resume of the nominee.

Email nominations and supporting materials to Charles Johnson, Chair Police Section, at webecougs@gmail.com. **Nominations are due Friday, November 1, 2013.**

THE POLICE SECTION CONGRATULATES

DAVID CARTER
RECIPIENT OF THE
2013 O.W. WILSON AWARD

AND

LUCY HOCHSTEIN
RECIPIENT OF THE
2013 POLICE SECTION
OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARD

ANNOUNCEMENT

IACP Excellence in Law Enforcement Research Award

The IACP and Sprint are pleased to announce the **2013 Excellence in Law Enforcement Research Award** to recognize law enforcement agencies that demonstrate excellence in initiating, collaborating on, and employing research to improve police operations and public safety. The goal of this award program is to promote the value of effective research, especially research achieved through partnerships among law enforcement agencies and researchers.

All law enforcement agencies worldwide (private corporations or individuals excluded) can compete for the award by submitting a description of their research and its impact on the agency, community, and the profession of law enforcement. Judges will take agency size and capacity into consideration when selecting finalists. Three awards are given annually (gold, silver and bronze). Two representatives from each winning agency will be provided with complimentary conference registration, transportation costs and lodging at IACP's Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where an award ceremony to recognize the winning agencies will be held.

Past award recipients include:

- Boston Police Department
- Broken Arrow Police Department
- Calgary Police Service
- CalPOST
- City of Port St. Lucie Police Department
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Florida Highway Patrol
- Grampian Police
- Los Angeles Police Department
- Meeker County Sheriff's Office
- Milwaukee Police Department
- Philadelphia Police Department
- Prince William County Police Department
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police & Ontario Provincial Police
- Sacramento Police Department
- Vancouver Police Department

To enter, law enforcement agencies must submit a nomination packet, which must be postmarked no later than **June 29, 2013** to the IACP.

For information about how to apply for the IACP/Sprint Excellence in Law Enforcement Research Award, please visit the award website:

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