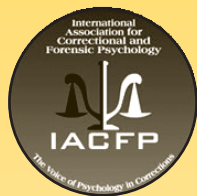


THE IACFP NEWSLETTER

FORMERLY THE CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Vol. 48, No. 2

April, 2016



In This Issue:

- 4 WHEN CRIME MANAGEMENT POLICIES FAIL: UNDERSTANDING SYSTEMS
- 6 THE SEEDS OF VIOLENCE: REVISITING THE NATURE/NURTURE DEBATE
- 9 HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DISCUSSION ON TERRORISM
- 11 ELEVATING PERSONALITY DISORDER: CHANGES AND CHALLENGES IN TREATING INCARCERATED PATIENTS
- 12 GETTING IT RIGHT: A COLLABORATIVE OFFENDER REENTRY PROGRAM THAT REDUCES RECIDIVISM, INCREASES PUBLIC SAFETY, AND PROMOTES SELF-SUFFICIENCY
- 14 CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. RICHARD ALTHOUSE
- 15 ROLE OF ANTICIPATION
- 17 FORMER TRANSGENDER INMATE SETTLES WITH GEORGIA PRISON OFFICIALS
- 18 VIGNETTES OF GLIMPSES INSIDE
- 19 INMATE SERVING LIFE OFFERED SECOND CHANCE
- 19 TASK FORCE SUGGESTS PRISONER CROWDING SOLUTIONS
- 20 LIFE IN PRISON
- 23 FBI: MURDERS, VIOLENT CRIMES ROSE LAST YEAR
- 24 DEAL WANTS CONTINUED MONEY FOR PRISON EDUCATION
- 24 GLOBAL CENTER ON COOPERATIVE SECURITY
- 26 WHAT IS PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL?
- 27 UPCOMING CONFERENCES
- 28 SAGE JOURNALS
- 29 BOOK ADS
- 34 THE GEO GROUP, INC. HIRING
- 35 IACFP MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

A Publication of the
International Association for
Correctional and Forensic Psychology

WHAT IS KNOWN IS NOT WHAT IS ADOPTED: USING IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE TO TURN "RESEARCH INTO PRACTICE"

(PART ONE OF A TWO-PART SERIES)

Michael D. Clark, MSW, Director, Center for Strength-Based Strategies,
IACFP Executive Board Member, IACFP President Elect
buildmotivation@aol.com



MICHAEL CLARK

We are grateful that this journal is the International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology's official publication. So many IACFP members take pride in the quality of the journal's content and the publication standards upheld and we thank Dr. Emily J. Salisbury, our *CJB* Editor, and the host of authors for the acclaim that our journal receives. Yet, even as we appreciate the cutting-edge research that the *CJB* provides, more work needs to be done. The relationship between research and practice remains a contested area. We implore researchers to make their work more useful and relevant to direct practice while a parallel appeal calls practitioners to embrace research in their day-to-day work. Research findings are not often written in practitioner-friendly language and so much of what improves practice work with offenders is "lost in translation." Practitioners can be wary of researchers who claim superior knowledge and can stonewall important findings which only serves to

Our international journal, *Criminal Justice and Behavior (CJB)*, is an exemplar publication for the field of corrections.

continue needless mediocrity. How can it be that "what is known is not what is adopted"? The IACFP Board actively seeks a better alliance between researcher and practitioner, believing that an improved relationship will allow correctional services to reap a harvest of benefits.

Earnest conversations regarding research-to-practice or discussions that move beyond fanciful wishes or "someday" ideas must eventually find their way to implementation science; a necessity because the terms "intervention" and "implementation" are completely different from each other. Implementation becomes a bridge between research-investigation and intervention-fieldwork. Implementation science expert, Dr. Dean Fixsen at the University of North Carolina and a member of the National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) once posed a question: "If evidence-based practice is the serum, then what implementation tools and methods can act as your syringe?" Curative serums (the mindsets and skillsets of evidence-based practices) that can improve the body's health (improved offender behavior/community safety) must be somehow injected into the body (direct practice/correctional services). We look to implementation science to help us blend "know" into "know-how." As a field, we have discovered that cabinets full of paperwork and the manuals which line our agency shelves do not equal innovative

(Continued on page 3)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

The IACFP Newsletter is published every January, April, July, and October, and is mailed to all International Association for Correctional & Forensic Psychology (IACFP) members. Comments and information from individual members concerning activities and related matters of general interest to international correctional mental health professionals and others in international criminal and juvenile justice are solicited. The IACFP endorses equal opportunity practices and accepts for inclusion in *The IACFP Newsletter* only advertisements, announcements, or notices that are not discriminatory on the basis of race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, or sexual orientation. The IACFP is not responsible for any claims made in a newsletter advertisement. All materials accepted for inclusion in *The IACFP Newsletter* are subject to routine editing prior to publication. Opinions or positions expressed in newsletter articles do not necessarily represent opinions or positions of the IACFP. Please send material for publication or comments to Dr. Robert R. Smith: smithr@marshall.edu Deadlines for submission of all material are:

January issue—
September 1
April issue—
December 1
July issue—
March 1
October issue—
June 1

President

James DeGroot, Ph.D.
Director of Mental Health
Georgia Department of Corrections
300 Patrol Road
Forsyth, GA 31029
(478) 992-5861

President Elect

Michael D. Clark, MSW
Director, Center for Strength-Based Strategies
872 Eaton Drive
Mason, MI 48854
(517) 244-0654

Past President

Edward Dow, Ph.D.
President, Modeling Solutions, LLC
W268 N1988 Shooting Star Road
Pewaukee, WI 53072
(262) 229-9343

Executive Director/ Affiliate Liaison

John L. Gannon, Ph.D.
P.O. Box 1099
Grover Beach, CA 93433
(805) 489-0665
jgannon1000@gmail.com

Secretary

Michael D. Clark, MSW
Director, Center for Strength-Based Strategies
872 Eaton Drive
Mason, MI 48854
(517) 244-0654

Treasurer

Thomas K. Bissette, CMCA
Blue Atlantic Management
5129 Oleander Drive, Suite 101
Wilmington, NC 28403
(910) 392-3130

Editor, Criminal Justice and Behavior

Emily J. Salisbury, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Box 455009
4505 S. Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-5009
(702) 895-0245

Executive Editor, The IACFP Newsletter

TBD—Until a new editor is selected, continue to submit material for publication to Dr. Smith using the submission information in the column to the left on this page.

WHAT IS KNOWN IS NOT ADOPTED *(Continued from page 1)*

practices. While the folders and manuals may represent what is known about effective interventions, knowledge, by itself, is not transformation. This article is part one of a two-part series regarding implementation science that will investigate lessons-learned from importing an evidence-based practice Motivational Interviewing (MI) into correctional agencies.

Most correctional personnel have come to know that “all implementation is not created equal.” The NIRN (2005) describes the following three degrees of implementation:

1. *Paper implementation* often results when management intends to comply with the desires of an outside group, such as an accreditation organization or funding source. For example, the policy and procedures manual states that a new approach will be used. The practice manual may be placed on a shelf and staff are directed to start delivering the new approach, but training or supervision is absent. Paper implementation does not even rise to “going through the motions.” By itself, it is not “implementation” at all.
2. *Process implementation* is “going through the motions.” New plans are put in place for training, possibly also for supervision and reporting forms. Training consists of workshops where *attendance* at the training event is the sole evidence offered (a priori) that staff “have been trained.” Line staff supervisors or managers may or may not attend the training. Attendance by upper management, wardens, judges, or agency directors is infrequent and uncommon. There is no evaluation of actual change in staff performance as a result of “training” or any determination if changes in staff behavior have impacted offender behavioral outcomes. Consultants have observed this level of implementation in many organizations who claim to be “practicing an EBP.”
3. *Performance implementation* is the level that engenders the outcomes we seek. It involves not only workshop training, but coaching, evaluation of work samples, supervision of staff, ensured service delivery to inmates, parolees and probationers, as well as evaluation of effects on offender behavior change. It is only with performance implementation that both fidelity to the model and the scale of performance will be sufficient to change staff behavior to thereby change offender behavior.

Aside from my IACFP Executive Board position, I also serve as the director for the Michigan-based Center for Strength-Based Strategies (CSBS) which is a correctional training and technical assistance group that disseminates strength-based practice and MI. The CSBS has facilitated implementation initiatives in MI with several Department of Corrections (DOCs) across several states, as well as numerous probation departments and adjunct counseling groups who work primarily with mandated offenders. For almost two

decades, we have rubbed shoulders with management teams that direct correctional organizations. We have been fortunate to sit with these leaders from courts, agencies, and facilities as they shared their accounts of implementing MI within their organizations. These disclosures included both success and failure, detailing novelty and innovation as well as frustration and flops. This article will examine the first of four important learning points revealed from this implementation work:

1. We back our way into preparation and commitment.
2. The MI approach is harder to learn than many believe.
3. The “extinction effect” that can steal from newly-acquired skills must be considered.
4. Corrections must place greater emphasis on coaching and feedback.

The MI approach is a skill-based approach which takes effort and perseverance to learn—and the faint of heart or those looking for a quick-fix need not apply. Yet, correctional agencies often make this harder than it needs to be as critical work for system readiness is often neglected. Beyond the three types of implementation, Fixsen also established six sequential stages for *performance implementation*:

1. Exploration and Adoption.
2. Program Installation.
3. Initial Implementation.
4. Full Operation.
5. Innovation.
6. Sustainability.

Without a full review of each stage, what is important to point out from this list is that *staff training does not occur until the second stage* (program installation). A troublesome correlation is realized when managers, so eager to “get going” that they forgo preparation—yet, it is this very same preparation that will often decide whether an initiative continues and takes root or fades away over time. Gathering information, finding support among staff and management, reassigning agency resources, reorganizing or realigning staff, as well changes in policy and procedures—there are so many critical activities to be accomplished before the first training group is ever assembled. The problem in corrections (and most other social services as well) is that these early efforts are almost nonexistent as everything begins with training.

Grant funding seems to be a “usual suspect.” The rollout sequence for many grants starts with training—with funding earmarked to continue the service or program once the training has ended. Starting with training is a poor beginning that often ensures trouble will be coming further down the road; a fiscal award seeming to guarantee the “cart will come before the horse.” Correctional agencies that access grant funding would be better served if there were mandates to ensure organizational readiness should be completed as part

(Continued on page 4)

WHAT IS KNOWN IS NOT ADOPTED *(Continued from page 3)*

of pretraining preparation requirements. In our experience, when initiatives start with training, one could almost start an imaginary stopwatch, marking time (days, weeks, months) until problems inevitably occur. These problems cause staff and management to scramble backwards to put supports in place. Headaches and frustrations can be avoided by ensuring the necessary backing and organizational supports are in place before training begins. The familiar adage “an ounce of preparation is worth a pound of cure” changes in this situation to read “preparation is prevention.” A good example of this “backing up to continue forward” was evidenced by Wyoming DOC’s MI implementation initiative.

There are several early supports to consider:

- Interest and buy-in with staff.
- Interest and buy-in with management/supervision.
- Answering the questions; Why do we want this? How will we use this? Who will be trained? Why these

staff? When? By whom? How much? How often? Managers or supervisors?

- Sustainability plans—coaching and feedback. How often? By whom? What format? The MI supervision by management?
- Reallocation of duties for coaches and in-house trainers (taking some duties away if training and coaching duties are to be added).
- Changes in job specifications? Annual evaluations? New hiring practices?

In the first installment of this two-part series, we’ve looked at learning point number 1. In the second installment, we’ll examine learning points 2-4.

References available from the author.

WHEN CRIME MANAGEMENT POLICIES FAIL: UNDERSTANDING SYSTEMS

Richard Althouse, Ph.D., At-large Member of the IACFP Executive Board, former IACFP President, and former Chair of the IACFP Executive Board
goldmine123.a@gmail.com

In 1937, a handful of congressmen, in a vote they didn’t bother to record, forwarded a bill (The Taxation of Marijuana) that would one day help fill the nation’s prisons, to the roof beams (Gray, 1998).

“...social systems draw attention to the very points at which an attempt to intervene will fail” (Forester, 1971, p. 11).

“...despite a profound change in penal policy in the U.S., large benefits failed to clearly materialize, and social harm may have resulted” (National Research Council, 2014).



RICHARD ALTHOUSE

When most correctional mental health providers walk into their facilities, they are not likely to give much thought to the fact that the facility, those who work there, and those incarcerated there, are products of America’s criminal justice *system*. Upon inquiry, many might acknowledge that they have heard that America’s criminal justice system is a system of some kind, but most would be hard-pressed to define exactly what defines a system, let alone describe how America’s approach to crime management might fit such a description. For most of us, the criminal justice “system” seems to be a linear process: an individual breaks the law, is apprehended, adjudicated and, if warranted, incarcerated, and later, if warranted, released. End of story. If the individual breaks the law again, this process is simply repeated. While there is passing acknowledgement of the “Revolving Door,” it is generally believed to reflect a failure of the offender rather than the criminal justice system. Therefore, it is

(Continued on page 5)

WHEN CRIME MANAGEMENT FAILS *(Continued from page 4)*

unlikely that Jay Forrester, Barry Richmond, Chris Argyris, and Peter Senge, and books such as *The Fifth Discipline* (Senge, 1990), *Why Things Bite Back: Technology and the Revenge of Unintended Consequences* (Tenner, 1996) or *System Effects: Complexity in Political and Social Life* (Jarvis, 1997) are names and books familiar to the average correctional psychologist. This is not a criticism, but rather an acknowledgement that understanding systems thinking and systems dynamics are generally not part of a correctional mental health provider's training beyond that of a brief and likely forgotten exposure to Virginia Satir's systems theory of family therapy.

Most, if not all of us, learn about "cause and effect" at a very early age. It is a simple linear model of life: A causes B, B can cause C, and so forth. And for many events, this way of thinking about how things work works well, and we generally do not look beyond that. If a problem occurs, like a lawnmower engine that quits working, we look for the broken

However, for many systems-based life processes, such as crime, this linear way of thinking about and solving problems does not work well, may yield unintended consequences that can undermine the solution, and even make the original problem worse over time.

part, replace it, and mow on. We know what to blame and what to fix. However, for many systems-based life processes, such as crime, this linear way of thinking about and solving problems does not work well, may yield unintended

consequences that can undermine the solution, and even make the original problem worse over time.

What distinguishes a simple cause-and-effect linear process from a system process? In a linear process, A causes B. The B has no influence on A. It is diagrammed this way: The A \longrightarrow B. In a system, A influences (i.e., does not cause) B and B in turn influences A. The A and B are in a reciprocal dynamic feedback relationship. That relationship is diagrammed this way: A \longleftrightarrow B. This relationship can be reinforcing, i.e., B influences an increase of A; inhibiting (B influences a decrease of A), or balancing (A and B balance each other). This occurs via processes called *feedback loops*. A simple system example is the heating system in our house or car that maintains a steady air or water temperature. It is the influence of feedback loops that create the virtuous or vicious cycles (i.e., races to the top or bottom) with which many readers are familiar.

Systems researchers have identified system laws and structured patterns of system functioning that allow us to

more easily conceptualize how more complicated systems operate, and how to think about interventions to solve complex system problems. Laws such as "the easy way out usually leads back in," "faster is slower," "the harder you push, the harder the system pushes back," the cure can be worse than the disease," "cause and effect are not closely related in time and space," "the areas of highest leverage are often the least obvious" (Senge, 1990), can guide deeper insights into how one might compose an intervention to a systems problem, and how to avoid making a serious intervention mistake.

This is especially true for complex social system problems like illicit drug use and crime that are the product of many interacting variables. America's "War on Drugs," basically a repeat of failed Prohibition ideology and practices, is an excellent example of such a mistake. After almost a century of U.S. regulation and punishment-based policies, beginning with the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914, designed to deter drug manufacturing and consumption of addictive and mind-altering drugs (e.g., make such drugs illegal, find and incarcerate—rather than treat—violators) have actually done neither, but have contributed to the creation of additional social problems with which we continue to face.

Such perverse outcomes are the products of system structures called "archetypes." Interesting and self-evident titles such as "Tragedy of the Commons," "Escalation," and "Fixes that Fail" help us identify why things are working like they are. For example, applying the "Fixes that Fail" archetype to the War on Drugs, a problem symptom (e.g., too many drug-related, antisocial, or self-harm behaviors) requires resolution. Interventions (the War on Drugs) designed to alleviate the symptom are implemented. But the drug manufacturing/consumption system pushed back (e.g., increased production of illicit drugs for profit, increase ease of drug acquisition) further contributing to the problem (increased usage). Over time, the problem symptom returned, only worse (e.g., even more antisocial and self-harm drug-related behaviors). The harder policymakers pushed by becoming more punitive, the harder the system pushed back in ways that increased production, avoided detection, and increased the

The harder policymakers pushed by becoming more punitive, the harder the system pushed back in ways that increased production, avoided detection, and increased the illicit drug market with more potent drugs.

(Continued on page 6)

WHEN CRIME MANAGEMENT FAILS *(Continued from page 5)*

illicit drug market with more potent drugs. Worse, the find-and-punish U.S. solution created additional unintended and counterproductive consequences that have made the illicit drug-use problem much worse, as well as contributed to world-leading incarceration rates, overcrowded prisons, reentry and educational barriers, and high rates of recidivism. In short, the cure has become worse than the disease. As Jay Forrester warned in 1971, "...social systems draw attention to the very points at which an attempt to intervene will fail" (p. 11, emphasis added). By failing to understand one simple systems law, U.S. policymakers have not only failed to substantively accomplish the goal of deterrence, but have contributed to additional serious social problems that now demand our attention and resources.

A systems analysis of America's "War on Crime" might result in similar conclusions. Such a systems analysis would reveal why America's 40 years of "...do the crime, do the time..." punishment mentality has, by necessity, resulted in more of a racially- and economically-biased theater of crime management without substantive reductions in crime or increases in public safety. This mentality has facilitated the

development of many other social and economic problems that have contributed to the commission of the very crimes such policies were attempting to reduce (see, for example, *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States; Exploring Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration* (National Academy of Sciences, 2014).

By definition, systems cannot fail, and it has been my opinion that until U.S. anticrime policymakers engage in systems-based, rather than linear-based, interventions to manage our wars on drugs and crime will continue to create more social problems than provide substantive reductions in illicit drug use and other criminalized behaviors, and tomorrow's problems will indeed be the result of today's solutions.

We can help policymakers understand the importance of systems by learning a little about systems thinking and system archetypes ourselves. To that end, I recommend Peter Senge's book *The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization* (Currency, 1990).

References available from the author.

THE SEEDS OF VIOLENCE: REVISITING THE NATURE/NURTURE DEBATE

Kelsey N. Hess, M.S., Ph.D. applicant to Oklahoma State University, Stillwater and the University of Tulsa, Ronald R. Thrasher, Ph.D., Director, Forensic Psychology Program, Oklahoma State University, Center for Health Sciences, Tulsa, and an IACFP Member
knhess@okstate.edu

Study suggests that within the daycare setting, the singular most important factor in influencing the deviant behaviors of preschoolers was caregivers' disciplinary techniques.

School shootings, youth killings, and mass murder terrorize



KELSEY N. HESS

our world. Yet, we think little about placing our children for 50 or more hours a week in a daycare system effectively making daycare employees co-parents. We often select daycare centers based on either cost or a location most convenient to our home or work. Furthermore, children attend daycare during the earliest stages of psychosocial development,

possibly influencing a child's criminal development. This study examines the possible factors that link daycare culture to the crime rate of the surrounding neighborhood.

Many children bite, hit, push, or take another child's toy as part of normal child development. But studies suggest that aggressive children and preadolescents possess higher tendencies to become delinquents and adult criminal offenders. Research also indicates that community violence influences delinquency in children. Still, further studies document inconsistent discipline as a leading cause for lasting negative childhood influences. Regardless, children under the age of 13

(Continued on page 7)



RONALD R. THRASHER

THE SEEDS OF VIOLENCE *(Continued from page 6)*

account for a third of juvenile arrests for violent crime.

This study resurrects the nature/nurture question by taking a preliminary look at daycare centers located in high-, moderate-, and low-crime rate areas of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Within each crime rate area, we examined daycare center licensing violations, deviant behaviors of preschoolers, and the disciplinary techniques of daycare providers.

A convenience sample of 30 daycare centers from the over 100 licensed Tulsa daycares was selected. Daycare selection began by considering the crime rate of the area within one mile of the physical location of the daycare. We obtained crime rate data from the published Tulsa Police Department Interactive Crime Map. Crime rate areas were arbitrarily designated as: low (less than 15 crimes within the last 2 years); moderate (15 to 20 crimes within the last 2 years); and high (over 25 crimes within the last 2 years). Additionally, daycare centers were selected by their willingness to allow researchers to visit and observe children at the center. In the end, our sample consisted of 10 daycares in each of the three crime-rate areas for a total of 30 daycare centers.

We began the study with a mixed-methods research approach utilizing both quantitative and qualitative data. Data included published Oklahoma Department of Human Services (hereinafter referred to as DHS) noncompliance license issues. We first counted noncompliance issues that might harm a child which we called “relevant.” Examples of “relevant” noncompliance issues include: leaving a child unattended; inappropriate discipline techniques; lack of proper employee training; neglect; and failure to provide appropriate medical attention to a child. We also counted regulatory non-compliance issues which we called “nonrelevant.” Examples of “nonrelevant” issues include: improper sanitary conditions; improper playground equipment; or improper labeling of medication or breast milk. As much as possible, the study utilized information and data available to any parent selecting a daycare.

An analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed on the compliance data. At the $p < 0.05$ level, the data suggested no statistically significant effect of area crime rates on the total number of noncompliances and relevant non-compliances ($p = 0.17$ and $p = 0.34$).

In addition to the analysis of daycare licensing violations, we conducted non-participant observation to observe deviant behaviors of preschool-aged daycare children and the disciplinary techniques of daycare providers. Each daycare center within each of the three crime-rate areas was visited. Prior to the nonparticipant observations, 20 common behaviors of children were listed. The list contained 10 good behaviors such as: helping, listening, hugging, sharing, and forgiving. The list also contained 10 bad behaviors such as: biting, hitting, kicking, lying, and stealing. We spent

approximately 2 hours observing each center and recorded the number of each behavior observed and the subsequent response from the daycare employee. Incidents of child behavior were identified, coded, and recorded. Responses to child behavior from daycare employees were recorded as ethnographic data in a thick, descriptive narrative.

Again, an ANOVA was performed on the good and bad behavior data. Again, at the $p < 0.05$ level, no significant effect was found of area crime rates on the total number of deviant behavior instances recorded during the participant observations. Additionally, there was no statistically significant effect of area crime rates on the total number of good behaviors recorded ($p = 0.66$ and $p = 0.33$).

Overall, results suggest that there were no significant correlations between area crime rates, daycare center licensing violations, and the deviant behaviors of preschoolers. Preschoolers’ behaviors were consistent regardless of the crime rate area the daycare was located in, or the number of noncompliance issues published by DHS. The only factor that seemed to vary was the way in which daycare employees disciplined children between the different crime rate areas.

The qualitative aspect of the study also included a grounded theory approach. Nonparticipant observations of each daycare center were recorded as ethnographic descriptions. The ethnographies were recorded as thick description of the daycare setting, the language and behaviors of the children and daycare providers. Ethnographies were then grouped according to crime rate area and coded to illustrate common observations. As commonalities emerged, an ideal case from the crime rate area was selected to illustrate the observation.

Overall, the disciplinary techniques of the caregivers in the low-crime rate area ranged from either ignoring deviant behaviors entirely, or intervening through means of sitting the deviant child down to have a conversation about why their behavior was bad. Caregivers in this area seemed more concerned with meeting emotional needs of the children and less concerned with consistent discipline. Instead of simply placing a child in timeout for hitting another child, the caregivers would be more likely to sit down with the offending child and talk about what had made them angry, and how they can better handle that emotion in the future.

The main focus at many of these facilities relied heavily on teaching children concepts of mathematics, reading

The only factor that seemed to vary was the way in which daycare employees disciplined children between the different crime rate areas.

(Continued on page 8)

THE SEEDS OF VIOLENCE *(Continued from page 7)*

comprehension, English, etc. at an early age in order to give them a headstart in school. Caregivers seemed to largely disregard any children who had developmental delays, autism, behavior problems, or learning disabilities, and focused mainly on educating the average child. More attention was paid to ensuring the DHS requirements were met, and that the children's emotional needs were catered to.

Daycare center #4 constituted an ideal example of the disciplinary techniques of caregivers in the low-crime rate area. This facility was enormous, and equipped with all kinds of technologies for extracurricular activities: an indoor glow-in-the-dark bowling alley, an indoor basketball court, professional cooking classes, etc. The employees were largely concerned about adherence to DHS rules and regulations, and about ensuring that the emotional needs of the children came first.

If a child was seen playing with a "toy weapon" or participating in some other deviant behavior, all activities essentially came to a halt until the teacher had sufficiently dealt with the situation. This would consist of the teacher getting down on the child's level, taking their hands, and looking them in the eyes while discussing the issue at hand. The teacher would speak to the child about why their behavior was bad, and how they could better manage their emotions.

Additionally, teachers were more likely to intervene when witnessing a child physically abuse another child, than they were when the abuse was verbal. Any child that consistently exhibited minor behavior issues was simply left to their own devices—if the child refused to eat lunch, or participate in circle-time activities, the teacher would simply allow the child to do whatever they pleased rather than face the prospect of having to discipline the child.

This particular facility seemed to have an issue with consistently being understaffed and struggling to maintain the ratio according to DHS standards. They were so concerned with this that at times, the needs of the children fell by the

wayside. When they were not worried about maintaining ratio however, they focused heavily on ensuring that each child's emotional needs were being met.

Caregivers in the moderate-crime rate area seemed more aware of the need for consistent and effective discipline.

Caregivers in the moderate-crime rate area seemed more aware of the need for consistent and effective discipline. Most of the facilities in this area were in need of some minor cosmetic changes, and seemed to have less money than those in the low-crime rate area. However, although these facilities seemed to cater to more low-income families than those in the low-crime rate areas, we found the caregivers in this

area to be much more involved with the kids. These caregivers were those that would get down on the floor and play with the kids. They were engaged in their jobs, and many of them had clearly chosen the profession because they truly loved to work with children.

Although these caregivers were concerned with disciplining the children, they seemed to focus more heavily on social interactions between the children. It seemed that caregivers in this area were more concerned with preparing preschoolers for socialization in kindergarten as well as preparing them educationally for various concepts such as mathematics, sign language, etc.

Caregivers in the high-crime rate area seemed less concerned with deviant behaviors and more concerned with ensuring that each child had been fed and clothed for the day.

Daycare center #13 is an ideal example of the disciplinary techniques we observed within the moderate-crime rate area. This facility had some minor cosmetic damage, but was overall in good shape. The preschool teacher made it a point to inform us that the kids were normally very well behaved, and that any bad behavior we saw would be a direct result of the chaos caused by renovations at the facility, as well as the teacher's recent return from vacation. The teachers in the preschool classroom were very engaged with the children, and seemed to be very invested in supporting the social and educational growth and development of each child.

However, in terms of discipline alone, there seemed to be less concern for ensuring discipline was consistent and effective as there was for ensuring that each child completed an art project, participated in circle-time activities, etc. Caregivers were slow to intervene when witnessing children physically abuse each other, but quick to intervene when witnessing verbal abuse.

It was at this facility that following the conclusion of a fight over a toy, one child pushed a large piece of toy furniture on top of another child, resulting in bruising between the victim's shoulder blades. We witnessed this exchange in its entirety, and saw it as a deliberate act of calculated violence. The offending child made sure that the teacher was not watching, then intentionally laid down on the floor in order to use the strength of her legs to tip over the wooden toy kitchen furniture. Other than a brief time-out, no disciplinary action was taken against the offending child, and the teacher seemed largely unconcerned about the incident.

Caregivers in the high-crime rate area seemed less concerned with deviant behaviors and more concerned with ensuring that each child had been fed and clothed for the day. Most of the facilities in this area were in poor shape, and

(Continued on page 9)

THE SEEDS OF VIOLENCE *(Continued from page 8)*

clearly catered to the lower-class or working poor. Children attending facilities in this area exhibited more deviant behaviors than those in other crime-rate areas, and caregivers disciplined the children far less, if at all. There was little to no focus on educating the children at an early age, and most caregivers seemed uninterested in interacting with the children. It seemed that the primary goal of caregivers in this area was merely to keep each child alive all day, and send them home with semi-full bellies.

Daycare center #21 presented an ideal example of the disciplinary techniques of the caregivers in the high crime-rate area. Neither the lead teacher nor the assistant teacher had control over the classroom, and the preschoolers were allowed to have free reign. Any attempt that the teacher made at providing structure or educational materials to the kids was simply ignored by the children. The children played with permanent markers, nail polish, lip gloss, and they climbed all over the shelving and furniture in the classroom with absolutely no intervention by the teachers. Several of the children got into minor altercations over certain toys or stations in the room, and would begin calling each other names and hitting each other. Again, there was no disciplinary action taken by the teacher, as she was too busy chatting with her coworkers.

There was virtually no structure to the schedule, and aside from the brief period during circle time, there was no educational component to the lesson plan. The children had free play time for the entirety of the duration of our visit, and many of them actually walked out of the classroom to play in other areas, effectively violating DHS ratio regulations.

This research effectively demonstrated that within the daycare setting, the singular most important factor in influencing the deviant behaviors of preschoolers was the caregivers' disciplinary techniques. The implications of these findings suggest that the growing need for parents to place their children in the daycare system is supplemented by a growing need for caregivers to understand the weight of their influence on the psychosocial development of preschoolers.

With recent school shootings and other instances of youth-on-youth violence, it is increasingly important that we identify the "seeds" of violence in the hopes that intervention can take place at the earliest possible stages in life. By intervening at the earliest stage, there is a greater likelihood that future violent offending can be reduced or prevented.

References available from the first author.

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DISCUSSION ON TERRORISM

John Gannon, Ph.D., IACFP Executive Director
jgannon1000@gmail.com

At the invitation of His Excellency, Michael D. Grant, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Canada to the United Nations, I was honored to participate at a high-level panel discussion on "Exploring Approaches to Countering Violent Extremism in Post-Conflict Prison Settings" on January 11, 2016, at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN in New York City (NYC).



JOHN GANNON

Participants and attendees that I met and talked with included Don Head, Commissioner of the Correctional Services of Canada, and a number of his staff and research people, as well as representatives from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Penal Reform Interna-

tional, the Global Center on Cooperative Security, the UN Counterterrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)/UN Counterterrorism, Challenges Forum, Folke Bernadotte Academy and Disarmament, and Demobilization and Reintegration Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions.

We can all look forward to learning more about the various groups, their work, and their viewpoints since many of the participants have agreed to write articles for upcoming issues of *The IACFP Newsletter*. The major conclusion I left with at the end of the day of discussions was that the complexity of the issues as described by the panelists is both remarkable and disturbing.

In general, any social dysfunction provides the soil for the growth of extremist recruitment since it provides a shared grievance that recruiters can manipulate to their own advantage.

There are special problems, however, as Professor
(Continued on page 10)

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DISCUSSION *(Continued from page 9)*

of Criminology at Indiana State University Mark Hamm has pointed out in *The Spectacular Few*, and for our purposes, more specifically as correctional and forensic professionals. Inadequate conditions and operations of prisons creates not only shared grievances but lengthy, intimate, and forced association with earlier radicalized individuals who then have the time and opportunity to identify and indoctrinate vulnerable, angry, and frustrated, or criminal individuals in service to extremist goals.

At the same time, the solution to the problems of poor prison conditions and dysfunctional or corrupt operations is not easily found or applied. Many of the most vulnerable people live in areas already bereft of social services for law-abiding citizens, so correctional facilities and their management is low on the list of social priorities. When these individuals are released, there may be little in the way of assistance or support aside from whatever comes from criminal associates or radicalized groups. While governments may seek to create programs of counterterrorism or counterradicalization, the current consensus is that effectiveness of those programs relies on local interventions between the local authorities and the people at risk. The rub is that many of the people in a given area or locale actually support the ideology of the extremists. As a result, top-down interventions from state-run organiza-

While governments may seek to create programs of counterterrorism or counterradicalization, the current consensus is that effectiveness of those programs relies on local interventions between the local authorities and the people at risk.

tions are ineffective and local programs are impossible.

So it seems that personal vulnerability to recruitment by radical groups is exacerbated by existential grievances of individuals in impoverished and dysfunctional social systems. In addition, to the degree that angry, frustrated, and typically younger people are incarcerated with more sophisticated recruiters, personal and social vulnerabilities are made even worse by the shared grievances of disorderly, unsafe, and corrupt prisons. Countering these valences of influence are made difficult if not impossible because the societies in which much of this activity is originating, particularly recovering societies in post-conflict areas, lack the resources to address the broader general social issues or the antiestablishment or protoradicalization attitudes of among many citizens in the society, much less to address the particular problems found in prisons.

In the examination of the circularity of social problems, lack of resources, social and prison corruption and personal vulnerabilities to radicalization, it is difficult to avoid the

conclusion that nothing will change until everything changes. That is, recruitment in prisons can't or won't change until the prisons change. Prisons can't or won't change until societies change. Societies can't or won't change until there are huge cultural shifts and a massive influx of additional financial, educational, employment, and social resources. None of that is visible on any known horizon at this time.

In the end, as long as groups or gangs, whether organized around criminal, political, or hybrid purposes, create alternatives to low status, impoverishment, and boredom, it seems reasonable to expect that young men and women will see those alternatives as reasonable exits from their social impossibilities. Since the recovery of many societies and the exhaustion of such groups appears nowhere on the horizon, we best plan for a considerable period of direct challenges to Western values and ways of life.

While we're far from the social disarray of most post-conflict areas, those of us who live in the West might give thoughtful consideration to the roles of our deteriorating infrastructure, dysfunctional partisan politics, failing inner-city schools, income disparities, and minority overrepresentation in prisons as potential sources of shared grievances that can serve as an equally fertile soil for the angry, immature, frustrated, discriminated-against, criminal or bored who might seek radical adventurism as an outlet for their own life challenges. Social functioning and social tranquility are not independent aspects of societies.

Similarly, given the accessibility and influence of social media and other technologies that can span the globe, Western criminal justice agencies and prison systems that are not addressing parity, safety, responsibility, and fairness issues within their operations and their walls may be contributing far more than they realize to magnification of our own social imperfections as experienced by those vulnerable to radicalization or extremism and thus stimulate them to action.

While many questions remain, the recent information from the Canadian/UN high-level panel discussion in NYC, as well as that found in Mark Hamm's and other recent books on the topic, demonstrate that much is known about the social, personal, and correctional dynamics of radical and extremist recruitment. As a result, reasonable preventive measures by prison officials are called for to avoid contributing to the groundwork for repetition of the kinds of events in Paris and San Bernadino. If fail-safe counterterrorism and deradicalization programs are not brought into play beforehand, a single dramatic (spectacular) event by someone or a few people released from prison will surely be seen as poor planning (at best), or even negligence, and will shake the system and public confidence while causing heads to roll. Thanks go to Commissioner D. Head and the Canadian UN mission for sponsoring this valuable discussion and helping get important information out to the correctional community.

ELEVATING PERSONALITY DISORDERS: CHANGES AND CHALLENGES IN TREATING INCARCERATED PATIENTS

Sharen Barboza, Ph.D., CCHP-MH

Vice President of Clinical Operations, Mental Health, MHM Services, Inc., Vienna, Virginia, and an IACFP Member
sbarboza@mhm-services.com

The removal of the multi-axial system from the 2013, fifth edition of the *The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)* can be seen as elevating personality disorders to equivalent status with traditional “Axis I” conditions. This change moves the field toward accepting that personality disorders can have serious consequences on functioning, comparable to the impact of more traditional psychiatric symptoms. Clinicians should take this opportunity to rethink the consequences of personality disorders on patient functioning, conceptualize personality pathology as a focus of treatment, and identify effective treatment strategies for our patients within correctional settings.

In Section III of the *DSM-5*, an alternative model for personality disorders outlines a continuum of impairments in personality functioning accompanied by pathological personality traits. The Level of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS; APA, 2013; pp.775-778) sheds light on the range of personality functional impairments that can be present in both self- and interpersonal-functioning. This model provides a useful framework for case conceptualization and developing targeted treatment interventions for the most common personality disorders in correctional settings—antisocial personality disorder (APD), borderline personality disorder (BPD), and narcissistic personality disorder (NPD).

The concept of “self” is divided into the following two main elements:

1. Identity—the experience of oneself as unique, with clear boundaries, stability of self-esteem, and accuracy of self-appraisal.
2. Self-direction—the pursuit of meaningful and coherent goals, use of prosocial internal standards of behavior, and the ability to self-reflect in a productive manner.

The concept of “interpersonal functioning” is comprised of the following two elements as well:

1. Empathy—understanding of others’ perspectives, tolerance of differences, and understanding one’s impact on others.
2. Intimacy—depth and duration of connections with others, desire for connection, capacity for connection, and mutual regard.

The concept of “self” is severely to extremely impaired in a number of our correctional patients according to the



SHAREN BARBOZA

LPFS. It is not uncommon to see individuals with fragile self-esteem that is easily threatened by interactions with others, whose boundaries are lacking or confused, who experience life as meaningless or dangerous, and experience poor differentiation between thoughts and actions such that effective goal-setting abilities are all but absent.

In terms of interpersonal functioning, similarly severe and extreme impairments can be seen in individuals who are highly threatened by alternative opinions, who are unaware of the impact that their actions have on others, who have significantly impaired capacity for enduring connections, and who conceptualize relationships in terms of the ability of others to provide comfort or inflict pain and suffering.

These impairments are at the root of personality dysfunction and are the “target symptoms” for treatment, yet the symptoms themselves can make meaningful treatment nearly impossible. A typical incarcerated patient with serious BPD experiences chronic emptiness, a lack of boundaries between self and others, has a strong belief in the absolute need for intimacy coupled with fears of rejection, and lacks the ability to engage in cooperative efforts with others due to the perception of slights and criticism from others. These symptoms likely cause serious daily dysfunction including poor self-care, dangerous peer relationships, self-injury, and behaviors that result in frequent disciplinary action and placement in restrictive housing.

Effective treatment requires a therapeutic relationship based on mutually-identified goals. Yet, the ability of the patient to form a relationship is seriously impaired and, by definition, the root of the problem. Identification of dysfunction, which is necessary to prompt change in the patient, is often experienced as criticism and rejection, resulting in behavior that disrupts the therapeutic relationship. Long-term treatment targeting skill development and self-examination within the context of a developed and trust-building therapeutic relationship is required. Yet, frequent

(Continued on page 12)

PERSONALITY DISORDERS *(Continued from page 11)*

patient transfers and housing relocations cause external disruptions to treatment, further damaging the patient's capacity for trust and mutuality.

As clinicians, we have a responsibility to work with our security partners to help them understand the seriousness of personality pathology and its chronic nature. We can help by explaining that personality disorder symptoms are indeed clinical symptoms, akin to hallucinations and major depressive episodes, that personality disorders can be conceptualized as requiring chronic-care visits, similar to diabetes and hypertension. The important difference, however, is that personality disorders are not treated with medications, but require interpersonal treatment within the context of ongoing stable therapeutic relationships. We need to educate security staff that therapy is absolutely necessary,

requires frequent confidential group and/or individual contacts, and is negatively impacted by facility and housing transfers.

While the *DSM-5* has properly placed serious personality disorders on par with traditional psychiatric conditions, the challenges in providing proper care and treatment for individuals who suffer from such disorders within a correctional environment continues to be an ongoing challenge. But it is a challenge that we must face and work to resolve if we are to truly affect lasting and positive change in our incarcerated patients.

References available from the author.

GETTING IT RIGHT: A COLLABORATIVE OFFENDER REENTRY PROGRAM THAT REDUCES RECIDIVISM, INCREASES PUBLIC SAFETY, AND PROMOTES SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Kathryn Otten, M.A., Ph.D. candidate (ABD), Director of Juvenile Services, Jefferson County Colorado Department of Human Services, and an IACFP Member
kotten@jeffco.us

Colorado's community corrections system is unique as it is a collaboration of state, local, non-profit, and private partners that work together to help transition (Department of Corrections) and diversion (direct sentence-probation) offenders succeed in the community by providing transitional housing, structure, rules, and guidance. In Colorado, the community corrections system is locally controlled and state administered. This means that community corrections funding is allocated from the state to local jurisdictions, but the program is controlled locally by a community corrections board that is appointed by local elected officials.

Local community corrections boards have the ability to



KATHRYN OTTEN

accept or reject any referral from the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) or probation, community corrections boards develop jurisdiction-specific policies and procedures that reflect the local community, and each local community corrections board either contracts with a vendor to administer the program or operates the community corrections program themselves. Strong local control dictates the character of the board and the decisions that are made.

Jefferson County has had a community corrections program for over 30 years. Originally, only lower-risk, nonviolent offenders, who needed the structure of program in order to find a job or a place to stay, were accepted. In 2015, the community corrections resident looks much different. Only 8% of the population accepted into community corrections are low risk offenders. Thirty-five percent of the population accepted by the board are medium-risk, and 57% are high- and very high-risk. As the risk is higher, so are the needs.

Programs that provide services to low-risk offenders look

(Continued on page 13)

GETTING IT RIGHT (Continued from page 12)

very different than those needed to help medium-, high-, or very high-risk offenders succeed. In addition, the amount of time the higher-risk offender needs to acclimate into society increases, as does the need and intensity of the program. In order for an offender to be successful, programs must be designed based on individual needs. Offenders are not coming out of the CDOC job ready; therefore, without vocational or skills training, they cannot obtain meaningful employment. And, without employment, they cannot find housing, pay child support, or restitution. All this becomes overwhelming

Offenders are not coming out of the CDOC job ready; therefore, without vocational or skills training, they cannot obtain meaningful employment. And, without employment they cannot find housing, pay child support, or restitution.

and influences the offenders' ability to succeed.

In Colorado, approximately 50% of the offenders entering the community corrections program do not complete the program. The reasons for program termination are many. Some clients are terminated because they commit technical violations, some commit new crimes, some walkaway or escape, and some just give up and self-terminate. Some clients have no family support, while others cannot connect with family because of broken promises and disappointment. Some clients terminate because of the cost.

In Colorado, community corrections clients must pay a \$17.00 per day subsistence fee for every day they live in a community corrections facility (\$510.00 based on a 30-day month). In addition, clients are responsible for associated treatment fees, medical, restitution, work-related (e.g., clothing, tools, boots), and transportation costs. Clients are required to obtain immediate employment so they can pay their subsistence or they end up in debt to the community corrections facility. Because most clients are unskilled, they end up in a "get-by" job earning minimum wage. Clients working in an unskilled job earning minimum wage rarely get ahead financially. By the time clients pay their subsistence and other fees, there is nothing left.

The community corrections program is a great program. The community corrections system, as it is today, is failing our clients. Offenders no longer *just* need a place to stay, they need intensive programming, cognitive-behavior therapy, job readiness and vocational skills, offense-specific treatment, family reintegration, parenting programs, emotional support, and meaningful, full-time employment. They need the opportunity to succeed and community corrections programs can provide that opportunity if they change their philosophy

and programming.

Getting It Right

The Getting It Right (GIT) Program was funded by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance as a demonstration project to infuse programmatic, philosophical, and culture changes into the Jefferson County Community Corrections Program. The GIT Program is a comprehensive, integrated, reentry program that offered enhanced, wraparound services to 75 medium-, high-, and/or very high-risk male offenders who were accepted by the Jefferson County Community Corrections Board (JCCB) and lived in the community corrections facility. (The 75 offenders included violent offenders, sex offenders, long-term offenders, and offenders with mental health issues).

After the GIT participants were accepted by the board and before they were transported to the community corrections facility, the GIT Coordinator traveled to the prisons to interview potential participants. Once the offender/participant volunteered to participate in the GIT Program, the family navigator reached out to his family to get them connected to the program, and help them understand the process. By the time the GIT participants entered the community corrections facility, families had been contacted and prepared for the offender's transition, the intake paperwork had been completed, and participants had completed multiple assessments. The goal was to understand the needs of the participants and families before the offender transitioned into the community.

Once in community corrections, the GIT Program paid the participant's subsistence for 30 or 60 days so the GIT

Removing the stress of paying subsistence and eliminating the need for a meaningless job allowed GIT participants to take the classes, engage with family, and prepare them for long-term success.

participants could participate in classes. During that time, participants attended 40-hour intensive job readiness classes, engaged in short-term, high-skills, or vocational training, attended *Thinking for a Change* classes (T4C – a cognitive-behavior class), started parenting classes, and were introduced back into the community through community engagement tours. The GIT participants learned how to shop, cook, garden, and participate in family activities. Removing the stress of paying subsistence and eliminating the need for a meaningless job allowed GIT participants to take the classes, engage with family, and prepare them for long-term success.

(Continued on page 14)

GETTING IT RIGHT *(Continued from page 13)*

The GIT participants were placed in employment that matched their skills and knowledge. Taking the time to assess participants and place them in the right job reduced job replacements. Some of the GIT participants needed domestic violence or offense-specific treatment, and some needed mental health assessments. The GIT Program provided immediate treatment and assessments to participants. Instead of waiting up to 4 weeks for treatment or assessments in community corrections, the GIT program contracted with providers that saw GIT participants within 2 days. Treatment was immediate.

Giving back to the community, as a part of restorative justice, is important to community investment. The GIT participants volunteered at non-profit organizations and helped others in need. Whether it was reading, or helping with paper work, or janitorial duties, each gave back to their community. The GIT Program sponsored a community garden. Participants planted, weeded, and worked in the garden. They donated the produce from their large community garden to homeless shelters, daycare centers, and food kitchens. The GIT participants gave the produce grown in the GIT community garden to others less fortunate.

The housing market in Jefferson County is extremely difficult. Like many parts of the metropolitan Denver area, there is a shortage of affordable housing. Because housing is essential to stabilization, the GIT Program provided housing for participants and their families after they transitioned into the community.

The most impactful element of the GIT Program, as reported by the GIT participants, was the change in culture and philosophy. Traditional community corrections has a correctional feel. Staff tend to act like correctional officers instead of helping professionals. Many participants shared with staff that this was not their first time in community corrections, but it was their first time in community corrections where they felt as if they could succeed—and it was because of the GIT Program. Participants said they felt the GIT Program provided them with both the skills and the confidence to succeed. Teaching people how to succeed in the community, providing the tools, the opportunity to change, the ability to see themselves as a father, brother, or son instead of an offender, and helping participants believe they have value, are outcomes of the GIT Program.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. RICHARD ALTHOUSE

Richard Althouse, Ph.D., former IACFP President and currently serving as an At-large Member of the IACFP Board of Directors as well as on the IACFP Governance Committee, has been published in the American Psychological Association's (APA's) *PsycCRITIQUES*. Doctor Althouse's book review of Lamis'



RICHARD ALTHOUSE

and Kaslow's, *Advancing the Science of Suicidal Behavior: Understanding and Intervention* was published in *PsycCRITIQUES* on December 21, 2015.

Doctor Althouse had several reviews published in *PsycCRITIQUES* over the years and has received word that another will appear in the near future. Doctor Althouse is one of the experts in the field called upon by APA to review books related to criminal justice and psychology. *PsycCRITIQUES* has more than 41,000 reviews by such experts in the field to help others select the most appropriate books, films, and videos for professional use.

**FORENSIC
MENTAL HEALTH**
Association of California

**Visit fmhac.net
for Association
news and information**

ROLE OF ANTICIPATION

Rupali Jeswal, Ph.D., Intelligence and Terrorism Analyst, CENTRIC, UK, Fellow of Romania Center of Prison Studies, Vest Timisoara University, Chairperson for Counter Radicalization Subcommittee of International Corrections and Prison Association (ICPA, U.S.), International Law Enforcement Education and Training Association, U.S., International Association of Chiefs of Police, U.S., and an IACFP Member
jrupali@icloud.com

Human design is made up of many intricacies having a dependent, interdependent, and independent mechanism. This article focuses on anticipation and briefly on emotions, to create a connection of these two elements in relation to threat assessments, criminal- and attack-profiling, and consequential risk prediction.



RUPALI JESWAL

Humans are anticipatory and emotional systems. We contain predictable models of the environment and ourselves and we also behave as dynamic systems creating changes in the blink of an eye due to our anticipatory makeup by either changing, maneuvering, or controlling the present activities through decision making. Every thought, emotion, idea, or belief has a neurochemical consequence that is affect-laden visible through our response system. Anticipation is intrinsic to human thinking. Thinking is mapped on a cellular level, and this ability of the human system enables changes according to expected biological and psychological significance; furthermore, this mechanism is always trying to prevent the human system from disintegration.

Anticipation plays a powerful role in human memory, learning, adaptation, behavior, and response. Experiences in the past create a pattern for anticipation of stability or crisis, success or failure, major or minor (war, natural disaster, terrorist attack, robbery, murder, climatic change, daily weather, low or high grades on exams, promotion, or demotion at work—everything.)

We are a self-organizing unit, our innate working is in a constant flow of adjustment, be it a depressed state of mind or happy, our body and mind are in synchronicity at all times. When the external environment is incongruent to our internal worldview, a stressor is introduced (stressors are not negative on their own) and very quickly our internal mechanism adjusts and adapts (molecular communication) to the incongruence, be it positive in emotion-action behavior or negative. Keeping the principles of General System Theory (GST), our dynamic system is always reaching a state of equilibrium, either occupying a positive or negative stance. All negatives always have a positive intent for the individual using it, depending on which side of the fence you are looking from. A negative stance can be changed through a positive

insertion, if it has enough value, meaning, and a “what’s in it for me” factor. After all, the individual human system is geared for its own survival and betterment. Meaning, units must provide an innate benefit with any new belief adopted; if not, then the meaning holds no value to the receiver.

Mass anticipation also creates groupthink; at this level, individuals collectively mirror the environment and behavior and emote on the same level, thereby being congruent for their present worldview and is based on anticipation.

Humans are goal oriented and decision making is an inherent part of the individual and group (subsystems) and community systems. Through anticipation, communities emerge as chains of decision-making processes based along a power range. Resiliency is the maintenance of high levels of positive affect and well being in the face of significant adversity. To create resilience, our awareness and understanding of the hazard must be very acute. Understanding risk factors by creating anticipatory intelligence might assist in redefining human conditions, create resilient communities, and assist in building human security.

For policy making and management of institutions, such as prisons, to understand problems, design interventions, construct prevention, and influence in a positive way, we need to delve deeper by using anticipation through a relationship-based understanding. We form relationships even with our environment and all its manifestations in an abstract way. A structure, design of a room, place, building, store, classroom, etc., all create an emotional influence. This influence and its relation may make a place, object, or an inanimate material approachable or prompt an instant retreat. Relationships on all levels, such as individuals, groups, broad society and systems, virtual communities, policies and society, security, health, economy creates the sum of all behavior.

Currently, the greatest rapport, influence, and confidence building is seemingly coming from terrorist organizations who have been successful in radicalizing individuals from all over the globe and from various cultures, genders, age groups, and economic levels. Their tailor-made recruitment strategies have been successful. It is like a good consumer-product establishment where the company focuses on selling themselves as a brand (their image) instead of focusing on the products. The “marketer” and the “consumer” influence each other, the recruited become the recruiter, and the company, in turn, experiences favor, legitimacy, and growth. Influence

(Continued on page 16)

ROLE OF ANTICIPATION *(Continued from page 15)*

goes both ways and this is relationship-based effect. Relationship-based systems are adaptable, are self-organizing, and self-sustaining. Behavior adaptation or new behavior do not happen in a vacuum; both internal and external stimuli are needed.

Anticipation Precedes Behavior

- We anticipate looking at the weather if we need an umbrella.
- We anticipate through estimation by knowing about the traffic on a particular street, time of the day through past experience, or depend on the information displayed on the GPS system.
- We anticipate a full-blown fever by sensing from our physical cues.
- We anticipate trouble in a particular area based on the knowledge of crime in that area.
- We anticipate a negative or positive reaction based on past experience.
- We anticipate due to subtle cues and grand declaration of the adversary.
- Anticipation of a crisis can converge two politically- and ideologically-opposed countries to neutralize a common enemy.
- Anticipation of an invasion by X country can make Z country use hybrid tactics in warfare.
- Anticipation of threat by a population can make them take law and order in their own hands.
- Anticipation is sensitive to countercommunication strategies which an adversary employs.
- Anticipation is based primarily on perception.
- Anticipation can modulate biochemistry.
- Anticipation can influence an “emotional proposal.” Emotional proposal is made of three primary sources: (a) verbal and visual conditioning, modeling, (b) what we have witnessed, specific meaningful incidents, and (c) what we have experienced.
- Anticipation can influence the verbal, nonverbal expression (face and body).
- Anticipation leads to thinking and decision making.
- Anticipation can minimize or amplify fear, pain, and fatigue.
- Anticipation uses awareness and knowledge that is rule-based, information-based, behavior-based, skill-based and reward-based (objective or subjective).

(Not an exhaustive list)

If a terrorist organization anticipates resistance, they maneuver their methods like digging underground tunnels to reach the attack zone or switching from using vehicle-born improvised explosive devices to

suicide vehicle-born improvised explosive devices) What if we had no prior knowledge, information, or experience to compare to the future? There would be no anticipation? Then, we would have to learn how to think the unthinkable to create anticipation. To be able to do this, we would have to use mental scenarios, even of those attackers who mimic the environment like the Boston bombers and San Bernardino shooters, attackers who enter unobserved and undetected, or use deliberate erratic actions to confuse the security forces. We need to feel and think like the adversary.

Thinking Like the Adversary—Some Questions to Anticipate Would Be:

- Target—Who to attack? Where to attack? The weakest spot with a powerful aftermath.
- Reason—Why that target? We want maximum effect, so how, with a single action, can I get the maximum effect? We will look into the path of least resistance.
- Method—How to attack? Using the most apt, effective tactics and procedures (use of weapons according to the target, reason, and the best day/hour of attack.) Density analysis—a street on a given day with many people—high density/low density. Perceptions that will work counter to operational objectives. Perceptions should, therefore, be a part of risk assessment, right from the start to the end of an operation.

Factors That Can Influence Targets—For Ease or Difficulty in Carrying Out the Operation.

- Openness or hardness of targets, avenues of approach, ability to egress for nonsuicidal operations, symbolic or functional value, media, and body count potential, network influence—independent contractors.
- Population subgroups might pose a variety of different threats. Threat identification must therefore precede threat evaluation.

Anticipate the use of dual dimension and emotional value of an attack. For example, during the Westgate tragedy, Twitter updates were constant by the adversary on their progress, or cases of victimization and dehumanization in prisons being used as recruitment tactics in the online jihadist chatter.

Anticipate the “escalation-dominance” factor during a conflict or an extreme crisis, meaning that when creating

(Continued on page 17)

ROLE OF ANTICIPATION *(Continued from page 16)*

any countermeasures, whatever tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) are used, it should not provide an advantage to the adversary for escalating the crisis. This factor applies to tactical situations and also for management of a system.

In the “quiet times” of crime or terror-anticipatory intelligence for profiling, risk assessment, violence prediction

are carried out for prevention. Anticipatory intelligence looks into the unconventional and the unthinkable means of planning, recruitment, attacks, and escape; this lies between the orderly and disorderly features of criminal profiling.

References available from the author.

FORMER TRANSGENDER INMATE SETTLES WITH GEORGIA PRISON OFFICIALS

The state of Georgia has agreed to pay to settle a lawsuit filed by a former transgender inmate whose case drew the attention of the U.S. Department of Justice after she complained prison officials didn't provide adequate treatment for her gender identity condition. Court records show Ashley Diamond, 37, voluntarily dismissed her lawsuit February 11, 2016. The state agreed to pay \$250,000 to settle the lawsuit, said Nick Genesi, a spokesman for Attorney General Sam Olens.

The Southern Poverty Law Center, which filed the lawsuit on Diamond's behalf, disputes that. "The amount specified by the attorney general's office is not an accurate representation of the final settlement award," attorney Chinyere Ezie said in an emailed statement. "Because the SPLC is bound by confidentiality, we are unable to disclose the total settlement amount."

Filed nearly a year ago, the suit said prison officials failed to provide adequate treatment for her gender dysphoria, a condition causing a person to experience extreme distress because of a disconnect between their birth sex and gender identity. "Our lawsuit and Ashley Diamond's bravery brought about important changes in Georgia, and have put prison officials across the country on notice about the constitutional rights of transgender persons," Ezie said.

Diamond has identified as female since she was a child and began hormone therapy when she was 17, giving her full breasts, a feminine shape, softer skin, and a feminine appearance, her lawsuit said. Diamond had noticeable feminine physical characteristics and told prison staff during intake that she was transgender and was receiving hormone therapy, but she wasn't evaluated for gender dysphoria and wasn't referred for treatment and her hormone therapy was stopped, her lawsuit said. The Georgia Department of Cor-

rections policy at the time said only inmates identified as transgender during their initial screenings were eligible for gender dysphoria treatment, the lawsuit said. Without the hormone treatment for three years, Diamond's body suffered a painful physical transformation back to its masculine state and she experienced severe mental anguish, the lawsuit said. She was also ridiculed by inmates and prison staff and was sexually assaulted by inmates because she wasn't offered safe accommodation, the lawsuit said.

The U.S. Department of Justice weighed in on the case in April 2015, filing a brief that said prison officials must treat an inmate's gender identity condition just as they would treat any other medical or mental health condition. The filing said the Georgia Department of Corrections wasn't taking a position on the accuracy of Diamond's allegations, but it reminded prison officials that the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution requires them to provide inmates with individualized assessment and care for the condition. Just 4 days later, Georgia implemented a new policy to ensure that inmates with a possible gender dysphoria diagnosis are evaluated by qualified medical and mental health professionals, including an assessment of the inmate's treatment and experiences before entering prison.

A treatment plan will be developed to address the physical and mental health of any inmate diagnosed with gender dysphoria, the new policy says. The plan should take into account prior treatment but will also be reviewed and updated as necessary.

Excerpted from an article (by Kate Brumback, Associated Press) in the February 13, 2016 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page B3.

VIGNETTES OF GLIMPSES INSIDE

Ronald R. Mellen, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Criminal Justice, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama, and an IACFP Member
rmellen@jsu.edu



RON MELLEN

After retiring from Saint Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas, and before returning to teach at Jacksonville State University in Jacksonville, Alabama, I worked in the Arkansas Department of Corrections for 6 years. The first 3 years in Arkansas corrections was as Clinical Director of the Special Program Unit (a mental health unit) and the last 3, I was staff psychologist for the max and supermax units. Every so often, an offender event would strike me as important and I wrote them down. The events were not earth-shaking, but collectively, they provided insights into the vast array of hidden and emotional experiences that I encountered as a psychologist.

I've used the offender events in my correctional counseling classes for years and the students responded with interest. I started to craft these events into a book, but the thought also came to me that readers of *The IACFP Newsletter* might find the events interesting and possibly also open the door for others to share some of their similar experiences. Another vignette titled: *The Saint-Sinner Inmate* follows below.



THE SAINT-SINNER INMATE

As an inmate, you sat in front of me during D-Unit's community meeting. I heard inmates discuss how they would send new socks to be washed, only to get rags back, or plead for Clorox to clean showers, and how spraying for roaches didn't do any good if the washroom wasn't also sprayed.

In the midst of listening to these daily mundane problems, I always felt your presence. With the passage of time, life's paradoxes often become more confusing for me. This one was no different. There you sat, a large, muscular 50-year-old Black man with four life sentences; one life sentence for each type of sexual atrocity you committed on that White girl, a girl the same age as your own daughter.

Then the paradox would spill over for me. Every day in this prison where you will spend more lifetimes than you care to admit, you walk with the gentleness, compassion, and wisdom of a monk. In this unit there isn't a confused, frightened, lost,

enraged, or abandoned inmate you haven't helped or defended.

Your understanding and patience frees them to probe the prisons of their minds. When you speak, out of respect, they listen. They understand that your insights come from your own personal courage—an inner strength that allowed you to examine your own shadow side. They see your courage to look inside and are themselves empowered. Perhaps, someday they may find a similar strength to look within their own darkness. Watching you leaves me confused, for both the beast and the saint are within, occasionally glancing back at me as I wonder.



If you would like to submit a brief article like Dr. Mellen's, the vignette model used by him would be an excellent way to share similar experiences with others in the newsletter.

INMATES SERVING LIFE OFFERED SECOND CHANCE

Hundreds of inmates serving life without parole for crimes committed as juveniles in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and other states could get a second chance at eventual freedom under a U.S. Supreme Court ruling on January 25, 2016. In a 6-3 decision that united the court's liberals with two Republican appointees, the court said an earlier ruling that banned mandatory life sentences for juveniles applied retroactively. The ruling means the affected inmates can seek resentencing or parole hearings. "Life without parole is an excessive sentence for children whose crimes reflect transient immaturity," Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote.

As a result, Kennedy added, "a hearing where youth and its attendant characteristics are considered as sentencing factors is necessary to separate those juveniles who may be sentenced to life without parole from those who may not." While the decision applies nationwide, certain states might see an impact.

Pennsylvania, in particular, had 482 inmates serving life without parole for crimes committed when they were juveniles, according to a legal brief filed last year. This was more than any other state, and it includes the likes of 78-year-old Joseph Ligon. An inmate at Graterford State Prison, Ligon was convicted of a 1953 murder that occurred when he was 15.

Missouri had 113 inmates in similar circumstances. All

told, more than 2,000 inmates nationwide are serving life without parole for juvenile crimes, according to a legal brief filed last year. "Some of these people have already spent years, even decades in prison, they have grown up and matured in prison, contributing to their prison communities, some have mentored younger prisoners, some have earned an education or learned a trade," Katherine Mattes, Director of the Tulane Law School Criminal Litigation Clinic, said in a statement.

Convening new hearings to re-examine these underlying cases will prove problematic, attorneys general for Texas, South Carolina, Kansas, and 13 other states warned in a brief urging the Supreme Court to reject the claim for retroactivity. "Requiring the states to resentence hundreds of offenders, many of whose crimes were committed decades ago, would undermine the community's safety and would offend principles of finality," the states argued in the brief, led by Michigan Attorney General Bill Schuette. The Supreme Court's majority, though, reasoned that the constitutional logic of an earlier decision involving mandatory life sentences for juvenile crimes necessitated retroactive application.

Excerpted from an article (by Michael Doyle, Associated Press) in the January 26, 2016 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, pages A1, A6.

TASK FORCE SUGGESTS PRISONER CROWDING SOLUTIONS

The U.S. Department of Justice should limit the types of cases it brings and more nonviolent criminals should be steered toward probation and away from prison, according to task force recommendations designed to cut the federal inmate count and save more than \$5 billion. The suggestions were released on January 26, 2016, amid a national dialogue across the federal government about overhauling the country's criminal justice system, which critics say is overly expensive and has resulted in unduly long sentences for nonviolent drug criminals. A bipartisan effort to reduce the prison population appears stalled for the moment in Congress, though the White House and Justice Department have encouraged changes in how suspects are prosecuted and sentenced at the federal level.

The recommendations from the Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections provide concrete steps prosecutors, judges, prison officials, and policymakers can take to reduce prison overcrowding and ease spending on a corrections

system that's swelled in the last 3 decades as a result of harsh mandatory minimum sentences imposed on thousands of drug criminals.

"From severe overcrowding to an insufficient array of effective programs and incentives to encourage behavioral change, the system is failing those it incarcerates and the taxpayers who fund it," J.C. Watts Jr., a former Republican Congressman from Oklahoma and Task Force Chairman, said at a news conference. Congress created the nine-member task force 2 years ago to recommend changes to the corrections system. Nearly 80% of drug crime prisoners have no serious history of violence, and more than half had no violent history at all, it said.

Excerpted from an article (by Eric Tucker, Associated Press) in the January 27, 2016 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page A8.

LIFE IN PRISON

A LOOK AT BECOMING AN INMATE IN GEORGIA

They arrive by the busload each Tuesday and Thursday, dozens of new inmates entering Georgia's prison system. Most stay only a week or two. But for those sentenced to die, this is their last stop.

The Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison in Jackson, the state's biggest, houses about 2,100 male inmates on a wooded, 900-acre campus about 50 miles south of Atlanta. A warden and three deputy wardens oversee more than 600 employees.

Most inmates stay just long enough to determine which of the state's 31 prisons is the best fit. A couple hundred are processed in or out any given Tuesday or Thursday in a hectic scene as off-white buses with red accents pack the transfer yard. "I'm always amazed that we always seem to put the right inmate on the right bus and he ends up at the right facility," prison Warden Bruce Chatman said as he led an Associated Press reporter and photographer behind the prison walls.

About 250 low- or medium-security offenders serve their sentences here, providing labor that keeps the prison running. Nearly 200 of the state's most problematic inmates are kept in a high-security area, though many are eventually

moved. On death row, however, the only hope of leaving is a new or commuted sentence or exoneration.

When inmates arrive, their possessions are inventoried. Then they shower and don white jumpsuits. They sit in barber chairs while permanent inmates give them close haircuts, then pose for an ID photo.

Guards immediately work to instill order and discipline. Even the newest arrivals—some still dripping from showers and others mid-haircut—know what to do when the warden appears with guests. "Sir, good morning, sir. Ma'am, good morning, ma'am," they shout in unison following a guard's prompt.

Clean, shorn, and photographed, they're led to a sorting area ringed by small offices where counselors and medical professionals interview the new arrivals to determine where they belong. Some are nervous and quiet, this being their first trip. Others know the routine and sometimes cause trouble.

The cinderblock walls in the hallways in the main part of the prison are painted drab shades of gray and beige. The linoleum floors have been buffed to an impressive shine by inmate laborers, and a faint smell of cleaning chemicals

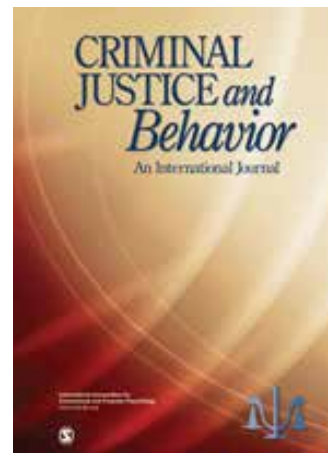
(Continued on page 21)



**Authors! Submit
your article to
CJB online with
SAGE Track**

SAGE Track is a web-based peer review and submission system powered by ScholarOne® Manuscripts.

The entire process, from article submission to acceptance for publication in *Criminal Justice and Behavior* (CJB), is now handled online by the SAGE Track website. SAGE Track's graphical interface will guide you through a simple and speedy submission with step-by-step prompts.



**To submit a manuscript, please visit:
mc.manuscriptcentral.com/cjb**

LIFE IN PRISON *(Continued from page 20)*

lingers in the air. Murals painted by inmates provide splashes of color, many serving as reminders of their right to not be sexually assaulted.

It's loud and busy. Heavy metal gates clank open and shut. Inmates shuffle in single-file lines, guided by just a few guards. Chatter, shouts, and the crackling of radios echo with nothing soft in sight to absorb the sound.

When visitors approach, inmates in the hallways turn their backs and stand close to the walls. That makes it easy for guards to spot a guy who steps out of line.

The Special Management Unit, known as high-max, houses the most violent inmates. They include those known to cause problems even before their convictions, like notorious Atlanta courthouse shooter Brian Nichols. Others caused trouble elsewhere—about 3 dozen have killed another inmate. In contrast to the noisy bustle of the main prison building, the hallways here are eerily quiet. Inmates can leave their cells only 5 hours a week with their wrists and ankles shackled, under the supervision of guards.

Face-to-face interaction is rare. Some play chess, keeping boards in their cells and shouting moves back and forth.

The cells are only 7 by 13½ feet, and inmates can't see out unless guards slide back a metal cover over the grated opening on the door. Meals slide through an opening like a mail slot. Most inmates will eventually be considered for release into the general prison population if they behave. In a room used for GED prep classes, large sheets of paper on the walls are scrawled with mathematical formulas, highlights of the civil rights movement, and summaries of constitutional amendments.

While many in high-max won't ever be free, some will eventually get out. The GED Program aims to help a relatively small number prepare for release. "We look at it like some of these guys are going to be going home and are going to be somebody's neighbor," unit superintendent Rodney McCloud said.

The inmates on death row have been convicted of horrific crimes, but they generally cause few problems, Chatman said. Possibly because many still have appeals pending and don't want to risk jeopardizing a chance, however slim, that their lives could be spared, he said.

The 76 death row inmates live in four "pods" of neatly kept single-inmate cells measuring just 6½ by 9 feet and feature a bed, sink, toilet, and shelves. Through the bars on the front of their cells, inmates look out on a narrow common area with three tables and five mounted TVs. Inmates are allowed into the common area or into the outside yard in small groups known to get along. On an unusually warm early December morning, six men were in the yard that includes basketball and volleyball nets. Two men shared a set of earbuds, listen-

ing to music as they chatted and walked laps.

Several took the opportunity to bend the warden's ear, asking about a backed-up toilet and people allowed to visit. Another asked: "Hey, warden. Can you help us get a basketball? It's been over 2 months."

John Conner—who killed a friend who said he'd like to go to bed with Conner's girlfriend in January 1982—smiled at a small group of reporters visiting death row in October 2015. His appeals are running out, he said. "I'm hanging in there. I'm still kicking. In here, that's a good thing," Conner said when asked how he was doing. Asked how he passes time, Conner grinned, baring gaps in his teeth. "I'm glad you asked."

He lifted a corner of his mattress and pulled out a stack of watercolor landscapes, images he hasn't seen with his own eyes in decades. He never painted before he got to prison, he said, but learned by following a Saturday morning painting show on television—likely the soothing lessons of Bob Ross, the man known for his frizzy hair and admonition that there are no mistakes, only "happy little accidents."

Death row inmates don't have far to go when their appeals run out. The chamber where lethal injections take place—a small room with a gurney, separated by a large pane of glass from the observation area—is on the grounds. On execution day, condemned inmates get a final meal and an opportunity to record a statement. Once all appeals have been exhausted, the warden fetches them.

"I will step to the inmate in the holding cell and let him know his time has come," Chatman said. "If I have a personal relationship with him, I might share a personal word with him."

Then a group of specially-trained guards straps the inmate to the gurney. Two nurses place IV lines, and witnesses are seated on three wooden benches. The inmate is allowed 2 minutes to make a final statement and is offered a prayer before the warden reads the execution order. As the drug flows into his body through clear plastic tubes running from holes in the back wall, two doctors, out of sight of witnesses, watch a heart monitor. Once the line on the monitor goes flat, they check for signs of life. Then, the warden announces the time of death and draws a curtain across the window.

Excerpted from an article (by Mark Berman, Associated Press) in the January 4, 2016 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, pages 1, 3.

***The National
Psychologist (TNP)***
**Celebrating 25 Years Of
Providing News And
Perspectives Not Found
In Other Psychology
Publications**

Because of our independent status, we have the freedom to evaluate developments in the field of psychology without concern for the politics or vested interest of any association or organization.

Readers may earn one APA-approved CE credit for studying and passing the CE quiz in each issue. Other 1-3 hour CE courses available online.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

- 1-year subscription (\$35)
- 2-year subscription (\$60)
- 1-year student subscription (\$20)
(with valid student ID)

**To subscribe, call
toll-free 1-800-486-1985
or online at:
nationalpsychologist.com**

FBI: MURDERS, VIOLENT CRIMES ROSE LAST YEAR

The number of violent crimes committed across the country was up in the first half of 2015 compared with the same period a year earlier, with increases seen across the country and spanning different types of crimes, federal authorities said on January 19, 2016. The numbers of murders, rapes, assaults, and robberies were all up over the first 6 months of 2015. Overall violent crime was up 1.7%, an increase that followed 2 consecutive years of declines, according to the FBI. These figures come after a year that saw murder rates go up in cities nationwide, sparking a series of tense media reports.

The numbers are among the preliminary figures released by the FBI as part of its Uniform Crime Reports, a national storehouse relying on the voluntary participation of more than 18,000 law enforcement agencies. The numbers released January 19, 2016, came from more than 12,000 agencies submitting comparable data for the first 6 months of 2014 and 2015.

Between January and June 2015, the number of murders was up 6.2%, with the biggest jumps seen in the country's smallest and largest areas. Murders were up 17% in areas with fewer than 10,000 residents, while murders were up 12.4% in places with between half a million and a million residents and up 10.8% in places with more than 1 million residents. The U.S. Census Bureau has said that small places—incorporated areas with fewer than 10,000 people—

account for about 9.1% of the total U.S. population.

Most local law enforcement agencies represent smaller areas, even though they combine to employ fewer officers than larger areas, U.S. Department of Justice data show. Seven out of 10 local law enforcement agencies serve areas with fewer than 10,000 residents, employing about an eighth of all full-time local police officers. By comparison, only 3% of local police departments serve populations of at least 100,000 people, and they employ about half of local police officers.

The FBI found that violent crime increased in most regions of the country—with one notable exception. It actually fell by 3.2% in the Northeast, even as it ticked up by 5.6% in the West, 1.6% in the South, and 1.4% in the Midwest. Rapes were up using the FBI's newer definition (which includes more forms of sexual assault) as well as going by the older definition, while aggravated assaults and robberies both ticked up. Property crimes including burglaries and larcenies fell over the first half of last year, with an increase in only one category: Car thefts, which were up 1%. The FBI had said last fall that violent crime fell in 2014, part of an overall drop in violent crimes seen in recent years.

Excerpted from an article (by Mark Berman, Associated Press) in the January 20, 2016 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page A6.

Take Advantage of
IACFP BENEFITS
and earn **FREE** CONTINUING
EDUCATION CREDIT

PROVIDED BY **CE-CLASSES.COM**

MEMBERS MAY CHOOSE FROM A LIST OF *Criminal Justice and Behavior (CJB)*
PRE-SELECTED ARTICLES TO READ AND COMPLETE AN **ONLINE QUIZ** FOR THE CE CREDITS

If you are not an IACFP member, join today at: **iacfp.org**
Other articles in other categories at the website are also available for a fee.

GO TO: CECLASSES.COM TO BEGIN

DEAL WANTS CONTINUED MONEY FOR PRISON EDUCATION

Governor Nathan Deal asked Georgia lawmakers on January 19, 2016, to put millions more into educating state prison inmates and helping county jails provide programs that offer a chance to get job skills while serving time. Deal spoke to the General Assembly's Joint Appropriations Committee, kicking off a week of legislative hearings on his \$47.5 billion spending plan for the coming financial year. Of the total budget, \$23.7 billion comes from state revenues. The rest is from federal sources.

Deal, a Republican in year 2 of his final 4-year term, gave a broad overview of his spending plan before focusing on education in Georgia's criminal justice system. He has made changes to the system a priority since taking office. He backed laws creating specialty courts to focus on groups such as juvenile offenders and veterans, or certain charges such as DUI or drug use. He also pushed for funding of prison education programs.

Last year, Deal asked lawmakers to establish two charter schools at state prisons, allowing inmates to earn high school degrees, an alternative to existing GED certificate programs and job skills training. For the fiscal year starting in July 2016, Deal is asking lawmakers to commit \$4.3 million toward the schools, expansion of GED certificate programs and other job-skills training.

Deal said the state should "give (inmates) education and skills while they are with us in the system so that when they leave us, they will have something to offer to a prospective employer and they can get a job." If they can get a job, the likelihood of them reoffending is significantly reduced," he added.

Deal also wants \$1.3 million to encourage county officials to partner with the state's technical college system to create

job-training programs at local jails. Deal said some counties already are trying to replicate similar work at state prisons and encouraged lawmakers to "show them some good faith."

Deal highlighted a request for \$13.7 million to renovate a state prison identified by prison officials as the shuttered Metro State Prison in Atlanta as a reentry facility to help prisoners prepare for release and \$5.7 million for a behavioral health crisis center to quickly treat people with mental health conditions. He also has requested \$6.3 million for renovations at state prisons to cope with a larger percentage of violent offenders due to reductions in the number of nonviolent offenders imprisoned.

Deal's plan would give teachers and state employees a 3% raise and increase K-12 education spending by \$300 million, leaving a gap of about \$167 million between total dollars and what schools should receive under the state's formula to determine the appropriate amount. Deal's aides have said higher increases could be given to keep or attract new employees in high-turnover positions.

Lawmakers disagreed with Deal's recommendation last year to remove some part-time school employees, including bus drivers, from the state's health insurance plan, instead opting to require that districts pay the employer contribution. That cost is going up by \$100 to about \$850 per employee in Deal's latest budget proposal, which state health officials said is lower than the payment on behalf of teachers and other state employees. Opponents argue that school districts can't afford to make up the \$30 million expense.

Excerpted from an article (by Kathleen Foody, Associated Press) in the January 20, 2016 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, pages B1, B4.



The Global Center and the Institute for Security Studies, with expert assistance from the UN Counterterrorism Committee Executive Directorate and supported by the European Commission, in January 2016, launched a project in cooperation with the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law aimed at creating a sustainable, nonpolitical forum for supreme court-level and senior judicial officials. The forum brings together justices of the highest courts in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, legal experts from international

and regional organizations including UN agencies, and representatives of judicial networks and academies to discuss and exchange, among equals, questions of law and good practices for the handling of terrorism cases.

The Global Center works with governments, international organizations, and civil society to develop and implement comprehensive and sustainable responses to complex international security challenges through collaborative policy research, context-sensitive programming, and capacity development. In collaboration with a global network of expert practitioners and partner organizations, the Global Center fosters stronger multilateral partnerships and convenes key stakeholders to support integrated and inclusive security policies across national, regional, and global levels. For more information, go to: globalcenter.org

FEDS: THREE GEORGIA INMATES USED CELL-PHONES TO RUN DRUG RING

For the third time in 4 months, federal prosecutors have accused Georgia inmates of using contraband cellphones to run criminal operations from their prison cells. An indictment unsealed on January 12, 2016, accuses 17 people of participating in a drug trafficking ring that distributed significant quantities of crystal methamphetamine in metro Atlanta and elsewhere.

Georgia inmates Francisco Palacios Baras, Johnathan Corey McLoon and Christopher Wayne Hildebrand used contraband cellphones to manage a network of brokers, distributors and runners from their prison cells, according to the indictment filed on January 5, 2016. It was not immediately clear whether any of those named in the indictment had attorneys who could comment on the charges.

The indictment comes on the heels of two others filed in September 2015, by federal prosecutors in Atlanta that also targeted the use of contraband cellphones by Georgia inmates. Those indictments alleged that inmates used the cellphones to traffic drugs, smuggle in contraband, steal identities and, in at least one case, to arrange a violent attack on an inmate suspected of snitching.

The newest indictment says the three inmates in the latest case used smart phones to communicate with the members of their network via calls, text messages, and the WhatsApp messaging service. Prosecutors say Palacios Baras used multiple contraband phones simultaneously on multiple occasions.

"Once again, inmates have gained access to contraband cellular telephones and used them to organize and manage an extensive criminal enterprise from inside prison," U.S. Attorney John Horn said. "It makes no sense that, where prison is supposed to remove criminals from our community and

rehabilitate them, the inmates continue to victimize society from behind prison bars." The indictment does not specify the quantity of drugs the alleged trafficking ring is accused of distributing or the amount of money it took in, and the U.S. attorney's office declined to comment.

Palacios Baras, 36, an inmate at Hancock State Prison in Sparta, was serving a sentence of life in prison on charges including kidnapping. He's also known as "Chapparro," "Shorty" and "Kiko." McLoon, 30, an inmate at Valdosta State Prison in Valdosta who's also known as "Drop," was serving 20 years on charges including armed robbery. Hildebrand, 33, an inmate at Coastal Transition Center in Savannah, was serving 20 years on charges including aggravated battery.

Each of the three inmates now faces a federal charge of conspiring to distribute at least 50 grams of methamphetamine. Prosecutors have also charged them with possessing methamphetamine with the intent to distribute—one count for Hildebrand, two counts for McLoon and 11 counts for Palacios Baras. The 14 others named in the indictment face similar charges. Some of them were already in federal or state custody on other charges, and others were arrested on January 12, 2016.

The problem of contraband cellphones in prison is a national one, but in Georgia prisons alone, more than 8,300 cellphones were seized in 2015. Some are brought in by prison staff, visitors, and inmates returning from off-site work detail, while others are tossed or flown by drone over a prison fence.

Excerpted from an article (by Kate Brumback, Associated Press) in the January 14, 2016 issue of the *Ledger-Enquirer*, Columbus, Georgia, page B4.

Letters to the Editor

We would like to hear from you about our newsletter. Please let us know if the articles or material provide helpful/useful information. What other articles or material would you suggest or recommend? Please send your letter to: smithr@marshall.edu

WHAT IS PENAL REFORM INTERNATIONAL?

Penal Reform International (PRI) is an independent non-governmental organization that develops and promotes fair, effective, and proportionate responses to criminal justice problems worldwide. We believe that in criminal justice systems that are fit for purpose: offenders are held to account, sentences are proportionate, and the primary purpose of prison is rehabilitation not retribution.

Over 10 million men, women, and children are in prison around the world, a large proportion for minor, nonviolent offenses. Around 3.2 million people in detention are awaiting trial. We advocate for the rights of defendants to a fair trial without delay, and an end to the unnecessary use of imprisonment. We promote alternatives to prison which support the rehabilitation of offenders and reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

We promote the rights of detainees to fair and humane treatment. We campaign for the prevention of torture and the abolition of the death penalty, and we work to ensure just and appropriate responses to children and women who come into contact with the law.

We work with intergovernmental organizations to bring



about reforms that balance the rights of offenders and of victims, and we provide practical assistance to national policymakers, criminal justice authorities, and civil society to reform legislation, policy, and practice.

Our Head Office is in London. It leads and coordinates cross-regional programs, international policy, and advocacy activities, and is responsible for organizational and financial

management. Our regional offices in the Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the South Caucasus implement practical programs and provide technical assistance at a national and regional level. We also work with partner organizations in South Asia.

We have consultative status at the United Nations (ECOSOC), the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the Council of Europe. The PRI is an independent organization, with no religious, political, or governmental affiliations. For more information, go to: penalreform.org

U.S. Department of Justice



Federal Bureau of Prisons

Become a part of our Team!

**Go to our website at: bop.gov
for current vacancy information**

Public Law 100-238 precludes initial appointment of candidates after they have reached their 37th birthday. However, waivers can be obtained for highly qualified applicants prior to their 40th birthday. To qualify for a position, the applicant must pass a background investigation and urinalysis. The Bureau of Prisons is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is recruiting doctoral level clinical or counseling psychologists, licensed or license-eligible for general staff psychology and drug abuse treatment positions.

Entry level salaries range from \$45,000 - \$80,000 commensurate with experience, and benefits include 10 paid holidays, 13 annual leave and 13 sick leave days per year; life and health insurance plans; and in most cases, clinical supervision for license-eligible psychologists.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the nation's leading corrections agency and currently supports a team of over 400 psychologists providing psychology services in over 100 institutions nationwide.

For general information about the Federal Bureau of Prisons, please visit our website at: bop.gov

UPCOMING CONFERENCES 2016



**American Correctional
Association
August 5-10
Boston, MA**



CANADIAN COUNSELLING AND
PSYCHOTHERAPY ASSOCIATION
L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE
COUNSELING ET DE PSYCHOTÉRAPIE

**Canadian Counselling and
Psychotherapy Association
March 30-April 3
Montreal, QC, Canada**



AMERICAN COUNSELING
ASSOCIATION

**American Counseling
Association
March 30-April 3
Montreal, QC, Canada**



**Society for
Philosophy and
Psychology
Austin, TX
June 2-4**



**ICCA
October 2-5
Toronto, ON,
Canada**



**Canadian Psychological
Association
June 9
Victoria, BC, Canada**

SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE



**ICPA
October 23-28
Bucharest, Romania**



AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

**American Psychological
Association
August 4-7
Denver, CO**



**American Society
for Criminology
November 18-19
New Orleans, LA**

Access Journals Today on...

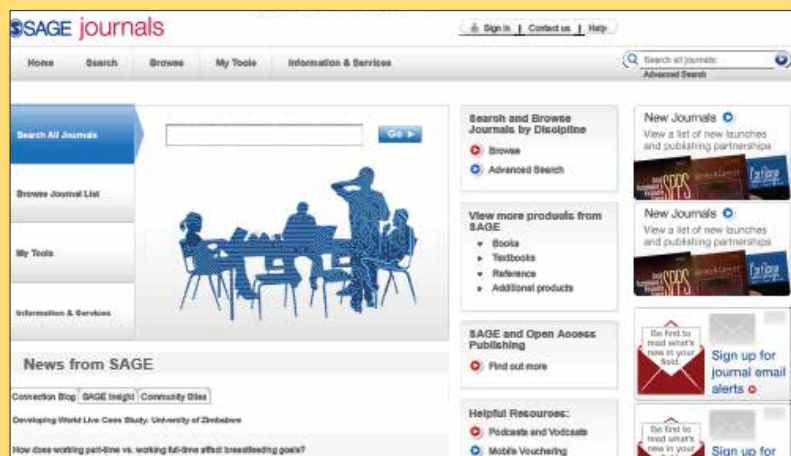
SAGE Journals

SAGE'S Online Journal Delivery Platform

SAGE Journals allows users to search over 650 journals in business, humanities, social sciences, and science, technology, and medicine and their related backfiles to retrieve peer-reviewed articles crucial to their research.

Features and functionality of the **SAGE Journals** platform include the following:

- Search (quick and advanced) and browse journals across 50+ disciplines
- Abstract preview—mouse-over entries available from tables of contents and search results provide pop-up previews of abstracts, without leaving the page
- Popular article lists—most-read and most-cited articles list are readily available from all pages within a journal site
- Tag-along navigation—content features follow alongside as you scroll down the article page (full-text journals)
- Pop-up references—full citations pop-up when you hover over reference numbers within the text of an article (full-text journals)
- Keyword pivot searches—article keywords are hyper-linked to perform quick searches of that term across all content in that journal
- Feature hideaway—author affiliations, related links, and other functions can be expanded or hidden front view; these preferences are retained throughout a session
- Agile, robust content architecture—hosted in industry-standard, NLM metadata format
- My Tools feature, including Alerts, Saved Citations, Saved Searches, My Favorite Journals, and Manage My Account
- OnlineFirst (forthcoming articles published ahead of print)
- Toll-free inter-journal linking to full text of cited articles in non-subscribed content on the SAGE Journals and HighWire platforms
- COUNTER-3 and SUSH compliant usage statistics
- Streaming video (select titles)
- Podcasts (select titles)
- Related articles in Google Scholar
- e-mail this article to a friend
- RSS feeds
- Social bookmarking



Visit: online.sagepub.com to browse the SAGE Journals platform.



Included in the **CHOICE**
Magazine
Outstanding Academic
Title list
(January 2011)

 **SAGE journals**

Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption

Published 2014

Author

Bryan Stevenson, J.D.



Bryan Stevenson



ISBN: 9780812994520

Bryan Stevenson, J.D., founder of the Equal Justice Initiative, a practice dedicated to defending the poor, the wrongly convicted, and others trapped in our criminal justice system, has appeared on TED Talks and is the author of *Just Mercy*, a book named by a number of newspapers as one of the best books of the year, a winner of numerous other awards, made mandatory reading by at least one university (University of Wisconsin), and has received accolades from folks like Desmond Tutu. In *Just Mercy*, Stevenson shares his experiences working with and defending those caught up in America's criminal justice system, including a young man sentenced to die for a murder he didn't commit, another who experienced brain damage, evaluated for competency by a doctor with no medical credentials, and given the death penalty. Among other issues, Stevenson discusses the death penalty, racism, the inequities of sentencing among the White rich and the poor Blacks, and his untiring and at times successful efforts to help those unable to help themselves cope with and/or escape from the bonds of a criminal justice system described as "cruel and unusual." A captivating book likely to leave readers both infuriated and hopeful. It is a very well-written and well-researched contribution.

—Richard Althouse, Ph.D., International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology

SPIEGEL AND GRAU

Spiegel and Grau is an imprint of Random House, a division of Random House LLC, a Penguin House Company. For more information about *Just Mercy*, U.S. or International clients may go to: penguinrandomhouse.com

Prison and Social Death

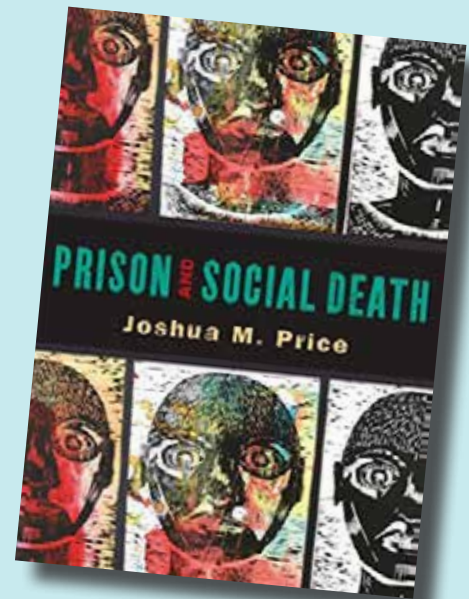
Published 2015

Author

Joshua M. Price, Ph.D.



Joshua Price



ISBN: 978081356558

Joshua Price, Ph.D., a sociologist at SUNY Binghamton, and author of *Structural Violence: Hidden Brutality in the Lives of Women*, shared his experiences initially conducting research into jail healthcare, and then focused on the challenges facing formerly incarcerated individuals attempting to reintegrate into society. In writing his book *Prison and Social Death*, he hoped to provide readers a narrative that supported a positive outcome of his and others' activist efforts to bring about some positive changes in America's criminal justice system. He hoped to help bridge the social abyss that, in his opinion, separates those sentenced to prison from those who have not; an abyss that reflects the social stigma attached to these individuals that makes their lives difficult over their lifetime, the equivalent of social death. Alas, after some years of personal experience as he pursued his research, he could not. Noting that "...with only a few significant exceptions... criticism and protest have rarely resulted in any significant change" (p. 143), he acknowledged that the narrative arc of his book "ends in disappointment." Consequently, like other critics of our criminal justice system, he argues for alternatives to incarceration, as well as social projects, to help accomplish what he believes necessary to minimize, if not eliminate, the stigma that contributes to the social death of those sentenced to prison. Price's book will leave the reader wondering whether or not our criminal justice system truly provides justice for the criminal or is more criminal than just. The book may not leave the reader so hopeful. It is well-written, well-researched, personally engaging, and gives readers an upclose and personal glimpse of the underbelly of a system that incarcerates more individuals than any other country in the world.

—Richard Althouse, Ph.D., International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS

For more information about *Prison and Social Death*,
U.S. or International clients may go to: rutgersuniversitypress.

The Spectacular Few: Prisoner Radicalization and the Evolving Terrorist Threat

Published 2013

Mark S. Hamm, Professor



Mark Hamm

Mark S. Hamm is a Professor of Criminology at Indiana State University.

"This is a shrewd, moving and terrifying book. It describes the intensifying role of ideology (and the urge to civil action) in Western prisons, showing powerfully how this development brings with it both unprecedented security challenges and exceptional possibilities for progressive reform. Hamm's meticulous research on trends in prisoner radicalization in American correctional institutions shows that America is creating its own terrorists, in its failing prisons."

—Alison Liebling, co-author of *The Prison Officer*

"*The Spectacular Few* is a refreshing and important work, taking the apparently too-uncommon steps of talking to radical prisoners and performing statistical analyses on samples of radicals to test theories and measure practices."

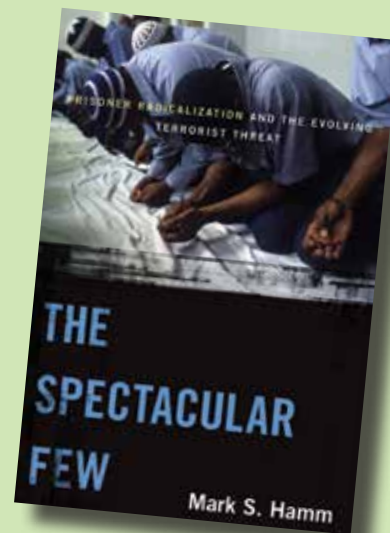
—*Anthropology Review Database*

"Hamm's argument is intelligent, compassionate, and well argued....Hamm presents and argues his case well, and this book deserves a wide audience."

—*Social Forces*, Francis Dodsworth, Open University

"Mark Hamm is, without doubt, the world's leading expert on prison radicalization. Based on decades of research, this book presents a nuanced and sophisticated picture. Beautifully written, it is the most complete, and the most empirically rigorous, account of this phenomenon to date. A must read for anyone interested in homegrown radicalization."

—Peter Neumann, author of *Old and New Terrorism*



ISBN: 9780814725443

NYU PRESS

For more information about *The Spectacular Few*,
U.S. or International clients may go to:
nyupress.org

Forensic CBT: A Handbook for Clinical Practice

Published 2013

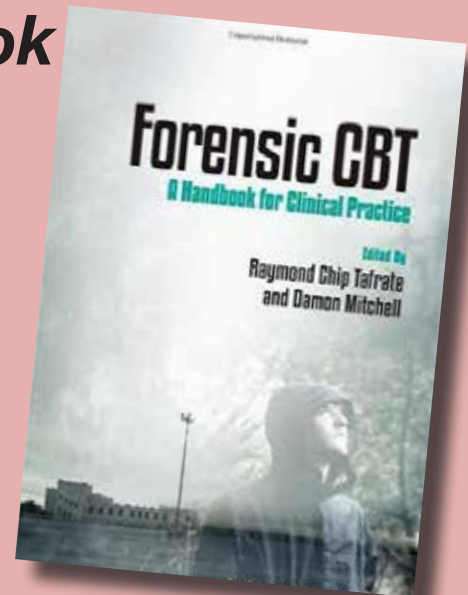
**Raymond Chip Tafrate, Ph.D.
Damon Mitchell, Ph.D.**



Raymond Tafrate



Damon Mitchell



ISBN: 9781119953296

Any casual reader can find out more about an author, a work, or a discipline in 40 minutes on the Internet than could be found in a fortnight of study in the past. And I certainly recommend that you take advantage of Internet resources in finding out more about this marvelous book. Rather than review *Forensic CBT: A Handbook for Clinical Practice*, I will simply take it as my task to bring the book to your attention, describe it briefly, and praise it in my own and other commentators' words. *Forensic CBT* is edited by Chip Tafrate and Damon Mitchell, both Professors of Criminology/Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University. Described as a "must read" for anyone working with people in jails, prisons, or halfway houses, or on probation or parole, amazon.com rates *Forensic CBT* at five stars. Reviewers note that the book describes advances in recent years in understanding and treatment of offenders and describes what is currently available for treatment. An extraordinarily impressive and useful feature of the *Forensic CBT* is its inclusion of user-friendly forms, worksheets, and examples of case histories, which will aid the practitioner. The book offers hope in its tone and content and inspiration in the very fact that Drs. Tafrate and Mitchell have been able to corral such a distinguished set of contributors and brought this important work into being. Reviews have also noted that this superb collection strikes the right balance between scholarship and practi-

(Continued on page 33)

Forensic CBT: A Handbook for Clinical Practice (Continued from page 32)

cal application when seeking to work with and understand offenders and their various constellations of distrust, lack of motivation, history of problems, lack of social support, stigmatization, while providing real and workable approaches for overcoming them. A shout out for excellence to Editors Tafrate and Mitchell, and contributors:

Alison M. Byers	David P. Bernstein	Jai Amrod	Matt D. O'Brien
Andrew Day	Erica King	James Bonta	Michael J. Toohey
Arnoud Arntz	Eva Feindler	Jennifer D. Luther	Raymond Chip Tafrate
Arthur Freeman	F. Michler Bishop	Jennifer Wheeler	Raymond DiGiuseppe
Christmas Covell	Frank L. Gardner	Joel G. Sprunger	Raymond W. Novaco
Christopher I. Eckhart	George F. Ronan	Kenneth W. Wanberg	Robert D. Morgan
Clare-Ann Fortune	Glenn D. Walters	Key Sun	Steven C. Hayes
Cory A. Crane	Tanya Ruge	Kimberly Maurelli	Mafije Keulen-de Vos
Damon Mitchell	Harvey B. Milkman	Krista M. Holman	Tony Ward
Daryl G. Kroner	William L. Marshall	Lori Seeler	Zella E. Moore
David J. Simourd	Howard Kassinove	Marilyn Van Dieten	

The book is a must-have. Whether you want to learn, teach, bring yourself up to date, reinvigorate your strategies and techniques, or just add new levels of understanding, this book should be in your library.

—John Gannon, Ph.D., International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology

WILEY-BLACKWELL PUBLISHERS

For more information about *Forensic CBT*, U.S. or International clients may go to:
wiley-blackwellpublishing.



NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL HEALTH CARE SPRING CONFERENCE APRIL 9-12, 2016 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

The National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) is a not-for-profit 501(c) (3) organization working to improve the quality of care in our nation's jails, prisons, and juvenile detention and confinement facilities. The NCCHC establishes standards for health service in correctional facilities, operates a voluntary accreditation program for institutions that meet these standards, produces and disseminates resource publications, conducts educational trainings and conferences, and offers a certification program for correctional health professionals. The International Association for Correctional and Forensic (IACFP) is one of NCCHC's supporting organizations. Go to: ncchs.org/spring-conference for more information and registration.



A World of **Opportunities**
We are Hiring

Mental Health Providers and Psychologists

The GEO Group, Inc. is the world's leading provider of correctional, detention, and community reentry services.

GEO employs top-notch talent and promotes safety, diversity, and inclusion.



Apply Online: jobs.geogroup.com

Connect with us.



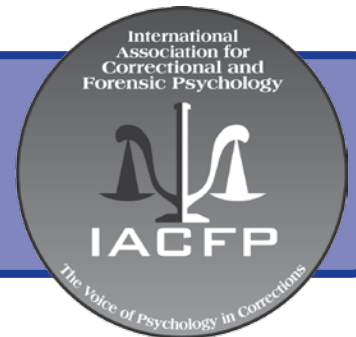
Contact Michele Dobos, Sr. Recruiter,
for more information:
(direct) 866.301.4436 ext 5863
(e-mail) mdobos@geogroup.com

International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology

(formerly American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology)

Join today and receive
FREE ONLINE ACCESS
to the *SAGE Full-Text Collections in
Criminology and Psychology!*

The International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP) is an organization of behavioral scientists and practitioners who are concerned with the delivery of high-quality mental health services to criminal and juvenile offenders, and with promoting and disseminating research on the etiology, assessment, and treatment of criminal and delinquent behavior.



Benefits of membership to the IACFP include:

- Free continuing education credit from CE-CLASSES.COM
- Access to our social networking sites (Facebook and Twitter) and other Association resources (our Blog and Ethics Hotline).
- A monthly subscription to the Association's journal, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*—for a free sample issue, visit the journal online at: cjb.sagepub.com.
- Free online research tools, including access to current *Criminal Justice and Behavior* content via SAGE Journals Online, as well as online access to more than 55 journals in *Criminology: A SAGE Full-Text Collection* and *Psychology: A SAGE Full-Text Collection*, both of which include archived issues of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* back to 1976.
- A quarterly print subscription to the Association's newsletter, *The IACFP Newsletter*. You may electronically access back issues of the newsletter by visiting ia4cfp.org.
- Discounts on books from SAGE and other publishers.
- Various discounts on other forensic and correctional educational materials.
- Discounts on IACFP-sponsored conferences and events.
- Access to the Members Only Area of the Association's website: ia4cfp.org

Sign up online at: **ia4cfp.org** and click on "Become a Member"

Robert R. Smith, Ed.D.
Executive Editor
The IACFP Newsletter
625 Richardson Road
Fortson, GA 31808

Pre-Sorted
First Class Mail
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit #27
St. Albans, WV 25177

OR CURRENT OCCUPANT

JOIN US

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY "THE VOICE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN CORRECTIONS"

The IACFP is a nonprofit, educational organization in service to mental health professionals throughout the world. Many of our members are doctoral level psychologists, but neither a Ph.D. nor a degree in psychology is required for membership. If you are interested in correctional and forensic issues, we welcome you to the Association.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____ Title: _____ Application Date: _____

Please check mailing preference:

☐ Home _____ ☐ Agency _____

Address: _____ Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Address _____

Educational Achievement:

Institution	Major	Degree	Year
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Brief Description of Work Experience:

The membership fee for IACFP is \$75 for 1 year or \$125 for 2 years, paid at the time of enrollment or renewal. Membership includes four issues of our newsletter, The IACFP Newsletter, and 12 issues of IACFP's highly-ranked, official journal, Criminal Justice and Behavior. Membership also includes electronic access to current and archived issues of over 55 journals in the SAGE Full-Text Psychology and Criminology Collections.

The easiest way to join IACFP, or to renew your membership, is through our website at ia4cfp.org. However, if you prefer, you may also join by mailing this form, with payment payable to IACFP, to our journal publisher, SAGE Publications. The address is: Shelly Monroe, IACFP Association Liaison, SAGE Publications, 2455 Teller Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320

If you have questions about missing or duplicate publications, website access, or membership status, please contact Shelly Monroe at: shelly.monroe@sagepub.com or at (805) 410-7318. You are also welcome to contact IACFP Executive Director John Gannon at: jg@ia4cfp.org or at (805) 489-0665.