

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATORS



New VACJE Website Address is:
www.vacje.com



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John B. Wilt, C.S.T, C.P.P., Editor & Publisher

Spring/Summer 2023



From the Desk of VACJE President Martin Greenberg

My first thoughts are to extend my utmost appreciation for the work of my colleagues during the past few difficult years of national health and other frontline crises—John Wilt, Lynne Harrison, Jillian Noel, Charles Kehoe, Paige Reed, and James Hodgson. Without any doubt, they have contributed the most to maintain the good status of our association.

With respect to moving forward, I am planning on attending both the ACJS Annual Conference in National Harbor, MD and the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Science (NEACJS). The former event is being held the week of March 13th, 2023 and the latter event is taking place May 31-June 3, 2023 in Williamsport, PA, at the Genetti Hotel. The conference submission portal for NEACJS is open through April 21, 2023. On both occasions, I plan to attend in my capacity as the president of the VACJE in order to attract new and old members and I will be actively participating in a variety of roundtable and other forum-style events. Please join with me in these efforts. I can be contacted via email at mgreenberg955@gmail.com and will be delighted to share with you my list of participatory events.

My goal for the coming year for the VACJE is to extend its membership by working to fulfill our association's mission by: supporting our own new zoom events and sharing others of interest; placing a large emphasis on the building of collegiality among members; providing a forum and platform for the expression of thoughts, ideas, and concerns; sharing training and teaching methods and techniques; conducting an annual business meeting; encouraging individuals to network and collaborate with their peers; presenting an annual opportunity for workshops and programs to enhance individual member professional development and knowledge of public safety; providing more opportunities for students and practitioners to

participate in association affairs; supporting articulation agreements and memorandums of understanding between community colleges, criminal justice training academies, and four year colleges and universities; maintaining a data base of a current list of full-time public safety educators in the Commonwealth of Virginia; communicating with members through a quarterly newsletter, social media, e-mails and the VACJE Web Page, as may be appropriate.

An initiative which I am immediately supporting is for our Association to establish a "Youth Scholarship Fund" to award small grants to Virginia criminal justice students who engage in extra-curricular activities and can demonstrate need. All applicants should have at least one faculty advisor recommendation who is a member in good standing of our association. All applications will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and faculty endorsement should be included in a note at the bottom of each application. These mini-scholarships would come from the interest earned by the Youth Scholarship Fund which would consist of a dedicated set-aside of ten percent of each membership fee. Extra-curricular activities are those that have profound educational and social benefits, such as: campus club programs; American Criminal Justice Association - Lambda Alpha Epsilon student chapter events; internships; moot court participation; presentations at academic and professional conferences; inter-session and summer overseas educational trips; and other types of intensive experiences such as cultural exchange programs and student paper competitions, serving to enrich any student's educational background. Hence, VACJE membership can directly assist our students. Membership support will also make it possible for the association to administer its other programs (e.g., see list above).

I also support the need for our association to engage in the preparation of reports concerned with critical social action decision-making. For example, it is likely that very young school children are going to hear the jiggling of a locked or unlocked classroom doorknob during their school year. This may happen at the time of active shooter drills. On the other side of the door, hopefully, will only be a local police officer or school official who was there to test the elementary students' abilities to protect themselves. But a national law limiting the sales of semi-automatic weapons remains stalled. However, the threat of mass deaths due to such gun violence seems greater than ever. The weapons continue to be sold. The Remington settlement of a lawsuit for \$73 million with many of the Sandy Hook shooting victims' families has not deterred the marketing of such weapons. I firmly believe that our association has the potential to encourage the preparation of

reports and studies associated with relevant crime and justice topics. I see no reason why we cannot aspire to join the ranks of other organizations which engage in research, such as the list available online at: <https://guides.library.uwm.edu/cj/orgs>. This is a noble purpose and it complies with our association's mission statement "to advance, inspire, and promote the highest quality and evidence based practices of criminal justice education." It is not necessary for all or any part of a report to be considered a position of our association. Most reports include the specific statement that the views expressed are those of the writers. But it is important for our association to encourage research and to spread its dissemination for appropriate response. Our website platform is sufficient for this purpose, but like many similar association WebPages, it is underutilized.

Perhaps, some ideas expressed here may seem new and interesting or maybe controversial, in either case please let me know and by all means attend our upcoming zoom events in order to become a part of the discussion.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin Alan Greenberg, JD, PhD, CPP

TREASURER'S REPORT

**THE BANK BALANCE AS OF
MARCH, 2023**

\$2,130.95

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Racism and the Law of Qualified Immunity in America

By Martin Alan Greenberg - For the Daily Gazette

Despite the legacy of slavery, racism and segregation throughout American history, many Black Americans have broken barriers, easing the pathways for others to achieve their public service career aspirations. For example, in 1838, Frederick Douglass (1818-1895) escaped from slavery. He fought for equality and justice as a youth and for the rest of his life. After finding employment as a laborer, Douglass began to speak about his experiences in slavery. He gained a reputation as an orator and became an agent for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. This work took him on speaking tours across the North and Midwest. Although his fame as an orator spread, "some of his audiences suspected he was not truly a fugitive slave. In 1845, he published his first autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, to lay those doubts to rest. The narrative gave a clear record of names and places from his enslavement. To avoid being captured and re-enslaved, Douglass traveled overseas. For almost two years, he gave speeches and sold copies of his narrative in England, Ireland, and Scotland. When abolitionists offered to purchase his freedom, Douglass accepted and returned home to the United States legally free.... He bought a printing press and ran his own newspaper, *The North Star*. In 1855, he published his second autobiography, *My Bondage and My Freedom*, which expanded on his first autobiography and challenged racial segregation in the North. In 1861, the nation erupted into civil war over the issue of slavery. Frederick Douglass worked tirelessly to make sure that emancipation would be one of the war's outcomes. He recruited African-American men to fight in the U.S. Army, including two of his own sons" (National Park Service 2023). After the fall of Reconstruction, Frederick Douglass managed to retain high-ranking federal appointments. He served under five presidents as U.S. Marshal for D.C. (1877-1881), Recorder of Deeds for D.C. (1881-1886), and Minister Resident and Consul General to Haiti (1889-1891). Significantly, he held these positions at a time when violence and fraud severely restricted African-American political activism, yet he managed to maintain a vigorous speaking schedule until the end of his life.

After the Civil War, Douglass's advocacy continued with fervor as he recognized "that freedom would be empty if former slaves were not guaranteed the rights and protections of American citizens (National Park Service 2023). After nearly a week of heated debate in the US House Representatives and the Senate, both chambers reconciled their differences on April 20, 1871 and approved "An Act to enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes," also known as the "Ku Klux Klan Act." Later on the same day, President Ulysses S. Grant signed the bill into law. The Ku Klux Klan Act was the third of a series of increasingly strengthened laws designed to eliminate extralegal violence and protect the civil and political rights of four million freed slaves. "The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, defined citizenship and guaranteed due process and equal protection of the law to all. Vigilante groups like the Ku Klux Klan, however, freely threatened African Americans and their white allies in the South and undermined the Republican Party's plan for Reconstruction. The bill authorized the President to intervene in the former rebel states that attempted to deny 'any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws.' To take action against this newly defined federal crime, the President could suspend habeas corpus, deploy the U.S. military, or use 'other means, as he may deem necessary'" (Office of the Historian 2023). In October 1871, "Grant used these powers in several South Carolina counties, demonstrating the willingness of the Republican-led federal government to take decisive action to protect the civil and political rights of the freed people during Reconstruction" (Office of the Historian 2023).

It has now been over 150 years since the efforts of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, and Ulysses S. Grant were undertaken to help achieve breakthroughs in America's problem of systemic racism. Many other American freedom fighters took up the cause in the 20th century. None the least of these was President Harry S. Truman who by Executive Order 9981 sought to end segregation in the US Armed Forces on July 26, 1948. "It must be pointed out that Truman took an enormous risk in signing the order. A proclaimed son of Confederates, Truman was also a progressive who was moved by reports of violence committed against black veterans who fought for their country during World War II.... The ground breaking policy caused an uproar among the ranks. The president, however, was undaunted yet patient and understanding. He realized that such a policy couldn't immediately change attitudes and had enough forethought to make accommodations for an orderly, reasonable transition. He was insistent as well. When the Secretary of the Army failed to follow his directives a year after the order was signed, he was forced to retire. It was not until 1953, the final year of Truman's administration, that the armed forces seemed well on its way to integration. The last all-black units were gone by 1954, roughly six years after EO 9981 was signed" (Bell 2013).

While many Black American soldiers have served in the American military since the Revolutionary War, it was not until January 1941 that Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr. (1877-1970) became the US Army's first Black general. Davis Sr. retired in 1948, having served 50 years in the Army in combat, instructional, diplomatic, and administrative roles around the world. His service inspired many Black soldiers, including his son, to work through the barriers of segregation they faced in the Army (Ely 2023). His son, Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., graduated West Point. However, his classmates rarely spoke to or dined with him and he roomed alone for the duration of his four years there. During World War II, Davis Jr. commanded the famous Tuskegee Airmen. Subsequently, he played an essential role in integrating the Air Force, becoming the second Black general in the Air Force (Ely 2023). More than 30 years after his retirement, President Bill Clinton acknowledged his sacrifices, promoting him to the rank of four-star general. "General Davis," he said, "is here today as living proof that a person can overcome adversity and discrimination, achieve great things, turn skeptics into believers; and through example and perseverance, one person can bring truly extraordinary change" (qtd. in Bell 2013).

Despite its ugly stains on American freedom, racism has continued and is especially destructive when engaged in by police. In recent times, police misconduct has become a matter of national debate due to instantaneous coverage by mass media outlets. In 1961, the US Supreme Court case of *Monroe v. Pape* (365 U.S. 167) had the occasion to interpret the language of R.S. § 1979, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which was derived from § 1 of the "Ku Klux Act" of April 20, 1871. The applicable section reads as follows: "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress." The petitioners (six Black children and their parents) brought an action in a Federal District Court against the City of Chicago and 13 of its police officers for damages for violation of their rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. They alleged that, acting "under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, customs and usages" of Illinois and the City of Chicago, but without any warrant for search or arrest, the police officers broke into petitioners' home in the early morning, routed them from bed, made them stand naked in the living room, and ransacked every room, emptying drawers and ripping mattress covers; that the father was taken to the police station and detained on "open" charges for ten hours while he was interrogated about a two-day-old murder; that he was not taken before a magistrate, though one was accessible; that he was not permitted to call his family or attorney, and that he was subsequently released without criminal charges being preferred against him. The court decision had a mixed result—the complaint was valid as to a cause of action against the police officers under § 1979; but the City of Chicago was not liable under that section. The City of Chicago is not liable under § 1979, because Congress did not intend to bring municipal corporations within the ambit of that section. Thus, the petitioners were entitled to proceed with actions against each individual police officer under tort liability that makes a person responsible for the natural consequences of his actions.

However, within a few decades the US Supreme Court in different cases determined that individual officers enjoyed a "qualified immunity" in such cases so long as they had not violated a "clearly established" statutory or constitutional right.¹ According to the Legal Information Institute (LII) at Cornell Law School, qualified immunity "is a type of legal immunity. 'Qualified immunity balances two important interests—the need to hold public officials accountable when they exercise power irresponsibly and the need to shield officials from harassment, distraction, and liability when they perform their duties reasonably.' Specifically, qualified immunity protects a government official from lawsuits alleging that the official violated a plaintiff's rights, only allowing suits where officials violated a 'clearly established' statutory or constitutional right. When determining whether a right was 'clearly established,' courts consider whether a hypothetical reasonable official would have known that the defendant's conduct violated the plaintiff's rights. Courts conducting this analysis apply the law that was in force at the time of the alleged violation, not the law in effect when the court considers the case. Qualified immunity is not immunity from having to pay money damages, but rather immunity from having to go through the costs of a trial at all. Accordingly, courts must resolve qualified immunity issues as early in a case as possible, preferably before discovery. Qualified immunity only applies to suits against government officials as individuals, not suits against the government for damages caused by the officials' actions. Although qualified immunity frequently appears in cases involving police officers, it also applies to most other executive branch officials. While judges, prosecutors, legislators, and some other government

officials do not receive qualified immunity, most are protected by other immunity doctrines” (LLI 2022).

“In 1967, when the Supreme Court created the qualified immunity defense, it shielded officers from damages liability if they were acting in ‘good faith.’ But today’s qualified immunity doctrine has nothing to do with officers’ good faith. In 1982, in a case called *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, the Court eliminated consideration of an officer’s subjective intent, and instead instructed lower courts to grant officers qualified immunity if their conduct did not violate “clearly established law.” Current Supreme Court doctrine suggests that an officer violates clearly established law only if there is a prior court of appeals or Supreme Court decision holding virtually identical facts to be unconstitutional” (Schwartz 2021, p. 613). According to Professor Schwartz (2020), since 2005, when John Roberts became Chief Justice, the US Supreme Court has considered “twenty qualified immunity denials, and ruled in the government’s favor every time. The Court has repeatedly chastised lower courts for failing to use qualified immunity to shield government officials from damages liability. And the Court’s recent decisions have further expanded qualified immunity’s reach” (pp. 310-311).

The issue of “qualified immunity” has become a matter of recent debate in the halls of Congress involving the proposed George Floyd Justice in Policing Act. Congresswoman Bonnie Watson Coleman from New Jersey issued, in part, the following statement on the two-year anniversary of the murder of George Floyd by Minneapolis police: “Two years later, we still have not made enough progress. In many ways, our nation has moved backward, and existing while Black has become more dangerous, more painful, more terrifying. Despite widespread calls for police reform, police killings increased in the year following the murder of Mr. Floyd. To no one’s surprise, a disproportionate number of the victims were Black. Two years later, police continue to evade accountability for acts of violence and remain overly involved in aspects of life that should be beyond the scope of their job. Keeping our streets safe means supporting our most vulnerable communities, not terrorizing them with impunity. To truly invest in public safety, we must end qualified immunity and reduce unnecessary contact between police and communities. For too long, police have been the default responders to situations with which they lack expertise. Mental health emergencies or drug use should be dealt with by health care professionals, not armed officers with limited to no relevant medical training” (Coleman 2022).

On February 7, 2023, New Jersey Representative Bonnie Watson Coleman and her Congressional Black Caucus colleagues wore ‘1870’ pins to President Joe Biden’s “State of the Union” address. The pins were representative of the year that Henry Truman – an unarmed, free, Black man was shot and killed by police in Philadelphia. His murder is considered to be the first instance on record of an unarmed, free, Black person being killed by the police. In a card that was passed out with the pins, Rep. Watson Coleman wrote “153 years later, nothing has changed.” Amid renewed energy behind calls for police reform, House Democrats were preparing to reintroduce the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act; however, the issue of removing “qualified immunity” for police was opposed by most Republicans. Congresswoman Coleman continued: “I will take forward movement, But I know the job is not done unless there are consequences” (qtd. at NBCUniversal 2023).

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President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. pose with members of the integrated 82nd Airborne Division on Feb. 27, 1951 at the White House Rose Garden. Truman signed Executive Order 9981 in 1948 but the armed forces were not fully integrated until the mid-1950s. (Photo Credit: U.S. Army). Source of photo: <https://api.army.mil/e2/c/images/2013/02/07/281281/original.jpg>

Notes

1 Qualified immunity shields law enforcement officers and other executive officials from damages liability so long as they have not violated “clearly established law,” see *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982). For an overview of qualified immunity, what constitutes clearly established law, and the ways in which the doctrine has developed, see generally Joanna C. Schwartz, *The Case Against Qualified Immunity*, 93 *Notre Dame L. Rev.* 1797 (2018). Professor Schwartz has also addressed the legal aspects of qualified immunity in her 2021 University of Chicago Law Review article entitled “Qualified Immunities Boldest Lie.” In recent opinions, Justices Thomas and Sotomayor have criticized the broad scope of qualified immunity. Justice Thomas expressed concern about the lack of a historical basis for qualified immunity, and has called for the Court to reconsider its approach to qualified immunity in “an appropriate case, see *Ziglar v. Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. 1843, 1871 (2017). Justice Sotomayor notes that qualified immunity does not adequately deter police misconduct, see *Kisela v. Hughes*, 138 S. Ct. 1148, 1162 (2018). Justices Thomas and Sotomayor are joined in their critiques of qualified immunity by an increasing group of judges, activists, and scholars who all recognize that the Court’s current immunity doctrine is overbroad.

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Tom Varner

Jim Johnson

John Wilt

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Tim Kindrick

Robin Widener

Jerry Lane

Delmar Wright

MEMBER NEWS



Martin Alan Greenberg is our association’s newly elected president of the Virginia Association of Criminal Justice Educators. Currently, he teaches the course “Prisoner Reentry” at Russell Sage College in Albany, NY and in March he will again be serving as the chair of the ACJS Section on Security and Crime Prevention. He will be participating in four roundtables at the March 2023 ACJS conference in National Harbor, MD. In his community, Martin is an active member of the Schenectady NAACP and the Niskayuna Rotary Club. He has also been active as the volunteer director of research and education for the New York State Association of Auxiliary Police, Inc.

Our new president has a combined total of more than 50 years experience as both a teacher and practitioner of criminal justice. He began his public service professional experiences as an 18-year-old campus security aide at Jamaica High School in Queens, NY. While working as an aide, Martin attended the evening division of Queens College. Eventually, he earned six degrees: AA, BA, JD (New York Law School), MA (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, MPhil and PhD (City University of New York). Martin’s additional practitioner experiences include eight years of work in the NYC court system and as a Tompkins County, NY probation officer. He is the former president of the Auxiliary Police Benevolent Association of the City of New York, Inc. and he rapidly progressed through the ranks of NYPD’s auxiliary program over 12 years as a volunteer police officer. When he received an Honorable Discharge upon moving to Hawaii, he held the rank of auxiliary deputy inspector.

President Greenberg was a professor and administrator at several different criminal justice and law enforcement college programs. These colleges and universities included: SUNY Ulster (tenured); Hawaii Community College; Morris College (Sumter, SC); Miles College (Fairfield, AL); Virginia Union University (Richmond, VA); Point Park University (Pittsburgh, PA); The College of Saint Rose (Albany, NY); and Arkansas State University. In Hawaii, he helped to coordinate an academic program in police science for US military personnel based in Korea, Japan, and The Philippines.

Dr. Greenberg considers his years of teaching experience and doctoral academic work as his most important lifetime achievements aside from his family life. His doctoral dissertation was published by the University of Pittsburgh Press in 2004. He has also authored five other books.

In 1979, he married Ellen Carol Wertlieb, also a Queens native, and he has one son—Edward, who holds a PhD in Criminology/ Criminal Justice from UMassLowell. Ed was one of the earliest graduates of the UMassLowell doctoral program and is currently a senior software engineer. Ellen has also had a long career in public service and recently retired from SUNY Schenectady County Community College where she was an academic advisor, disabilities coordinator, and director of wellness and support services. She received a PhD in Educational

MEMBER NEWS CONTINUED

Psychology/Special Education from New York University. Ellen previously was a tenured associate professor of psychology at SUNY Cortland.

Martin Greenberg holds lifetime board certification in security management from ASIS International. His court experience includes service as senior court officer, acting court clerk, and judicial clerk. As a board member and later president of the Auxiliary Police Benevolent Association of the City of New York, Inc., he was instrumental in securing the first uniform allowance for auxiliaries under the Lindsay Administration.

Martin's academic, professional, and volunteer work have been recognized by: the Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences; the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Doctoral Program; New York Law School (the American Jurisprudence Award in Trials and Appeals Practice); the New York City Police Department's Auxiliary Forces Section; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Virginia State Police; Ohio State University's Office of Minority Affairs; the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences; and the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Many of his publications have appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin as well as The Police Chief. He is currently working on a seventh book with co-author Dr. Beth Easterling of Mary Baldwin University. The new book concerns the history of police education and training. Each of his previous books involved case studies involving public justice programs and issues. More information about his research work can be found at: <https://www.amazon.com/~e/B09BK4BP65>



John J. Bolling is an Adjunct Professor at Mountain Gateway Community College. He is currently a Program Head in the Administration of Justice two-year transfer major and Law Enforcement Certificate Programs. He has been a part time faculty member since 2017. He is married with three children and ten grandchildren. John completed his master's degree in Security Management from Bellevue University in 2009. He also completed his Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from Averett University and Associates of Science Degree in Business Management from Virginia Western Community College. He works full time as a Senior Public Safety Specialist responsible for safety and loss control services for a risk sharing pool in Virginia and West Virginia. John retired from Roanoke City Police Department and worked as a Corporate Security Director for over 8 years for several large companies. He has over 39 years of experience in the areas of law enforcement, loss prevention, legal, property insurance, workers' compensation, and safety. He specializes in law enforcement and loss prevention management issues. Mr. Bolling has spoken at numerous law enforcement and loss prevention conventions on various safety and loss prevention topics.



Francie Dye is an accomplished workforce and real estate professional providing a personalized approach with a global perspective. Years spent working in workforce services and economic development throughout Southwestern and Southeastern Virginia and New Bern, North Carolina, helped solidify Francie's strong work ethic, high customer service standards, and tenacious sales and negotiating skills.

Francie currently serves as the Workforce Program Developer for Central Virginia Community College of Lynchburg, Virginia. She is responsible for new program development, instructor recruitment and hiring, corporate training assessment and business solutions, grant writing and administration, and driving workforce marketing initiatives. She has provided leadership and oversight in programs in every industry sector to include business, culinary and hospitality, healthcare, manufacturing, public safety, skilled trades, and technology.

Francie is a Realtor® of the Long and Foster Real Estate Lynchburg/Forest Office representing buyers, sellers, and developers across Southern Virginia. She works hard for her clients and utilizes the latest Real Estate Technology.

She currently is a member of National/Virginia/Lynchburg SHRM Association Chapters and the Lynchburg Regional Business Alliance Leadership Council. She is a member of the National/Virginia/Lynchburg (and Roanoke in the immediate future) Associations of Real Estate.

Francie holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VA TECH). She is a licensed Real Estate Sales Agent in the Commonwealth of Virginia. She is a Certified Program Planner (CPP) and a Virginia Notary.

In her free time, Francie enjoys community engagement, nonprofit service, and leadership development. Francie loves beach and lake days, exploring the visual arts, sounds of a great music playlist, and experiencing all life's adventures with family and friends.

You can learn more about and follow Francie on her LinkedIn Profile at www.linkedin.com/in/francie-dye/ or her Business Facebook Page at www.facebook.com/FrancieDyeVARealtor/.



Chapter Advisor John Wilt represented Alpha Upsilon Lambda Professional Chapter at the March 12-17 86th annual meeting of the American Criminal Justice Association-Lambda Alpha Upsilon (ACJA-LAE). The annual meeting was held in Louisville, KY. John competed in the mock crime scene competition, 7 academic exams and talent show. John holds a 2nd and 3rd place trophy for crime scene and talent show respectively. John also received a medal for 2nd place in LAE Knowledge. John chairs the chapter advisor committee and is ACJA-LAE's historian.



On December 30, 2022, four members of the Alpha Upsilon Lambda (AUL)-Professional Chapter collected litter on a 4 1/2 mile stretch of Goodyear Blvd. The litter project is a community service endeavor of ACJA-LAE's AUL Professional Chapter. The chapter's next two activities include an April 29th annual rummage sale and June 10th "Run for Justice" held at Angler's Park.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEWS

<https://www.newsweek.com/one-thing-that-could-improve-american-policing-that-no-one-talking-about-opinion-1780923>

<https://www.igi-global.com/pdf.aspx?tid=317093&ptid=307143&ctid=4&oa=true&isxn=9781668473665>

MISSION STATEMENT

We, as criminal justice educators, have as our mission:

- to advance, inspire, and promote the highest quality and practices of criminal justice education to students and practitioners in the community colleges, colleges, and universities within the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- to foster communication and support among all criminal justice educators in Virginia.
- to inform the membership of pending (or possible) changes in criminal justice programs or agencies among the post-secondary educational institutions in Virginia.
- to articulate a unified voice for official communication with other educational agencies, organizations, and/or the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- to enhance the quality of life-long educational experiences and opportunities for our criminal justice students.

To accomplish this mission, we propose that the VACJE:

- 1) Sponsor an annual meeting of criminal justice educators for the purpose of :
 - a. providing a forum for the expression of thoughts, ideas, and concerns;
 - b. share training and teaching methods and techniques;
 - c. conducting an annual business meeting;
 - d. allowing individuals to meet their peers throughout the state, providing an opportunity for individual networking;
 - e. presenting pertinent workshops and programs to enhance individual members professional development;
 - f. allowing an opportunity for the expression of individual viewpoints while arriving at a unified consensus or official position for the Association.
- 2) Sponsor semi-annual meetings as required for the above listed and/or other necessary reasons. These reasons might include:
 - a. providing a forum for Virginia Community College System (VCCS) Administration of Justice (ADJ) Peer Group Conferences;
 - b. discussing various articulation agreements;
 - c. developing or modifying changes in the VCCS ADJ Course Content Summaries;
 - d. providing for Administration of Justice/Criminal Justice Program professional development opportunities.
- 3) Maintain a current (and regularly updated) list of full-time criminal justice educators in the various Virginia educational and other selected institutions. The list should include:
 - a. the individual's name
 - b. faculty rank
 - c. job title or description
 - d. complete official mailing address
 - e. E-mail address
 - f. telephone numbers for: office, fax, residence (if desired)
 - g. home address (if desired for communication)
- 4) Communication with members via an informal newsletter, E-mail or Web Site page as appropriate. As a result of these missions -- the VACJE will create informal and formal networks to communicate, build alliances, and establish an environment of growth, challenge, and unlimited potential for all its members, as we advance quality criminal justice education in the State of Virginia and in the world.

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATORS BY-LAWS:

I. **Name**

The name of this organization shall be the Virginia Association of Criminal Justice Educators, hereafter referred to as the VACJE.

II. **Purpose:** The purposes of the VACJE are to:

- A. Advocate for professional standards and competencies in criminal justice education;
- B. Continuously search for new techniques and approaches in the delivery of academic criminal justice programs to advance criminal justice education in the Commonwealth of Virginia;
- C. Provide professional development opportunities for criminal justice educators;
- D. Inform and update criminal justice educators of the current research findings in criminal justice education;
- E. Enable criminal justice educators to network, connect, collaborate and exchange innovative teaching approaches;
- F. Support criminal justice agencies in the recruitment of an academically and professionally educated workforce in the criminal justice field;
- G. Develop a criminal justice education curriculum at the college, university level, and secondary schools; supports the development in other recognized educational institutions, such as criminal justice training academies,
- H. Develop strategic community partnerships in the criminal justice field

III. **Members**

- A. Regular membership in VACJE shall be open to all persons who engage in the teaching, training, or administration of education or training programs in the field of Criminal Justice or who are practitioners in criminal justice agencies or organizations.
- B. There shall be five additional categories of membership.
 1. Honorary life members, who may, in honor of their retirement and in recognition of at least 10 years of continuous service to VACJE be appointed as such by a majority of the members at a regular meeting of the membership. Honorary life members shall not be required to pay dues.
 2. Life members, who have paid in no more than 3 consecutive annual installments a sum to be determined from time to time by the board.
 3. Institutions and organizations that deliver or receive criminal justice education or training.

4. Student membership shall be open to those students pursuing academic study in criminal justice or a related field.
 5. Corporate sponsors and community partners who have expressed an interest in criminal justice educational initiatives.
- C. Voting: Each member in the above categories (Section III-A+B-1/2/3) whose dues for the current year have been paid are entitled to one vote in any election, referendum, or membership meeting. Student members, corporate sponsors, and community partners are excluded from voting privileges. Each institutional or organizational member shall appoint one person to carry its vote. No voting by proxy shall be permitted. Ballots shall be sent to the members in a manner determined by the VACJE Board and include mailed ballots (i.e., U.S. Postal Service) or electronic ballots. The Board will determine how ballots are to be returned and the deadline for voting. It is the responsibility of each member to ensure his/her business address and email address are currently on file with the association. Each member shall be assigned a membership number to account for all ballots.
- D. Dues: Membership dues shall be at such rate or rates, schedule or formula as may be approved by the Board of Directors from time to time.
- E. Termination:
1. Any member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors at a regularly scheduled Board Meeting, for conduct prejudicial to the mission and purpose of the VACJE, after due notice and opportunity to be heard by the board.
 2. A member who has not paid dues by December 01 will be dropped from membership.

IV. **Meetings**

- A. Timely notice of the location and time of meetings of the membership of VACJE, both annual and special, shall be provided to the membership.
- B. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the fall of each year, unless circumstances require the board to do otherwise.
- C. Special meetings of VACJE may be called by the president, by the board, or by one-tenth of the membership, upon 14 days written notice to the members, stating the purpose of the meeting.
- D. At meetings of the members, twenty percent of the membership shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of votes shall prevail.
- E. The Annual Meeting and special meetings may be held in-person or virtually, as determined by the Board of Directors.

V. **The Board of Directors**

- A. The board shall consist of the President, the Immediate Past President, vice president, treasurer, secretary, and not more than four directors-at-large.
- B. The board shall set policy, evaluate operations, monitor finances, and have responsibility for long-range planning.

- C. No public statement of policy by any member, representative, committee, group, volunteer, employee, director, or officer shall be binding upon, or constitute an expression of, the policy of the VACJE unless approved or ratified by a majority of the directors.
- D. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, regular meetings of the board shall be held at least four times each year. Special or additional meetings of the Board may be called by the president and shall be called upon the written request of three directors, with at least forty-eight hours written notice having been given.
- E. A majority of the Board (5) shall constitute a quorum.

VI. **Election of the Officers and Directors**

- A. Upon receipt of the Nominating Committee's (See Section VIII, paragraph B) report and ballot, the President shall immediately distribute to all members in good standing, the names of the nominees on a Ballot approved by the Board of Directors and arrange for additional write-in names. The Board shall establish a minimum of two weeks for voting and the date and time by which all ballots must be received by the Chair of the Nominating Committee. The returned ballots shall be tabulated by the nominating committee. The nominees who receive the most votes shall be elected. The nominating committee shall certify the results to the President and a public announcement of newly-elected officers and directors shall be made as soon as appropriate.
- B. The terms of office for Officers and Directors At-Large shall be for two years.
- C. Vacancies
 1. The Board shall declare vacant any office or director-at-large position if that officer or director-at-large has been absent from two consecutive board meetings- Absences may be excused by vote of a majority of the Board, or
 2. There was no one elected to the office or director-at-large position.
 3. Recommendations for filling officer or director-at-large vacancies shall be made by the Nominating Committee. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by the board of directors by a majority vote at any regular board meeting.
- D. Upon completing four years of service as a director-at-large, an individual shall be ineligible to serve as a director-at-large for the following term in that position.
- E. Individuals who are not current in dues payment shall not be eligible for election, and when directors or other officers are not current, they shall be removed from office, and a vacancy declared within 30 days of the dues becoming due.

VII. **Officers and Duties**

- A. The officers of the VACJE shall be the President, the Vice President, and the immediate Past President, the secretary, and the treasurer. These officers shall perform the duties prescribed by these Bylaws.
- B. The term of office for the officers shall be as follows:
- President – Two-Years
 - Immediate Past President – Two Years
 - Vice President – Two Years
 - Secretary – Two Years
 - Treasurer – Two Years

The term of office of the President and Immediate Past President shall be limited to two (2) years following installation (or until the end of the respective term of the predecessor, if the person shall not have completed such term) and until the election of a successor. If the out-going President cannot fulfill the term of Immediate Past President, the most recent Immediate Past President will be asked by the Board to serve the remainder of that term.

In the event the President cannot fulfill the term of that office or his/her duties, the Vice President shall succeed to that office for the balance of that term.

The Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer may serve two terms. If the Vice President, Secretary, and/or Treasurer cannot fulfill the term of that office, or his/her duties, the Board shall appoint a person from the membership at-large to serve for the balance of the term. To receive the appointment from the Board, the member must receive a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

The term of office of the newly-elected officers and directors-at-large shall commence on January 1 following the election and end on December 31, at the end of the two-year term.

The officers and directors-at-large shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be provided by the Bylaws, parliamentary authority of the VACJE, *Robert's Rules of Order*, or as the Board of Directors may determine.

- C. No member shall hold more than one position on the Board at a time.
- D. The President of the board shall:
- Serve as the executive head of the VACJE, and shall preside at all meetings of the membership and the board.
 - Appoint all committee chairs from the Board members and approve all committee members.
 - Be an ex-officio member of all VACJE committees, but is under no obligation to attend committee meeting and is not counted as part of the committee's quorum.

- Serve as the official spokesperson for the Association and shall speak and act on behalf of the Board and the members within existing policy and Board decisions. The President may, at his/her discretion, delegate the spokesperson responsibility to another Officer or Director-at-large for a specific period of time.
 - Have authority to approve expenses not to exceed \$100 per occurrence without prior approval of the Board.
 - Have other duties as assigned by the Board from time-to-time.
 - Report to the Board, at every Board Meeting all issues addressed and actions taken in keeping with the provisions of this section.
- E. The Vice President shall serve as President-Elect and as program chair. In the absence of the president, the Vice President shall exercise the functions of the President.
- F. The immediate Past President shall assist the President in such duties as may be mutually agreed upon and shall chair and recruit members for the nominating committee.
- G. The Treasurer shall maintain the roll of the membership. The Treasurer also shall oversee receipt and proper disbursement of all funds by the VACJE. Such funds shall be kept on deposit in financial institutions approved by the board. Checks shall be signed by any two of the following: President, Vice President, and Treasurer. Checks drawn for less than \$100 require only the signature of one of those aforementioned. The Treasurer shall develop internal controls for the association which shall be reviewed and approved by the Board.
- H. The Secretary shall keep a formal record of each meeting and provide same promptly and in electronic form to the webmaster.

VIII. **Standing Committees**

Standing Committees are those identified in these Bylaws. The Chair of each Standing Committee shall be a member of the Board

- A. A Program Committee shall be chaired by the Vice President, who shall, with the assistance of the Board, recruit additional members to serve on the Committee. The program committee shall plan, publicize, and manage the annual meeting.
- B. A Nominating Committee composed of three members and chaired by the Immediate Past President shall be appointed by the President and approved by the board promptly after the new officers are installed.
1. It shall be the duty of the nominating committee to recruit and gain the consent of candidates for the board and for offices within the board, as well as for appointments and nominations made by the board to external groups.
 2. Every reasonable effort shall be made to recruit candidates who within the preceding three years have participated actively in VACJE

meetings and projects, and to recruit a sufficient number of candidates to give the membership a choice at the time of election.

3. The Nominating Committee shall solicit nominations (including self-nominations) from the membership.
4. The Nominating Committee shall submit its Report and Ballot to the President and the Board not later than October 1 of each even numbered year. The Board shall approve the Ballot and the President shall direct its publication and distribution to the members for voting. The list of candidates and their biographical information shall be made available on the VACJE Website and newsletter. The outcome of the election shall be made know at the Annual Meeting.
5. The nominating committee shall also present to the board for its approval the names of candidates to fill unexpired terms within 30 days of the Board's declaration that the position is vacant.

- C. The Communications Committee shall be chaired by a board member, who shall be appointed by the president with the consent of the board. That individual, and other committee members appointed by the President shall assume responsibility for printed and virtual communications materials and methods employed by VACJE.
- D. Other committees, such as ad hoc, special, or advisory, shall be appointed by the President as the Board or President shall from time to time deem necessary to carry on the work of the VACJE. Each Committee shall have a chair appointed by the president and shall report at the annual meeting on its activities during the preceding year.
- E. The term of membership on any committee is two (2) years and may be renewable.

IX. **Finances**

- A. The VACJE's fiscal year shall begin on September 1 and end on August 31.
- B. The accounts of the VACJE shall be audited bi-annually by two members appointed by the president with the consent of the board at the beginning of a new term of officers and Board members. The audit report shall be presented to the membership at the annual meeting.
- C. The VACJE shall be registered with the Virginia State Corporation Commission and the Internal Revenue Service.
- D. At the beginning of every new term for Officers and Board members, the Board will review and approve the internal controls of the Association.

X. **Parliamentary Authority**

- A. The rules contained in the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* shall govern the VACJE in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any special rules of order the VACJE may adopt.

XI. **Amendment of Bylaws**

These bylaws may be amended by the membership by a two-thirds vote of those eligible to vote, provided that the amendment has been recommended by the Board and subsequently distributed to the membership at least 30 days prior to the close of voting.

XII. **Dissolution**

The VACJE shall use its funds only to accomplish the objectives and purposes specified in these bylaws. On dissolution of the VACJE, any funds remaining shall be distributed to one or more regularly organized and qualified charitable, educational, scientific, or philanthropic organizations to be selected by the board of directors.

VACJE

Virginia Association of Criminal Justice Educators

Membership Application and Information

New Member _____ Renewal _____

NAME _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

HOME PHONE () _____ WORK PHONE () _____

E-MAIL _____

FACULTY RANK _____

EMPLOYER _____

WORK ADDRESS _____

ASSOCIATION DUES

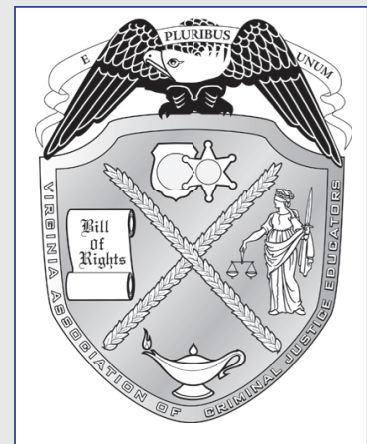
Until further notice, the annual membership dues (\$50) have been suspended.
 Membership in the VACJE is complimentary. DATE _____

LIFE MEMBERSHIP: \$300

For further information on membership, contact:

Paige Merkord-Reed

Treasurer
 2340 Four Leaf Circle
 Dayton, VA 22821



VACJE VIRTUAL SEMINAR

"WELLNESS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS"

Thursday, April 13, 2023 • 5:30-7:00 p.m.

THIS VIRTUAL SEMINAR IS FREE

SPEAKERS: MIKE WAGNER & BYRON GREENBERG

Register for this free virtual seminar by sending your contact information to: jbwilt@aumail.averett.edu

Link to access the virtual seminar on April 13th will be provided to those who register by 9:00 p.m. on Wednesday, April 12th.

Chief Mike Wagner • Siler City Police Department



Chief Mike Wagner started his career with the Albemarle County Police Department in September of 1991 and retired May 31, 2019 as a Commander. Mike was appointed as the Chief of Police in Siler City North Carolina in June of 2019.

Chief Wagner has earned an associate degree in Police Science from Piedmont Virginia Community College, a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from Bluefield College, a master's Degree from Liberty University in Human Services/Executive Leadership and a Graduate Certificate in Police Executive Leadership from the University of Louisville.

Chief Wagner currently serves on the Chiefs Advisory Council for the North Carolina League of Municipalities and is an At Large Board member for the Small & Rural Law Enforcement Executive Association in Washington D.C.

Chief Wagner is an Associate Professor at Piedmont Virginia Community College and Mary Baldwin University

DOCTOR BYRON GREENBERG

Dr. Greenberg has been licensed as a clinical psychologist in the Commonwealth of Virginia for over two decades and earned graduate degrees from Loma Linda University and Johns Hopkins University.

After working with law enforcement for 27 years, he recognized that the professional challenges officers face could be better understood if viewed from both sides of the badge. In 2019, he graduated from CCJTA's 93rd Basic Law Enforcement Academy to better understand the population he serves.

He was a Board Member and Chair of Research Committee for the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (2006 – 2014), a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (2001 – Present) where I have served on the Ethics Committee, Peer Support Guidelines Committee, and Officer Involved Shooting Guidelines Committee, as well as the American Psychological Association (1997 – Present). Dr. Greenberg holds a Diplomate in Police Psychology through the Society of Police and Criminal Psychology.

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