

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COURT OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE

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OF PENNSYLVANIA

OCT - 8 2020

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IN RE:

Judge Mark V. Tranquilli :  
Court of Common Pleas : 4 JD 2020  
5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District :  
Allegheny County :

**JUDICIAL CONDUCT BOARD REPLY TO JUDGE TRANQUILLI'S OMNIBUS  
MOTION AND ANSWER TO MOTIONS IN LIMINE AND MEMORANDUM OF  
LAW**

AND NOW, this 8<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2020, comes the Judicial Conduct Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Board) by and through undersigned counsel, and files this Reply to Judge Tranquilli's Omnibus Motion and Answer to Judge Tranquilli's Motions in Limine and accompanying Memorandum of Law:

**REPLY TO JUDGE TRANQUILLI'S OMNIBUS MOTION**

1. Admitted. By way of further answer, on August 12, 2020, the Board filed a six-count Board Complaint alleging that Judge Tranquilli committed judicial misconduct by engaging in the following conduct: (1) mocking and harassing litigants before their lawyers during a custody conciliation conference; (2) referring to a juror in a criminal trial by a racial epithet and stereotyping language; and (3) belittling, demeaning, and threatening criminal defendants appearing before him at sentencing with inappropriate language.
2. Admitted.
3. Admitted.
4. Admitted in part. It is admitted that Judge Tranquilli is not presently and has not previously been charged with a crime. The Board is without

sufficient information to admit or deny the remainder of this averment. Accordingly, it is denied.

5. Admitted.
6. Admitted in part. It is admitted that Judge Tranquilli served in the Family Division and that he presided over dependency, delinquency, child custody, and divorce cases. It is denied that delinquency cases are "criminal;" they are delinquency cases.
7. Admitted in part. It is admitted that Judge Tranquilli was assigned to the Criminal Division of the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas on January 3, 2018. The Board is without sufficient information to admit or deny the remainder of this averment. Accordingly, it is denied.
8. Admitted.
9. Admitted in part. It is admitted that, as a criminal trial judge, Judge Tranquilli presided over criminal trials consistent with that assignment. The remainder of this averment states a conclusion for which no response is necessary.
10. The Board is without sufficient information to admit or deny this averment. Accordingly, it is denied. To the extent that the records of Judge Tranquilli's assignments confirm this averment, those records speak for themselves.
11. The Board is without sufficient information to admit or deny this averment. Accordingly, it is denied. To the extent that the records of Judge Tranquilli's assignments confirm this averment, those records speak for themselves.

12. The Board is without sufficient information to admit or deny this averment. Accordingly, it is denied. To the extent that the records of Judge Tranquilli's assignments confirm this averment, those records speak for themselves.
13. This averment fails to state any facts upon which a response may be formulated. To the extent a response is necessary, the Board incorporates herein the averments set forth above by reference as though set forth in full.
14. Denied as stated. Pennsylvania Court of Judicial Discipline Rule of Procedure 411(D)(3) states the following "[the] Judicial Officer may *challenge the validity of the charges* on any legal ground including...that the Board violated the procedures governing it[.]" (emphasis added). Contrary to Judge Tranquilli's averment, Rule 411(D)(3) does not limit a challenge to factual allegations only.
15. Admitted.
16. Admitted in part. It is admitted that Attorney Timothy G. Uhrich filed a confidential request for investigation on February 10, 2020, and that this filing was nearly four years, six months from August 14, 2015, the date of the custody conciliation conference in the **Patterson** matter. The remainder of this averment states a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. To the extent that this conclusion is construed to allege facts, they are denied and strict proof of same is demanded. The Board will submit its argument regarding this conclusion in the attached memorandum of law.

17. Denied as stated. By way of further answer, it is admitted that the factual allegations in the Board complaint and in Attorney Uhrich's complaint are similar. This similarity is due to the fact that Attorney Uhrich's allegations constitute an accurate summarization of what occurred at the August 14, 2015 custody conciliation conference.
18. Admitted. By way of further answer, Judge Tranquilli's conduct at the August 14, 2015 custody conciliation was also observed by Stephanie Anderson, Esquire, opposing counsel, who had no preexisting "personal animus" toward Judge Tranquilli. A report of Attorney Anderson's interview by the Board's investigator was also provided to Judge Tranquilli in discovery.
19. Admitted in part. It is admitted that Attorney Uhrich appeared before Judge Tranquilli in the **Patterson** case after Judge Tranquilli used "Ebonics" to mock his client and the opposing party and that he did not request Judge Tranquilli's recusal. It is denied that there were "multiple custody conciliations" before Judge Tranquilli. The docket reflects that custody conciliations took place on August 14, 2015, and March 3, 2017, before Judge Tranquilli.
20. This paragraph states a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. To the extent that this averment is construed to allege facts, they are denied and strict proof of same is required. The Board will submit its argument regarding this averment in the attached memorandum of law.

21. This paragraph states a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.
22. This paragraph states a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. To the extent that this paragraph is construed to allege facts, they are denied and strict proof of same is demanded. The Board will submit its argument regarding this paragraph in the attached memorandum of law.
23. This paragraph states a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.
24. This paragraph states a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.
25. This averment fails to state any facts upon which a response may be formulated. To the extent a response is necessary, the Board incorporates herein the averments set forth above by reference as though set forth in full.
26. Denied as stated. The Board complied fully with all of its discovery obligations in this matter, and, to the extent that other discoverable materials are obtained by the Board, it will continue to comply with its ongoing duty to provide those materials to Judge Tranquilli.
27. Denied. The Board provided all exculpatory materials relevant to the charges in this matter to Judge Tranquilli. The Board's past investigation

and disposition of other complaints that may have been made against Judge Tranquilli previously and that are unrelated to the present case are not discoverable in this proceeding in that they are neither material to, nor are they exculpatory of, the charges pending against Judge Tranquilli. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.

28. This paragraph and its subparagraphs are not averments, and, as such, they require no response. To the extent a response is necessary, the Board responds as follows:

a. All exculpatory material within the Board's possession related and relevant to the charges against Judge Tranquilli, which constitutes the following JCB file numbers, 2020-041, 2020-054, 2020-066, and 2020-156, has already been provided to Judge Tranquilli as required by this Court's Rules. Materials that may be in the Board's possession that are unrelated to the charges in this matter have not, and will not, be provided, as those materials are neither relevant to, nor exculpatory of, the charges pending against Judge Tranquilli and are confidential within the ambit of Article V, § 18(a)(8) of the Pennsylvania Constitution and Judicial Conduct Board Rule of Procedure 17, which states that "all information and proceedings relating to a complaint and records of the Board's deliberations are confidential." As such, these materials, if any, are not discoverable in this proceeding, and the Board objects to the provision of such material, if any, in its possession.

- b. This request is patently overbroad and the Board objects to it on that ground. Moreover, the request asks for the provision of materials that may be within the Board's possession that are confidential within the ambit of Article V, § 18(a)(8) of the Pennsylvania Constitution and Judicial Conduct Board Rule of Procedure 17. As such, they are not discoverable in this proceeding, and this request is objected to on these grounds. Further, these materials, if any, may contain documents privileged from discovery by the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine, and the Board also objects to this request on these grounds.
- c. This request is premature, in that the Board is required to provide this information in its pre-trial memorandum, which, according to this Court's pre-trial scheduling order, is due on November 12, 2020.
29. This paragraph states a conclusion for which no response is necessary. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.
30. This paragraph is not an averment, and, as such, it requires no response. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.

**BOARD'S ANSWER TO JUDGE TRANQUILLI'S MOTION IN LIMINE  
TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY AND REPORT OF SHAUN L.  
GABBIDON, Ph.D., OR ALTERNATIVELY  
OR A FRYE HEARING**

1. Admitted. By way of further answer, the September 10, 2020, Report of Interview of Dr. Gabbidon conducted by the Board's investigator and attached to Judge Tranquilli's pleading as "Exhibit A" was provided to Judge

Tranquilli the same date and constituted Board counsel's effort to comply with the Court's then-telescoped discovery period in this proceeding shortly after Dr. Gabbidon's retention as an expert. It was, in Board counsel's view, an expedient means to provide Dr. Gabbidon's historical analysis of the terms "Aunt Jemima" and "Ebonics" in the context of this case to Judge Tranquilli in discovery. Additionally, it was made clear to Judge Tranquilli's counsel that Dr. Gabbidon's September 10, 2020, Report of Interview was an "initial interview," meaning that another supplemental report of interview may be forthcoming.

2. Admitted. By way of further answer, Dr. Gabbidon's *curriculum vitae*, which was attached to his September 10, 2020, Report of Interview, which Judge Tranquilli omitted from his "Exhibit A," is attached hereto as Board's Attachment A. The *curriculum vitae* speaks for itself.
3. Denied as stated. Given Dr. Gabbidon's knowledge and understanding of the history and background of the terms in question, gleaned from both his education and academic research into racism in the American criminal justice system, the Board seeks to call Dr. Gabbidon to inform the Court as to whether the terms Judge Tranquilli used and the conduct in which he engaged are based in historically negative racial stereotypes.
4. Denied as stated. Given Dr. Gabbidon's knowledge and understanding of the history and background of the terms in question, gleaned from both his education and academic research into racism in the American criminal justice system, the Board seeks to call Dr. Gabbidon to inform the Court as to whether the terms Judge Tranquilli used and the conduct in which he



engaged, *i.e.*, his use of "Ebonics," arise from historically negative racial stereotypes of Black Americans.

5. This averment states a conclusion for which no response is necessary. To the extent that this conclusion presents factual allegations, they are denied and strict proof of same is required. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.
6. Denied as a misstatement of applicable law. Witnesses, including expert witnesses, have been permitted to render opinion testimony embracing the ultimate issue, so long as the testimony is based upon a properly framed hypothetical question based upon accepted or uncontested facts and so long as the testimony does not mislead, cause confusion, or prejudice, as in circumstances where an expert witness rests his opinion on an unstated evaluation of credibility based on irrelevant factors. ***See, e.g., Kozak v. Struth***, 531 A.2d 420, 424 (Pa. 1987) *discussing Lewis v. Mellor*, 393 A.2d 941 (Pa. Super. 1978), *and Swartz v. General Electric Co.*, 474 A.2d 1172 (Pa. Super. 1984). The Board will provide further argument regarding this averment in its attached memorandum.
7. This statement constitutes a conclusion for which no response is necessary. The Board will submit argument regarding same in the attached memorandum.
8. Admitted. By way of further answer, Dr. Gabbidon's proffered expert testimony is based upon his review of the facts obtained by the Board, accepted as true for the sake of his analysis, and his considerable education and academic research into racism in the American criminal justice system.

9. Denied as stated. The full quote from the case of ***Snizavich v. Rohm and Haas Co.***, 83 A.3d 191, 191 (Pa. Super. 2013) states the following:

The exercise of ***scientific expertise*** requires inclusion of ***scientific authority*** and application of the authority to the specific facts at hand. Thus, the minimal threshold that expert testimony must meet to qualify as an expert opinion rather than merely an opinion expressed by an expert, is this: the proffered expert testimony must point to, rely on or cite some ***scientific authority***—whether facts, empirical studies, or the expert's own research—that the expert has applied to the facts at hand and which supports the expert's ultimate conclusion. When an expert opinion fails to include such authority, the trial court has no choice but to conclude that the expert opinion reflects nothing more than mere personal belief.

(emphasis added). The Board intends to call Dr. Gabbidon not as a ***scientific*** expert, but as an expert in the field of the history of racism in the United States, and in the American justice system specifically, to inform the Court as to whether the term Judge Tranquilli used (“Aunt Jemima”) and the conduct in which he engaged, *i.e.*, his use of “Ebonics,” arise from historically-negative racial stereotypes of Black Americans. The Board will provide further argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.

10. Denied. The holding of ***Frye v. United States***, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923), as applied to Pennsylvania state courts, permits the admission of novel *scientific* evidence, if the methodology that underlies the proffered evidence has reached general acceptance in the relevant scientific community. ***See, e.g., Grady v. Frito Lay, Inc.***, 839 A.2d 1038, 1043-44 (Pa. 2003); ***see also*** Pa.R.E. 702(c). By its terms, ***Frye*** has no application to the present case, because the subject matter of Dr. Gabbidon’s testimony is historical, not scientific, and it is grounded in his

education, training, and academic work. Clearly, education, training, and academic research are methodologies that have achieved general acceptance in academic circles. The Board will submit further argument on this averment in the attached memorandum.

**BOARD'S ANSWER TO JUDGE TRANQUILLI'S MOTION IN LIMINE  
TO EXCLUDE INVESTIGATORY DEPOSITION TRANSCRIPT**

1. Admitted.
2. Admitted.
3. This averment constitutes argument and a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. To the extent this averment presents factual allegations, they are denied and strict proof of same is required. The Board will submit its argument regarding same in the attached memorandum of law.
4. This averment states a conclusion of law for which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, a determination that any information contained in the transcript is relevant or has probative value cannot be made fully until such time as testimony and evidence are presented at trial that may result in information contained in the transcript becoming relevant. By way of further answer, Judge Tranquilli has a right not to testify in these proceedings, and therefore, any admissions made by him at the deposition may not become part of the record if the deposition transcript were excluded from evidence.
5. Admitted in part. It is admitted that Pennsylvania Rule 402 sets forth the general test of admissibility vis-à-vis relevance. It is denied that the deposition transcript is not relevant.

6. This averment constitutes argument and a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. By way of further answer, dependent upon the context and purpose for which the transcript, or portions thereof, are introduced, any information contained within it may be relevant to the proceedings.
7. This averment constitutes argument and a conclusion of law for which no response is necessary. By way of further answer, a determination of relevance and admissibility depend upon the particular content of the evidence and argument, and the context in which the party seeks to introduce it.


WHEREFORE, based upon the averments set forth above and the arguments in the Board's supporting Memorandum, incorporated herein by reference as though set forth in full, the Board respectfully requests that this Honorable Court DENY Judge Tranquilli's omnibus motion in full and DENY Judge Tranquilli's motions in limine in full.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD W. LONG  
*Chief Counsel*

October 8, 2020

By:



JAMES P. KLEMAN, JR.

*Deputy Counsel*

Pa. Supreme Court ID No. 87637

Judicial Conduct Board

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**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COURT OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE**

IN RE:

Judge Mark V. Tranquilli	:	
Court of Common Pleas	:	4 JD 2020
5 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District	:	
Allegheny County	:	

**MEMORANDUM OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT BOARD REGARDING JUDGE  
TRANQUILLI’S OMNIBUS MOTION AND MOTIONS IN LIMINE**

**I. ARGUMENT**

**a. Judicial Conduct Board Rule of Procedure 15 and Laches:**

In the first salvo of his segmented pleadings, Judge Tranquilli asserts that the Board’s charges regarding the ***Patterson v. Patterson*** matter should be dismissed as being beyond the Board’s Rule of limitations set forth at Judicial Conduct Board Rule 15. Judicial Conduct Board Rule 15 states the following:

Except where the Board determines otherwise for good cause, the Board shall not consider complaints arising from acts or omissions occurring more than four years prior to the date of the complaint, provided, however, that when the last episode of an alleged pattern of recurring judicial misconduct arises within the four-year period, the Board may consider all prior acts or omissions related to such an alleged pattern of conduct.

By way of background, in a supplemental Notice of Full Investigation (NOFI) issued to Judge Tranquilli on March 12, 2020, Board counsel notified Judge Tranquilli of the ***Patterson*** case misconduct claims. The March 12, 2020, supplemental NOFI also informed Judge Tranquilli that, when deciding to authorize issuance of the supplemental NOFI for the ***Patterson*** case misconduct claims, the Board concluded that “good cause” existed for the Board to continue its investigation into the ***Patterson*** case misconduct claims. The supplemental NOFI also stated the allegations within it, when considered with the other misconduct alleged against him in the first NOFI sent to him on February 10, 2020 (regarding the ***Rice, Russell,*** and ***Koskey*** matters), was part of a pattern of misconduct such that it would continue its investigation of the ***Patterson*** case misconduct. After the issuance of both the February 10, 2020 NOFI, and the March 12, 2020 supplemental NOFI, the Board continued its investigation of all of these matters by interviewing other witnesses, obtaining evidence, and deposing Judge Tranquilli on June 25, 2020. Thereafter, at its August 2020 meeting, the Board approved charges against Judge Tranquilli for these matters, which were then filed by Board Counsel on August 12, 2020.

Embedded within the argument made in his averments, Judge Tranquilli asserts the following: (1) the charges regarding the ***Patterson*** case are more than four years prior to Attorney Uhrich’s complaint to the Board; (2) Attorney Uhrich has

a “personal animus” towards Judge Tranquilli but, nonetheless, appeared before him after the August 14, 2015, custody conciliation conference giving rise to his complaint; (3) there is no evidence of a “pattern or practice that would prove the routine, repeated conduct that would allow consideration of the stale[] factual allegation made by Attorney Uhrich;” (4) Judge Tranquilli’s sentencing statistics demonstrate a lack of bias or a pattern or practice of bias; and (5) the doctrine of laches prohibits consideration of these charges.

As to the first, second, and third arguments, it is true that Attorney Uhrich filed his complaint approximately six months after the technical “run date” of JCB Rule 15. It is not true that there is no evidence of a “pattern or practice that would prove the routine, repeated conduct that would allow consideration” of Attorney Uhrich’s allegations.

As support for his claim that the case is time-barred, Judge Tranquilli cites to *In re Lokuta*, 964 A.2d 988, 1129-1134 (Pa.Ct.Jud.Disc. 2008), *remanded*, 968 A.2d 227 (Pa. 2009), *reconsideration denied*, 989 A.2d 942 (Pa.Ct.Jud.Disc. 2010), *affirmed*, 11 A.3d 427 (Pa. 2011), *certiorari denied*, 565 U.S. 878 (2011). *Lokuta* held that complaints against former Judge Lokuta that were from the 1990s could be considered more than four years later at her trial because her conduct demonstrated a pattern of repeated and routine misconduct. *Lokuta*, 964 A.2d at 1128-29.

Conspicuously, though, predictably, in his analysis of the supposed staleness of the charges arising from the *Patterson* case, Judge Tranquilli ignores the first clause of the first sentence of JCB Rule 15, *i.e.*, “[e]xcept where the Board determines otherwise for good cause,” as well as the Board’s notification to him of its conclusion concerning the existence of “good cause” in the March 12, 2020 supplemental NOFI. This Court considered the concept of “good cause” in JCB Rule 15 in *In re Zupsic*, 893 A.2d 875, 886-887 (Pa.Ct.Jud.Disc. 2005) regarding complaints presented to the Board more than four years after the occurrence of the misconduct, and it laid out a series of nonexclusive factors that it found demonstrated the existence of “good cause” justifying the investigation of complaints made beyond the four-year limit of JCB Rule 15. Those factors were as follows: (1) the length of time elapsed between the mechanical “run date” of JCB Rule 15 and the ultimate complaint to the Board; (2) whether the Court held any doubt of the veracity of the underlying allegation following trial; (3) whether any complaint was made to any other party having an interest in the matter (except the Board); and (4) the seriousness of the allegation itself. *Id.*, at 887.

Presently, it is obvious that that the lapse of time between the mechanical “run date” of JCB Rule 15 and Attorney Uhrich’s complaint was a mere six months and that the Board expeditiously investigated the claims when they were presented to the Board. This can hardly equate to the spans of time wherein this Court found complaints barred by JCB Rule 15. *See Zupsic*, 893 A.2d at 887, *citing In re Cicchetti*, 697 A.2d 297, 306 (Pa.Ct.Jud.Disc. 1997) (Board precluded from presenting complaints 20 and 13 years old, respectively). Further, and perhaps, most importantly, the seriousness of a judge employing racially-insensitive language and conduct toward litigants and their lawyers to mock them is, like a judge’s improper interference in a case, the “embodiment of the kind of judicial conduct the [Board] was created to eradicate.” *Zupsic*, at 887. It is true that neither Attorney

Uhrich nor Attorney Stephanie Anderson (who was also present at the custody conciliation and identified in Attorney Uhrich's complaint) complained about the conduct immediately after it happened and that this Court has not yet had the benefit of live testimony in this case. However, Board counsel proffers that Attorney Uhrich's version of events is corroborated by Attorney Anderson, which is another factor missing from Judge Tranquilli's analysis. The fact that Attorney Uhrich has "animus" toward Judge Tranquilli does not obviate the fact that the Board's investigation demonstrated that another person, with no pre-existing "animus" toward Judge Tranquilli, also observed the conduct in question and reported it to the Board after being identified by Attorney Uhrich. Accordingly, Attorney Uhrich's "animus" toward Judge Tranquilli, and whatever reasons that underlie it, is of little value in assessing whether the Board should have continued to investigate the matter, despite its age. Rather, the slight delay in the reporting of the conduct, the seriousness of the conduct itself, and its corroboration by an independent witness suffice to demonstrate that the Board had "good cause" to investigate the **Patterson** case misconduct and that its investigation was not time-barred by JCB Rule 15. **Zupsic**, at 887-888.

Moreover, contrary to Judge Tranquilli's strained reading of **Lokuta**, the acts alleged against him in the Board Complaint do, in fact, constitute a pattern of demeaning conduct by him toward lawyers and litigants. This pattern of demeanor-based misconduct began temporally in 2015 with **Patterson** (though this was not known by the Board until the filing of the complaint in 2020) and continued through the other cases identified in the Board's charges in the complaint, the most recent of which was **Rice**, which took place in the beginning of the current year. This court has never held, as Judge Tranquilli would have it, that a pattern of misconduct is demonstrated only where a judge engages in a routine, nonstop escapade of morally repugnant or unethical behavior, though such was certainly the case in **Lokuta**. **See Lokuta**, 964 A.2d at 1129-1134, **but cf. Zupsic**, 893 A.2d at 885-886 (finding that a pattern of misconduct may exist where a judge engaged in improper contact to influence case over the course of two conversations spanning four-year limitations period, however Board could not establish that second conversation took place within limitations period). Rather, the Board demonstrates a pattern of misconduct where it shows that the conduct alleged was of a "repeated, routine or of a generalized nature." **See Lokuta**, 964 A.2d at 1128.

Here, Judge Tranquilli acknowledged in the Board's investigation that he uses anecdotes or phraseology from literature and pop culture in court to illustrate contested issues. When one considers that Judge Tranquilli used anecdotes or phraseology from literature or pop culture to commit similar but separate instances of demeanor-based misconduct over a period of five years by directly mocking or belittling people subject to his authority or, in the **Rice** case, mocking them behind their back, it is obvious that his misconduct was "repeated." **Id.** Though Board counsel recognizes that the repetitions here were not a daily occurrence or exact repeats of the prior episode, if one analogizes to the criminal law, a serial offender remains so despite the fact that his criminal episodes may be separated by spans of time and bear slight differences. **See, e.g., Commonwealth v. Frank**, 577 A.2d 609, 614 (Pa. Super. 1990) (discussing "common scheme" exception to exclusion on prior bad acts evidence); **see also Commonwealth v. Cosby**, 224 A.3d 372, 402 (Pa. Super. 2019), *appeal granted in part*, \_\_\_ A.3d \_\_\_, 2020 WL 3425277 (Pa.

2020) (*semble*). Accordingly, the **Patterson** case misconduct in 2015 was merely the first instance of a pattern of similar misconduct by Judge Tranquilli that concluded in 2020 with the **Rice** case misconduct and, as such, falls within the “pattern” exception to the four-year limitation period in JCB Rule 15. **See Lokuta**, 964 A.2d at 1128.

Judge Tranquilli’s laches argument is equally baseless. Generally, the affirmative defense of laches requires a defendant to prove (as the moving party) that the complaining party was guilty of want of due diligence in failing to institute his action to another’s prejudice. **Lokuta**, 964 A.2d at 1131 (citations omitted). The prejudice prong is established where, for example, witnesses die or become unavailable, records are lost or destroyed, and changes in position occur due to the anticipation that a party will not pursue a particular claim. **Id.** (citations omitted). In other words, the application of the defense of laches requires not only an unjustified delay, but also that the opposing party’s position or rights be prejudiced as a result of the delay. **Id.** In cases where, as here, the Commonwealth is the complaining party, the party asserting laches must make a “stronger showing” that laches applies to bar the Commonwealth from prosecuting its claim. **Id.**, at 1131, FN 59 (citations omitted).

Presently, Judge Tranquilli makes no showing whatsoever that the Board failed to act with due diligence when investigating the **Patterson** case misconduct. Indeed, the facts of the investigation establish the opposite. As noted above, the Board received Attorney Uhrich’s complaint in the midst of its investigation of the other allegations ultimately charged against Judge Tranquilli, and it acted expeditiously to conclude the investigation within six months. Rather, Judge Tranquilli centers his claim on the fact that Attorney Uhrich failed to act with due diligence in reporting the **Patterson** case misconduct to the Board and that this failing attaches to the Board’s conduct in investigating the matter. **See, e.g., Lokuta**, 964 A.2d at 1131-1132. While it is clear that Attorney Uhrich could have complained of the **Patterson** case misconduct sooner, *i.e.*, within the Board’s four-year limitations period, his failure to do so does not arise to the same level of the failure of a “victim” to report a serious criminal assault such that the fact of the assault is cast into doubt, as was the case in **Lyness v. Commonwealth State Board of Medicine**, 561 A.2d 362 (Pa. Commw. 1989), *reversed on other grounds by* 605 A.2d (Pa. 1992), a case cited by both this Court in **Lokuta**, at 1131-1132, and Judge Tranquilli in his argument. Rather, Attorney Uhrich was a “witness” to serious judicial misconduct, not its intended target, though, in truth, the behavior reported could be deemed offensive to anyone. Assuming for the sake of argument that Attorney Uhrich should have reported the **Patterson** case misconduct, the doctrine of laches still did not bar the Board from either investigating or resolving the **Patterson** case misconduct by reaching a probable cause determination and filing formal charges.

To explain, as is the case with his implied claim of laches against the Board directly, Judge Tranquilli fails to demonstrate how he was prejudiced by the delay in this case. **Lokuta**, at 1131-1132. The persons who were witnesses to Judge Tranquilli’s conduct (Attorneys Uhrich and Anderson) charged in the Board complaint are still living and available to testify; and they have provided detailed statements to the Board regarding Judge Tranquilli’s conduct that formed the basis for the charges



in the Board Complaint. Further, Judge Tranquilli has already been provided with these statements in discovery. Further, Judge Tranquilli has not claimed an absence of memory of the **Patterson** case misconduct; rather, he *denies* it occurred. As such, Judge Tranquilli's ability to formulate a defense has not been prejudiced by the delay between the initial complaint to the Board from Attorney Uhrich and the Board's investigation, which led to the ultimate filing of charges in this matter. **Lokuta**, at 1131-1132. Lastly, given the Board's status as a Commonwealth agency, Judge Tranquilli is required to make a "stronger showing" that laches should bar the Board's complaint against him. **Id.**, at 1131 (citation omitted). In his omnibus motion, Judge Tranquilli has not made any showing, let alone a "strong" showing, that he will not be able to formulate a defense or response to the matters alleged in the Board complaint. Rather, Judge Tranquilli contends only that Attorney Uhrich's "personal animus" and the delay of his complaint to the Board give rise to the defense of laches. As in all cases, Attorney Uhrich's personal feelings toward Judge Tranquilli may bear on his credibility as a witness and his motive, but they do not establish the prejudice prong of a laches defense. **Id.**, at 1131. Accordingly, Judge Tranquilli's assertion of laches is without merit.

**b. DISCOVERY REQUESTS:**

Next, Judge Tranquilli asserts that he is entitled to certain information in discovery that was not given to him. Court of Judicial Discipline Rule of Procedure 401(D)(1) obliges the Board and Judge Tranquilli, without Court involvement, to exchange "[non]-privileged evidence *relevant to the charges contained in the Board Complaint*, documents to be presented at trial and statements of witnesses who will be called to testify[.]" (emphasis added). Additionally, when charges are filed in this Court, the Board is obliged to provide the judicial officer, in this case, Judge Tranquilli, with "any exculpatory evidence relevant to the charges contained in the Board complaint." **See** CJDRP 401(E).

Here, the Board founded its charges in the Board Complaint on the results of the investigations it opened at Board file nos. 2020-041 (filed by Attorney Joseph Otte regarding the **Rice** case misconduct); 2020-054 (filed by President Judge Clark regarding same); and 2020-066 (filed by Attorney Uhrich regarding the **Patterson** case misconduct). These complaints to the Board, the investigatory material obtained for them, and any other information that is discoverable under CJDRP 401(D)(1) and 401(E) within the Board's possession at the time of the filing of the charges have already been provided to Judge Tranquilli. Additionally, and, in an abundance of fairness, the Board authorized the release of the complaint it received at 2020-156 to Judge Tranquilli upon his post-Board Complaint request, because that complaint was filed subsequent to 2020-041, 2020-054, and 2020-066; because the information contained within it was relevant to the charges derived from those complaints to the Board; and because it potentially constituted a statement of a witness who was also interviewed for complaints 2020-041, 2020-054, and 2020-066. The Board denied the remainder of Judge Tranquilli's request (which included a waiver of confidentiality for the purpose of discovery disclosures), which requested the same additional information he requests presently. **See** JCB Rule 18(A)(1), (A)(2) (judicial officer subject to complaint may request matter be made public or may waive confidentiality for a particular purpose; JCB has discretion to make

disclosures it deems appropriate). Therefore, Judge Tranquilli's present request is, in part, disingenuous, as he has already received a significant portion of the material he now requests this Court to require the Board to provide to him. Moreover, and more importantly, the remainder of Judge Tranquilli's request is not mandatory under extant law.

To explain at the peril of stating the obvious, exculpatory evidence "relevant to the Board's *previous* and understood to be *forthcoming* findings of a *lack of probable cause*," (emphasis added), cannot possibly be evidence that is exculpatory of, or *relevant to the charges contained in the Board Complaint*, as the filing of a Board Complaint is a demonstration that the Board found probable cause to file the charges contained within it and no other matters. (emphasis added); **see** Pa. Const., Art. V. § 18(a)(7). The same analysis is true for his request of "records of all proceedings before the Board concerning [Judge Tranquilli], including but not limited to meeting minutes, subpoenas, statements, testimony, and non-privileged memoranda. To the extent that these documents pertaining to "previous and forthcoming findings of a lack of probable cause" on the part of Judge Tranquilli exist and are in the Board's possession, they are obviously neither relevant to, nor exculpatory of, the charges in the present Board Complaint, which is the result of a finding of the presence of probable cause for the charges. Judge Tranquilli's waiver of confidentiality does not affect this analysis. **See *In re Hasay***, 686 A.2d 809 (Pa. 1996).

Our Supreme Court addressed the exact issue raised presently by Judge Tranquilli in ***In re Hasay***, 686 A.2d at 815, a case cited by Judge Tranquilli in his omnibus pre-trial motion on this point. In ***Hasay***, the Supreme Court held that

a waiver of confidentiality by a judicial officer pursuant to § 18(a)(8) does not automatically entitle him to receive all the confidential information, including the complaint, acquired by the board in the course of its investigation. A waiver of confidentiality under § 18(a)(8) affects proceedings before the board prior to their termination, which may occur either upon the board's dismissal of a complaint for lack of probable cause or upon the commencement of public proceedings in the Court of Judicial Discipline.

***Hasay***, 686 A.2d at 815.

Here, as was the case in ***Hasay***, because the case is now at the formal charge stage in this Court, Judge Tranquilli's waiver of confidentiality is meaningless because his constitutional guarantee of confidentiality for Board proceedings has ended. ***Id.***, at 814. Accordingly, in order to receive the additional requested information, Judge Tranquilli must demonstrate that the requested material "is 'essential to a fair determination,'" which is to say that the material requested is relevant, material, and helpful to the defense. ***Id.***, 686 A.2d at 815. A respondent judge's boilerplate allegation will not suffice, in that such allegations fail to state with particularity how the requested material was relevant, material, and helpful to the defense. ***Id.*** So it is the case with Judge Tranquilli's request, in that he claims the unproduced information, if it exists, will enable him to "fairly and adequately address the allegations contained in the Board Complaint and to fulfill [his] right to challenge

whether the Board violated its procedures in the first instance.” Omnibus motion, at ¶ 29. This language is boilerplate of the kind condemned by *Hasay*, and it, too, presents a non-sequitur. *Id.* If Judge Tranquilli’s aim is to fairly and adequately address the allegations in the Board Complaint, it is puzzling that he seeks material unrelated to the charges in the Board complaint to do so.

In the face of this obvious disconnect, Judge Tranquilli asserts that the information requested “certainly goes to demonstrate the lack of any pattern or practice of animus” by him. This proffer, as explained above, is entirely off point, in that the Board need not show that, day after day, Judge Tranquilli engaged in racially-insensitive or racist behavior in order to demonstrate a pattern of judicial misconduct to avoid the time-bar of JCB Rule 15. *Lokuta*, 964 A.2d at 1129-1134, *but cf. Zupsic*, 893 A.2d at 885-886 (finding that a pattern of misconduct may exist where a judge engaged in improper contact to influence case over the course of two conversations spanning four-year limitations period, however Board could not establish that second conversation took place within limitations period). As stated previously, a serial offender is a serial offender even if their aberrant conduct is separated by spans of time. *Frank*, 577 A.2d at 614; *see also Cosby*, 224 A.3d at 402. In any event, regardless of the implications a pattern of conduct may have on the Board’s limitations period, the Board is not required to show any “pattern” of misconduct at all in order to prove sanctionable misconduct. *See In re Eagen*, 814 A.2d 304, 306 (Pa.Ct.Jud.Disc. 2002). Rather, the finding of one single violation by this Court would subject Judge Tranquilli to the entire appropriate range of sanctions. *Id.*, at 306-307. Accordingly, even if Judge Tranquilli could segment his episodes of misconduct one from the other by the requested information, it still would not disprove the allegations against him and it would not insulate him from sanction. *Id.*, 814 A.2d at 306. When viewed in this light, the irrelevance of the requested information is patently clear. Therefore, inasmuch as Judge Tranquilli cannot articulate a basis for the requested material beyond boilerplate assertions, suppositions, and surmise, this Court should deny his discovery request. *Hasay*, 686 A.2d at 815.

**c. Admission of the testimony of Shaun Gabbidon, PhD.**

In his first motion in limine filed September 28, 2020, Judge Tranquilli claims that this Court should not permit Dr. Gabbidon to testify as an expert on behalf of the Board or alternatively that the Court should conduct a “Frye Hearing” to determine the admissibility of Dr. Gabbidon’s testimony.

The decision whether to qualify an expert witness lies within the discretion of the trial court. *Miller v. Brass Rail Tavern, Inc.*, 664 A.2d 525, 528 (Pa. 1995). A trial court’s standard for the qualification of an expert witness in this Commonwealth is a liberal one. *Id.* The trial court must determine whether the putative expert witness has any reasonable pretension to specialized knowledge on the subject under investigation. *Id.* If the putative witness does, he may testify and the weight to be given to such testimony is for the trier of fact, which, in this instance, is also the trial court. *Id.* It is not a necessary prerequisite that the witness is possessed of all the knowledge in a given field, only that he possesses more knowledge that is otherwise within the ordinary range of training, knowledge, intelligence, or experience. *Id.*

Against this backdrop, a simple review of Dr. Gabbidon's *curriculum vitae* in conjunction with his September 10, 2020 report of interview makes it clear that he has a reasonable pretension to specialized knowledge in the fields of the history of racism in America, and in the American criminal justice system, in particular. Dr. Gabbidon possesses a Ph.D. in criminal justice, teaches the subject matter; authored many writings on the subject of racism in the justice system; conducted speaking engagements on the subject; and received distinction due to his scholarship and other awards. **See** Board's Attachment A. Consequently, it is clear that he possesses more knowledge than is otherwise within the ordinary range of training, knowledge, intelligence, or experience on the subject matter of racism in America and racism in the American criminal justice system. As such, Dr. Gabbidon's analysis and opinion as to whether the terms Judge Tranquilli used and the conduct in which he engaged, *i.e.*, his use of "Ebonics," arise from historically negative racial stereotypes of Black Americans, will assist the Court in its fact-finding function in this case, and he should be qualified as an expert witness. **Miller**, 664 A.2d at 528; **see also Commonwealth v. Cottam**, 616 A.2d 988, 9979 (Pa. Super. 1992) (acceptance of expert testimony from minister regarding concept of "tithing" in Christian religious practice was appropriate because average layperson may not know what the concept embodied).

Judge Tranquilli asserts that Dr. Gabbidon should not be permitted to testify as an expert for the following reasons: (1) Dr. Gabbidon is mistaken about the creation of the term "Ebonics;" (2) his opinion is offered as to the ultimate question as to Judge Tranquilli's guilt or innocence; (3) his testimony is based on personal belief; and (4) his testimony is controverted by Judge Tranquilli's sentencing statistics from the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, which demonstrate that Judge Tranquilli does not sentence minorities more harshly than whites.

First, an expert's mistake in analysis, if it is, in fact, a mistake, goes not to the admissibility of the testimony, but to the weight to be given the testimony. **Commonwealth v. Meals**, 912 A.2d 213, 223-224 (Pa. 2006). Therefore, if Dr. Gabbidon is in error on that point, which is unlikely, Judge Tranquilli is free to introduce evidence to that effect and/or to argue to this Court that Dr. Gabbidon's conclusions should be discounted or ignored, but any countervailing evidence Judge Tranquilli may assert does not render Dr. Gabbidon's testimony inadmissible, as Judge Tranquilli now claims. **Id.**, at 223-224. Accordingly, this assertion fails.

Judge Tranquilli's assertion regarding Dr. Gabbidon's discussion of the ultimate issue in his report of interview is, in fact, a misstatement of the applicable law. Pennsylvania Rule of Evidence 704 states clearly that "[an] opinion is not objectionable merely because it embraces an ultimate issue." To that end, Pennsylvania Courts have permitted witnesses, including expert witnesses, to render opinion testimony embracing the ultimate issue, so long as the testimony is based upon a properly framed hypothetical question based upon accepted or uncontested facts, and so long as the testimony does not mislead, cause confusion, or prejudice, as in circumstances where an expert witness rests his opinion on an unstated evaluation of credibility based on irrelevant factors. **See, e.g., Kozak v. Struth**, 531 A.2d 420, 424 (Pa. 1987) *discussing Lewis v. Mellor*, 393 A.2d 941 (Pa. Super. 1978), and **Swartz v. General Electric Co.**, 474 A.2d 1172 (Pa. Super. 1984).

Recently, in **Commonwealth v. Huggins**, 68 A.3d 962, 967 (Pa. Super. 2013), the Superior Court held that a police-witness may testify, and offer opinions, in the capacity as both a lay and an expert witness on factual matters that may embrace the ultimate issues to be decided by the fact-finder. **Commonwealth v. Alicia**, 92 A.3d 753, 760 (Pa. 2014), the case cited by Judge Tranquilli in his omnibus motion, holds only that an expert cannot testify as to the credibility of a witness vis-à-vis the truthfulness of their confession and thereby invade the jury's credibility weighing function. **Alicia's** holding, then, in essence, is merely a summarization of the discussion of the prohibition on experts weighing credibility previously discussed in **Kozak. Id.**, 531 A.2d at 424. Accordingly, if responding to a properly framed question, Dr. Gabbidon may render opinions that embrace an ultimate issue, *i.e.*, whether Judge Tranquilli's use of the phrase "Aunt Jemima" and his use of "Ebonics" were rooted in historically negative racial stereotypes of Black Americans. **Id.**, 531 A.2d at 424. Finally, and of equal importance to these precepts, is the consideration that the judges on this Court sit as both judges of the law and the facts. As such, the law presumes that this Court is able to disregard inadmissible evidence and consider only competent evidence. **Commonwealth v. Davis**, 421 A.2d 179, 183 FN 6 (Pa. 1980). As such, Judge Tranquilli's argument fails.

Judge Tranquilli's claim that Dr. Gabbidon's opinion is based on personal belief is belied by both the content of his report of interview and the content of his *curriculum vitae*. The first three paragraphs of the report of interview demonstrate that Dr. Gabbidon's opinions on the history of the phrase "Aunt Jemima" and the history of the term "Ebonics," and their offensiveness, were, by implication, based upon his prior knowledge and training and his review of the facts presented in "the Board's complaint and other materials associated with the [Board's] case against Judge Tranquilli." The fact that these opinions are not as complete as Judge Tranquilli would like them to be was the result of the telescoped discovery period first directed by this Court. The Board has the ability to supplement this report and, if necessary, will do so at the appropriate time.

Judge Tranquilli's contention that Dr. Gabbidon's testimony is contravened by his sentencing statistics is, simply, irrelevant for the purpose of whether to qualify Dr. Gabbidon as an expert. If Judge Tranquilli thinks that his sentencing statistics somehow undo the racially-insensitive conduct alleged here, he is free to present them in evidence to undermine Dr. Gabbidon's opinion. **Meals**, 912 A.2d at 223-224.

Lastly, Judge Tranquilli's request for a "Frye hearing" regarding Dr. Gabbidon's expert testimony is inapplicable to the present circumstance. The holding of **Frye v. United States**, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923), as applied to Pennsylvania state courts, permits the admission of novel scientific evidence, if the methodology that underlies the proffered evidence has reached general acceptance in the relevant scientific community. **See, e.g., Grady v. Frito Lay, Inc.**, 839 A.2d 1038, 1043-44 (Pa. 2003); **see also** Pa.R.E. 702(c). Importantly, **Frye** and its progeny reach only to the methods, and not the ultimate conclusion, of the proffered expert in arriving at the conclusion to be presented in testimony. **Grady**, 839 A.2d at 1047. By its terms, **Frye** has no application to the present case, because the subject matter of Dr. Gabbidon's testimony is historical, not scientific, and it is grounded in his education,

training, and academic work. Clearly, education, training, and academic research are methodologies that have achieved general acceptance in the academic circles. Therefore, though Judge Tranquilli may dispute Dr. Gabbidon's opinion, he cannot use *Frye* to challenge the methods used to arrive at that opinion. *Id.*

**d. Admission of Judge Tranquilli's Deposition Transcript:**

In his second motion in limine filed September 28, 2020, Judge Tranquilli contends that the Board should be precluded from entering the entire transcript into evidence in its case-in-chief. Judge Tranquilli grounds this assertion on the argument that "the overwhelming majority of the questioning of [Judge Tranquilli at the deposition] regarded matters that were well outside the Board's [NOFI and supplemental NOFI] and which are well outside of the factual allegations in the current complaint" which mirrors the NOFIs. *See* Second Motion in limine, at ¶ 3. Thus, Judge Tranquilli claims that any information in the transcript beyond the specific, factual allegations contained in the Board Complaint is wholly irrelevant and only those portions of the transcript dealing with those specific allegations should be admitted. *Id.*, at ¶¶ 4,7.

Judge Tranquilli's position is puzzling in several respects. First, Judge Tranquilli both misapprehends the purpose of a NOFI and fails to recall its precise language. A NOFI is merely a notice to the target judicial officer that the Board is conducting a full investigation of specific allegations. *See* JCB Rule 30(B)(1), 30(B)(2)(a). The judicial officer is also informed that the "ongoing investigation may reveal facts concerning the allegations that could change the violations charged." *See* JCB Rule 30(B)(2)(e). Thus, the NOFI does not limit Board counsel's questions to a target judge at a deposition. Judge Tranquilli's NOFI and supplemental NOFI contain this language. Thus, the purpose of the Notice is to offer a judicial officer the chance to respond to the allegations in the NOFI in writing prior to any probable cause determination by the Board. *See* Pa. Const., Art. V, § 18(a)(8) ("A justice, judge, or justice of the peace who is the subject of a complaint filed with the board or initiated by the board or of an investigation conducted by the board shall be apprised of the nature and content of the complaint and afforded an opportunity to respond fully to the complaint prior to any probable cause determination by the board.") Notably, the constitutional language upon which JCB Rule 30 ultimately derives does not specify that the "appraisal" of the "nature and content of the complaint" needs to be in writing, nor does it require that the judge's response, if any, be in writing. *Id.* Thus, it could be found that a judge's responses to questions at a Board deposition satisfy the constitutional directive set forth at Art. V, § 18(a)(8). Moreover, at the deposition itself, Board counsel informed Judge Tranquilli that anything he said at the deposition could be used at a forthcoming trial in this Court and that Board counsel's questions were not limited by the content of the NOFI or the supplemental NOFI. Therefore, the questions put to Judge Tranquilli by Board counsel at the deposition, and his answers, could fairly be considered supplements to both NOFIs and, in that vein, relevant and admissible in total in this proceeding as statements of a party opponent. *See* Pa.R.E. 803(25)(A).

Secondly, the text of the deposition transcript itself belies Judge Tranquilli's assertion that the "overwhelming majority" of the questioning regarded matters outside of the NOFI and supplemental NOFI and, ultimately, the Board Complaint.


The deposition can be divided into seven sections. First, Board counsel provided an introduction and a shorthand discussion of the nature and purpose of the deposition (Section I). Then Board counsel questioned Judge Tranquilli regarding his background and ascent to the bench, which, despite his relevance argument, are matters that Judge Tranquilli has introduced into the record in this proceeding by pleading them in the first 12 paragraphs of his omnibus pre-trial motion (Section II). Board counsel then questioned Judge Tranquilli about the **Patterson** case misconduct and his association with the parties in that matter (Section III), and the **Rice** case misconduct and his association with the parties in that matter (Section IV). Board counsel then questioned Judge Tranquilli about his offensive statements at sentencing in the **Russell** and **Koskey** matters (Section V). Thereafter, Board counsel questioned Judge Tranquilli about the content of the report of his treating psychiatrist, which was appended to his NOFI response, which endeavored to explain his state of mind at the time of the misconduct alleged in the NOFI and supplemental NOFI (Section VI). Thereafter, Board counsel questioned Judge Tranquilli about his views of his own misconduct and whether such conduct, when considered with his reasons for running for the office of judge (discussed in Section I), could be viewed by a reasonable person as hypocritical on Judge Tranquilli's part (Section VII). Inasmuch as part of the present inquiry is to determine whether Judge Tranquilli acted at all times in a manner that promotes confidence in the "independence, **integrity**, and impartiality of the judiciary," **see** Board Complaint, 8/12/2020, at ¶¶ 35-40, the hypocrisy demonstrated between his background and reasons for becoming a judge and in his conduct is a relevant area of inquiry, as a hypocrite is the opposite of a person with integrity. **See, e.g.,** Pa.R.E. 405(b)(1) (in a civil case, when a person's character or a character trait is an essential element of a claim or defense, character may be proved by specific instances of conduct). Accordingly, this Court should permit Board counsel to enter the transcript of the deposition of Judge Tranquilli into evidence in its entirety, subject to its decision on the Board's motion in limine regarding Judge Tranquilli's proposed polygraph evidence.

**II. CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Board respectfully requests that this Court deny Judge Tranquilli's omnibus motion and deny Judge Tranquilli's motions in limine.

Respectfully submitted,  
RICHARD W. LONG  
*Chief Counsel*

October 8, 2020

By:   
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**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COURT OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE**


IN RE:

Judge Mark V. Tranquilli	:	
Court of Common Pleas	:	4 JD 2020
5 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District	:	
Allegheny County	:	

**VERIFICATION**

I, James P. Kleman, Jr., Deputy Counsel to the Judicial Conduct Board, verify that the facts set forth in the foregoing Reply, Answers, and attached Memorandum of Law are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I understand that the statements made in the foregoing Reply, Answers, and attached memorandum are subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 4904, regarding unsworn falsification to authorities.

October 8, 2020

By:   
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**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COURT OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE**

IN RE:

Judge Mark V. Tranquilli	:	
Court of Common Pleas	:	4 JD 2020
5 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District	:	
Allegheny County	:	

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

In compliance with Rule 122 of the Court of Judicial Discipline Rules of Procedure, on October 8, 2020, a copy of the Board's Reply, Answers, and attached Memorandum of Law was sent by UPS Overnight mail to Judge Tranquilli's counsel, John E. Quinn, Esquire, and Matthew Logue, Esquire, at the following address:

John E. Quinn, Esquire  
Matthew Logue, Esquire  
Quinn Logue LLC  
200 First Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
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October 8, 2020

By:



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**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
COURT OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE**


IN RE:

Judge Mark V. Tranquilli :  
Court of Common Pleas : 4 JD 2020  
5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District :  
Allegheny County :

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

I certify that this filing complies with the provisions of the *Case Records Public Access Policy of the Unified Judicial System* that require filing confidential information and documents differently than non-confidential information and documents.

Submitted by: Judicial Conduct Board of Pennsylvania

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_

Name: James P. Kleman, Jr.  
*Deputy Counsel*

Attorney No: 87637

**CURRICULUM VITAE  
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**EDUCATION**

Indiana University of Pennsylvania ([www.iup.edu](http://www.iup.edu))  
Department of Criminology  
Ph.D. Criminology, May 1996  
Primary Research Specialization: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime

The University of Baltimore ([www.ubalt.edu](http://www.ubalt.edu))  
Department of Criminal Justice  
M.S. Criminal Justice, May 1993

Christopher Newport University ([www.cnu.edu](http://www.cnu.edu))  
Department of Political Science and Government Administration  
B.S. Governmental Administration with a specialty in Criminal Justice  
December 1988 (completed undergraduate studies in 3.5 years)

**DISTINCTIONS**

Recipient of the **2019 Academy Fellow Award** of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) for a distinguished contribution to justice education and scholarship (**one of fewer than 40 recipients of this distinction**).

Recipient of the **Division on People of Color and Crime (DPCC) Outstanding Teaching Award** that recognizes a member of the DPCC in recognition of excellence teaching race, ethnicity, crime, and justice related courses. DPCC, American Society of Criminology, 2016.

Recipient of **Julius Debro Service Award** for outstanding service contributions to professional organizations, academic institutions, and criminal justice, Division on People of Color and Crime, American Society of Criminology, 2015.

Rated as one of the most productive criminologists in the discipline in both **Cohn & Farrington (2014)** and **Walters (2015)**

Recipient of **Becky Tatum Excellence Award** for commitment to the conceptual and/or empirical contributions to the study of minorities as victims, professionals in criminal justice, or offenders. Minorities and Women Section, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2014.

Recipient of **Outstanding Mentor Award**. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2011.

Awarded **Distinguished University Professorship of Criminal Justice**. Pennsylvania State University. January 2010.

Recipient of the **W.E.B. Du Bois Award** for outstanding contributions to the field of racial and ethnic issues in criminology. Western Society of Criminology, 2009.

Recipient of **Distinguished Scholar Alumni Award**, 2008. Indiana University of Pennsylvania 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Ph.D. Program in Criminology

Recipient of **Faculty Award for Excellence in Research**. Penn State Harrisburg, 2007.

Nominated by Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs for Penn State University's **Eisenhower Distinguished Teaching Award**, 2006 & 2009.

Invited to teach course on African Americans, Crime and Justice in the Center for Africana Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA. (Taught course spring 2006)

Recipient of the **Coramae R. Mann Distinguished Scholar Award** for outstanding contributions to the study of race, crime, and justice. American Society of Criminology, Division on People of Color and Crime, 2005.

Invited presenter (with all expenses paid) at **Africana Criminal (In)justice Conference**, Columbia University. New York, NY. (Spring 2003).

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, **Nominated for the Bruce Smith Award**, 2003.

American Society of Criminology, **Nominated for the Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award**, 2002.

Who's Who Among America's Teachers, 1998, 2004, 2005, 2006.

Selected as **W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for Afro-American Research Fellow** (First and only criminologist to serve as a Du Bois Fellow). Harvard University. Summer 1997.

Coppin State College, Graduate Division, **Outstanding Faculty Award**, 1996-1997.

Coppin State College, Criminal Justice Department, **Faculty Member of the Year**, 1995-1996.

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, **Honorable Mention Carter G. Woodson Outstanding Graduate Student Award**, May 1996.

Selected as student representative to speak before University of Maryland System Board of Regents, on behalf of the University of Baltimore. March, 1993.

Selected as the **Graduate School Commencement Speaker**, The University of Baltimore. May 1993.

Selected for Indiana University of Pennsylvania **Doctoral Foundation Fellowship**. August 1993 – May 1994.

## **ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS**

Distinguished University Professor of Criminal Justice. Pennsylvania State University, School of Public Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. January 2010 to present.

Professor of Criminal Justice. Pennsylvania State University, School of Public Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. July 2007 to January 2010.

Associate Professor of Criminal Justice (tenured). Pennsylvania State University, School of Public Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. July 2002 to July 2007.

Coordinator, Criminal Justice Programs (BS & MA). Pennsylvania State University, School of Public Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. July 2002 to July 2005

Coordinator, Undergraduate Criminal Justice Program (online and residential). August 2010 to May 2017.

Coordinator, Graduate Criminal Justice Program. July 2015 to January 2017.

Interim Coordinator, Public Policy Program. Pennsylvania State University, School of Public Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. September 2004 to July 2005.

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. Pennsylvania State University, School of Public Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. August 1999 to July 2002.

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. Coppin State College, Department of Criminal Justice. Baltimore, Maryland, August 1995 to May 1999. (served as Chair from 6/96-7/97)

## **AUTHORED BOOKS**

Taylor Greene, H., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2000). *African American Criminological Thought*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2007). *W.E.B. Du Bois on Crime and Justice: Laying the Foundations of Sociological Criminology*. London: Routledge.

Unnever, J.D., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2011). *A Theory of African American Offending: Race, Racism, & Crime*. New York: Routledge.

Gabbidon, S.L., & Taylor Greene, H. (2019). *Race and Crime (5th edition)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications. (1<sup>st</sup> edition 2005; 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2008; 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2012; 4<sup>th</sup> edition 2016).

Gabbidon, S.L. (2020). *Criminological Perspectives on Race and Crime (4th edition)*. New York: Routledge. (1<sup>st</sup> edition 2007; 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2010; 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2015)

Gabbidon, S.L., & Higgins, G.E. (2020). *Shopping While Black: Consumer Racial Profiling in America*. New York: Routledge.

Owusu-Bempah, A., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2020). *Race, Ethnicity, Crime, & Justice: An International Dilemma. (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)* New York: Routledge. (1<sup>st</sup> edition 2010)

### **EDITED BOOKS**

Gabbidon, S.L., Taylor Greene, H., & Young, V.D. (2002). *African American Classics in Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Gabbidon, S.L. & Taylor Greene, H. (2005). *Race, Crime, and Justice: A Reader*. New York: Routledge.

Penn, E.B., Taylor Greene, H., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2006). *Race and Juvenile Justice*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

Taylor Greene, H., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). *Encyclopedia of Race and Crime*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

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Unnever, J.D., Gabbidon, S.L., & Chouhy, C. (2019). *Building a Black criminology: Race, theory, and crime. Advances in Criminological Theory*. Volume 24. New York: Routledge.

Gabbidon, S.L. (in progress). *The W.E.B. Du Bois Criminology Reader: Pioneering Readings in Crime and Justice*. New York: Routledge.

### **PEER REVIEWED ARTICLES (student co-author; G<sup>-</sup> Graduate U<sup>-</sup> Undergraduate)**

Benson, M.L., Feldmeyer, B., Gabbidon, S.L., & Chio, H.L. "Race, ethnicity, and social change: The democratization of middle-class crime." (accepted @ *Criminology*)

- Updegrave, A., Boisvert, D., Cooper, M., & Gabbidon, S.L. (in press). Criminological explanations, race, and biological attributions of crime as predictors of Philadelphia area residents' support for criminal justice policies. *Crime & Delinquency* (published Online First: DOI: [doi.org/10.1177/0011128720931437](https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128720931437)).
- Barberi, D.<sup>G</sup>, Ahlin, E.A., Hummer, D., & Gabbidon, S.L. (in press). Are Non-U.S. Citizens Color-Blind? The Racialization of Violent Crimes. *Race and Justice: An International Journal*. (published Online First: DOI: [doi.org/10.1177/2153368718808342](https://doi.org/10.1177/2153368718808342)).
- Gabbidon, S.L., & Higgins, G.E. (2020). Correlates of the decision to report incidents of "consumer racial profiling": A preliminary study. *Victims & Offenders* 15(4): 418-429.
- Greene, H.T., Gabbidon, S.L., & Wilson, S.<sup>G</sup> (2018). Included? The status of African American scholars in the discipline of criminology and criminal justice since 2004. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 29(1): 96-115.
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- Gabbidon, S.L., & Laws, T.<sup>U</sup> (2016). Understanding public support for, or opposition to, the use of consumer racial profiling to identify shoplifters. *Security Journal*, 29(3): 409-422.
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- Higgins, G.E., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2015). Revisiting the generality of public opinion on racial profiling: A statewide study of white perceptions. *Journal of Crime & Justice*, 38(4): 491-507.
- Unnever, J.D., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2015). Do blacks speak with one voice? Immigrants, public opinions, and perceptions of criminal injustices. *Justice Quarterly*, 32(4): 680-704.
- Nelson, M.A.,<sup>G</sup> Gabbidon, S.L., & Boisvert, D. (2015). Philadelphia area residents' views on the disproportionate representation of Blacks and Hispanics in the criminal justice system. *Journal of Crime & Justice*, 38(2): 270-290.
- Gabbidon, S.L., Jordan, K.L., Penn, E., & Higgins, G.E. (2014). Black supporters of the no-discrimination thesis in criminal justice: A portrait of an understudied segment of the black community. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 25(5): 637-652.
- Nelson, M.,<sup>G</sup> Wooditch, A.,<sup>G</sup> & Gabbidon, S.L. (2014). Is criminology out-of-date? A research note on the use of common types of data. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 25(1): 16-33.



Gabbidon, S.L., & Jordan, K. (2013). Public opinion on the Trayvon Martin killing: A test of the racial gradient thesis. *Journal of Crime & Justice* 36(3): 283-298 (article was cited in the *Orlando Sentinel* and reprinted in countless news outlets across America; it is also one of the most read articles on the journal's website)

Gabbidon, S.L., Higgins, G.E., & Bonner-Wilder, K. (2013). Black supporters of racial profiling: A demographic profile. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 24(4): 422-440.

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Gabbidon, S.L., & Higgins, G.E. (2011). Public opinion on the use of consumer racial profiling to identify shoplifters: An exploratory study. *Criminal Justice Review* 36(2): 201-212.

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- Gabbidon, S.L. (2003). Racial profiling by store clerks and security personnel in retail establishments: An exploration of "Shopping While Black." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 19(3): 345-364.
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- Gabbidon, S.L. (2002). A preliminary study of Black American security executives. *Security Journal*, 15(3):47-57.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2002). Exploring the role of race and course content in criminal justice course evaluations: A case study. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 13(1):101-112. (60)
- Penn, E.B., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2002). Surviving a graduate criminology/criminal justice program: The African American perspective. *Journal of the Research Association of Minority Professors*, 6(1):29-40.
- Taylor Greene, H., Gabbidon, S.L., & Ebersole, M.<sup>U</sup> (2001). A multifaceted analysis of the presence of African Americans in juvenile delinquency textbooks published between 1997 and 2000. *Journal of Crime & Justice*, 24(2) (Fall):87-101.
- Gabbidon, S.L., & Taylor Greene, H. (2001). The presence of African-American scholarship in early American criminology texts (1918-1960). *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 12(2):301-310.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2001). W. E. B. Du Bois: Pioneering American criminologist. *Journal of Black Studies*, 31(5):581-599.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2000). An early American crime poll By W. E. B. Du Bois. *Western Journal of Black Studies*, 24(3):167-174.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2000). African-American male college students after the Million Man March: An exploratory study. *Journal of African American Men*, 5(3):15-26.
- Gabbidon, S.L., Cheesman, F., Brown, E.<sup>U</sup>, Green, N.<sup>U</sup>, Hobbs, F.<sup>U</sup>, & Jefferson, L.<sup>U</sup> (1999). The Nation of Islam Security Agency: A model for public housing crime prevention? *Journal of Security Administration*, 22(1):15-28.

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Reprinted in *W.E.B. Du Bois*, edited by Reiland Rabaka. Ashgate, UK (2010).

## **PARTS OF BOOKS**

Gabbidon, S.L. (2019). Race, Police Misconduct and Public Policy: Focus on Racial Profiling & Police Killings. Chapter in *How Public Policy Impacts Racial inequality* to be published by Baton Rouge: LSU Press, pp. 9-27.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2019). Pioneering Black criminology: W.E.B. Du Bois and *The Philadelphia Negro*. In Unnever, J.D., Gabbidon, S.L., & Chouhy, C. (eds.). *Building a Black criminology: Race, theory, and crime. Advances in Criminological Theory*. Volume 24. New York: Routledge, pp. 29-44.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2011). "Series editor's Preface" in Michael Palmiotto's *Community policing: A police-citizen partnership*. New York: Routledge.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). "Series editor's Preface" (vii-viii) in John Irwin's *Lifers: Finding redemption in prison*. New York: Routledge.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). "Series editor's Preface" (p. vii) in Michael Benson & Sally Simpson, *White-Collar crime: An opportunity perspective*. New York: Routledge.

Gabbidon, S.L., & Higgins, G.E. (2008). "Profiling White Americans: A Research Note on "Shopping While *White*" (pp. 197-209), In Michael J. Lynch, E. Britt Patterson, & Kristina Childs (eds). *Racial divide: Race, ethnicity and criminal justice*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2006). "Series Editor's Preface" (ix-x) in Jeremy M. Wilson's, *Community policing in America*. New York: Routledge.

Penn, E.B., Taylor Greene, H., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2005). "Introduction" (pp. 3-7) in *Race and juvenile justice*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

Gabbidon, S.L., & Taylor Greene, H. (2005). "Preface" (pp. xi-xiii) in *Race, crime, and justice: A reader* (with co-editor Dr. Helen Taylor Greene). New York: Routledge.

Gabbidon, S.L., Taylor Greene, H., & Young, V.D. (2002). "Introduction" (pp. xi-xv) in

*African American classics in criminology and criminal justice* (co-edited with Drs. Helen Taylor Greene & Vernetta D. Young). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2002). "W. E. B. Du Bois and the sociology of African Americans" In Dr. Mary Ann Romano (Ed.) *Lost sociologists rediscovered*, pp. 43-66. New York: Edwin Mellen Press.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2001). (contributed several biographical inserts) In Dr. Imogene L. Moyer, *Criminological theories: Traditional and nontraditional voices & themes*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications.

Gabbidon, S.L. (1994). "Blackophobia: What is it, and who are its Victims?" In Dr. P. Ray Kedia (Ed.) *Black on Black Crime: Facing facts-challenging fictions* (pp. 232-244). Bristol, IN: Wyndham Hall.

#### **NON-REFEREED PUBLICATIONS (\*indicates student co-author)**

Unnever, J.D., Gabbidon, S.L., Russell-Brown, K.K., & Owusu-Bempah, A. (2019). Building a Black criminology: The time is now. *The Criminologist*, 44(1): 1, 3-7.

Ahlin, E.A., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2019). Pennsylvanians' disagree on criminal justice reform priorities. *Race and Justice Scholar*: Spring, pp. 3-4.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2018). Editorial Introduction. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 29(3): 323.

Gabbidon, S.L., & Mitchell, O.J. (2015). How to prevent profiling. *Security Management* November 2015, 38-39.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2014). A note from the editor of *Race and Justice: An International Journal*. *The Criminologist* (May/June).

Gabbidon, S.L. (2011). Introduction to the inaugural issue of *Race and Justice*. *Race and Justice*, 1, 1-2.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). Moving away from lecturing: Using group-based competition to teach unobtrusive measures in criminal justice research methods courses. *The Criminologist* 34(6): 15.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). A brief methodological note on Kaba's "Demographics and profile: The most cited Black scholars in the social sciences, arts and humanities." *Journal of Pan African Studies* 3(4): <http://www.jpnafrican.com/docs/vol3no4/3.4Methodological.pdf>

Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). An essay on the utility of scholarly publications in criminology/criminal justice." *The Criminologist* 34(4): 7-9.

- Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). Serving as an expert witness: Another way to make a difference. *Race and Justice Scholar*, 5(1): 4-7.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2008). Content analyses of criminal justice textbooks: A pedagogical tool for teaching research methods. *ACJS Today* 33(4): 1, 3-7.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2008). Mentoring tips V. *Race and Justice Scholar*, 4(2): 9-11.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2008). Mentoring tips IV. *Race and Justice Scholar*, 4(1): 5-7.
- Gabbidon, S.L., & Gabbidon, N.\* (2007). Dispelling the myth of race and arrests in America: The case of the missing table. *Race and Justice Scholar*, 3(2): 9-11.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2007). Mentoring tips III. *Race and Justice Scholar*, 3(2): 8.
- Penn, E.B., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2007). Perspectives: Boosting criminal justice education at historically Black colleges and universities." *Diverse Online* (May 14): can be retrieved at [http://www.diverseeducation.com/artman/publish/article\\_7323.shtml](http://www.diverseeducation.com/artman/publish/article_7323.shtml)
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2007). Mentoring tips II. *Race and Justice Scholar*, 3(1): 5-7
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- Gabbidon, S.L. (2006). What is the value of a book review? *Race and Justice Scholar*, 2(1): 14-16.
- Penn, E.B., & Gabbidon, S.L. (2005). Guest Editors' Introduction: Race and Justice. *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law, and Society* 18(1):3-5.
- Patrick, P.A.\* & Gabbidon, S.L. (2004). What's true about false arrests? *Security Management* 48(10): 48-56. (cover story) available at [www.securitymanagement.com](http://www.securitymanagement.com).
- Gabbidon, S.L. (2000). Doing the right thing? Notes from a former nontenured department chair" *The Department Chair* (Summer) 11(1):2-3. Reprinted online by the American Council of Education at [www.acenet.edu/resources/chairs/docs/gabbidon.pdf](http://www.acenet.edu/resources/chairs/docs/gabbidon.pdf)
- Gabbidon, S.L. (1999). From idealism to realism: A criminologist's view from the "front lines." *ACJS Today* (November/December) 18(4):6-8.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (1999). W. E. B. Du Bois on crime: American conflict theorist. *The Criminologist* (January/February) 24(1):1, 3, 20.
- Gabbidon, S.L. (1998). W. E. B. Du Bois on crime: Rethinking the beginnings of American criminology. *The Criminologist* (November/December) 23(6):1, 3, 21.



## EDITORSHIPS

Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (Terms 2017-2023)

Co-Editor, *Palgrave Studies in Race, Ethnicity, Indigeneity and Criminal Justice* (2017 to Present) (four books have been published with several more in the pipeline)

Founder and Editor, Routledge's *Criminology and Justice Studies Series* (2005- ) (26 books are currently in the Series)

Guest Co-Editor (With James D. Unnever) for special issue on "Toward a better understanding of crime among African Americans: Determining the empirical validity of *A Theory of African American Offending*" in the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (2016) 32(1): 1-103.

Founding Editor-in-Chief of SAGE journal, *Race and Justice: An International Journal* (2009-2014)

Founder and Editor, *SUNY Press Series on Race, Ethnicity, Crime, & Justice* (2006- currently inactive)

Guest Editor for special issue on "Blacks, Crime and Justice" in the *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, 7(1): 1-2. (2009)

Editor, *Race and Justice Scholar*, Newsletter of the Division on People of Color and Crime, American Society of Criminology. (2006-2008)

Editorial Advisory Board, *Race and Justice: An International Journal* (2014- )

Editorial Advisory Board, *Criminal Justice Review* (2008- )

Editorial Advisory Board, *Journal of Race and Social Problems* (2009-2017)

Editorial Advisory Board, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (2003-2012)

Associate Editor, *Justice Quarterly* (2010)

Co-editor (with Dr. Everette B. Penn) of special issue on "Race and Justice" in the journal *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law, and Society* 18(1): 1-120. (2005)

Founder and Editor, Southern Illinois University Press's *Contemporary Studies in Crime and Justice Series*. (2002 - 2006) (Series was cancelled by publisher.)

## BOOK & GRANT REVIEWS

Gabbidon, S.L. (2015). American Psychology-Law Society's (AP-LS) Committee on Early Career Professionals. (External Reviewer) (October)

Gabbidon, S.L. (2014). (external assessor) "Toward a generalized social resistance framework explaining delinquent and high-risk behaviors among non-dominant minorities." Israel Science Foundation.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2010) Book review of *Islam in American prisons: Black Muslims' challenge to American penology*. *Theoretical Criminology* 14(4): 542-543.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2010). Book review of *Dorm room dealers: Drugs and the privileges of race and class*. *Crime, Media, & Culture* 6(1): 122-124.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). Reviewer for National Science Foundation (NSF) proposal: *Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice: Broadening Research and Participation*.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2008) Book review essay of Peterson et al. (eds.). *The many colors of crime*. *International Criminal Justice Review* 18(3): 374-376.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2005). Book review essay of John Mooradian's *Disproportionate minority confinement of African American juvenile delinquents*. *Criminal Justice Review* 30(2): 253-255.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2005). Book review essay of James Diego Vigil's *A rainbow of gangs: Street culture in the mega-city*. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice* 3(3):109-114.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2004). Book review essay of Darnell F. Hawkins' (ed.) *Violent crime: Assessing race & ethnic differences*. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice* 2(4):75-81.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2002). (External Assessor) "Work and Security Governance in the New Economy: A Study of Private Security in Ontario and Michigan." Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2001). Book review essay of Pyszczak & Bruce's *Writing empirical research reports* (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) & Pyszczak's *Evaluating research in academic journals*. *ACJS Today* (November/December) 24(4):12-13.

Conducted manuscript reviews for the following academic presses: Prentice Hall, Allyn & Bacon, SAGE, Greenwood, Ashgate, New York University Press, McGraw-Hill, California Routledge, Springer, Pallgrave-Macmillan.

## **CREATIVE INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL**

Mutchnick, R. (2009). (ed.) *Criminology interactive DVD*. Pearson/Prentice Hall.  
(Interviewed for segment on social structural perspectives)

Gabbidon, S.L. (2009). *Race and crime (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.) Instructional Resource CD & Course Website*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Gabbidon, S.L., Gabbidon, I.B., & Nelson, M. (2011). *Race and crime: A-text/reader; Instructional Resource CD & Course Website*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Gabbidon, S.L., Greene, H.T., & Monjardo, G. (2012). *Race and crime (3<sup>rd</sup> edition). Instructional materials (Instructor Resources & Student Website)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Gabbidon, S.L., Gabbidon, I.B., & Gabbidon, J.A. (2016). *Race and crime (4th edition). Instructional materials (Instructor Resources)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

### **AD HOC MANUSCRIPT REVIEWER**

*Journal of Criminal Justice, Justice Quarterly, Criminology, Journal of Criminal Justice Education Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice, Journal of Crime & Justice, American Journal of Criminal Justice, Feminist Criminology, International Criminal Justice Review, Criminal Justice Review, Critical Criminology, Security Journal, Social Justice, Social Science Quarterly, Policing, Sociology Compass, Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, Criminal Justice Studies, Criminal Justice Policy Review, Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy, Journal of Drug Issues, Social Problems, Sociological Inquiry, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Victims & Offenders*

### **EDITORIALS (\*indicates student co-author)**

Patrick, P.A.<sup>G</sup> & Gabbidon, S.L. (2005). The authors reply. *Security Management* (January): 8, 10.

Gabbidon, S.L. (1994). Severely Disappointed. *Black Issues in Higher Education* (November) 11(18):3.

### **CURRENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH PROJECTS (\*indicates student co-author)**

Updegrave, A., Cooper, M., Gabbidon, S.L., Higgins, G.E., & Potter, H. "Examining the effects of race/ethnicity and race relations on public opinion about the overrepresentation of Blacks in U.S. prisons." (resubmitted @ *Victims & Offenders*)

Updegrave, A., Cooper, M., Gabbidon, S.L., & Jordan, K. "Racial Differences in the Presumption of Guilt: Public Perceptions of George Zimmerman's Guilt in the Fatal Trayvon Martin Shooting" (submitted @ *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*)

Gabbidon, S.L., & Ahlin, E. "Perceptions of criminality and victimization among Pennsylvanians: Exploring whether racial/ethnic minorities get a fair shake." (in progress)

Gabbidon, S.L., & Boisvert, D. "Citizen views on the racial invariance thesis: A research note." (in progress)

## CONTRACTS & GRANTS

"The image of African American men and boys in the Pittsburgh News Media." Proposal submitted to The Heinz Endowments \$41,000. (co-authored with Drs. Travis Dixon and Ronald L. Jackson, II). *(Not Funded)* Fall 2009.

Awarded grant to conduct study entitled: "Public opinion on crime causation and remediation in one predominantly Black community: An RDD phone survey of Philadelphia residents." Proposal funded jointly by Penn State's Africana Research Center and Penn State Harrisburg \$17,500. (co-authored with Danielle Boisvert). (11/2009-06/2010)

Awarded grant (\$2,500) from Chancellor's Future Fund. "Researching Bias-Related Incidents in Pennsylvania: An Analysis of Data from the PA Human Relations Commission." Spring 2008 - Fall 2008.

"Shopping Under Suspicion: A National Study of the Scope and Emotional Impact of Consumer Racial Profiling on Racial and Ethnic Minorities." Proposal submitted to Russell Sage Foundation \$149,909 *(Not Funded)* Fall 2007.

Awarded grant (\$1,000) from Penn State Harrisburg's Chancellor's Office to conduct study titled: Incorporating Undergraduates into the Study of Crime and Justice. February 2007 - July 2007.

Awarded grant (\$10,000) from Penn State's Africana Research Center and the School of Public Affairs to conduct study titled: "Exploring the Nature and Scope of Racial Profiling in Retail Settings: A Preliminary Analysis." November 2006 - March 2007.

"An Analysis of Service at Historically Black Colleges and Universities" (with Dr. Everette B. Penn) Proposal (\$25,000) submitted to the Corporation for National Service Fellows Program. May 2001. *(Not Funded)*.

Awarded Penn State Harrisburg Research Council Grant (\$2,000) to conduct study titled: "African Americans, Crime, and Justice: Where Do We Go From Here?" February 2000.

Awarded Title III Teaching Grant (\$500) to develop Senior Seminar course. May 1997.

African-American Women in the Maryland Criminal Justice System. Submitted to the University System of Maryland Women's Research Forum. October 1996. *(Not Funded)*.

Awarded subcontract from the Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice (\$9,680) to Assess the Mental Health of Juveniles in Secure Facilities. June 1996.

Awarded Title III Teaching Grant (\$300) to develop course on Environmental Crime. May 1996.

Awarded (with Drs. Fred Cheesman and Richard Monk) University System of Maryland Grant (\$2,650) to study the effectiveness of the Nation of Islam Security Agency in Baltimore City Public Housing. November 1995.

## **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The American Council on Education "Chairing the Academic Department,"  
Washington, D.C. June 1997.

Council of Colleges of Arts and Sciences Workshop for Department Chairs,  
Washington, D.C. March 1996.

Wicklander and Zulawski, Interviewing and Interrogation Seminar.  
June 1990 (Beginner) and September 1992 (Advanced).

Conflict Resolution Seminar. George Mason University. July 1990.

## **CONSULTING/TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

Served as a consumer racial profiling consultant for a Fortune 500 retailer. During the engagement period I conducted a review and analysis of the company's entire loss prevention training manual and policies. My emphasis was on policies tied to consumer racial profiling. Also, conducted analysis of apprehension statistics and audit study (Spring 2014 to December 2015)

Served as a consultant for plaintiffs' expert witness in class-action racial profiling lawsuit against Dillard's Department Store. Spring 2004

Philadelphia Public School Police: conducted in-service training on cross-cultural communication. October 18, 2002

Housing Authority of Baltimore City (Evaluation of Public Housing High-Rise Security).  
March 1997

## **CONFERENCE AND RELATED PRESENTATIONS/INVITED LECTURES**

Gabbidon, S.L. (2020). SAGE Teaching Webinar: Teaching about race, ethnicity, and crime. July 15, 2020.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2020) Race, crime, and related fires: Reflections from a Black criminologist. Zoom Lecture. Penn State Harrisburg. June 14, 2020.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2019). Hidden injustices in the private justice system. Ignite Panel. Penn State Harrisburg. October 24, 2019.

Gabbidon, S.L. (2019) Do racial/ethnic minorities get a fair shake? Perceptions of criminality and victimization among Pennsylvanians. Keynote Address (all expenses paid): Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice. Williamsport, Pennsylvania. June 6, 2019.

Gabbidon, S.L. Shopping while Black: Retail racism in America. Invited Lecture. **(all expenses paid)**. West Virginia University. Morgantown, West Virginia. September 26, 2018.

Gabbidon, S.L. Shopping while Black: Retail racism in America. Keynote Speaker. **(all expenses paid)**. London School of Economics (LSE) Symposium on Race Matters: A New Dialogue Between Criminology and Sociology. London. September 4-6, 2018.

Gabbidon, S.L. Racial Disparities in criminal justice: Past and present. Invited presenter **(all expenses paid)**. George Mason University. Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy Symposium on Evidence-Based Crime Policy. Arlington, Virginia. June 2018.

Gabbidon, S.L. Panelist for roundtable: Cycle of Youth Violence: Evidence-Based Solutions for Exposure to Violence and Violent Behaviors. New Orleans, LA: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. February 2018.

Gabbidon, S.L. Panelist for author-meets-critic: *Roots of African American Violence: Ethnocentrism, Cultural Diversity, and Racism*. Philadelphia, PA: American Society of Criminology. November 2017.

Gabbidon, S.L. Race and Public Policy: Crime and Justice. Invited Presenter **(all expenses paid)**. Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge, LA. April 20, 2017

Gabbidon, S.L. "Race and Policing: The Long View." Invited Lecturer. Messiah Village. Mechanicsburg, PA. March 29, 2017.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Race and Policing." Panel Moderator. Event Sponsored by the Diversity and Educational Equity Committee. Penn State Harrisburg. November 3, 2016.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Race and Policing: The Long View." Invited Lecturer **(all expenses paid)**. Appalachian State University. September 28, 2016.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Police and Community Relations: Academic and Practitioner Perspectives." Panel Organizer and Moderator. Penn State Harrisburg. September 20, 2016.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Shopping While Black: Understanding and Combating Racial Profiling in Retail Settings." Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Invited Lecturer. Department of Criminology Distinguished Lecturer Series. April 12, 2016. **(all expenses paid)**

Gabbidon, S.L. "W.E.B. Du Bois on Crime and Justice: Continuing Relevancy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century." Invited Speaker **(all expenses paid)**. W.E.B Du Bois Conference. Clark-Atlanta University. February 25, 2016.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Race and Policing: The Long View." Invited Panelist **(all expenses paid)**. University of Texas El Paso. October 22, 2015.

Gabbidon, S.L. Criminal Justice System and Race. Panel Organizer and Moderator. Penn State Harrisburg. October 20, 2015.

Gabbidon, S. L. & Mitchell, O.J. "Assessing the prevalence and extent of racial profiling in retail settings using 21<sup>st</sup> century scientific methods." Invited Keynote Presentation (**all expenses paid**). Retail Symposium on Shopping Equity. John Jay College of Criminal Justice. June 2015.

Gabbidon, S.L. University of Houston, Clear Lake. May 2015. Race and Crime (Invited SKYPE discussion).

Gabbidon, S.L. "The Black Thief Stereotype, Shopping While Black, and Consumer Racial Profiling in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century." Invited Lecture (**all expenses paid**). University of North Carolina, Asheville. Asheville, NC. March 27, 2014.

Gabbidon, S.L. University of North Carolina, Asheville. Asheville, NC. March 27, 2014. Introduction to Management Class/Diversity in Corporations (Invited Lecture)

Gabbidon, S.L. Penn State Schuylkill. Schuylkill Haven, PA. September 25, 2013. Diversity Lecture Series. "The Black Thief Stereotype, Shopping While Black, and Consumer Racial Profiling in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century." (Invited Lecture)

Unnever, J.D., & Gabbidon, S.L. Do blacks speak with one voice? Immigrants, public opinions, and perceptions of criminal injustices. American Society of Criminology. Atlanta, GA. November 2013.

Gabbidon, S.L. Panelist. "Publishing about Diversity Issues." Equity and Inclusion: Successfully navigating the promotion and tenure process. University Park. October 25, 2013.

Gabbidon, S.L. Participant. Senior Faculty Mentor Seminar. University Park. October 17, 2013.

Gabbidon, S.L., & Laws, T.\* "Understanding public views on support or opposition for the use of consumer racial profiling." Poster presentation at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Dallas, TX. March 2013.

Unnever, J.D. & Gabbidon, S.L. "Author-meets-Critic: A Theory of African American Offending" panel at American Society of Criminology meeting. Chicago, IL. November 2012.

Gabbidon, S.L. "The Black Thief Stereotype, Shopping While Black, and Consumer Racial Profiling in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century." Plymouth State University. Invited Lecture (**all expenses paid**). Plymouth, New Hampshire. October 2, 2012

Gabbidon, S.L. "Shopping While Black: Understanding and Combating Consumer Racial Profiling." Virginia Commonwealth University. Invited Lecture (**all expenses paid**). Richmond, VA. March 21, 2012.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Race and Crime in America: The Long View" Invited lecture. Green Ridge Village Retirement Community. Newville, PA. February 27, 2012.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Shopping While Black: Understanding and Combating Consumer Racial Profiling." Center for the Study of Diversity Lecture Series. University of Delaware. Newark, DE. February 15, 2012 (**all expenses paid**)

Gabbidon, S.L., & Unnever, J.D. "A Theory of African American Offending." Invited Lecture Sam Houston State University. Beto Lecture (**all expenses paid**). November 4, 2011

Gabbidon, S.L. "Shopping While Black: Understanding and Combating Consumer Racial Profiling." & "The Life of an Academic: Examining Job Satisfaction among Criminology/Criminal Justice Faculty." Invited lectures (**all expenses paid**). Old Dominion University. September 12, 2011.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Shopping While Black: Understanding and Combating Consumer Racial Profiling." Invited lecture (**all expenses paid**). Mercer County Community College, Distinguished Lecture Series. October 7, 2010.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Theoretical Perspectives on Race and Crime" Invited lecture (**all expenses paid**). Texas Southern University, School of Public Affairs. Barbara Jordan Speaker Series. February 18, 2010.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Shopping While Black: Understanding and Combating Consumer Racial Profiling." Invited lecture. University of Houston, Clear Lake. February 17, 2010.

Gabbidon, S.L. Panelist on Student Meets Scholar. I was selected by ASC student members as one of the senior scholars in the field that they would like to converse with about their career. American Society of Criminology. San Francisco, CA. November 2010.

Unnever, J.D., Gabbidon, S.L., & Simons, R. "Racial discrimination and crime." American Society of Criminology. San Francisco, CA. November 2010.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Resources and Opportunities: What are the editors looking for, really? Panelist at the Race, Democracy and Criminal Justice Network Workshop. Ohio State University. Columbus, Ohio. July 30, 2010.

Gabbidon, S.L., Higgins, G.E., & Martin, F.\* "Press rankings in criminology/criminal justice: A preliminary assessment of book publisher quality" Poster presentation at the American Society of Criminology. Philadelphia, PA. November 2009.



Gabbidon, S.L., Brown, J.\*, Mohler, D.\*, & Martin, F.\* "I want my assets back!": An Exploratory Analysis of Federal Litigation Challenging Asset Forfeiture. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Boston, MA. March 2009.

Truesdale-Moore, S.\*, & Gabbidon, S.L. An Analysis of State-Level Correctional Policies for Emergency Releases for Death-Bed Visits and Funeral Attendance. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Boston, MA. March 2009.

Gabbidon, S.L. "A conversation with Dr. Shaun L. Gabbidon on life in academe: A 15-year retrospective." Invited presentation. Penn State Harrisburg, Multicultural Academic Excellence Program (MAEP). November 2009.

Gabbidon, S.L. University of Florida, Department of Law, Society, & Criminology, April 17, 2009. Guest lecturer in Race, Gender, & Crime course presentation on race and crime was conducted through video conference.

Gabbidon, S.L. Atlanta University's School of Social Scientific Research (1897-1913): A Model for Collaboration Between HBCUs and PWIs in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. American Society of Criminology. St. Louis, Missouri. November 2008.

Kowal, L., & Gabbidon, S.L. An Exploratory Study of Federal Litigation Involving Whistle-Blowers Who Allege Retaliatory Conduct by their Employers. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2008.

Gabbidon, S.L. 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Black Male Summit. Harrisburg, PA. October 23, 2008  
Invited presentation to students from Harrisburg School District  
Presentation entitled: "'You' are the Economy: Black Males, Crime, & Justice'

Gabbidon, S.L. 'Shopping Under Suspicion: Consumer Racial Profiling and Perceived Victimization in the "City of Brotherly Love."' Invited presentation before Board of Directors and Executive Director of Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. Harrisburg, PA. February 25, 2008.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Still Dreaming: Race, Ethnicity, Crime, & JUSTICE in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" Invited lecture. Penn State Harrisburg. MLK, Jr. Commemoration Lecture Series. February 19, 2008.

Gabbidon, S.L. Featured panelist for the author-meets-critic session on Gabbidon's *Criminological Perspectives on Race and Crime*. American Society of Criminology. Atlanta, Georgia, November 14-17, 2007.

Higgins, G.E., & Gabbidon, S.L. "Consumer Racial Profiling and Negative Emotions: An Exploratory Study." Paper presented at the annual American Society of Criminology meeting. Atlanta, Georgia, November 14-17, 2007.

Gabbidon, S.L., & Higgins, G.E. "Racial Profiling in Retail Settings: A Survey of Residents in Philadelphia." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Seattle, Washington, March 13-17, 2007.

Gabbidon, S.L. John Jay College of Criminal Justice. New York, New York. Fall 2007 (November 18-19): Invited Lecture (**all expenses paid**) by Center for Race, Crime and Justice

Lecture Title: Shopping Under Suspicion: Consumer Racial Profiling and Perceived Victimization in the "City of Brotherly Love." Book Talk: *Criminological Perspectives on Race and Crime*

Gabbidon, S.L. Invited presentation on Consumer Racial Profiling. Pennsylvania Inter-Agency Task Force on Civil Tensions. October 18, 2007.

Gabbidon, S.L. University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Fall 2007 (October 8 & 9) Presented invited lecture (**all expenses paid**) in the Center for the Study of Race and Social Problems. Lecture Title: Shopping Under Suspicion: Consumer Racial Profiling and Perceived Victimization in the "City of Brotherly Love."

Gabbidon, S.L. University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Fall 2007 (October 8) Invited lecturer on racial profiling in course on "Law & Civil Security." Course is offered by the Graduate School on Public and International Affairs (GSPIA).

Gabbidon, S.L. "Shopping While Black" in the City of Brotherly Love: Results from a Pilot Study on Consumer Racial Profiling among Philadelphia Area Residents." Faculty lecture series. Penn State Harrisburg.

Gabbidon, S.L. "The Prevalence and Nature of Consumer Racial Profiling Among Philadelphia Area Residents: A RDD Phone Survey." Invited lecture in the Africana Research Center's Brown Bag Lunch Series. Penn State University, University Park. Spring 2007.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Criminological Perspectives on Race and Crime." Featured speaker in the Inside-Out criminal behavior class sponsored by Penn State. Rockview State Prison. Spring 2007.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Racial Profiling and the Courts: An Analysis of Federal-Level Cases, 1991 2006." Master's in Criminal Justice Distinguished Lecturer Series (**all expenses paid**). Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Spring 2007.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Racial Profiling and the Courts: A Descriptive Analysis of Federal-Level Cases. American Society of Criminology. Los Angeles, California, November 1-4, 2006.

Fishel, J., Gabbidon, S.L., and Hummer, D.C. "An Analysis of Wrongful Death Cases Involving Police Officers in the United States." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Baltimore, Maryland, March 1-3, 2006.

Featured panelist for the author-meets-critic session on Gabbidon and Greene's *Race and Crime*. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Baltimore, Maryland, March 1-3, 2006.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Racial Profiling and the Courts: An Analysis of Federal-Level Cases, 1991-2006." American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Panel on Racial Profiling. YWCA of Harrisburg. Presentation was later broadcasted on PCN. Fall 2006.

Greene, H.T. and Gabbidon, S.L. "Scholarship on African Americans, Crime and Justice: Past, Present, and Future." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Chicago, Illinois, March 16-19, 2005.

Gabbidon, S.L. and Peterson, S.A. "Living While Black: A State Level Analysis of the Influence of Select Stressors on the Quality of Life Among Black Americans." American Society of Criminology, Nashville, Tennessee, November 16-20, 2004.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Racial Profiling in Retail Establishments." Invited Panelist. Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus Symposium on Criminal Justice and Domestic Violence, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 17, 2003.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Crime Prevention in the African American Community: Lessons Learned from the Nation of Islam." Invited panelist (**all expenses paid**). Africana Criminal In(Justice) Conference at Columbia University, New York, April 11-12, 2003.

Gabbidon, S.L. Racial Profiling in Retail Establishments. Penn State Downtown Center, Public Affairs Lecture Series. Fall 2003.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Issues of African American Crime: Past, Present, and Future." Distinguished Lecturer Series (**all expenses paid**). Prairie View A& M University. Houston, Texas. Spring 2003.

Gabbidon, S.L. and Greene, H.T. "Still Excluded? An Update on the Status of African American Scholars in the Discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice." American Society of Criminology, Chicago, Illinois, November 13<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> 2002.

Gabbidon, S. L. "W.E.B. Du Bois and the "Atlanta School" of Sociological Research: Laying the foundations of American Sociological Criminology." Invited panelist. American Sociological Association, Chicago, Illinois, August 16<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> 2002.

Gabbidon, S. L., Penn, E. B., and Richards, W. "A National Survey of African American Undergraduates Majoring in Criminal Justice at Historically Black Colleges and Universities." American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Georgia, November 2001.

Gabbidon, S. L. "A National Survey of Black Security Professionals." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Washington, DC, April 2001.

Greene, H. T. and Gabbidon, S. L. "Toward African-American Literacy: The Study of Juvenile Delinquency." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Washington, DC, April 2001.

Gabbidon, S. L. "An Early American Crime Poll by W. E. B. Du Bois." 25<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the National Council for Black Studies, Charlotte, North Carolina, March 2001.

Attendee. International Organization of Black Security Executives. Washington, DC, April 2000.

Gabbidon, S. L. "Assessing the Million Man March: An Exploratory Study." 24<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the National Council for Black Studies, Atlanta, Georgia, March 2000.

Gabbidon, S. L., and Greene, H. T. "Toward African-American Literacy in Criminal Justice Education: The Study of Criminological Theory." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 2000.

Gabbidon, S. L. "Assessing Inner City Crime Policy: From the Inside Out." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 2000.

Penn, E. B. and Gabbidon, S.L., "The Criminology/Criminal Justice Internship." American Society of Criminology, Toronto, Canada, November 1999.

Gabbidon, S.L., and Penn, E. B. "Criminal Justice Education at Historically Black Colleges and Universities." American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC, November 1998.

Gabbidon, S.L. "The Criminological Thought of W. E. B. Du Bois." Invited lecture (all expenses paid). Old Dominion University. Norfolk, Virginia. Spring 1997.

Attendee. "A Conversation on Race," Sponsored by Harvard University's W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for Afro-American Research, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, August 29, 1997.

Attendee. The First Annual Conference For Black Scholars and Leaders: Preparing our Communities for the 21st Century. University of Maryland, College Park, April 19, 1997.

Gabbidon, S.L. "W. E. B. Du Bois and the 'Atlanta School' of Social Scientific Research: 1897-1913." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Louisville, Kentucky, March 1997.

Gabbidon, S.L., Brown, E., Cheesman, F., and Hobbs, F. "The Nation of Islam Security Agency: A Model for Public Housing Crime Prevention?" Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Louisville, Kentucky, March 1997.

Attendee. Juvenile Justice at the Crossroads. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention National Conference, Baltimore, Maryland, December 12-14, 1996.

Gabbidon, S.L., and Penn, E. B. "The Nation of Islam Security Agency (NOISA): A Model for Public Housing Security?" American Society of Criminology, Boston, MA, November 1995.

Penn, E. B. and Gabbidon, S.L. "Mentoring, Minorities, and the Criminal Justice System." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Boston, Massachusetts, March 1995.

Gabbidon, S.L. "W. E. B. Du Bois: Historian, Sociologist, Civil Rights Activist And...Conflict Theorist?" American Society of Criminology, Miami, Florida, November 1994.

Gabbidon, S.L. "Blackphobia: What is it, and Who are its Victims?" Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, March 1994.

Gabbidon, S.L., and Thompson, A. "A Discussion of the Unrecognized Contributions of African American Scholars to the Field of Criminology/Criminal Justice." Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, March 1994.

Gabbidon, S.L. Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Indiana, Pennsylvania. Spring, 1994. Presented lectures in two sections of "Criminological Theory" course. Lecture Title: "Du Boisian Conflict Theory."

Gabbidon, S.L. Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Indiana, Pennsylvania. Fall, 1993. Presented lectures in two sections of "Contemporary Issues" course. Lecture Title: "The Fear of Crime: The Historical Development of Blackphobia"

## **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

American Society of Criminology (ASC)  
 ASC, Division on People of Color and Crime  
 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)  
 ACJS, Minorities & Women Section

## **PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION SERVICE/PROGRAM REVIEWER**

### **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

Member, Crime and Justice Research Alliance, ASC 2019-2020

Member, Diversity & Inclusion Committee, 2019-2020

Chair, Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity Committee, 2019

Member, *Race and Justice: An International Journal* Editor Search Committee, DPCC 2018

Member, Ethics Committee, ASC 2018

Member, Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity Committee, 2018

Member, Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity Committee, 2017

Unit Chair Program Committee, Correlates of Crime, ASC 2016  
 Member, ASC Hindelang Outstanding Book Award Committee, 2014  
 Area Chair, ASC Program Committee, 2012-2013  
 Chair, Minority Affairs Committee (ASC), 2010-2011  
 Member, Minority Affairs Committee (ASC), 2009-2010  
 Chair, Vollmer Award Committee, American Society of Criminology (ASC), 2008-2009  
 Program Committee, American Society of Criminology (ASC), 2008-2009  
 Program Committee, American Society of Criminology (ASC), 2007-2008  
 Member, Vollmer Award Committee, American Society of Criminology (ASC), 2007-2008  
 Vice Chair, Division on People of Color and Crime (ASC), 2005-2008  
 Program Committee, American Society of Criminology (ASC), 2003-2004  
 Member, Minority Affairs Committee (ASC), 2000-2001

#### **ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES**

Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* (Term 2017-2023)  
 Member, ACJS Program Committee 2018-2019  
 Member, ACJS Program Committee, 2015-2016  
 Chair, ACJS Outstanding Mentor Award Selection Committee, 2015  
 Chair, ACJS Student Affairs Committee, 2014-2015  
 Member, ACJS Program Committee, 2013-2014  
 Deputy Chair, ACJS Student Affairs Committee, 2013-2014  
 Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), 2009-2011  
 Member, *Justice Quarterly* Editor Selection Committee (ACJS), 2009-2010  
 Chair, Founder's Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2009-2010  
 Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), 2008-2009  
 Member, Founder's Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 2008-2009  
 Member, Madrid Student Travel Award Committee, (ACJS), 2008  
 Member, Affirmative Action Committee, (ACJS), 2005-2006  
 Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), 2005-2006  
 Program Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), 1999-2000  
 Member, Nominations and Election Committee (ACJS), 2001-2002  
 Chair, Affirmative Action Committee (ACJS), 2000-2001  
 Member, Affirmative Action Committee (ACJS), 1999-2000

#### **PROGRAM REVIEWS**

Chair, External Assessment Committee for University of Massachusetts at Dartmouth, Crime and Justice Studies Program, 2019-2020  
 Member, Program reviewer for the Pennsylvania Department of Education's review of a proposal by Strayer University to offer an A.A. and B.S. in criminal justice. (8/12/2009 - 8/13/2009)  
 Chair, Pennsylvania Department of Education review team for the proposal to offer an MA in Criminal Justice at DeSales University in Allentown, PA. (3/14/2004-3/15/2004).

#### **SERVICE AS EXTERNAL TENURE/PROMOTION REVIEWER**

New Mexico State University, full professor review, 2020

Mississippi State University, tenure review, 2020  
 University of South Carolina, tenure review, 2020  
 London School of Economics & Political Science, full professor review, 2019-2020  
 Howard University, full professor review, 2019  
 Arizona State University, tenure review, 2019  
 West Virginia University, tenure review, 2018  
 University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, full professor review, 2018  
 University of Massachusetts, Boston, tenure review, 2018  
 Arcadia University, tenure review, 2018  
 Oregon State University, full professor review, 2018  
 University of North Carolina at Greensboro, full professor review, 2018  
 University of Central Florida, full professor review, 2018  
 University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, full professor review, 2018  
 Iowa State University, tenure review, 2017  
 John Jay College of Criminal Justice, full professor review, 2017  
 Rutgers University (Camden), tenure review, 2016  
 John Jay College of Criminal Justice, tenure review, 2016  
 University of Toledo, full professor review, 2015  
 Kent State University, tenure review, 2014  
 University of North Texas, tenure review, 2014  
 University of Texas at Arlington, full professor review, 2013  
 Virginia Commonwealth University, tenure review, 2013  
 London School of Economics & Political Science, promotion review, 2012  
 University of Cincinnati, full professor review, 2012  
 University of Texas at Arlington, tenure review, 2012  
 University of Central Florida, full professor review, 2012  
 Sam Houston State University, tenure review, 2011  
 University of South Florida, tenure review, 2011  
 Cleveland State University, tenure review, 2010  
 Rutgers University (Newark), tenure review, 2010  
 Oregon State University, tenure review, 2009  
 University of Texas at Dallas, tenure review, 2008  
 Howard University, tenure review, 2008  
 Santa Clara University, tenure review, 2008  
 University of Texas at Arlington, full professor review, 2008  
 Minnesota State University, tenure review, 2008  
 Georgia State University, tenure review, 2007.  
 University of Memphis, tenure review, 2006.  
 University of Texas at Arlington, tenure review, 2003.

## **UNIVERSITY SERVICE**

### **Pennsylvania State University**

Co-Chair, CORED Inaugural Council, 2020-2021

Member, Penn State Harrisburg Full Professor Advisory Committee, 2020

Member, Associate Dean for Research and Scholarship Committee, 2019-2020

Member, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee, 2018-2021  
 Member, Penn State Harrisburg Athletics Committee, 2018-2020  
 Member, Penn State Hazleton P & T Committee, 2019-2020  
 Member, SPA Immediate Tenure Committee, 2019  
 Member, Distinguished Professor Review Committee, 2019  
 Chair, School of Public Affairs Non-Tenure Track Promotion Committee, 2018-2019  
 Member, Penn State Harrisburg Sabbatical Committee, 2018-2019  
 Member, Penn State Schuylkill P & T Committee, 2018-2019  
 Member, School of Public Affairs Awards Committee, 2017-2019  
 Member, Chancellor Search Committee, 2017-2018  
 Member, Distinguished Professor Review Committee, 2017  
 Preliminary Full Professor Review, Commonwealth Campus, 2017  
 Chair, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee (4<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> year reviews), 2017-2018  
 Chair, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee, 2016-2017  
 Member, Distinguished Professor Review Committee, 2016  
 Chair, School of Public Affairs P & T REVISION Committee, 2016-2017  
 Chair, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee, 2015-2016 (4<sup>th</sup> year reviews)  
 Member, Graduate Council (2015-2017)  
 Member, Penn State Hazleton P & T Committee, 2015.  
 Chair, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee, 2014-2015  
 Member, Penn State Research Award Committee, 2014  
 Preliminary Full Professor Review, Commonwealth Campus, 2015  
 Member, School of Public Affairs, Director Search, 2013-2015  
 Member, Penn State Abington Full Professor Promotion Committee, 2013-2014  
 Member, Trustee Presidential Selection Council, 2013-2014  
 Member, University Presidential Search and Screen Committee, 2013-2014  
 Member, SPA Immediate Tenure Committee, 2013  
 Member, Penn State Research Award Committee, 2013  
 Member, Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Search Committee, 2012  
 Member, Assistant Dean for Graduate Studies Search Committee, 2011-2012  
 Member, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee, 2011-2013  
 Member, American Studies Search Committee, 2011-2012  
 Member, Penn State Schuylkill P& T Committee, 2011-2012  
 Preliminary Full Professor Review, Commonwealth Campus, 2011  
 Chair, Penn State Harrisburg, P & T Committee, Fall 2010 to Spring 2011  
 Member, Penn State Harrisburg Chancellor Search Committee, June 2010-December 2010  
 Panelist, "Mentoring in the Middle" Graduate School workshop on mentoring graduate students. University Park. April 14, 2010.  
 Presenter, "Cultivating Relationships with Co-Authors, Editors, and Publishers." Penn State Harrisburg Library Workshop titled: "Publishing, Not Perishing." April 9, 2010  
 Chair, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee, 2008 – 2009  
 Member, College-wide First-year seminar committee, 2008-2009  
 Panelist on "Teaching the First Day" for New Faculty, August 19, 2008  
 Member, Academic Affairs Committee, 2007 – 2009  
 Member, Penn State Harrisburg Sabbatical Committee, 2007- 2008



Member, School of Public Affairs P & T Committee, 2007 - 2008  
 Panelist on "Classroom Management" for New Faculty, August 23, 2007  
 Member, American Studies, Tenure-Track Search Committee, Spring 2007  
 Public Administration Doctoral Comps, Sub-Committee in Criminal Justice reader, 2007  
 Member, Criminal Justice Non-Tenure Track Faculty, Search Committee, 2007  
 Organized EOPC Event that brought Routledge's Editor (Steve Rutter) to Campus, 2007  
 Member, Center for Survey Research, Field Operations Coordinator, Search Committee, 2007  
 Panelist, Raps on Race: Telling it like it is. March 20, 2006  
 Public Administration Doctoral Comps, Sub-Committee in Criminal Justice Reader, 2006  
 Senior Faculty Mentor designee for the Penn State Harrisburg campus, 2005 - present  
 Participant, University-wide assessment of P & T process, September 28, 2005  
 Chair, Criminal Justice Faculty Search Committee, (Schuylkill Position), 2004-2005  
 Panelist, New Faculty Orientation, August 24, 2004  
 Interim Coordinator, Public Policy Program, July 2004-July 2005  
 Elected Member, Capital College P & T Committee, 2003-2005  
 Member, Appointed to the Capital College P & T Revision Committee, 2004-2005  
 Chair, Inter-Campus Policy and Procedures Committee, 2002-2003  
 Member, Associate School Director Behavioral Sciences Search Committee, Spring 2003  
 Member, School of Public Affairs, Peer Review Committee, 2002-2003  
 Member, School of Public Affairs Strategic Planning Update Committee, 2002-2004  
 Member, Public Administration Faculty Search Committee, 2002-2003  
 Coordinator, Criminal Justice Programs (BS, MA, & SL Campus), July 2002- July 2005  
 Member, Capital College Strategic Planning Academic Work Group, Fall 2001  
 Member, Academic Affairs Committee, 2000-2002  
 Member, Associate Provost and Senior Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Search Committee, 2001  
 Member, Capital College Good Offices Committee, 2000-2001  
 Penn State Schuylkill, Founder & Advisor Criminal Justice Club, 2000-2001  
 Penn State Schuylkill, Think Tank Minority Male Mentoring Program Advisor, 2000-2001  
 Member, Criminal Justice Faculty Search Committee, 1999-2000  
 Member, Criminal Justice Faculty Search Committee, 2000-2001  
 Member, School of Public Affairs Strategic Planning Committee, 1999-2000

#### Coppin State College

Member, Criminal Justice Department Peer Review Committee, 1995-1999  
 Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, 1996-1997  
 Member, Division of Arts and Science Personnel Committee, 1997-1999  
 Member, College Curriculum Committee, 1995-1998  
 Member, Graduate Council, 1995-1999

#### Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Mentor, Minority Mentorship Program, 1994-1995

### **MASTER'S /DOCTORAL THESIS SUPERVISION**

Theses Chaired:

Martín, Favian Alejandro. (2009). Shape shifters: Reshaping Native American law enforcement and victim services. (Favian received his Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University in 2013). He is currently a tenured faculty member at Arcadia University.

Nelson, Matthew (2011). Public opinion on the disproportionate representation of Blacks and Hispanics in the criminal justice system. (Matt is currently at the dissertation stage in the criminology program at George Mason University.)

**Thesis/Dissertation Committee Service:**

- 11 MA in Criminal Justice (Committee member)
- 3 MA in Community Psychology & Social Change (Committee member)
- 1 MS in Information Systems (Committee member)
- 2 Ph.D. in Public Administration (Committee member)
- 1 Ph.D. in Sociology, Howard University (External examiner)
- 1 Ph.D. in Educational Leadership (External examiner)
- 2 Ph.D. in American Studies (Committee member)

**COMMUNITY SERVICE**

- Mentor, Trinity High School (Camp Hill) Black Male Mentoring Program, 2019-2020
- York Ballers AAU Organization, Volunteer Basketball Coach, 2019 to Present
- Participant, Career Fair, Harrisburg High School. 2016.
- Member, Infinity Charter School for the Gifted, Teaching Professional Development Plan Committee, 2008.
- Member, Board of Trustees, Infinity Charter School for the Gifted, February 2006 – June 2007
- Taught mini-course on Race and Crime to Milton Hershey High School students, (June 2005 & June 2006)
- Provided cross-cultural communication training to Philadelphia Public School Police (October 18, 2002)
- Irvington Community Activist, Baltimore City, Maryland 1995-1999
- Inaugural member of Irvington Peace Patrol (crime prevention initiative)
- Board Member, Irvington Community Association 1997-1999
- Organized and participated in numerous neighborhood activities (clean ups, kid's nights out, etc.)
- Pro-bono evaluation of security in high-rise developments for Baltimore City Housing Commissioner 1997
- Volunteer Coach, Fred B. Ludwig Recreation Center Basketball League 1997-1998

**CORPORATE LOSS PREVENTION CONSULTING**

- Served as a consultant on consumer racial profiling to a Fortune 500 company. (2014- 2016)

**SERVICE AS EXPERT WITNESS**

- Served as an expert witness in a federal political asylum case involving South African national (2011)

- Served as an expert witness in three South Carolina civil suits related to consumer racial profiling (2008-2009) (Plaintiffs received nearly \$450,000)

## **MEDIA CONTACTS/INTERVIEWS**

Interviewed and quoted for story in Katamundi Blog on the topic of raising a child with racial violence in the media. July 27, 2020. <https://katamundi.org/2020/07/27/raising-a-child-with-racial-violence-in-the-media-how-much-to-share/>

Interviewed and quoted for story in *New York Magazine* on the topic books on American prisons. July 24, 2020. <https://nymag.com/strategist/article/best-books-on-the-american-prison-system.html>

Interviewed and quoted for story in *Bloomberg Law* on consumer racial profiling: July 9, 2020. <https://news.bloomberglaw.com/us-law-week/nike-joins-ranks-of-retailers-sued-over-shopping-while-black>

Interviewed and quoted for story in *Business Insider* on police killings: <https://www.insider.com/george-floyd-rayshard-brooks-police-killings-worsen-black-communitys-mistrust-2020-6> June 18, 2020.

Interviewed and quoted for story in *The Daily Collegian* on police reform: [https://www.collegian.psu.edu/news/campus/article\\_76b74ebe-ae98-11ea-bccc-93db918e0647.html](https://www.collegian.psu.edu/news/campus/article_76b74ebe-ae98-11ea-bccc-93db918e0647.html) June 15, 2020.

Interviewed and quoted for story in *AFP* on consumer racial profiling: <https://news.yahoo.com/us-retailers-condemn-racism-critics-profiling-persists-013624918.html>. June 11, 2020.

Interviewed and quoted for story in *Pravda* on George Floyd killing: <https://spravy.pravda.sk/svet/clanok/553015-po-smrti-afroamericana-usa-zase-horia/>. May 29, 2020.

Interviewed and quoted for story in *The Guardian* on consumer racial profiling: <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2019/jun/05/sephora-beauty-store-fashion-diversity-training>. June 5, 2019.

Interviewed and quoted for story in *The Observer* on consumer racial profiling: <http://observer.com/2017/02/why-race-is-a-scary-word-in-fashion/> February 17, 2017.

Interviewed for story on race and policing by Alex Hannaford of British *GQ* magazine. October 4 2016.

Interviewed for story on consumer racial profiling by Jennifer Blair of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. August 17, 2016.

Interviewed and quoted in *The Sentinel* on disparities in the Cumberland County Criminal Justice System:  
[http://cumberlink.com/news/local/closer\\_look/color-of-crime-examining-racial-disparities-in-the-local-criminal/article\\_73cbd51e-1ea3-11e6-862d-d7d687ffb09c.html](http://cumberlink.com/news/local/closer_look/color-of-crime-examining-racial-disparities-in-the-local-criminal/article_73cbd51e-1ea3-11e6-862d-d7d687ffb09c.html)  
 May 21, 2016.

Interviewed by Laura Bliss of *The Atlantic CityLab* for story on the history of shoplifting. November 5, 2015.

Quoted in *El Paso Times* story on Police use of lethal force: <http://www.elpasotimes.com/story/news/2015/10/22/panel-discusses-use-force-policing/74297434/>. October 22, 2015.

Quoted in NBC.com story on using black barbershops in Philadelphia to increase black male voter turnout. Story is located at: <http://www.nbcnews.com/news/nbcblk/philadelphia-barbershops-increase-black-male-voter-turnout-n438886>. October 7, 2015

Responded to query from Suzanne Cassidy Opinion Editor of Lancaster Online concerning youth violence in Lancaster, PA. January 5, 2015.

Interviewed by Patriot-News Reporter for story "Perspective or reality? Harrisburg is only as safe as who you ask. Article can be found at:  
[http://www.pennlive.com/midstate/index.ssf/2014/12/perspective\\_or\\_reality\\_harrisb.html](http://www.pennlive.com/midstate/index.ssf/2014/12/perspective_or_reality_harrisb.html)

Interviewed by Robert O'Harrow of *The Washington Post* for story on asset forfeiture. March 5, 2014.

Interviewed by Jeffrey A. Johnson of Patriot-News for story "Website creator defends ranking Harrisburg as one of nation's most dangerous cities." December 20, 2013. Story that includes quotes used can be found at: [http://www.pennlive.com/midstate/index.ssf/2013/12/harrisburg\\_most\\_dangerous\\_city.html](http://www.pennlive.com/midstate/index.ssf/2013/12/harrisburg_most_dangerous_city.html)

Interviewed by Sally Herships of Marketplace Radio about "Shopping While Black." December 6, 2013.

Interviewed by Amanda Holpuch of *The Guardian* about consumer racial profiling incidents in Barney's and Macy's. October 29, 2013.

Interviewed for story on online undergraduate program in *Military Advanced Education*. Article appeared in the 12/2013 issue.

Interviewed by Beth Greenfield for Yahoo.com story "Barneys, Macy's Under Investigation for Racial Profiling." October 29, 2013. [http://shine.yahoo.com/fashion/are-barneys-and-](http://shine.yahoo.com/fashion/are-barneys-and-macys-under-investigation-for-racial-profiling-1310291000.html)

macy-s-racially-profiling-customers--181256091.html

Public opinion research on Trayvon Martin was featured in the *Orlando Sentinel* article "Races differ in how they view delay in arrest of George Zimmerman." June 14, 2013. Numerous other media outlets also presented findings from research.

Interviewed by Diana Fishlock of the *Patriot-News* for story on racial profiling. March 29, 2012.

Interviewed by Matthew Kemeny of the *Patriot-News* for story on homicides in Harrisburg. October 24, 2011.

Interviewed by Rachel Katz Radio Host of WWFM The Classical Network and wwfm.org. (Mercer County, New Jersey) The story was on racial profiling in retail settings. September 24, 2010.

Interviewed by Lekan Oguntoyinbo for feature story "Criminal Justice Scholar Dispels Racial Stereotypes" in *Diverse Issues in Higher Education* that profiled my background and research. The story can be found on Diverse online at: <http://diverseeducation.com/article/13519/criminal-justice-scholar-dispels-racial-stereotypes.html> February 5, 2010.

Responded to media query by Fredric Tulsy of the *San Jose Mercury News* for story on racial/ethnic profiling. January 11, 2010.

Invited guest (topic was racial profiling) on Mike Romigh' Talk Show on 1020 KDKA Radio in Pittsburgh. July 25, 2009 (9-10pm)

Interviewed by Matthew Kemeny of the *Patriot-News* for story on UCR crime data for Harrisburg. July 23, 2009.

Interviewed by Daniel Victor of the *Patriot-News* for story on crime and violence in Harrisburg. June 30, 2009.

Interviewed by Keyyi Senyi reporter from Columbia University's School of Journalism for story on race and wrongful convictions. April 1, 2009.

Interviewed by Sean Webby of the *San Jose Mercury News* for story on racial/ethnic profiling. March 9, 2009.

Interviewed by Diana Fishlock of the *Patriot-News* about election of Barak Obama. January 2009.

Interviewed by Benjamin Sarlin of the *City Hall News* in New York City. The story centered on race, ethnicity, crime and the economic downturn. October 22, 2008.

Interviewed by Michelle Smawley, Producer, ABC News on racial profiling in retail settings ("shopping while black"). The topic will be the focus of a future episode on the show: What Would You Do? October 21, 2008.

Interviewed by Deepti Hajela of the *Associated Press* (New York Bureau) for story on "minorities and crime." January 3, 2008.

Research on "Consumer Racial Profiling" was featured in the front-page story of the Business Section the *Pittsburgh-Post Gazette*. October 10, 2007.

Interviewed on "Consumer Racial Profiling" by P.J. Maloney on Pittsburgh radio station WKQV. October 9, 2007.

Responded to media query by Teresa Lindeman of the *Pittsburgh-Post Gazette* regarding retail security issue. September 14, 2007.

Interviewed by Lara Brenckle of the *Patriot-News* newspaper for story on the future use of the "N-Word, H-Word, and B-Word." May 24, 2007.

Interviewed on "Shoplifting and Consumer Racial Profiling" by author Rachel Shteir for book on Shoplifting. March 5, 2007.

Interviewed on television show Pennsylvania Inside-Out by Patty Satalia of WPSU for story on "Living While Black." January 31, 2007.

Interviewed on Radio show by Patty Satalia for story on "Living While Black." January 31, 2007.

Interviewed by Nancy Eschelmann of the *Patriot-News* newspaper for story on shoplifting. December 8, 2006. The story was printed on December 26, 2006.

Panelist for ACLU sponsored program on Racial Profiling. Panel was held on November 28, 2006. Program aired on Pennsylvania Cable Network (PCN) in early December 2 & 3 2006

Interviewed on "Living While Black" by Curtis Stephen of *The Crisis Magazine*. November 15, 2007. Article appears in the Jan/Feb 2007 issue.

Interviewed on Philadelphia radio station 1340 (WHAT) to discuss "Living While Black" research, November 7, 2007.

Research on "Living While Black" was featured in *New Pittsburgh Courier* article "Penn State develops 'Living While Black' index," by Deborah M. Todd, October 12, 2006.

Interviewed on "Living While Black" by Scott Gilbert of *WITF Radio*, October 13, 2006.

Interviewed on "Living While Black" by Sam Litzinger and Jabiri Asim on the *Washington Post Radio*, October 10, 2006.

Research on "Living While Black" was featured in *Washington Post* article "Cost of Living While Black" by Christopher Lee, October 4, 2006 (A2).

Interviewed by Renee D. Turner of *BET.com* for article "Being Black in America is enough to make you sick, two new studies suggest." October 4, 2006.

Research on "Living While Black" was featured in *UPI* press release in article "Living While Black index tracks stressors." October 4, 2006.

Guest on the satellite radio program 'We Ourselves' on XM Channel 169 "The Power." The program centered on research on "Living While Black." October 4, 2006.

Research on "Living While Black" has been featured on numerous websites.

Interviewed by Alexis Mullay for Penn State's Com.radio story on the use of DNA to exonerate offenders. March 21, 2006.

Quoted as an expert on shoplifting in *The Miami Times* (2005) Aug 24-Aug 30<sup>th</sup>. "Study shows shoplifters more readily identified by behavior, not race." 82(49): p. 2B.

Interviewed by Cathleen Keen (News and Public Information Representative) of the University of Florida for story on shoplifting research. (July 29, 2005).

Featured guest on live town meeting broadcasted on *Worlds Apart Talk Show* (Topic: Crime and Violence in York, PA). The hour-long program was broadcasted on TV channel WGCB-49 (July 29, 2003).

Interviewed by the *Harrisburg Patriot-News* for story on Racial Profiling in Retail Establishments (October 27, 2003).

Interviewed by Tim Lambert of WITF radio station for story on Racial Profiling in Retail Establishments (November 3, 2003).

Interviewed by the *York Daily Record* for story on Race, Crime and Punishment in York, PA. (spring 2002).

Interviewed by *Harrisburg Patriot-News* for story on new master's program in Criminal Justice. (September 2002).

Featured guest on two shows of *Worlds Apart Talk Show* (Topic: Race and Crime). The two half hour shows were broadcasted on TV channel WGCB-49 (12/31/2002 & 1/7/2003).