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12 DEPARTMENT

13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
14 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 JONATHAN BIRDT,
16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 CHARLIE BECK, LEE BACA, THE LOS
19 ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT and
20 THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFFS
21 DEPARTMENT, DOES 1 to 50, *inclusive*,
22 Defendants.

CASE NO. CV10-8377 RGK (JEM)

DECLARATION OF FRANKLIN
E. ZIMRING IN SUPPORT OF
DEFANDANTS' MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

[Defendants Motion for Summary
Judgment or Partial Summary
Adjudication and Opposition to
Plaintiff's Motion for Summary
Judgment, Statement of
Uncontroverted Facts and
Conclusions of Law, Declarations,
Exhibits, and Proposed Order filed
concurrently herewith]

Date: May 16, 2011
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 850

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3 JONATHAN BIRDT
4 Plaintiff

5 v.

6 CHARLIE BECK, ET AL.
7 Defendants.

) **DECLARATION OF FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

) Honorable R. Gary Klausner

) **[Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment and Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment filed concurrently herewith]**

11 _____
12 I, Franklin E. Zimring, declare as follows:

13 1. My current academic appointment is William G. Simon Professor of Law,
14 Wolfen Distinguished Scholar and Chair of the Criminal Justice Research Program at
15 the University of California, Berkeley. I have been studying the relationship between
16 firearms and violence, strategies of firearms control, and patterns of gun commerce and
17 civilian gun usage since 1967. I have served as director of research of the task force on
18 firearms of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence in
19 1968-1969 and as a firearms and federal criminal law expert for the National
20 Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. I have published several empirical
21 studies of firearms and violence and on gun control, and I have co-authored three books
22 with firearms issues at their center, in 1969, 1986 and 1997. I have served as an expert
23 both on the relationship between firearms and violence and on the design and evaluation
24 of firearms control. I am providing expert opinions on both of these topics in this
25 declaration. I was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Criminology in 1993
26 and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1990. A full curriculum vitae is
27 Appendix A of this declaration.
28

1 2. This declaration will summarize the empirical evidence and my expert
2 opinions concerning four issues arising out of this litigation.

3 (1) The relationship between firearms and violence and the governmental
4 interest in reducing the rate of gun use in crime.

5 (2) The particular governmental concerns with handguns and other
6 concealable weapons because of their disproportionate involvement in life-
7 threatening crimes of violence, particularly in streets and other public places.

8 (3) The special threat posed by concealed handguns as weapons used by
9 criminals in streets and other public spaces. Persons using the streets cannot
10 avoid and police patrolling the streets cannot detect persons who carry concealed
11 handguns and later will find victims who are at risk when concealed guns are
12 displayed in robberies or assaults and not infrequently discharged. The
13 governmental interest in limiting the number of persons licensed to carry
14 weapons hidden on their persons in public places is substantially related to
15 reducing the volume and deadliness of street robberies and assaults.

16 (4) A robust right to own a handgun in the privacy of one's own home
17 imposes whatever risks the gun poses on the owner and his family and those who
18 choose to visit those premises as long as the gun stays home. But unlimited
19 freedom given to a person to carry a hidden handgun on the streets subjects
20 everybody else on the street to whatever risks that gun may pose, and the others
21 on the public fare have neither notice of the risk nor power to control it. This
22 "externality" of unrestricted street carrying of concealed weapons is probably the
23 root cause of the longstanding and broadly based history of restricting use of
24 concealed weapons in public places.

25 3. Firearms and the Death Rate from Violence.

26 The overlap between firearms and crime in the United States is a partial but
27 important one. Of all so-called "index" crimes reported to the police nationwide
28 (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny over

1 \$50, motor vehicle theft, and arson), guns are known to be involved in only about 4%.
2 But gun use is concentrated in violent crime, where about 20% of all offenses involve
3 guns. And when only criminal acts that kill are counted, guns account for almost 70%
4 of all cases. Why are gun cases seven out of every ten lethal crimes, if firearms are
5 used in only one out of five violent criminal acts? Commonsense suggests that the
6 greater dangerousness of guns when compared to other frequently used instruments of
7 attack such as knives and blunt instruments, plays a major role in increasing the death
8 rate from crimes, but there is an alternative hypothesis, that robbers and assaulters who
9 truly want to kill will choose guns more often, and therefore that the greater death rate
10 simply reflects the more lethal intentions of those who use guns. Which theory is better
11 supported by studying patterns of violent assault?

12 A series of studies that were conducted under my supervision addressed this issue
13 from 1967 to 1988. The first study compared knife and gun attacks in Chicago over
14 four police periods in 1967. I found that when one only compared gun and knife
15 assaults to the same part of the body and controlled for the number of wounds inflicted,
16 the gun attacks were five times as likely to kill.¹ Yet knives were the second most
17 deadly instruments used in violent assault. A second study found that guns that fired
18 smaller bullets were much less likely to kill than guns firing larger bullets, again
19 controlling for both the number of and the location of the most life-threatening wound.
20 The central finding was that instrumentality effects – the influences of weapon
21 dangerousness independent of measurable variations in the attacker’s intent was an
22 important influence in the death rate from assault.²

23 A second set of studies generated the same general results for the weapons used
24 in robberies. Since the robber usually doesn’t mean to inflict harm if his demands are
25

26 ¹Zimring, Franklin E. “Is Gun Control Likely to Reduce Violent Killings?”
University of Chicago Law Review 35:721 (1968).

27 ²Zimring, Franklin E. “The Medium is the Message: Firearms Caliber as a
28 Determinant of the Death Rate from Assault,” *Journal of Legal Studies* 1:97 (1972). See
Philip J. Cook, “The Technology of Personal Violence,” *Crime and Justice* 14:1 (1991).

1 met, the death rate from all forms of robbery is much lower than from aggravated
2 assault, but robberies with firearms are much more likely to produce a victim's death
3 than robberies using knives or personal force.³ The availability of guns may or may not
4 influence the rate of robberies, but the proportion of robberies that involve guns will
5 have a major impact on the number of victims who die in robberies, and lethal robberies
6 are a major element in the life-threatening violence that sets U.S. cities apart from the
7 major metropolitan areas of other developed nations.

8 The governmental interest in restricting the use of guns in violent crime is in
9 reducing the number of deaths and life-threatening injuries that are produced when guns
10 rather than less deadly weapons became instruments of robbery and assault. This
11 interest is clear, appropriate and important for both the State of California and the
12 County and City of Los Angeles.

13 4. The Special Risks of Handguns.

14 All forms of firearms are very dangerous to life if they are used in assaults and
15 robberies, but the handgun is the major hazard, particularly in big cities, because
16 handguns are much more likely to be used in criminal violence than shotguns and rifles.
17 Handguns are slightly more than one-third of all firearms owned by civilians in the
18 United States, but they are used in more than 75% of all gun killings and in even larger
19 portions of robberies. The handgun is small, easy to carry and conceal, and deadly at
20 short range. Handguns are the priority concern of law enforcement everywhere.⁴

21 The special dangers of handgun use in violence have produced a wide variety of
22 different legal strategies to minimize the rate of handgun misuse. Many nations attempt
23 to restrict both the number of such firearms owned by citizens and reasons why citizens
24 might be permitted to own them. But California, like most U.S. states, allows

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26 ³Zimring, Franklin E. and James Zuehl. "Victim Injury and Death in Urban Robbery: A Chicago Study," *Journal of Legal Studies* 15:1 (1986).

27 ⁴Zimring, Franklin E. and Gordon Hawkins. *Crime Is Not the Problem: Lethal Violence in America*, New York: Oxford University Press (1997), Chapters 1, 3 and 7.
28 See also Zimring, Franklin E. and Gordon Hawkins, *The Citizen's Guide to Gun Control*, New York: McMillan (1986), at Chapter 5, p. 38.

1 competent adults to own handguns if they have no major record of criminal conviction.

2 Because California does not restrict eligibility of most citizens to own handguns
3 or the volume of guns owned, the state's first line of defense against the use of such
4 weapons in street crime is a series of restrictions on the time, place and manner of
5 handgun use. California law prohibits the carrying of concealed deadly weapons in
6 public without a special permit. The state law delegates the authority to establish
7 standards and make individual decisions in Los Angeles to county and city law
8 enforcement and government. The goal here is to distinguish uses of handguns that do
9 not pose a special threat to the public (such as storage and use in the owner's home)
10 from uses that pose greater threats to public safety (such as the carrying of concealed
11 weapons in streets and public places). The special danger of a hidden handgun is that it
12 can be used against persons in public robbery and assault. The concealment of a
13 handgun means that other citizens and police don't know it is in their shared space until
14 it is brandished. Concealed handguns are a special problem for police because an
15 armed police officer has no warning that persons carrying concealed handguns are
16 doing so. A police officer will be vulnerable to an element of surprise that will not be
17 present if a person is openly carrying a firearm.

18 Of course not all of those carrying concealed handguns intend to use them as
19 instruments of public harm. But the existence of a loaded weapon is a hidden danger.
20 California's emphasis on controlling this risky use of guns rather than restricting
21 ownership itself is exactly opposite to the policy formerly pursued by Washington, D.C.
22 and disapproved in the *Heller* decision in 2008. The distinction between restricting
23 ownership and restricting dangerous uses is fundamental in the design of firearms
24 control. And no public law regulation of firearms is as old or as pervasive as
25 restrictions on public space use of firearms.

26 "The earliest and most numerous state and local laws relate to the carrying
27 or use of firearms. In the 1600s, Massachusetts prohibited the carrying of
28 defensive firearms in public places. Kentucky in 1813, Indiana in 1819,
Arkansas and Georgia in 1837 passed laws prohibiting the carrying of
concealed weapons. Many states and most cities today have laws
attempting to regulate what has been called the place and manner in which

1 firearms may be carried or used.”⁵

2 Almost all places make special rules for concealed handguns in public places.

3 “Most often, state law prohibits the carrying of concealable firearms
4 without a special permit and the discharge of guns within city
5 limits...Forty-nine states now impose some sort of restrictions on carrying
6 a concealed gun.”⁶

6 5. The Public Danger of Concealed Firearms.

7 The previous section of this declaration documented the statistical dominance of
8 handguns in life-threatening violence but did not explain it. Why are handguns, a
9 minority of all firearms, responsible for three-quarters of all firearms deaths? Why are
10 handguns the overwhelmingly predominant firearm used in armed robbery?

11 This is a matter of simple criminal logistics. Most firearms assaults and almost all
12 firearms robberies take place outside the offender’s home, so that using a firearm in
13 crime requires transporting it to a non-home location. But carrying a loaded shotgun to a
14 commercial location for a robbery or to somebody else’s home or on the street while
15 looking for a target is a warning to potential victims and a red flag to passersby and to
16 any law enforcement personnel that the armed pedestrian is not on an ordinary errand.
17 Other pedestrians and motorists can avoid the visibly armed person and police can ask
18 questions and subject the visibly armed person to identity checks and surveillance.

19 But the person with a concealed handgun in his pocket generates no special notice
20 until the weapon appears at his criminal destination. The robber or assaulter looks no
21 different from any other user of common public spaces. And this ability to escape special
22 scrutiny is the advantage that makes the concealed handgun the dominant weapon of
23 choice for gun criminals and a special danger to government efforts to keep public spaces

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25 ⁵Newton, George and Franklin E. Zimring, *Firearms and Violence in American*
26 *Life*, staff report submitted to the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of
27 *Violence*, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office (1969) at p. 87 (citations in
28 original omitted).

27 ⁶Zimring, Franklin E. and Gordon Hawkins, *The Citizen’s Guide to Gun Control*
28 (1986) at p. 123. A more recent compendium lists 47 states with special permits, see
www.lcav.org.

1 safe and secure.

2 The necessity of carrying guns to crime sites without detection is one reason why
3 the National Violence Commission research reported that 86% of all the firearms used in
4 all assaults were handguns and an astonishing 96% of all firearms robberies were
5 committed with handguns in the ten large cities the task force surveyed.⁷ What that
6 robbery percentage means is that the problem of gun robbery in American cities is almost
7 exclusively a problem of concealable handguns.

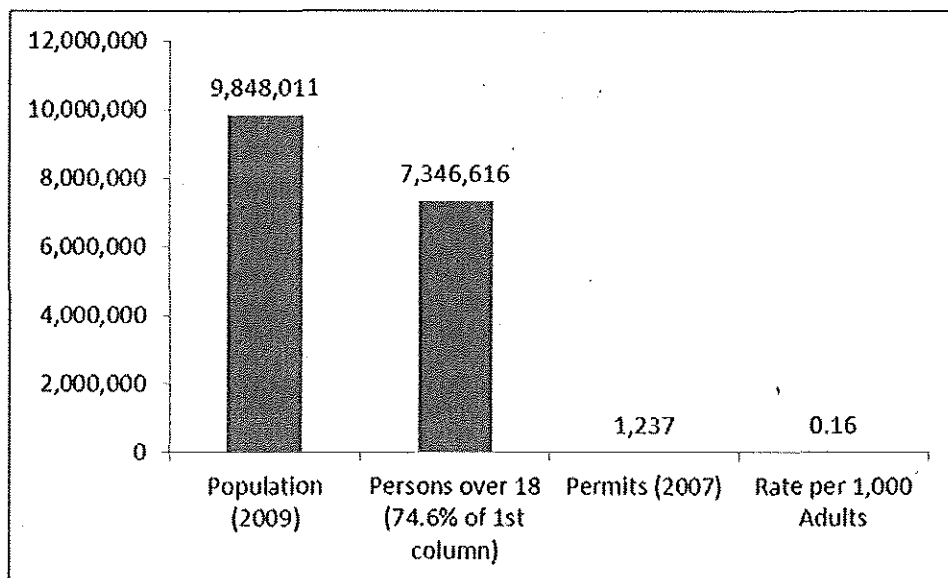
8 The stringent requirements that California, Los Angeles County and the City of
9 Los Angeles impose on persons wishing to have permits to carry loaded and concealed
10 guns have two strategic objectives. The first and most important is to restrict drastically
11 the number of persons secretly armed on the streets of Los Angeles County.

12 Figure 1 shows the current control of the volume of California concealed weapons
13 (CCW) permits and the huge stakes of shifting to the standards asserted as rights by the
14 plaintiff in this litigation. The current system of CCW licensing allows citizens in Los
15 Angeles to apply for CCW licenses either to the county sheriff or to their local police.
16 For this reason, only countywide rates of licensing can be determined without detail on
17 the city of residence for all who obtain county licenses. Figure 1 provides countywide
18 population and CCW data.

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⁷Newton, George and Franklin E. Zimring (1969), *Firearms and Violence in American Life*, at Figure 8-1, p. 49.

Figure I. Population and Licenses to Carry in Los Angeles County.



Sources: population (U.S.Census Bureau, State and County Quickfacts, Los Angeles County, California, available at <http://quickfacts.census.gov>); permits (California Department of Justice, CCW Counts by County, 2000 through 2007, available at <http://ag.ca.gov/firearms/forms/pdf/ccwissuances2007.pdf>)

The rate per thousand adults of CCW permits is .16, indicating that fewer than one of every 5,000 adults holds a permit. By contrast, a system where all persons without felony convictions, convictions for domestic violence crime or involuntary mental health commitments would make more than 90% of Los Angeles adults eligible for permits. That would be just under seven million potential carriers.

Making the carrying of hidden deadly weapons into a very rare privilege enables citizens not to worry that they must choose between carrying a gun themselves or being unarmed in public spaces where many strangers are secretly armed. Restricting the publicly entitled carriers of concealed handguns to a tiny number also reinforces the practical monopoly of armed force by the police. And the police are one of the primary groups protected by small rates of carrying concealed guns since more than 90% of killings of police are with guns.⁸

The special vulnerability of police to weapons concealed on a person is the element of surprise in the event of an attack. An openly carried firearm is a special danger to an

⁸U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement*

1 officer, but it is a known danger. The police officer can be prepared to draw or use his
2 weapon when a weapon is on display. But the person carrying a concealed handgun is a
3 hidden danger to an officer. High rates of carrying concealed weapons put the police on
4 the horns of a dangerous dilemma—either they (1) make no assumptions about persons
5 being armed (in which case they are surprised and at a disadvantage when a concealed
6 weapon is drawn) or (2) assume everybody is carrying a loaded gun in which case they
7 will be much quicker to draw and fire their own guns even if no weapons are in fact held
8 by the person being approached. So once a high rate of CCW takes place, the
9 relationship between armed police and citizens without any visible evidence of carrying
10 guns will get more dangerous for the police, for the citizen, or for both.

11 The second strategic aim of a permit-to-carry requirement is to screen those
12 persons who do have special needs for concealed guns to make sure they will not misuse
13 the guns they carry. This kind of risk screening explains the good character, minimum
14 age and lack of criminal record requirements. But the central reason to require a good
15 reason for needing a gun is to reduce the number of secretly armed citizens on the streets
16 and sidewalks of one of the biggest urban areas in the United States.

17 There is one factual dispute of central importance in the distinction between small
18 and large volumes of CCW permits—the degree to which criminal conduct is
19 concentrated among formally identified felons. It is sometimes claimed that simply
20 excluding former felons would prevent persons with high risks of future crime from
21 being eligible to carry hidden handguns. This claim is false. A majority of criminal
22 homicides and other serious crimes are committed by individuals who have not been
23 convicted of a felony. The first published study on this question found that in Chicago,
24 57% of those adults arrested for homicide did not have a felony record.⁹

25 It has more recently been reported that for all of New York State only 33% of all
26 persons arrested for felonies have a felony conviction at the time of arrest. Thus, about

27 *Officers Killed and Assaulted* (2008), Table 27.

28 ⁹ P.J. Cook, J. Ludwig and A. Braqa, "Criminal Records of Homicide Offenders,"
Journal of the American Medical Association 294(5), August 3, 2005.

1 two-thirds of current felons would not be prohibited from eligibility under "shall issue"
2 criteria (meaning criteria wherein if a person has no prior felony conviction, domestic
3 violence conviction, or recent psychiatric commitment, said person would automatically
4 be entitled to a CCW permit).¹⁰

5 My efforts to obtain good estimates of the overlap between active felons and those
6 previous convicted of crimes that might render them ineligible to obtain "shall issue"
7 style CCW permits have not yet produced comprehensive data. The Los Angeles Police
8 Department provided information from 11 of 21 police divisions on homicide arrests,
9 covering 98 of the 221 homicide arrests for 2010, or about 44% of the total. Not included
10 were complicated and high profile cases assigned to the centralized Robbery Homicide
11 Division or killings involving child abuse. For the 98 reported persons, half had prior
12 felony convictions (49 of 98 or 50%), 38 had neither felony records nor prior convictions
13 for misdemeanors involving domestic violence (39%) and 11 other suspects had domestic
14 violence records that current state law uses as a basis for denying gun purchase eligibility
15 (11%). The rate of homicide arrestees with prior felony convictions taken from this
16 sample appears to possibly be inflated due to homicides of children and high-profile
17 homicide cases being excluded. Even with that inflated number, it still shows that
18 approximately 39% of all persons arrested for homicide in the City of Los Angeles had
19 no prior felony or domestic violence convictions, which means they would be allowed to
20 have a CCW permits under a "shall issue" policy. (See Declaration of Conrado Torrez).

21 We have broader data from the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, which
22 incorporates other cities in Los Angeles County. In 2009 there were 126,352 total
23 arrests, and 23,001 of them had prior felony convictions. (See Embom Decl., ¶ 3;
24 LASD Arrest Statistics 2009, available at www.lasd.org.) Of those arrested in 2009,
25 46,329 were felony arrests. (See *id.*) Thus, even assuming that every single person
26 arrested in 2009 that had a prior felony conviction was a person arrested for a felony, half

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28 ¹⁰ Reported in expert's declaration of Philip J. Cook in *Kachalsky v. Cacase*, Civil
Action 10-cv-5413, Southern District of New York (2011).

1 of the persons arrested for felonies in 2009 would have been eligible for a CCW permit in
2 a "shall issue" policy state. This 50% minimum estimate grossly understates the probable
3 proportion of felony arrests that are attributable to persons not prohibited from CCW
4 licenses under "shall issue" criteria. ¹¹

5 The State of California and the City and County of Los Angeles believe that it
6 would threaten the public health and safety to have hundreds of thousands of people in
7 the county carrying loaded handguns that the people who share the streets and stores and
8 parks of Los Angeles cannot see. Is this public choice consistent with *D.C. v. Heller's*
9 conferral of a right to handgun ownership under the Second Amendment? Los Angeles
10 has never tried to restrict home possession, so it obviously believes that public places call
11 for different presumptive policies, and history is on Los Angeles' side. Special
12 restrictions on carrying concealed weapons are venerable and almost universal. Even the
13 plaintiff in this suit does not question the legitimacy of a special license for carrying
14 weapons. The central question is whether publicly concealed weapons can be restricted
15 even if possession in the home is protected by *Heller*.

16 6. The External Dangers of Concealed Weapons in Public Spaces.

17 The right of home possession announced in the *Heller* case does not require
18 citizens to purchase and own handguns in their houses but rather confers on individuals
19 the right to decide for themselves if the benefits of gun possession in the home outweigh
20 the risks. So the Second Amendment liberty announced in *Heller* puts the homeowner in
21 a position of power to determine what risks to take. As long as the guns owned in the
22 home stay there, Mr. Smith's gun is no risk to his neighbors. But the presence of loaded
23

24 ¹¹ The most comprehensive estimate of the aggregate criminal involvement of
25 persons not prohibited from CCW licenses by "shall issue" criteria is our request to the
26 California Department of Justice to provide the percentage of all felony arrests subject to
27 criminal record checks in 2010 that produced a felony conviction recorded in the state
28 data that would be used in any CCW screening. Because of a shortage of programmers
related to the state's current fiscal problems, this data is not yet available. I will report it
in a brief supplemental declaration when it is completed.

1 and concealed guns in public spaces is an act where Mr. Smith's decision will generate
2 risks to others who use the streets, and go to public accommodations. And if the guns are
3 concealed, the people who are exposed to these risks won't have notice or any ability to
4 avoid the armed presence they confront.

5 This "externality" means that the implications of concealed carrying are spread
6 over the community of users of public space and the only method of deciding policy is a
7 collective determination of whether concealed weapon carrying should be allowed and
8 under what circumstances.

9 So government must be involved in public space regulation in a way that is not
10 necessary in the privacy of individual homes. This is why concealed weapons laws are
11 the oldest form of legal regulation of gun use and the most common. There is a public
12 choice that must be made to reduce the number of persons carrying concealed weapons
13 by limiting licenses. But without a general rule on the standard for licenses, there is no
14 way that individual preferences for or against high rates of permits can be translated into
15 a regulatory framework.

16 I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct. Executed at
17 Fort Walton Beach, Fla. this 11th of April 2011.

18
19 
20 FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING

FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING

9 September 2010

PERSONAL Born 1942, Los Angeles, California; married; two adult children.

EDUCATION Los Angeles Public Schools; B.A. with Distinction, Wayne State University (1963); J.D. *cum laude*, University of Chicago (1967).

PRESENT POSITION **WILLIAM G. SIMON PROFESSOR OF LAW; WOLFEN DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR** and **CHAIR**, Criminal Justice Research Program, Institute for Legal Research (formerly the Earl Warren Legal Institute), Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

OTHER WORK **Principal Investigator**, Center on Culture, Immigration and Youth Violence Prevention (2005-).

DIRECTOR, Earl Warren Legal Institute (1983-2002).

FACULTY OF LAW, University of Chicago (1967-85): **KARL N. LLEWELLYN PROFESSOR OF JURISPRUDENCE** (1982-85) and **DIRECTOR**, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice (1975-85).

MEMBER, MacArthur Foundation Research Program on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice (1997-2007).

FELLOW, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California (1979-80).

RAPPORTEUR, Task Force on Sentencing Policy for Young Offenders, Twentieth Century Fund (1978).

VISITING PROFESSOR OF LAW, University of California, Irvine (2004), University of South Africa (1993), University of California, Berkeley (1983-85), Yale University (1973), and University of Pennsylvania (1972).

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, Task Force on Firearms, National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (1968-69).

CONSULTANT: American Bar Foundation, Police Foundation, National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, Institute for Defense Analysis, Department of Justice, Rand Corporation, Abt Associates, Federal Parole Commission, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal Bureau of Investigation, General Accounting Office, Canadian Institute for Advanced Studies, States of Alaska, California, Nebraska, Illinois, Virginia, and Washington, Cities of Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

ADVISORY POSTS **CURRENT**: Campaign for Youth Justice (2007-); California Attorney General's Office (2001-); National Policy Committee, American Society of Criminology (1989-91 and 1993-); Board of Directors, Illinois Youth Services Association (Honorary) (1977-); Advisory Committee, National Pre-Trial Services Association (1975-).

PAST: Asian Pacific Violence Prevention Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency (2001-2005); Advisory Committee, Sentencing Project, American Law Institute (2001-2003); Criminal Justice Policy Group, Advisory Board, National Campaign Against Youth Violence (2000-2002); Expert Panel Member, U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Panel on Crash Risk of Alcohol-Involved Driving (1994-2002); Expert Panel Member, U.S. Department of Education Panel on Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools (1998-2001); National Research Council Panel on Juvenile Crime: Prevention, Intervention, and Control (1998-2001); Advisory Board, Center on Crime, Communities, and Culture, Open Society Institute (1998-2000); Affiliated Expert, Center for Gun Policy and Research, Johns Hopkins University (1995-98); Gun Violence Advisory Group, American College of Physicians (1995-98); Advisory Committee, Violent and Serious

Juvenile Offender Project, National Council on Crime and Delinquency (1994-1997); Panel on NIH Research on Anti-Social, Aggressive, and Violence-Related Behaviors and their Consequences (1997-); Task Force on Future Directions for the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice (1995); Panel on Antisocial, Aggressive, and Violence-Related Behaviors and Their Consequences, National Institute of Health (1993-94); Panel on Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences (1989-91); Research Advisory Committee, California Attorney General (1983-1990); Law Enforcement Committee, California Governor's Policy Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse (1989-91); National Research Council, Working Group Crime and Violence (1985-88); Internal Revenue Service, Advisory Group Taxpayer Compliance Research (1983-87); Board of Directors, Eisenhower Foundation for the Prevention of Violence (1981-84); U.S. Secret Service Advisory Committee on Protection of the President (1981-82); Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Academy of Sciences (1977-80); Executive Committee, Illinois Academy of Criminology (1968-71, 1977-78); Advisory Committee, Assessment Center for Alternatives to Juvenile Courts (1977-78) (chairman); Advisory Committee, Law and Social Science Program, National Science Foundation (1976-77); Advisory Committee, Vera Institute of Justice, Court Employment Project Evaluation (1976-77) (chairman); Panel on Deterrence and Incapacitation, National Academy of Sciences (1975-77); Legal Committee, American Civil Liberties Union, Illinois Branch (1967-70).

**EDITORIAL
BOARDS**

CURRENT: Punishment and Society (1998-); Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research (1979-90, 1998-); Western Criminology Review (1997-); Buffalo Criminal Law Review (1996-); Homicide Studies (1996-); The Prison Journal (1992-); Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency (1976-84, 1990-); Federal Sentencing Reporter (1988-); Studies in Crime and Justice (1980-); Journal of Criminal Justice (1978-).

PAST: Law and Society Review (1988-1998); British Journal of Criminology (1988-1996); Journal of Quantitative Criminology (1984-1989); Ethics, (1985-87); Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice (1979-83); Evaluation Quarterly (1976-84); Law and Behavior (1976-85).

HONORS

Edwin H. Sutherland Award, American Society of Criminology (2007); August Vollmer Award, American Society of Criminology (2006); Notable Book of the Year, *The Economist* (2003); Society of Research on Adolescence, Biannual Book Award (2002); Pass Award, National Council on Crime and Delinquency (1999); Donald Cressey Award, National Council on Crime and Delinquency (1995); Choice, Outstanding Academic Book Citation (1995 and 1982); Paul Tappan Award, Western Society of Criminology (1994); Fellow, American Society of Criminology (1993); Distinguished Alumni Award, Wayne State University (1989); Bustin Prize for Legal Research, University of Chicago (1981); Cooley Lecturer, University of Michigan Law School (1980); National Distinguished Alumnus Award, Delta-Sigma-Rho (1977); Ten Law Professors Who Shape the Future, *Time Magazine* (1977); Civilian Award of Merit for 1975, Chicago Crime Commission; Gavel Award Certificate of Merit, American Bar Association (1973).

MEMBER

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1990-); California Bar Association (1968-); Order of the Coif (1967-); Phi Beta Kappa (1964-).

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

(with David T. Johnson) *The Next Frontier: National Development, Political Change, and the Death Penalty in Asia*, New York: Oxford University Press (January 2009).

(with Bernard E. Harcourt) *Criminal Law and the Regulation of Vice*, American Casebook Series, St. Paul: Thompson/West Publishers (2007).

The Great American Crime Decline, New York: Oxford University Press (2006).

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