

## REPORT

# **Criminal Athletes: An Analysis of Charges, Reduced Charges and Sentences**

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## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, news reports concerning murder, rape, sexual assault, assault and battery, weapons charges and substance abuse have filled the airwaves with direct links to athletes. In July 2008, ESPN "Outside the Lines" reported that 46 Penn State football players have been charged with 163 crimes since 2002; however, just 27 players were convicted of, or pleaded guilty to 45 charges (Lavigne, 2008). In December 2007, the University of Colorado at Boulder paid \$2.85 million to two former female students who were allegedly raped by high school football recruits at an off-campus party supervised by Colorado football players (Pankratz, 2007). From 1986-1996, over 425 professional and college athletes were publicly reported for violent crimes against women, but less than half were convicted (Benedict & Yaeger, 1998).

Given that 'sport' is such an important social institution in American culture, it is important to analyze the crimes that athletes are being convicted of, and the messages that are being sent to the American public through the media. Sport sociologists have noted that sport is a microcosm of society; namely, the behavior exhibited by athletes is reflective of the behavior exhibited by those in society in general (Coakley, 2007; Eitzen & Sage, 2003).

The purpose of this study was to review recent (1991-2008) professional and collegiate criminal athlete convictions ( $n=86$ ) (which included guilty pleas and pleas of no contest) made available through the media to the general public. Specifically, the author explored (a) the types of crimes with which

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athletes were charged; (b) whether or not the charge against the athlete was reduced; and, (c) the sentences athletes received for their involvement in criminal activity.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

For years, researchers have sought to analyze the relationship between athletes and crime. In 1995, Crosset, Benedict and McDonald reported that men in sex-segregated groups (i.e., sports teams) are more likely to engage in group sexual offenses, such as gang rape. Based on Crosset, et al.'s (1995) findings, Benedict and Klien (1997) examined the arrest and conviction rates of professional and collegiate athletes accused of sexual assault ( $n=217$ ; from 1986-1995) and assessed whether or not differences existed as it pertained to the rate of arrest and indictment verses the rate of conviction. Benedict and Klein (1997) found that while allegations of sexual assault against an athlete were far more likely to result in an arrest and in an indictment, they were significantly less likely to be convicted.

Twenty-one percent of the time no formal action was taken. Of the 172 who were arrested, 32% had their charges dismissed. Eight of the remaining 117 athletes who were indicted saw charges against them dismissed prior to trial, while 37% reached a plea agreement and 56% stood trial before a jury. Fifty (or 76%) of the 66 athletes who stood trial were acquitted. Only 10 of the 66 athletes standing trial (15%) were found guilty by a jury while 6 (9%) ended in a hung jury (Benedict & Klien, 1997, p. 89).

Further, Benedict and Klien discovered a 23% discrepancy in the conviction rates between the national sample (54%) verses the athletes (31%). Two potential hypotheses were offered for this difference:

(1) the athlete's social environment. . . includes the presence of women who appear accessible to athletes ("groupies") and who, as a result, make a consent defense the strategy of preference, and (2) the larger institutional safety net that is available to athletes accused of criminal behavior. The latter includes exceptional financial resources and powerful advocates in the form of coaches, agents, lawyers, and pillars of the community (Benedict & Klien, 1997, p. 91).

In 1998, Jeff Benedict and Don Yaeger published *Pros and Cons: The Criminals Who Play in the NFL*. In their book, the authors reported that one out of five players in the NFL had been charged with a serious crime. An examination of a subset of 180 of the crimes revealed that 30% were charged

with assault and/or battery, 22% were charged with D.U.I. or D.W.I., 14% were sexual crimes, 9% were weapons charges, 9% theft, 8% drugs, 6% resisting arrest, and 2% murder and/or attempted murder. Of those charged, 27% were convicted and/or pleaded guilty, 25% were dismissed, 14% were reported pending, 13% had the charges against them reduced, 11% were acquitted and 10% pleaded no contest.

In 1999, Chandler, Johnson and Carroll examined the abusive behaviors of college athletes versus those of non-athletes. The subject sample consisted of 342 athletes; 59% were males, 41% females. The vast majority of athletes classified themselves as "African-American" (90%) and "between the ages of 18-22" (94%). Results revealed that athletes were more likely to have fondled someone of the opposite sex against his/her will (15%) than non-athletes (5%). Athletes were also more likely to have forced sex with someone of the opposite sex (7%) than non-athletes (2%). Further, more athletes than non-athletes characterized the family in which they were raised as physically abusive and also characterized their grade school and high school experiences to be more physically abusive than non-athletes (Chandler, et al., 1999).

Stemming from Crosset, et al.'s (1995) study, which reported that men in sex-segregated groups (i.e., sports teams) are more likely to engage in group sexual offenses, Humphrey and Kahn (2000) reported that a high-risk setting (one in which there was a greater number of males than females and was less conducive to conversation (i.e., increased music volume, increased crowds)), was also more likely to be a place where sexual aggression occurred. In such settings where there was a decreased opportunity to talk, men became more aggressive and degrading to women (Humphrey & Kahn, 2000). Berry and Smith's (2000) study reinforced Humphrey and Kahn (2000) as well as Crosset, et al.'s (1995) findings, in that they found that in a mono-sexual environment (a setting or environment consisting of one sex exclusively, i.e., an all-male sports team), males tend to display increased levels of sexually aggressive behavior toward women.

Such results are troubling when one considers that hundreds of thousands of young men are socialized through sport each year; and as such, they learn not only the game, but also develop a peripheral understanding concerning the type of behaviors that are deemed 'acceptable' versus 'unacceptable' by their peer group (i.e., sports team).

#### Preventative Programs

Given that 'sport' is such an important social institution in American culture, it is essential that the number of athletes engaging in criminal activity

be reduced. In 1997, Kathy Redmond founded the National Coalition Against Violent Athletes (NCAVA). Redmond's preventative program, *Intercept*, uses sports as a way to develop values such as fairness, accountability, leadership, and tolerance (*NCAVA Intercept*, 2009). *Intercept* seeks to assess the types of attitudes and environments that contribute to a hostile atmosphere. Furthermore, *Intercept* seeks to promote positive change through education by conducting training and workshops for coaches, athletes, administrators and parents (*NCAVA Intercept*).

In 2000, Jackson and Davis introduced the *PAYS* program (Power, Attitude, Youth, and Speed—qualities common to highly successful athletes, but qualities which can also translate into dominance and aggression), which takes existing qualities and explains the appropriate setting for displaying such qualities (i.e., on-the-field v. off-the-field). *PAYS* begins with communication training specifically as it relates to the sexual expectations in a relationship. The second stage encourages athletes to utilize principle of "the golden rule" when communicating with their sexual partner (i.e., treat your partner the way you would like to be treated). Finally, *PAYS* encourages athletes to support each another by holding one another accountable when one member is not acting respectfully. The goal of the *PAYS* program is to provide male athletes with the tools that will allow them to properly discriminate between behaviors that are appropriate on-the-field verses off-the-field.

In 2001, Staffo outlined helpful strategies for changing student athletes' attitudes towards violence. Staffo's strategies center on education; with a specific focus on establishing ethically and socially responsible behavior (for example, reinforcing social skills such as respect and self-control, teaching athletes how to be less critical and judgmental), encouraging athletes to utilize stress and anger management techniques and other means of nonviolent conflict resolution, and providing consistent consequences for breaking the stated rules (2001).

Further, Staffo (2001) recommended ways in which schools and universities can better handle issues of athlete misconduct. It is important that school administrators systematically assess the problem and implement a discipline program; enforce a zero-tolerance policy on violence; immediately report the situation to the appropriate law-enforcement officials; and, establish a student advocacy board and an advisory council for safe schools.

It is the responsibility of the athletic administrator to report incidents of criminal behavior committed by athletes to the proper legal authorities. Masteralexis (1995) stressed the importance of the athletic director handling the situation properly; otherwise, the victim may have a legal cause of action against not only the perpetrator, but also the athletic department and the

university. From a risk management perspective, it is critical that athletic administrators adhere to university policies, understand criminal as well as sexual harassment laws, and refer the problem to the appropriate university office and/or legal authorities.

## METHODOLOGY

The focus of this research was to review recent (1991-2008) professional and collegiate criminal athlete convictions ( $n=86$ ) made available to the general public as it pertained to the following categories: "charge," "reduced charge," and "sentence." Whereas both Benedict and Klein's (1997) and Benedict and Yaeger's (1998) studies reported arrest *and* convictions rates, this study focused solely on incidents in which the athlete was actually convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or pleaded no contest to a crime.

Since this review focused on athlete convictions accessible to the general public, a web-based content analysis of various on-line newspapers and news reports was conducted and data regarding athlete convictions were gleaned from credible news sources. An overwhelming majority of the incidents were gathered from the following on-line media sources: *ESPN, The New York Times, USA Today, CBS News, The Washington Post, Sports Illustrated, CNN, MLB, NBA News, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Denver Post* and *The Los Angeles Times*.

In order to maximize the number of incidents found, the researcher and a research assistant independently searched the web for all criminal athlete convictions (including plea agreements and pleas of no contest). Keywords used in the search included any and/or all of the following words in varying order and/or combination depending on the rate of successful results: "NFL," "NBA," "MLB," "NHL," "NCAA" "Men('s)," "College," "Basketball," "Football," "Professional Boxing," "Division I," "Crime," "Criminal," "Athlete," "Conviction," "Plea," "No contest," and "Convicted". Utilizing both the researcher and the research assistant in the data collection process served to maximize the total number of athlete incidents gleaned from on-line sources.

Each criminal incident perpetrated by current and former players in the National Football League (NFL), the National Basketball Association (NBA), Major League Baseball (MLB), the National Hockey League (NHL), professional boxing, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) were then documented. Appendix 1 gives a chronological summary of each criminal incident (categorized by league).

This analysis examined the following factors: 1. charge; 2. reduced charge; and, 3. sentence (*see* Appendix 1). Specific "charges" and "reduced charges" included: assault, providing alcohol to a minor, assault and battery, battery, burglary, conspiracy, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, criminal sexual contact, drug charges, domestic abuse/domestic assault and battery, dog fighting, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, extortion, endangering the welfare of a child, false imprisonment, gross lewdness, indecent exposure, impaired driving, intent to distribute, involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping, leaving the scene of an accident, murder and/or attempted murder, misdemeanor, obstruction of justice, probation violation, rape, robbery, sexual assault, sexual battery, sodomy, sex with a minor, vehicular homicide, and weapons charges.

Based on the specific "charges" the following eight categories were established: 1.) murder/attempted murder; 2.) homicide (which included: vehicular homicide, involuntary manslaughter and impaired driving leading to the death of a person); 3.) rape (which included: conspiracy to commit rape/sexual battery, sodomy and sex with a minor); 4.) sex crime (which included: criminal sexual contact, disorderly conduct, false imprisonment, gross lewdness, indecent exposure, sexual assault, sexual battery and conspiracy to commit disorderly conduct);<sup>1</sup> 5.) contributing to the delinquency of a minor (CDM) (which included: endangering the welfare of a child); 6.) drug and/or weapons charges (which included: intent to distribute, extortion, driving under the influence and probation violation); 7.) assault and/or battery (which included: assault, battery, domestic abuse/domestic assault and battery); and, 8.) other (which included: conspiracy, obstruction of justice, kidnapping, robbery, misdemeanor, leaving the scene of an accident, dog fighting and burglary).

Based on the specific "reduced charges" the following seven categories were established: 1.) murder/conspiracy to commit murder; 2.) rape (which included: attempted rape and second degree rape); 3.) sex crime (which included: second, third and fourth degree sexual assault, misdemeanor sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, attempted sexual battery, attempted aggravated sexual battery and public sexual misconduct); 4.) assault and/or battery (which included: misdemeanor assault, misdemeanor battery, misdemeanor assault and battery, simple assault, third degree assault, indecent assault, aggravated assault and domestic assault); 5.) drugs and/or weapons;

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1. The charges "disorderly conduct," "false imprisonment" and "conspiracy to commit disorderly conduct" were included in the category "sex crime" because specifics of each incident involved improper sexual activity perpetrated by the athlete in relation to the victim (*refer to* Appendix 2 for details).

6.) CDM (which included: endangering the welfare of a child and providing alcohol to a minor); and, 7.) other (which included: gross lewdness, false imprisonment, burglary, impaired driving, obstruction of justice, pretrial agreement, charges placed on inactive docket and conspiracy).

Specific "sentences" included: prison, jail, probation, community service, fine, counseling, suspended sentence, payment for victim's counseling, monetary support of specified educational program, required financial contribution, required donation, submit to random drug testing, class-specific requirement (anger management, domestic violence prevention, rehabilitation program), required to register as a sex offender, house arrest, work detail, barred from teaching, pretrial agreement, removed from an academy, and deferred prosecution agreement.

Based on the specific "sentences" the following five categories were established: 1.) prison or jail; 2.) probation; 3.) community service; 4.) fine (which included any monetary requirement such as: payment for victim's counseling, monetary support of specified educational program, required financial contribution/donation); and, 5.) other (which included: counseling, suspended sentences, requirement to submit to random drug testing, class specific requirement (anger management, domestic violence prevention, rehabilitation program), required to register as a sex offender, house arrest, work detail, barred from teaching, pretrial agreement, removed from an academy, and deferred prosecution agreement).

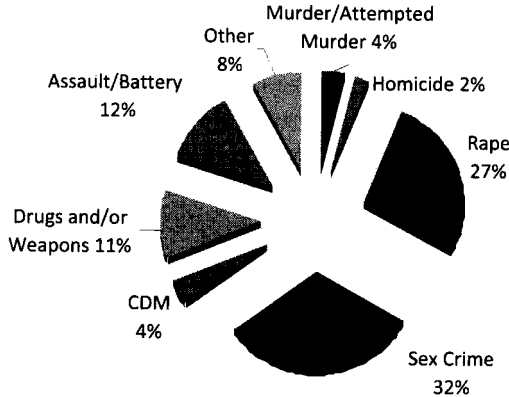
Based on the established categories of crime and punishment, descriptive analyses were run as well as cross-tabulations specific to the foci given above. In particular, athletes "charges" and "reduced charges" were placed into specified categories based on each charge and/or reduced charge. For example, if an athlete was charged with attempted murder and battery, descriptive frequencies for the two charges were classified as "murder/attempted murder" and "assault/battery". The same was also the case for "sentences." For example, if an athletes' sentence included "jail –30 days; probation – 2 years; and, community service – 100 hours" then, descriptive frequencies for three sentences were reported as "prison/jail," "probation," and "community service."

## RESULTS

Overall, athletes ( $n=86$ ) were charged with 144 crimes, received 71 reduced charges and 160 sentences. The percent distribution for each category of "charge" was as follows: sex crime (32%); rape (27%); assault and/or

battery (12%); drugs and/or weapons (11%); CDM (4%); murder (4%); homicide (2%); and, other (8%) (see Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1. ATHLETES' CHARGES**



Seventy-four percent of the athletes had their charges reduced (which equated to 71 "reduced charges"). The "reduced charges" revealed the following: assault and/or battery (35%); sex crime (24%); CDM (20%); rape (3%); drugs and/or weapons (3%); murder/conspiracy to commit murder (3%); and, other (12%) (see Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2. ATHLETES' REDUCED CHARGES**

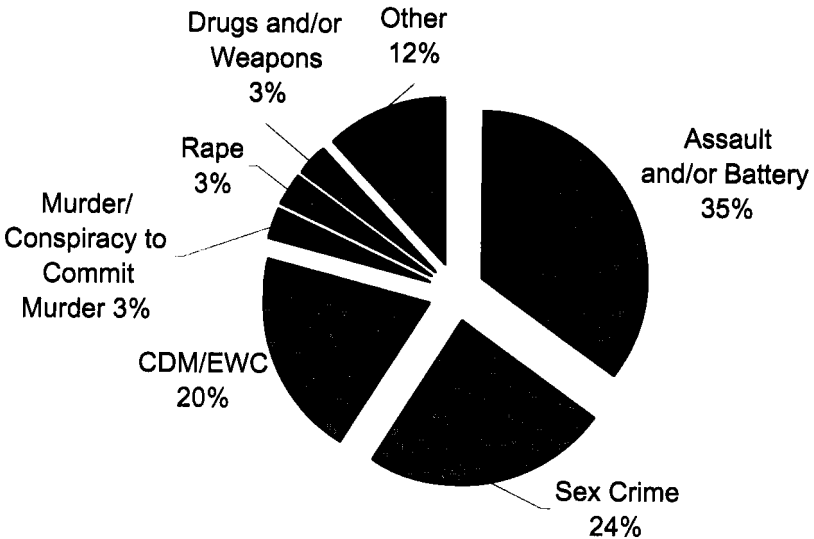
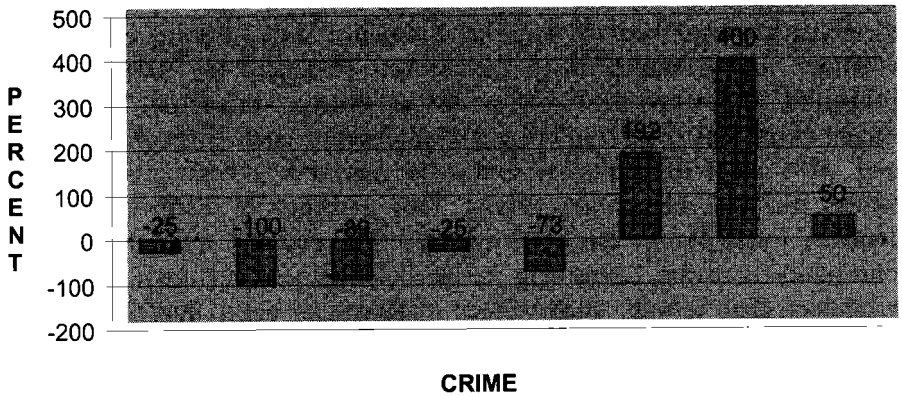




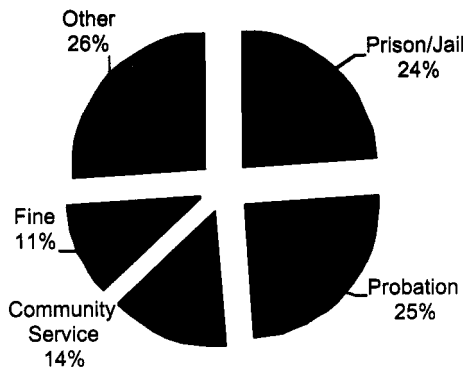
Figure 3 revealed the percentage change between the "charges" and the "reduced charges": sex crime (-25%); rape (-89%); assault and/or battery (+192%); murder (-25%); homicide (-100%); drugs and/or weapons (-73%); CDM (+400%); and, other (+50%).

**FIGURE 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN ATHLETES' CHARGE(S) v. REDUCED CHARGE(S)**



Eighty-six athletes received 160 sentences. Type of "sentences" included: prison/jail (24%); probation (25%); community service (14%); fine (11%); and, other (26%). (see Figure 4).

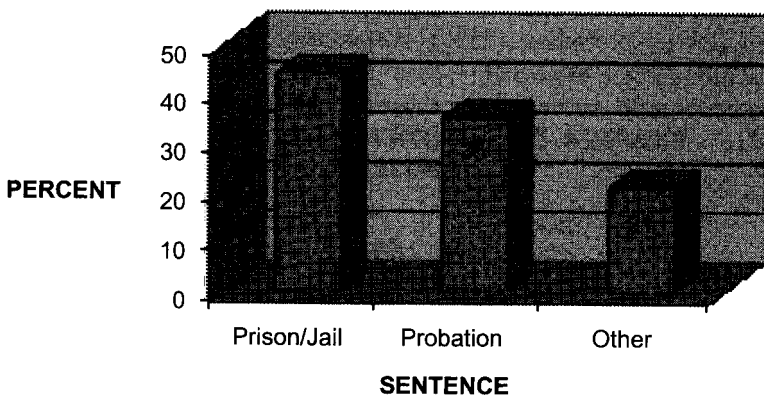
**FIGURE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES (n=160)**



A cross-tabulation revealed that of the 31 athletes charged with "rape," 20 (or 65%) received a sentence of "probation," "community service," "fine" or "other" (i.e., no "prison/jail" sentence). Of the athletes charged with "sex crime," 14 (or 64%) received a sentence of "probation," "community service," "fine" or "other"(i.e., no "prison/jail" sentence). It is important to note that three of the college athlete charges included both "rape" and "sex crime;" therefore, the researcher, so as to not double-count rates of occurrence, recorded "prison/jail" time for the more significant charge of "rape" and then excluded it from the count for "sex crime."

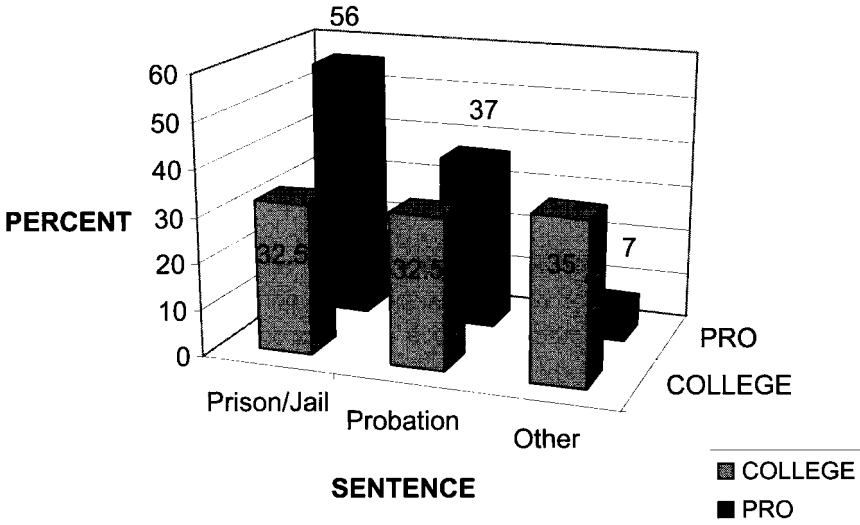
In classifying the sentences athletes received for their crime, the researcher recorded the most significant sentence in determining each athlete's sentence. For example, if an athlete was sentenced to "prison/jail" and "probation," the researcher classified the sentence as "prison/jail." Forty-four percent of athletes (38 out of 86) were sentenced to some form of "prison/jail" time, 35% received probation and 21% received "other" (see Figure 5). "Other" included: community service, fine, payment for victim's counseling, monetary support of specified educational program, required financial contribution/donation, counseling, suspended sentences, requirement to submit to random drug testing, attend anger management class, domestic violence prevention, rehabilitation program, required to register as a sex offender, house arrest, work detail, barred from teaching, pretrial agreement, removed from an academy, and deferred prosecution agreement.

FIGURE 5. ATHLETE'S SENTENCES



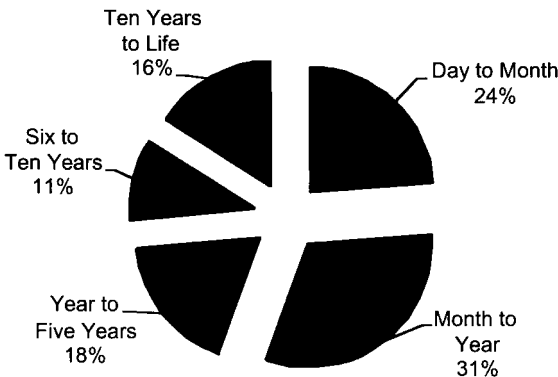
The distribution of professional athlete's sentences differed from that of college athlete's sentences. Fifty-six percent of professional athletes received "prison/jail"; 37%, "probation;" and, 7% received "other". On the other hand, the distribution of college athlete's sentences was as follows: 32.5% "prison/jail;" 32.5% "probation"; and, 35% "other" (see Figure 6).

**FIGURE 6. PROFESSIONAL v. COLLEGE ATHLETE'S SENTENCES**



Of the 38 (44%) "prison/jail" "sentences," 24% were sentences of up to one day to less than one month; 31% were sentences of one month to less than one year; 18% were sentences of 1-5 years; 11% were sentences of 6-10 years; and, 16% were sentences of 10 years to life in prison (see Figure 7).

**FIGURE 7. PRISON/JAIL SENTENCES**



## DISCUSSION

In sum, the top four categories of crime that athletes were most commonly charged with were: sex crime (32%); rape (27%); assault and/or battery (12%); and, drugs and/or weapons (11%). However, an examination of the top four categories of athletes' "reduced charges" revealed the following: assault and/or battery (35%); sex crime (24%); CDM (20%); and, other (12%).

Results of the reduced charges were similar to Benedict and Yaeger's (1998) findings which revealed that a subset of NFL players ( $n=180$ ) committed the following crimes: assault and/or battery (30%), D.U.I. or D.W.I. (22%), sex crimes (14%), drugs and/or weapons (17%), theft (9%), resisting arrest (6%), and murder or attempted murder (2%). Two of the main categories of crime in this study were the same as Benedict and Yaeger's main categories (sex crimes and assault and/or battery); varying moderately by frequency of occurrence.

Based on the percent differences between the "charges" and the "reduced charges," a majority of the reductions came in the area of sexual crimes against females. An examination of such differences revealed that, based on the highest rate of occurrence (59% of charges), the crimes of "rape" and "sex crime" yielded substantial negative percent changes (-89% and -25%, respectively).<sup>2</sup> The charges of "rape" or "sex crime" were reduced to that of "CDM" or "assault and/or battery." More specifically, "CDM" increased at a rate of +400%; "assault and/or battery" increased at a rate of +192%.

It is curious that such substantial differences were uncovered here. Future researchers should consider whether such significant percent changes (moving from "charge" to "reduced charge") would be granted to the general public as a whole or whether such reductions are specific solely to athletes. Such a finding would either lend credibility to the notion, or dispel a commonly held stereotype, which suggests that athletes are indeed given slighter punishments for their crime verses that of the general public.

Forty-four percent of athletes received a "sentence" which included some form of "prison/jail" time. Of the 85 charges of "rape" (39 charges) and/or "sex crime" (46 charges), 36% of athletes (19 out of 53) received a "sentence"

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2. Negative percent changes indicated a decrease in the significance of the crime the athlete was eventually charged with (i.e., the reduced charge). Results revealed that while 27% of the total charges were "rape," just 3% of the reduced charges were "rape" (resulting in a -89% percent change). Further, 32% of all charges were "sex crime," but only 24% of the reduced charges were "sex crime" (representing a -25% decrease).

of "prison/jail". However, just seven out of 26 (27%) college athletes charged with "rape" received a "sentence" of "prison/jail;" whereas, four out of five (80%) professional athletes charged with "rape" received a "sentence" of "prison/jail."

Based on existing discrepancies between the percentages of professional athletes sentenced to "prison/jail" (80%) verses college athletes (20%), it appears that the message being sent to the American public is that college athletes are treated with "kid gloves" (i.e., give slighter punishments for the same sexual crime). This is problematic in that such insignificant punishments may not deter these athletes from becoming repeat offenders. Furthermore, because of the severity of the type of crime athletes have committed ("rape" and "sex crime") particular attention should be paid to the "sentence" (so as to try to minimize the number of victims who suffer the physical and psychological damage of such hideous acts). The punishment must be substantial enough to deter the athlete from acting in a similar fashion again. Along these lines, future researchers should consider whether college athletes who receive slight sentences become repeat offenders.

Athletes were charged with 46 "sex crimes." Thirty-six percent of athletes received "prison/jail" time as a result of their "sex crime" charge. More specifically, just 20% of college athletes who were charged with "sex crime" received some form of "prison/jail" time; whereas, 50% of professional athletes were sentenced to "prison/jail" for the charge of "sex crime."<sup>3</sup>

Similar to the discussion above concerning "rape," the number of college athletes serving "prison/jail" time for their involvement in "sex crime" (20%) is substantially lower than that of their counterpart, professional athletes (50%). Again, why should the justice system "delay" harsher punishments for college athletes? Indeed, perhaps stiffer sentences should be handed down early on, at the college level, so as to deter these athletes from committing crimes in the future.

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to review recent professional and collegiate criminal athlete convictions (which included guilty pleas and pleas of no contest) made available to the general public through the media. Specifically, the author reported results pertaining to the types of crimes with which

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3. It is important to note that three of the college athletes were charged with both "rape" and "sex crime;" therefore, so as to not double-count rates of occurrence, the researcher recorded "prison/jail" time for the more significant charge of "rape" and then excluded it from the count for "sex crime."

athletes were charged, the reduced charges and the sentences. Based on results gleaned from the public press, less than half (44%) of the athletes received some form of "prison/jail" time as punishment for their crime.

With all of the media attention they receive, athletes are placed on a pedestal where they are granted a highly privileged status that makes them feel as if they are immune from taking personal responsibility for their actions. When athletes are not punished for their actions the notion that they are above the law is reinforced (Benedict, 1998a). Given that 'sport' is such an important social institution in American culture, it is essential that the number of athletes engaging in criminal activity be, substantially, reduced.

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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**APPENDIX 1. CRIMINAL ATHLETE'S CHARGES, REDUCED CHARGES AND SENTENCES (N=86)**

#	CHARGE	REDUCED CHARGE	SENTENCE
1	A, SA	C	Probation – 3 yrs.
2	IDE, SA	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree SA	Prison – 3 yrs.
3	SA	4 <sup>th</sup> degree SA	Prison – 6 mo.
4	SA	MIS SA	Jail – 60 days
5	DA, AB	AB	Jail – 10 days
6	SA, ALM	Simple A, ALM	Fine – \$400
7	IVM		Jail – 90 days; Probation – 4 yrs.; Community Service – 1000 hrs.
8	1 <sup>st</sup> degree M	C to M	Prison – 18 yrs., 11 mo.
9	M	OBJ	Probation – 1 yr.
10	Federal C, D	D	Prison – 4 mo.
11	Aggravated A w/ W	MIS AB	Probation – 18 mo.; Community Service; Required Contribution - \$10,000
12	W		Probation – 18 mo
13	W		Jail - 2 days
14	Federal C, DF		Federal Prison – 23 mo.; Probation – 3 yrs.; Fine - \$5,000
15	C to commit DI		Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 200 hrs.; Random Drug Testing; Anger Mgt. Class
16	OBJ, MIS		Probation – 3 yrs.
17	VH, LSA		Prison – 4 ½ yrs.
18	R	Indecent A	Jail – 30 days
19	2 counts of 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree R of Minors	2 counts of EWC	Community Service – 200 hrs.
20	20 counts of Aggravated SA, EWC, CSC	2 counts of Misconduct	Prison – 8 yrs.; Barred from teaching
21	DA		Jail – 60 days; Fine - \$500
22	AB	MIS AB	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 50 to 100 hrs.; Anger Mgt. Class; Fine - \$250
23	AB	MIS AB	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 50 to 100 hrs.; Anger Mgt. Class; Fine - \$250
24	AB	MIS AB	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 50 to 100 hrs.; Anger Mgt. Class; Fine -

			\$250
25	AB	MIS AB	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 50 to 100 hrs.; Anger Mgt. Class; Fine - \$250
26	AB	MIS AB	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 50 to 100 hrs.; Anger Mgt. Class; Fine - \$250
27	1 <sup>st</sup> degree SA	MIS A	Probation – 2 yrs.; Domestic Violence Class; Victim's Therapy - \$1,650
28	SB	Attempted SB	Probation – 5 yrs.; Community Service – 500 hrs.; Donate - \$5,000
29	Aggravated B	MIS A	Probation – 3 yrs.; Work Detail – 20 days; Community Service – 500 hrs.; Anger Mgt.
30	M	M	Prison – 14 yrs.
31	6-time D possession PV	D possession PV	Prison – 11 mo.
32	A w/ W		Probation – 18 mo.
33	VH	ID	Prison – 4 yrs.
34	R		Prison – 6 yrs. (Paroled after serving 3 yrs.)
35	AB	MIS A	Probation
36	Felony D possession, MIS DUI		Jail – 1 day; Probation – 3 yrs.; Community Service – 360 hrs.; Drug Testing
37	1 <sup>st</sup> degree SA w/ W	3 <sup>rd</sup> degree SA	Rehabilitation Program
38	3 counts of R of Minors, LSA	Attempted R	Prison – 3 to 6 yrs.
39	R of Minor, D possession, INTD	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree R	Prison – 3 yrs.
40	SA of Minor, D, W	2 counts of EWC	Jail – 364 days; Probation – 5 yrs.; Sex Offender
41	Federal K	Federal Interstate DA	Prison – 30 days; Probation – 4 yrs.; House Arrest – 6 mo.; Fine - \$5,000
42	BU, Attempt to commit SA	BU, Attempt to commit Aggravated A	Jail – 90 days; Probation – 10 yrs.; Sex Offender
43	D, W		Prison – 2 yrs. (Served 14 mo.)
44	Criminal SA	MIS A	Jail – 2 weeks; Suspended Jail Sentence – 5 ½ months; Probation – 2 yrs.
45	SA	3 <sup>rd</sup> degree SA	Probation – 18 mo.
46	R		Prison – 10 to 25 yrs.
47	2 counts of SB, Aggravated A	2 counts of B	Deferred Prosecution Agreement – 2 yrs.
48	Gang R of Minor	SA	Probation – 7 yrs.
49	Gang R of Minor	SA	Probation – 7 yrs.
50	Gang R of Minor	Aggravated A	Probation – 4 yrs.

51	R, M, BU		Prison – 5 Life Sentences
52	A w/intent to commit SA		Pretrial Agreement; Community Service – 50 hrs.; Counseling
53	Attempted R	Public Sexual Misconduct	Jail – 6 mo.; Suspended Jail Sentence – 6 mo.; Fine – \$1,000
54	Statutory R of 2 Minors	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 11 mo. 29 days; Community Service – 96 hours
55	Statutory R of 2 Minors	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 11 mo. 29 days; Community Service – 96 hours
56	Statutory R of 2 Minors	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 11 mo. 29 days; Community Service – 96 hours
57	SA	FIM	Probation
58	Felony R	1 <sup>st</sup> degree SA, 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree A	County Jail – 60 days; Probation – 2 yrs.; Suspended Jail Sentence – 1 yr.
59	Statutory Gang R of Minor	MIS B	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 10 days; Fine - \$350
60	Statutory Gang R of Minor	MIS B	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 10 days; Fine - \$350
61	Statutory Gang R of Minor	MIS B	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 10 days; Fine - \$350
62	Statutory Gang R of Minor	MIS B	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 10 days; Fine - \$350
63	R and SO	Attempted Aggravated SB	Suspended Jail Sentence – 1 yr.
64	R and SO	Attempted Aggravated SB	Suspended Jail Sentence – 1 yr.
65	SXM	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 6 mo.
66	SXM	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 6 mo.
67	SXM	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 6 mo.
68	SXM	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 6 mo.
69	SXM	CDM	Suspended Jail Sentence – 6 mo.
70	3 <sup>rd</sup> degree CSC of Minor	4 <sup>th</sup> degree CSC of Minor	Prison – 90 days; Probation – 3 yrs.; Fine – \$2,700
71	SA of Minor	MIS CDM	Probation
72	SA	Charges placed on inactive docket	Removed from Academy
73	SA	Charges placed on inactive docket	Removed from Academy
74	SA	Charges placed on inactive docket	Removed from Academy
75	C to commit R and SB	SB	Probation – 2 yrs.; Suspended Jail Sentence - 18 mo.
76	CDM		Jail – 30 days; Fine – \$2,250
77	CDM		Jail – 10 days; Fine – \$750
78	CDM		Jail – 20 days; Fine – \$1,500

79	Attempted M	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree A	Prison – 7 yrs.
80	SXM	Aggravated SA	Probation – 10 yrs.; Community Service – 750 hrs.; Sex Offender; Pay for victim's counseling
81	R and CSC of Minor		Prison – 8 yrs.
82	R, Aggravated ROB, K		Prison – 131 to 311 yrs.
83	R and SA	GL	Jail – 3 mo.
84	Felony SA	MIS A causing injury	Probation – 1 yr.; Community Service – 200 hrs.; Counseling
85	Felony D		Probation – 3 yrs.
86	M		Prison – 35 yrs. (Eligible for parole - 17 yrs.)

APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL INCIDENTS (N=86)  
(LISTED CHRONOLOGICALLY BY LEAGUE OR ORGANIZATION)

The National Football League (NFL)

1. In 1992, Lewis Billups, former defensive back for the Cincinnati Bengals, was accused of videotaping an incident in which he allegedly drugged and sexually assaulted a woman in an attempt to extort \$20,000 in exchange for not sending the tape to her husband. Billups pleaded no contest to a reduced charge of criminal conspiracy and was sentenced to three years' probation ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

2. In 1994, Tim Barnett of the Kansas City Chiefs was accused of exposing himself to a 14-year-old hotel maid and groping her. As a result of the media attention surrounding the allegations against Barnett, the Chiefs released him. Barnett was convicted of second-degree sexual assault and was sentenced to three years in prison. After serving just one year in prison, Barnett was granted parole (Teitelbaum, 2005).

3. In 1995, Keith Henderson, former running back for the Minnesota Vikings, pleaded guilty to three counts of fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct. Henderson served six months in prison ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

4. In 1997, Cornelius Bennett, former linebacker for the Atlanta Falcons, was accused of sexually assaulting a woman in a hotel room. Bennett pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of sexual abuse and was sentenced to 60 days in jail, but only served 36. Bennett was also fined \$1,000, was ordered to pay \$617 of the woman's hospital bills, perform 100 hours of community service, and undergo anger management and substance abuse counseling. Following this incident, the league did not fine Bennett nor did the Falcons release him (Benedict & Yaeger, 1998).

5. Lamar Thomas, former receiver for the Miami Dolphins, served 10 days in jail in 1997 for beating his pregnant fiancée. The league did not discipline Thomas and the Dolphins offered him a new contract (Benedict, 1998a).

6. In 1998, Dextor Clinkscale, an All-American defensive back at South Carolina State University and former Dallas Cowboy, was charged with second-degree criminal sexual conduct and providing alcohol to a minor. Clinkscale pleaded guilty to simple assault and providing alcohol to a minor. He was fined \$400 ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

7 In October 1998, Leonard Little, formerly with the St. Louis Rams, drove his SUV into Susan Gutweiler's car, killing her. Following this incident, the Rams put Little on paid leave. Little pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter. He served 90 days in jail, four years' probation and 1000 hours of community service. The NFL banned Little for the first eight regular season games costing him \$125,000 of his salary (Benedict, 1998b).

8. In 1999, Ray Carruth, a former receiver for the Carolina Panthers, was charged with first-degree murder. Carruth was charged with conspiring to kill Cherica Adams, his then pregnant girlfriend. The jury heard testimony that Carruth led Adams down a road in his own car, stopped his car (effectively blocking Adams' passage) when another car with three men pulled up alongside her and fired gunshots through her window. Ray Carruth was acquitted of first-degree murder but was convicted of conspiracy to murder, shooting into an occupied vehicle, and attempting to kill an unborn child. He is currently serving a minimum prison sentence of 18 years 11 months ("Gunman sentenced in Carruth case," 2001).

9. On Super Bowl weekend, in January 2000, Ray Lewis, linebacker for the Baltimore Ravens and 2003 NFL defensive player of the year, and two other men were charged with murder in connection with the stabbing deaths of two men outside a nightclub. The charges against Lewis were eventually dropped. Lewis pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice and was placed on probation for one year (Powell, 2004).

10. In February 2004, former Baltimore Ravens running back Jamal Lewis was indicted on federal drug charges (conspiring to possess cocaine with the intent to distribute and using a cell phone in the commission of the crime). Lewis pleaded guilty to using his cell phone to set up a drug deal. He spent four months in prison and was suspended by the NFL for two games ("NFL suspended Lewis for two games," 2005).

11. In 2004, Sean Taylor, a first-round draft pick of the Washington Redskins, was charged with aggravated assault with a firearm. Taylor pleaded no contest to misdemeanor battery and assault. Taylor was placed on 18 months' probation and was required to speak about the importance of education at 10 Miami schools as well as contribute \$1,000 scholarships to each of the schools. As for the league, the NFL fined Taylor \$71,764 (Pugmire, 2006). On November 27, 2007, Sean Taylor was shot to death in his home in Miami, Florida. Detectives are exploring whether Taylor's death might be connected to the previous incident that led to criminal charges against Taylor (Shipley & Whoriskey, 2007).

12. In November 2005, Tank Johnson, a former defensive lineman for the Chicago Bears, was sentenced to 18 months' probation after pleading guilty to



a misdemeanor gun charge. In December 2006, police raided Johnson's Chicago home and found unregistered guns that resulted in a probation violation and his third arrest in 19 months. In his possession were a semiautomatic rifle, a loaded .45-caliber handgun, and 550 rounds of ammunition (Plaschke, 2007).

13. In January 2006, Cincinnati Bengals receiver, Chris Henry pleaded guilty to a concealed weapon charge (Pugmire, 2006). In January 2007, Henry pleaded guilty to providing alcohol to minors (an incident which occurred at a hotel in the spring of 2006). Henry was sentenced to 90 days in jail, but was only required to serve two days.

14. On December 11, 2007, Michael Vick, former quarterback for the Atlanta Falcons, was sentenced to 23-months in federal prison for running a dog fighting operation ("Bad Newz Kennels"). Vick admitted bankrolling the dog-fighting ring on his 15-acre property in rural Virginia. Further, he admitted providing money for bets on the fights but said he never shared in any winnings ("Apologetic Vick gets 23 month sentence on dog fighting," 2008). Vick received a harsher sentence than the others in the federal conspiracy case because he lied about killing the pit bulls (dogs that did not perform up to expectations were killed by electrocution, hanging, drowning and other violent means). In addition to initially lying about his role in the killing of the dogs, Vick tested positive for marijuana use in violation of the terms set for his release. Along with the prison term, Vick was fined \$5,000 and is required to serve three years' probation after his release ("Apologetic Vick," 2008).

15&16. In February 2008, former Tennessee Titan cornerback, Adam "Pacman" Jones accepted a plea deal in return for his testimony about a triple shooting at a Las Vegas strip club. Jones pleaded no contest to one charge of conspiracy to commit disorderly conduct, a gross misdemeanor, in return for a one-year probation sentence instead of serving a year in county jail. The Las Vegas police identified Jones as the person who incited a fight inside a club minutes before three people were shot outside. Jones was also required to attend anger management classes, complete 200 hours of community service within a year, and submit to random drug testing ("Lawyer says Pacman Jones to take deal," 2008). Prior to Jones' most recent legal troubles, in February 2006, he was charged with one felony count of obstruction of a police officer and two misdemeanors after police accused him of throwing a punch and biting an officer's hand. For this incident, Jones was sentenced to three years of probation and was required to pay a \$500 fine. NFL commissioner Roger Goodell suspended Jones in April 2007 for the season for violating the NFL's

personal conduct policy after having been arrested six times since he was drafted (Ritter, 2008).

### The National Basketball Association (NBA)

17. In March of 1992, former Celtics guard Charles Smith was convicted of vehicular homicide and leaving the scene of a crime in a hit-and-run accident which ended the lives of two Boston University students. Smith was sentenced to 4 ½ years in prison. In 1995, Smith returned to the NBA, playing eight games with the Minnesota Timberwolves ("Smith, a former Celtic, Gets a Split verdict," 1992).

18. In 1993, Marcus Webb, who formerly played for the Boston Celtics, was accused of raping his 22-year-old girlfriend. He pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of indecent assault and was sentenced to 30 days in jail ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 1995).

19. In 1998, Anthony Mason, of the Miami Heat, was arrested on two counts of third-degree rape of two teenage girls. He pleaded guilty to two counts of endangering the welfare of children and was sentenced to 200 hours of community service ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

20. Ken Wilburn, former NBA and ABA player and elementary school teacher, was accused of molesting six girls aged 11 to 15 over a six-year period. In 1998, he was charged with 20 counts of aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, endangering the welfare of a child and aggravated criminal sexual contact. He pleaded guilty to two counts of misconduct and was sentenced to eight years in prison and was barred from teaching ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

21. In November 2005, former NBA player, Johnny Newman was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined \$500 for assaulting his wife. Newman was convicted of domestic assault and battery ("Ex-NBA player Newman guilty of domestic battery," 2005).

22-26. One of the worst brawls in the history of U.S. professional sports took place November 19, 2004 at The Palace of Auburn Hills where the Indiana Pacers were playing the Detroit Pistons. The incident occurred when Pistons center Ben Wallace shoved Pacers guard Ron Artest following a hard foul. Once the players were separated a fan threw a beverage into Artest's chest. Artest, then, rushed into the stands after the fan that purportedly threw the drink. What ensued was a terrible display of players and fans fighting with one another on national television. The NBA tried desperately to handle the matter in-house, suspending Artest for the remainder of the season, as well as his Pacer teammates (Stephen Jackson and Jermaine O'Neal for 30 and 15

games respectively) ("NBA player sentenced in brawl," 2005). Although the NBA perceived its punishments against the players to be extremely harsh, it was not enough to stop the fans involved from filing criminal charges against the athletes. Ron Artest, Jermaine O'Neil, Stephen Jackson, David Harrison, and Anthony Johnson all pleaded no contest to misdemeanor assault and battery charges stemming from the brawl. In the fall of 2005, a judge sentenced the players to a year of probation, 50-100 hours of community service, anger management counseling and ordered them to each pay a \$250 fine ("NBA player sentenced in brawl," 2005). A detailed analysis of the specific sentences that were handed down to each individual player revealed that Artest, who initiated charging into the stands after the fan, was given the lightest sentence (50 hours of community service, a year of probation, and a \$250 fine). Anthony Johnson received the harshest sentence (100 hours of community service, a year of probation, anger management counseling and a year long ban on alcohol use as well as required drug and alcohol testing) (McCarthy & Upton, 2006). The reason given for the differing sentences was that different judges applied their own standards regarding the actions of the athletes. John Green, the fan who purportedly threw the cup at Artest, was convicted of misdemeanor assault and was sentenced to 30 days in jail, two years' probation and a \$500 fine by yet another judge. Green was also ordered to attend Alcoholics Anonymous, anger management classes and pay for additional fees related to his alcohol issues. Green's conviction was based on the fact that he punched Artest and not due to his throwing of the cup (McCarthy & Upton, 2006).

#### Major League Baseball (MLB)

27. In 1994, former Colorado Rockies pitcher Marcus Moore was charged with first-degree sexual assault, a felony, when his girlfriend accused him of rape. Moore pleaded guilty to misdemeanor assault and was sentenced to two years of probation. He was also ordered to undergo domestic violence counseling and to pay \$1,650 for the victim's therapy ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

28. Also in 1994, Johnny Ruffin, former pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds, was charged with sexual battery after a woman told police that he had sexually assaulted her in a motel room. He pleaded no contest to a reduced charge of attempted sexual battery. The plea agreement called for him to serve five years' probation, donate \$5,000 to a rape crisis center, and perform 500 hours of community service. He also was ordered to pay restitution and the victim's counseling costs ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

29. In 2004, Texas Rangers relief pitcher, Frank Francisco was charged with aggravated battery (a felony) for throwing a chair into the stands, hitting two spectators. One of the fans, Jennifer Bueno, suffered a broken nose as well as cuts to her face. On July 1, 2005, Francisco pleaded no contest to misdemeanor assault and was sentenced 20 days of work detail and was required to attend 26 anger management classes. Francisco was also placed on probation for three years and was ordered to perform 500 hours of community service ("Pitcher sentenced, sent to anger management classes," 2005).

30. In November 2005, Venezuelan authorities arrested former relief pitcher Ugueth Urbina for attempted murder. Urbina attacked five farm workers on his property. He injured the men with a machete and poured gasoline on them. In March 2007, Urbina was convicted of attempted murder and was sentenced to 14 years in prison ("Urbina sentenced to prison in Venezuela," 2007).

31. Former eight-time All-star Darryl Strawberry was convicted in U.S. District Court of tax evasion and must pay the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) over \$430,000 in back taxes ("Strawberry to pay IRS back taxes," 2008). Prior to his tax evasion conviction, Strawberry, in March of 2002, was kicked out of a drug treatment facility for having sex with a female resident, smoking, signing autographs and being disrespectful. Following this incident, in 2003, Strawberry was imprisoned for a 1999 cocaine possession probationary violation. After violating his probation on six separate occasions he was sentenced to serve 11 months in prison ("Former slugger gets. . .," 2003).

#### The National Hockey League (NHL)

32. In 2000, Marty McSorley, then a member of the Boston Bruins, was found guilty in Canadian court of assault with a weapon. McSorley intentionally swung his hockey stick across the side of Vancouver Canucks forward Donald Brashear's head sending him falling to the ice. McSorley, a 17-year veteran of the NHL, was given 18 months of probation and was barred from playing against Brashear during that time, in Canada or the United States. The NHL suspended McSorley indefinitely following the incident; he missed the final 23 games of the season. He was required to meet with the NHL commissioner before being considered for reinstatement ("Very major penalty: McSorley found guilty of assault, avoids jail time," 2000).

33. On December 15, 2003, Rob Ramage was found guilty of impaired driving, killing former fellow NHL player Keith Magnuson. Magnuson was killed instantly when Ramage failed to negotiate a curve on a road just north of Toronto. Ramage sustained relatively minor injuries. The two men were

former friends. Ramage, who played in the NHL from 1979 and 1993 and was a former first round draft pick, was sentenced in 2007 to four years in prison (Kari, 2007).

### Professional Boxing

34-36. In 1986, Mike Tyson, one of the most infamous athletes in modern history, became the youngest heavyweight champion in history at age 20 when he knocked out Trevor Berbick. Four years later, in 1990, he lost his title of "champion" when he was knocked out by James "Buster" Douglas ("Tyson gets 24 hours in jail, probation for drug possession, DUI," 2007). Not soon after, in 1991, Tyson was charged with the rape of Desiree Washington. The incident, which allegedly occurred in 1991 in an Indianapolis hotel room, ended with Tyson's conviction on the charge of rape and a sentence of six years in prison. Tyson served just three years of his sentence before being released on parole ("Tyson on Washington: 'I just hate her guts'," 2003). In 1997, while trying to get his boxing career back on track, Tyson infamously bit a piece of Evander Holyfield's ear off during a fight. Following this incident, Tyson's boxing license was suspended; he was fined \$3 million, and was banned for one year (Saraceno, 2007). Also in 1999, Tyson pleaded no contest to misdemeanor assault charges in Maryland. In 2007, Tyson pleaded guilty to one felony count of cocaine possession and a misdemeanor DUI count. Because of his violent criminal past, Tyson could have received more than four year in prison but, instead, was sentenced to three years of probation and one day in jail. Tyson also was required to submit to drug testing and serve 360 hours of community service ("Tyson gets 24 hours in jail, probation for drug possession, DUI").

37. In 1995, Lawrence Clay-Bey, former United States Olympic team captain, was accused of forcing a woman to perform sexual acts under a threat of violence. He was charged with first-degree sexual assault with a weapon. He pleaded guilty to third-degree sexual assault and was ordered into a court-supervised rehabilitation program ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

38. Jo-el Scott was accused of having sexual contact with three underage girls in 1996 and was charged with first-degree rape. He pleaded guilty to reduced charges of attempted rape. He was sentenced to three to six years in prison, which included hit-and run charges for leaving the scene of an accident in which a 4-year-old boy was critically injured ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

39. In 1996, former heavyweight boxer Anthony Cooks, who failed to appear in court on a charge of possession with intent to distribute cocaine and

marijuana, was also charged with the alleged rape of a 14-year old girl. Cooks pleaded guilty as charged to second-degree rape and was sentenced to three years in prison ("Morrison foe charged," 1996).

40. In 1997, former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, Bruce Seldon was accused of smoking marijuana and having sex with a 15-year-old girl. He was charged with sexual assault as well as drug and weapons charges. He pleaded guilty to reduced charges of two counts of endangering the welfare of a child. He was sentenced to 364 days in jail and five years of probation. He was ordered to register under New Jersey's Megan's Law statute as a convicted sex offender ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

41. Former heavyweight boxing champion, Riddick Bowe, was sentenced to 30 days in prison for kidnapping his wife and children. Initially charged with federal kidnapping, Bowe, instead, accepted a plea bargain and pleaded guilty in 1998 to federal interstate domestic violence charges. Bowe was also fined \$5000 and ordered to serve four years' probation plus six months of house arrest following his release from prison. Regarding the seeming leniency of Bowe's sentence the judge took into consideration the fact that multiple blows to the boxer's head may have caused brain damage; thereby, contributing to Bowe's criminal actions ("Boxer Riddick Bowe sentenced to 30 days in jail for kidnapping wife and kids," 2000).

42. Tony Ayala Jr. was accused of breaking into a San Antonio home in 2000. Ayala was shot in the shoulder with a handgun by one of the two women in the house. He was charged with burglary with intent to commit sexual assault. He pleaded guilty to reduced charges of burglary and attempt to commit aggravated assault. He was sentenced to 90 days in jail and 10 years of probation. He was also ordered into a sexual offender's program to receive treatment to manage his violent tendencies toward women. Prior to this incident, Ayala spent 16 years in prison for a 1983 rape conviction in New Jersey ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

43. Tommy Morrison became the heavyweight champion in 1993 when he knocked out George Foreman. However, in 1996 his career came to a shocking halt when he tested positive for H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS. Then, in 2000, Morrison pleaded guilty to drug and weapons charges and was sentenced to two years in prison; Morrison served just 14 months. While serving time in prison, Morrison was again tested for H.I.V.; his test came back negative. Following his release from prison Morrison obtained a license to fight in West Virginia ("Morrison says error in H.I.V. test hurt career," 2007).

## NCAA Football

44. In 1993, Stan Callender, former defensive lineman for Michigan State, was charged with criminal sexual assault in an off-campus incident involving an 18-year-old student. He pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge; the two felony charges were dropped. He was sentenced to two years of probation and six months in jail with all but two weeks suspended ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

45. In 1993, Christian Peter, former defensive tackle for the University of Nebraska, was accused of groping a former Miss Nebraska in a bar. Peter pleaded no contest to a charge of third-degree sexual assault and was sentenced to 18 months' probation ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

46. In 1994, Troy Parker, former University of Toledo standout and MAC (Mid-American Conference) freshman of the year award winner in 1990, was accused of cutting through a screen door and raping a 32-year-old woman. He was convicted of rape, aggravated burglary, felonious sexual penetration, and gross sexual imposition. He was sentenced to terms of 10 to 25 years in prison ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

47. In 1994, former University of Florida player Tony Davis was accused of hitting and sexually assaulting his former girlfriend. Davis was charged with one count of aggravated assault and two counts of sexual battery. He pleaded no contest to two charges of battery and entered a deferred prosecution agreement requiring him to refrain from violating any laws for two years ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

48-50. Weldon English, Eric Yarbrough, and Calvin Robinson Jr., then members of the Southern Methodist University football team, were accused of raping a 16-year-old girl in 1994 at a motel in Texas. English and Yarbrough pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of sexual assault; each receiving seven years of probation. Robinson pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of aggravated assault and received four years of probation ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

51. In 1994, Michael Gibson, former Florida State player, received five life sentences— four for rape and one for armed burglary — for the attack on a student who he raped, robbed, shot and left for dead in her apartment in Tallahassee, Florida. Gibson is also serving two 40-year sentences for two other rapes ("Former RB convicted of rape faces resentencing," 2003).

52. Former Clemson Tiger, Andre Humphrey was accused of assault with intent to commit criminal sexual assault in 1994. He was accepted into a pretrial intervention program that included counseling and 50 hours of community service ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

53. In 1994, DeAnthony Hall, former member of the Arkansas football team, was charged with the attempted rape of an 18-year-old woman in a dormitory for athletes. He pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of public sexual misconduct and was sentenced to one year in jail with six months suspended and fined \$1,000 ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

54-56. Also in 1994, Keith Mills, Jeff Johnson, and Nakia Thompson, then members of the East Tennessee State football team, were accused of having sex with two girls ages 15 and 13 in a dorm room. All three players were charged with statutory rape. They pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor (a misdemeanor). They received suspended jail sentences of 11 months and 29 days and were ordered to perform 96 hours of community service ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

57. In 1995, Arthur Turner Jr., a former UNLV football player, was accused of raping an 18-year-old student. He was charged with sexual assault but pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of false imprisonment, a gross misdemeanor ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

58. Rahsetnu Jenkins, former University of Missouri football player, was charged with felony rape in 1995. He pleaded guilty to reduced charges of first-degree sexual misconduct and third-degree assault, both misdemeanors. He was given a one-year suspended sentence and two years of supervised probation on the misconduct charge and 60 days in county jail on the assault charge ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

59-62. Ike Johnson, Thomas Washington, Sam Carter, and Derrick Carter, all of whom played for Idaho State, were charged with statutory rape in a case involving a 14-year-old girl. They pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of misdemeanor battery in 1995. Each was sentenced to a year of probation and ordered to pay \$350 in fines and costs and to serve 10 days of community service ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

63&64. Brian Edmonds and James Crawford, former Virginia Tech players, were accused of raping a female student in their apartment in 1996. Both players were indicted on rape and attempted sodomy charges. Each conceded that the prosecution had enough evidence to convict them of attempted aggravated sexual battery, but they did not admit guilt. They received one-year suspended sentences ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

65-69. Michael Mitchell Gooden, Marlon Evis Jones, Dalin Montrell Smith, Emmitt Michael Smith, and Christopher Sorrell, former Grambling State football players, were accused of having sex with a 15-year-old girl in 1996. They were charged with having sex with a juvenile. They pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. They



received suspended sentences of six months in jail ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

70. In 1998, former Iowa player, Robbie Crockett was accused of having sex with a 13-year-old girl and was charged with third-degree criminal sexual conduct. Crockett pleaded guilty to one count of fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct and was sentenced to 90 days in prison and three years of probation. He was also ordered to pay fines and court costs of more than \$2,700 and to pay for the victim's counseling ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

71. In 2000, Shevin Wiggins, former Nebraska football player, allegedly fondled a 14-year-old girl. He was charged with a felony count of sexual assault. Wiggins later pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

72-74. Three members of the Navy football team, Shaka Amin Martin, Cordrea Brittingham, and Arion Williams, were accused of assaulting a female midshipman and charged with sexual assault in 2001. The players agreed to leave the academy; charges were placed on the inactive docket ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

75. In 2002, former Notre Dame football player Abram Elam was convicted of sexual battery. He was acquitted on charges of conspiracy to commit rape. Elam received an 18-month suspended sentence and two years' probation ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

76-78. In 2004, then Virginia Tech quarterback Marcus Vick was sentenced to 30 days in jail after being convicted on charges related to a party with underage girls. Vick was convicted of misdemeanor charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. In addition to the jail time, Vick was fined \$2,250. Two of Vick's former teammates also were convicted of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Tailback Mike Imoh, who was 19 years old at the time, was sentenced to 10 days in jail and fined \$750. Wide receiver Brenden Hill, also 19, was sentenced to 20 days in jail and fined \$1,500 ("Marcus Vick convicted of misdemeanors," 2004).

79. In October 2007, backup punter Mitch Cozad was sentenced to seven years in prison for stabbing starting punter Rafael Mendoza the night of September 11, 2006. Cozad was convicted of second-degree assault, but was acquitted of the charge of attempted first-degree murder. Cozad could have been sentenced to the maximum punishment under the law for the assault conviction of 16 years in prison ("Ex-Northern Colorado punter Cozad sentenced to seven years," 2007).

80. In November 2007, Oklahoma State linebacker, Chris Collins, was sentenced by jury to ten years probation for aggravated sexual assault of a 12-

year-old girl. The judge also ordered him to register as a sex offender, perform 750 hours of community service, and pay for one year of counseling for the victim. The incident occurred in May 2004 when Collins was 17 years old and the girl was 12. Collins admitted he had sex with the girl at a hotel (Evans, 2007).

### NCAA Basketball

81. In 1995, former Evansville player, Parrish Casebier, was convicted of two felonies, rape and sexual misconduct with a minor. Casebier was sentenced to eight years in prison ("Cases Involving," 2004).

82. Michael V. Haley II, former Wright State University basketball player, was convicted of 23 felonies involving a 1995 rape, aggravated robbery and kidnapping in Dayton, Ohio. He was sentenced to 131 to 311 years in prison ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

83. In 1999, Noel Jackson, former Weber State player, pleaded guilty to gross lewdness and was sentenced to three months in jail. He had originally been charged with rape and forcible sexual abuse against a 23-year-old woman ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

84. Former, University of Iowa basketball player Pierre Pierce pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of assault causing injury in 2002. He received one year of probation and 200 hours of community service. He was also ordered to get counseling and was forbidden to have contact with the accuser. Pierce was accused of rape, but he was charged with felony sexual assault. Pierce contended that the sex was consensual ("Cases involving athletes. . .," 2004).

85. Formerly recruited by Roy Williams, men's basketball coach at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, James On Curry pleaded guilty, in 2004, to drug charges and was sentenced to three years' probation. The leading scorer in North Carolina state high school basketball history, Curry had committed to North Carolina until Williams' revoked his offer because of the incident ("Curry pleads guilty to drug charges," 2004). Despite his conviction on felony drug charges, Curry was offered a scholarship at Oklahoma State, under then coach Eddie Sutton. After playing for Oklahoma for three years, and earning All-Big Twelve honors, the Chicago Bulls drafted Curry with their 51st pick in the NBA draft (Theodore, 2007).

86. In 2005, former Baylor University basketball player, Carlton Dotson, was sentenced to 35 years in prison for the murder of former teammate Patrick Dennehy, whose remains were found in a field a few miles from Baylor's

campus. Dotson is not eligible for parole until he serves at least 17 years in prison (“Dotson Sentenced,” 2005).



# **Recognition of the *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport's* Editorial Review Board**

In 2001 I created the *JLAS* Editorial Review Board to review articles submitted for consideration of being published in the *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport*. Over the years, these volunteer reviewers have become an invaluable part of the *Journal* and have acted as the gatekeeper insuring that we continue to publish only the highest quality scholarship each issue. Thank you to the following individuals who have given of their time over the past year to review manuscripts submitted to the *Journal*.

*Prof. Paul Anderson, Editor*

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Beginning in 2009, the *JLAS* Article Review Board has taken over the role of reviewing manuscripts submitted for publication consideration in the *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport*. The Board was reconstituted and renamed in order to better select reviewers for particular manuscripts, to recommit to a process of online timely article reviews, and to create a Board that will serve specific terms on a rotating basis allowing for new reviewers to join periodically. Please welcome the members of the Article Review Board who will now serve as gatekeepers insuring that only the highest quality scholarship is published in the *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport*.

*Prof. Paul Anderson, Editor*

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Categories that are of particular importance include:

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