Greetings to our readers:

Welcome to the first issue of the fifth volume of HCC’s Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program newsletter, Criminal Justice Today.

This is a collaborative effort of the faculty and students of our program and hopefully will have something of interest for everyone.

Dr. Michael T. Reichard, Editor and Program Manager

Dr. Mindy Neal is a full time member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.

Announcements

Use the Criminal Justice Web Site and Program Guide for all your advising needs:

hccfl.edu/cjt

HCC Criminal Justice Program on Facebook

www.facebook.com

Announcements

New Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program Student Handbooks are now available

Criminal Justice Web Site

hccfl.edu/cjt

Welcome Back and Remember Run the Mile You Are In

By Dr. Mindy Neal

On behalf of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program, I would like to welcome everyone to the 2014-2015 school year at Hillsborough Community College. Fall semester is always an exciting time and hopefully everyone is feeling refreshed and ready to tackle the new year.

As a student, one of the questions you will inevitably be asked is: what do you want to do with your life? You are here seeking a degree, now what do you plan to do with it? Some of you will know exactly what you want to do and where you see yourself in 5, 10, or 15 years. Many of you, however, will have a general idea, but are not quite sure.

Either answer is okay. It is commendable if you have a plan, but there is no shame in “I really don’t know.” You will get there. Taking a variety of classes will allow you to figure this out. In addition to taking different classes, I urge you to take advantage of the breadth of knowledge and experience - take advantage of this. While you are doing this remember to relax and allow yourself this time in your life to figure it out.

Regardless of which camp you fall, I urge you to make a blueprint and alter it as necessary. Even for those who know with certainty what they want to do, the path to getting there is never a straight line, or as simple as one might think. Life has a funny way of taking you off path, or in a different direction. This is not to say that you will not end up exactly where you envisioned yourself, but the way you get there, more than likely, will not be what you expected. Therefore, make that blueprint, but be prepared to alter it as necessary. While doing this, always remember: “Be thankful for what you are now, and keep fighting for what you want to be tomorrow” (Fernanda Miramontes-Laderos); and “Be happy with what you have while you are working for what you want” (Helen Keller).

Whether you have a blueprint or are working on creating one, do not forget to “run the mile you are in” (Janet Oberholtzer). Make a plan and work to get there, but do not forget about the life you are living now. You may be in an internship or a temporary job to gain experience for the next step toward your ultimate goal – do that job well and give it your all. Likewise, if you are working toward your education so that you can attain your goal, do your best. Think of it this way: If you are going to run a marathon you know your ultimate goal is to reach mile 26.2. When you start the run you have many mile markers to hit before that ultimate goal. So, whether you are at mile 2, 10, or 26 do it well and run the mile you are in. Apply this analogy of a marathon to your life, which can be broken into increments the same as a mile marker. Take each mile as it comes and focus on that mile; take each stage as it comes and focus on that stage. Just as a marathon runner reaches mile 26.2, I have no doubt that each of you will get to that end goal, just make sure to enjoy the journey along the way. This includes your education – so have a great semester!

Dr. Mindy Neal
A View From the Bench... The Right to a Jury Trial

By Judge Nick Nazaretian

Welcome back to all of our readers! And welcome to the latest edition of “A View from the Bench”. In this edition, we will continue learning about criminal trials and the Sixth Amendment. Our last edition dealt with your right to a speedy trial. We are now going to enter the courtroom for the criminal trial. As the litigants are doing last minute preparations, the court is reviewing trial documents, the bailiffs are readying the court room, and another group is organizing and being sworn in as jurors. This edition deals with the history of the jury trial.

Right to Jury Trial
Under the Sixth Amendment, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to a trial by an impartial jury of the state and district in which the individual allegedly committed a crime. Abraham Lincoln, our 16th President said, “serving on a jury is the highest peaceable civil duty you can do for your country.” No doubt Abe, a lawyer himself, knew the importance of a fair and impartial jury for the accused.

History of the Jury
By the time the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights were drafted and ratified, the institution of trial by jury was almost universally revered; it was so revered that its history has been traced back to the Magna Carta. The jury began in the form of a grand (or presentment) jury with the role of inquest and was started by Frankish conquerors to discover the King’s rights. Henry II regularized this type of proceeding to establish royal control over the machinery of justice, first in civil trials and then in criminal trials. Trial by petit jury was not employed at least until the reign of Henry III, in which the jury was first essentially a body of witnesses, called for their knowledge of the case; not until the reign of Henry VI did it become the trier of evidence. It was during the 17th century that the jury emerged as a safeguard for the criminally accused.

The guarantees of jury trial in the Federal and State Constitutions reflect a profound judgment about the way in which law should be enforced and justice administered. A right to jury trial is granted to criminal defendants in order to prevent oppression by the government. Those who wrote our constitutions knew from history and experience that it was necessary to protect against unfounded criminal charges brought to eliminate enemies and against judges too responsive to the voice of higher authority. The framers of the constitutions strove to create an independent judiciary but insisted upon further protection against arbitrary action. Providing an accused with the right to be tried by a jury of peers gave an inestimable safeguard against the corrupt overzealous prosecutor and against the compliant, biased, or eccentric judge.

Jury Trials in Hillsborough County
Jurors were traditionally selected off of voter registration rolls. Several years ago this was changed to those Floridians with a driver’s license. This expanded the jury pool exponentially. This curtailed the voter apathy problem of citizens not registering to vote because they did not want a call for jury service. The theory being more people had and needed a drivers license than a registration to vote. Thus, this solution helped increase the voter rolls while increasing the eligible jurors.

The jurors receive a juror summons in the mail usually 6 weeks before their scheduled jury trial report date in order to be able to arrange their schedules accordingly. Within this summons is a questionnaire they must fill out. This questionnaire is later viewed by the lawyers in their preparation for the voir dire process (to be discussed in a future edition). This questionnaire requests the potential jurors to answer the following:

1. Have you ever been accused of a crime?
2. Have you been a witness or a victim in a crime?
3. Have you ever worked for law enforcement?
4. Have you ever been arrested or accused of a crime?

This information is vital to the attorneys in the selection process as some potential jurors may harbor prejudices or biases for or against someone in the criminal justice system. In some cases, the attorneys petition the court to provide the jurors with their own questionnaire ahead of time to get the jurors’ opinions on various issues. Jurors are paid $15 a day for the first three days of service (unless their employer picks up the tab) and from the fourth day on they are paid $30 a day for their service (regardless of their employer paying them or not). The courts do all they can to ensure the jurors’ time is not being wasted. However, it is important to note there are very important constitutional safeguards present in all criminal trials that must be followed; these inevitably slow the process down.

Social Media and the Jury
The age of social media has also found itself in the court system. Cell phones, tablets, etc. have posed challenges for the courts. Access to information (perhaps about the case being tried) is easily accessible by potential jurors. The courts now use the following standard jury instruction in criminal trials:

“Many of you have cell phones, computers, and other electronic devices. Even though you have not yet been selected as a juror, there are some strict rules that you must follow about using your cell phones, electronic devices and computers. You must not use any device to search the Internet or to find out anything related to any cases in the courthouse.”

Between now and when you have been discharged from jury duty by the judge, you must not discuss the particulars of your jury service with anyone, including friends, co-workers, and family members. You may tell those who need to know that you have been called for jury duty, or that you have been picked for a jury and how long the case may take. However, you must not give anyone any information about the case itself or the people involved in the case and you must warn people not to try to say anything to you or write to you about your jury service or the case. In this age of electronic communication, I want to stress that you must not use electronic devices or computers to talk about this case, including tweeting, texting, blogging, e-mailing, posting information on a website or chat room, or any other means at all. Do not send or accept any messages, including e-mail and text messages, about your jury service. You must not disclose your thoughts about your jury service or ask for advice on deciding any case.

After you are called to the courtroom, the judge will give you specific instructions about these matters. And will tell you when you are released from these instructions. All of us are depending on you to follow these rules to have a fair and lawful resolution of every case.

In closing, the importance of honoring your jury summons cannot be understated. If you have a legitimate excuse for not being there, then go through the excusal process, if not please honor your jury summons. The right to trial by jury is a sacred right that should not be overlooked by its citizens.

We will discuss Grand Juries in our next edition. Until then court is in recess.

Nick Nazaretian is an Adjunct member of our faculty and is a Circuit Court Judge in Hillsborough County.
WELCOME BACK TO OUR STUDENTS

Your Full Time Faculty Members

Dr. Michael T. Reichard
Professor of Criminal Justice
Program Manager, Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program

Dr. Mindy Neal
Associate Professor of Criminal Justice
Faculty, Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program

Ms. Cindy Moore
Instructor of Criminal Justice
Faculty, Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program

Your Returning Adjunct Faculty Members

Glenda Acosta, M.S.
David Aldred, J.D.
Freddie Anderson, M.A.
Brett Bartlett, M.Ed.
Jada Bush, M.S.
Leo Cadogan, II, M.S.
Kevin Condon, M.S.
Michael Cotignola, M.A.
Edward Croissant, M.A.
Thomas Cunningham, J.D.
Rex Curry, J.D.
Ronald DaSilva, M.S.

Lisa DeJordy, M.S.
Susan Delage, M.S.
Courtney Derry, J.D.
Theresa DeWitt, M.S.
Ernest Dinkel, Jr., M.S.
Mario Ditroia, M.A.
Dr. Darwin Driggers
Dr. Dwight Elliott
Marsh Amoy Fraser, M.S.
David Goodman, M.A.
Lisa Haber, M.S.
David Hardy, J.D.

Stephen Hartnett, M.S.
Judge Walter Heinrich, J.D.
Dana Herce-Fulgueira, J.D.
William Iler, Jr., M.S.
Judge Lawrence Lefler, J.D.
Caroline Johnson Levine, J.D.
James Malone, J.D.
Richard McCafferty, Jr., M.S.
O. J. McDonald, M.S.
Dr. Kenneth Minton
Robin Patrick Mirk, J.D.
Dawn Myers, J.D.

Judge Nick Nazaretian, J.D.
Randy Peters, M.S.
Rick Ramirez, M.A.
Judge Chris Sabella, J.D.
Kim Seace, J.D.
Phillip Thompson, M.S.
Ashley Tilk, M.S.
Amber Warnock, M.S.
Fitzroy Williams, M.A.
Jacob Becker, B.A.
Dale Hyder, B.A.
Kathleen Kunde, B.A.
Denise Sheffield-Rose, B.S.

Criminal Justice Student Association
The CJSA welcomes all students who share an interest in Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies. Our student group is committed to community involvement, networking with criminal justice partners, and identifying ways to connect academics, community, and criminal justice. Students interested in learning more about our club or joining the CJSA, should please contact Cindy Moore at cmoore49@hccfl.edu or Leo Cadogan at scadogan@hccfl.edu.

Alpha Xi Delta
We invite students who are interested in being a part of the American Criminal Justice Association to consider joining through our HCC Chapter. With membership, students will receive a membership certificate, card, and pin, ACJA/LAE logo decal, membership oath and symbolism booklet, access to national journals, access to job information and the opportunity to receive the Silver Key in recognition of an earned Associates Degree with a 3.5 to 4.0 GPA. For more information, please contact Cindy Moore at cmoore49@hccfl.edu.
Profiles of Our New Instructors: Judge Lawrence Lefler

LAWRENCE LEFLER, J.D.
Judge Lawrence Lefler was appointed to the bench in 2005. His current assignment is County Criminal. His previous assignments were Domestic Violence and County Civil including traffic infractions. Prior to his appointment Judge Lefler was an attorney for the law firm of Hinshaw and Culbertson. Additionally, Judge Lefler previously worked as a prosecutor in Hillsborough County for approximately four years prosecuting offenses from misdemeanors to felonies. Lefler is currently an adjunct professor at Stetson College of Law teaching Trial Advocacy. He previously taught at Hillsborough Community College. Judge Lefler is admitted to practice in the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces and the United States Army Court of Criminal Appeals. He is also admitted to practice in the State of Florida.

Profiles of Our New Instructors: Dana Herce-Fulgueira

DANA HERCE-FULGUEIRA, JD
Dana Herce-Fulgueira received her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Administration from the University of Florida in 1999. She then went on to receive her law degree in 2002 from the University of Florida. In 2003, she became an Assistant Public Defender here in Hillsborough County. She worked as a Division Chief in the Felony Bureau at the Public Defender’s Office from 2008-2011. In 2012, she began working in the Major Crimes Bureau and is currently handling homicide cases, sex offenses and crimes involving children. She has participated in over 100 jury trials as either lead trial counsel or as 2nd chair. She has lectured on various subjects including Sentencing Guidelines and Utilizing Expert Witnesses. She has also been a guest speaker here at Hillsborough Community College in the Criminal Justice Department.

Profiles of Our New Instructors: Glenda Acosta

GLENDA ACOSTA, M.S
Glenda L. Acosta graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Justice with a minor in History from University of Alaska Anchorage and a Masters of Arts in Criminal Justice from Boston University. She is currently pursuing a Doctorate in Higher Education with a specialization in Adult Education. Mrs. Acosta has four years of teaching experience at a post-secondary level at Ana G. Mendez University and has taught several courses which include: Introduction to Criminal Justice, Criminology, Criminal Investigation Techniques, Criminal Procedure, Florida Penal Code, White Collar Crime and Criminal Minds. In addition to teaching, Mrs. Acosta is involved with student travel abroad. She was a group leader for a faculty-led program that includes studies in humanities, history and international laws in France, Italy, Greece and Switzerland. Since 2012, these yearly trips have exposed her students to different cultures and have helped her bring the world to the classroom.
U.S. SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE TAMPA FISH-NAPPING CASE

By David Hardy, M.Ed., J.D.

On August 23, 2007, Captain John Yates and his crew were on board the fishing vessel Miss Katie fishing for grouper in the Gulf of Mexico. As the crew fished, they noticed a boat from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission approach the Miss Katie. Officer John Jones, who was deputized by the Federal Government to enforce federal fishing laws, boarded the Miss Katie and discovered that 72 of the grouper on the Miss Katie were less than the 20-inch minimum size limit. Officer Jones then separated those 72 fish, put them into a wooden crate, and told Captain Yates not to touch the fish.

However, Captain Yates had ideas of his own. He told his crew to throw the undersized fish overboard and replace them with bigger fish. When the Miss Katie returned to port, the Federal Agents discovered the switch. The Federal Agents then interviewed one of the crewmen and the crewmen admitted that he had switched the fish at Captain Yates’s instruction.

The U.S. Department of Justice was upset with Captain Yates for this fish-napping. They decided to charge him in Tampa Federal Court under a law called Sarbanes-Oxley. Congress passed Sarbanes-Oxley in 2002 to protect investors from fraudulent accounting activities by corporations. The law made it a crime to destroy “any record, document or tangible object” with the intent to impede an investigation. Under Sarbanes-Oxley, Captain Yates faced a possible penalty of 20 years in prison!

Captain Yates’s attorney argued that the Sarbanes-Oxley law was supposed to outlaw the destruction of accounting information and that it was not intended to refer to fish. The U.S. Department of Justice argued that a fish was a tangible object and that Captain Yates had destroyed the fish with the intent to impede the investigation; therefore Captain Yates had violated Sarbanes-Oxley. The judge agreed with the Department of Justice, and the jury found Captain Yates guilty as charged.

Fortunately, the judge only sentenced Captain Yates to 30 days jail and three years of court supervision. Captain Yates appealed to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, but the judges there characterized Captain Yates’s and his crew’s conduct as “nefarious” (that means evil, immoral, or wicked) and affirmed his conviction.

However, the United States Supreme Court recently decided that they would review the case.

So what’s the big deal? Why is everyone so concerned about a bunch of undersized grouper? Because many people feel that the Department of Justice stretched the Sarbanes-Oxley law beyond what Congress intended it to do, and that the Department of Justice (the Executive Branch) should not be able to criminalize acts which the Congress (the Legislative Branch) never intended to criminalize. The case, therefore, goes to the very core of our Constitutional system – separation of powers.

As Captain Yates himself said in a recent interview, something is rotten in this story, and it isn’t the fish. Stay tuned – the Supreme Court will decide this issue during their next term that begins in October.

Mr. David Hardy is a private attorney in Tampa and an Adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.

October is National Domestic Violence Awareness Month

By: Dr. Mindy Neal

Domestic violence thrives in silence; but if we take a stand and work together, we can end domestic violence. Throughout the month of October, help to raise awareness about domestic violence and join the effort to end violence.

Domestic abuse, also known as spousal abuse, occurs when one person in an intimate relationship or marriage tries to dominate and control the other person. Domestic abuse that includes physical violence is called domestic violence (helpguide.org).

Understand that domestic violence and abuse are used to gain and maintain total control over a person. Domestic violence and abuse does not discriminate. It happens among heterosexual couples and in same-sex partnerships. It occurs within all age ranges, ethnic backgrounds, and economic levels. And while women are more commonly victimized, men are also abused— especially verbally and emotionally, although sometimes even physically as well. The bottom line is that abusive behavior is never acceptable, whether it is coming from a man, a woman, a teenager, or an older adult. Everyone deserves to feel valued, respected, and safe (helpguide.org).

Help end the silence and raise awareness. Here is what you can do:
• Change your social media profile and cover photos to show that you stand with anti-domestic violence organizations as we remember those who have lost their lives and celebrate those who have survived.
• Follow organizations such as the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), The Spring of Tampa Bay and The Crisis Center of Tampa Bay on social media.
• If possible, make a donation to such organizations in honor of the women in your life who have been impacted by domestic violence.
• Wear purple -- the color of Domestic Violence Awareness Month -- during the month of October and use this as a way to tell others why ending domestic violence is important to you.
• Help a friend in need if you think they might be in an abusive relationship. Here in Tampa Bay, seek out information and help from the Spring of Tampa Bay (813-247-5433; http://www.thespring.org) and the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay (813-964-1964; http://www.crisiscenter.com). Nationally, help can be sought from the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233 (SAFE).

Most importantly, do not remain silent.

Dr. Mindy Neal is a full time member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.
## Deviant Behavior

**By: Lisa DeJordy, M.S.**

What is “deviant behavior” and what does it look like? What kinds of people are considered deviant and what makes them this way? Well, look in the mirror because we are all deviant. Clearly that’s a jest! Not necessarily. Take a look at the most common definition of deviance, “what is considered by one to be outside of the norm”. Norms can be described as expectancies and guidelines established by society and may vary between cultures. However, from one person to the next we are all different from someone else’s norm. Our differences are what make us unique, much like a fingerprint; our behaviors or norms are all very individual. What each of us consider norm is derived from a variety of outside influences such as culture, race, gender, religion and our community. As we age, society, peers, and experiences also contribute to changes in our norm. These attributes shape the person we become: good, bad, or otherwise.

The first moment we see an individual, we begin sizing them up and coming to a determination, rather quickly, whether we want to befriend them or reject them; for a variety of reasons, such as how they dress, the color of their hair, their attitude, or where they are from. If we reject them, we often consider them deviant, simply because they are different from what we perceive as normal. Since we are all deviant, it is difficult to identify one deviant person to the next.

Consequently, consider the criminal mind. The most deviant, we can all agree, is someone like Ted Bundy or Jeffrey Dahmer. But did they look deviant? No, criminal deviants are adept at concealing themselves among the populace merely by mimicking feelings and behaviors. This is the primary reason why victims have fallen prey to serial murderers because one cannot look at someone and determine that they are criminal or deviant. Consequently, consider the criminal mind. The most deviant, we can all agree, is someone like Ted Bundy or Jeffrey Dahmer. But did they look deviant? No, criminal deviants are adept at concealing themselves among the populace merely by mimicking feelings and behaviors. This is the primary reason why victims have fallen prey to serial murderers because one cannot look at someone and determine that they are criminally deviant.

Still, most of us consider deviant behavior to be criminal in its element resembling serial murderers, rapists, or pedophiles, just to name a few. On the contrary, some elements of society may also label one as deviant if an individual is gay, obese, has tattoos, or wears camo clothing out in public. More often than not, individuals are labeled because of their differences and are either welcomed by society or rejected. This type of deviant behavior can sometimes be called “negative stereotyping” and can result in a tragic outcome.

The Deviant Behavior in Society course examines the theories of deviant behavior and analyzes those behaviors that disrupt societal norms. We openly discuss a variety of controversial issues and behaviors while remaining respectful of each other’s thoughts and opinions. This course challenges one to think critically about what is and is not normal through the lens of our own perception.

Ms. Lisa DeJordy is an Adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.

---

**Profiles of our Students: Megan Marquetti**

**By: Ms. Cindy Moore**

The Criminology and Criminal Justice Technology faculty continue to take pride in tracking the many successes of our students. This issue will highlight Megan Marquetti. Megan will graduate with an Associate of Science degree in the Fall of 2014. Megan has already been offered a position with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). In June 2014, Megan accepted a part-time role with the agency as a clerk. By the end of summer, Megan’s work ethic was rewarded with the offer of a full-time position as a Senior Clerk with the FDLE. In this role, Megan manages incoming calls and visitors and is responsible for other administrative, front office tasks.

In addition to her full-time position with FDLE, Megan will complete her degree requirements while also serving as President of the Criminal Justice Student Association.

Congratulations, Megan! HCC is proud of what you have accomplished and your commitment to our program. Your student peers and our faculty look forward to witnessing your continued success.

Ms. Cindy Moore is a full time member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.
What’s Coming Up
Criminal Justice Schedules

The next CJSA meeting for the Fall 2014 semester will be held on Wednesday, October 1, 2014, at 4:45pm, in Room 320 (the 3rd Floor Courtroom) of YPST

What’s Going On
Criminal Justice Activities

Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies

Look for an expansion of our Homeland Security Program to include new courses in:
Cyber-Terrorism
Bio-Terrorism

CJ News

Criminal Justice Student Shirts Available
Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program students can purchase program based HCC logo polo shirts at the Ybor City Campus bookstore. The cost is $26.70 including tax.

See our web site at: http://www.hccfl.edu/yc/cjt/for-students/cjt-store.aspx or contact the Ybor City Bookstore for more information.

CONGRATULATIONS
Megan Marquetti
New President
Of the CJSA

Advising Notes

ON-LINE DEGREES

The Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program is one of only two HCC programs offering a fully On-Line Degree (Opticianary being the other).

Our On-Line courses do not require any campus orientations, exams, or classroom sessions.

So, whether you have moved out of the Tampa Bay area (or even out of the country) or simply have a difficult schedule, you can continue your HCC studies and get your HCC Criminal Justice Degree. Our On-Line program offers classes that run 24/7 anywhere that you can get the internet.

YMCA TEEN ACHIEVERS VISIT YBOR CITY CAMPUS

By: Dr. Michael Reichard

On July 29, 2014, students from the Tampa YMCA Achievers Program visited Ybor City Campus and, among other activities, received a presentation from Dr. Michael Reichard, Program Manager for our Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.

The Community YMCA Teen Achievers program is described by the YMCA as “a program open to all adolescents ages 12-17. The program offers practical guidance about preparing for college, provides students the opportunity to improve academically and develop a successful career path. Participating students are provided an opportunity to connect with fellow peers and adults who care about their success, participate in skill building workshops and seminars, and experience Career Days and visits to local colleges for campus tours.”

Dr. Michael Reichard is the Program Manager of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.
Our Mission

The Criminal Justice Technology Undergraduate Studies Program is an undergraduate college program at Hillsborough Community College in which students can earn an Associate in Science Degree, an Associate in Applied Science Degree, a College Credit Certificate, as well as an Associate in Arts Degree in various Criminal Justice fields. Our graduates are preparing for careers in law enforcement, corrections, probation, the court system, and law.

The Criminal Justice Technology Undergraduate Program offers students a broad background in history, philosophy, organization, management and operation of the criminal justice system. This Program can be the start of a career in law enforcement, probation, corrections, crime scene and law.

Practicum Course Applications

In order to graduate, A.S. students are required to take (1) CCJ-2910, Directed Research and (2) CCJ-2940, Criminal Justice Internship, or CCJ-2949, Criminal Justice Field Studies.

Students wishing to register for these courses must submit an application in advance of registering. Applications should be submitted at least 3-6 months in advance to guarantee a seat. Applications for Directed Research should be submitted to Dr. Neal and applications for the Internship and Field Studies should be submitted to Dr. Reichard. Students are not allowed to register for these courses until their application is approved.