Greetings to our readers:
Welcome to the fourth issue 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.

Announcements
Use the Criminal Justice Web Site and Program Guide for all your advising needs:
www.hccfl.edu/cjt

Criminal Justice Web Site
www.hccfl.edu/cjt
A View From the Bench... Opening Statements

By Judge Nick Nazaretian

Welcome to the latest edition of “View from the Bench.”

In this edition we will continue our journey through the criminal court room. Our last edition dealt with Florida’s jury selection process. This edition deals with the beginning of the criminal jury trial.

Opening Statements

After the jury selection process is complete, each side (prosecutor and defense attorney) will be given the opportunity to give an opening statement. The purpose of opening statements is to tell jurors about the case they will be hearing. The opening statements must be confined to facts that will be proven by the evidence, and cannot be argumentative. It is, in essence, similar to a movie trailer—a synopsis of the case.

The trial begins with the opening statement of the party with the burden of proof. This is the party that brought the case to court—the government in a criminal prosecution, and the plaintiff’s or government’s case. In some states, the defense may reserve its opening statement until the end of the plaintiff’s or government’s case. Florida allows for the choice. Either lawyer may choose not to present an opening statement.

Burden of Proof

In a criminal trial, the burden of proof rests with the government, which must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty. The defendant does not need to prove his or her innocence—the burden is only on the government. Many lawyers consider this the most crucial part of the trial. The research shows that many jurors form strong opinions after opening statements and interpret all of the subsequent evidence in light of those initial impressions. Opening statements give an overview of what you expect to show through the witnesses and other evidence that will be introduced during the trial.

To give or not to give

Often attorneys will promise things to be proven that never get proven, this will often hurt them in the juror’s eyes and even may result in a mistrial. This especially true from the defendant’s point of view. Once a defendant’s attorney makes a claim in the opening statement, they are stuck on that road and held to those claims.

As an example, let’s say the defense argues self-defense in the opening statement and throughout the trial there is no evidence presented to even identify the defendant. The defense attorney has already told the jurors his client has done it and it was in self-defense. Had the attorney not given an opening statement or was vague with his or her words, then the case would likely be dismissed or the jurors would have found the defendant not guilty because of lack of identification. Therefore, once the words are spoken, the impression is made. Each attorney should choose their words carefully as they may live to regret them.

Crafting an Opening Statement

An attorney should try and accomplish the following goals as it relates to the Opening Statement: (1) Introduce the case theme to the court and jury - a case theme allows jurors to later integrate the evidence into the theme to make the disjointed evidence make sense; (2) Put an entire story in a compact package so that the jury will be able to get a bird’s-eye view and better comprehend and appreciate the issues and the evidence; and (3) Establish rapport with the court and jury in order to help them identify with your cause.

The opening statement in a criminal trial is the first time the jurors will hear the alleged facts and evidence in the case. Opening statements allow attorneys for each side to introduce themselves and to introduce the parties involved in the lawsuit. Additionally, attorneys will usually outline the important facts of the case during the opening statement to assist the jury in understanding the evidence that will be presented during the trial. They are often informal and narrative in form. The attorney tells the client’s story and explains to the jury what the evidence will show.

It is important to remember what the attorneys say is not evidence but is to be used as a guide to understanding the evidence. That said, you never get a second chance to make a first impression; so often times the opening statement sets the tone for the rest of the trial.

An opening statement, however, does not constitute evidence, and the jury cannot rely on it in reaching a verdict. The opening statement should be brief and general rather than long and detailed. It generally contains a brief explanation of the applicable law and a request for verdict. In a request for verdict, the attorney explains the verdict sought and explains the facts that will support the verdict. A well-planned opening statement serves as a road map of the trial.

An attorney is also limited in what he or she can say during an opening statement. An attorney may not discuss inadmissible evidence. This is especially true where the evidence was ruled inadmissible in a pretrial motion hearing. The attorney must reasonably believe that the matters stated will be supported by the evidence. An attorney may not assert personal opinions, comment about the evidence, or comment about the credibility of a witness during an opening statement.

Most practitioners and legal scholars agree that an effective opening statement is vital to the trial process. The importance of an opening statement has been established by studies that showed that 80 percent of jurors’ ultimate conclusions with respect to the verdict corresponded with their tentative opinion after opening statements. This is because an effective opening statement establishes the facts of the case and sets forth a legal theory and explanation for why the attorney’s client should prevail.

Nick Nazaretian is an Adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program and is a Circuit Court Judge in Hillsborough County.
Standing Your Ground Law in Florida

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

Chapter 776 of the Florida Statutes consists of 12 statutes that govern the use of justifiable force in Florida. This Chapter was significantly modified in 2005 and, since then, has been generally referred to as the Florida Stand Your Ground Law.

There’s a lot of confusion about the Florida Stand Your Ground Law – perhaps because the name “Stand Your Ground” only partially describes how the 2005 changes to Chapter 776 affect the law regarding justifiable force in Florida.

**Standing Your Ground – No Retreat Required**

In the case of non-deadly force, Florida Statute 776.012 (1) allows a person to use force or threats of force without having to retreat if the person reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to defend himself or herself against another’s imminent use of unlawful force.

In the case of deadly force, Florida Statute 776.012 (2) allows a person to use deadly force or threats of deadly force without having to retreat if the person reasonably believes that using or threatening to use such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony. Examples of forcible felonies are burglary, aggravated battery, and aggravated assault.

Before the changes to Chapter 776 in 2005, a person could use deadly force in self-defense if he or she reasonably believed that the deadly force was necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm. However, unless the person was located in his or her home, the person had a duty to try and retreat before using deadly force.

**Immunity**

Florida Statute 776.032 created immunity from prosecution so that a person who justifiably uses force or threats of force cannot be arrested, charged or prosecuted.

**The Difference Between Claiming Self Defense at Trial v. Claiming Immunity Before Trial**

Before the 2005 Stand Your Ground Law, a person would have to go to trial in order to resolve a claim of self-defense. At trial, the burden of proof is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the force used or threatened was unlawful. Before the 2005 Stand Your Ground Law, a person could use force, they should find the defendant not guilty.

After the 2005 Stand Your Ground Law, a person could claim immunity before they were even arrested. In this case, the burden of proof is on the person who used the force or threatened to use force by the greater weight of the evidence that they were justified in using or threatening to use force. Police may not even arrest the person for using or threatening to use force unless they determine that there is probably cause that the force that was used or threatened was unlawful. Also, if a judge decides that the person was justified in using or threatening force, then the case would be dismissed and there would be no trial.

**An Example Illustrating The Florida Stand Your Ground Law**

George is driving on 7th Avenue in Ybor City looking for a parking spot. He sees a parking spot behind him and decides to back up into the spot. However, at the same time George is backing into the spot, Mike starts to drive forward into the spot. The result is that the two cars both occupy half of the same spot. George tells Mike that if Mike does not move his car he will punch him in the face. George pulls his fist back but before he can get the punch thrown Mike punches first and knocks George to the ground. A Tampa Police officer sees all these events. Under the Florida Stand Your Ground Law, if the Officer thinks Mike’s punch was necessary to defend himself against George’s imminent use of unlawful force, he won’t even arrest Mike. If the Officer does arrest Mike, Mike’s attorney can ask the judge to dismiss the case. At a pretrial hearing, Mike’s attorney would have the burden to prove by the greater weight of the evidence that Mike reasonably believed that punching George was necessary to defend himself.

Even if the judge were to determine that there was insufficient evidence to dismiss the case under the Florida Stand Your Ground Law, Mike could request a trial and claim he acted in self-defense. If a jury were to find that there was a reasonable doubt as to whether or not Mike was justified in punching George, then the jury would find him not guilty.

**NOTE: We will be offering a class in the Fall on Florida’s Stand Your Ground Law, CCJ2938, M/W at 11:00am.**

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

Criminal Justice Field Studies Students Visit the County Jail

By Cindy Moore, M.A.

Students enrolled in the Criminal Justice Field Studies course visited Falkenburg Jail on Wednesday, April 15. The Field Studies course is designed for students who are exploring various careers opportunities in corrections, law enforcement, legal studies, and social services. While class meetings include guest presentations from professionals who are working in the field, students are also required to observe agency operations and court proceedings on an independent basis. This semester, Field Studies students, as a group, visited Falkenburg Jail and were introduced to the day-to-day operations of administrators and detention deputy staff. Students were provided information regarding careers in detention as well as other opportunities for graduates of the HCC Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies program. The guided tour of the jail allowed students to observe the various housing layouts of the jail, the area for rehabilitative and educational programs, and a walking tour of the entire grounds. Students appreciated this unique opportunity and the willingness of the Hillsborough County Sheriff’s Detention Division to host this tour.
Criminology Students Honored at the 42nd Annual Student Excellence Awards

By Dr. Mindy Neal

The Ybor City Campus Student Excellence Awards were held on April 10, 2015, at the Westin Tampa Harbour Island. Hosted by Campus President Dr. Shawn Robinson, students received awards in academic areas as well as student government, clubs, and organizations. These students have demonstrated not only academic achievement, but also a commitment to their education and school worthy of recognition by HCC and their peers. The Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies students who received awards are:

**Academic Achievement:**
- Maxcharles Beugre
- Krystalanna Cruz
- Douglas Evans
- Margaret Huffman
- Constance Oliver
- Feliciti Reid

**Service Achievement:**
- Melissa Gardner

**Leadership Achievement:**
- Malasia Jackson

For A Complete List of Criminal Justice Textbooks:

http://www.hccfl.edu/yc/cjt/for-students/textbooks.aspx

Justice may be blind, but she has very sophisticated listening devices

By: Edgar Argo
Famous Cartoonist

Changes in CCJ-2910 Directed Research Class

Beginning Fall 2015, the Directed Research course offered by the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies program will be renamed Guided Independent Research. This course will continue to provide students the opportunity to independently explore a specific topic and present a substantial term paper. However, beginning Fall 2015, this course will be an elective option and will no longer be a requirement for graduation. This is an excellent class for those intending to continue on toward a Bachelors Degree. Contact Ms. Cindy Moore if you have any questions.

CJSA Car Wash Fundraising Event

By Malasia Jackson, CJSA President

The students of the Criminal Justice Student Association held a carwash as one of their fundraising events on Saturday, March 21, 2015, from 10 am until 2 pm in the parking area of Advanced Auto Parts located at 901 E. Hillsborough Ave in Tampa.

The event was only four short hours but the CJSA students managed to raise over $180 in donations for the program. The students divided themselves into four groups in order to effectively wash the vehicles. There were teams of students on rim and tire duty, window detail, washing and rinsing duty and a drying detail. “The teams worked as a cohesive group to get the job done and have fun while doing it,” noted club Volunteer Kiona Boyd.

During down time, the car wash group even went out on the sidewalks and advertised holding club signs. For lunch we shared pizza from New York, New York Pizzeria in Ybor City and chicken sandwiches and fresh lemonade from Chick Fil A.

Eleven of the clubs most outstanding students came out to support the event. “An amazing job was done by all” declared club Vice President Krystal Cruz. At the end of the carwash event in a show of Esprit de Corps all volunteers shared in washing each other’s cars. Both the customers and students left the event with smiles on their faces.

By: William Shakespeare
Measure for Measure
CJSA Resume Writing Workshop

On April 15, 2015, the Criminal Justice Student Association presented a workshop on how to write a resume. The workshop was open to all HCC students and the speaker was Mr. Leo Cadogan, Mr. Cadogan is a senior adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program and Assistant CJSA Club Advisor.

Are Resumes Still Vital to the Hiring Process?

By William Fleming, CJSA member and SGA Senator

Frustrated job seekers (especially younger candidates and new graduates) often question the relevance of traditional resumes. After all, we live in a digital age that allows us to transfer information in a variety of ways. Most of these methods involve the touch of a screen or the click of a mouse. So why do managers and recruiters still rely on these old-fashioned, standardized documents to evaluate candidates and make high stakes hiring decisions? Here are five simple answers to this question:

1. Because hiring managers are still asking for them. You may think employers no longer insist on a written resume in a world where technology can surely provide an easier path to the same goal. Employers are still making their own decisions when it comes to the selection process, and if they ask you for a resume, don’t expect to be considered for the job without one.

2. Because resumes pack a large volume of data into a short, streamlined document. The organizing principle behind a traditional resume is kind of brilliant. Job seekers in almost every industry imaginable can use a few simple, universal subheadings (work history, skills, etc.) to explain their readiness for almost any position. If you are doing it right, you can use this simple format to share the relevant details of your entire working life.

3. Because resumes are easy to compare. For hiring managers, finding a candidate with the necessary experience is only half the battle. By the time that part of the process comes to an end, the applicant pool still might contain dozens of contenders who are all reasonably qualified. This pool will need to be narrowed down somehow, and resumes provide an easy way to line candidates up and compare their relative merits.

4. Resumes are easy to share, exchange, discuss. File away in a database, pull out of the database later, and send to another branch of the company with a single click. It’s not easy to do this with an interview. You can describe your credentials to a recruiter at a job fair, and you can flash your winning smile and hope she remembers everything you are saying three days later, but it is easier to just hand her a copy of your resume.

5. Resumes provide candidates with an easy way to show off. Don’t think of resume writing as a chore. Think of it as an opportunity. This blank document is your stage: own it, and use it to present yourself in a way no other candidate can.

What is a résumé? In short, it is pretty much a sheet of paper that defines your character, work history, and achievements that could make or break your chances of landing that much needed internship for graduation or career after college. Sounds intimidating, right? In response to that, on Wednesday, April 15, 2015, the Criminal Justice Student Association (CJSA) hosted with speaker and CJSA Advisor, Mr. Leonardo Cadogan II, its first résumé building workshop to help college students effectively and professionally execute a reflective representation of their ability to work and describe themselves on paper.

The workshop provided critical information on the “do’s” and “don’ts” of resume writing, characteristics of a successful résumé, integrity of experience and achievements, and much more.

Participants brought their laptops and notebooks. Mr. Cadogan was able to give the students tips and advice to improve their resumes. Students left this workshop with a sense of confidence. “A lot of useful information was given. I learned not to have generic information on my résumé but writing about who you are on your résumé is what makes the difference. I enjoyed Mr. Cadogan’s presentation because of his knowledge on what to do during an interview and how to follow up after an interview is really helpful in getting a job while the résumé helps you obtain the interview. I really look forward to coming to another workshop in the future”, spoken by HCC Junior Krystal at the workshop.

So, what is a résumé? It is a document that humanizes your life and character expressed through words. If written successfully, it can greatly improve your chance of an interview.
CJSA Tours the FDLE Crime Lab

By Krystal Cruz, CJSA Vice President

The HCC Criminal Student Justice Association went on a field trip to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement located at in Tampa. About 15 students attended the trip and were fascinated with the displays and amount of knowledge gained in a few hours. The President of the CJSA from 2014, Megan Marquetti now is employed at FDLE and greeted us at the facility.

FDLE is composed of five areas: Executive Direction and Business Support, Criminal Investigations and Forensic Science, Criminal Justice Information, Criminal Justice Professionalism and Florida Capitol Police. Their membership includes about 1,700 members statewide and they operate on an annual budget is over $300 million. The FDLE crime laboratory system provides evidentiary analysis in 10 forensic disciplines: Biology/DNA, Chemistry, Crime Scene, Digital Evidence, DNA Database, Firearms, Questioned Documents, Toxicology, Latent Prints/Impression Evidence, and Trace Evidence. We were able to see all seven areas that are present at the Tampa facility.

**Biology/DNA**

Analysts in this section examine items of evidence to identify the presence or absence of body fluids such as blood, semen and saliva. Stains can provide DNA evidence.

**Chemistry**

Chemists examine evidence for the presence or absence of controlled substances. The largest percentage of all cases received in the lab are chemistry cases. This is what we see on CSI!

**Digital Evidence**

Digital Evidence assists law enforcement officials investigating crimes involving computers and the Internet including recovering data and deleted files.

**Firearms**

Analysts in this section perform examinations such as the identification of bullets, cartridge cases, and shot shells with suspect weapons. The CJSA students were actually were able to see a live exhibition of the procedure.

**Latent Prints**

Impression Evidence

Objects at the scene of a crime are checked for fingerprints that may lead to identification of the offender. Analysts compare and identify latent prints via the Automated Fingerprint Identification System/Biometric Identification System (AFIS/BIS) or through the FBI’s Integrated AFIS.

**Trace Evidence**

Trace Evidence is commonly seen on the Forensic and Law Enforcement T.V. shows. Analysts in the Trace Evidence section examine small microscopic items of evidence sometimes no larger than a grain of sand, including paint/polymers, glass, fibers and fracture match, and cut, broken or torn objects.

The staff was very courteous and professional. The field trip was fun, a learning experience, knowledgeable and an eye opener for many students.

By Dwight Elliott, M.S., J.D.

This course examines and explores the developing field of cyber-terrorism and cyber-security and the drivers behind the evolution of this field, such as the E-commerce industry and cybercrimes. The field of “cyber-security” refers to technological, social, and legal controls implemented by government and private entities to secure electronic communications. In addition, the course will address how cyber-security systems and processes designed by corporations and the government are used to protect computers against unauthorized usage, access and attacks. The usage of the internet as a commercial and social communication tool has become increasingly pervasive, to the extent that the average citizen now conducts most professional and personal transactions online. Along with this internet evolution is a new form of criminal activity in electronic form, cybercrimes. Cybercrime encompasses any criminal act dealing with computers and networks. Additionally, cybercrime also includes traditional crimes conducted through the internet. For example: electronic theft of monetary funds, internet fraud, identity theft and cyber stalking are considered to be cybercrimes. Finally the course will look at the developing criminal justice and IT careers that are emerging due to a need for professionals to address the challenges and threats posed by cybercrimes. As more commercial activity is conducted online and in electronic form the cyber-security field will continue to grow and expand infinitely, which will lead to increased demand for criminal justice professionals with the requisite skills sets to conduct advanced investigations and solve virtual crimes in cyberspace at the local and international level.

Dwight Elliott is an Adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.
Our New Courses... Introduction to Federal Policing

By: Rick McCafferty, M.S.

This course is an overview of the U.S. Federal Criminal Justice System and the multitude of federal investigative agencies. Specifically, the course will look at the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, their agencies and how the federal investigative agencies interface with the federal courts. The course will also touch on federal investigative agencies assigned to other U.S. government departments, such as the Department of Defense and the Department of Treasury and others.

The U.S. criminal justice system is a conglomeration of separate systems, subsystems and institutions at the local, state and federal levels. Simply put, the four primary agents of the U.S. criminal justice system are law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and corrections. These subsystems are entrusted with different responsibilities and corresponding goals. Topics covered will include the history, authority, investigative and prosecutorial jurisdictions and the interface of these subsystems. The course will provide exposure to Title 18 U.S.C. criminal statutes, elements of proof, federal search warrants, federal subpoena and the federal Grand Jury. In an overall view, the course will look at the U.S. Constitution where the U.S. criminal justice system is concerned.

The student who successfully completes this course will obtain an understanding of the U.S. Federal Criminal Justice System and the various responsibilities of the different subsystems as they function as a whole. The student will understand how decisions of the U.S Supreme Court dictate federal, state and local law enforcement procedures, specifically with regard to criminal search and seizure and arrest requirements. Each student will be required to research a particular U.S. Supreme Court decision and provide a power point briefing of their research to the class. If available, speakers from different federal investigative agencies and the courts will be invited as guest speakers to provide up-to-date real world information.

NOTE: This class replaces CCJ-2935, a the Seminar in Criminal Justice class.

Rick McCafferty is a Senior Adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.

Our New Courses... Introduction to International Policing & Transnational Crime

The course called Comparative Criminal Justice Systems is being replaced effective Fall 2014 with a new course called Introduction to International Policing and Transnational Crime.

Globalization has resulted in the growth of international crime along with international criminal organizations and enterprises.

International Policing and Transnational Crime is a course that will cover international law enforcement and crime. Students will survey selected major police agencies in foreign countries and compare them to those in the United States. Students will also study International policing including INTERPOL.

A significant portion of this course will cover the growth of transnational crime including international criminal enterprises such as Human Trafficking, International Narcotics Trafficking, Contract Assassinations, Terrorism, and Smuggling, among others.

This course was redesigned to emphasize the growing problem of transnational crime sometimes called international crime and the worldwide police efforts to combat it as opposed to just surveying foreign criminal justice agencies.

This course will be initially offered online. The instructor will be Rick Ramirez, FDLE Special Agent in Charge of the Tampa Bay Regional Office.

Our New Courses... Introduction to Street Gangs

By Jada Bush, M.S.

Gang violence is one of the most serious problems in contemporary public safety. According to the National Gang Center, approximately 3,550 jurisdictions across the United States have a problem with gangs, including Hillsborough County. In response to this rising trend of violent crime and dangerous offenders, we will offer course, Introduction to Street Gangs, taught by Professor Jada Bush.

This class will more than scratch the surface of the gang issue. It will provide information on the history of gangs, how to identify gang activity in your community including gang specific colors, clothing, symbols and signs. Traditional gang patterns as well as non-traditional, hybrid gangs will be included into this curriculum, as well as their use of violence, drugs and guns.

Introduction to Gangs will provide a national overview of major types of gang activity around the U.S. It will address not only the “what” of gangs, but also the “why” and “how.” It will examine reasons why youth join gangs and discuss community gang assessments and responses. In addition, it will provide information on appropriate prevention, intervention and suppression responses to gangs. Students will see what is being done to combat gang violence right here in Hillsborough County.

Professor Bush has attended over 200 hours of specialized gang training around the United States.

For more information, you can contact jbush16@hccfl.edu.

NOTE: This class replaces CCJ-2936, a the Seminar in Criminal Justice class.

Jada Bush is a Senior Adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program.
Following Special Agent Tavares our next speaker was the Chief of Tampa Police Department Jane Castor. We were privileged to have Chief Castor. During her 30 years as a Tampa Police Officer, Chief Castor has built a reputation for working side by side with citizens, neighborhood leaders, activists and business owners to solve crime problems and improve our city. She noted that she takes extreme pride in giving back to the community and especially students and youth.

Our next guest speaker was Mordecai Dixon, Crisis Center Program Manager, 2-1-1 and Suicide Prevention Services. The mission of 2-1-1 Tampa Bay Cares, Inc. is “Creating Connections between People and Resources.” Their mission and vision are to have a community that is connected and informed regarding critical health and human service information for those who need help and those who are willing to volunteer or donate their time to local community agencies.

The duties of the unit Mr. Dixon heads work with the police to solve rape cases by working with victims. He explained the process of coming into the center and getting assistance in times of need. All 2-1-1 Specialists are certified by the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence in sexual assault crisis intervention. Victims can call the Rape Crisis Hotline at 727-530-7273, which is answered 24 hours a day.

Our next guest speaker was Major Michael Thomas, commander of Tampa’s FHP Troop C. Major Thomas has served over 28 years with the Florida Highway Patrol. He informed us that state troopers do more than just write tickets. They also help conduct vehicular homicide investigations and actively promote a safe and secure Florida through professional law enforcement and traffic safety awareness. Major Thomas emphasized the FHP values of courtesy and treating others fairly and professionally and rendering aid and assistance to members of the public who travel the Florida’s highways. He noted that Florida is one of the nation’s most popular tourist destinations and we get drivers from all over the country and the world.

He also noted the FHP is currently hiring and has many exciting career possibilities. Troopers with two years of experience are eligible for specialty positions such as contraband interdiction officer, criminal investigations, dignitary protection, DUI patrol, instructor, motorcycle patrol, occupant protection specialist, recruitment officer, pilot, public affairs officer, special response team, K-9 handler, plus many more. Troopers with five years of experience are eligible for promotion.

Our last guest speaker of the day was Harrison Cowan from the Hillsborough County Medical Examiners Offices. Mr. Cowan serves as a Senior Medical Examiner Death Investigator. A medical examiner is a physician with expertise in forensic pathology who investigates violent, sudden, suspicious, and unattended deaths. Mr. Cowan explained that every death case is examined even if death is natural. Mr. Cowan told us how autopsies are performed and bodies examined for cause of death.

The Teach-in was a complete success and we are looking forward to next year’s event.

Mr. Leo Cadogan is a senior Adjunct member of the faculty of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies Program and Assistant CJSA Club Advisor.
What’s Coming Up
Criminal Justice Activities

**Criminal Justice Student Association**
- Next CJSA Membership Meeting: Wednesdays at 4:45pm in YPST room 320
- CJSA Annual Awards Ceremony: May 9, 2015 at 1:00pm at Cristo’s in Ybor City
- Homeland Security Speaker: April 29, 2015 at 4:45pm in YPST 320

**What’s Going On**
Criminal Justice

**New Classes Scheduled This Fall**
- Introduction to Cyber-Terrorism
- Introduction to International Policing and Transnational Crime
- Introduction to Street Gangs

What’s Coming Up
Criminal Justice Activities

**What’s Going On**
Criminal Justice

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Crystal Cruz will become the next President of the Criminal Justice Student Association as of Fall 2015**

**New Criminal Justice Instructor Polo Shirts are now available at the Ybor City Bookstore**

**Chief Castor, Preparing to Retire, Addresses Teach-In**

Chief Castor addressed our Teach-In for the fifth year in a row. She has been an outstanding leader and recently was presented an award by HCC as she prepares for her May retirement.

Quoting the Tampa Police Website:

Chief Castor has served in nearly every position within the Tampa Police Department, from Patrol, Narcotics, Family Violence and Sex Crimes to Criminal Intelligence, Field Training, and Administration. Her dedication to the community reaches far beyond her role within TPD and includes working with and mentoring at risk children.

She attended the University of Tampa on an athletic scholarship and earned a Bachelor’s of Science in Criminology. In 2006, she was inducted into the University’s Athletic Hall of Fame and in 2010 was the recipient of the Alumni Achievement Award. Chief Castor also holds a Master’s of Public Administration from Troy State University and is a graduate of the prestigious FBI National Academy. Most notably, Chief Castor was named Law Enforcement Executive of the Year by the National Association of Women Law Enforcement Executives in 2009. We will miss

**CJSA Members Assist At Teach-In**

Criminal Justice Student Association members actively assisted in our program's 2015 Teach-In.

Each guest speaker was assigned a CJSA escort. This year the escorts were Krystal Cruz (CJSA Vice President) who chaperoned Judge Nazario-tien, Tampa Police Chief Castor, and Major Thomas of the Florida Highway Patrol. William Fleming (CJSA Senator) was responsible for escorting Richard Taveras of FDLE, Lex Phon-goen (CJSA Sergeant at Arms) escorted Modecai Dixon of the Crisis Center, and CJSA member Lisa Jones escorted Harrison Cowan of the Medical Examiner’s Office.

Other members who assisted were Malasia Jackson (CJSA President), Melissa Gardner, Mesha Pickney, Fernando Avila, and Joey Avila.
**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.

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**Practicum Course Applications**

In order to graduate, A.S. students are required to take either 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 6-9 months in advance to guarantee a seat. Students are not allowed to register for these courses until their application is approved.

Applications for the Internship course should be submitted to Dr. Reichard.

Applications for the Field Studies course should be submitted to Ms. Moore.

The applications and procedures can be found at: [http://www.hccfl.edu/cjt](http://www.hccfl.edu/cjt)