

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE

*College of Health and Human Services*

## Program Description

Criminal Justice encompasses multidisciplinary examinations of crime, crime control, the justice process, and justice institutions. The discipline addresses definitions, causation, prevention, investigation, legal process, treatment, rehabilitation, and research relating to crime and justice as well as the institutions of the justice system and their administration.

The comprehensive program at Sacramento State covers every aspect of the field. Courses are offered which span the entire system of justice administration in both public and private sectors.

The Division of Criminal Justice:

- Seeks to identify and increase understanding of major social issues related to crime, offenders, prevention and control, and victims.
- Features a large and diverse faculty combining scholars from a variety of disciplines who have contributed extensively to the justice field with practitioners who have many years of experience in justice administration.
- Offers a flexible undergraduate major, including the option of internship, and highly-structured advising. Advising allows the student to shape an undergraduate program specifically to prepare for employment in multiple areas of criminal justice, advanced study in criminal justice, or law school.
- Features a Master of Science program that offers students a generalist degree focused on a variety of areas within the field of Criminal Justice including, but not limited to, criminological theory and research methods, corrections, policing, law and justice, restorative justice, victimology, juvenile justice, white collar crime, terrorism, and comparative criminal justice. In addition, we offer experimental courses in areas with a growing body of research such as the mentally ill and the criminal justice system and emergency management.

Many graduates find positions with various federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies. Others have pursued advanced study in criminology and law. Employment opportunities for Criminal Justice majors have remained strong for the past decade, both with government agencies and in private security, and future demand appears assured.

The Criminal Justice program at Sacramento State is one of the most highly sought-after programs in Northern California. Due to the large number of applications, the program is now officially impacted. Students wishing to become Criminal Justice majors must complete a series of required lower division courses and then apply for admission to the program. It is highly recommended that interested students speak with the Criminal Justice Student Advising Center as early as possible.

## Degree Programs

BS in Criminal Justice (<http://catalog.csus.edu/colleges/health-human-services/criminal-justice/bs-in-criminal-justice/>)

Minor in Forensics Investigations (Chemistry and Biology Majors Only) (<http://catalog.csus.edu/colleges/health-human-services/criminal-justice/minor-in-forensics-investigations/>)

Certificate in Law Enforcement (<http://catalog.csus.edu/colleges/health-human-services/criminal-justice/certificate-in-law-enforcement/>)

MS in Criminal Justice (<http://catalog.csus.edu/colleges/health-human-services/criminal-justice/ms-in-criminal-justice/>)

## Career Possibilities

Investigative positions, most with law enforcement authority, with federal, state, and local agencies such as the FBI, ATF, Secret Service, DEA, Homeland Security Administration, state level Departments of Justice, Alcohol Beverage Control, Department of Motor Vehicles, District Attorney's and Public Defender's Offices · Includes uniformed peace officer positions within local and state governments, such as: police officer, deputy sheriff, highway patrol, and natural resources officer, including crime scene specialists, and crime analysts · Correctional peace officer positions including state and local probation officers and parole agents within adult and juvenile correctional systems · Includes non-sworn correctional counselors and administrators. Private corporate security agents and investigators such as those employed by banks and insurance companies and transportation companies, including loss-prevention specialists · Victim services and officer services positions within a wide variety of social service agencies related to crime, justice, and rehabilitation · In addition, graduates can pursue advanced degrees in law or research disciplines, and may apply to military officer candidate schools.

## Contact Information

Ernest Uwazie, Division Chair  
Criminal Justice Business Office, Alpine Hall 137  
(916) 278-6487

Destiny Effiong, Coordinator of Criminal Justice Advising Center  
Alpine Hall 133  
(916) 278-6485

Adam Lehrke, ASC-II

Alpine Hall 137 (916)278-6297

Alicia Taylor, ASC-I

Alpine Hall 137

(916) 278-6487

Division of Criminal Justice Website (<http://www.csus.edu/HHS/CJ/>)

## Faculty

### Law as a Career

Lawyers are often called upon to fill many varied and complex roles. At various times they function as advocates, social planners, and mediators. Because society turns most frequently to the legal profession when it looks for a method of balancing changing conditions and traditional values, lawyers are social planners. Lawyers play a weighty role in our society and have a tremendous responsibility, not only to the citizenry which they serve, but also to the law itself, and to the concept of justice, to which they must be committed.

## Pre-Law Education

The student's cumulative undergraduate GPA and his/her score on the *Law School Admissions Test* (LSAT) are the primary factors on which law schools base their admissions decisions. The importance of these factors cannot be overestimated. Assuming that you qualify in this manner for admissions, your undergraduate course of study plays a role in preparing for the study and practice of law. Students interested in law school should visit the Law School Admission Council's website [www.lsac.org](http://www.lsac.org) (<http://www.lsac.org/>) early in their college careers in order to learn about the process of preparing for and applying to law school.

## Undergraduate Program

It would be unwise and, perhaps, impossible to prescribe a specific course of study and assert that it is the best one one can receive in preparation for entering law school. Therefore, there is no established major for pre-law students. In 1988, the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) expressed the view that the "quality of education is concerned with the development of basic skills and insights. It thus involves education for:

1. comprehension and expression in words;
2. critical understanding of the human institutions and values with which the law deals;
3. creative power in thinking;
4. knowledge of computers and word processing."

While no one major embraces all of these characteristics and, while personal development in these areas is an individualistic effort molded to one's particular strengths, weaknesses, and interests, the University offers numerous courses which give training in these skills. The following areas of study encompass these recommendations and suggest courses which prepare students for the study and practice of law.

- **Business:** When an individual becomes a lawyer, he/she also becomes a member of the business community; hence, classes in business are beneficial to the pre-law student. Competence in this field can make the difference between an organized, successful lawyer and a bewildered, ineffective one. Furthermore, the practical judgment one develops in business classes frequently allows one to penetrate the legal maze and to quickly reach the important issues of any case.
- **Computer Science:** In an age where information storage and problem solving is increasingly accomplished by computers, a lawyer cannot afford to venture into the future without a working knowledge of computers.
- **Criminal Justice:** The Division of Criminal Justice includes three law courses in its core curriculum and offers the option of additional law and constitutional theory courses among its electives. The department offers intern placements in law related positions. Law courses are instructed in the case study method used in law schools. This instruction allows a student to determine their level of interest and aptitude for legal studies while still an undergraduate. Several members of the teaching faculty are attorneys, and law courses are taught by attorneys licensed by the bar. In addition, the major in criminal justice offers a general orientation to the justice field and provides students a suggested pre-law course of study engineered to provide an excellent foundation for the study of law.
- **Economics:** As the AALS asserts: "Economics is a science that calls upon the student to master patterns of thought, to explore questions of causation and to probe potentials for solutions." Since many legal

problems ultimately involve economic issues, a study of economics will benefit the pre-law student.

- **History and Government:** We are a product of yesterday in our society, our customs and our laws. Without a general understanding of history and how it relates to our present state, the lawyer cannot appreciate the intimate relationship laws have with our culture. By failing to comprehend the relationship between our society, its governmental institutions, and its laws, one risks not understanding certain laws intelligible only in terms of their historical and institutional significance.
- **Logic and Mathematics:** Since the law is abstract, those considering law school need training in the reasoning powers essential for dealing with abstract concepts. The study of logic and mathematics provides the practice needed for developing the ability to think logically.
- **Oral and Written Communication:** The lawyer is primarily a communicator; whether in the courtroom or in the legislature, as a counselor or negotiator, he/she must know how to communicate on many levels with precision and style.
- **Philosophy:** A sizable number of students of philosophy go on to law school and there are now many successful philosopher-lawyers. This is no mere coincidence. Legal questions often raise issues of profound philosophical import. And the two fields share many of the same methods of reasoning and argumentation. The Philosophy Department's Major Concentration in Applied Ethics and Law is specifically designed to prepare prospective students for the intellectual rigors of law school.
- **Science and Engineering:** Students who concentrate in the sciences or in engineering develop the ability to think clearly and concisely. The rigor and discipline required in these courses is valuable training for the law school years.
- **Social Sciences:** Since both law and social science deal with behavior and its implications, lawyers draw on the social sciences for an understanding of human behavior. Applying the tools of the other social sciences to the practice of law enhances the effectiveness of the attorney.

Obviously, one cannot receive degrees in all of these areas; it is suggested that the pre-law student choose a major which interests him/her and supplement this curriculum with as many courses from other areas as possible. In addition to this, the pre-law student should read widely in areas outside the major.

## Pre-Law Student Organization

The Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International has been formed by pre-law students to meet the needs of students interested in preparing for a career in law. CSU, Sacramento has an active Phi Alpha Delta chapter and information about joining can be acquired by visiting one of the campus pre-law advisors.

## Grades

Good grades are essential to those interested in being accepted at a well regarded school. However, it should be clear that one does not benefit from being so grade conscious that the major criterion for course selection becomes the likelihood of receiving an "A." Tough, demanding professors and courses are essential for training the mind to perform well under the pressures of law school. Challenging, thought-provoking courses are the best way to prepare for the LSAT, for success in law school and as a member of the legal profession. Moreover, when undergraduate transcripts are viewed by law school admission committees, a great deal of attention is given to the difficulty and the desirability of the courses chosen by the student. For law school

admission, grades of "I" (Incomplete) or "W" (Withdrawal) are not included in computing the overall GPA. However, a grade of "WU" or "NC" (No Credit) is counted as an "F," and if a course is repeated, the two grades are averaged. Students should also note that failure to complete work for a grade posted as "I" will result in the "I" converting to an "F" after two semesters.

## LSAT

The LSAT is the second major factor considered by law schools in determining admissibility. It is administered by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC). Everything a student needs to know about the LSAT is available at [www.lsac.org](http://www.lsac.org) (<http://www.lsac.org/>). The test measures abilities and skills related to problem identification, analysis, logical reasoning, and reading. In addition, the LSAT includes a written essay, copies of which will be sent to individual law schools to enable them to evaluate a candidate's writing ability. Because many law schools consider the LSAT as influential, or more influential, than the GPA, it is important that students prepare for the test very carefully. Students who believe they may qualify for a fee waiver because of serious financial need should apply for the LSAC fee waiver at [www.lsac.org](http://www.lsac.org). The fee waiver will cover the student's LSAT and Credential Assembly Service fees as well as provide materials that will enable the student to prepare for the LSAT.

There are a number of preparation courses available for students intending to take the LSAT. Students are advised to investigate particular review classes and to assess their ability to prepare successfully for the LSAT without benefit of these often costly courses. The best LSAT preparation materials are those published by the LSAC.

## Letters of Recommendation

Most law schools require between one to three letters of recommendation from individuals who can comment on the applicant's potential as a law student. The individuals selected to write letters of recommendation should be able to comment extensively on the applicant's academic capabilities. And, obviously, the evaluation should be a positive one. Letters should also discuss the applicant's ability to comprehend, to communicate, and to critically analyze concepts.

## Credential Assembly Service

Student's must register for the Credential Assembly Service (CAS) at [www.lsac.org](http://www.lsac.org) (<http://www.lsac.org/>) in order to submit applications for American Bar Association accredited law schools. There is a fee associated with registration for the CAS which is waived if the student is approved for the LSAC fee waiver. The CAS compiles a report that contains the student's personal information, LSAT score(s), transcripts, letters of recommendation and, if prepared, recommender evaluations.

The student completes each individual law school application online using their account at [www.lsac.org](http://www.lsac.org) (<http://www.lsac.org/>). Once the student has submitted the application the law school requests the CAS report and it is transmitted electronically to them by the LSAC.

## Personal Statement

Most law schools require the applicant to submit a personal statement in which the applicant tells the law school something about the applicant's background, the reasons why the applicant wants to study law, and, in some instances, what the applicant hopes to do following law school. This is an extremely important component of the application. It provides the student with an opportunity to share their personal background and experiences with the law school admissions committee. Students should take time to carefully craft the personal statement and should seek

advice from trusted friends, professors and their pre-law advisor to help them in the writing process.

## Pre-Law Advisors

Laurie Kubicek, Criminal Justice  
Alpine Hall 103, 278-5066

Russell Loving, Criminal Justice  
Alpine Hall 110, 278-6473

Stephanie Mizrahi, Criminal Justice  
Alpine Hall 107, 278-6387

Jennifer Noble, Criminal Justice  
Alpine Hall 209, 278-5706  
[www.csus.edu/HHS/CJ/Advising/prelaw.html](http://www.csus.edu/HHS/CJ/Advising/prelaw.html) (<http://www.csus.edu/HHS/CJ/Advising/prelaw.html>)

**CRJ 1. Introduction to Criminal Justice and Society. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Reviews the problem of crime and the societal response to criminals. Institutions discussed are those intended to discover the crime and the criminal and those designed to deal with the criminal, the victim, and society, once the criminal has been labeled. Finally, the bureaucracy of crime and its measurement as a social phenomenon are discussed.

**CRJ 2. Law of Crimes. 3 Units**  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduction to the case method of studying criminal law. Understanding and correlating the common law crimes and substantive law crimes. Study and emphasis on the classification and nature of crimes, the requisite elements of the major common law felonies and criminal responsibility of various persons involved in crime.

**CRJ 4. General Investigative Techniques. 3 Units**  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Techniques involved in the investigation of crimes; interview of victims and witnesses; questioning of suspects; organization and procedure in the investigation of crimes; crime scene searches; surveillance; use of scientific aids; and sources of information.

**CRJ 5. The Community and the Justice System. 3 Units**  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Examines complex, dynamic relationships between communities and the justice system in addressing crime and conflict with emphasis on the challenges and prospects of administering justice within a diverse, multicultural population and the roles played by race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, age, social class, culture, and justice professionals in shaping relationships within the justice system. Special topics include crime prevention, restorative justice, and conflict resolution and pure justice.

**CRJ 21. First Year Seminar: Becoming an Educated Person. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** Understanding Personal Development (E)  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduction to the nature and possible meanings of higher education and the functions and resources of the University. Designed to help students develop and exercise fundamental academic success strategies and to improve their basic learning skills. Also provide students with an opportunity to interact with fellow students and the seminar leader and to build a community of academic and personal support.

**CRJ 101. Introduction to Criminal Justice Research Methods. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to Criminal Justice majors  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduction to research methodologies used in the social sciences, with a special emphasis on those methods most often used in the study of crime and criminal behavior, police/court systems, and correctional institutions, policies, and programs. Students will acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to understand, critically analyze and assess descriptive and quantitative research studies. Topics include the roles of theory and ethics in research, hypothesis testing, and research design.

**CRJ 102. Crime And Punishment. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Criminal Justice major  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

This course provides an overview of the causes, consequences and responses to crime in society, with special emphasis on the use of theory and research to guide criminal justice policy and practice. The course surveys major theories of crime causation, examines consequences of crime on individuals and societies, and explores various perspectives on the appropriate role of criminal sanctions and offender treatment in modern day systems of justice.

**CRJ 105. Delinquency, Prevention and Control. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101 and CRJ 102; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall only

Comprehensive juvenile delinquency planning process and its contribution to effective delinquency prevention and control; new roles for delinquency control agencies (police, courts, and corrections); the Youth Service Bureau; innovative strategies in delinquency prevention programming.

**CRJ 106. Analysis of Career Criminals. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101 and CRJ 102; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Observation and analysis of criminal career patterns using the following approaches: anthropological, autobiographical, psychological, psychiatric, and sociological. The examination of career criminal behavior patterns will focus upon: the process of induction into criminal activity; the deviant orientation of the professional criminal; the organization, life style, and activities of the specialized criminal; and the methodological problems associated with the measurement of recidivism.

**CRJ 108. Domestic Crime and Violence. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101 and CRJ 102; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Detailed examination of the multiple causes, effects and dynamics of crime against children, spouses, domestic partners and the dependent elderly, the response of criminal justice agencies to these crimes and the impact of these crimes on their victims.

**CRJ 109. Media, Crime, and Criminal Justice. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101 and CRJ 102; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall only

Analyzes the social construction of crime by news and entertainment media and introduces criminal justice students to the manner in which the media influences and shapes crime in their own society and in the criminal justice system. Analyzes images of crime and the criminal justice system that are presented through the major mass media within America, including a detailed analysis of media institutions, American pop culture, and the construction of crime and justice. Exposes students to a new way of looking at crime problems and provide them with a deeper understanding of how crime and the criminal justice system are both socially constructed by the news and entertainment media.

**CRJ 111. Women and the Criminal Justice System. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall only

Survey of the roles of women as offenders, victims and employees in the criminal justice system. Examines statistics, research and the literature as it relates to female crime. Evaluates current patterns and practices of law enforcement, criminal courts and corrections relative to women as offenders, victims, and employees.

**CRJ 112. Gangs and Threat Groups in America. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Examination of criminal organizations in America. The problems posed by "anti-social groups," their structure and their history in contemporary American society. The spectrum of social sciences is employed in an examination of "illegal groups" and such issues as aggression and group dynamics. Styles such as street gangs, prison gangs and traditional organized crime are defined and studied.

**CRJ 114. Sexual Offenses and Offenders. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Exploration of relevant factors and dimensions of sexual offenses and offenders related to the Criminal Justice system, its cliental and practitioners.

- CRJ 115. Violence and Terrorism. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Systemically examines political violence, responses by government institutions to that violence and implications of both for the administration of justice. Content is structured along a continuum, ranging from small scale violence to mass violence - assassinations, terrorism by sub-national and transnational organizations, state terror and genocide. In recent years political violence has progressively drawn the American governmental institutions, particularly justice agencies, into the global picture of violence committed by both domestic and international terrorists.
- CRJ 116. Restorative Justice and Conflict Resolution. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Examines concepts, principles, techniques of conflict resolution and restorative justice in contemporary US legal system, global peacebuilding, across cultures, and comparative justice practices. The centerpiece is a classroom simulation that introduces students to theoretic analysis and practical knowledge on resolution of conflicts and crime. Addresses nonviolent responses to inter/intra state and community conflicts. Topics include negotiation, mediation, victim offender reconciliation, alternative dispute resolution (ADR), circle sentencing, transitional justice, peace treaty, transformative justice, intergroup dialogues, etc.
- CRJ 117. American Criminal Justice and Minority Groups. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D, Race & Ethnicity Graduation Requirement (RE)  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Course examines the origins of racial/ethnic/gender/sex discrimination and disparities in the US justice system. Additionally, course provides a critical examination of the processes and outcomes of the justice system by reviewing the major theories of crime and number of minorities reported in crime data. Using discussions about various criminal justice policies and their impact on minority groups, the course assesses the changing dynamic of race relations and diversity in society and their influences on justice administration.
- CRJ 118. Drug Abuse and Criminal Behavior. 3 Units**  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** GE AREA D  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Sociogenic review of the case histories and life styles of selected juvenile and adult offenders with a history of drug abuse. An inquiry into the drug scene, "street" drugs, an examination of people who have abused drugs and have been guilty of delinquent or criminal acts for the purpose of determining the known and identified relationships between drug abuse and crime, and probing the many unknown relationships. A sustained and disciplined examination of the main issues and problems by the use of case studies, discussion groups, and student involvement.
- CRJ 121. The Structure and Function of the American Courts. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** declared majors or minors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Overview of the Federal and State court structures including jurisdiction, venue, roles of court participants, due process and post arrest procedures employed in adjudication, trial process, appellate review. Constitutional issues such as discretion, indigent rights, right to counsel, discovery, pleas, bail and preventive detention, competency, evidence suppression, double jeopardy, and speedy trial will also be addressed.
- CRJ 123. Law of Arrest, Search and Seizure. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to declared majors or minors or department chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Current and recent developments relating to arrest, searches, and seizures; study of constitutional rights predominately associated with the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments as related to criminal justice and its administration -- warrants, warrantless seizures, exclusionary rule, confession, eye-witness identification, electronic surveillance, entrapment, and state variance with federal rules. Case study method law course.
- CRJ 125. Law of Responsibility. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to declared majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Spring only
- Substantive criminal law of responsibility and culpability. Topics include legal cause, mens rea, negligence, intent and its equivalents, motive, immaturity, mental incapacitates, mistake, and affirmative defenses including authority and privilege as found in American statute and case law. A case method law course.
- CRJ 126. Law of Evidence. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 121 and CRJ 123; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall only
- Law of evidence as codified and its complimentary interpretations by the courts. Topics include the admission and exclusion of evidence, relevance, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, the use of writings and demonstrative evidence, judicial notice, order of proof and presumptions, and issues relating to witness competency and privileges. Constitutional exclusions and their impacts are not covered.
- CRJ 127. Juvenile Law. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 102 and CRJ 121; restricted to CRJ majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Overview of legal concepts and principles affecting the adjudication of delinquent children in juvenile and adult court systems, develops the ability to read and analyze difficult legal issues relating to juvenile law, and provides the information required to evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile court system in the context of its stated rehabilitative goals and the potential impact of a shift in focus to a more retribution-oriented structure.

**CRJ 128. Administrative Law for Public Safety Personnel. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 121 and CRJ 123; restricted to CRJ majors or chair permission

**Term Typically Offered:** Spring only

Administrative law is the study of the adjudicatory and law making processes that take place within administrative agencies of the executive branches of government. Further, it is a study of the legal relationship between those agencies and the legislature, the courts, and private parties. Particular attention will be paid to the Federal Administrative Procedures Act, and the California Administrative Procedure Act.

**CRJ 130. Fundamentals of Corrections. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to declared CRJ majors or minors or department chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Overview and critical analysis of contemporary correctional theory and practice. Comparison of mainline American corrections with historical, cross-cultural, philosophical and non-traditional views of corrections. Controversial issues in contemporary corrections, including prisoner rights, victimization, the death penalty, unions, institutional corrections, community corrections, future of corrections, correctional careers, and administration and staffing of correctional programs.

**CRJ 131. Correctional Institutions. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101, CRJ 102 and CRJ 130; restricted to declared majors or chair permission

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Role and function of the correctional institution in the administration of criminal justice. A review of institutional procedures: reception, classification, program assignment, mass custody, treatment programs, and release, including parole and discharge. The inmate social system and its relationship to the official world that contains it. The following topics will receive special attention: the determinate sentence; the confinement of repetitively violent offenders; the death penalty and its impact on prison management, inmate social services; prison reform; and the stresses experienced by institutional personnel.

**CRJ 134. Community Based Corrections. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101, CRJ 102 and CRJ 130; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall only

Role of local and state government in the development of community-based correctional programs; regional detention facilities; recent trends in jail organization and management; ex-offenders and employment; the impact of community corrections on the criminal justice system.

**CRJ 136. Corrections Administration. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101, CRJ 130 and CRJ 160; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Concepts of administration; corrections as a component of criminal justice; organization and management of correctional services and correctional institutions for delinquent youth and adult offenders; probation and parole; and the legal and political contexts of corrections.

**CRJ 141. Police and Society. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to declared CRJ majors or minors or department chair permission

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Examination of the origins, philosophy, objectives and priorities of the police service in the U.S. A holistic analysis of political, social, economic, legal and other factors impacting the relationship between the police and the society they serve. Police use of discretion, police roles, police and minority groups, police and protest groups, police brutality, and police ethics are also studied.

**CRJ 142. Police Administration. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101, CRJ 141 and CRJ 160; restricted to declared majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall only

Concepts of organization and management; relationships between police agencies and the public, other criminal justice agencies, and other agencies of government; organization for delivery of police services: first response, crime investigation, youth services, vice, communications, and information management.

**CRJ 144. Contemporary Issues in Police Administration. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101 and CRJ 141; restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Roles of police in a democratic society; analysis of public disobedience to law; racial and ethnic group relationships with police; public, official, and police corruption; police discretion; professionalism; development of criminal intelligence.

**CRJ 151. White Collar Crime. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Junior/Senior status, Criminal Justice or Fire Service Management major or chair permission

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduces students to a variety of white collar crime issues, including definitional complexities, the causes, frequency and impact of economic crime, and victim and offender profiles. Governmental corruption, organizational fraud, consumer and environmental offenses, anti-trust violations and international schemes will be covered. Students will also become familiar with methods used to investigate, prosecute and sentence white collar offenders. Policy considerations will be discussed for controlling national and international white collar crime.

**CRJ 152. Interviewing and Detection of Deception. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 102; restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Principles and techniques of interviewing and detection of deception studied from communication, physiological and psycho-social points of view. Introduction to the use of the polygraph; laws pertaining to confessions and admissions.

**CRJ 153. Advanced Criminal Investigation. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 102; restricted to declared CRJ majors or declared Forensic minor or have chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Principles involved in the investigation of crimes; utilization of scientific aids in obtaining information from physical objects; concepts in obtaining information from and about people; concept of reconstruction of crime and profile of suspect; development of leads; investigative problems in major crimes; special problems in crime investigation.

**CRJ 154. Introduction to Physical Evidence. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 102; restricted to declared CRJ majors or Forensic Investigation minor or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Provides an overview of the role of science in collecting and evaluating physical evidence as a component of the criminal investigation and legal processes. Various operations in the examination and interpretation of physical evidence are examined with emphasis on the role of science in supporting the investigator and in the litigation process. Suitable for both science and non-science majors.

**CRJ 156. Introduction to Crime and Intelligence Analysis. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101; must be a declared CRJ major or have chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduction to crime and intelligence analysis with a special emphasis on those methods most often used in the study of crime and criminal behavior patterns. Students will acquire the knowledge and skills necessary toward understanding crime analysis, intelligence analysis and mapping geospatial data. Topics include theory, the history of crime analysis, crime analysis technologies, intelligence analysis, and types/functions of crime analysis.

**CRJ 160. Justice and Public Safety Administration. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** restricted to declared CRJ majors or minors or department chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Examines the nature and development of public safety and criminal justice organizations in American society with attention to how the unique functions performed by these agencies has shaped and developed their nature. Particular emphasis is placed on understanding the unique problems generated by administration of bureaucratic, public agencies in a highly politicized environment. Examines the influence of social and political factors on justice and public safety organizations.

**CRJ 162. Intergovernmental Relations, Finance and Budgeting for Public Safety Personnel. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 160 or PPA 100; Junior or Senior standing; must be a Criminal Justice or Fire Service Management Major.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall only

An examination of the structure, organization and management of state and local government with particular attention to the interplay between governmental agencies that is focused on the operations and management of public safety agencies. Government leadership models, such as mayor and city manager will be examined. Finance, the state and local budgets, taxation, revenue and spending will be addressed.

**CRJ 163. Leadership in Criminal Justice and Public Safety. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 160; restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Addresses role of leadership in shaping and directing complex justice and public safety organizations. Leadership styles, roles, communication, group dynamics and organizational culture are examined and applied to organizational maintenance, adaptation, and change. Also addresses the role of employee organizations and personal practices in shaping leadership options and styles in public agencies. Particular attention is focused on implementing leadership in the bureaucratic and public agencies typical to the fields of criminal justice and public safety administration.

**CRJ 165. Planning for Justice and Public Safety. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101, CRJ 102 and CRJ 160; restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Spring only

Addresses planning in complex justice and public safety organizations. Focuses on the role of planning in preparing for change, maximizing utilization of resources and addressing crime and public safety. Emphasis is placed on the use of planning to unify fragmented public agencies at multiple levels of government in preparing for disaster, controlling crime, and assuring public safety.

**CRJ 166. Personnel Administration in Criminal Justice and Public Safety Organizations. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 160; declared CRJ major or chair permission

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

This course provides an understanding of history, theories, laws, and practices related to contemporary as well as future criminal justice/public safety personnel administration and practice.

**CRJ 167. Collective Bargaining and Arbitration Issues in Public Safety. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Must be a declared CRJ major or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

This course is designed to provide the public safety student and/or criminal justice student, practitioner and/or administrator with an understanding of public safety personnel practices in the area of collective bargaining. Labor-management relations, dispute resolution, arbitration, and the various laws that govern labor-management relations, at all levels of government, will be covered.

**CRJ 168. Justice and Public Safety Information Systems. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to declared majors or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduction to criminal justice and public safety information systems. Provides a framework for understanding the needs, types, capabilities and applications of information systems to the field. Current uses are surveyed and future potential applications are examined.

- CRJ 169. Emergency Management. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 164; Criminal Justice or Fire Service Management major, or instructor permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Course reviews the history of emergency management, the current systems in place to manage mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery and the coordination and communication required to do so. Diverse responses to various emergencies will be presented with detailed examination of the roles of various levels of government and integration required. The formal declaration of emergencies and federal aid procedures, agencies involved and their administration will be covered.
- CRJ 170. Human Trafficking and Slavery. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Junior/Senior level and CRJ majors only; or department chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- The course explores the international and domestic legal framework that defines human trafficking and slavery and analyzes the major theories and current research on related causes and risk factors. The role of involvement of transnational organized criminal groups and vulnerability of social groups are discussed. Lastly, the course provides a critical analysis of effective strategies in victim identification, protection, prosecution, and prevention as instrumental components in assessment of crime control policy.
- CRJ 172. Comparative Criminal Justice Systems. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Junior status; restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Examines representative criminal justice systems from a variety of nations with emphasis on the role of history, culture, social and political values and economic institutions in shaping institutions of justice including law, police, courts, corrections, and juvenile justice systems and practice. Attention is paid to conflict and cooperation between criminal justice systems and ideologies that occur when peoples of different cultures and systems are in close proximity.
- CRJ 174. Criminal Justice Systems of the Future. 3 Units**  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Societal structures, definitions of deviance and criminal behavior, social problems related to criminality, the nature of systems for handling criminals and sanctions in future societies.
- CRJ 176. Security Systems. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101 and CRJ 102; restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Purposes, functions and historical development of industrial security in the U.S. Co-responsibilities of security personnel and line supervisors; principles of physical security, document protection, pilferage prevention and employee programs for plant and inventory protection. Survey of related laws and cooperating agencies of government.
- CRJ 181. Topics in Criminal Justice. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 100 and CRJ 110; must be a CRJ major.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Topics of interest to criminal justice students and faculty will be offered as the need arises.  
**Note:** May be repeated provided the topic is different.
- CRJ 190. Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ major or chair permission; CRJ 101, CRJ 102, CRJ 121, CRJ 123, CRJ 130, CRJ 141, CRJ 160; Senior standing; a WPJ Portfolio score OR ENGL 109M or ENGL 109W  
**General Education Area/Graduation Requirement:** Writing Intensive Graduation Requirement (WI)  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Examination of current issues in criminal justice with an emphasis on the application of law, management, practice and ethics to analysis of contemporary criminal justice policy. The culminating event for criminal justice majors with an emphasis upon written and oral communication, research and analytical thinking.
- CRJ 191. Topics in Criminal Justice Administration. 3 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 101 and CRJ 102; restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- CRJ 195. Internship. 1 - 6 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to declared majors or chair permission and senior status  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Supervised work and experience in justice or public safety related agencies designed to expand the student's understanding of techniques, procedures and problems that occur in these agencies. Supervision provided by both faculty and agency personnel.  
**Note:** may be repeated for credit
- Credit/No Credit
- CRJ 196. Experimental Offerings in Criminal Justice. 2 - 4 Units**  
**Prerequisite(s):** Restricted to declared majors and minors or instructor permission.  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- To be offered in the various fields of Criminal Justice in response to student needs.
- CRJ 196A. The Mentally Ill Individual in the Criminal Justice System. 3 Units**  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Overview and analysis of how mentally ill individuals interface with the criminal justice system, from first contacts with the police, to their entry into the jails, courts, and prisons, and then reentry into the community via parole and probation. The history of how the mentally ill became so embedded in the criminal justice system, whether mental illness has become criminalized, evidence-based mental health programs, and treatment for this population will be covered.
- CRJ 196B. Law of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. 3 Units**  
**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring
- Current and historical developments relating to the laws surrounding homeland security and emergency management. Topics include the legal framework for the U.S. domestic preparedness and national incident management system, the role of the military in emergency response and homeland security, and the legal jurisdiction and authority of federal, state, and local public safety, as well as private sector institutions, in terrorism prevention and response. Course utilizes cases, statutes, executive orders, government reports, and scholarly research.



<p><b>CRJ 196S. Ethics and the Criminal Justice System.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> CRJ Majors or department chair permission  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>	<p><b>CRJ 202. Qualitative Research Methods.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> CRJ 200 or department approval  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>
<p>Purpose of course is to learn various ethical considerations within the criminal justice system. Course will briefly explore the classical, philosophical foundations of ethics and proceed into surveying modern, ethical decision-making among the various criminal justice components. Criminal justice system ethics and decision-making of the police, prosecution, courts, corrections, and probation/parole from a managerial standpoint and a line perspective will be examined and critiqued. Emphasis will be placed on viable, practical solutions to ethical conundrums.</p>	<p>This course will introduce students to the foundations and methodologies of qualitative criminological research. During the semester, we will consider epistemological and ethical debates, and cover the primary qualitative methods and analysis used by criminal justice researchers, including interviews, focus groups, ethnography, participant observation, content analysis, feminist methods, and grounded theory. In addition to analyzing the comparative strengths and weaknesses of each method, students will gain experience using each approach and learn about the major steps of the research process.</p>
<p><b>CRJ 198. Co-Curricular Activities.</b> 1 - 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> Permission of the sponsoring professor and the Division Chair.  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>	<p><b>CRJ 205. Criminal Justice Policy Analysis.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> Classified Graduate status, CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255, and CRJ 260.  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>
<p>Co-Curricular activities related to the subject matters and intellectual concerns of the Division of Criminal Justice, including service learning, related community service assignments, and service on University and community policy making bodies.  Credit/No Credit</p>	<p>Examination of responses of the criminal justice system to major current issues with attention to factors influencing their effects; review of uses and limitations of various responses; appraisal of the consequences of various criminal justice policy alternatives.</p>
<p><b>CRJ 199. Special Problems.</b> 1 - 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> Restricted to declared CRJ majors or chair permission and senior status.  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>	<p><b>CRJ 207. Criminal Justice Research and Program Evaluation.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>
<p>Individual projects or directed reading, open only to those students who appear competent to carry on individual work.  Credit/No Credit</p>	<p>Systematic review of selected evaluations of major criminal justice programs, demonstration projects, experiments, and innovations; introduction to basic techniques of interpretation and analysis of research findings to determine outcomes.</p>
<p><b>CRJ 200. Research Methods in Criminal Justice.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> Classified graduate status, satisfactory completion of a basic statistics course.  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>	<p><b>CRJ 210. Critical Examination of Law and Justice.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>
<p>Research theory and methodology in Criminal Justice; research designs; conceptual models; design and preparation of Master's thesis prospectus.  <b>Note:</b> Graduate Writing Intensive (GWI) course.</p>	<p>Examines the historical, theoretical, and practical developments that gave rise to the dominance of legal formalism in the American legal tradition. Examines the multiple challenges to that model, including legal realism, the sociology of law, critical legal studies, and critical race theory. Will critically examine the intersection of the American legal tradition with issues concerning the possibility and implementation of social justice strategies in diverse, and increasingly global contexts.</p>
<p><b>CRJ 201. Advanced Research Design and Data in Criminal Justice.</b> 3 Units</p>	<p><b>CRJ 220. Politics of Crime Legislation.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> Classified Graduate status, CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255, and CRJ 260.  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>
<p><b>Prerequisite(s):</b> CRJ 200  This course provides applied explanations of advanced research designing, use of data development strategies, and techniques for effective data analysis using statistical software. Topics generally covered include: (1) issues and techniques in advanced research design with emphasis on theory testing and hypothesis formulation; (2) measurement, data collection strategies, reliability and validity of measures and results, sampling, surveys; and, (3) examination of qualitative versus quantitative research techniques, working with observational data, field research issues, and triangulation.  <b>Note:</b> Required core course</p>	<p>Familiarizes students with the legislative process, the performance of the legislature as it relates to the handling of crime bills and the role of interest groups and politics in the process of initiating and passing laws. Topics include: theoretical models of lawmaking, factors in legislative decision-making, the politics of crime legislation, ethics in politics, and how people influence and use the legislative process.</p>
	<p><b>CRJ 230. The Prison.</b> 3 Units  <b>Prerequisite(s):</b> CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260  <b>Term Typically Offered:</b> Fall, Spring</p>
	<p>Contemporary penal institutions will be studied using the literature in the social sciences, the biographies of prisoners, and the writings of prison critics.</p>

**CRJ 231. Graduate Seminar in Corrections.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Provides a historical analysis and discussion of the current state of corrections and correctional management. Theories of punishment will be addressed and management techniques will be covered. Goes beyond concepts of institutionalized corrections to explore modern correctional alternatives, correctional policy and special topics relevant to corrections.

**CRJ 233. Psychodynamics of Confinement.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Examination of current conditions of confinement; review of confinement related factors common to populations in penal institutions, military installations, mental hospitals, prisoner of war camps, and concentration camps; investigation into the broader implications of conditions of confinement for society; survey of practical strategies for developing and implementing standards for confined populations.

**CRJ 240. Contemporary Issues in Policing.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

In-depth study of contemporary issues in policing in the U.S., including management, organization and issues confronting law enforcement at federal, state and local levels.

**CRJ 250. Comparative Analysis of the Criminal Justice System.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Examination of alternative systems for criminal justice provides a basis for improved understanding of organizational and functional components within given sociopolitical environments. Through comparison of formal and operational levels, decision-making processes are made explicit with reference to historical, legal, social, and economic parameters in the administration of justice.

**CRJ 251. White-Collar Crime.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Examines the underlying theories and the diverse nature of white-collar crime. Studies offenses associated with corporations, occupations, governments, enterprises and individuals. Examines the offenders and the organizational culture that facilitates criminal action. Topics include embezzlement, political corruption, employee theft, fraud, computer crime, and environmental crime. Study consequences for victims, offender characteristics and the theoretical explanations for the decisions by criminals to commit white-collar crimes.

**CRJ 252. Violence and Victims.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Comprehensive survey of the literature on violence emphasizing high-fear crimes; the repetitively violent criminal; the emerging field of victimology; improved delivery of social services to victims; juvenile gangs; and the response of criminal justice agencies to urban violence.

**CRJ 255. Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** Classified graduate status.**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Study of major criminological theories, their ideological premises and basic assumptions, interrelationships, and the shifts in emphasis and focal points in the study of criminality. Analyzes past and current applications of theory to the intervention strategies of crime control.

**CRJ 256. Historical Analysis of the American Criminal Justice System.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** Classified graduate status; CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Evolution and historical foundations of American patterns of crime and violence, criminological theories, law enforcement structures and philosophies, the adult criminal justice system, and the juvenile system will be traced through three distinct historical periods: Colonial and Early American Roots, 1609-1814; Creating the American Criminal Justice System, 1815-1900; and Reforming the Criminal Justice System, 1900 to present.

**CRJ 257. The Nature Of Terrorism.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Theoretical approaches to the study of terrorism and analysis of terrorist theory and strategies. Topics include operational definitions of terrorism, typologies of terrorism, threat analysis of terrorism in the U.S., and responses of the criminal justice system to acts of hostage-taking, bombing, political murder, and narco-terrorism.

**CRJ 260. Management of Complex Justice Organizations.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** Classified graduate status.**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Description, analysis, solution, and synthesis of contemporary management problems in criminal justice organizations; presentation and exemplary implementation of management concepts significant to criminal justice organizations; review of case studies for management problem recognition; and the study of operational systems.

**CRJ 262. Administration of Juvenile Justice.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Theoretical and empirical study of the cause and control of delinquent behavior. Assessment of policies and practices of agencies involved in juvenile justice including the impact of recent federal and state legislation.

**CRJ 266. Personnel Administration in Justice Organizations.****3 Units****Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Provides an in depth understanding of the history, theories, laws, processes, issues and unique environment shaping contemporary personnel administration in a variety of criminal justice agencies.

**CRJ 267. Criminal Justice Issues in Collective Bargaining and Arbitration. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Classified graduate status; CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Designed to provide the criminal justice practitioner and administrator with an understanding of criminal justice labor-management relations and collective bargaining and difference resolution, along with conflict resolution practices as applied to inmate-custody and control situations.

**CRJ 281. Special Topics in Criminal Justice. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200 & CRJ 255, or equivalent.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduces students to a variety of pressing issues as special topics that impact Criminal Justice and provides an opportunity to explore those special topics in greater depth. Students conduct research using multiple sources on a variety of topics, participate in seminar discussions, and present findings in presentations and reports.

**Note:** May be repeated for credit with permission of the Graduate Coordinator when the special topic is different.

**CRJ 289. Criminal Justice Systems of the Future. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Societal structures, definitions of deviance and criminal behavior, social problems related to criminality, the nature of systems for handling criminal and sanctions in future societies.

**CRJ 295. Internship. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Classified graduate status

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Supervised graduate student placement in selected criminal justice agencies with emphasis on research and evaluation project assignments. Credit/No Credit

**CRJ 296A. The Mentally Ill Individual in the Criminal Justice System. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Graduate student status

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

A critical analysis of how mentally ill individuals interface with the criminal justice system, from first contacts with the police, to their entry into the jails, courts, prisons, and then reentry into the community via parole and probation. Current and historical topics about the mentally ill will be explored via an in-depth analysis of the current literature regarding the mentally ill in the criminal justice system, which will be reviewed and critiqued.

**CRJ 296K. Emergency Management. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Graduate status; CRJ 200, CRJ 255, CRJ 256 and CRJ 260 or chair permission.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Introduction to the authority, organization, responsibilities, challenges, and issues related to emergency management in California and the U.S., examines the implications of citizen involvement in preparation for and management of natural and man-made disasters. Graduate students will consider impact of terrorism on democratic governance issues and potential future trends and issues.

**CRJ 299. Special Problems. 1 - 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** CRJ 200, CRJ 201, CRJ 255 and CRJ 260

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Individual projects or directed reading. Open only to students who are competent to carry on individual work.

Credit/No Credit

**CRJ 500. Culminating Experience. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Advanced to candidacy.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Completion of a thesis or project approved for the Master's degree. A thesis requires an original contribution to knowledge in a traditional research format. A project is a significant undertaking of a pursuit appropriate to the profession. It must evidence originality and independent thinking, appropriate form and organization and a rationale.

**CRJ 501. Culminating Experience: Thesis/Project Development. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Advancement to candidacy.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Provides students with an opportunity to develop a foundation for their culminating experience. Students will complete the initial components of their project or thesis including the Statement of the Problem, Literature Review, and Human Subjects application. Students are expected to read assigned materials and engage in weekly discussions about their progress and experience with other students, the instructor, and their advisor (as needed).

Credit/No Credit

**CRJ 502. Culminating Experience: Thesis or Project. 3 Units**

**Prerequisite(s):** Advanced to candidacy; satisfactory completion of CRJ 501.

**Term Typically Offered:** Fall, Spring

Completion of a thesis or project approved for the Master's degree. A thesis requires an original contribution to knowledge in a traditional research format. A project is a significant undertaking of a pursuit appropriate to the profession. It must evidence originality and independent thinking, appropriate form and organization and a rationale. Credit/No Credit