



# Burlington County Institute of Technology

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Medford Campus

Westampton Campus

## Career and Technical Programs

Career Cluster: *Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security*

Program Name: *Criminal Justice/Safety Studies*

Program Title: *Criminal Justice*

CIP Code: *430104*

Board Approval Date: August, 2023



# Program of Study

## → Grade 9

- ◆ Street Law
- ◆ Introduction to Criminal Justice

## → Grade 10

- ◆ Police Operations and Procedures
- ◆ Criminal Law
- ◆ Homeland Security

## → Grade 11

- ◆ Introduction to Court Systems
- ◆ Introduction to Correctional Systems
- ◆ Juvenile Delinquency

## → Grade 12

- ◆ Criminal Investigations
- ◆ Advanced Criminal Investigations
- ◆ Forensic Science
- ◆ Advanced Forensic Science



## → Program Descriptor

- ◆ Criminal Justice is a four-year multi-level program designed for students interested in pursuing careers in the fields of policing, courts, and corrections specific to criminal and civil law, criminal investigation, forensics, emergency medicine, emergency management, homeland security, telecommunications, and private security. This course provides an overview of the entire criminal justice system response to crime, from the commission of the crime, the law enforcement response, the administration (courts and prosecution), to corrections. The program is divided into specific units and is organized to provide a logical approach to understanding the complete operation of the criminal justice system and public safety organizations in the United States.

## → Program Outcome

- ◆ Graduates of the Criminal Justice and Police Sciences will possess the skills, competencies, and certifications required for certain entry-level work, as well as a solid foundation for pursuing a post-secondary education. An articulation agreement is currently held with Rowan College of Burlington County with additional post-secondary educational institutions being considered. The articulation agreement is discussed in detail later in this document.

## → Work Based Learning Opportunities

- ◆ Simulated Workplace Experience: Forensics- students will work over a period of two weeks with a Certified Forensic Pathologist. In this experience, students will have the opportunity to participate in workshops that provide them with the innovative tools necessary to further their own understanding of forensic investigations. These workshops will align with the newest national standards in this field.
- ◆ Police Explorer-Students will have the opportunity to participate in several weeks of a police academy style training program that is designed to expose high school students to the many different aspects of the law enforcement profession. It will provide opportunities for students to participate in community events as well as experiences in the duties of a first responder.
- ◆ Students will have the opportunities to experience job related simulations while working side-by-side with Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's). These opportunities provide hands-on experiences within a controlled instructional environment.



→ Industry Valued Credentials

- ◆ CPR
- ◆ OSHA 10
- ◆ EMT (Optional)
- ◆ FEMA Incident Command
- ◆ CERT Community Emergency Response Team

→ Post-Secondary Articulations

- ◆ Rowan College of Burlington County
  - Police Operations and Procedures (CRJ 102)
  - Introduction to the Correctional System (CRJ 103)
  - Introduction to Court Systems (CRJ 106)
  - Criminal Investigations (CRJ 223)



# Course Descriptions

## 1. Grade 9

- a. Street Law-This course examines fundamental provisions and underlying assumptions of criminal law. It focuses on principles and doctrines, crimes against the person, crimes against property and habitation, and crimes against public order.
- b. Introduction to Criminal Justice-This course is an introduction to the philosophy and development of the system if dealing with social deviance through criminal justice. It focuses on the concepts, agencies, and institutions involved in the administration of criminal justice.

## 2. Grade 10

- a. Police Operation and Procedures-This course is a survey of the role of traffic, investigative, juvenile, vice, and other specialized units within law enforcement agencies. It focuses on the line activities of law enforcement agencies with an emphasis on the patrol function and the prevention of crime.
- b. Criminal Law-This course offers an introduction to the fundamental principles of criminal law and the workings of the criminal justice system. This course aims to familiarize high school students with the essential concepts, processes, and ethical considerations related to the prosecution and defense of criminal offenses.
- c. Homeland Security-The Introduction to Homeland Security course is designed to provide an overview of the key principles, concepts, and challenges related to homeland security. This course aims to foster a deeper understanding of the agencies, strategies, and measures implemented to protect the nation against various threats, including terrorism, natural disasters, and cybersecurity breaches.

## 3. Grade 11

- a. Introduction to Courts Systems-This course is an overview of the criminal courts and their role within the criminal justice system. It examines some civil aspects of the court system and their interconnection with the criminal courts. It analyzes historical and current data regarding the structure and theory of criminal courts and investigates and questions criminal procedure and the dynamics of criminal court processes.



- b. Introduction to the Correctional System -This course is an introduction to the entire correctional system from law enforcement through the administration of justice, probation, parole, prison system, and correctional institutions.
- a. Juvenile Delinquency-This course examines the development and philosophy of dealing with juvenile delinquency, youth crime, and youth victimization through the juvenile justice system. It examines the role of probation, treatment approaches, and the Juvenile Justice Commission.

#### 4. Grade 12

- a. Criminal Investigation: This course is a survey of the fundamentals of criminal investigation theory and history. The student follows evidence from the crime scene to the courtroom with emphasis on techniques appropriate to specific crimes.
- b. Advanced Criminal Investigations: The Advanced Criminal Investigations course, where students will delve into the exciting world of forensic science, detective work, and problem-solving techniques. This comprehensive course is designed for high school students who have a strong interest in the criminal justice system and aspire to pursue careers in law enforcement, forensics, or related fields. Through hands-on activities, engaging case studies, and interactive discussions, students will acquire a deep understanding of the methodologies and techniques employed by professional investigators to solve complex criminal cases.
- c. Forensic Science: In this comprehensive course on Forensic Science, students explore crime scene investigation, forensic biology, forensic chemistry, fingerprint analysis, ballistics and firearms, forensic anthropology, forensic entomology, forensic psychology, toxicology, and digital forensics. Through hands-on exercises, case studies, and expert lectures, students gain a well-rounded understanding of the diverse facets of forensic science and its pivotal role in the criminal justice system, equipping them with essential skills and knowledge to contribute effectively to crime investigation and the pursuit of justice.
- d. Advanced Forensic Science: This comprehensive high school course delves into forensic investigation and the scientific methods used to solve complex crimes. Building upon the foundations laid in the introductory Forensic Science course, this advanced-level class provides students with a deeper understanding of the scientific principles and techniques applied in the field of criminal investigation. Throughout this course, students will engage in hands-on laboratory work, critical thinking exercises, and real-world case studies to develop their investigative skills and analytical mindset. They will explore a



wide range of forensic disciplines, including forensic biology, chemistry, toxicology, ballistics, DNA analysis, and digital forensics.

## Curriculum Maps

Course: Safety

Unit: OSHA 10

Length: 2 Weeks

### Standards

- 9.3.12.AG-FD.1 Develop and implement procedures to ensure safety, sanitation and quality in food product and processing facilities.
- 9.3.12.AC-CST.5 Apply practices and procedures required to maintain jobsite safety.
- 9.3.12.AR.2 Analyze the importance of health, safety and environmental management systems, policies and procedures common in arts, audio/video technology and communications activities and facilities.
- 9.3.12.ED.4 Evaluate and manage risks to safety, health and the environment in education and training settings.
- 9.3.HT-RFB.2 Demonstrate safety and sanitation procedures in food and beverage service facilities.
- 9.3.HU-ED.5 Evaluate safety and sanitation procedures associated with the early childhood education environment to assure compliance and prevent potential hazards.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.8 Explain the appropriate techniques for managing crisis situations in order to maintain public safety.
- 9.3.MN.3 Comply with federal, state and local regulations to ensure worker safety and health and environmental work practices.
- 9.3.MN-HSE.3 Demonstrates a safety inspection process to assure a healthy and safe manufacturing environment.
- 9.3.MN-HSE.5 Evaluate continuous improvement protocols and techniques in health, safety and/or environmental practices.



- 9.3.12.TD.5 Describe transportation, distribution and logistics employee rights and responsibilities and employers' obligations concerning occupational safety and health.
- 9.3.12.TD-HSE.1 Describe the health, safety and environmental rules and regulations in transportation, distribution and logistics workplaces.
- 9.3.12.TD-OPS.3 Comply with policies, laws and regulations in order to maintain safety, security and health and mitigate the economic and environmental risk of transportation operations.

### Essential Question(s)

- Why is workplace safety important, and how does it affect both employees and employers?
- What is the role of OSHA in ensuring workplace safety, and how does it enforce safety regulations?
- What are some common workplace hazards, and how can they be prevented or mitigated?
- What are the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers regarding workplace safety?  
How can effective communication and training contribute to a safer work environment?
- What should you do if you witness a workplace hazard or potential safety violation?
- How can personal protective equipment (PPE) be used to protect workers from specific hazards?
- What are the proper procedures for handling hazardous materials or chemicals in the workplace?
- How do emergency action plans and evacuation procedures ensure worker safety during emergencies?
- What steps can be taken to prevent common workplace injuries, such as slips, trips, and falls?
- What is the importance of ergonomics in the workplace, and how can ergonomic practices reduce injuries?
- What safety measures should be considered when working with machinery or heavy equipment?
- How can workplace violence be prevented and addressed?
- What are the responsibilities of employers and workers in reporting workplace accidents or injuries?
- How can workplace safety be integrated into various job roles and industries?
- How does workplace culture and management commitment impact safety outcomes?
- What are some strategies for creating a safety-conscious work environment?
- How can workers protect themselves from exposure to environmental hazards, such as noise or extreme temperatures?
- What are the potential consequences of disregarding safety regulations and not following proper procedures?





- How can workplace safety knowledge gained in this course be applied to other aspects of life outside of work?

## Content

- Walking working surfaces
- Emergency action plans
- Fire protection
- Electrocution hazards
- Personal protective equipment
- Hazard communication
- Materials handling, storage, use and disposal.

## Skills

- Reading Comprehension: The ability to understand written materials, including safety regulations, guidelines, and workplace procedures, is essential for successful completion of the course.
- Listening Skills: Being attentive during the course lectures, instructions, and discussions is crucial for grasping important safety concepts and protocols.
- Communication Skills: Clear communication is vital for conveying safety information and understanding instructions from instructors and employers effectively.
- Critical Thinking: High school students should be able to analyze potential workplace hazards and develop appropriate strategies to prevent accidents or injuries.
- Problem-Solving: The OSHA 10 course teaches students how to identify safety issues and develop solutions to address them, making problem-solving skills valuable.
- Attention to Detail: Recognizing potential hazards often requires keen observation and attention to detail.
- Compliance Awareness: OSHA regulations and safety guidelines must be followed to ensure a safe work environment. Understanding the importance of compliance is necessary.
- Teamwork: Students may engage in group activities or discussions during the course. Having teamwork skills will aid in collaboration with peers on safety-related projects.



- Basic Math Skills: Some safety calculations may involve basic arithmetic, so a solid understanding of math is beneficial.
- Computer Literacy: Many OSHA 10 courses are now offered online, so familiarity with computers and basic computer skills are helpful.
- Work Ethic: The course requires commitment and a strong work ethic to complete assignments, assessments, and discussions promptly.
- Stress Management: High school students should be prepared to handle any stress or pressure associated with the course.

## Assessments

- Quizzes and Tests: Short quizzes and a final test assess students' knowledge of workplace safety concepts, OSHA regulations, and hazard identification.
  - Interactive Exercises: Interactive online activities or hands-on exercises allow students to practice identifying workplace hazards and applying safety measures.
  - Safety Inspections: Students may be asked to conduct safety inspections of their school's facilities or a simulated workplace to identify potential hazards.
  - Scenario-Based Questions: Students may be presented with workplace scenarios and asked to choose the correct safety response or identify hazards in those situations.
  - Group Discussions: Engaging in group discussions about safety topics and case studies allows students to share their understanding and perspectives.
  - Safety Presentations: Students might be required to prepare and deliver safety presentations on specific topics, such as fire safety or chemical handling.
  - Role-Playing Exercises: Role-playing scenarios of potential workplace accidents or emergencies helps students practice responding to hazardous situations.
  - Written Assignments: Writing essays or reports on workplace safety topics enables students to demonstrate their comprehension of safety principles.
  - Safety Games and Simulations: Online safety games or simulations provide a fun and interactive way for students to reinforce their safety knowledge.
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- Safety Plans: Developing safety plans for specific workplaces or activities helps students apply safety measures proactively.
  - Safety Posters or Infographics: Creating visual materials that promote workplace safety can demonstrate students' understanding of key safety concepts.
  - Review of Safety Videos: Watching safety videos and answering questions about the content helps reinforce safety knowledge.
  - Hands-On Demonstrations: Participating in hands-on demonstrations of safety equipment and practices gives students practical experience.
  - Personal Reflections: Encouraging students to reflect on their own safety habits and how they can apply safety principles in their daily lives.
  - Safety Certification Exam: In some cases, the course may conclude with an official OSHA 10 certification exam, which tests the students' overall comprehension of workplace safety.
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Course: CTE

Unit: Career Awareness

Length: Woven Throughout

### Standards

- 9.2.12.CAP.1: Analyze unemployment rates for workers with different levels of education and how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period are affected by a recession.
- 9.2.12.CAP.2: Develop college and career readiness skills by participating in opportunities such as structured learning experiences, apprenticeships, and dual enrollment programs.
- 9.2.12.CAP.3: Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
- 9.2.12.CAP.4: Evaluate different careers and develop various plans (e.g., costs of public, private, training schools) and timetables for achieving them, including educational/training requirements, costs, loans, and debt repayment.
- 9.2.12.CAP.5: Assess and modify a personal plan to support current interests and postsecondary plans.
- 9.2.12.CAP.6: Identify transferable skills in career choices and design alternative career plans based on those skills.
- 9.2.12.CAP.7: Use online resources to examine licensing, certification, and credentialing requirements at the local, state, and national levels to maintain compliance with industry requirements in areas of career interest.
- 9.2.12.CAP.8: Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.
- 9.2.12.CAP.9: Locate information on working papers, what is required to obtain them, and who must sign them.
- 9.2.12.CAP.10: Identify strategies for reducing overall costs of postsecondary education (e.g., tuition assistance, loans, grants, scholarships, and student loans)
- 9.2.12.CAP.11: Demonstrate an understanding of Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) requirements to apply for postsecondary education
- 9.2.12.CAP.12: Explain how compulsory government programs (e.g., Social Security, Medicare) provide insurance against some loss of income and benefits to eligible recipients.
- 9.2.12.CAP.13: Analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period can affect the labor market.



- 9.2.12.CAP.14: Analyze and critique various sources of income and available resources (e.g., financial assets, property, and transfer payments) and how they may substitute for earned income
- 9.2.12.CAP.15: Demonstrate how exemptions, deductions, and deferred income (e.g., retirement or medical) can reduce taxable income.
- 9.2.12.CAP.16: Explain why taxes are withheld from income and the relationship of federal, state, and local taxes (e.g., property, income, excise, and sales) and how the money collected is used by local, county, state, and federal governments. •
- 9.2.12.CAP.17: Analyze the impact of the collective bargaining process on benefits, income, and fair labor practice. •
- 9.2.12.CAP.18: Differentiate between taxable and nontaxable income from various forms of employment (e.g., cash business, tips, tax filing and withholding). •
- 9.2.12.CAP.19: Explain the purpose of payroll deductions and why fees for various benefits (e.g., medical benefits) are taken out of pay, including the cost of employee benefits to employers and self-employment income.
- 9.2.12.CAP.20: Analyze a Federal and State Income Tax Return
- 9.2.12.CAP.21: Explain low-cost and low-risk ways to start a business.
- 9.2.12.CAP.22: Compare risk and reward potential and use the comparison to decide whether starting a business is feasible.
- 9.2.12.CAP.23: Identify different ways to obtain capital for starting a business

### Essential Question(s)

- How does one prepare for a career?
- How does one improve marketability?
- Why is career planning important?
- What are the risks in starting a business?

### Content

- There are strategies to improve one's professional value and marketability.



- Career planning requires purposeful planning based on research, self-knowledge, and informed choices.
- An individual's income and benefit needs and financial plan can change over time.
- Securing an income involve an understanding of the costs and time in preparing for a career field, interview and negotiation skills, job searches, resume development, prior experience, and vesting and retirement plans
- Understanding income involves an analysis of payroll taxes, deductions and earned benefits.
- There are ways to assess a business's feasibility and risk and to align it with an individual's financial goals

## Skills

- Act as a responsible and contributing community member and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity, increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence.

## Assessments

- Career Research Project
  - Resume/Cover Letter
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Course: Street Law

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways.
- 9.3.LW-COR.4 Describe the various roles and impacts of forensics and computer forensics in the resolution of crime in the correctional environment.
- 9.3.LW-COR.5 Describe the legal, regulatory and organizational guidelines governing the correction service
  
- 9.4.12.CT.1: Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice (e.g., 1.1.12acc.C1b, 2.2.12.PF.3).
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.CT.3: Enlist input from a variety of stakeholders (e.g., community members, experts in the field) to design a service learning activity that addresses a local or global issue (e.g., environmental justice).
- 9.4.12.CT.4: Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other projects and determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.
- 9.4.12.DC.1: Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPR.16.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.2: Compare and contrast international differences in copyright laws and ethics.
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).



## Essential Question(s)

- What is the role of the legal system in ensuring justice and protecting individual rights within our society?
- How does the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights influence laws and legal decisions that affect our everyday lives?
- How does the judicial branch interpret and apply laws, and what is the significance of landmark Supreme Court cases in shaping legal precedents?
- What are the fundamental rights and responsibilities of citizens under the law, and how do these rights intersect with issues of equality and justice?
- How does criminal law balance the need for public safety with the rights of the accused, and how can we ensure fair and impartial trials?
- What are the different types of civil law cases, and how do they address conflicts between individuals, organizations, or entities?
- How do laws and legal processes adapt to the changing needs and values of society, and what role do citizens play in shaping legal reforms?
- What are the ethical considerations in legal decision-making, and how do legal professionals uphold professional standards and integrity?
- How does street law impact various social issues, such as racial equality, freedom of speech, and access to education and healthcare?
- What are the implications of emerging technologies on privacy rights, cybersecurity, and digital citizenship within the legal framework?
- How does the criminal justice system address issues of juvenile justice and rehabilitation, and what are the alternative approaches to traditional punitive measures?
- How can individuals and communities actively engage with the legal system to promote social justice and bring about positive change?
- How do international laws and treaties impact global issues, such as human rights, environmental protection, and international conflict resolution?
- What are the challenges and opportunities in pursuing a career in law or related fields, and how can legal knowledge benefit individuals in various professions?





- How do current events and real-life legal cases reflect and challenge the principles of justice, fairness, and the rule of law in society?

## Content

- Introduction to Law and Legal Systems:
  - Overview of the legal system and its branches.
  - Comparison of civil law and criminal law.
  - Understanding the role of the judiciary, legislative, and executive branches.
- Constitutional Rights and Liberties:
  - Introduction to the U.S. Constitution and its amendments.
  - Examination of fundamental rights, such as freedom of speech, religion, and due process.
- Criminal Law and Procedure:
  - Elements of a crime and different types of criminal offenses.
  - Explanation of the criminal justice process from arrest to trial.
- Civil Law and Dispute Resolution:
  - Understanding civil cases and the concept of torts.
  - Introduction to alternative dispute resolution methods (mediation, arbitration).
- Family Law:
  - Exploring family law issues such as marriage, divorce, custody, and child support.
- Consumer Rights and Responsibilities:
  - Understanding consumer protection laws and regulations.
  - Discussing the importance of informed consumer decision-making.
- Employment Law:
  - Introduction to labor laws, minimum wage, and workplace rights.
  - Understanding workplace discrimination and harassment laws.
- Property Law:
  - Basics of property rights and ownership.
  - Explanation of real estate transactions and leases.



- Youth and the Law:
  - Legal rights and responsibilities of minors.
  - Teenagers and the criminal justice system.
- Cyber Law and Online Safety:
  - Legal issues related to the internet, social media, and online behavior.
  - Cyberbullying and online privacy concerns.
- Free Speech and Expression:
  - In-depth exploration of the First Amendment and its limits.
  - Discussion on the balance between free speech and hate speech.
- Rights of the Accused:
  - Understanding Miranda rights and the rights of the accused during a criminal trial.
  - Examination of the juvenile justice system.
- Social Justice and Advocacy:
  - Exploring issues of inequality and discrimination.
  - Encouraging students to become advocates for social justice causes.
- Current Legal Issues:
  - Discussing contemporary legal topics and landmark court cases.
  - Examining the impact of recent legal developments on society.

## Skills

- Legal Literacy: Students will gain a basic understanding of legal concepts, the structure of the legal system, and the role of law in society.
- Critical Thinking: Analyzing legal cases, statutes, and real-life scenarios will encourage students to think critically and evaluate different perspectives.
- Research Skills: Conducting legal research to find relevant laws, precedents, and case studies will enhance their research abilities.
- Communication Skills: Presenting legal arguments, participating in class discussions, and engaging in debates will improve their communication skills.



- Problem-Solving: Evaluating legal issues and proposing solutions to legal problems will foster problem-solving skills.
- Ethical Awareness: Exploring ethical dilemmas and discussing moral implications of legal decisions will enhance ethical awareness.
- Active Listening: Actively listening to peers and the instructor during discussions and debates will improve their listening skills.
- Civic Awareness: Understanding the legal system's impact on society will promote civic awareness and active citizenship.
- Collaboration: Engaging in group activities, such as mock trials or legal simulations, will encourage teamwork and collaboration.
- Time Management: Managing reading assignments, research, and class activities will help students develop time management skills.
- Legal Vocabulary: Learning legal terminology will enable them to communicate effectively about legal concepts.
- Confidence in Public Speaking: Participating in mock trials and presenting legal arguments will boost their confidence in public speaking.
- Empathy: Understanding the impact of legal decisions on individuals and communities will promote empathy and compassion.
- Analytical Skills: Analyzing legal issues, court decisions, and statutes will sharpen their analytical abilities.
- Awareness of Rights and Responsibilities: Students will learn about their legal rights and responsibilities as citizens.
- Logical Reasoning: Evaluating evidence and constructing logical arguments will enhance their logical reasoning.
- Appreciation of Legal Complexity: Understanding the complexity of the legal system will lead to a greater appreciation of the rule of law.
- Informed Decision-Making: Learning about consumer rights and responsibilities will enable them to make informed decisions in their everyday lives.
- Understanding of Justice: Exploring social justice issues will help them develop a better understanding of justice and fairness in society.



## Assessments

- Quizzes and Tests: Regular quizzes and tests assess students' knowledge of legal terminology, principles, and key concepts covered in the course.
  - "Global Copyright Laws and Privacy Implications Debate"
    - This activity aims to engage students in a debate-style discussion to compare and contrast international differences in copyright laws and ethics, while also evaluating the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics. Divide the students into groups and assign each group a specific country or region known for its unique copyright laws and privacy regulations. In preparation for the debate, students will research and analyze the copyright laws and privacy policies of their assigned country or region. During the debate, students will present their findings, discussing how these laws and policies impact creativity, content sharing, intellectual property rights, and individual privacy rights, considering both the social and economic implications. This activity encourages critical thinking, cross-cultural awareness, and understanding of global perspectives on copyright and privacy issues.
  - "Criminal Case Simulation: From Crime Scene to Verdict"
    - In this activity, students will participate in a criminal case simulation that explores the elements of a crime and different types of criminal offenses, as well as the entire criminal justice process from arrest to trial. Divide the class into groups, and each group will act as either the prosecution or the defense for a fictional criminal case. The teacher will provide a detailed scenario involving a crime, evidence, witnesses, and suspects. The students will then investigate, gather evidence, interview witnesses, and prepare their arguments for the trial. The simulation will culminate in a mock trial, where the prosecution and defense will present their cases, and the rest of the class will serve as the jury. This activity will allow students to apply their understanding of criminal law and procedure, practice critical thinking and public speaking skills, and gain a comprehensive perspective on the workings of the criminal justice system.
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Course: Introduction to Criminal Justice

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.4 Model behaviors that exhibit integrity and commitment to a code of conduct and ethics for law enforcement professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.7 Manage crime and loss prevention programs in collaboration with the community.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.8 Explain the appropriate techniques for managing crisis situations in order to maintain public safety.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.9 Evaluate for the signs of domestic violence, child abuse and neglect.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.10 Demonstrate the routine day-to-day tasks conducted by various law enforcement agencies.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.11 Describe law enforcement protocols and procedures designed to handle incidents related to homeland security, terrorism and other disaster situations.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.12 Demonstrate the procedures to properly protect, document and process the crime scene and all related evidence.



- 9.3.LW-ENF.13 Demonstrate procedures to assist individuals requiring special assistance from law enforcement personnel.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.14 Describe the behavioral symptoms of drug use and the inherent dangers associated with handling dangerous drugs.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET).

### Essential Question(s)

- What is the purpose of the criminal justice system, and how does it seek to balance public safety, individual rights, and justice?
- How do law enforcement agencies investigate crimes and gather evidence while respecting the rights of the accused?
- What factors influence the decision-making process of prosecutors in determining whether to pursue charges against an individual?
- How does the concept of "innocent until proven guilty" shape the criminal justice system, and what safeguards are in place to protect the rights of the accused?
- What are the different types of punishment and rehabilitation methods used in the criminal justice system, and how do they impact offenders and society?
- How does the juvenile justice system differ from the adult criminal justice system, and what are the goals of juvenile justice interventions?
- What role does the judiciary play in ensuring a fair trial, interpreting laws, and establishing legal precedents?
- How does bias and systemic issues within the criminal justice system affect individuals based on race, socioeconomic status, and other factors?
- How do alternative justice approaches, such as restorative justice and diversion programs, address the needs of victims, offenders, and the community?
- What are the ethical dilemmas faced by professionals in the criminal justice system, and how can they maintain integrity and fairness in their roles?



- How do emerging technologies, such as DNA analysis and surveillance, impact criminal investigations and privacy rights?
- What are the challenges and potential solutions in achieving successful reintegration for individuals after their release from incarceration?
- How does the criminal justice system respond to contemporary issues, such as drug addiction, mental health crises, and cybercrimes?
- How can community engagement and involvement influence the effectiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice initiatives?
- What are the global perspectives on criminal justice, and how do international laws and treaties influence cross-border crime investigations?

## Content

- Defenses
- The Investigative Phase
- Proceedings Before Trial
- The Trial
- Sentencing and Corrections
- Juvenile Justice

## Skills

- Understanding of the Criminal Justice System: Students will gain knowledge about the structure and functions of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, courts, and corrections.
- Legal Literacy: They will become familiar with basic legal terms, concepts, and principles related to criminal law and procedure.
- Critical Thinking: Analyzing criminal cases, legal statutes, and real-life scenarios will encourage students to think critically and evaluate different aspects of the criminal justice system.
- Research Skills: Conducting research on criminal justice topics, including crime statistics, landmark court cases, and criminal justice policies, will enhance their research abilities.



- Communication Skills: Presenting information about criminal justice topics and participating in class discussions will improve their communication skills.
- Analytical Skills: Analyzing crime patterns, criminal behavior, and the effectiveness of criminal justice policies will strengthen their analytical abilities.
- Problem-Solving: Evaluating the challenges and complexities of the criminal justice system will foster problem-solving skills.
- Ethical Awareness: Discussing ethical issues in law enforcement, courts, and corrections will promote ethical awareness and understanding.
- Empathy: Exploring the impact of crime on victims, offenders, and communities will promote empathy and compassion.
- Cultural Awareness: Learning about the intersection of criminal justice with diverse cultures and communities will foster cultural awareness.
- Civic Awareness: Understanding the role of the criminal justice system in maintaining public safety will promote civic awareness and responsible citizenship.
- Awareness of Rights and Liberties: Students will learn about the rights of individuals within the criminal justice system and the importance of protecting civil liberties.
- Data Analysis: Interpreting crime data, statistics, and trends will improve their data analysis skills.
- Understanding of Law Enforcement Practices: Exploring the roles, functions, and challenges faced by law enforcement agencies will provide insights into police practices.
- Courtroom Dynamics: Learning about court procedures, roles of legal actors, and the trial process will give students an understanding of courtroom dynamics.
- Corrections and Rehabilitation: Understanding the purpose and challenges of corrections and rehabilitation will provide insights into the correctional system.
- Public Speaking: Presenting information and arguments related to criminal justice topics will boost their public speaking skills.
- Logical Reasoning: Evaluating evidence and constructing logical arguments related to criminal justice issues will enhance their logical reasoning.
- Conflict Resolution: Learning about conflict resolution strategies in the criminal justice context will provide valuable conflict resolution skills.





- Decision-Making Skills: Understanding the decision-making processes of criminal justice professionals will help students develop decision-making skills.

## Assessments

- Quizzes and Tests: Short quizzes and longer tests assess students' comprehension of key concepts, legal terms, and theories covered in the course.
  - Criminal Justice Reports: Creating reports that analyze criminal justice issues or policy proposals can assess research and writing skills.
  - "Criminal Justice System Inquiry and Case Study Analysis"
    - In this activity, students will engage in an inquiry-based learning experience that fosters their understanding of the criminal justice system while honing their critical thinking skills. Divide the class into small groups, and provide each group with a set of criminal cases or real-life scenarios involving various aspects of the criminal justice system, such as law enforcement investigations, court proceedings, and corrections practices. Students will analyze the given cases, review legal statutes, and research relevant information to better comprehend the workings of the criminal justice system. As part of the activity, students will prepare presentations summarizing their findings and propose potential improvements or reforms to enhance the system's efficiency and fairness. This activity will encourage students to think critically, collaborate, and gain a deeper understanding of how the criminal justice system functions in real-world scenarios.
  - "Exploring Criminal Justice Around the World"
    - In this activity, students will develop legal literacy, research skills, and cultural awareness by exploring the intersection of criminal justice with diverse cultures and communities around the world. Divide the class into small groups and assign each group a specific country or region. Each group will research and present on the criminal justice system of their assigned country, including basic legal terms, concepts, landmark court cases, crime statistics, and criminal justice policies. They will also examine how cultural beliefs and practices influence the administration of justice in that region. During the presentations, students will engage in a Q&A session, promoting critical thinking and cultural awareness as they compare and contrast criminal justice practices across different cultures. This activity will encourage students to become more knowledgeable about global criminal justice systems,
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enhance their research skills, and foster a deeper understanding of cultural diversity and its impact on legal processes.

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Course: Police Operations and Procedures

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW-LEG.1 Demonstrate effective communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening and nonverbal communication) in the legal services environment.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.2 Interpret nonverbal communication cues in order to discern facts from fabrication.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.3 Produce written legal materials using writing strategies applicable to the legal services environment.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.4 Apply information technology tools to perform daily tasks assigned to legal services professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.1 Demonstrate effective communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening and nonverbal communication) required in law enforcement.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.2 Demonstrate proficiency in the operation of communication equipment used in an emergency telecommunications center.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.3 Utilize anger and conflict management strategies to resolve problems in law enforcement settings.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.4 Model behaviors that exhibit integrity and commitment to a code of conduct and ethics for law enforcement professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.7 Manage crime and loss prevention programs in collaboration with the community.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.8 Explain the appropriate techniques for managing crisis situations in order to maintain public safety.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.9 Evaluate for the signs of domestic violence, child abuse and neglect.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.10 Demonstrate the routine day-to-day tasks conducted by various law enforcement agencies.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.11 Describe law enforcement protocols and procedures designed to handle incidents related to homeland security, terrorism and other disaster situations.



- 9.3.LW-ENF.12 Demonstrate the procedures to properly protect, document and process the crime scene and all related evidence.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.13 Demonstrate procedures to assist individuals requiring special assistance from law enforcement personnel.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.14 Describe the behavioral symptoms of drug use and the inherent dangers associated with handling dangerous drugs.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.5 Analyze the role forensics plays in preventing and solving crimes.
- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET).

### Essential Question(s)

- What are the primary roles and responsibilities of law enforcement officers in maintaining public safety and enforcing the law?



- How do police departments prioritize their resources and efforts to address different types of crimes and community needs?
- What are the key principles and techniques of effective community policing, and how does it foster positive relationships between the police and the community?
- How do law enforcement agencies handle emergency situations and ensure the safety of officers, suspects, and the public during critical incidents?
- What are the ethical considerations and potential challenges faced by police officers in maintaining professional conduct and upholding the law?
- How do police officers gather evidence, conduct investigations, and use forensic techniques to solve crimes?
- How does technology, such as body-worn cameras, drones, and data analytics, impact police operations and public accountability?
- What are the protocols and procedures for conducting traffic stops, arrests, and searches in a lawful and respectful manner?
- How do police handle encounters with individuals experiencing mental health crises, and what resources are available to support those in need?
- What are the key elements of effective de-escalation techniques and conflict resolution in law enforcement encounters?
- How does the Fourth Amendment protect citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures, and how does it relate to police operations?
- How do police departments respond to incidents of police misconduct and work to build trust and transparency with the community?
- How do law enforcement agencies collaborate with other agencies and community organizations to address complex social issues and public safety concerns?
- What are the implications of bias and cultural competence in policing, and how can officers work to eliminate these issues in their interactions with the public?
- How do law enforcement agencies handle use of force incidents and ensure appropriate accountability and oversight?
- What are the challenges and benefits of implementing community-based programs to prevent crime and promote positive relationships between police and citizens?



- How do police officers balance their duty to uphold the law with protecting individuals' constitutional rights and civil liberties?
- How do law enforcement agencies train and equip officers to respond effectively to evolving threats, such as cybercrime and terrorism?

## Content

- Introduction to Law Enforcement: An overview of the history and development of law enforcement, the role of police in society, and the principles of community policing.
- Criminal Law: An introduction to criminal law, including the elements of various crimes, the concept of intent, and the difference between felonies and misdemeanors.
- Police Procedures: The course would cover the standard operating procedures followed by police officers during routine patrols, traffic stops, arrests, and handling various emergency situations.
- Constitutional Law: Understanding the constitutional rights of citizens, particularly the Fourth Amendment (search and seizure) and the Fifth Amendment (self-incrimination), which are crucial to police interactions with individuals.
- Use of Force: Discussion on the appropriate use of force by police officers, emphasizing the importance of de-escalation techniques and the circumstances under which force can be used.
- Evidence and Investigation: How police officers collect and preserve evidence at crime scenes and the process of conducting investigations, including interviews and interrogations.
- Juvenile Justice: Understanding the special considerations and procedures involved in dealing with juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system.
- Ethics and Professionalism: Emphasizing the importance of ethical behavior, integrity, and professionalism in law enforcement.
- Emergency Response: Training on how to handle emergencies, accidents, and natural disasters, as well as coordination with other emergency response agencies.
- Cultural Sensitivity and Bias: Understanding the importance of cultural awareness and sensitivity when dealing with diverse communities and avoiding biases in policing.
- Community Policing: Exploring the concept of community-oriented policing and the importance of building positive relationships with the community.



- Use of Technology: Familiarizing students with the various technologies used in modern law enforcement, such as body-worn cameras, surveillance systems, and forensic tools.

## Skills

- Legal Knowledge: Understanding the basics of the legal system, including the U.S. Constitution, state and federal laws, and individual rights and responsibilities.
- Law Enforcement Procedures: Learning about the fundamental procedures followed by law enforcement officers, such as arrest protocols, search and seizure guidelines, and interrogation techniques.
- Ethics and Professionalism: Developing an understanding of ethical standards and professionalism expected of law enforcement personnel, including issues related to use of force and impartiality.
- Criminal Investigation Techniques: Exploring the methods used in criminal investigations, evidence collection, and crime scene analysis.
- Conflict Resolution and Communication: Learning effective communication skills and techniques for de-escalating conflicts and interacting with diverse individuals and communities.
- Community Policing: Understanding the importance of building positive relationships between law enforcement and the community and exploring community policing strategies.
- Emergency Response and Crisis Management: Gaining knowledge of emergency response procedures and crisis management techniques.
- Traffic Control and Accident Investigation: Learning about traffic laws, traffic control methods, and accident investigation procedures.
- Self-Defense and Physical Fitness: Some courses may include practical self-defense training and emphasize the importance of physical fitness for law enforcement professionals.
- Report Writing: Developing the ability to write clear, concise, and accurate reports, which are essential in law enforcement.
- Understanding Criminal Behavior: Exploring the factors that influence criminal behavior and the various types of crimes.
- Cybersecurity and Digital Crimes: Understanding the basics of cybersecurity and digital crimes, given the increasing importance of technology in law enforcement.



- Courtroom Procedures: Familiarizing students with courtroom protocols, trial processes, and the role of law enforcement officers as witnesses.
- Crisis Intervention and Mental Health Awareness: Learning about responding to individuals in crisis and understanding mental health issues that law enforcement may encounter.
- Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving: Cultivating critical thinking skills to analyze complex situations and make sound decisions.
- Leadership and Teamwork: Promoting teamwork and leadership skills to work effectively in law enforcement agencies.
- Emergency First Aid: Basic first aid training can be valuable in law enforcement situations where immediate medical attention is required.

## Assessments

- Written quizzes and test: Written quizzes and tests with a mix of multiple-choice questions, true/false statements, and short-answer questions. The assessments should cover topics such as search and seizure laws, use of force, arrest procedures, Miranda rights, and the roles of different law enforcement agencies.
  - Scenario-based Role Play: Divide students into small groups and assign them different scenarios commonly encountered by law enforcement officers. These scenarios may include conducting a traffic stop, responding to a domestic violence call, dealing with a mentally distressed individual, or handling a shoplifting incident. Students will act out these scenarios, demonstrating their understanding of proper procedures and communication skills.
  - Policy Analysis: Provide students with a set of policies and procedures from a police department. Ask them to review and analyze these policies, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvements. They should consider the impact of these policies on community relations and individual rights.
  - Critical Incident Response Plan: In groups, have students develop a critical incident response plan for a specific emergency situation, such as a school shooting or natural disaster. The plan should outline the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement officers, communication strategies, and coordination with other emergency response agencies.
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- Research Project: Assign students a research project on a contemporary issue related to police operations and procedures. Topics could include the use of body-worn cameras, community policing initiatives, the impact of technology on law enforcement, or the challenges of policing in diverse communities. Students should present their findings in a written report and/or a class presentation.
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Course: Criminal Law

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.1 Demonstrate effective communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening and nonverbal communication) in the legal services environment.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.2 Interpret nonverbal communication cues in order to discern facts from fabrication.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.3 Produce written legal materials using writing strategies applicable to the legal services environment.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.4 Apply information technology tools to perform daily tasks assigned to legal services professionals.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.5 Analyze the role forensics plays in preventing and solving crimes.
- 9.3 LW-LEG.6 Use legal terminology to communicate within the legal services community.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.7 Compare and contrast different career fields in the legal services.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.8 Analyzes the influence of the three branches of the U.S. Government (judicial, legislative and executive) on the legal services.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.9 Analyze the impact of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments on the provision of legal services.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6)



## Essential Question(s)

- What is the purpose of criminal law, and how does it differ from civil law? How does criminal law contribute to maintaining order and protecting society?
- What are the elements of a crime, and how do prosecutors establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in criminal cases?
- How do constitutional rights, such as the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence, impact criminal law proceedings?
- How does criminal law address issues of intent and responsibility, and what are the various degrees of culpability, such as negligence and recklessness?
- What are the ethical considerations in criminal law, and how do legal professionals uphold their ethical responsibilities in representing defendants or prosecuting cases?
- How does criminal law adapt to changes in society, technology, and emerging types of criminal behavior?
- How do different types of defenses, such as self-defense, insanity, and duress, challenge the concept of criminal liability?
- What is the role of plea bargaining in criminal law, and what are the pros and cons of this practice?
- How does the juvenile justice system differ from the adult criminal justice system, and what are the goals of juvenile rehabilitation and punishment?
- How does criminal law address issues of racial and social disparities, and what can be done to promote fairness and equity in the legal system?
- What is the impact of mandatory minimum sentences and sentencing guidelines on the criminal justice system?
- How do emerging areas of criminal law, such as cybercrime and digital evidence, challenge traditional legal frameworks?
- How does criminal law balance the need for punishment with the goal of rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society?
- What role does the community play in the enforcement and prevention of criminal behavior, and how can citizens engage with the criminal justice system to promote positive change?



- How do landmark Supreme Court cases shape the interpretation and application of criminal law in the United States?

## Content

- Introduction to Criminal Law: Understanding the basic concepts of criminal law, including the definition of crime, elements of a crime, and the difference between civil and criminal law.
- Criminal Justice System: Exploring the components of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, courts, and corrections.
- Criminal Procedures: Learning about the various stages of criminal procedures, such as arrest, booking, arraignment, bail, pretrial motions, and trial.
- Constitutional Rights: Understanding the Bill of Rights and how it protects the rights of individuals accused of crimes, including the right to due process, right to remain silent, right to an attorney, etc.
- Types of Crimes: Examining different categories of crimes, such as violent crimes (e.g., murder, assault), property crimes (e.g., theft, burglary), white-collar crimes (e.g., fraud, embezzlement), drug offenses, and more.
- Juvenile Justice: Exploring the juvenile justice system and how it differs from the adult criminal justice system, including the concept of delinquency and rehabilitation.
- Criminal Defenses: Learning about various legal defenses that individuals may use in criminal cases, such as self-defense, insanity, duress, and necessity.
- Criminal Punishment: Discussing the purpose of punishment in criminal law, different types of sentences (e.g., fines, probation, incarceration), and the debate over rehabilitation versus retribution.
- Criminal Law and Technology: Exploring how technology has influenced criminal law, such as cybercrime, digital evidence, and surveillance.
- Landmark Criminal Cases: Studying significant criminal cases that have shaped the interpretation of criminal law and set legal precedents.
- Ethical Considerations: Discussing ethical issues related to criminal law, including the role of prosecutors and defense attorneys, the use of informants, and the challenges of balancing justice and fairness.



## Skills

- Legal terminology: Understand and use legal terminology and concepts commonly encountered in criminal law, such as "crime," "intent," "mens rea," "actus reus," "guilt beyond a reasonable doubt," etc.
- Understanding the criminal justice system: Gain an understanding of the structure of the criminal justice system, including the roles of law enforcement, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and juries.
- Laws and statutes: Familiarize themselves with the major criminal laws and statutes that apply in their jurisdiction, including different categories of crimes (e.g., violent crimes, property crimes, white-collar crimes).
- Rights of the accused: Learn about the rights of individuals accused of crimes, such as the right to remain silent, the right to an attorney, and protections against unreasonable searches and seizures.
- Criminal procedures: Understand the various stages of criminal proceedings, from arrest and arraignment to trial and potential appeals.
- Case analysis: Analyze and interpret criminal cases, identifying key facts, legal arguments, and the reasoning behind court decisions.
- Ethical considerations: Discuss and evaluate the ethical dilemmas that may arise in criminal law cases, such as the role of defense attorneys in representing clients they believe to be guilty.
- Logical reasoning: Develop strong analytical and logical reasoning skills to evaluate evidence, arguments, and legal principles.
- Communication skills: Practice effective oral and written communication, as these are essential for presenting arguments, defending positions, and understanding legal texts.
- Research skills: Learn how to conduct legal research using credible sources and understand how precedents from previous cases can influence current rulings.
- Problem-solving: Apply legal principles to real-life scenarios, critically analyze issues, and propose solutions.
- Advocacy and debate: Engage in class discussions, debates, and mock trials to improve advocacy skills and understand the complexities of presenting arguments in court



## Assessments

- Case Analysis: Provide students with real or hypothetical criminal law cases and ask them to analyze the facts, identify the relevant legal issues, and determine the appropriate legal outcomes based on the principles they have learned in class.
  - Legal Research Paper: Assign students to choose a specific criminal law topic or case and conduct in-depth legal research. Students should present their findings in a well-structured research paper that includes analysis and conclusions based on legal sources.
  - Ethical Dilemmas Discussion: Engage students in discussions about ethical dilemmas often encountered in criminal law, such as balancing individual rights and public safety, the use of plea bargains, or the role of law enforcement in marginalized communities.
  - Problem-Solving Scenarios: Present students with complex legal scenarios involving criminal law issues, and ask them to apply their knowledge to propose solutions, analyze potential outcomes, and justify their reasoning.
  - Criminal Code Quiz: Test students' knowledge of specific criminal laws and statutes by giving them quizzes on various offenses and their elements.
  - Debate: Organize class debates on controversial criminal law topics, such as the death penalty, juvenile sentencing, or the decriminalization of certain offenses.
  - Role-Play Exercises: Create role-play scenarios where students can act as law enforcement officers, suspects, or witnesses to practice interacting in different legal situations while applying their understanding of legal principles.
  - Criminal Law Vocabulary Quiz: Test students' comprehension of legal terminology related to criminal law, ensuring they understand essential terms and their meanings.
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Course: Homeland Security

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW-SEC.1 Demonstrate effective communications skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening and nonverbal communication) when communicating security-related directives, technical concepts and other information.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.2 Utilize conflict resolution skills to resolve conflicts among individuals.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.3 Compare and contrast the roles, responsibilities, tools and techniques of the criminal justice and security fields.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.4 Describe the legal, regulatory and organizational guidelines governing the security and protective services.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on the security and protective services field.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.6 Applies ethical and legal responsibilities of security and protective services personnel to various situations in the security and protective services field.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.7 Analyze the impact of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments on the security and protective services.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.8 Compare and contrast the different career fields in the security and protective services.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.9 Evaluate the application and relevance of crime prevention concepts and security assessments to security and protective services functions.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.10 Explain the application of risk management principles to the protection of assets in various settings.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.11 Describe the importance of utilizing good public relations techniques and building relationships in security and crisis situations.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.12 Describe the role of security systems in an overall security strategy.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.13 Explain the duties of security and protective services personnel in terrorism, homeland security and disaster preparedness.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.14 Apply basic management principles for the effective supervision and management of a security force or an organization's security program.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.15 Perform the roles and responsibilities of a security officer, including basic incident response.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.16 Compare types and techniques of security approaches within the public and private sectors.



- 9.3.LW-SEC.17 Demonstrate the concepts and techniques used to ensure the security of information-based and intangible assets.
- 9.3.LW-SEC.18 Summarize the importance and roles of intelligence analysis in crime prevention and homeland security.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

### Essential Question(s)

- What is the primary purpose of homeland security, and how does it contribute to safeguarding the nation against threats?
- How does homeland security address issues of national security while respecting individual rights and civil liberties?
- What are the key components of homeland security, and how do various agencies and departments collaborate to enhance security measures?
- How does the threat of terrorism impact homeland security policies and practices, and how are counterterrorism efforts implemented?
- How does homeland security respond to natural disasters and other emergencies, and how can communities be better prepared for such events?
- What role does cybersecurity play in homeland security, and what measures are taken to protect critical infrastructure and sensitive information?
- How do international relations and cooperation with other countries influence homeland security efforts?
- What are the ethical considerations and challenges faced by homeland security professionals in balancing security needs with individual privacy rights?
- How do emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and surveillance systems, impact homeland security practices?





- How does homeland security adapt to emerging threats, such as cyberterrorism, biological hazards, or climate change-related risks?
- What is the role of intelligence gathering and analysis in identifying potential threats and preventing security breaches?
- How can communities and individuals actively participate in homeland security efforts to enhance resilience and preparedness?
- How does the concept of risk assessment inform decision-making in homeland security, and how are resources allocated to address various risks?
- What lessons can be learned from historical events, such as 9/11 or major natural disasters, to improve homeland security strategies and response?
- How does public perception and media coverage impact homeland security initiatives, and how can accurate information be disseminated to the public during crises?

## Content

- Introduction to Homeland Security: An overview of the history, purpose, and importance of homeland security in the United States and other countries.
- Terrorism: Understanding the different forms of terrorism, terrorist organizations, and their tactics. This includes discussions on domestic and international terrorism.
- Emergency Preparedness and Response: Learning about how to prepare for and respond to various emergencies, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and public health crises.
- Border Security: Examining the measures in place to secure national borders, including border control, immigration policies, and customs regulations.
- Cybersecurity: Understanding the importance of safeguarding digital infrastructure and data from cyber threats, including hacking and information breaches.
- Intelligence and Counterintelligence: Exploring how intelligence agencies gather and analyze information to prevent and respond to security threats.
- Critical Infrastructure Protection: Discussing the protection of vital infrastructure, such as power plants, transportation systems, and communication networks, from potential attacks.



- Law Enforcement and First Responders: Understanding the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and first responders in maintaining homeland security.
- Emergency Communication: Learning about effective communication during crises and the use of various communication technologies for emergency purposes.
- Public Policy and Homeland Security: Analyzing the role of government policies and legislation in enhancing national security and addressing potential security gaps.
- Ethical and Legal Considerations: Examining the ethical dilemmas and legal frameworks surrounding homeland security measures, including civil liberties and privacy concerns.
- Homeland Security Careers: Exploring potential career paths in the field of homeland security and related disciplines.

## Skills

- Critical Thinking: Students should learn to analyze complex issues related to homeland security, evaluate evidence, and make informed decisions about potential threats and appropriate responses.
- Problem-Solving: Homeland security often involves addressing challenging and dynamic situations. Students should develop problem-solving skills to assess risks, identify vulnerabilities, and devise effective strategies for security and emergency preparedness.
- Communication: Effective communication is vital in homeland security, as students need to convey information clearly to others during emergencies, collaborate with different agencies, and interact with the public and media.
- Collaboration and Teamwork: Homeland security often requires collaboration among various agencies and organizations. Students should learn to work effectively in teams, understanding their roles and responsibilities within a broader security framework.
- Emergency Preparedness: High school students should acquire knowledge and skills in emergency preparedness, such as creating evacuation plans, assembling emergency supply kits, and understanding the importance of personal safety measures.
- Understanding Technology: Homeland security involves using various technologies, such as surveillance systems, cybersecurity tools, and communication devices. Students should develop a basic understanding of these technologies and their applications.



- Adaptability: Homeland security scenarios can change rapidly, requiring students to adapt to new information and adjust their strategies accordingly.
- Ethical Considerations: Students should explore the ethical dilemmas and implications of homeland security measures, such as balancing security with individual privacy and civil liberties.
- Global Awareness: Understanding global issues and how they impact homeland security is essential. Students should gain awareness of international threats, cooperation among nations, and the interconnectedness of security challenges.
- Media Literacy: Homeland security involves interacting with the media. Students should understand how to navigate media communication responsibly and convey accurate information to the public.
- Resilience and Adaptability: Homeland security events can be stressful and challenging. Students should learn to remain resilient and adaptable in times of crisis.
- Community Engagement: Homeland security is not solely the responsibility of government agencies. Students should understand the importance of community engagement and citizen participation in security efforts.

## Assessments

- Homeland Security Policy Analysis: Assign students to research and analyze a specific homeland security policy or strategy. They should assess its effectiveness, consider ethical implications, and propose potential improvements or alternatives.
  - Emergency Response Simulation: Conduct a simulated emergency response exercise where students must work collaboratively to address a homeland security scenario, such as a natural disaster or terrorist attack. Evaluate their decision-making, communication, and problem-solving skills.
  - Current Events Presentation: Have students research recent homeland security-related news and present on emerging threats, response efforts, or policy developments. Encourage them to critically analyze the information and its impact on national security.
  - Research Paper on Threat Assessment: Ask students to write a research paper on a particular threat to homeland security, such as cyber attacks, bioterrorism, or climate-related hazards. They should examine the potential consequences and proposed strategies to mitigate the threat.
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- Homeland Security Agency Project: Divide students into groups and assign each group to research a different homeland security agency or department, such as FEMA, TSA, or the National Counterterrorism Center. Have them create informative posters or presentations about their assigned agency's roles and responsibilities.
  - Homeland Security Debate: Organize a classroom debate on a controversial homeland security topic, such as the use of surveillance technology, privacy rights vs. security, or the effectiveness of border security measures. Students should present arguments from various perspectives and support their viewpoints with evidence.
  - Homeland Security Preparedness Plan: Have students design a comprehensive homeland security preparedness plan for a specific community or event. They should consider potential threats, resource allocation, communication strategies, and coordination among agencies.
  - Quizzes on Key Concepts: Administer quizzes throughout the course to assess students' understanding of essential concepts, terms, and principles related to homeland security.
  - Class Discussions and Socratic Seminars: Engage students in regular class discussions and Socratic seminars to explore complex issues and encourage critical thinking about homeland security challenges and solutions.
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Course: Introduction to Courts Systems

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW-LEG.1 Demonstrate effective communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening and nonverbal communication) in the legal services environment.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.2 Interpret nonverbal communication cues in order to discern facts from fabrication.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.3 Produce written legal materials using writing strategies applicable to the legal services environment.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.4 Apply information technology tools to perform daily tasks assigned to legal services professionals.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.5 Analyze the role forensics plays in preventing and solving crimes.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.6 Use legal terminology to communicate within the legal services community.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.7 Compare and contrast different career fields in the legal services.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.8 Analyzes the influence of the three branches of the U.S. Government (judicial, legislative and executive) on the legal services.
- 9.3.LW-LEG.9 Analyze the impact of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments on the provision of legal services.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

### Essential Question(s)

- What is the purpose and role of the court system in society?
- How is the court system structured in our country, and what are the different levels of courts?
- What are the key differences between trial courts, appellate courts, and specialized courts?



- What is the role of judges, attorneys, and juries in the court system?
- How are judges appointed or elected, and what are their responsibilities and powers?
- What rights are guaranteed to individuals in court proceedings, and how are these rights protected?
- How do civil and criminal cases differ, and what are the steps involved in each type of case?
- What is the process of selecting and impaneling a jury, and why is the jury considered an essential part of the legal system?
- What is the concept of "due process" and how does it relate to the court system?
- How do alternative dispute resolution methods, such as mediation and arbitration, complement the court system?
- What is the importance of precedent and how does the principle of stare decisis affect court decisions?
- What are some landmark court cases that have significantly impacted our legal system, and what were their implications?
- How does the court system ensure fairness and impartiality in the administration of justice?
- How do appeals work, and what role do appellate courts play in the legal process?
- What are the major challenges and criticisms facing the court system today, and how can these issues be addressed?

## Content

- Overview of the Judicial System: Introducing students to the structure and functions of the court system in their country, including the different levels of courts (e.g., trial courts, appellate courts, supreme courts) and their jurisdictions.
- Legal Terminology: Familiarizing students with essential legal terms and concepts that are commonly used in court proceedings.
- Role of the Courts: Understanding the role of the judiciary in interpreting laws, settling disputes, and upholding justice.
- Criminal vs. Civil Law: Explaining the difference between criminal law (dealing with offenses against the state) and civil law (dealing with disputes between individuals or entities).
- Due Process and Fair Trial: Discussing the principles of due process, the right to a fair trial, and the protections afforded to defendants in the legal system.



- Key Players in the Courtroom: Introducing the various participants in a courtroom, such as judges, lawyers, jurors, witnesses, and court personnel, and their respective roles.
- Court Procedures: Explaining the typical steps involved in a court case, from filing a complaint to verdict and appeals.
- Landmark Court Cases: Studying important historical court cases that have shaped legal principles and had a significant impact on society.
- Constitutional Law: Touching on how the court system interprets and applies the constitution, protecting individual rights and liberties.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution: Introducing students to alternative methods of resolving conflicts, such as mediation and arbitration.
- Juvenile Justice System: Providing an overview of how the legal system deals with minors who are accused of committing crimes.
- Current Legal Issues: Discussing contemporary legal topics, such as the impact of technology on the court system, and debates on sentencing and criminal justice reform.

## Skills

- Legal Knowledge: Students will gain a basic understanding of the structure of the legal system, the roles of different courts (e.g., trial courts, appellate courts), and the hierarchy of the judiciary.
- Court Procedures: They will learn about the process of a court case, including the steps from filing a complaint to the final judgment. This may involve studying the various legal documents and understanding how court proceedings are conducted.
- Critical Thinking: Analyzing and interpreting legal issues and cases will foster critical thinking skills. Students may be encouraged to engage in class discussions and debates about legal concepts and decisions.
- Research Skills: They will learn how to conduct legal research using various resources such as law libraries, online databases, and legal precedents to support their arguments.
- Communication: Students may be required to present legal arguments and opinions in a clear and organized manner, both in written form and orally. This can help improve their communication and public speaking abilities.



- Case Analysis: Understanding and dissecting legal cases will allow students to identify key facts, legal principles, and the reasoning behind court decisions.
- Ethical Awareness: Discussions about legal ethics and the importance of upholding ethical standards in the legal profession can help students develop a sense of responsibility and integrity.
- Advocacy Skills: Students may engage in mock trials or debates, where they will have the opportunity to practice their advocacy skills by arguing for or against specific legal positions.
- Problem-Solving: They will learn to apply legal principles to real-world scenarios and propose solutions to legal issues or dilemmas.
- Civic Awareness: An introduction to courts course can help students become more informed and engaged citizens by understanding the role of courts in upholding justice and protecting individual rights.

## Assessments

- Quizzes and Exams: Regular quizzes throughout the course and comprehensive exams at the end of each unit or semester can assess students' knowledge of key concepts, court procedures, and legal terminology.
  - Case Studies: Provide students with real or hypothetical court cases and ask them to analyze the facts, identify legal issues, and suggest possible outcomes based on their understanding of the court system.
  - Research Papers: Assign topics related to the court system, such as the history of a specific court, landmark court cases, or the role of judges in the legal system. This assessment measures students' ability to conduct research and present their findings coherently.
  - Oral Presentations: Ask students to present on various court-related topics, encouraging them to communicate their knowledge effectively and engage their peers.
  - Debates: Organize debates on controversial legal issues, requiring students to research and present arguments for different sides of the topic. This assessment promotes critical thinking and persuasive communication skills.
  - Courtroom Observations: Assign students to attend actual court proceedings (with appropriate supervision), where they can observe the legal process in action and write reflective reports on their experiences.
  - Multiple-Choice Questions: Include multiple-choice questions in assessments to gauge students' understanding of specific concepts and legal principles.
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- Group Projects: Divide students into groups and assign them to research and present on different aspects of the court system, such as the roles of various court personnel or the evolution of court procedures.
  - Online Simulations: Utilize online simulations or interactive exercises that allow students to navigate virtual court scenarios, making decisions and seeing the consequences of their choices.
  - Peer Reviews: Incorporate peer reviews for certain assignments, encouraging students to assess each other's work constructively and offer feedback.
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Course: Introduction to Correctional Systems

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways. "
- 9.3.LW-COR.1 Evaluate the correctional environment for signs of potential problems and/or danger.
- 9.3.LW-COR.2 Demonstrate leadership roles, responsibilities and collaboration in correctional environments.
- 9.3.LW-COR.3 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on correctional facilities.
- 9.3.LW-COR.4 Describe the various roles and impacts of forensics and computer forensics in the resolution of crime in the correctional environment.
- 9.3.LW-COR.5 Describe the legal, regulatory and organizational guidelines governing the correction services.
- 9.3.LW-COR.6 Compare and contrast different career fields in the correction services.
- 9.3.LW-COR.7 Demonstrate effective communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, active listening and nonverbal communication) in the correctional environment.
- 9.3.LW-COR.8 Analyze the techniques used to manage crisis situations and resolve conflicts in correctional environments.
- 9.3.LW-COR.9 Demonstrate the protocols regarding the reduction or elimination of sexual harassment or abuse in the correctional environment.



- 9.3.LW-COR.10 Analyze situations that require the use of force, including deadly force, to determine when varying degrees of force should be utilized in correctional facilities.
- 9.3.LW-COR.11 Analyze the impact of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments in the correction services environment.
- 9.3.LW-COR.12 Apply the ethical and legal responsibilities of correctional staff to various situations in the correction services environment.
- 9.3.LW-COR.13 Describe the knowledge and technical skills needed to carry out the day-to-day operations at a correctional facility.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

### Essential Question(s)

- What is the purpose of the correctional system, and how does it contribute to the overall criminal justice system?
- What are the main differences between prisons and jails, and what roles do they play in the correctional system?
- How have correctional systems evolved over time, and what are the major milestones in their development?
- What are the goals of incarceration, and how are they balanced with the principles of rehabilitation and reintegration?
- What are the various models of punishment and rehabilitation used in correctional systems, and how effective are they in reducing recidivism?
- How do prison and jail management practices impact the safety and well-being of inmates and staff?
- What are the challenges faced by correctional institutions, such as overcrowding, budget constraints, and addressing the needs of mentally ill inmates?



- How are correctional programs designed to help inmates prepare for reentry into society, and what factors contribute to successful reintegration?
- What is the role of probation and parole in the correctional system, and how do they differ from incarceration in terms of monitoring and rehabilitation?
- What are some ethical considerations and potential dilemmas faced by correctional professionals in their roles?
- How do race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and other factors influence the experiences of individuals within the correctional system?
- What are some alternatives to traditional incarceration, such as restorative justice programs, and how effective are they in promoting accountability and healing?
- What are the constitutional rights of inmates, and how are these rights protected within the correctional system?
- How do correctional systems address the unique needs and challenges of juvenile offenders?
- How does the correctional system collaborate with other components of the criminal justice system, such as law enforcement and the judiciary?

## Content

- Introduction to Criminal Justice System:
  - Overview of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, courts, and corrections.
  - The role of corrections in the system and its significance in maintaining societal order.
- History of Corrections:
  - A historical perspective of punishment and corrections.
  - Evolution from corporal punishment to incarceration.
- Goals and Philosophies of Correctional Systems:
  - Retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and incapacitation as the four main goals of punishment.
  - Different philosophical approaches to corrections and their impact on policy and practice.
- Types of Correctional Institutions:
  - Overview of various correctional facilities, including prisons, jails, juvenile detention centers, and community-based corrections.



- Differences between long-term incarceration and short-term detention.
- Correctional Officers and Staff:
  - Roles and responsibilities of correctional officers and other staff members.
  - Challenges faced by correctional personnel in maintaining order and safety.
- Inmate Classification and Management:
  - Inmate classification systems based on security levels and risks.
  - Techniques for managing inmate behavior and reducing recidivism.
- Rehabilitation and Reentry Programs:
  - Examination of various programs aimed at rehabilitating offenders.
  - The importance of reentry programs in helping inmates successfully reintegrate into society.
- Issues and Challenges in the Correctional System:
  - Overcrowding and its impact on correctional facilities.
  - Mental health concerns among inmates and access to healthcare.
  - Violence and gang activity within correctional institutions.
- Juvenile Justice System:
  - An overview of the juvenile justice system and its differences from the adult system.
  - Rehabilitation versus punishment in juvenile corrections.
- Ethics and Controversies in Corrections:
  - Ethical dilemmas faced by correctional officers and staff.
  - Controversial topics such as the death penalty and solitary confinement.
- Alternatives to Incarceration:
  - Community-based corrections, such as probation and parole.
  - Restorative justice practices and their benefits.
- Trends in Correctional Systems:
  - Current issues and trends in corrections, including changes in policies and approaches.

## Skills

- Understanding of the Criminal Justice System: Students will gain insight into the structure and functioning of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, the courts, and corrections.



- Knowledge of Correctional Institutions: Students will learn about different types of correctional facilities, such as prisons, jails, and detention centers, their purposes, and how they operate.
- Legal Concepts and Terminology: The course may introduce students to essential legal concepts and terminology related to corrections, such as due process, parole, probation, and rehabilitation.
- History of Corrections: Students may explore the historical development of correctional systems and how they have evolved over time.
- Criminal Behavior and Rehabilitation: Understanding the reasons behind criminal behavior and the principles of rehabilitation can be a part of the curriculum, helping students grasp the goals of correctional systems.
- Ethics and Human Rights: Discussions on ethical considerations in corrections, as well as the rights of inmates, may promote an awareness of human rights issues within the correctional context.
- Critical Thinking and Analysis: Students will likely engage in discussions and analysis of case studies, real-life scenarios, and current events related to corrections, fostering critical thinking skills.
- Communication Skills: The course may involve presentations, debates, or written assignments, allowing students to enhance their communication abilities.
- Problem-Solving and Decision-Making: Through examining different correctional challenges, students may develop problem-solving and decision-making skills.
- Research Skills: Students may be required to conduct research on specific correctional topics, improving their research abilities and information gathering.
- Empathy and Understanding: Studying the experiences of inmates and the impact of incarceration on individuals and communities may promote empathy and a broader understanding of social issues.
- Awareness of Alternatives to Incarceration: Students may learn about alternative sentencing options, restorative justice practices, and community-based programs.
- Cultural and Social Awareness: Discussions on the disproportionate representation of certain groups within the correctional system can raise awareness of social inequalities and cultural issues.
- Collaboration and Teamwork: Group projects or collaborative learning activities can foster teamwork skills.
- Awareness of Career Opportunities: The course may introduce students to various career paths within the field of corrections, such as correctional officers, counselors, or social workers.



## Assessments

- Quizzes and Exams: Regular quizzes throughout the course and comprehensive exams at the end of each unit or semester can assess students' knowledge of key concepts, correctional practices, and the historical evolution of correctional systems.
  - Research Projects: Assign students to research specific aspects of correctional systems, such as the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, the impact of incarceration on recidivism rates, or the challenges faced by correctional officers. This assessment encourages independent learning and in-depth exploration of the topics.
  - Case Studies: Provide students with real or hypothetical correctional cases and ask them to analyze the situations, identify appropriate responses, and propose potential solutions based on their understanding of correctional principles.
  - Group Presentations: Divide students into groups and assign them specific correctional topics to present to the class. This assessment promotes teamwork, communication skills, and the ability to convey complex information effectively.
  - Debates: Organize debates on controversial correctional issues, such as the effectiveness of solitary confinement or the use of private prisons. This assessment encourages students to research and present arguments from different perspectives.
  - Field Trips or Guest Speakers: Arrange field trips to correctional facilities or invite guest speakers, such as correctional officers, probation officers, or ex-offenders, to provide insights into the realities of the correctional system.
  - Multiple-Choice Questions: Include multiple-choice questions in assessments to gauge students' understanding of specific correctional concepts and principles.
  - Ethical Dilemmas: Present students with ethical dilemmas that correctional professionals may face and ask them to consider and discuss potential solutions.
  - Policy Analysis: Assign students to analyze and critique current correctional policies, such as the use of mandatory minimum sentences or the availability of rehabilitation programs.
  - Short Essays: Have students write short essays on specific topics related to correctional systems, such as the impact of mass incarceration on communities or the role of restorative justice
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Course: Juvenile Delinquency

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.1 Demonstrate effective communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening and nonverbal communication) required in law enforcement.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.2 Demonstrate proficiency in the operation of communication equipment used in an emergency telecommunications center.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.3 Utilize anger and conflict management strategies to resolve problems in law enforcement settings.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.4 Model behaviors that exhibit integrity and commitment to a code of conduct and ethics for law enforcement professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.7 Manage crime and loss prevention programs in collaboration with the community.





- 9.3.LW-ENF.8 Explain the appropriate techniques for managing crisis situations in order to maintain public safety.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.9 Evaluate for the signs of domestic violence, child abuse and neglect.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.10 Demonstrate the routine day-to-day tasks conducted by various law enforcement agencies.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.11 Describe law enforcement protocols and procedures designed to handle incidents related to homeland security, terrorism and other disaster situations.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.12 Demonstrate the procedures to properly protect, document and process the crime scene and all related evidence.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.13 Demonstrate procedures to assist individuals requiring special assistance from law enforcement personnel.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.14 Describe the behavioral symptoms of drug use and the inherent dangers associated with handling dangerous drugs.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

### Essential Question(s)

- What is juvenile delinquency, and how does it differ from adult criminal behavior?
- What are the major theories that explain the causes of juvenile delinquency, and how do they help us understand delinquent behavior?
- What are the risk factors and protective factors associated with juvenile delinquency, and how do they contribute to the development of delinquent behavior?
- How does family structure, parenting styles, and socioeconomic status influence the likelihood of juvenile delinquency?
- What is the role of peer influence and socialization in juvenile delinquency, and how can positive peer relationships help prevent delinquent behavior?



- How does substance abuse impact juvenile delinquency, and what are the connections between substance use and criminal behavior?
- What are the effects of exposure to violence and trauma on juvenile delinquency, and how can trauma-informed approaches be used in prevention and intervention?
- What are the various intervention and prevention programs aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency, and how effective are they in promoting positive outcomes?
- What are the different diversion programs and alternative justice approaches used by the juvenile justice system?
- What are the constitutional rights of juveniles involved in the justice system, and how do these rights differ from those of adults?
- What are the major stages in the juvenile justice process, from arrest to disposition, and what are the key decision points?
- How do community-based programs, such as restorative justice, contribute to the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders?
- What are the challenges and criticisms faced by the juvenile justice system, and how can the system be reformed to better serve juveniles and the community?
- How does the labeling and stigmatization of juveniles impact their future behavior and opportunities?
- What are the ethical considerations in dealing with juvenile delinquency, and how do they inform the decisions made by justice professionals?

## Content

- Introduction to Juvenile Delinquency: Definition, history, and theories of delinquency.
- Juvenile Justice System: An overview of the juvenile justice system, including the differences between the adult and juvenile systems.
- Causes of Juvenile Delinquency: Exploration of individual, family, peer group, school, and community factors contributing to delinquency.
- Types of Juvenile Offenses: Different categories of juvenile offenses and their prevalence.
- Risk and Protective Factors: Identifying factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of delinquent behavior.



- Juvenile Justice Procedures: Understanding the process of arrest, detention, and court proceedings for juvenile offenders.
- Juvenile Rights: Examining the constitutional rights of juveniles within the justice system.
- Juvenile Probation and Parole: Alternative dispositions and community-based interventions for juveniles.
- Juvenile Rehabilitation: Programs and approaches aimed at rehabilitating juvenile offenders.
- Prevention Strategies: Discussing early intervention and prevention programs to address juvenile delinquency.
- Juvenile Gangs: Understanding the dynamics of gang involvement and ways to prevent gang-related activities.
- Restorative Justice: Exploring restorative justice practices as an alternative to traditional punitive measures.
- Juvenile Corrections: An overview of juvenile detention facilities, boot camps, and other correctional options.
- Contemporary Issues: Exploring current trends and challenges in the juvenile justice system.
- Juvenile Mental Health: Understanding the link between mental health issues and juvenile delinquency.
- Diverse Perspectives: Examining juvenile delinquency through cultural, sociological, and psychological lenses.
- Ethical Considerations: Discussing the ethical dilemmas and challenges in the treatment of juvenile offenders.
- Case Studies: Analyzing real-life case studies to apply theories and concepts to practical situations.

## Skills

- Understanding Juvenile Delinquency: Students will learn about the concept of juvenile delinquency, its definition, and how it differs from adult criminal behavior.
- Causes and Risk Factors: Students will explore various factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency, such as family dynamics, peer influence, socio-economic conditions, substance abuse, and mental health issues.
- Legal System and Juvenile Justice: Students will gain insight into the juvenile justice system, including the procedures followed in juvenile courts, rights of juvenile offenders, and differences between juvenile and adult criminal justice systems.
- Prevention Strategies: Students will study different prevention and intervention programs designed to address juvenile delinquency, with a focus on early intervention and community-based initiatives.



- Ethics and Moral Decision Making: Delving into the complexities of ethical considerations and moral dilemmas, students may discuss the importance of personal responsibility and accountability.
- Conflict Resolution and Communication: Learning effective communication and conflict resolution skills can be emphasized to help students navigate difficult situations and avoid confrontations.
- Analytical Thinking: Students may be encouraged to analyze case studies and real-life scenarios to understand the causes and outcomes of juvenile delinquency incidents.
- Research Skills: Research assignments may be given to explore the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency and the effectiveness of various intervention strategies.
- Critical Thinking: Students may be prompted to evaluate different perspectives on juvenile delinquency and its solutions.
- Social and Cultural Awareness: The course may touch upon the impact of culture, ethnicity, and social background on juvenile delinquency rates and responses.
- Empathy and Compassion: Encouraging empathy towards at-risk youth and understanding their struggles is a vital component of such a course.
- Public Speaking and Presentation: Students might be asked to present their research findings or ideas related to juvenile delinquency in front of the class.
- Awareness of Resources: The course may introduce students to community resources and support systems available for at-risk youth.
- Personal Responsibility: Students may reflect on their own roles in promoting a safe and respectful environment and preventing delinquent behaviors.

## Assessments

- Quizzes and Exams: Regular quizzes throughout the course and comprehensive exams at the end of each unit or semester can assess students' knowledge of key concepts, theories of delinquency, and the juvenile justice system.
  - Case Studies: Provide students with real or hypothetical juvenile delinquency cases and ask them to analyze the factors contributing to delinquent behavior and recommend appropriate intervention strategies.
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- Research Projects: Assign students to research and present on specific aspects of juvenile delinquency, such as the impact of family dynamics on delinquency rates, the effectiveness of prevention programs, or the role of social media in delinquent behavior.
  - Debates: Organize debates on controversial issues related to juvenile delinquency, such as the effectiveness of punitive vs. rehabilitative approaches to juvenile offenders.
  - Group Projects: Divide students into groups and assign them specific topics related to juvenile delinquency for in-depth exploration and presentation.
  - Community Engagement: Encourage students to get involved in community projects related to juvenile delinquency prevention or support for at-risk youth. Students can document their experiences and reflections in reports or presentations.
  - Visual Presentations: Ask students to create visual presentations, such as infographics or posters, that illustrate key statistics or concepts related to juvenile delinquency.
  - Ethical Dilemmas: Present students with ethical dilemmas faced by professionals working in the juvenile justice system and ask them to consider and discuss potential solutions.
  - Interviews or Guest Speakers: Invite professionals working in the juvenile justice field, such as probation officers, social workers, or representatives from youth advocacy organizations, to speak to the class or participate in Q&A sessions.
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Course: Criminal Investigations

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.4 Model behaviors that exhibit integrity and commitment to a code of conduct and ethics for law enforcement professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.7 Manage crime and loss prevention programs in collaboration with the community.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.8 Explain the appropriate techniques for managing crisis situations in order to maintain public safety.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.9 Evaluate for the signs of domestic violence, child abuse and neglect.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.10 Demonstrate the routine day-to-day tasks conducted by various law enforcement agencies.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.11 Describe law enforcement protocols and procedures designed to handle incidents related to homeland security, terrorism and other disaster situations.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.12 Demonstrate the procedures to properly protect, document and process the crime scene and all related evidence.



- 9.3.LW-ENF.13 Demonstrate procedures to assist individuals requiring special assistance from law enforcement personnel.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.14 Describe the behavioral symptoms of drug use and the inherent dangers associated with handling dangerous drugs.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

### Essential Question(s)

- What is criminal investigation, and what are the primary objectives of conducting an investigation?
- How does the process of criminal investigation differ from other phases of the criminal justice system?
- What are the critical steps involved in processing a crime scene, and why is the preservation of evidence crucial?
- What are the different types of evidence that can be collected at a crime scene, and how does each contribute to building a case?
- How are witness interviews conducted, and what are the best practices for obtaining accurate and reliable information from witnesses?
- What role does forensic science play in criminal investigations, and what are some common forensic techniques used in solving crimes?
- How does technology, such as DNA analysis, surveillance cameras, and digital evidence, impact the process of criminal investigation?
- What ethical considerations and legal constraints should investigators be aware of during an investigation?
- How does collaboration between different law enforcement agencies contribute to the success of complex criminal investigations?
- What are some of the challenges and obstacles that investigators may encounter during the investigation process?



- How do investigators identify and analyze patterns of criminal behavior, and how can this information be used to prevent future crimes?
- What is the role of criminal profiling in investigations, and what are its limitations and controversies?
- What are some of the landmark cases in the history of criminal investigations, and how have they influenced modern investigative practices?
- How do investigators handle cases involving digital evidence, cybercrime, and the use of technology to commit offenses?
- How do investigators balance the need for public safety and justice with protecting individual rights and privacy during an investigation?

## Content

- Introduction to Criminal Justice System: An overview of the criminal justice system, including the roles of law enforcement, courts, and corrections.
- Crime Scene Investigation: Techniques and procedures for processing a crime scene, collecting evidence, and preserving the integrity of the evidence.
- Evidence Collection and Handling: Understanding the different types of evidence (e.g., physical, testimonial, documentary) and the proper methods for collecting, documenting, and storing it.
- Forensic Science: Introduction to forensic techniques such as fingerprint analysis, DNA profiling, ballistics, and other scientific methods used in solving crimes.
- Criminal Law and Procedure: Basic principles of criminal law, including elements of various crimes and the steps involved in the criminal justice process from arrest to trial.
- Interviewing and Interrogation: Techniques for conducting interviews with witnesses and suspects, as well as the legal and ethical considerations for conducting interrogations.
- Criminal Profiling: An introduction to criminal profiling and psychological factors that may influence criminal behavior.
- Use of Technology in Investigations: How technology, such as surveillance cameras, computer forensics, and data analysis, can aid in criminal investigations.
- Ethics in Criminal Investigations: Discussions on the importance of ethical behavior for law enforcement officers and the potential consequences of unethical actions.





- Case Studies: Analyzing real-life criminal cases to understand the investigative techniques used and the lessons learned.
- Courtroom Procedures: An overview of the court process, including testimony, cross-examination, and the roles of various participants in a trial.
- Juvenile Justice: Understanding the juvenile justice system and how it differs from the adult criminal justice system.
- Cold Cases and Unsolved Crimes: Exploring the challenges of investigating cold cases and unsolved crimes and the techniques used to reexamine them.
- Contemporary Issues in Criminal Investigations: Discussions on current topics and challenges faced by law enforcement in criminal investigations.

## Skills

- Legal Foundations: Understanding the basic principles of criminal law, including key terms, elements of different crimes, and the rights of suspects.
- Crime Scene Investigation: Learning how to secure and analyze crime scenes, collect evidence, and document findings properly.
- Evidence Handling: Understanding the chain of custody for evidence, proper storage, and maintaining integrity to ensure it holds up in court.
- Forensic Science: Introduction to forensic techniques, such as fingerprint analysis, DNA profiling, ballistics, and blood spatter analysis.
- Interview and Interrogation Techniques: Learning effective questioning techniques to gather information from witnesses and suspects.
- Case Management: Understanding the steps involved in managing a criminal case, including organizing evidence and building a case file.
- Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving: Developing analytical skills to assess evidence, identify patterns, and draw conclusions.
- Ethics and Professionalism: Understanding the importance of ethical behavior and professionalism in law enforcement and criminal investigations.



- Report Writing: Learning to write clear, concise, and accurate reports detailing the investigation's findings.
- Courtroom Procedures: Gaining knowledge of court proceedings, the roles of different legal professionals, and the process of presenting evidence in court.
- Use of Technology: Familiarity with the use of technology in criminal investigations, such as databases, surveillance equipment, and digital evidence analysis.
- Collaboration and Teamwork: Working effectively in groups during mock investigations or class projects.
- Public Speaking and Communication: Developing communication skills to present findings or testify in court.

## Assessments

- Crime Scene Processing Simulation: Organize a crime scene processing simulation where students must apply their knowledge of evidence collection, preservation, and documentation. This assessment allows students to demonstrate their practical investigative skills.
  - Case Studies: Provide students with real or hypothetical criminal cases and ask them to analyze the evidence, identify investigative leads, and propose a plan for solving the case.
  - Forensic Analysis Projects: Assign students to research and present on various forensic techniques used in criminal investigations, such as fingerprint analysis, DNA profiling, ballistics, and digital forensics.
  - Interview and Interrogation Role-Play: Engage students in role-playing exercises where they take on the roles of investigators and suspects to practice effective interviewing and interrogation techniques.
  - Evidence Analysis: Present students with a set of evidence (e.g., fingerprints, witness statements, surveillance footage) and ask them to analyze the information to draw conclusions about the case.
  - Research Papers: Assign topics related to specific investigative challenges or historical criminal cases to encourage students to conduct in-depth research and present their findings.
  - Group Projects: Divide students into groups and assign them different investigative scenarios to solve collaboratively, allowing them to apply their knowledge and teamwork skills.
  - Technology in Investigations: Have students explore the role of technology in criminal investigations and its impact on solving crimes. They can create presentations, reports, or multimedia projects to demonstrate their understanding.
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- Ethical Dilemmas in Investigations: Present students with ethical dilemmas commonly encountered during investigations and ask them to consider the appropriate courses of action.
  - Case File Analysis: Provide students with case files and ask them to review the information, assess the strength of the evidence, and propose next steps for the investigation.
  - Courtroom Testimony: Engage students in mock courtroom settings where they must present their investigative findings and evidence as witnesses or investigators.
  - Exams: Regular quizzes and exams can assess students' understanding of key concepts, investigative techniques, and legal considerations.
  - Self-Assessment and Reflection: Encourage students to reflect on their learning progress throughout the course, identifying areas of improvement and setting goals for further development.
  - Observation and Analysis: Assign students to observe real criminal court proceedings and write analytical reports on the investigative practices and legal processes they witnessed.
  - Collaborative Problem-Solving Tasks: Design tasks that require students to work together to solve investigative puzzles or develop strategies to address specific investigative challenges.
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Course: Advanced Criminal Investigations

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.4 Model behaviors that exhibit integrity and commitment to a code of conduct and ethics for law enforcement professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.9 Evaluate for the signs of domestic violence, child abuse and neglect.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.10 Demonstrate the routine day-to-day tasks conducted by various law enforcement agencies.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.11 Describe law enforcement protocols and procedures designed to handle incidents related to homeland security, terrorism and other disaster situations.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.12 Demonstrate the procedures to properly protect, document and process the crime scene and all related evidence.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).



- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).
- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET).

### Essential Question(s)

- How do advanced forensic techniques, such as DNA sequencing, digital forensics, and ballistics analysis, contribute to solving complex criminal cases?
- What are the challenges and ethical considerations involved in conducting undercover operations and covert surveillance in criminal investigations?
- How do criminal profilers and behavioral analysts assist in understanding the motivations and patterns of serial offenders?
- What role does advanced technology, such as artificial intelligence and data analytics, play in enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of criminal investigations?
- How are cold cases reexamined and solved using modern investigative techniques and advancements in forensic science?
- How do advanced interviewing and interrogation techniques help elicit valuable information from witnesses and suspects?
- What are the different strategies for handling cases involving cybercrime, and how are digital trails followed to identify online offenders?
- How are sophisticated crime scene reconstructions conducted to establish a comprehensive understanding of the events that occurred?
- What are the strategies for investigating white-collar crimes, financial fraud, and corporate malfeasance?
- How are advanced forensic accounting techniques employed to trace and analyze financial transactions related to criminal activities?
- How do investigators analyze and interpret complex evidence, such as fingerprints, DNA mixtures, or digital communications, to form a complete picture of the case?
- How do legal considerations, including chain of custody, expert testimony, and admissibility of evidence, impact advanced criminal investigations?



- What are the strategies for international collaboration and cooperation in transnational criminal investigations?
- How do advancements in surveillance technologies, including facial recognition and advanced video analysis, contribute to investigations?
- What are the key challenges faced by investigators in high-profile cases, and how are these challenges addressed to ensure a fair and thorough investigation?

## Content

- Advanced criminal investigations course is designed to provide students with a deeper understanding of the techniques, principles, and procedures used in criminal investigations. It goes beyond the basics of introductory criminal justice classes and delves into more complex topics.
- Criminal Law and Procedure: An overview of criminal law, including the elements of different crimes and the steps involved in the criminal justice process from investigation to trial.
- Crime Scene Investigation: Techniques for processing a crime scene, collecting evidence, and maintaining chain of custody. Students may learn about fingerprint analysis, bloodstain pattern analysis, DNA profiling, and other forensic methods.
- Interviewing and Interrogation: Strategies for conducting effective interviews with witnesses, victims, and suspects. Students may learn about non-verbal communication and the legal requirements for interrogations.
- Evidence Collection and Preservation: Detailed information about collecting, documenting, and preserving various types of evidence, including physical, testimonial, and digital evidence.
- Surveillance and Undercover Operations: An introduction to surveillance techniques and undercover investigations, including their legal implications and ethical considerations.
- Investigative Technology: The use of technology in criminal investigations, such as digital forensics, cybercrime investigation, and the examination of electronic devices.
- Criminal Profiling: An exploration of offender profiling techniques and behavioral analysis to aid in identifying potential suspects.
- Cold Case Investigations: Techniques for reopening and reexamining unsolved cases to potentially find new leads or evidence.



- Specialized Investigations: Overview of specific types of investigations, such as homicide, drug trafficking, white-collar crime, and organized crime.
- Case Management: The process of managing a criminal investigation from start to finish, including the importance of documentation and report writing.
- Ethics and Legal Issues: Discussions about the ethical dilemmas that investigators may encounter and the importance of upholding legal standards throughout the investigative process.
- Courtroom Procedures: Understanding the role of investigators in the courtroom, including presenting evidence and testifying as a witness.
- In addition to classroom instruction, advanced criminal investigations courses may also involve practical exercises, simulations, guest speakers from law enforcement agencies, and visits to crime labs or police departments to provide students with real-world experiences related to the field of criminal investigations.

## Skills

- Advanced criminal investigations course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the criminal justice system and the skills required to investigate and analyze crimes.
- Criminal Law and Procedures: Students will learn about the fundamental principles of criminal law, including different types of crimes, elements of criminal offenses, and the legal procedures involved in investigating and prosecuting crimes.
- Crime Scene Investigation: Students will be introduced to advanced crime scene investigation, including techniques for documenting, preserving, and collecting evidence. They may also learn about crime scene reconstruction.
- Forensic Science: This skill involves understanding how forensic evidence is collected, analyzed, and used in criminal investigations. It may cover topics such as fingerprint analysis, DNA profiling, ballistics, and trace evidence examination.
- Interviewing and Interrogation: Students will learn effective techniques for conducting interviews and interrogations to gather information from witnesses and suspects.
- Evidence Analysis: This skill involves the evaluation and interpretation of different types of evidence to establish connections and draw conclusions in a case.



- Criminal Profiling: Students may be introduced to the basics of criminal profiling, where they study behavioral patterns and characteristics of offenders to aid in investigations.
- Digital Forensics: As technology plays a significant role in modern crimes, students may learn about digital forensics to investigate crimes involving computers, smartphones, and other digital devices.
- Report Writing: Effective communication is crucial in law enforcement, and students may learn how to write clear and concise reports detailing their investigations.
- Ethics and Professionalism: High school students will also be taught about the ethical considerations and professional conduct required in the field of criminal investigations.
- Case Management: Students may learn about the process of managing a criminal case from the initial investigation to its resolution in court.
- Mock Investigations: Some courses might include hands-on exercises or mock investigations to give students practical experience and a deeper understanding of the investigative process.
- Teamwork and Collaboration: Given that law enforcement is often a collaborative effort, students will have the opportunity to engage in group activities that promote teamwork and effective communication among peers.

## Assessments

- Complex Case Analysis: Assign students to analyze and solve complex criminal cases using the advanced investigative techniques and methodologies covered in the course.
  - Forensic Laboratory Projects: Conduct in-depth forensic laboratory projects where students must use advanced forensic tools and techniques to analyze evidence and present their findings.
  - Mock Investigative Scenarios: Engage students in realistic mock investigative scenarios involving high-profile or complex cases, where they must demonstrate their problem-solving abilities and decision-making skills.
  - Expert Witness Testimony: Have students present their investigative findings and analysis as expert witnesses in a mock courtroom setting.
  - Research Papers: Assign topics related to specific advanced investigative techniques, recent advancements in forensic science, or notable cases that have used advanced investigative methods.
  - Cold Case Analysis: Challenge students to work on cold cases and apply advanced investigative strategies to reexamine evidence and develop new leads.
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- Ethical Dilemmas in Advanced Investigations: Present students with complex ethical dilemmas commonly encountered in advanced investigations and ask them to consider the appropriate courses of action.
  - Digital Forensics Analysis: Assign students to conduct in-depth digital forensics analysis, such as examining encrypted files, analyzing network traffic, or recovering deleted data.
  - Intelligence Analysis Projects: Have students work on intelligence analysis projects to evaluate patterns, connections, and trends related to criminal activities.
  - Complex Crime Scene Reconstruction: Challenge students to reconstruct complex crime scenes and interpret the evidence to develop a comprehensive understanding of the events.
  - Group Presentations: Divide students into groups and assign them advanced investigative techniques or technologies to research and present to the class.
  - Debates on Investigative Strategies: Organize debates where students can discuss and defend the effectiveness of different investigative strategies in specific scenarios.
  - Critical Thinking Exercises: Present students with challenging investigative scenarios and ask them to use critical thinking skills to develop investigative plans.
  - Admissibility of Evidence Analysis: Assign students to analyze legal cases and determine the admissibility of evidence based on rules of evidence and court precedents.
  - Self-Assessment and Reflection: Encourage students to reflect on their learning progress throughout the course, identifying areas of growth and setting goals for further development.
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Course: Forensic Science

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways
- 9.3.LW-ENF.4 Model behaviors that exhibit integrity and commitment to a code of conduct and ethics for law enforcement professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.11 Describe law enforcement protocols and procedures designed to handle incidents related to homeland security, terrorism and other disaster situations.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.12 Demonstrate the procedures to properly protect, document and process the crime scene and all related evidence.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).



- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

## Essential Question(s)

- What is forensic science, and how does it contribute to solving crimes and understanding criminal behavior?
- What are the key steps involved in processing a crime scene, and why is evidence collection and preservation critical for forensic analysis?
- How do different types of evidence (e.g., DNA, fingerprints, ballistics) assist investigators in linking suspects to crime scenes?
- How does forensic toxicology help identify the presence of drugs, alcohol, or poisons in criminal investigations?
- What are the methods used to analyze DNA evidence, and how is DNA profiling used to establish links between suspects and crime scenes?
- How do forensic entomology and anthropology assist in estimating the time of death and identifying human remains?
- What role does forensic ballistics play in analyzing firearms and identifying bullets and shell casings?
- How are forensic documents analyzed to determine authenticity, forgery, or alterations?
- What are the ethical considerations and potential biases in forensic science, and how can they impact criminal investigations?
- How is digital evidence (e.g., computer data, surveillance footage) analyzed in forensic investigations?
- How does forensic psychology contribute to understanding criminal behavior and the evaluation of witnesses and suspects?
- What are the challenges faced by forensic scientists, such as limited resources, contaminated evidence, or evolving technology?
- How does the admissibility of forensic evidence in court proceedings differ from other types of scientific evidence?
- What are some landmark cases that have influenced the practice of forensic science and its role in the criminal justice system?
- How do advancements in technology and research continually shape the field of forensic science?



## Content

- Introduction to Forensic Science: An overview of the field, its history, and the role of forensic scientists in solving crimes.
- Crime Scene Investigation: Techniques for securing and processing crime scenes, including evidence collection, preservation, and documentation.
- Forensic Biology: The study of biological evidence, such as DNA analysis, bloodstain pattern analysis, and body fluid identification.
- Forensic Chemistry: The analysis of substances like drugs, poisons, and trace evidence (e.g., fibers, paint, glass) found at crime scenes.
- Fingerprint Analysis: Understanding fingerprint patterns and techniques for fingerprint identification.
- Ballistics and Firearms: The examination of firearms, bullets, and cartridge cases to link them to specific weapons.
- Forensic Anthropology: The study of human skeletal remains to determine factors like age, sex, and cause of death.
- Document Examination: Techniques for analyzing handwriting, signatures, and documents to verify their authenticity.
- Forensic Entomology: The use of insect evidence to estimate the time of death or the location of a crime.
- Digital Forensics: The investigation of digital devices and electronic evidence, such as computers, smartphones, and social media.
- Forensic Psychology: Understanding the behavior and motivations of criminals and witnesses to assist in investigations.
- Forensic Pathology: An overview of the role of medical examiners and the study of post-mortem examinations.
- Forensic Toxicology: The analysis of drugs and toxins in biological samples to determine their role in a crime.
- Courtroom Procedures: An introduction to the legal system, the presentation of forensic evidence in court, and the role of expert witnesses.
- Case Studies: The examination of real-life cases where forensic science played a crucial role in solving crimes.



## Skills

- Scientific Method: Students will learn about the scientific method, which involves observation, hypothesis testing, experimentation, data collection, and analysis. They will apply these principles to solve forensic science-related problems.
- Crime Scene Investigation: Understanding the protocols and techniques for securing and processing a crime scene, including evidence collection, documentation, and chain of custody procedures.
- Fingerprint Analysis: Learning about fingerprint patterns, identification, and classification methods used by forensic experts.
- DNA Analysis: An introduction to DNA profiling techniques, understanding the role of DNA in identifying suspects and establishing connections between individuals and crime scenes.
- Trace Evidence Analysis: Learning about the examination of trace materials like fibers, hair, glass, soil, and other microscopic evidence that can link a suspect to a crime scene.
- Ballistics and Firearms Analysis: Understanding the principles of firearms, bullets, and cartridge cases examination, including determining the type and range of the weapon used.
- Forensic Toxicology: Learning about the detection of drugs, poisons, and alcohol in biological samples and their implications in criminal investigations.
- Document Examination: Techniques for analyzing handwriting, signatures, and other document-related evidence.
- Forensic Anthropology: An introduction to identifying and analyzing human remains to assist in solving crimes or in disaster victim identification.
- Forensic Entomology: Understanding the use of insects in legal investigations, especially for estimating the time of death in homicide cases.
- Forensic Psychology: Learning about the application of psychology in understanding criminal behavior, eyewitness testimony, and profiling.
- Courtroom Procedures: Understanding the role of forensic evidence in legal proceedings, including presenting scientific findings in court and expert testimony.
- Ethics and Integrity: Emphasizing the importance of maintaining ethical standards in handling evidence and conducting investigations.



- Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving: Developing analytical skills to interpret complex evidence and draw logical conclusions.
- Communication Skills: Learning how to present findings and write reports in a clear, concise, and scientifically accurate manner.
- Teamwork: Many forensic investigations involve collaboration with other professionals, so students may learn to work effectively in a team environment.

## Assessments

- Laboratory Practical Experiments: Conduct hands-on laboratory experiments where students can apply forensic techniques, such as fingerprint analysis, DNA extraction, or blood spatter analysis.
  - Crime Scene Investigation Simulation: Organize a crime scene investigation simulation where students must process the scene, collect evidence, and analyze the findings to solve the case.
  - Forensic Report Writing: Assign students to write forensic reports based on their analysis of evidence, explaining their methods, results, and conclusions.
  - Forensic Case Studies: Provide students with real or hypothetical forensic cases and ask them to analyze the evidence, identify the suspect, and present their findings.
  - Research Projects: Assign topics related to specific forensic disciplines or advancements in forensic science for students to research and present to the class.
  - Group Presentations: Divide students into groups and assign them specific forensic techniques or technologies to present to the class.
  - Forensic Data Analysis: Have students analyze and interpret data from a mock forensic investigation, such as DNA profiles or chromatography results.
  - Courtroom Testimony: Engage students in mock courtroom settings where they must present their forensic findings and evidence as expert witnesses.
  - Written Exams: Regular written exams can assess students' understanding of key concepts, scientific principles, and forensic methodologies.
  - Critical Thinking Scenarios: Present students with forensic scenarios and ask them to use critical thinking skills to evaluate evidence and reach logical conclusions.
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- Evidence Analysis: Provide students with evidence samples and ask them to analyze and interpret the results using various forensic techniques.
  - Ethical Dilemmas in Forensic Science: Present students with ethical dilemmas commonly encountered in forensic investigations and ask them to consider the appropriate courses of action.
  - Self-Assessment and Reflection: Encourage students to reflect on their learning progress throughout the course, identifying areas of improvement and setting goals for further development.
  - Forensic Science Project: Have students work on a comprehensive forensic science project, integrating various disciplines and techniques they have learned during the course.
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Course: Advanced Forensic Science

Length: Semester

### Standards

- 9.3.LW.1 Analyze the nature and scope of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Cluster and the role law, public safety, corrections and security play in society and the economy.
- 9.3.LW.2 Formulate ideas, proposals and solutions to ensure effective and efficient delivery of law, public safety, corrections and/or security services.
- 9.3.LW.3 Assess and implement measures to maintain safe and healthy working conditions in a law, public safety, corrections and/or security environment.
- 9.3.LW.4 Conduct law, public safety, corrections and security work tasks in accordance with employee and employer rights, obligations and responsibilities, including occupational safety and health requirements.
- 9.3.LW.5 Analyze the various laws, ordinances, regulations and organizational rules that apply to careers in law, public safety, corrections and security.
- 9.3.LW.6 Describe various career opportunities and means to those opportunities in each of the Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security Career Pathways
- 9.3.LW-ENF.4 Model behaviors that exhibit integrity and commitment to a code of conduct and ethics for law enforcement professionals.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.5 Analyze the impact of federal, state and local laws on law enforcement procedures.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.6 Execute established procedures to avoid the violation of the rights guaranteed by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.11 Describe law enforcement protocols and procedures designed to handle incidents related to homeland security, terrorism and other disaster situations.
- 9.3.LW-ENF.12 Demonstrate the procedures to properly protect, document and process the crime scene and all related evidence.
- 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
- 9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).





- 9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

## Essential Question(s)

- How do advanced forensic techniques, such as DNA sequencing, isotopic analysis, and stable isotope analysis, provide more detailed information about evidence and contribute to solving complex cases?
- What are the challenges and benefits of using advanced microscopy and spectroscopy in forensic analysis?
- How does forensic entomology play a crucial role in estimating the time of death and the post-mortem interval in complex cases?
- How do advanced techniques, such as 3D crime scene scanning and photogrammetry, enhance crime scene documentation and reconstruction?
- What is the role of advanced forensic odontology and facial reconstruction in identifying human remains?
- How are advanced chromatography and mass spectrometry methods used in drug and toxicology analysis?
- How does advanced ballistics analysis, including firearm examination and toolmark analysis, contribute to firearms-related investigations?
- What are the applications of advanced forensic anthropology, such as skeletal trauma analysis and age estimation, in forensic investigations?
- How does advanced digital forensics help in extracting and analyzing evidence from various digital devices, such as computers, smartphones, and cloud storage?
- How do advanced forensic techniques contribute to solving cases involving environmental crimes, wildlife trafficking, and environmental contamination?
- What are the challenges and advancements in analyzing digital evidence from encrypted and anonymized sources?
- How do advanced forensic databases, such as CODIS for DNA profiling and AFIS for fingerprint analysis, aid in linking suspects to crimes?
- What are the latest advancements in forensic research and technologies, and how do they impact the field of forensic science?
- How are advanced statistical analysis and probability models used to interpret complex forensic evidence?



- What ethical considerations should be taken into account when applying advanced forensic techniques in criminal investigations?

## Content

- The Advanced Forensic Science course builds upon the basic concepts covered in the forensic science course.
- Crime Scene Investigation (CSI): In-depth study of crime scene analysis, evidence collection, preservation, and documentation. Students may practice processing mock crime scenes.
- Forensic Biology: Focus on biological evidence analysis, including DNA extraction, profiling, and interpretation. Understanding how DNA is used in identifying suspects and victims.
- Forensic Chemistry: Exploring the chemical analysis of evidence like drugs, toxic substances, and trace evidence such as glass, fibers, and paint.
- Forensic Anthropology: The study of human remains to determine identity, cause of death, and other relevant information. May cover skeletal analysis and decomposition stages.
- Forensic Entomology: Examining the role of insects in death investigations, such as estimating time of death based on insect activity.
- Fingerprint Analysis: Understanding the principles of fingerprint identification and comparison. Hands-on experience with fingerprinting techniques.
- Ballistics and Firearms Examination: Study of firearms, bullets, and cartridge cases to link them to specific weapons. Firearm identification and examination methods.
- Document Examination: Analyzing handwriting, typewriting, and printed documents to determine authenticity and authorship.
- Digital Forensics: Introduction to the analysis of digital evidence, including computers, mobile devices, and data recovery techniques.
- Forensic Psychology: Understanding the application of psychological principles in criminal investigations, including criminal profiling and behavior analysis.
- Forensic Odontology: Exploring dental evidence and its role in identifying individuals in cases where conventional methods are not feasible.
- Forensic Pathology: Introduction to the study of the causes and mechanisms of death, autopsy procedures, and the role of the medical examiner.



- Ethics in Forensic Science: Discussing the importance of ethical considerations in the field of forensic science, including the potential impact on justice and individuals.
- Courtroom Procedures: Understanding the role of forensic experts in court, preparing reports, and presenting evidence effectively.
- Case Studies: Analyzing real-life cases to apply the knowledge learned and understand the complexities of forensic investigations.
- In advanced forensic science, there is more emphasis on hands-on laboratory work, critical thinking, and analysis. Students will also have the opportunity to work on independent projects or research related to forensic science.
- The course aims to provide a deeper understanding of forensic techniques and their applications in solving complex criminal cases.

## Skills

- Critical thinking and problem-solving: Students will develop the ability to analyze complex forensic cases, examine evidence, and apply scientific methods to draw logical conclusions. They'll learn to think critically and develop hypotheses based on the evidence presented.
- Laboratory techniques: Advanced forensic science courses often include hands-on laboratory work. Students will learn various laboratory techniques for analyzing evidence such as DNA analysis, fingerprinting, ballistics, toxicology, and more.
- Evidence collection and preservation: Understanding how to properly collect, document, and preserve evidence is crucial in forensic investigations. Students will learn the correct procedures for handling different types of evidence to maintain its integrity.
- Crime scene investigation: Students will gain insight into crime scene investigation procedures, including how to secure and analyze a crime scene, identify potential evidence, and reconstruct events based on the evidence found.
- Forensic anthropology: This aspect of the course may cover the study of human remains to determine factors like age, sex, stature, and possible cause of death.
- Forensic entomology: Students may learn about insects' role in forensic investigations, such as estimating the time of death (time since death estimation, or TSD) based on insect activity.



- Forensic chemistry and toxicology: This area focuses on the analysis of chemicals, drugs, and toxins in the body of evidence samples, helping to reveal information relevant to a crime.
- Digital forensics: Students might learn about investigating digital devices, extracting digital evidence, and analyzing data from computers, smartphones, or other electronic devices.
- Courtroom procedures: Understanding how forensic evidence is presented in court and the role of forensic experts in legal proceedings will be covered.
- Report writing and presentation: Students will develop skills in documenting their findings accurately and effectively communicating their analysis and conclusions in written reports and presentations.
- Ethics and professionalism: Discussions on the ethical considerations involved in forensic science, such as ensuring objectivity, avoiding bias, and respecting the rights of individuals, are common in advanced forensic science courses.
- Collaboration and teamwork: Forensic investigations often involve collaboration with law enforcement, other forensic experts, and legal professionals. Students may engage in group projects or simulations that promote teamwork and cooperation.

## Assessments

- Laboratory Practical Experiments: Conduct hands-on laboratory experiments where students can apply advanced forensic techniques.
  - Mock Crime Scene Investigation: Organize a mock crime scene investigation involving complex evidence and challenging scenarios, where students must demonstrate their ability to analyze evidence and solve the case.
  - Forensic Report Writing: Assign students to write detailed forensic reports based on their analysis of complex evidence, explaining their methods, results, and conclusions.
  - Research Projects: Assign topics related to specific advanced forensic techniques or emerging forensic technologies for students to research and present to the class.
  - Complex Evidence Analysis: Provide students with complex evidence samples and ask them to analyze and interpret the results using various advanced forensic techniques.
  - Case Studies: Present students with real or hypothetical complex forensic cases and ask them to apply their knowledge to analyze the evidence and propose investigative strategies.
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- Forensic Database Analysis: Have students work with forensic databases, such as CODIS for DNA or AFIS for fingerprint analysis, to match samples and link suspects to crimes.
  - Critical Thinking Scenarios: Present students with challenging forensic scenarios and ask them to use critical thinking skills to develop investigative plans and analyze evidence.
  - Cold Case Analysis: Challenge students to work on cold cases using advanced forensic techniques to reexamine evidence and develop new leads.
  - Group Projects: Divide students into groups and assign them specialized forensic disciplines or technologies to research and present to the class.
  - Ethical Dilemmas in Advanced Forensic Science: Present students with complex ethical dilemmas commonly encountered in advanced forensic investigations and ask them to consider the appropriate courses of action.
  - Self-Assessment and Reflection: Encourage students to reflect on their learning progress throughout the course, identifying areas of growth and setting goals for further development.
  - Comprehensive Forensic Project: Have students work on a comprehensive forensic science project that integrates various advanced forensic techniques and technologies.
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# Resources

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- Schottke, D. (2016) Emergency Medical REsponder; Your First Response in Emergency Care. Sudbury MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishing
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