

## Chapter 1 : 49 Accredited Criminal Justice Schools in Massachusetts

*The Massachusetts Department of Corrections is also looking to hire criminal justice graduates and will waive the two-year experience requirement for the correction program officer A/B position for candidates with a four-year degree in criminal justice or a related field.*

If signed by the governor, the bills S. Here are seven key provisions: Juvenile Justice It would raise from 7 to 12 the minimum age a child can be held criminally responsible and tried in juvenile court. Lawmakers contend children entering the criminal justice system at such a young age are less likely to be able to break free of it as they approach adulthood. Bail Reform Currently, indigent or poor people charged with crimes are often unable to get out of jail prior to trial, because of their inability to pay what would be for more affluent defendants a reasonable amount to ensure future appearances in court. More Use Of Diversion Programs The bill encourages district attorneys to create and utilize diversion programs for veterans and people suffering from mental illness, as well as those with substance abuse disorders. The idea is to use the diversion program as an alternative to jail time. A similar program has been in place for juvenile offenders. Once the program is completed, there would be no record of a criminal charge. Currently, juvenile records can follow an individual well into adulthood, and can keep people from getting a job or prevented from other opportunities. Inmates in segregation would have to be given periodic hearings to determine if being isolated from the rest of the prison population should continue. Prison officials would also be prevented from placing juveniles and pregnant women in solitary. Another provision allows for the compassionate medical release for prisoners who pose no safety risk. This would in effect allow for some elderly or terminally ill state prison inmates to be transferred to less costly care. Elimination Of Mandatory Minimums For Certain Low-Level Drug Offenses During the war on drugs in the s, laws requiring mandatory minimum sentences for all sorts of drug crimes were adopted. Reform advocates say these laws tied the hands of prosecutors and judges who had no discretion but to issue lengthy sentences, often for drug-dependent people who were only using illegal drugs, or involved in small drug transactions in order to fund their drug habit. They also argue that minorities were often disproportionately given heavier sentences under mandatory minimum laws. Legislators hope with the elimination of certain mandatory minimums, more low-level dealer-users would get the treatment they need, instead of lengthy prison sentences. Fentanyl And Carfentanil Trafficking While the Legislature is easing up on some drug-related mandatory minimums, they are getting tougher when it comes to fentanyl and carfentanil trafficking. Baker has pushed hard for these tougher penalties. Under the law, prosecutors could bring charges against offenders who traffic in any amount of fentanyl and carfentanil. Those convicted of trafficking in the deadly substances would face a three-and-a-half-year minimum prison sentence.

## Chapter 2 : Inside the Secret Courts of Massachusetts - A Globe Spotlight report

*Criminal justice is a growing career field in Massachusetts and across the nation. It is also a varied industry that encompasses many different types of jobs. Most people who plan to make their career in criminal justice earn at least a bachelor's degree from an accredited college in Massachusetts.*

Houston is a revered lawyer who fought for equality for African Americans and other minorities throughout his career. He is credited with inventing civil rights law. Are you inspired by Charles H. Houston and wish to pursue a legal career, fighting for the rights and freedoms of fellow Americans? The employment level for legal professions is favorable in Massachusetts. For example, each year there is an average number of new job openings for legal secretaries, for paralegals and for lawyers, according to Projections Central. In fact, Massachusetts is one of five states with the highest concentration of lawyers in the country. Alternatively, you may choose to take a criminal justice degree in Massachusetts with a major in law enforcement. According to the U. Massachusetts Criminal Justice Career Outlook Massachusetts is one of the five states with the highest level of employment for mediators, conciliators and arbitrators, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These professionals help clients negotiate favorable terms before an issue has to go to trial or results in stressful lawsuits. If you are interested in this up-and-coming career, check the list of universities and colleges for either online or campus programs. The following criminal justice careers in Massachusetts are just some that show a positive employment outlook. The average number of new job openings per year is provided by Projections Central: In addition to recruiting police officers, the Boston PD also has employees that work in the crime lab, media relations, records and other departments. To become qualified to work for the Boston Police Department, look for information on law enforcement, forensics science, media, administration and other relevant degree programs among the list of criminal justice schools in Massachusetts. EMC2 hires IT professionals including those who specialize in information security. If a career within the digital world interests you, consider taking a criminal justice degree in Massachusetts with a specialization in cyber security, computer forensics or information security. The CRJ conducts research and looks for students and professionals with an educational background in public policy, corrections, public administration, criminal justice and other related disciplines. To work for Homeland Security, look at the list of criminal justice schools in Massachusetts for information on degrees in homeland security, counterterrorism, cyber security and others.

**Chapter 3 : 7 Key Provisions Of The Criminal Justice Bill | WBUR News**

*Massachusetts has a large criminal justice system that employs more than , individuals across the judicial system, correctional facilities, law enforcement agencies and legal industries.*

A larger selection of elective courses is available with courses held on-campus and at corporate locations, for those students who are interested in taking a mix of on-campus and online courses. Call or send an email to CJGradAdvisor uml. Additional electives may be available online at a later date. Check back periodically for program updates. Students must complete the program of study designed by the department in which he or she is enrolled and approved by the University. Satisfactory grades in all subjects offered for the degree must be earned See Academic Standing. All financial obligations, including tuition, fees, and expenses, must be satisfied as evidenced by completion. Graduate Program Policies In applying for a degree program or registering for courses, each student assumes full responsibility for knowledge of and compliance with the definitions, regulations and procedures of UMass Lowell as set forth on our website. The Benefits of Learning Online with UMass Lowell The University has built a solid reputation by offering one of the largest selections of online programs available through a traditional university. Courses are taught by full-time faculty who are experts in their fields, and by adjunct faculty who, as practicing professionals, bring real-world experience to the online class discussions. At UMass Lowell, we are committed to providing you with high-quality, affordable online programs that make earning your degree or certificate more convenient than ever before. Our students have access to online course technical support 24X7, and our academic advisors and program coordinators are happy to help you with your questions. Foundations This course provides a detailed examination of the best known and most influential theories of crime causation. The complex role of the criminal justice manager in both the adult and juvenile justice system is emphasized. Since police discretion was discovered in the s, basic research has focused on factors that explain the discretionary use and abuse of police authority, and particularly on factors that would signify bias in police decision-making, and also on the mechanisms by which police may be held accountable to the public. Evaluative research, beginning with the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment in the s, has been concerned with estimating the effects of programmatic and tactical innovations on social conditions such as crime, fear of crime, satisfaction with police services and quality of life. The class provides an analytical understanding of the unique characteristics of serial criminals and the methodologies used to commit their crimes. Focus on inequalities based on gender, race and class. The course will address past and present strategies for reducing and responding to hazards posed by both manmade and natural disasters. Emphasis will be placed on what we can learn from the history of disasters, and on how we can apply those lessons to the management of future events. This comparative analysis will help students develop and understanding of patterns and trends within political violence including radicalization, tactics, financing, targeting behavior, malevolent creativity, disengagement and de-radicalization and the many different policies and strategies adopted by governments in response to terrorist threat. The course will provide the tools operational and statistical and technology required to mitigate these risks. A second purpose of the course is to examine and critically discuss current and future methods to create best practices in security management. The course critically examines the current body of knowledge with a specific focus on understanding security threats, sources, and reasons for these threats. The course also covers regression analysis, which is developed in a non-technical way, with an emphasis on interpretation of regression results, using examples from recent research. The course surveys the research design enterprise and covers a host of issues on the measurement and collection of data, and other procedures that influence whether a research study will lead the investigator to scientifically rigorous information. This course explains various strategies for devising social science studies, compares the relative benefits of various designs, and identifies the tools necessary to conduct studies that will yield data worthy of analysis and interpretation. This material will be valuable for students who will conduct research and administrators who must evaluate the research of others. We explore the foundations of the policy-making process at the federal, state, and local levels. The course also considers broad theoretical applications pertaining to public opinion, national culture, and

comparative analyses among Western democracies and their differing approaches to crime. This course employs a variety of learning tools, from roundtable discussions to policy cases. Particular attention is given to research issues such as measurement of victimization, fear of crime and related measures, and conducting research with victimized populations, as well as discussion of current issues in the field of Victimology. Substantive topics may include theories of victimization, the overlap between victims and offenders, social-psychological and other impacts of victimization on primary and secondary victims, media coverage of victimization, and evaluation of prevention and intervention programs for victims criminal justice system based programs and others. Includes an examination of prevalence rates, risk factors, consequences, and system responses. Factors that are considered to influence the evolution of criminal mentality are examined and the laws and the past and current response of the criminal justice system to repeat offenders are explored. Topics include law enforcement responses, court-based strategies, mental health and corrections, community supervision of individuals with mental illness, violence and mental disorder, and unique challenges associated with female and juvenile populations. The responses of the mental health and criminal justice systems are examined and the effectiveness of those responses is assessed. Topics covered in this class include: Murder, rape, robbery, assault, and violence in the helping professions, the workplace, school, gang violence, cult violence, and institutional violence. For each form of violence, we examine issues related to 1 the extent of the problem, characteristics of the crime, victim, and offender, 2 causation, 3 crime prevention, and 4 crime control strategies. There will be five main components: Homicide is an important topic in criminology for three reasons: Students study theories that explain the geographic distribution of crime and learn how to use Geographic Information Systems to study crime in ways that draw upon theory as well as how to apply GIS techniques in the law enforcement and corrections fields. Tuition for UMass Lowell Online and Continuing Education students is the same for both in-state and out-of-state students. Tuition is priced per credit. To calculate the tuition for a course, simply multiply the per-credit tuition by the total number of credits per course. If the total number of course contact hours is greater than the total number of credits, the per-credit tuition is instead multiplied by the total number of contact hours.

**Chapter 4 : Best Criminal Justice Colleges in Massachusetts**

*Best Colleges for Criminal Justice in America Sophomore: Springfield College is a tightknit community that provides students with a tremendous amount of opportunity and experiences. The education from faculty, staff, and students are amazing, especially within each major offered.*

Michael Brady Quincy District Court According to a police report, Brockton city councilor Michael Brady smelled of alcohol and admitted he had been drinking before he drove his car into a telephone pole in Weymouth in 1992. Two decades later, Brady, now himself the state senator from Brockton, was arrested for drunken driving in Weymouth after failing several sobriety tests. He pleaded not guilty and entered an alcohol rehabilitation facility. At a private hearing in 2012, a Hingham clerk told the couple he would not issue charges, largely because of the efforts of their attorney, if they wrote letters of apology and stayed out of trouble. Earlier this year, a new clerk magistrate discovered the apology letters were never sent and issued charges for shoplifting. Savage and his wife pleaded not guilty in April. After giving Curtin a hearing, the clerk magistrate declined to issue charges. Curtin has since retired. But an assistant clerk magistrate in New Bedford District Court refused to issue those charges. Not long after, Berroa and a friend robbed a Seekonk sandwich shop, threatening two employees with what looked like a gun. Berroa was later sentenced to up to four years in prison after pleading guilty to armed robbery. But two clerk magistrates refused to issue assault and battery charges against her after private hearings. However, the district attorney took the rare step of challenging the decision and a judge eventually decided that Millette would face criminal charges. A trial is pending, and Millette is not currently allowed to work in childcare. A police officer said he believed McNally did not look directly behind him while backing up, but an assistant clerk magistrate declined to issue the charge of motor vehicle homicide by negligent operation. A trial is now pending. Remy, the son of the Red Sox broadcaster, was scheduled to be publicly arraigned on charges that he threatened to kill his former girlfriend in 2012. The case against Remy disappeared, and eight months later, Remy was arraigned on charges of threatening another girlfriend. Years before, another domestic abuse charge against him disappeared in a private court session. But defense attorneys argue that many of their clients in these private hearings are far from hardened criminals. They say hearings offer a way to mediate cases and give young, first-time offenders a second chance or keep spurious allegations from becoming public. In Chelsea, for example, a clerk declined to issue charges stemming from an argument between two women in a checkout line at Market Basket. Because one woman had brushed the other with her shopping cart, police included a charge of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon. Since the 1990s, he has worked as a supervising attorney with the Harvard Defenders, a Harvard Law School organization that represents individuals at these criminal proceedings. They brag about their record of winning cases in the private sessions, even when the evidence is stacked against their clients. In April, Boston attorney Stephen Neyman wrote about a client in Roxbury Municipal Court who was accused by his girlfriend of grabbing her by the neck and hair, dragging her out of his car, and throwing her on the street. Simons, a Boston criminal defense attorney. There are other factors that raise fairness questions about the secret court system. And white defendants appear to have a slightly easier time obtaining access to secret hearings and then getting their charges rejected once in a hearing. The racial disparities were particularly striking in some smaller courts. In Brookline District Court, clerks refused to issue charges for 80 percent of white defendants, compared to just 45 percent of minorities, according to court data from the second half of 2012. The clerk magistrates themselves are hardly the picture of diversity: Nearly three-quarters are men, the majority of magistrates are white, and the median age is 55. The role of clerk magistrates To hear clerk magistrates describe their job, the post sounds almost like a traditional village elder — mediating disputes, doling out second chances after foolish choices, dispensing wisdom for better living. The law is important, they say, but not as important as helping people. No clerk gives more people breaks than Kevin G. Murphy of Chelsea District Court, whose office refuses to issue criminal charges at the highest rate in the Commonwealth. In 2012 and 2013, nearly 82 percent of cases never made it out of a secret hearing in Chelsea. He said he has a rule that helps him determine whether charges are serious: Murphy likened crime victims to job applicants. And some victims,

especially in cases of domestic violence, have a justifiable fear of showing up to private hearings where they may be sitting feet away from their alleged abuser. Do you want to share your experience with these private hearings? The police and prosecutor said they wanted Judge Patricia Curtin to be arraigned on a felony larceny charge without a hearing after she took a Cartier watch that did not belong to her from the security line conveyor belt at Logan Airport in . That appears to contradict a court ruling that clerks should only schedule hearings in felony cases when police request them. When a Globe reporter asked Faretra about the discrepancy, Faretra responded: Quincy District Court clerk Arthur Tobin, 88, is still on the job, one of nine clerks who are older than 70, the mandatory retirement age for judges. A number of clerk magistrates have strong political connections. That includes Falmouth clerk Edward Teague, a longtime state representative for Barnstable. Murphy, a lifetime Chelsea resident, worked his way up to his current post from his start as a young messenger in the Superior Court, in part by cultivating close political ties. In his office in Chelsea, Murphy hung up a gift he got when he left the Superior Court: Over the years, Murphy has faced criticism about the way he runs his office, and in he was temporarily reassigned to Salem District Court after the Chelsea office lost guns that were criminal evidence. For instance, when William Lisano was nominated to be clerk in Lowell District Court in , advocates against domestic violence warned that Lisano had faced abuse accusations from his wife. And a group of police prosecutors heartily endorsed him in a letter to the council. In the end, Lisano was approved. Years later, he was temporarily removed from his post in as police investigated another allegation of abuse from his wife. He was found not guilty in

### Chapter 5 : District of Massachusetts | Department of Justice

*A student in an online criminal justice degree in Massachusetts no longer chooses between school and work because asynchronous online learning allows students to study at their convenience. Perhaps the most significant benefit to earning a criminal justice degree online in Massachusetts is the affordability.*

### Chapter 6 : Criminal Justice School in Massachusetts | Westfield State University

*In Massachusetts, as across the country, crime is at the top of the public agenda. Yet crime control “how to actually reduce the current and future number of crimes and criminals” does not receive the level of serious policy attention it deserves.*

### Chapter 7 : Municipal Police Training Committee | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*The Massachusetts DCJIS provides critical state and national criminal justice related information to law enforcement personnel and members of the public. The Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) manages and administers the Commonwealth's law enforcement information and criminal records systems, the Firearms Records.*

### Chapter 8 : Criminal Justice Schools in Massachusetts - MA

*Criminal Justice Career Statistics in Massachusetts Career prospects for those in Massachusetts with a degree in criminal justice are some of the best in the U.S. due to the high state employment in these fields.*

### Chapter 9 : Best Massachusetts Schools: Criminal Justice Programs

*Criminal Justice jobs available in Massachusetts on [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) Apply to Background Investigator, Probation Officer, Case Specialist Series and more!*