



Cal Poly
Pomona

**Department of
Political Science**

STUDENT HANDBOOK 2026-2027

3801 W. Temple Avenue, 94-303, Pomona, CA 91768

<https://www.cpp.edu/class/political-science/>

Political Science Student Handbook

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I. How to Succeed in College

First, congratulations on making it to Cal Poly Pomona! We know it took you a lot of hard work to get here and we know that you will be able to earn your bachelor's degree. It is important that students come to college prepared to learn a lot, think deeply about their future careers, but first, pay attention to the requirements of college and planning needing to be successful.

As a Political Science major you're part of a special community of learners. Think of the department as your academic home. The department office is in Building 94, Room 303. In the main office, the department coordinator, Beatriz Garcia (beatrizg@cpp.edu), and department chair, Professor Mario Guerrero (mag@cpp.edu), have offices. They both expect to meet students who walk-in and are available to answer questions about the major and help direct you to other university offices as needed. The main office is typically open Mondays through Fridays, from 8:00am-5:00pm.

Please take some time to read this handbook to help you create a plan for college. There is also a lot of useful information on the Political Science website:
<http://www.cpp.edu/class/political-science>.

Working with Faculty: Professors have responsibilities beyond teaching, including research and service. Each professor will explain how to contact them and when they are available outside of class, usually during office hours or by email. Take advantage of class time and office hours to get to know your professors. You do not need to wait until you are struggling.

Office hours can be used to ask about course material, discuss an assignment or seek advice about your academic and professional goals. These conversations can help you succeed in class and build relationships with faculty. Professors who know your work will also be better prepared to write letters of recommendation for jobs, internships or graduate school. **Every student should go to office hours** – it is often spoken about as the “hidden curriculum” in that it is not technically required, but it is one of the most important things a student can do to assure success in their classes.

How to Address Faculty Members: Most Political Science instructors hold a PhD and may be addressed as “Dr.” It is also appropriate to address any instructor as “Professor,” regardless of rank. When writing an email, use “Dear Professor [Last Name]” or “Dear Dr. [Last Name].” If you are unsure of an instructor’s name or preferred form of address, check the course syllabus.

Advising: Every Political Science major is provided an academic advisor who is a faculty member in the Department. You should make a point of getting to know your advisor—go by their office even if you *don't* have a form to sign or a curricular question to ask.

Since your instructors will change from semester to semester, your Advisor is the faculty member you have more regular ties to, and is a good prospect for a letter of recommendation, especially if you take a course or two from her. Once every year the Department will place an academic hold on your registration, *requiring* your advisor's attention, but we hope you'll have much more contact than this minimum.

You also have access to the advising at the College of Letters Arts and Social Sciences (CLASS) Student Success Center in Building 5, Room 228 for additional help, especially with academic policies, such as withdrawals and grade appeals.

Coursework: In college, there are many fewer assignments that are turned in regularly than there were in high school. This means that you have to keep yourself on top of the readings, lecture notes, due dates and exams for each class. The professors may assume that if an assignment is in the syllabus, that is all the communication students need about the assignment. Treat your syllabi as a guide for the rest of the semester and references for how to communicate and meet with the professors. So, make sure to look at the syllabus for each course regularly so you don't miss readings and due dates.

Attend all your classes! If you know that you have a hard time getting up early, try not to sign up for 8am classes in your first year. The fastest way to get behind and do poorly is to miss your classes. If you must miss class for an illness or family problems, get in contact with your professors immediately, and if you must miss more than one class, contact your advisor in the Political Science Department for advising.

To graduate, you must have at least a 2.0 GPA (C average) for your PLS courses, as well as your CPP GPA and your overall GPA. If you struggle with getting the grades you want in your first year, seek help from advisors, professors, and even the Library's University Learning Center. There is still time in your first and second years to raise your GPA, after that, it gets much more difficult. If you hope to attend graduate school or law school, your GPA should be significantly higher than 2.0.

Take charge of your learning: Students may need to try different approaches to reading, note-taking and studying to determine what works best for them. If you are having difficulty concentrating or understanding course material, speak with your professor or visit the Learning Resource Center (<https://www.cpp.edu/lrc/>) for support. If a disability or health condition may be affecting your learning, contact the Disability Resource Center to learn about accommodations (<https://www.cpp.edu/drc/>). You can also check out the Campus Counseling Services in the Bronco Bookstore Building 66, Room 116 (<https://www.cpp.edu/caps/>). They have stress and time management workshops that could be just what you need. Additionally, you can check out Student Health Services in Building 46 (<https://www.cpp.edu/health/>). They provide a range of services to help students identify and overcome obstacles stemming from financial, emotional, social, or

family situations. You can also start by talking with your advisor in the department or the CLASS Student Success Center (<https://www.cpp.edu/class/student-success-center>).

Feeling distressed and don't know what to do? In college, it is extremely common to feel overwhelmed. There might be unexpected life events that throw off your progress. Most frequently, these events happen with regard to financial situation, work, or even family issues. If you are at a loss for next steps, the CPP Care Center (<https://www.cpp.edu/carecenter>) is a great place to get an assessment of available campus resources. They might be able to plug you into emergency grants, housing assistance, or off-campus partners that have handled your issue before.

Getting Involved: Often students who get involved in on campus groups and activities have an advantage over students who don't because they build support networks of students and advisors. These support networks share information about opportunities on and off campus and can help out if the student runs into difficulties. These networks of people and activities also make college more fun and engaging. And last, by getting involved you can develop a range of skills, such as interpersonal, team-building, and leadership, that are important for your future success. Start by going to the Political Science Club meetings. Everyone is welcome and the students there know about many of the other activities on campus. They usually meet on Thursdays from 12:00-1:00pm in Building 5-138, but check their Instagram or department webpage for the latest information.

Communication and Technology: The university and your professors expect you to keep up with your Cal Poly Pomona online accounts. This includes your CPP email, but also BroncoDirect and Canvas. Get into the habit of checking your CPP email account and Canvas dashboard on a daily basis. The department and your professors send regular, time-sensitive emails throughout the term. Remember to follow basic norms of professionalism when communicating with your professors over email (always include your name).

Career Planning: Don't leave career planning until your senior year. The school year and especially the summers are the best time to be exploring graduate school and/or career paths to find the one that best fits your values, skills, and interests. Work with other students and your advisors to find these opportunities and figure out how to fit them into your schedule.

And finally - When things go wrong – get help! There are many resources and people on campus who want you to succeed. Asking for advice and help when it is needed is a critical part of making good decisions and solid plans - for everyone, including the most experienced adults. Students too often believe they should be able to handle their challenges alone, but this can result in the creation of bigger problems. Your advisors may be able to help you figure out how to manage the challenges that you will face during your time in college. Ask for advice!

Quick Tips for Success

- Go to class!
- Go to office hours.
- Know your syllabi.
- Create a calendar of due dates.
- Read your CPP email carefully.
- Check Canvas daily.
- If something happens that interferes with school, talk to an advisor about ***withdrawing*** from one or more classes!
- **How long will it take to graduate?** For transfer students, some will only take two years to graduate. For freshmen, especially with outside responsibilities, will take five or six years to graduate. **Students take on a number of different timelines to graduation.** We encourage you to make steady and significant progress to graduation at a speed that allows you to do well in school, minimize school loans, and manage other demands. Please be aware that financial aid may become more difficult to get after exceeding a certain number of units. You can compress or stretch the following guide to fit your schedule.

II. Where Can Political Science Take You?

Political Science does not prepare you for only one job. The major helps you understand government and power while developing skills in research, writing, data analysis and oral communication. These skills can lead to work in many different fields and industries.

The department has organized courses and experiences into three **career pathways**. These are planning guides, not formal concentrations, and they will not appear on your diploma. You may focus on one pathway or combine courses and experiences from more than one. Use them to help choose upper-division electives, find activities outside the classroom and search for internships that support your goals.

1. American Politics and Public Service

This pathway may interest you if you want to understand how government works, how policy is made or how communities influence political decisions.

Plan your coursework: Relevant introductory courses include PLS 2010: Introduction to American Government and PLS 2060: Introduction to Public Administration. Upper-division courses examine Congress, the presidency, courts, elections, public opinion, race and ethnic politics, public policy and government administration. Political Science majors must complete at least two upper-division courses from the American Government and Public Administration elective area.

Learn by doing: Students can build experience through the Panetta Internship, the Presidential Caucuses trip, CSU Semester in Sacramento, CSU DC Scholars and the Undergraduate Journal of Political Science.

Find internships: Look for opportunities with congressional offices, California legislators, city and county governments, campaigns, civic organizations, public agencies or special districts. Interns may assist with constituent services, policy research, public outreach, elections or government programs.

Explore careers: This pathway can lead to positions such as legislative aide, field representative, administrative analyst, policy analyst, program coordinator, campaign organizer, public information officer or government affairs associate.

2. Global Affairs and Comparative Politics

This pathway may interest you if you want to understand relations between countries, compare political systems or work on issues that cross national borders.

Plan your coursework: PLS 2020: Introduction to Comparative Government and PLS 2030: Introduction to International Relations provide the foundation for this pathway. Upper-division courses examine foreign policy, conflict, migration, international law, political economy and the politics of different world regions. Political Science majors must complete at least two upper-division courses from the International Relations and Comparative Politics elective area.

Learn by doing: Students can participate in Model United Nations, Model Organization of American States, international field trips, the Decolonial Interpretivist Research Lab and the Undergraduate Journal of Political Science.

Find internships: Look for opportunities involving international trade, public diplomacy, migration, refugee services, global policy, ports, international exchange programs or regional research. Government offices may also offer experience with immigration casework, trade policy or foreign affairs.

Explore careers: This pathway can lead to positions such as foreign affairs specialist, international trade specialist, program coordinator, refugee services caseworker, intelligence analyst, human rights researcher, international programs coordinator or think tank research assistant.

3. Law, Justice and Political Theory

This pathway may interest you if you want to study courts, constitutional rights, the criminal justice system or larger questions about power and justice.

Plan your coursework: PLS 2040: Introduction to Political Thought and PLS 2070: Introduction to Public Law provide the foundation for this pathway. Upper-division courses examine constitutional law, criminal justice, legal institutions, political ideas, civil rights and theories of justice. Political Science majors must complete at least two upper-division courses from the Public Law and Political Theory elective area.

Learn by doing: Students can participate in Mock Trial, the Judicial Internship, Pre-Law programs, the Decolonial Interpretivist Research Lab and the Undergraduate Journal of Political Science.

Find internships: Look for opportunities with courts, the California Attorney General, public defenders, district attorneys, city attorneys, legal aid organizations, civil rights groups or justice programs. Interns may assist with legal research, case preparation, client intake, investigations or public education.

Explore careers: This pathway can lead to positions such as legal assistant, court clerk, judicial assistant, civil rights investigator, victim services advocate, compliance analyst,

policy advocate or legal program coordinator. Becoming an attorney requires completing law school and meeting state licensing requirements.

4. Turn Your Interests into Experience

Your pathway becomes more useful when you connect coursework with experience outside the classroom. Check your CPP email for messages from the Political Science Department, explore department activities and review current internship opportunities on the [Political Science Internship and Career Pathways](#) webpage.

Students who secure an approved internship may earn credit through **PLS 4421/A: Political Science Internship**. Seniors may also complete **PLS 4411W** and **PLS 4412W: Senior Internship in Political Science** when that option fits their degree plan. Speak with your advisor before beginning an internship if you want to receive academic credit.

III. First Year

1. Course work

General Education: In the first two years of college, try to complete the lower division GE courses. That is everything but the GE synthesis courses, which are Areas 3C, 4C, and 5D.

Math: Area 2. We strongly recommend that you take Statistics 1200 in your first year because it will prepare you for the Political Science research courses: PLS 2051 and PLS 3055.

English: In your first year, complete the three Area 1 requirements. There are specific *sections* for the Area 1A, the English Composition courses, for multilingual students. Please check with the English Department to find those sections.

Political Science: In the first semester, take PLS 1011 Introduction to Political Science. This course is an introduction to the whole major. It will help you with library research, the expectations of the major, and to start thinking about career planning.

In your first year, plan to take three to five of the introductory Political Science courses (PLS 2010–2080). Remember, you have an option to take either PLS 2060 (Intro to Public Administration) or PLS 2080 (Intro to Race/Ethnic Politics). These courses do not need to be taken in order, since each introduces a different subfield of Political Science and prepares you for related upper-division courses.

For example:

- **PLS 2010: Introduction to American Government** should be completed before upper-division American Government courses such as The American Congress or Voting and Elections in the United States.
- **PLS 2030: Introduction to International Relations** prepares you for upper-division courses such as International Political Economy or Comparative Democratization. en

The key point is to complete the 2000-level courses within your first two years, before moving on to upper-division work. (Tip: the second digit of the course number usually indicates the subfield: 0 = Public Law, 1 = Public Administration, 2 = American Government, 3 = Political Theory, 4 = Comparative Politics, 5 = International Relations.)

Go to your professors' office hours with questions about class material. Speaking one-on-one helps you in many ways:

1. You deepen your understanding of course content and what the professor expects.
2. You show that you take the course seriously and are willing to put in extra effort.
3. You build relationships that can help with academic advice, career guidance, and letters of recommendation.

Office hours are a great resource, and you don't need to have a big problem or a perfect question to come. Think of them as "student hours" or "open door time" where you can drop in to ask about class material, talk through assignments, or just get advice. You might meet one-on-one with your professor, join a small group, or even connect virtually—professors often offer different formats and times to make it easier for everyone. If you're unsure what to say, start with something simple like, "Could you help me review this concept?" or "I'd like some feedback on my approach to this assignment." You can also use the time to learn about your professor's field, ask about study strategies, or get guidance on future opportunities. Showing up not only helps you do better in the course but also builds supportive relationships that can benefit you throughout your time in college.

2. Getting Involved on Campus

In the first year, your main concern should be learning how to do well in your courses. But you will need a group of friends/contacts on campus, and it is important to get to know students in your major. So join the Political Science Club. The club meets on Thursdays from 12:00-1:00pm in Building 5, Room 138. They have pizza, discuss current political events and problems, have speakers, and take tours of law schools and explore other career opportunities. They also have social events and do some community service as well. It is an easy and fun way to start your involvement on campus and the club members tend to be very active and successful as they move into their later school years.

3. Career Planning

Your first year is a time to explore, not to choose a permanent career. Take PLS 1011, review the department's three career pathways and meet with your advisor to discuss which courses and experiences connect with your interests. You should also visit the [Career Center](#) and create a profile on CPP Handshake.

Begin building a resume that includes your employment, volunteer work and campus involvement. If you are looking for work, consider paid internships, student employment or entry-level positions in government offices, campaigns or community organizations.

Any job can help you develop skills and identify the kinds of work environments that fit you. Check your CPP email for internship announcements from the Political Science

Department. Your first summer is a good time to pursue an internship, job or volunteer experience connected to one of the career pathways. The goal is to explore an interest, gain experience and begin building a professional network.

IV. Second Year

1. Course work

Think of your second year as the year you will really start to focus on figuring out what you are most interested in doing after college. Think about what classes interest you most and what sorts of careers are related to those classes. Speak to advisors about the kinds of jobs that are out there and what kinds of training or education are needed for them. Look for general education courses that help you explore areas outside and/or related to Political Science. You don't have to decide in your second year, but you want to start taking advantage of all the opportunities to explore.

In the second year, finish up the introductory level Political Science classes 2010-2080 and the lower division GE courses. Remember, for core courses, you have an option between PLS 2060 (Intro to Public Administration) and PLS 2080 (Intro to Race/Ethnic Politics). You do not have to take both. Transfer students should complete the PLS 2010-2080 requirements by the end of their junior year.

2. Getting Involved on Campus

Become a regular and active member of at least one group on campus. Pick a group that is involved in issues you care about and has people you get along with. There are a lot of groups on campus - spend some time exploring them - visit club meetings to see what each is up to. The traditional ones for Political Science students (<https://www.cpp.edu/class/political-science/>) are the Political Science Club, Mock Trial, Judicial Internship, Model UN, Model OAS, Study Abroad or Study Away, and ASI Student Government (<https://asi.cpp.edu>), which has many opportunities like Bronco Advocates. But it may be that you have other areas of interest as well - maybe you are concerned about the environment, and so The Green Team or the Food Justice Club might interest you, or maybe you want to be more involved in one of the Cultural Centers such as the African American Student Center or the Pride Center. There are a lot of options.

In your second year, get involved but don't take on too much! Be an active and reliable member of the group(s) you choose, but don't try to be an officer of three different groups. This can have a very negative effect on your GPA. This is a good time to perfect your time management skills!

3. Career Planning

Your second year is the time to begin narrowing your interests before choosing upper-division electives. Review the department's career pathways and talk with your professors or advisor about the direction that seems most interesting. You do not need

to choose a permanent career, but you should begin looking for an experience that allows you to test that direction.

The summer after your second year is a good time to complete an internship or related job. If you discover that the work is not right for you, the experience is still useful. It can help you make better choices about future courses and opportunities.

Earn Credit for an Internship: Students with an approved internship may enroll in **PLS 4421/A: Political Science Internship**. The course is offered every semester and provides 3 units of upper-division Political Science credit. Students complete at least 100 internship hours along with class meetings and course assignments that connect the experience to the major. Internships may be paid or unpaid and may take place in person or remotely. Students may complete PLS 4421/A twice through different internships for a total of 6 units. Get in the habit of checking your CPP email regularly for announcements and review the current internship listings on the Political Science website menu under “Participate”. Contact the department before beginning an internship to confirm that the position qualifies and to receive enrollment instructions.

V. Third Year

1. Course work

In your third year, focus on Political Science in the upper division courses. The curriculum sheet explains how to select the required upper division courses. Overall you will need to take 8 upper division 3-unit courses or 24 units of upper division Political Science courses, and the 2 classes for Senior Thesis **or** Senior Internship.

Upper division courses are usually offered once a year or every other year. Check the Proposed Schedule of Classes on the Political Science website to create a plan to complete the upper division requirements. The Proposed Schedule will change, but it should be relatively close to what will be offered.

The two Additional Political Science courses allow you to focus on your primary interests in Political Science and can come from any PLS subfield or the non-subfield related courses in PLS. For example, if you have decided that you are very interested in political theory, you can fulfill the two Additional course requirements with political theory (if enough are offered when you need them.).

As you gain expertise in an area using these courses, you are also preparing to write a Senior Thesis paper or Senior Internship paper (senior project). As you complete the upper division courses, think about potential topics for your senior project, talking with professors in your junior year about potential topics is a good idea.

If you're a Community College Transfer you'll probably have some of the PLS 2000 level introductory courses to complete. You can also start taking the upper division synthesis courses in the GE.

2. Getting Involved on Campus

If you haven't gotten involved, give it a try! This is especially important if you are not working in an area that you want to pursue after school. It is also time to develop leadership skills in your extracurricular activities. Get elected to an office of one of the clubs, start a new club, or initiate a program for one of the clubs or for the department. For example, you might work with the Political Science Department to start a new program. There are many ways to show that you are energetic, engaged, and have strong leadership abilities; and these are great to be able to demonstrate for job and graduate school applications.

If there is one area that you are particularly interested in, such as juvenile law, international relations, etc., focus most of your attention in these areas. People like to see commitment and engagement to specific areas of policy or public organizations

because it demonstrates awareness, maturity, and motivation. If you are not sure, that is okay too, but engage in activities to show that you are engaged and responsible.

Again, make sure you are not taking on so much that it affects your GPA.

3. Career Planning

In your third year, begin turning your interests into a professional direction. Identify the career pathway that best fits your goals and use your upper-division courses to develop expertise in that area. This is also the time to build relationships with people working in the field. If you are interested in law, for example, your courses and internships should help you meet people who can explain the profession, advise you about your next steps and eventually write informed letters of recommendation.

By the end of your third year, you should have an updated resume and at least one experience that connects your degree to work beyond the classroom. You should also begin identifying the job titles you might pursue after graduation and reviewing what those positions require. If you have not yet completed an internship, this is the time to apply. Students who are not using an internship for their senior capstone can earn credit through **PLS 4421/A: Political Science Internship**.

Graduate School? Your third year is also the time to decide whether graduate school or law school fits your goals. Some students benefit from working before continuing their education, while others choose to apply during their final year. If you plan to apply immediately, research programs during your third year so that you understand their requirements and funding opportunities before application deadlines arrive.

Testing requirements vary. Most law schools require the LSAT, although some accept other exams. Many graduate programs have made the GRE optional or no longer consider it. Check the requirements for each program before registering for an exam. If an exam is required, begin preparing during your third year and plan to take it before your final year begins. A competitive score may strengthen your application or scholarship prospects at programs that consider test scores.

Senior Project Choices: In the spring of your third year, decide whether you will complete Senior Thesis or Senior Internship and attend the required Senior Capstone Sign-Up Workshop. Both options are two-semester sequences that begin in fall. Senior Thesis students develop a research project connected to political science and complete a 30- to 40-page paper. Senior Internship students complete at least 200 internship hours and write a 20- to 30-page paper that connects the experience to political science scholarship. Both options conclude with a presentation to department faculty and students. Your career pathway can help you choose a thesis topic or internship that supports what you want to do after graduation.

VI. Fourth or Last Year

1. Course work

In your last year, you must be enrolled in either the first course of Senior Thesis or Senior Internship *in the fall*. The courses are only offered once a year, so you must be in one of the classes in the fall in order to graduate that year. If you have not taken all the 2000 level courses but can still finish your degree this year, consult with the professor of the Senior Thesis or Senior Internship class for guidance.

Finish all your upper division Political Science courses, synthesis GE courses and make sure that you will have 120 units by the time you finish.

Enjoy your classes! You should realize that you are becoming experts in some of the political science areas - particularly in relation to your senior project topic. This expertise is something that will help you understand a great deal of the world in the future and can be used to help with all your applications for work and/or graduate school. *To be able to develop a mastery of one area of knowledge is evidence of your ability to develop masteries in other areas.*

2. Graduating

Do not assume that completing your final semester means you will automatically graduate. Begin confirming your graduation plan one or two semesters in advance. Your Degree Progress Report in BroncoDirect is essential. Review every section and make sure each requirement is completed, in progress or formally resolved. Meet with your advisor if anything is missing or does not appear correctly. You are responsible for completing all degree requirements, even if your DPR contains an error.

You must also [apply for graduation](#) through BroncoDirect for the term in which you expect to finish. Review the Registrar's current deadlines and monitor your CPP email for updates about your graduation status. CPP also typically offers a [Summer Completion Grant](#) for students who can finish their degree by taking summer courses. In recent years, the grant has covered tuition for up to 9 units and mandatory fees. Funding and eligibility may change, so check the program early and do not assume that you will receive an award.

3. Getting Involved on Campus

In your last year, you may be at the peak of your involvement in leadership roles of one or two organizations, or you may be ready to taper off your involvement (if you have done quite a bit already) in order to focus on your senior project, study for graduate

school exams, or work in the internship that will help you land that dream job when you finish. Make time to focus on the next step after college.

4. Career Planning

At this point, you may be choosing between one or two directions or may already be focused on one path. Use your remaining electives to strengthen the career pathway that best fits your goals. If you are still unsure about what comes next, meet with your advisor to discuss how your coursework and experience can support the first few years after graduation.

By the beginning of your final year, you should have formally selected either Senior Thesis or Senior Internship. Students who choose Senior Internship enroll in **PLS 4411W: Senior Internship in Political Science I** during fall and **PLS 4412W: Senior Internship in Political Science II** during spring. You must secure an internship related to the major and receive department approval. Over the two-semester sequence, you will complete at least 200 internship hours and write a capstone paper that connects the experience to political science scholarship.

Students completing Senior Thesis may still earn credit for a separate internship through **PLS 4421/A: Political Science Internship**. This course provides 3 units for at least 100 internship hours but does not replace the required senior capstone sequence.

Begin applying for jobs, fellowships or graduate programs early in your final year. Some application processes take several months. Use the Career Center and CPP Handshake to strengthen your resume, prepare for interviews and identify openings connected to your pathway.

Identify professors who know your work and could write strong letters of recommendation. If you have not developed those relationships, use office hours to discuss your academic work and goals. Ask whether the professor feels able to write a strong letter on your behalf. Provide at least one month of notice along with your application materials and clear information about the deadline.

VII. After Graduation

After you graduate, stay in contact with your professors and the growing network of CPP Political Science alumni. A professional network is most useful when you maintain relationships before you need help. Send an occasional update when you begin a new position, enter graduate school or make a career change. You may also contact former professors when you need advice or a letter of recommendation, but provide enough context and notice for them to support you effectively.

Your first position after graduation does not need to determine your entire career. Continue building experience in your career pathway and pay attention to where the work leads you. Former professors and alumni may be able to help you understand your options or connect you with a future opportunity.

Stay connected to the department as your career develops. Alumni can support current students by sharing internship or job openings and talking honestly about their work. Your experience also helps the department understand how the major can better prepare future students.

VIII. University Resources

List and links to CPP Academic and Support Services

<https://www.cpp.edu/academics/academic-resources/>

CPP Career Center

<https://careercenter.cpp.edu>

CLASS Student Success Center

<http://www.cpp.edu/class/student-success-center>

Student Health and Wellness and Counseling Services

<https://www.cpp.edu/caps/>

Survivor Advocacy Service

<https://www.cpp.edu/survivoradvocacy/>

Disability Resource Center

<https://www.cpp.edu/drc/>

Learning Resource Center (tutoring and writing)

<https://www.cpp.edu/lrc/>

Broncos Care Center

<https://www.cpp.edu/carecenter/>