



PICT842

Strategic Law Enforcement

S1 Evening 2014

Centre for Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism

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General Information

Unit convenor and teaching staff

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Credit points

4

Prerequisites

Admission to MPICT or PGDipPICT or PGCertPICT or MPICTMIntSecSt or MIntSecStud or PGDiplntSecStud or PGCertIntSecStud

Corequisites

Co-badged status

Unit description

The western democratic perspective that public policing own and control the public safety domain is no longer valid. The role of private security beyond that of the 'night watch' or 'loss prevention' was until more recent times not considered relevant. The developing influence of neo-liberal principles in public administration, influenced by declining public funding availability and a push towards responsibilisation has seen the development of both the private security industry and other public/government agencies as key operational and strategic players in the safety and security market. The purpose of this unit is to look at the industry that is public safety and security, examine those who have a stake in the industry, the decision makers, specific components of the industry and the partnerships that are involved. In doing so the emphasis is not on the role of public police but on the role of public agency personnel and private security personnel in working with the public police in the Law Enforcement Industry. It is designed to provide a context for how each of these groups work together to ensure the safety and security of the community.

Important Academic Dates

Information about important academic dates including deadlines for withdrawing from units are available at <https://www.mq.edu.au/study/calendar-of-dates>

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this unit, you will be able to:

Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety

Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships

Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.

Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings

Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Assessment Tasks

Name	Weighting	Due
<u>Assessment 1</u>	20%	Sunday 30 March 2014
<u>Minor Assignment - 2000 words</u>	30%	27 April 2014
<u>Major Assignment - 2500 words</u>	50%	7 June 2014

Assessment 1

Due: **Sunday 30 March 2014**

Weighting: **20%**

Assessments will be posted on the iLearn site for enrolled students

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Minor Assignment - 2000 words

Due: **27 April 2014**

Weighting: **30%**

Assignment will be posted for enrolled students to access on iLearn site

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Major Assignment - 2500 words

Due: **7 June 2014**

Weighting: **50%**

Details of assignment will be posted on iLearn site for enrolled students

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.

- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

Delivery and Resources

Unit Requirements and Expectations

In accordance with normal Macquarie University expectations, you should spend, on average, **at least 12 hours per week** on this unit (i.e. 3 hours per credit point). This time should be spent on the following activities:

Listening to the pre-recorded lecture prior to the seminar discussion and reading the required articles listed under Required Readings.

Engaging in discussion on-line and during contact periods.

Preparing the introductory paper.

Preparing the annotated bibliographies..

Preparing the research paper.

In addition, internal students are expected to attend all lectures.

Required Readings:

The citations for all the required reading for this unit are available to enrolled students through the unit iLearn site and at Macquarie University's Library eReserve site.

Recommended Readings:

Recommended readings will be posted on the unit iLearn site as the Session progresses

Technology Used and Required:

Personal PC and internet access are essential for this unit. Basic computer skills and skills in word processing are also a requirement. The unit can only be accessed by enrolled students online through <http://ilearn.mq.edu.au>

How to submit assessment tasks

All assignments must be submitted on [ilearn](#) as an electronic file attachment (preferably using MS Word).

Assignments submitted on Email or posted on the Discussion Board of iLearn will not be accepted.

Assignments must be submitted by the due date.

The granting on extensions of up to one week are at the discretion of the unit convenor. Any requests for extensions must be made in writing before the due date for the submission of the assessment task. Extensions beyond one week are subject to special consideration. The policy for this is detailed under Policy and Procedures.

Late Submission of Assessment Tasks:

There is a penalty for the late submission of assessment tasks. If an assignment is submitted late it will initially be marked as if it had been submitted on time. However, 5% of the weighting allocated for the assignment will then be deducted from the mark the student initially achieves in the assessment task for each day it is late. For example, if the assessment task's weighting is 20, 1.00 mark per day will be deducted from the initial mark given per day it is late i.e. a task initially given 15/20 but which is submitted four days late will lose 4×1.00 marks. That means $15/20 - 4 \text{ marks} = 11/20$. It is the second mark which will be recorded in gradebook.

The same principle applies if a student seeks and is granted an extension and the assessment task is submitted later than the amended submission date.

Unit Schedule

Week 1	Introduction – This session is designed to set the direction for the semester, outlining the basics of what the Law Enforcement Industry is (as distinct from the policing profession). A broad overview of both the history and development of the industry is provided along with a more detailed assessment of the complexity of the Law Enforcement Industry from a participant perspective.
Week 2	International Experiences of Strategic Law Enforcement: Around the world there are many influencers of the design, development and strength of the Law Enforcement Industry. Custom and practice, legislative frameworks, social constructs, economic systems, emerging authority, declining governments, religious considerations and the presence of military based threats, to name a few all come together to create an environment that dictates historical, current and future directions in Law Enforcement. This session looks at a range of those influencers and analyses the Strategic Law Enforcement systems that are operating in a number of differing circumstances. The intent is together with the information provided in week 1 to create an understanding of differing systems of law enforcement and provide a context that would enable comparison between them.
Week 3	The Partnership Process: Now, armed with the knowledge of what the Law Enforcement Industry is and what it looks like in differing socio/political environments, it is time to focus more sharply on how the Law Enforcement Industry operates. The basic concept that public police no longer have the capacity or even capability to cater to the needs of the community in providing a safe and secure environment, leads us to an examination of how these somewhat disparate groups can come together to achieve the desired goal of safety and security. How do police and public agencies work together? How do public agencies and private security work together? How do police and private security work together? What are the issues that can bring them together? What might prevent them from working together? Is it desirable for them to work together? These are just a few of the core issues that require examination. .

Week 4	<p>The Role of Government:As the military is necessary to provide external border protection, the participants in the Law Enforcement Industry are responsible for ensuring that the internal health of the community is protected. On that basis, the government/s of the day has a significant responsibility to put in place the policies, legislation and operating conditions to create both stability and security of the populace. Further, it needs to create the circumstances where the partnerships can develop and where appropriate flourish to provide the type and level of safety and security that the community needs. In looking at some of the different forms of government, their philosophical bases and decision making constraints, we can gain an understanding of both the complexity of their involvement and the impact that governments have on creating the most appropriate Law Enforcement Industry environment.</p>
Week 5	<p>Peacekeeping – the military/policing/private security challenges</p> <p>This session examines the development and implementation of Law Enforcement in environments where the separation between the external goals of a nation and the internal goals of a community is less clear. There has been an increasing trend internationally for the global community to engage in securing “rogue” states and then bringing about stability through peacekeeping and community building activities. Whereas in developed nations the lines of demarcation between military and police/private contractors are well defined, in conflict zones the lines are less clear. At what point does a military operation become a law enforcement function? Can both operate concurrently? Do the military have a role in community building? These are just some of the issues that require greater analysis and thought.</p>
Week 6	<p>Customs/Border Protection:This is the first of the “drill down” subject areas that looks at the practicalities of how the Law Enforcement Industry operates. State police forces have clearly defined boundaries, responsibilities and authority. The same cannot be said for organised crime and criminals. Increasingly organised crime is operating on an international scale, with the movement of contraband and the proceeds of crime expanding beyond national borders. The partnership of national bodies such as Customs with police forces and private security organisations is crucial. The synergy that can be achieved through the application of powers, authority and capability is an important element of the ability of a nation to secure its borders. In this session we look at how it operates and analyse means by which greater synergy can be obtained.</p>
Week 7	<p>Immigration: In this session we examine another critical national agency and examine their role in the Law Enforcement Industry. Through the application of their agency specific powers and authority the Immigration authorities have the ability to prevent undesirables from entering the community or if once in the community have the authority to expel them. Whilst these functions are simple in description, the application of the powers and authority in a practical setting is far more complex and together with other participants in the Law Enforcement Industry, Immigration has a key role to play in providing a safe and secure community</p>
Week 8	<p>Counter Terrorism/Intelligence:Counter terrorism operations have become so complex in recent years that it is effectively an industry on its own. That of itself has created significant issues internationally as gaps in the coordination of prevention and response strategies have appeared. There has been a concerted push by governments to bring a greater sense of coordination to these vital public safety and security functions. In this session we will examine who these participants are and how they come together within the Law Enforcement context to create a cohesive operating environment and build perceptions of safety and security within the community.</p>
Week 9	<p>Public Agency Involvement: The advent of multi-layered partnerships between police forces and other publicly funded agencies has not happened by chance. It has been the result of a changing socio/political landscape that has placed greater emphasis on control of budgets and assignation of responsibility through decentralised decision making. Where once it was considered standard practice that to reduce crime an increase in police numbers was necessary, now there are an increasing number of public agencies providing safety and security functions to the Law Enforcement Industry. This session will look at what these agencies do and how they contribute to an improved level of safety and security in the community.</p>

Week 10	<p>Major Events:The increased mobility and affluence of the community has in recent years given rise to an increasing number of major events being conducted in world cities. These events are no longer confined to stadia nor purpose built structures. In fact those attending major events may not even attend for the purpose that the event was created. Major protests and community led reactions to issues that may in some way relate to the event can create even greater problems than the logistics of the event itself. Examples such as the G20, APEC and WTO meetings can attract tens of thousands of protestors even though the participants may number in the hundreds. The Olympic Games are held in at least 14 different facilities with many running concurrently, in addition to common domain locations. Iconic rock concerts can be held in open areas with little infrastructure. Even religious festivals such as World Youth Day which attract up to 2 million participants, may contain up to 21 separate events and be held in the most unusual of places including airstrips, race tracks, farms, mountain tops, rivers and harbours. The need for a collaborative effort between dozens of participants in the Law Enforcement Industry is paramount if these events are to be successful. This session will focus on the partnership practices that develop as organisations work together to provide a safe and secure environment.</p>
Week 11	<p>The Liquor Industry:Perhaps one of the most heavily regulated and controlled industries in the western world, the Liquor Industry provides a huge source of employment, wealth and entertainment to communities. Unfortunately, one of the by-products of these benefits has been the anti-social, criminal and often violent activities associated with the sale, distribution and service of alcohol. Policing resources are inordinately committed to alcohol related crime, but they are not the only agency to do so. A host of public agencies commit resources to compliance, investigation and prosecution of those in the Liquor Industry who work outside their obligations. The role of private security in the Liquor Industry is also significant. How then do the participants work together to develop more safe and secure environments? Are they successful? How can it be done better? What is the role of Government? These are just a few of the questions that will be dealt with in this session.</p>
Week 12	<p>Public/Private Spaces:The notion that public police are the sole provider of safety and security in either the public or private domain is completely outmoded. In the modern context local government, state government, national government and any number of private agencies all provide a level of service that collectively comprises law enforcement in public and private spaces. Critical infrastructure is protected by a host of participants. There are an increasing number of gated communities, controlled by private security. Shopping centres have private guards and access control. Public parks are patrolled by police, council officers and private security. How has this come to pass? How does it work? Are there best practice examples? This session will look at the environment that is security in public and private spaces.</p>
Week 13	<p>Future Directions:20 years ago the notion that commercial agents would perform such a broad range of operational functions that were the purview of public police would have been unthinkable. Yet here we are with private security organisations patrolling public streets, working in conflict zones, securing public assets, even controlling entry into public policing facilities. That, combined with the almost exponential increase in public agency enforcement and investigation functions has created an exceedingly complex Law Enforcement Industry. This session will examine trends and directions in law enforcement, considering further opportunities for development over the next decade.</p>

Policies and Procedures

Macquarie University policies and procedures are accessible from [Policy Central](#). Students should be aware of the following policies in particular with regard to Learning and Teaching:

Academic Honesty Policy http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/academic_honesty/policy.html

Assessment Policy <http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/assessment/policy.html>

Grading Policy <http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/grading/policy.html>

Grade Appeal Policy <http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/gradeappeal/policy.html>

Grievance Management Policy http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/grievance_management/policy.html

Disruption to Studies Policy http://www.mq.edu.au/policy/docs/disruption_studies/policy.html *The Disruption to Studies Policy is effective from March 3 2014 and replaces the Special Consideration Policy.*

In addition, a number of other policies can be found in the [Learning and Teaching Category](#) of Policy Central.

Student Code of Conduct

Macquarie University students have a responsibility to be familiar with the Student Code of Conduct: https://students.mq.edu.au/support/student_conduct/

Student Support

Macquarie University provides a range of support services for students. For details, visit <http://students.mq.edu.au/support/>

Learning Skills

Learning Skills (mq.edu.au/learningskills) provides academic writing resources and study strategies to improve your marks and take control of your study.

- [Workshops](#)
- [StudyWise](#)
- [Academic Integrity Module for Students](#)
- [Ask a Learning Adviser](#)

Student Services and Support

Students with a disability are encouraged to contact the [Disability Service](#) who can provide appropriate help with any issues that arise during their studies.

Student Enquiries

For all student enquiries, visit Student Connect at ask.mq.edu.au

IT Help

For help with University computer systems and technology, visit <http://informatics.mq.edu.au/help/>.

When using the University's IT, you must adhere to the [Acceptable Use Policy](#). The policy applies to all who connect to the MQ network including students.

Graduate Capabilities

PG - Discipline Knowledge and Skills

Our postgraduates will be able to demonstrate a significantly enhanced depth and breadth of knowledge, scholarly understanding, and specific subject content knowledge in their chosen fields.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

PG - Critical, Analytical and Integrative Thinking

Our postgraduates will be capable of utilising and reflecting on prior knowledge and experience, of applying higher level critical thinking skills, and of integrating and synthesising learning and knowledge from a range of sources and environments. A characteristic of this form of thinking is the generation of new, professionally oriented knowledge through personal or group-based critique of practice and theory.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

PG - Research and Problem Solving Capability

Our postgraduates will be capable of systematic enquiry; able to use research skills to create new knowledge that can be applied to real world issues, or contribute to a field of study or practice to enhance society. They will be capable of creative questioning, problem finding and problem solving.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

PG - Effective Communication

Our postgraduates will be able to communicate effectively and convey their views to different social, cultural, and professional audiences. They will be able to use a variety of technologically supported media to communicate with empathy using a range of written, spoken or visual formats.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Examine the complexities of private/public sector safety and security relationships

PG - Engaged and Responsible, Active and Ethical Citizens

Our postgraduates will be ethically aware and capable of confident transformative action in relation to their professional responsibilities and the wider community. They will have a sense of connectedness with others and country and have a sense of mutual obligation. They will be able to appreciate the impact of their professional roles for social justice and inclusion related to national and global issues

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing private settings

PG - Capable of Professional and Personal Judgment and Initiative

Our postgraduates will demonstrate a high standard of discernment and common sense in their

professional and personal judgment. They will have the ability to make informed choices and decisions that reflect both the nature of their professional work and their personal perspectives.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Analyse the history and development of public and private organisations in the delivery of public safety
- Critically evaluate the role and function of government in providing opportunities for the pluralisation of the law enforcement industry.
- Evaluate the delivery of law enforcement services in differing public settings
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Changes since First Published

Date	Description
05/06/2014	nil