



# PICX842

## Strategic Law Enforcement

S2 OUA 2017

*Department of Security Studies and Criminology*

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## General Information

Unit convenor and teaching staff

Unit Convenor

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Prerequisites

Corequisites

Co-badged status

Unit description

The western democratic perspective that public policing owns and controls the public safety domain is no longer valid. The role of private security beyond 'night watch' or 'loss prevention' is becoming increasingly relevant. The growing influence of neo-liberal principles in public administration, influenced by declining public funding 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 public safety and security industry, examine key stakeholders and decision-makers, and analyse 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. All enrolment queries should be directed to Open Universities Australia (OUA): see

[www.open.edu.au](http://www.open.edu.au)

## Important Academic Dates

Information about important academic dates including deadlines for withdrawing from units are available at <https://www.open.edu.au/student-admin-and-support/key-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

## General Assessment Information

Please note that in order to gain a minimum pass grade in this unit you must submit a paper for all three assessments. Further, all assignment word limits will **include** footnotes, but **exclude** bibliography/reference list.

## Assessment Tasks

Name	Weighting	Hurdle	Due
<u>On-line quiz</u>	5%	No	Week 4
<u>Minor Assignment - 2000 words</u>	30%	No	End of week 7
<u>Major Assignment - 2500 words</u>	50%	No	End of week 10
<u>On-line quiz</u>	15%	No	week 13

### On-line quiz

Due: **Week 4**

Weighting: **5%**

Initial quiz on weeks 1-4 of the unit

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

### Minor Assignment - 2000 words

Due: **End of week 7**

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: **End of week 10**

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

## On-line quiz

Due: **week 13**

Weighting: **15%**

On-line quiz based on weeks 5-13 of the unit

On successful completion you will be able to:

- 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

DELIVERY AND RESOURCES

## UNIT REQUIREMENTS AND EXPECTATIONS

- \* You should spend an average of 12 hours per week on this unit. This includes listening to lectures, reading weekly required materials as detailed in iLearn, and preparing assessments.
- \* In this unit students are required to attempt and submit all major assessment tasks in order to pass the unit.

## REQUIRED READINGS

- \* The citations for all the required readings for this unit are available to enrolled students through the unit iLearn site, and at Macquarie University's library site. Electronic copies of required readings may be accessed through the library or will be made available by other means.

## TECHNOLOGY USED AND REQUIRED

- \* Computer and internet access are essential for this unit. Basic computer skills and skills in word processing are also a requirement. \* This unit has an online presence. Login is via:  
<https://ilearn.mq.edu.au/>
- \* Students are required to have regular access to a computer and the internet. Mobile devices alone are not sufficient.

## SUBMITTING ASSESSMENT TASKS

- \* All text-based assessment tasks are to be submitted, marked and returned electronically. This will only happen through the unit iLearn site.
- \* Assessment tasks ***must be submitted as a MS word document by the due date.***
- \* Most assessment tasks will be subject to a 'Turnitin' review as an automatic part of the submission process.
- \* The granting of extensions are subject to the university's Disruptions to Studies Policy. Lecturing staff do not have the authority to grant extensions.

## LATE SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT TASKS

- \* If an assignment is submitted late, 5% of the available mark will be deducted for each day (including weekends) the paper is late.
- \* For example, if a paper is worth 20 marks, 1 mark will be deducted from the grade given for

each day that it is late (i.e. a student given 15/20 who submitted 4 days late will lose 4 marks = 11/20).

\* The same principle applies if an extension is granted and the assignment is submitted later than the amended date.

## WORD LIMITS FOR ASSESSMENT TASKS

\* Stated word limits include footnotes and footnoted references, but not bibliography, or title page.

\* Word limits can generally deviate by 10% either over or under the stated figure.

\* If the number of words exceeds the limit by more than 10%, then penalties will apply. These penalties are 5% of the awarded mark for every 100 words over the word limit. If a paper is 300 words over, for instance, it will lose  $3 \times 5\% = 15\%$  of the total mark awarded for the assignment. This percentage is taken off the total mark, i.e. if a paper was graded at a credit (65%) and was 300 words over, it would be reduced by 15 marks to a pass (50%).

\* The application of this penalty is at the discretion of the course convener.

## REASSESSMENT OF ASSIGNMENTS DURING THE SEMESTER

\* Macquarie University operates a Grade Appeal Policy in cases where students feel their work was graded inappropriately

## Unit Schedule

<b>Week 1</b>	<b>Introduction</b> – 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.
<b>Week 2</b>	<b>International Experiences of Strategic Law Enforcement:</b>  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.

<b>Week 3</b>	<p><b>The Partnership Process:</b>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.</p>
<b>Week 4</b>	<p><b>The Role of Government:</b>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>
<b>Week 5</b>	<p><b>Peacekeeping – the military/policing/private security challenges</b></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>
<b>Week 6</b>	<p><b>Customs/Border Protection:</b>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>
<b>Week 7</b>	<p><b>Immigration:</b> 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>
<b>Week 8</b>	<p><b>Counter Terrorism/Intelligence:</b>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>

<b>Week 9</b>	<b>Public Agency Involvement:</b> 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.
<b>Week 10</b>	<b>Major Events:</b> 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.
<b>Week 11</b>	<b>The Liquor Industry:</b> 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.
<b>Week 12</b>	<b>Public/Private Spaces:</b> 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.
<b>Week 13</b>	<b>Future Directions:</b> 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.



## Policies and Procedures

### Late Submission - applies unless otherwise stated elsewhere in the unit guide

Unless a Special Consideration request has been submitted and approved, (a) a penalty for lateness will apply – two (2) marks out of 100 will be deducted per day for assignments submitted after the due date – and (b) no assignment will be accepted more than seven (7) days (incl. weekends) after the original submission deadline. No late submissions will be accepted for timed assessments – e.g. quizzes, online tests.

### Extension Request

#### **Special Consideration Policy and Procedure** **(<https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policies/special-consideration>)**

The University recognises that students may experience events or conditions that adversely affect their academic performance. If you experience serious and unavoidable difficulties at exam time or when assessment tasks are due, you can consider applying for Special Consideration.

You need to show that the circumstances:

1. were serious, unexpected and unavoidable
2. were beyond your control
3. caused substantial disruption to your academic work
4. substantially interfered with your otherwise satisfactory fulfilment of the unit requirements
5. lasted at least three consecutive days or a total of 5 days within the teaching period and prevented completion of an assessment task scheduled for a specific date.

If you feel that your studies have been impacted submit an application as follows:

1. Visit [Ask MQ](#) and use your OneID to log in
2. Fill in your relevant details
3. Attach supporting documents by clicking 'Add a reply', click 'Browse' and navigating to the files you want to attach, then click 'Submit Form' to send your notification and supporting documents
4. Please keep copies of your original documents, as they may be requested in the

future as part of the assessment process

### Outcome

Once your submission is assessed, an appropriate outcome will be organised.

## OUA Specific Policies and Procedures

### Withdrawal from a unit after the census date

You can withdraw from your subjects prior to [the census date](#) (last day to withdraw). If you successfully withdraw before the census date, you won't need to apply for Special Circumstances. If you find yourself unable to withdraw from your subjects before the census date - you might be able to [apply for Special Circumstances](#). If you're eligible, we can refund your fees and overturn your fail grade.

If you're studying Single Subjects using FEE-HELP or paying up front, you can [apply online](#).

If you're studying a degree using HECS-HELP, you'll need to [apply directly to Macquarie University](#).

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](http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/academic_honesty/policy.html)

Assessment Policy [http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/assessment/policy\\_2016.html](http://mq.edu.au/policy/docs/assessment/policy_2016.html)

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

Complaint Management Procedure for Students and Members of the Public [http://www.mq.edu.au/policy/docs/complaint\\_management/procedure.html](http://www.mq.edu.au/policy/docs/complaint_management/procedure.html)

Disruption to Studies Policy (in effect until Dec 4th, 2017): [http://www.mq.edu.au/policy/docs/disruption\\_studies/policy.html](http://www.mq.edu.au/policy/docs/disruption_studies/policy.html)

Special Consideration Policy (in effect from Dec 4th, 2017): <https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policies/special-consideration>

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/](https://students.mq.edu.au/support/student_conduct/)

### Results

Results shown in *iLearn*, or released directly by your Unit Convenor, are not confirmed as they are subject to final approval by the University. Once approved, final results will be sent to your

student email address and will be made available in [eStudent](#). For more information visit [ask.mq.edu.au](#).

## 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](http://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](http://ask.mq.edu.au)

## IT Help

For help with University computer systems and technology, visit [http://www.mq.edu.au/about\\_us/offices\\_and\\_units/information\\_technology/help/](http://www.mq.edu.au/about_us/offices_and_units/information_technology/help/).

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

## Graduate Capabilities

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

## **Assessment tasks**

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 words

## **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

## **Assessment tasks**

- On-line quiz
- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 words
- On-line quiz

## **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

## **Assessment tasks**

- On-line quiz
- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 words
- On-line quiz

## **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

## **Assessment tasks**

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 words

## **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

## Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 words

## 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

## Assessment tasks

- Minor Assignment - 2000 words
- Major Assignment - 2500 words