

**CJUS 5800
Homeland Security for Policing
Spring 2008
Exam 1**

Instructions

Your responses are to be based on information contained in the course materials. In some instances, sources and/or page numbers have been provided for clarification; however, this is not to suggest that you are restricted to only drawing from information contained in those sources or on those pages. Questions have been constructed in such a way that all sources should be utilized at least once.

A specific page limit is not required for each response. It is strongly encouraged, however, that you be as thorough as possible, unless otherwise noted.

Your responses should include citations that are in accord with APA standards. A reference page is only required if you incorporate materials other than those addressed in class.

****The exam is due on Tuesday, February 26****

1. Define *homeland security*. Describe the various problems that existed in government on September 11 and that still remained during the Katrina response. Drawing from your definition, how does the philosophy of *homeland security* propose to alleviate those problems? [(Kettl, 2007; Oliver, 2007)]

2. Oliver, using Kelling and Moore's three era framework and Greene's four models of policing outline, holds that, because of the September 11 attacks, policing entered a new era of homeland security and developed, or is the process of developing, a homeland security policing style.
 - a. Compare and contrast the various policing eras, placing primary emphasis on the homeland security era (i.e., how is it different than or similar to the others?) Include in your response any criticisms that have been launched at an "era perspective" of policing? What can account for changes in police strategy [Zhao et al. (2003); Kappeler & Potter, (2004)]?

 - b. Compare and contrast the various policing models, with primary emphasis on homeland security policing. In your response, focus on the characteristics of homeland security policing that are similar and/or dissimilar to all other policing models. Recall that Thacher (2005) and Murray (2005) posited relevant discussions on community policing (or elements thereof) and homeland security.

3. Oliver examines homeland security policing through a traditional military perspective, specifically addressing the strategic, operational, and tactical components involved.
 - a. Define *strategy*, and concisely address the various homeland security strategies that have been posited by the four sources addressed in the Oliver text (DHS, ICMA/IACP, PERF/COPS, and Pelfrey), highlighting the unique contribution of each. In your answer, discuss the importance of including various elements of the different strategies; that is, why not just adopt one (p 102)? Discuss how goals of each strategy can be selected and compiled to form a cohesive strategy (p. 128). Moreover, what do those goals mean?
 - b. Define *operations*. Describe the traditional conception of police operations (p. 134-140) and how homeland security policing requires a different perspective on police decision-making. What is involved in Oliver's conception of the police decision-making process? (p. 150) In your response, emphasize the conceptions of risk assessment, partnerships, and police intelligence; that is, their relevance to policing.
 - c. Define *tactics*. Address the various police tactics that can be employed to "do" homeland security.
4. From what you have read thus far, do you think policing has entered into an *era of homeland security*? Are local police wasting limited resources when they should be focusing on traditional crime? In short, is homeland security policing rhetoric or reality?