HOMELAND SECURITY (HLS)

Courses and Descriptions

HLS 202 The Political System - Theories/Theme 3 Credits
This course serves as a gateway to the subfields of comparative politics and international relations. The concept of the political system helps political scientists to organize political interrelations into patterns that allow systematic selection and interpretation of information and the study of processes and outcomes of politics in a variety of settings. The course introduces students to the main brands of normative theory prescribing the principles directing the operation of the political system, to some of the most important methods used to compare political systems and/or their components, and to the foremost approaches utilized in the study of the relations between political systems and their environments. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 202. Students may not get credit for both HLS 202 and POL 202.

HLS 203 Homeland Security 3 Credits
The course is designed to help students increase their knowledge and understanding of homeland security policy. The course will consider why and how homeland security problems impact the public agenda, why some solutions are adopted and others rejected, and why some policies appear to succeed while others appear to fail. The course will primarily examine policy making at the national level in the United States, but will also analyze examples at the state and local level, as well as placing U.S. policy in a comparative perspective. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 203. Students may not get credit for both HLS 203 and POL 203.

HLS 204 Development and Structure of the US Intelligence Community 3 Credits
This course provides a historical review of intelligence following World War II. It will examine the major functions of intelligence, as well as intelligence as a part of the foreign policy process: collection, analysis, counterintelligence, and covert action. Students will be introduced to a range of collection procedures: human, open source, electronic, photographic, and signal, with emphasis placed on interpreting and writing intelligence summaries. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 204. Students may not get credit for both HLS 204 and POL 204.

HLS 205 Spies, Double Agents, and Moles: The World of Counterintelligence 3 Credits
This course provides in-depth exposure to historical, open-source investigations and concepts that illustrate the defensive, offensive, investigative, and collection efforts of counterintelligence (CI) activities. This course looks through the ideological and political prisms of how and why the Western and Eastern blocs fought the Cold War with agents, double agents, sleepers, and moles, and how MICE (money, ideology, compromise, and ego) and RASCALS (reciprocation, authority, scarcity, commitment, liking, and social proof) caused thousands to betray their countries and become the ‘enemy within’. Counterintelligence (CI) is a critical element of US national security policy and interests both in the United States and abroad, and the course will focus on activities that comprise counterintelligence functional activities, including the detection of espionage and elicitation; counterintelligence interviews/debriefings; and the collection of counterintelligence information. Prerequisite(s): POL 100 or POL 102.

HLS 220 Terrorism & Counter Terrorism 3 Credits
This course introduces students to the arguments about the definition of terrorism, the historical use of terrorism and the roles of ideology, religion, and psychological factors that help explain and predict it. The course seeks to identify the components of national security policy aimed at countering such elements and their cost, both in financial and civil right terms. Finally, to illuminate both the definition and the policies discussed, the course will offer brief comparisons with other states, especially Israel, the UK, and Russia. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 220. Students may not get credit for both HLS 220 and POL 220.

HLS 270 Networking/Telecommunications 3 Credits
This course provides an introduction to business data communications and networking. The Internet and OSI models are discussed. Network technologies include local area networks, backbone, wide area networks, and the Internet. Introduction to network design, security, and network management are also provided. Prerequisite(s): CIS 185.

HLS 300 U.S. Constitutional Law 3 Credits
The role of the Supreme Court in the American political system is assessed. Topics include the staffing and functioning of the Supreme Court and the federal judicial bureaucracy, the origins and development of judicial review, and the role of the Supreme Court in national policy-making. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 300. Students may not get credit for both HLS 300 and POL 300.

HLS 301 Civil Liberties in the US 3 Credits
The American doctrine of civil liberties in theory and practice. Emphasis on analyzing the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and religion, the right of privacy, and the problem of discrimination in the context of contemporary issues and problems. Particular attention to the role of the Supreme Court in this area. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 301. Students may not get credit for both HLS 301 and POL 301.

HLS 304 Political Behavior: Fear, Risk and Crisis 3 Credits
The course focuses on various analytical approaches in behavioral political science. It does so by advancing students’ knowledge of the cognitive aspects of whether citizens engage in various types of political behavior e.g., voting/non-voting, the formation of political partisanship and ideology, issue perceptions, responding to risk and uncertainty in the political environment, and engaging in civic political participation. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 304. Students may not get credit for both HLS 304 and POL 304.

HLS 311 Borders and the State 3 Credits
Borders have a prominent place in politics and human history. In the twentieth century, the best-known barriers were the militarized Maginot Line and the Iron Curtain. Today, the political popularity of borders persists but the nature and quality of these borders and the threats they were created to repel have changed. Modern borders are designed not to keep militaries out, but to deter a perceived invasion of “undesirables”—with terrorists and unwanted immigrants leading the list of state concerns. Nowhere is this more evident than along the geographic fault lines dividing rich and poor regions, e.g. the Mediterranean Sea and the U.S.-Mexican border region. This course will examine the dynamic interactions between the question of how to govern borders and the twenty-first century liberal state with its diluted sovereignty—due to immigration, trade and international laws and regimes.
HLS 314 Congressional Power and National Security Policy 3 Credits
The purpose of this course is for students to identify, examine, analyze, and interpret the role of Congress in shaping national security policy with a particular emphasis on the institution’s role in the Global War on Terror. Particular attention is paid to the role of the US government being able to balance individual rights and liberties within the national security state. Last, the course also takes an in-depth analysis of the U.S. Congress, looking comparatively at how legislatures in other nations have dealt with crafting their own security policies. The course will address the following questions: First, what is the role of Congress in national security policy, what does it do, and why? Second, what are the various ways of studying the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government in the US system as it relates to the Global War on Terror? Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 314. Students may not get credit for both HLS 314 and POL 314.

HLS 316 Presidential Power and National Security Policy 3 Credits
This course examines the development of the National Security State since the Second World War, and the ways in which it has affected, and been affected by, the Federal Executive. Topics to be covered will include the post-World War II redefinition of "national security," the Cold War (with a special focus upon war powers during Korea and Vietnam) and the changes that have occurred with the "War on Terror." Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 316. Students may not get credit for both POL 316 and HLS 316.

HLS 319 Terrorism, Revolutions and Political Violence 3 Credits
Revolutions are the mad inspiration of history. Trotsky’s characterization calls attention to three important dimensions of violent political participation: the historical settings, ideology, and emotional fervor of the practitioners. The course focuses on these dimensions by analyzing revolutionary and terrorist movements in the 20th century. Special attention is given to the use of violence in the post-Cold War new world disorder. Note: this course is cross-listed as POL 319. Students may only get credit for one course: HLS 319 or POL 319.

HLS 325 Public Administration 3 Credits
Public administration in modern society, emphasizing the administrative formulation of public policy and its implementation. Attention on who gets what, when, and how from the decisions of administrative units; the role administrators have in policy-making compared to elected legislators, chief executives and judges; the effect administrators have on the benefits citizens receive from government; and the effect administrators have on citizens’ behavior. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 325. Students may not get credit for both HLS 325 and POL 325.

HLS 334 Cyber Strategy 3 Credits
The course examines issues and challenges related to national security concerns and cybersecurity. The course provides students with tools and critical thinking skills in order to identify and analyze challenges and opportunities to the nation’s cyber infrastructure. The emphasis of this course is on "hands-on" experience whereby students will "learn by doing" analysis.
Prerequisite(s): Completion of transfer of HLS 203 or HLS 204 or POL 100 or POL 102 or permission of instructor.

HLS 341 Cybersecurity Policy: Hacktivism and Cybergivenence 3 Credits
Hacktivism is a process designed to be "the creative use of computer technology for the purposes of facilitating online protests, performing civil disobedience in cyberspace."
Prerequisite(s): Completion of transfer of HLS 203 or HLS 204 or POL 100 or POL 102 or permission of instructor.
HLS 363 Human Rights in Global Context 3 Credits
Examines human rights – droits de l'homme, derechos humanos, Menschenrechte, “the rights of man” – are, literally, the rights that one has because one is human. What does it mean to have a right? How are being human and having rights related? This course provides an introduction to theory and global practice of human rights. Human rights claims play an increasingly central role in political and social struggles across the world. The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 signaled a proliferation of international human rights law and transnational non-governmental activism. While the promotion of human rights has become global, adherence to those standards remains highly uneven and gross violations and atrocities continue to occur. Given the breath and complexity of the human rights movement, including its engagement with law, politics and morals, in radically different cultures, this course is by its very nature multidisciplinary. Note: This course is cross-listed as POL 363. Students may not get credit for both HLS 363 and POL 363.

HLS 420 Enterprise Security 3 Credits
Students will be provided with complete coverage of computer security in all forms including hardware, network, and software program security. Through hands-on labs, students will learn firsthand how enterprise systems can be comprised and how computer professionals can prevent and provide counterattacks for security intrusions.
Prerequisite(s): CIS 310 or permission of instructor.

HLS 491 Internship in NJ Homeland Security 1-4 Credits
Students work under supervision in a public agency, political party, or public interest group. A minimum of 52 hours of field work per credit required, with regular reports and a concluding critique analyzing and evaluating the experience. Primarily for seniors and qualified juniors. No more than six credits allowed toward graduation.
Prerequisite(s): permission of instructor.