

execute arrest warrants. They also serve subpoenas, court orders and summonses. On accident scenes, sheriffs and deputies maintain traffic flow, help accident victims and investigate causes.

Local police departments have varied training programs and standards. Patrol officers must qualify for and pass a department's police academy training. To qualify for a police academy, candidates typically need at least a high school diploma, though some departments require college coursework or knowledge of a second language. Other entrance criteria include status as a U.S. citizen and good vision, hearing, agility and strength. Local police departments also screen academy candidates for emotional or mental conditions and prior criminal history. Applicants may have to pass a written exam and survive a series of interviews and drug tests. Once they make it into an academy, recruits study constitutional law, civil rights, local ordinances, state law and police ethics, as well as supervised training and experience in traffic control, use of firearms, self-defense, first aid and emergency response. Officers also learn the art of close combat. A period of on-the-job training follows graduation from the police academy.

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## **PATROL POLICE TRAINING ORIENTATION – CREATING PROJECTS**

Research and practice prove that people are more likely to obey the law when they believe in the legitimacy of police authority. For these reasons, restoring trust is at the core of the various recent prescriptions for police reform. It is very important to create public projects as a powerful source of association and solidarity. A progressive step is police training to create public projects, implement community projects with the participation of the members of society and international organizations.

Police Forces in the United Kingdom use project management tools but these tend to be for technical projects (the implementation of a new crime recording system). If more informal project management systems were used, policing could be more effective. When good project management (UK government gun crime initiative) is used, better results follow. It means that police officers need additional training for creating projects. They should get acquainted with the best international practices of

public administration and learn how to organize a project, manage processes at different stages of the implementation and promotion that lead to a successful outcome.

There exists a project management model “Four Steps Project Managers Should Follow to Help Ensure Strategic Success”. It is to recognize the type of organization in which the project is going to be executed; to identify an organization’s knowledge and work to understand the level of maturity of its processes and standards; to use the proper project configuration and apply good project governance. Similar series of trainings were carried out by the specialists of the “Foundation for the Development of Mariupol” within the framework of the Program “Safe City”.

Nowadays several police departments have social projects “Safe House”, “School Police Officer”, “Step Up” and others. Effective police training in this direction will increase the number of these projects.

Effective patrol police policing combines principles of project management to reduce crime and improve police-community trust. It is important to restore trust in public institutions and trust in the police force.

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## **PATROL POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA**

Being a police officer is risk and sacrifice. The specific qualifications for municipal or county patrol officers in the USA vary between states but all of them must meet basic requirements: most applicants must be US citizens, at least 20 years of age, hold a high school diploma, have a clean record and be Education Requirements.

A patrol officer must have a full understanding of both state and federal laws, gained through on-the-job training and police academy training. The 12-14 weeks of police academy training, which officers take through their police department, includes both physical and class instruction and is paid training. Classroom training covers constitutional law, civil rights, state and local laws, procedures, traffic control, self-defense and emergency response. Practical components include firearms training, emergency driving and physical conditioning.

Police and sheriff’s patrol officers looking to work at Federal agencies are required to have a bachelor’s degree and related work experience.