

Five strategic steps have been selected for the 2010-2014 Internal Security Strategy:

- 1) Disruption of international criminal networks
- 2) preventing terrorism and overcoming radicalization and recruitment
- 3) improving the security of citizens and businesses in cyberspace
- 4) enhancing security through border management
- 5) Increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters. It also established guidelines and general principles supporting, with full respect for fundamental rights, and a European Security Model aimed at continuing to develop common tools and policies through a better integrated approach.

In order to ensure the desired level of internal security of the state,

The police and other services cooperate deliberately, purposefully and in an organized manner.

Список використаних джерел

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Шахрай Д.,
курсант ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

FEATURES OF TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS IN CALIFORNIA

Technology is transforming police work in the 21 century — introducing new tools to fight crime and new categories of crime to fight. For example, while more and more police departments across the country are deploying drones as eyes in the sky, the FBI reports they are also being used for criminal activities.

As technology continues to reshape nearly every sector of society, law enforcement leaders now have an arsenal of high-tech systems and tools that are designed to enhance public safety, catch criminals and save lives.

Eyes on Innovation – Police Technology. From drones and body-worn cameras to facial recognition software and artificial intelligence, here’s a list of 10 of the most important technologies that are equipping law enforcement agencies with new capabilities to protect and serve.

One of the more controversial emerging police technologies involves the use of facial recognition software. A hypothetical example offered in an NBC News report illustrates the pros and cons:

Picture a crowded street. Police are searching for a man believed to have committed a violent crime. To find him, they feed a photograph into a video surveillance, scans the street, instantly analyzing the faces of everyone it sees. Then, an alert network powered by artificial intelligence.

Police have been using fingerprints to identify people for over a century. Now, in addition to facial recognition and DNA, there is an ever-expanding array of biometric (and behavioral) characteristics to being utilized by law enforcement and the intelligence community. These include voice recognition, palmprints, wrist veins, iris recognition, gait analysis and even heartbeats.

Many law enforcement agencies are now using next-generation robotic cameras to deliver visual and audio surveillance of potential crime scenes that may be too dangerous or too hard for officers to reach.

Some of these devices are even “throwable” (up to 120 feet and capable of withstanding repeated 30-foot drops) — powered by an electric motor and equipped with high-tech wheels that enable it to move, climb and explore even the most challenging spaces while being operated wirelessly by a trained officer.

Thermal imaging has become an important police technology tool that is especially helpful in dark conditions. Thermal image cameras, some available as small hand-held units, utilize infrared imaging to detect heat emitted by such objects as humans and animals, and to deliver a “heat picture” or “heat map” of the environment in question.

The ongoing expansion of the Internet of Things (IoT) means more data is being generated, collected and analyzed than ever before — much of

which can be incredibly valuable in a law enforcement context.

But the process of deriving actionable insights from immense amounts of data is so incredibly time-consuming that it is not remotely cost-effective when performed by humans. That's where artificial intelligence (AI) comes in. AI is used to support many other police technologies, including some of those mentioned above like ShotSpotter, facial recognition and biometrics.

Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR)

The same technology that enables toll collectors to automatically scan and collect the registration numbers and letters on your license plate to charge you a fee is now being used by police for a variety of law enforcement purposes, from identifying stolen cars to catching up with people who have active warrants or monitoring “Amber Alerts.”

For police, this technology is helpful to automate and speed up the process of taking down license plates and checking them against law-enforcement databases. ALPR cameras can be used in police cruisers, and in many cities such cameras are also mounted at streetlights, intersections and elsewhere.

The reality that multiple cameras could be capturing images of the same license plate potentially gives police the ability to track a vehicle's movements over time, revealing details about an operator's whereabouts, which could obviously be helpful in catching criminals.

Video of police officers doing their jobs in challenging situations used to be rare; today it is ubiquitous, as seen in a number of high-profile incidents that have drawn intense public and media scrutiny.

As more cities and communities choose to equip police departments with body-worn cameras, the ability of law enforcement supervisors, as well as the public, to gain a street-level view of on-duty police work has expanded dramatically — setting in motion an ongoing debate around the importance and the impact of this technology.

In addition to being smaller, less cumbersome and more durable, some body-worn cameras are designed to better integrate with in-car systems to provide synchronized video of an event from multiple points of view. Other advancements include higher resolution, clearer audio and wider fields of vision and heightened resistance to environmental conditions

such as extreme cold.

Related technology now includes smart holsters that are designed to activate the body camera anytime the officer draws his or her firearm. At least one manufacturer of body-worn police technology makes a camera capable of issuing an alert when an officer is down. On the horizon: body-worn police cameras equipped with facial recognition capabilities.

Also called unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), drones are increasingly being used by police to gain aerial vantage points for crime scene work, search and rescue efforts, accident reconstruction, crowd monitoring and more. Some of the more sophisticated models can be equipped with thermal imaging or 3D mapping software to offer GPS-enhanced precision to the areas being surveyed.

Many police drones and UAVs are also equipped with zoom cameras, making them incredibly valuable for delivering actionable, real-time intel in high-risk, “armed and dangerous” situations.

As police technology continues to evolve, law enforcement leaders have a powerful stake in staying well-informed about these advanced capabilities — both their positive impact on the safety of officers and the public, and the ethical questions involving rights to privacy.

Police chiefs and agency executives will need to understand the pros and cons to make informed recommendations on what technologies their departments and communities should be investing in. As retired California police chief Jim Davis explains, when he started his career “if we were 10 to 20 years behind in technology it really didn’t matter that much. But now, if you are 10 to 20 days behind in your technology the bad guys are getting way ahead of you.

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