

pre-trial investigation bodies and international actors, taking into account the circumstances [2].

Thus, the work of investigative and forensic authorities is a complex and multifaceted component in Ukraine. The fight against crime is one of the priority areas of international cooperation. International experience ensures complete, prompt and professional pre-trial investigation and court proceedings, as well as the performance of other tasks in criminal proceedings. The conditions of pre-trial investigation are regulated by many normative legal acts that determine the functions, role and place in the legal system.

Список використаних джерел

1. Constitution of Ukraine: current legislation as of August 1, 2023. text. Kyiv: Legal Unity, 2023. 64 p.

2. Mulyk K.T. International experience of pre-trial investigation//Scientific innovations and advanced technologies.-2023.- No2(16).- P.98-108.- Access Mode: [https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-5274-2023-2\(16\)-98-108](https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-5274-2023-2(16)-98-108).

Хаустова Т.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Василенко О.**

POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA

Under modern conditions, one of the most structurally complex police system operates quite successfully in the United States of America (USA). It is characterized by a variety of organizational and legal forms, which is determined by the peculiarities of historical development, the legal system of the Anglo-American type, as well as the federal state system. Police forces operate at the federal (FBI), state, and local (in cities, counties, and other municipal units) levels. There are police bodies in individual ministries and departments: Ministry of Finance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, federal banking supervisory authorities and others, as well as private police.

All this imposes its specificity on the police personnel training, which is carried out in educational institutions traditionally called police academies. In particular, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has its own training system – from a number of academies and university faculties and colleges to short-term courses. Law enforcement (police) personnel are preparing to act under conditions of strict control by special agencies responsible for legality and transparency in the work of law enforcement agencies, executive bodies, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and jury bureaus. This requires special professionalism, as well as high personal moral qualities.

The US police, as a rule, does not have its own personnel training base, and primarily tries to recruit specialists who received the appropriate

education in colleges or universities. A wide network of police academies cannot be considered as such a base, since structurally they are not part of the police department, they are organizationally and financially independent, being only a kind of centers for the initial training of civilian specialists so that they can obtain a license for the right to carry out police activities.

The initial training of future police officers in the United States of America presents standards with minimum requirements which are mandatory for implementation. Training standards depend on a mandatory minimum number of hours of initial training.

In different states, training varies from 320 hours (South Dakota, Tennessee, Kansas) to 690 hours (Wisconsin) and up to 1040 hours (Hawaii). In connection with such differences in standards between states, problems arise related to the procedures for mutual recognition of police training completed by police officers in one state, in case of transfer to work in another state. In the absence of agreements between states, police officers sometimes have to repeat the initial training course.

Currently, one of the most complex structures of the police system is successfully operating in the United States. Police forces operate at the federal (FBI), state, local (city) and local (municipal units) levels. There are also police bodies in separate departments: Ministry of Finance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and federal bank control authorities.

In the USA, police educational institutions exist as independent (FBI Academy, Training Center in Glinko) or on the basis of civilian universities. In general, the first police schools arose precisely on the basis of civilian universities.

The main problem of training management in the USA is the decentralized system and the existence of many jurisdictions: municipal; district; state; federal. In this regard, educational institutions are under the management of relevant bodies focused on serving certain territories.

A significant feature of the police training system in the USA is the presence of numerous private and public training centers. One of the largest federal law enforcement training centers is located in Georgia (County of Glinko). Back in 1970, the US government decided to create one powerful training center instead of numerous small training institutions for various government agencies. Currently, it is one of the largest educational institutions in the USA, which trains specialists from more than 70 law enforcement agencies on short-term courses (up to 18 months).

Up to 2.3 thousand people can study here at the same time. Entrants to the Training Center must already have a certain level of education, as some federal services hire individuals with bachelor's or even master's degrees. The center is managed by a board of directors. Representatives of the US law enforcement agencies (customers) are constantly present there, who communicate between the educational institution and the relevant

department, participate in the improvement of educational programs and the conduct of assessments. The Center is funded by the US Congress.

Training at the Center is maximally focused on preparing specialists for future professional activities. In general, the Center provides basic knowledge, so after its completion, many graduates undergo additional training at the place of service.

As a positive experience in the system of professional education, it is possible to note the release in the USA of a special bulletin on the training and retraining of law enforcement officers. The bulletin informs about changes in legislation, novelties in work methods, analyzes various concepts of police development, etc.

The selection of personnel in municipal police bodies and state police is carried out in accordance with the selection criteria and requirements for candidates of a certain state.

For example, the selection of personnel for police departments in the state of Louisiana is carried out according to the following scheme.

General requirements for the candidate:

- 1) citizenship of the United States;
- 2) age - from 20 years (as a rule, when recruiting to the municipal police, there is no upper age bar or it is set by the retirement age minus five years);
- 3) education not lower than high school level or equivalent to it;
- 4) having a driver's license, good driving skills;
- 5) normal physical training and psychological stability.

A candidate is considered ineligible for police service if he is of legal age (over 17 under Louisiana law) has been convicted of any crime; has been convicted of offenses against the person or sexual offenses; was found guilty of violating the civil rights of any person; used or kept prohibited substances (drugs); used marijuana within three years before submitting the application; illegally evaded any military service; was dismissed from any law enforcement agency for disciplinary reasons; refused to pass a lie detector test or similar; has three or more malicious traffic violations within the last five years, drove a vehicle after license suspension.

The selection procedure itself consists of the following stages:

- 1) application submission;
- 2) a written test, including a written exercise;
- 3) physical fitness test;
- 4) special verification of the candidate's identity;
- 5) drug test.

After these stages of selection, the candidate undergoes an interview at the police department and, if successful, is sent to a medical and psychological-psychiatric examination.

A candidate who has successfully passed the selection is sent to the police academy for professional training and after its completion is enrolled in the staff.

Most police agencies in the United States hire applicants who have a high school or college degree. Few police departments have higher education requirements for employees (in particular, according to the US Department of Justice, only 1% of departments require a four-year college degree upon hiring, 7% of agencies require a two-year college degree, 4% require college education, and 86% have a certificate of secondary education). Moreover, candidates for police work are required to complete courses in any of the following disciplines: law enforcement; administration of justice; psychology; advocacy; American history; public administration; English; legal relations; sociology; commercial law. In a number of large cities in the United States, young people who have finished school and wish to enter the police service after reaching the age of 21 are trained in the police. With this category, classes are usually conducted by experienced instructors. Training includes classes on the Constitution and civil rights, state laws and municipal ordinances, accident investigation regulations, and more. Patrolling, traffic regulation, firearms training, personal safety techniques, rules of behavior in extreme situations are practiced.

Taking into account the above material, it should be noted that police officers training in the USA has a high material and technical component, a high level of organization of the educational process and its own scientific achievements, the development of skills and abilities that have been brought to automatism.

Thus, using the experience of US police training, the law enforcement system of Ukraine has every opportunity to use it for the police officers training in Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел

1. Як в Америці навчають копів. Київ, 2018. ІЖБ: БІІр://ттг.пе1.иа/13456475892385.
2. Савченко А. В. Федеральні правоохоронні органи США: місія, організаційна структура та застосування кримінального законодавства : навч. посібник. – К.: «Текст», 2003. – 122 с.
3. https://police-reform.khpg.org/articles/sistema_pidgotovki