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For many years the United States has sponsored training or professional consultants to other countries as a means to improve relations and contemporary law enforcement practices. Along with federally sponsored programs individual states and local agencies enter into partnership particularly along the border in enforcement initiatives or training ventures. These initiatives are generally ad hoc and may or may not enjoy the financial support of federal agencies.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) program, the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), focuses on structure, organization, leadership, management, staff selection and training for managers, instructors and those who develop courses. Courses taught generally cover policing bases on rule law, respect for human rights, community engagement, periodic assessment of crime trends, selection and promotion requirements and training needs.

Law enforcement professionals selected to participate in this program are usually part-time contractors who may be assigned to a country for an extended amount of time or may just travel to sites on an as needed basis. Many of these professionals are retired federal agents or local officers with a background in training and management.

The ICITAP training development program is geared to do the following:

1. Assist the host country in developing an appropriate academy infrastructure that can provide for all the current training needs of the police and plan to meet new crime challenges of the future.
2. Develop and institutionalize contemporary law enforcement management practices and training standards at all levels of the training academy, with a focus on ethics, responsibility, and accountability.
3. Provide specified training and technical assistance to the law enforcement academy management, instructional staff, and support personnel to enable them to provide high quality, sustainable law enforcement training.
4. Assist the host agency's training academy in establishing a committee of academics, business leaders, and community members to help develop the training academy's mission and value statements, identify additional educational opportunities and assist the host agency in long-term planning and sustainability.

The DOJ also has the International Training Program at the FBI Academy in Quantico Virginia. The thrust of this program is to provide effective police training that ensures international police cooperation. The breakup of the former Soviet Union and the move to democracy by all of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe has forced changes in the region and throughout the world. The changes, while being political, caused cultural changes including law enforcement.

International training initiatives fall into seven basic categories:

1. International country assessments/evaluations and/or needs analysis
2. International in-country (outside of the 50 states) training
3. International training conducted in the US

4. International Law Enforcement Academies ILEA, Budapest, Hungary, and Bangkok, Thailand
5. FBI instructor development and cultural awareness
6. Mexican/American Law Enforcement Training (MALET) initiative
7. The Pacific Rim Training Initiative (PTI)

The U.S. Department of State also has several law enforcement programs that are incorporated with diplomatic initiatives around the world. The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs office works with law enforcement , judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, border security officials, financial intelligence units, anticorruption units, narcotics control units, economic development organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other counterparts to reinforce partner governments' efforts to promote the rule of law and successfully meet the demands of the 21st Century. The programs are tailored to bolster capacities of partner countries around the globe through multilateral, regional and country-specific programs.

The State programs work hand in hand with those of Department of Justice and many are coordinated with the international law academies overseas but including the academy in Roswell, New Mexico. Over 50 countries have participated in the training at these academies.

The programs use law enforcement professionals, and while many are hired directly, most of the training is done through the use of independent contractors. Recently, there was a circular asking for contractors to help training and provide logistics in Afghanistan. The pay advertised was 80 thousand for 6 months with a portion taxed or 150 thousand tax-free dollars for 1 year of service. They were seeking those officers with various weapons training (SWAT), narcotics enforcement and training specialists.

Halliburton International is one of the major contractors in Iraq that uses those individuals with law enforcement and military experience. In most cases these

individuals are private contractors and offer to remain in-country for 1 year. Most are security personnel but there are others who provide logistical and support services including training. There are tax incentives including 100% tax free salary that are used to recruit.

In addition to U.S. government training and enforcement initiatives local agencies, in particular those along the border with Mexico participate with Mexican authorities in various programs that enhance training and criminal investigations. For example, since 1996 the Albuquerque Police Department has conducted training for officers from the Chihuahua, Mexico police department. The training includes patrol procedures, firearms, motorcycle certification, horse mounted units and criminal investigation. This program has no formal agreements other than a cooperative approach. The two cities involved are “sister cities” and participate in cultural and economic cooperative efforts also. The Albuquerque Police Department pays for the trainer salary but Chihuahua pays for housing and other expenses. Chihuahua police department is one of the few agencies outside of the United States that has met the standards of the Commission on Law Enforcement Accreditation. In part they have used the enhanced training by Albuquerque and other agencies to build their professionalism and improve policing in their city.

The Fraternal Order of Police is committed to helping our members and their families in the event that our officers are deployed, whether domestically or internationally, to provide support during critical incidents. The Bureau of Justice Assistance, which is a component of the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice, has awarded a two-year, \$750,000 grant to the National FOP Foundation to develop the Law Enforcement Families Readiness Initiative—a comprehensive model policy or best practices guide for use by local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies to design and implement a law enforcement family readiness plan.

In the event of a critical incident which calls for an extended deployment or the evacuation of a widespread area, law enforcement officers are sworn to answer the call of duty, but these officers have families which may also be in harm’s way during a natural disaster, a large scale terrorist attack, or a pandemic

outbreak. In such a situation, the officer must find a way to resolve the conflict between duty to his job and duty to see his family safe. The National FOP Foundation will develop guidelines and model policies which can be implemented by law enforcement agencies to ensure a greater state of readiness of the families of law enforcement officers in the event of a critical incident.

Readiness will entail sharing with law enforcement families current response scenarios as appropriate, briefing them on evacuation plans, and preparing them for situations in which their family member may be on duty for an extended period or time or separated from that family member because of an evacuation or quarantine. The officer, having the peace of mind that his family is informed and accepting of the role he must perform in these circumstances, will be able to wholly devote himself to his duty. It will improve the readiness, the morale, and the effectiveness of the law enforcement officer and his agency as a whole.

