

BPD FIELD TRAINING OFFICER SCHOOL

FTO: Supervisor & Leader

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS ARE ESSENTIAL TO BE AN EFFECTIVE SUPERVISOR?





OBJECTIVES



Explain the 4 general roles of the FTO and how they work in synergy to produce a better leader. Describe and discuss the five main styles of leadership, how they intersect, and identify them in video clips.

List the 8 personal qualities of the FTO and explain how they can inform leadership.



Define the 9 core competencies of the FTO.

CONCEPTUALIZING LEADERSHIP







ROLES OF THE FTO

Role Model

- Maintain strong personal and professional values.
- Lead, follow, and teach by example.
- Demonstrate cultural/community competency.
- Work with community to solve problems.
- Respect and support community policing values





Teacher & Mentor

- Does not consider the recruit to be a "workload-reducer."
- Accepts responsibility for recruit progress.
- Reinforces positive attributes and accomplishments of recruits.
- Recognizes and leverages learning styles.
- Supports recruits, provides direction, reports problems.





Evaluator & Counselor

- Make objective assessments.
- Provide feedback on strengths/weaknesses.
- Allow recruit to practice, problemsolve.
- Communicate *regularly* with FTDS/C.
- Make decisions during training.





Leader & Supervisor

- Shares responsibility for recruit progress.
- Holds recruits accountable.
- Leverages resources: remedial training, adult learning methods.
- Models appropriate behavior.
- Serves as direct supervisor, oversees daily work.







LEADERSHIP STYLES

5 Leadership Styles

- Charismatic
- Transactional
- Laissez-faire
- Transformational

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Servant





Confidence, aspirational goals, passionate communication

Fitting the person and their values into the organization

Setting goals and timelines

Challenging oneself to change behavior

CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP





TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP

Commonly known as "positive/negative reinforcement."

Usually more standardized goals, less individualized.

Emphasizes self-awareness of faults and strengths.

Helps support the overall apparatus of field training through documentation, identification.





LAISSEZ-FAIRE LEADERSHIP

Allows the employee(s) to determine what needs to be done and how it needs to be done with limited or no supervisory input.

At times, this style can lead to supervisors allowing their employees to do as they please.

When used correctly, it should be more of a form of "Delegation of Authority".





TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP





SERVANT LEADERSHIP

Recognizes needs of subordinates *first*

Sacrifices self as an example for others

Involves subordinates in decision-making





EXERCISE: LEADERSHIP STYLES

- Instructions: Separate into groups of three, with one member acting as a spokesperson. After watching each of these clips, write down the elements of leadership that you notice in each.
- Try and reach a conclusion on each character:
 - If you had to place them into one category, which would it be? Why?
 - Do you see any drawbacks to the style they apply to the situation?
- Three minutes to analyze each clip.

READY?



EXERCISE: LEADERSHIP STYLES

- Clip I Colonel Nicholson, <u>The Bridge on the River Kwai (1957)</u>
- Clip II Henry Ford, Ford v. Ferrari (2019)
- Clip III John Tuld, Margin Call (2011)



8 Personal Qualities



Effective Communicator

Ethical

Professional

Knowledgeable

Experienced

Courageous

Thorough, Fair, & Objective

In your groups, discuss your assigned trait. What does it mean to you

How can you effectively apply it as an FTO?

as an FTO?

Be prepared to share.

Committed

Effective Communicator

- Uses active listening skills
- Remains calm.
- Is able to control both patrol and training situations
- Gives clear and understandable directions



Ethical

- Demonstrates integrity, at all times.
- Promotes good character.
- Displays professional values.
- Always complies with BPD polices and procedures.
- Grounds policing efforts in constitutionalbased free policing.



Professional

- Works with other FTOs and FTO program personnel to help the entire program succeed.
- Maintains a professional appearance and demeanor.
- Has a record of engaging in professional and positive community interactions and collaborations.

Knowledgeable

- Maintains a working knowledge of current laws and BPD policy.
- Demonstrates an ability to apply knowledge properly.



Experienced

- Possesses a broad base of experience in BPD operations.
- Associates with other quality role models.
- Demonstrates an ongoing commitment to professional education.
- Is willing to ask questions when necessary.
- Knows where to go to find information.



Courageous

- Possesses moral courage, with a willingness to call out inappropriate behavior on the part of other department employees.
- Possesses physical courage, with a willingness to confront those who are harming others or present a threat to officers.



Thorough, Fair, & Objective

- Provides good training prior to engaging in fair and objective evaluation.
- Communicates clearly and effectively with different types of people.
- Sets proper goals and expectations for recruits.
- Provides immediate feedback whenever possible to ensure real-time training is provided to recruits.



Committed

- Understands that serving as an FTO requires more effort and takes more time than serving as a solo patrol officer.
- Willingly accepts responsibility for teaching and training recruits.
- Willingly coaches, mentors, and nurtures each recruit.
- Respects the value of training.
- Recognizes the importance of enthusiastically endorsing the new direction the department to provide policing services in Baltimore.





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f1C6b2Wd8HM

9 CORE COMPETENCIES



Lead

Communicate

Motivate

Develop Personnel

Problem-Solve

Evaluate

Counsel

Discipline

Manage Conflict



QUALITY EVALUATIONS

Understood and accepted by the trainee, even if the trainee is not in agreement with the evaluation.

A basis for future training plans, if needed.

Indicative of a trainee's strengths and weaknesses.

Supportive of greater professional understanding between the FTO and trainee.



COMMON EVALUATION ERRORS

Leniency

Personal Bias

Central Tendency

Error of Related Traits

Event Bias

"No Rookie Ever Gets a 5"

Not Enough Improvement

"Room to Grow" Theory

Averaging Scores



QUESTIONS?