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The foot patrol

Sevastian Dragoș-Robert

Independent researcher

Abstract. Patrolling is the organized police tactical activity, through which the presence of police officers is achieved in the field, in a certain period of time on a well-established itinerary, in relation to the requirements of the operational situation in the territory of competence. The pedestrian patrol acts to ensure visibility and prevention, in patrolling areas with a complex operational situation where a large number of people, commercial units, public institutions, etc. are concentrated, and where access by car is difficult or impossible. The policeman must respond to any legitimate request of the citizens and not harm the image of the institution he represents through behavior and attitudes inconsistent with his professional status. The activities of the policemen from the patrols: - acts permanently to prevent and combat anti-social acts and other manifestations that violate the norms of social coexistence, public order, traffic on public roads and harm the rights and freedoms of citizens, the life and bodily integrity of the person, public and private property, taking firm measures, according to the legal provisions, when these facts have been committed; - intervene to ensure the flow of traffic in the patrol areas, when the situation requires it; - ensures the maintenance of public order during the occurrence of natural calamities, catastrophes, disasters, as well as for limiting their effects by taking the first measures; - they intervene in the events signaled by 112, on the principle that the most appropriate police officer at the place of the event intervenes, regardless of their nature and territorial competence; - draw up the preliminary documents, in the case of flagrant detection of a criminal act; - take the suspicious persons to the police headquarters in order to take the necessary legal measures; - intervene promptly to resolve certain situations, found ex officio or at the request of citizens;

Keywords. Public order, preventive measures, legal measures, teamwork, suspicious persons

I. General considerations

Patrolling is the organized police tactical activity, which aims at the presence of police officers in the field, in a certain period of time on a well-established schedule, in relation to the requirements of the operative situation in the territory of competence. Elements of theory and tactics of criminal prosecution bodies

"The police patrol is carried out in order to:

- a) prevention of the criminal phenomenon;
- b) providing support and assistance to the citizen;
- c) reactivity to incidents that threaten the safety of the citizen.

Depending on the means of travel, patrols can be on foot, on bicycles, on scooters, motorcycles, ATVs, cars, naval (boats, small boats and other means of movement on water), railway (passenger and freight trains), with the helicopter.

The patrol routes have a differential length, depending on the means of travel:

- a) the pedestrian ones 3-6 km;
- b) those on bicycles 6-12 km;
- c) those on scooters, ATVs, snowmobiles, boats 10-15 km;
- d) those on motorcycles, cars and ships 15-20 km.

In the case of pedestrian patrols, one of the members may also have a service dog.

In general, the duration of a patrol activity cannot exceed 8 hours.

Only in special situations, the 8-hour schedule can be extended."¹

Patrolling is done on the basis of a plan, and the document produced in this regard will include the following elements:

- a) the route, the time of departure and the time of completion of the mission;
- b) parking places;
- c) the means of travel used;
- d) the missions to be completed on each area of the route.

Before entering the service, the preliminary training of the police officers takes place, the purpose of which is to inform them about the evolution of the operational situation and the formation of teams according to the identified needs.

The policemen assigned to the training activity check their psycho-physical condition, as well as the individual means of intervention from the endowment, establishing measures so that each policeman does not enter the service without having on him the related and appropriate equipment from the endowment.

No professional training topics will be presented or discussed during the training activity, which will not last more than 15 minutes.

Within the patrol activity, there are also cases in which the members of the patrol group may deviate from the travel itinerary or may interrupt the patrol activities in the following cases:

- a) for the pursuit and capture of criminals missing from the scene of the crime or the pursued persons.
- b) for driving criminals or suspects to the police headquarters.
- c) when serious events committed outside the route are reported.
- d) for providing support to another police officer or citizens who are in danger, victims of an accident or attack, or in extreme situations.
- e) for preventing or taking measures in case of committing crimes.
- f) for transporting a mentally ill person to the psychiatric hospital.
- g) for urgent intervention in case of calamity or natural disasters.
- h) in case a member of the patrol fell ill.
- i) if atmospheric conditions or other phenomena do not allow the mission to be completed.
- j) when he receives instructions from the duty officer or the immediate boss.

Only after the duty officer or the dispatcher has been informed can one leave the patrol route or intervene in the events.

The chief of police can order to leave the patrol route for:

- a) intervention in special events where it is necessary to act with increased forces
- b) carrying out activities for the capture of some criminals by encircling an area, blocking the entrance and exit routes from the locality.

¹ Ivan Anane, *Elements of Theory and Tactics of the Pursuing of Criminals*, Pro Universitaria Publishing House, Bucharest, 2014

"Pedestrian patrol is a police element that acts on the territory of municipalities, cities and communes, on patrol routes that are established according to the places and environments favorable to the commission of crimes or misdemeanors, as well as the places where criminal elements are concentrated or act.

The foot patrol usually consists of at least two policemen.

From its composition, personal security companies, volunteers can be part of it.

The members of the patrol usually move side by side, and where this is not possible, one after the other, respecting the traffic rules for pedestrians.

Travel must be done on the outer edge of the sidewalks, on the left side of the roadway or in the middle of non-circulated roads.

During the night, passing through dark places, covered places, dangerous houses, etc., must be done after a prior observation, with great caution and with the means of equipment prepared for the intervention.

At night, while moving through unlit places, the flashlight should not be turned on too often, as this can alert criminals about the presence of the police in that place.

In general, before entering covered, dark areas, a short stop is made, but to avoid profiling one's silhouette while stationary for this purpose."²

"In order to exercise their rights and obligations, in addition to the general duties of the police officers of the public safety climate maintenance service, the members of the pedestrian patrols have the following obligations:

a) to act permanently for the prevention of thefts from the objectives within the scope of competence, of thefts from and from cars, as well as for the prevention of rapes, robberies, scandals and other manifestations that violate the rules of social coexistence, public order, traffic public roads and the rights and freedoms of citizens, life and bodily integrity of the person, public and private property are affected, taking firm measures, according to the legal provisions, when these facts have been committed.

b) to act to combat illegal acts

c) to participate in organized actions, based on the plans drawn up in this regard, to combat anti-social acts.

d) to act to combat acts of social parasitism and to detect those who pollute the street (beggars, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.)

e) to maintain permanent contact with the gendarmes, the border police, the personnel of the security system acting in the area, in order to exchange information, ask for and provide support in solving situations that arise during the service.

f) to supervise persons under the attention of the police who reside in the area of responsibility.

g) to intervene to ensure road flow on the patrol itinerary, when the situation requires, tracking the detection of people who have stolen vehicles or criminals who are transporting stolen goods or are being pursued.

h) to check in the database, vehicles that are suspicious due to long-term parking or in a state of deterioration.

i) to be at the fixed times at the fixed points in the patrol variants, if there are no reasons that can prevent this.

² Gheorghe Buzescu, *Elements of Public Order*, Pro Universitaria Publishing House, Bucharest, 2016

j) to participate in maintaining public order throughout the occurrence of natural calamities, catastrophes, disasters, as well as limiting their effects by taking the first measures."³

II. Execution of the patrol activity in the integrated system

Patrolling in an integrated system is a planned activity, through which the presence in the field of personnel from several structures, competent for maintaining order and public safety, is carried out in a certain time interval, on an itinerary established in relation to the requirements of the operative situation from the territory of competence.

"The patrolling activity is carried out in order to:

- a) to prevent and combat antisocial acts, street crimes, as well as to maintain public order and safety;
- b) intervention to the dispatcher's requests regarding the events reported via SNUAU 112, on the principle that the closest patrol to the place of the event intervenes;
- c) arresting persons suspected of committing crimes;
- d) providing support and assistance, in the field, to citizens;
- e) tracing the persons and assets pursued pursuant to the law;
- f) participation in the execution of measures established in emergency situations;
- g) flagrant detection of criminal or contraventional acts;
- h) the execution of the first measures provided for by the internal legal framework regarding the on-site investigation;
- i) driving the identified suspicious persons to the police headquarters, in order to take the necessary measures.

The establishment of devices and the development of specific activities for maintaining order and public safety are carried out according to the evolution of the operative situation, using documents aimed at street crime.

Patrolling can be done on foot, on horseback or by using road vehicles or naval mobility equipment.

Patrol routes have a differential length, depending on the means of travel, and are established before entering service."⁴

The policeman, being part of a depoliticized institution, is forced to know that he has no other judge than his own conscience and the law. In the interventions they carry out, it is excluded to discriminate against people based on race, citizenship, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status, the only criterion for differentiating the measures taken is the degree of involvement, the guilt of each person in the illegal acts, as well as the degree of the person's retaliation.

As part of the patrol activity in the integrated system, the local policeman must also keep a record of people, a record that has the following attributions:

- to hand out voter cards to people who have reached the age of 18.
- to always keep in contact with the other competent authorities for the verification of personal data, if the request is motivated by the need to fulfill a duty provided by law, respecting the legal regulations regarding the processing of personal data and the free circulation of such data.
- ascertains contraventions and applies sanctions in the context of non-compliance with the legal norms regarding the domicile, residence and identity documents belonging to

³ Gheorghe Buzescu, *Rules of police theory and practice*, Pro Universitaria Publishing House, Bucharest, 2016

⁴ Ivan Anane, *The Investigation and tracking of criminals*, Pro Universitaria Publishing House, Bucharest, 2014

Romanian citizens, including the obligations that persons have in the proper conduct of social coexistence.

- cooperates with the public community registration services for the legalization of persons with expired identity documents and minors over the age of 14 who do not have identity documents.

In places where a high degree of criminality is known, teams equipped with service dogs can be used.

In general, the duration of the patrol activity lasts for eight hours, but in special cases, determined by the complexity of the operational situation, the duration of the patrol can be extended, respecting the legislation in force.

Depending on the weather conditions, the head of the police structure can establish, by order, for his subordinates, breaks at certain time intervals.

Considering their obligations and rights, in addition to the general duties of public safety maintenance workers, members of a patrol have the following obligations:

a) to act at all times to prevent thefts from the objectives within the scope of competence, of vehicles and from them, as well as to combat and prevent rapes, robberies and other acts that violate the norms of social coexistence, traffic on public roads, public order and the rights and liberties of the citizen, his life and bodily integrity, public and private property are affected, taking measures, according to the legal provisions in force, when these facts were exercised;

b) to act and participate, based on action plans and planning for combating and preventing antisocial acts;

c) act to identify and take legal measures against people who are active in the field of begging, prostitution, vagrancy, unauthorized itinerant trade, etc.;

d) to be in contact with the members of the other patrols all the time, to ask for and provide support for the solution of sudden circumstances, usually during the service;

e) to intervene to guarantee road flow on the patrol route, when the situation requires it;

f) to identify the goods and personal belongings pursued in accordance with the basis of the law;

g) to check in the database the motor vehicles which, due to prolonged parking or which are in a state of degradation, create suspicions; to support medical units in order to accompany a dangerous mental patient to the psychiatric hospital; to intervene urgently in case of natural disasters;

h) to participate in the maintenance of public order during natural disasters or catastrophes, as well as to intervene to improve their effects by taking the first measures.

There are also cases in which patrol members may deviate from the patrol route or interrupt the activity, as follows:

a) to pursue and apprehend persons who have committed a crime and are trying to leave the place where the act was committed or of a person being pursued;

b) to drive criminals or suspects to the police headquarters;

c) for the notification that serious events are committed outside the patrol area;

d) for providing help to other patrols or to persons who are in danger, who are victims of an accident or attack, or who are in critical situations;

e) for taking measures in case some crimes are committed;

f) to support the medical units in order to accompany a dangerous mental patient to the psychiatric hospital;

g) to intervene urgently in case of natural disasters;

h) if a member of the patrol suddenly falls ill;

i) if natural phenomena or atmospheric conditions make it impossible to continue the mission;

j) when instructions are received from the immediate boss or service personnel.

Leaving the patrol route and intervention at events will be carried out only after informing the police dispatcher.

The chief of police or the officer in charge may order to leave the patrol route in the following situations:

a) intervention in some special events, in which it is necessary to act with increased forces;

b) setting up activities to catch some criminals by encircling an area, with the closure of the entry-exit routes from the locality.

II.1. Planning

The presence of police officers in the field is the most important element of preventing antisocial acts and ensuring the safety of the citizen.

The local police staff consists of:

- civil servants, who hold specific public positions as local police officers;
- civil servants, who hold general public positions;
- contractual staff.

Public officials who perform the duties of the nature of those provided for in art. 6 of Law 155/2010 of the Local Police, may hold specific public positions as local police officers.

The contractual staff status is held by those who meet the requirements of art. 6 letter h): "ensures the protection of assets and objectives owned by the administrative-territorial unit/subdivision and/or under the administration of local public administration authorities or other public services/institutions of local interest, established by the local council/General Council of the Municipality of Bucharest."⁵

The classification into classes and professional grades of the specific public position of local police officer is done according to the provisions relating to general public positions in Law no. 188/1999 on the Statute of civil servants, republished, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Patrolling in the integrated system is done on the basis of a plan drawn up at the police level by the head of the public order structure.

"The devices for maintaining order and public safety are organized with the police's own forces, and depending on the particularities of the elements of the operative situation, additional forces are requested from the gendarmerie and the border police, which are used to form mixed patrols.

When the operational situation requires it, independent gendarme patrols can be set up, which will act under the coordination of the police.

Based on the requests received weekly, the gendarmerie and the border police communicate to the corresponding police structures the available forces that will participate in the activities of maintaining order and public safety.

The number of shifts and their time interval are established by the heads of police structures, being mandatory for all participating structures.

The planning is recorded in a Register that is approved by the head of the police structure.

⁵ The law Local Police no. 155/2010 art. 6 lit. h)

In order to maintain order and public safety and to ensure operative intervention at events, the territory of the localities is divided into several patrol areas. Each structure ensures the necessary technical and material equipment for its own forces for patrolling activities in an integrated system, as well as their transport to the place of the training carried out before entering the service."⁶

The police officers assigned to a certain sector or public safety area, carry out pedestrian patrol activities on routes established before entering the service, all depending on the street crime rate and ensure the intervention for the reported events.

The patrol route is represented by a route covered in a well-defined time interval, this being established by the plan of the Public Safety Register, in which the police officers carry out their duties provided for in the general and specifically established records. Effectively, they ensure order and public safety through pedestrian patrols, on well-established and determined itineraries, all depending on the evolution of crime.

On the tourist routes outside the urban and rural localities, the maintenance of order and public safety will be carried out by gendarme patrols, established together with the police on the basis of cooperation plans.

The patrol activity is organized according to the following principles:

- a) pedestrian patrols operate mostly during the day, in patrolling areas with a complex operational situation, where a large number of people, commercial units, public institutions, etc. are concentrated, or where access by vehicles is difficult, to ensure visibility and prevention;
- b) in known areas with a high crime rate (violence, drug trafficking and street consumption, etc.) police officers equipped with guide dogs may be used;
- c) in areas known to have a high criminal status, intervention at events and patrol activity will be carried out by supplementing the composition of the patrol or the number of car crews.

II.2. Staff training

The pre-service training is carried out at the police headquarters or in other premises, with all participating members, by the officers designated by the head of the police structure.

The purpose of this activity is to inform the participating forces about the evolution of the operative situation and the formation of teams according to the identified needs.

"On the occasion of the training activity, patrol members must receive:

- a) global information regarding the various crimes or events that took place in the area of responsibility;
- b) information about the preventive or operational measures necessary to reduce street crime;
- c) operative data regarding the persons and assets pursued;
- d) guidelines in terms of presenting experiences, ideas, suggestions or other general or specific prevention procedures, in order to correct possible procedural errors and reduce the street criminal phenomenon;
- e) tasks, activities and instructions to be put into practice;
- f) new information regarding the operative situation and criminal techniques."⁷

The officers who are chosen to implement the training activity are obliged to check the psycho-physical condition of the subordinates as well as the equipment provided, taking

⁶ Gheorghe Buzescu, *The place and role of the civil servant in the state apparatus*, Sitech Publishing House, Craiova, 2017

⁷ Gheorghe Buzescu, *Police Law - university course*, Sitech Publishing House, Craiova, 2019

measures so that each member does not enter the service without having the appropriate equipment on him.

During the training activity, which will be carried out in a maximum of 15 minutes from the actual work schedule, no professional training topics can be presented or discussed.

The analysis of the patrol activity and the events recorded in the area of competence will take place daily, at the beginning of the work schedule and will be carried out by the head of the public order office or the police officer assigned to lead the urban police formation and will be presented in the form of a summary of the management of the municipal/city police section based on art. 66 para. (1) from Law no. 360/2002 "The stability of the policeman at work is guaranteed, under the conditions of this law." ⁸, regarding the Statute of the police officer, with subsequent amendments and additions. Law enforcement officers are guaranteed job stability, and their transfer within public safety departments or areas will only take place in special situations. The heads of the police units are responsible for the public safety equipment in the field, for wearing the appropriate uniform depending on the season, but also for the related equipment. They ensure as much as possible their permanent possession in the sector/area of responsibility, being prohibited from using them during day duty on the unit or at times when police officers are not on duty. The purpose of permanent employment is to ensure the policeman's knowledge of all aspects of the population and the territory, in order to prevent and combat antisocial acts.

It is forbidden to use these frames during the day service or at other times than those imposed by the duties of the service. Depending on the evolution of the operative situation, under the coordination of the subunit's management, meetings are held for the exchange of data and information, notification of events, registration and the organization of the public safety device. They aim to cover areas and places of criminogenic risk, in which local police officers from criminal investigation organizations participate.

Within the patrol activity, there are also cases in which the members of the patrol may deviate from the patrol itinerary, where they have been instructed to carry out their activity, or they may interrupt it, as follows:

- a) to pursue and apprehend persons who have committed a crime and are trying to leave the place where the act was committed or of a person being pursued;
- b) to drive criminals or suspects to the police headquarters;
- c) for the notification that serious events are committed outside the patrol area;
- d) for providing help to other patrols or to persons who are in danger, who are victims of an accident or attack, or who are in critical situations;
- e) for taking measures in case some crimes are committed;
- f) to support the medical units in order to accompany a dangerous mental patient to the psychiatric hospital;
- g) to intervene urgently in case of natural disasters;
- h) if a member of the patrol suddenly falls ill;
- i) if natural phenomena or atmospheric conditions make it impossible to continue the mission;
- j) when instructions are received from the immediate boss or service personnel.

Leaving the patrol route and intervention at events will be carried out only after informing the police dispatcher.

⁸ Law no. 360/2002 art. 66 paragraph 1

The training must be taken into account and respected as such for good communication and fluidity of the relations of those responsible for the order and well-being of the society, to avoid the occurrence of unfavorable events, which can lead to one of the situations listed previously.

III. Principles and rules used in patrolling

Pedestrian patrols operate on the territory of localities, in the patrol area with a complex operative situation, where there are a large number of people, commercial units, public institutions, etc., or in places where it is difficult to travel by car, to ensure prevention and intervention in the case of facts that disturb social welfare.

A good policeman must maintain himself in an optimal physical condition, the lack of which can sometimes put him in difficulty. With quick thinking and adequate physical endurance, the police officer will be able to choose and apply the right force at the right time. First of all, he must observe the opponent, what objects he has on him, in order to dominate and disarm him if necessary. If there are objects that the opponent can use as a weapon, he must place himself between them and the possible attacker, to prevent him from reaching them.

Any of the policemen who make up a pedestrian patrol has the duty to intervene, when the situation requires it, towards any person, regardless of the social position they possess.

The conduct of his action must be motivated by the need to defend private or public property, the person, and to maintain the climate of public safety.

In carrying out field work, police officers face numerous situations, which must be resolved under the law, in all cases calling on experience and accumulated knowledge, resorting to the most appropriate method, using tactical rules. The final result is the only measure that shows whether or not it was acted well, in accordance with the applied law, while also being a lesson for future activities.

Before making a decision or continuing an action, all the risks it entails will be taken into account, compared to the final result. In this direction, it is essential that the police officer perceives, assesses and responds promptly to any threat. It is also necessary to obtain substantial information from environments with high criminogenic potential and to design the action based on a well-thought-out plan. Instinct, intuition and, last but not least, experience can have their say in the action to be performed.

Before carrying out the intervention, which cannot be postponed, the policeman is obliged to present himself verbally, and after its conclusion, to identify himself and declare the position he holds and the police unit he belongs to.

The partner will constantly supervise the person on whom the measure is taken, being ready to intervene to prevent the escape or possible acts of aggression on the part of him or other people.

The head of the patrol will execute the police measures, without excluding surveillance of the suspect and the public, being prepared to intervene together with his partner. He will decide together with this the way of intervention in a concrete situation and will always call on the pre-set plans for action in one situation or another.

Under no circumstances should the police officer who takes the measures intervene between the partner and the person being acted upon.

Daily missions can only be solved if the most effective methods are applied, if certain rules of conduct are followed, which are the result of the experience accumulated by the police unit, from which, over time, lessons of a general nature have been accumulated.

Compliance with the rules prevents the participants of the pedestrian patrol from committing abuses and mistakes in interventions, brings them success in dominating the opponent. The ability to adapt to the correct situation in the field is very important in each case.

A pedestrian patrol, as a rule, is composed of at least two workers from the participating structures, one of whom is in charge of the patrol.

In some cases, the competence of a patrol may also include students or pupils of MAI educational institutions, local policemen, personnel from other security systems, volunteers.

As a rule, the members of a patrol move next to each other, and where this cannot be done, they will go one after the other, respecting the rules regarding traffic on public roads.

Travel must be carried out on the outer edge of the pavements, on the left side of the carriageway or in the middle of less traveled roads.

During the night movement, passing through dark places, past abandoned buildings, covered places, etc., must be carried out only after a prior observation, with caution and with the preparation of the equipment to intervene.

At night, the flashlight can be used to travel through unlit places.

In general, before entering dark, covered areas, a short stop is made, avoiding the production of noises or the profiling of one's silhouette, which could indicate the presence of patrol members in that area.

"The policeman must know the limits and particularities of the sector, as well as the characteristic elements regarding the territory of the sector in which he performs his service.

For the proper performance of the patrol activity, the policeman must know the territory, considering the following aspects:

- the name and topography of the streets, the access ways on shorter routes, the means of public transport and the routes on which they travel, the intensity of the road traffic and its specifics, the location of the traffic signs;

- the location, activity profile, access points and security systems of the objectives in the area, economic agents, as well as shared accommodation, local police stations and patrols, etc.;

- the time, places and environments favorable to the commission of crimes, as well as those in which frequent violations of public order⁹ are observed or where objects from crimes can be used: markets, lands where fairs are organized, fairs, barns, parks, recreational areas, mandatory crossing points, historical monuments and others of this kind;

- units where monetary, museum, art or other values are collected or kept;

- the headquarters of some political parties or units of the public administration, central and local;

- car parking spaces, guarded and unguarded;

- units where alcoholic beverages are produced and sold, electronic game rooms, etc.;

- other data established by the head of the police unit.

The policeman must know the population under the following aspects:

- social structure and popular traditions in the area;

- released from penitentiaries, recidivists, elements with criminal records, violent and aggressive ones, suspects residing in his area of activity;

- dangerous mentally ill people, hosts of criminals, hiders and placers of assets derived from crimes;

- the people who can help him to fulfill some work tasks;

- persons where gambling is organized and practiced, illegally;

⁹ Gheorghe Buzescu, *Peculiarities of contraventional law*, Sitech Publishing House, Craiova 2017

- problematic miners, pimps and prostitutes;
- elderly people who are defenseless or who, through their way of life, can become victims of criminals;
- persons who, through the positions they hold, impose, according to the law, protection measures for them and their families.

In order to get to know the population within the framework of the fulfillment of his duties, the public safety policeman maintains a permanent connection with the policemen from the other operative formations, the gendarmerie patrols and the local policemen, carrying out an exchange of information with them regarding:

- data of police interest appearing in the area of responsibility;
- identification of persons and objects given in pursuit ¹⁰;
- the appearance of unknown persons with suspicious behavior;
- discovering the perpetrators of some crimes that remained on record with unidentified perpetrators;
- ensuring the integrity of assets belonging to public and private property, public order;
- knowing the activity of the people under attention."¹¹

In order to be able to exercise their rights and obligations, in addition to their general duties, the police officers in the pedestrian patrols have the following obligations, as follows:

"a) to act permanently for the prevention of thefts from objects within the scope of competence, of thefts from and from cars, of public and street telephones, as well as for the prevention of rapes, robberies, scandals and other manifestations that violate the norms of social coexistence, public order, traffic on public roads and the rights and freedoms of citizens, the life and bodily integrity of the person, public and private property are affected, taking firm measures, according to the legal provisions, when these acts have been committed;

b) to act to combat illegal acts;

c) to participate in organized actions, based on the plans drawn up in this regard, to combat anti-social acts;

d) to act to combat acts of social parasitism and to detect those who pollute the street (beggars, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.);

e) to maintain permanent contact with the gendarmes, the local police, the personnel of the security system operating in the area, in order to exchange information, ask for and provide support in solving situations that arise during the service;

f) to supervise persons under police custody who reside in the sector/area of responsibility;

g) to intervene to ensure road flow on the patrol itinerary, when the situation requires it, tracking the detection of persons who have stolen vehicles or criminals who transport stolen goods or are being pursued;

h) to check in the database, vehicles that are suspicious due to long standing or state of deterioration;

i) to be at the established times at the points fixed in the patrol options, if there are no reasons that can prevent this;

¹⁰ Ivan Anane, *Elements of computerized records of the person*, Pro Universitaria Publishing House, Bucharest, 2015

¹¹ IGPR provision no. 643/2005 regarding the good manual intervention practices _ for the law enforcement officer public

j) to participate in maintaining public order during the occurrence of natural calamities, catastrophes, disasters, as well as to limit their effects by taking the first measures."¹²

III.1. Patrolling using service horses

The objective of using horses and cavalry formations is to discourage any violent street action, at sporting events, in recreational areas and cultural-artistic events.

Mounted patrols operate on forested, hard-to-reach areas, border parks and quarries or with a high crime situation and aim to:

- a) preventing and combating antisocial acts by applying legal measures;
- b) ensuring good order and public safety in the field.

The patrol performs its service over an approximate distance of 15-20 km and can implement its utility in peripheral neighborhoods where there is little vehicular traffic.

The mounted patrol is made up of 2 riders, and when the situation requires it, it can be made up of more riders, generally pairs of 2, 4 and 6 riders.

The policemen in the mounted patrols are equipped with the specific weapons, rubber batons, whistles, flashlights, notebooks with minutes, broadcast-reception stations, binoculars, riding clothes and cavalry horse, and at night with reflective vests.

During the execution of the patrol service, the patrol identifies members of the population prone to committing crimes, identifies places conducive to the commission of antisocial acts and maintains public order, applies contraventional sanctions or prepares preliminary documents when they find the commission of crimes in the area where they operate

The average travel speed on the travel itinerary is 4-5 km/h during the day, and on hard-to-reach terrains or at night, the speed is reduced to 3-4 km/h.

In the execution of the missions, the police officers who make up the mounted patrols have the obligation to take into account:

- a) patrol route;
- b) access ways;
- c) location of objectives and mandatory crossing points;
- d) places and environments of interest for the exercise of the service;
- e) the social structure and spiritual state of the population;
- f) persons willing to help mounted patrols;

The patrol leader takes into account the situations in which the time of the patrol service can be shortened or interrupted due to the occurrence of unpredictable situations when entering the patrol, such as:

- a) injury, fatigue, illness of the horse or the rider;
- b) bad weather, wind, fog, rain, snow, low temperatures, heat wave or natural disasters.

III.2. Patrolling with service dogs

Service dogs, also known as companion dogs, are handed over to the police after they follow an initiation course in their breeding and training.

Patrols with guide dogs are usually carried out in areas where a high degree of criminality is known, such as: violence, drug trafficking and street consumption, etc.

Police officers who have service dogs can use them for their safety, removing opposition to police measures, in the execution of patrol activities and ensuring public order and peace.

At each outing in the field, the service dog is put on a leash and equipped with a muzzle, being used, as a rule, only by the policeman who receives it and who trains it.

¹² <https://www.scribd.com/documents/97366404/Execution-Service-Patrol>

"Depending on the situation created, the service dog can be used:

a) with a muzzle and without a leash, for:

- guarding the scene of the crime, the criminal bodies and the persons;
- research and rummaging of covered lands or hard-to-reach places;

b) without a muzzle and on a leash, when:

- a group that poses a danger to public order must be dispersed;
- violent opposition to the legal measures taken by the police must be removed;
- it is necessary to ensure the security of people during forced driving at the police

headquarters;

- it is necessary to restore order in parks or other open places.

c) without a muzzle and without a leash, for:

- reporting and discovering hidden people;
- removing attacks that endanger the life or bodily integrity of policemen or other people, as well as to prevent possible attacks of this kind;

- the arrest of persons suspected of committing crimes and who do not obey the notices;
- catching escapees and other persons pursued under the law."¹³

According to the classifications, there are 3 types of dogs:

a) dogs with a very well developed aerial sense of smell - they are very good at finding missing people;

b) dogs that find anomalies in the ground;

c) dogs that follow the scent of a certain person.

This classification is determined by the methods used to identify and track odors.

Thanks to their very well-developed sense of smell, dogs can be used in various rescue missions:

a) by the police - at places where crimes took place;

b) by the rescue team - in case of natural disasters;

c) by firefighters – in case of floods, earthquakes or collapsed buildings.

The use of service dogs for immobilization is followed by the notices to cease actions and the warning regarding the use of this means, through the following formula "STOP, DISPERSE, WE WILL USE SERVICE DOGS!".

The service dog can also be used without a notice, if there is insufficient time for this activity, and there is a danger that cannot be delayed.

Service dogs can enter the service of the policeman who trained them, only after a set of well-established trainings.

The main objectives of preparatory training are as follows:

- carrying out an appropriate physical development.
- obtaining a harmonious, balanced psycho-physical development.
- the establishment of specific skills for the service category for which he is specialized.

From the point of view of training the behaviors required for each service category, the training exercises prepared must be structured according to the service category to which it is assigned.

Thus, for service dogs trained for tracking, the exercises of providing objects and aggressiveness towards strangers will be taken into account, and for other categories the emphasis will be placed on the development of passion for searching and providing different objects.

¹³ Ivan Anane, *Elements of criminal procedural law*, Pro Publishing House University, Bucharest, 2015

Preparatory training of canine youth represents the totality of the activities carried out by the leader at the workplace that aim to prepare the canine youth specimen equipped with skills specific to certain service categories, with the aim of their specialization through training qualification courses.

3 hours are performed daily and 8 hours per month will be performed during training sessions.

Police officers, who have service dogs, will allocate 30 minutes of their daily working time to their care and feeding.

III.3. Completion of patrol activity

At the end of the patrol activity, the patrol leader prepares a report with the results of the patrol, which he presents to the immediate supervisor.

The results of the report drawn up by the patrol chief will be analyzed by the chiefs, who will establish measures to make the patrol activity more efficient.

Analysis of patrol activity and recorded events will be conducted daily.

"Upon leaving duty, public safety police officers draw up a written report in which they record the following:

- Interventions at events: SNUAU 112, dispatch department, direct notification of citizens, ex officio notification or NĂVODUL;
- Criminals caught in the act;
- Crimes detected in flagrante delicto;
- Tracked persons identified;
- Tracked vehicles detected;
- Fines applied and amount: Law no. 61/1991, Law 333/2003, Law no. 12/1990, other normative acts;
- Goods seized for confiscation;
- Forced executions;
- Participation in public order measures: place and time interval;
- Information obtained;
- Suspect reports.
- Registered persons: civil status data, time, place and reason;
- Events intervened (time, place, nature of the event, the main people involved);
- The rank, name and surname, signature of the public safety policemen."¹⁴

At the end of the mission or service, the weapons, ammunition and means with irritant-tear-forming action are handed over to the duty officers from whom they were received.

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¹⁴ Eugen Neata and Mihait Pruteanu, *Elements of tactics police and proceeding operational looking intervention order structures and safety publish*, Publishing House Hamangiu, Bucharest, 2013

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