

Patrolling Public Areas under Extreme Warm and Extreme Cold Weather Conditions, Protecting Police Personnel, Civilian Populace, Service Animals and Technical Equipment

Dávid PAPP¹

Nowadays in the extreme weather conditions accompanying the climate change caused by global warming, it has become a challenge to perform patrolling in public areas. Since patrolling public areas must be carried out regardless of the weather conditions, in my paper I intend to describe and review the police tasks in relation to protection against extreme hot and cold weather together with their consequences. In addition to reviewing the current statutory rules and regulations, I formulate proposals to be used during adaptation to inclement weather conditions.

Keywords: *patrolling public areas, extreme weather conditions, heat, cold, protection against weather*

Introduction

In these days the existence of global warming is unquestionable. Undoubtedly, the atmosphere of the Earth has rapidly and continuously been warming up since the beginning of the past century. The current generally accepted scientific consensus as regards the causes of this rapid warming is that the activities of humankind aimed at exploiting natural resources, together with anthropogenic pollutant emission, are to be blamed for these events. Science academia engaged in research on climate change, however, is partly divided about the issue, as there are certain scientists and experts that consider the change in the climate of the Earth as the consequence of the periodically repeating changes in the global circumstances of the Earth. There is a transition zone between the two groups with opposing scientific views and opinions, as there is a considerable number of people who consider global warming the result

¹ Dávid Papp police major, University of Public Service Faculty of Law Enforcement Public Safety Department, master instructor.

Papp Dávid r. őrnagy, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem Rendésztudományi Kar Közbiztonsági Tanszék, mesteroktató.
E-mail: papp.david@uni-nke.hu, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7179-064X>

of a combination of the two factors. I believe this latter view is the closest to reality. *“Global warming in itself is a naturally occurring process primarily triggered and generated by the tectonic movements on the surface of the Earth and in its geological structures together with the external effects originating from the outer space. Nevertheless, human activities, especially those trying to meet the production needs increased to the level of the global markets, have become the main drivers and accelerating agents causing global warming – by inducing high level of the greenhouse effect.”*²

On the grounds referred to the above, year after year the weather conditions in Hungary have shown increasingly extreme characteristics diverging from the appropriate climatic conditions. Police personnel patrolling public areas are exposed to the harsh weather elements on a daily basis. We, as private individuals, have a chance to change the current trends, but if we are police personnel, we can but try to adapt to the weather conditions that changed. My goal is to introduce the tasks and opportunities that police personnel patrolling public areas must have to adapt to the weather conditions.

During the extreme weather conditions, the concept of patrolling public areas refers to time spent patrolling outside buildings, in open areas, in *de facto* open public areas, and public places, during which the police personnel are exposed to the weather conditions. These personnel are first of all police patrols, furthermore personnel carrying out guard duties and local deputy policemen (quasi sheriff/neighbourhood police officer). *„In a traditional sense the police patrol duty act on the part of danger prevention- policing.”*³

Extreme weather conditions

The weather conditions that are abnormal and atypical of the season, being hardly tolerable by the people, and carrying associated health risks can be called extreme, and they can be caused by

- temperature,
- airflows and changes in barometric pressure,
- precipitation, and
- lightning.

Currently the police does not have a uniform set of terms and definitions in reference to the extreme weather conditions. In the Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 23/2008 (OT 14.) on the police duty time and the system of work schedule for the professional police personnel, repealed in 2015, the concept

² János Sallai – The current global, continental, regional, and local challenges of law enforcement, and its responses to the challenges (2018) p. 95

³ Miklós Tihanyi- The problems of cities In: László Korinek (editor) Treatises of law enforcement Budapest, Hungary: National University of Public Service Faculty of Law Enforcement (2014) pp. 151–173., 23 p.

of extreme weather conditions is defined as follows: in particular, wind reaching the speed of 90 km/h, external temperature exceeding +32°C measured in an instrument shelter, external temperature falling below -10°C, lightning and its immediate danger, intense and sustained precipitation, and a combination of these weather conditions, respectively. In my opinion it is reasonable to create a definition in reference to the extreme weather conditions. The previous definition can be a proper base.

As regards the police tasks in public areas concerning the extreme weather conditions, we must distinguish three main policies. These concern the establishment and maintenance of the necessary conditions to protect, first, the police personnel and animals used in policing, secondly, the civilian populace and their material assets, and thirdly the tools and work equipment; none of the previously mentioned are negligible, but lives, physical integrity and health obviously have priority in comparison to pieces of technical equipment.

Patrolling public areas in cases of extreme heat

In 2018 the annual mean temperature in Hungary has been the highest since 1901. The extent of warming since the beginning of the past century has been 1.23°C, which slightly exceeds the trends of global warming patterns.⁴ Mean temperature is defined as the average daily temperature of the time period under consideration. The average daily temperature is calculated as the average of the measured temperatures observed and recorded four times daily (0100 hrs, 0700 hrs, 1300 hrs, and 1900 hrs). As a national average, the mean summer temperature was 21.8°C, which exceeded the normal value for the time period of 1981-2010 by 1.6°C.⁵ As regards the temperatures in the summer, the mean temperature 21.8°C does not seem extreme in itself, however we experienced long-lasting hot periods during which temperatures exceeding 30°C during the day were measured for several days. Heatwaves are periods of excessively hot weather during which the daily average temperatures reach or exceed 25°C. Of the ten most extreme heat waves observed since 1981, the majority (eight) was experienced after the turn of the millennium. Their occurrence is getting more frequent, their intensity is growing, and their lengths are prolonged. The seasons are more frequently characterized by the extreme temperatures. During the summer of 2018, the highest temperature recorded was 36.6°C, while the lowest was 4.1°C. Regarding patrolling public areas, especially in areas directly exposed to the sunlight, one must also consider the mean radiant temperature, which is understood as solar radiation together with the radiation (heat transfer) reflected back from the surrounding objects. On July 9, 2012 the employees of the Hungarian Meteorological Service (OMSZ) in the capital observed an air temperature of

⁴ www.met.hu/omsz/OMSZ_hirek/index.php?id=2384

⁵ www.met.hu/eghajlat/magyarorszag_eghajlata/eghajlati_visszatekinto/elmult_evszakok_idojarasa/

33°C in the shade (in an instrument shelter). At the same time, the average radiant temperature was measured at 60.7°C with clear skies.⁶

Scientifically proven interrelations and connections can be detected between the changes in the atmosphere and the physiological effects occurring in the human body, which connections are covered by the interdisciplinary field of medical biometeorology, a part of medical science. Certain changes in the atmosphere affect people differently, and to various extent, however in relation to extreme weather conditions, under certain circumstances, one can draw general conclusions as regards the adverse physiological effects. In cases of warm fronts the temperature rises, humidity increases, and barometric pressure drops. In the human organism, these changes may result in dilatation in the vessels, which causes a reduction in blood pressure, and an increase in the heart rate. In these cases, the chance for having migraine headaches, drowsiness and fatigue, as well as impaired concentration are higher than usual. Obviously, time period characterized by extreme heat are sooner or later followed by colder periods that is cold fronts. During cold fronts, air temperature and air humidity decreases, while barometric pressure increases. These changes may also cause migraine headaches and impaired concentration, together with joint disorders, and asthma signs and symptoms.

Last summer heat alerts were issued, and they were in effect for eleven days. The three-tiered heat warning (alert) system developed by the National Public Health and Medical Office Service (ÁNTSZ), on the basis of the recommendation of the World Health Organization (WHO), can be issued by the Chief Medical Officer if the following conditions are satisfied:

- *First level (Warning signal):* the average daily temperature is expected to reach or exceed 25°C.
- *Second level (Readiness signal):* the average daily temperature is expected to reach or exceed 25°C at least for three consecutive days.
- *Third level (Alert signal):* the average daily temperature is expected to reach or exceed 27°C at least for three consecutive days.

Protecting police personnel patrolling public areas

In case of the occurrence of extreme heat, the rules and regulations aimed to protect police personnel exposed to the adverse weather conditions are set forth and defined in the occupational health and safety requirements. When issuing a heat alert, the requirements in reference to patrolling public areas under extreme heat conditions are set forth and defined in the Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 30/2008 on the measures to be implemented to prevent harm and health risks to the personnel of the Police, the clients within the premises, and the persons under police

⁶ www.met.hu/omsz/OMSZ_hirek/index.php?id=296&hir=Homerseklet_es_hoerzet

custody. During the period of the heat alert, the following conditions must be created and maintained to protect the personnel patrolling public areas:

- Police personnel patrolling or staying in public areas for a time period exceeding two hours must be provided with beverages – primarily carbonated or non-carbonated mineral water, seltzer water/club soda (or its equivalent of clear, unflavored, and refrigerated liquid of potable water quality) in a volume of at least 3 liters per day per person, and chilled to 14-16°C. To ensure easier storability and more hygienic use, the beverages must preferably be provided for the personnel in immediate packings of 0.5 liters.
- Upon staying in or patrolling public areas for a time period exceeding one hour, a ten-minute period of rest must be had, preferably spent in a shaded area. During duty, at least half an hour time period upon every four hours, must be spent in a closed, preferably air-conditioned space in order to decrease human body temperature and to loosen uniforms. In cases of second and third level signals, additional periods of rest must be provided.
- In open spaces (places exposed to direct sunlight) as well as in open public places in populated areas, police personnel patrolling public areas can continuously stay on duty for the time period of two hours at most; following this, a 30-minute-long period of rest in a preferably air-conditioned space must be provided. In order to ensure the necessary conditions to provide the periods of rest, each police premise must preferably be equipped with either an air-conditioned room, or a room equipped with a high-performance fan.
- In cases of second and third level signals, one-person patrols cannot be ordered to be on duty, the one-personnel-one-car form of duty must be suspended for such periods.
- During heat alerts, 24-hour border police duties must be organized in preferably 12-hour shifts. The personnel carrying out border police duties must be provided with protection against direct sunlight preferably by installing sun protection systems.
- Particular attention must be paid to authorizations as regards the loosening of uniforms (abandoning the wear of hats) in accordance with the instructions set forth and defined in the Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 43/2018 (VIII. 7.) on the code of dress and appearance.
- Prior to commencing their duties, the senior personnel check the duty personnel's fitness for duty, and closely monitor the personnel's health status.
- Personnel particularly sensitive to the adverse health effects of extreme heat (personnel with chronic diseases, with photosensitivity, or personnel taking medication causing photosensitivity, etc.) must preferably be assigned to temporary office (in-building) assignments – on medical recommendation.
- During the period of heat alerts, any and all physical fitness assessments (tests), trainings, instructions on tactics and techniques, and driving instructions must be suspended. Police operations and increased police patrol presence that are

non-detrimental to highly important interests of service must be postponed, or suspended between 1000-1800 hours, and additionally, resting periods must be set in the schedules.⁷

It must also be remembered that extreme warm periods are followed by extreme storms. During thunderstorms and torrential rains, the volume and type of precipitation, windspeed as well as lightnings pose danger to human life, physical integrity, and material assets. The extreme hot periods in our current summer seasons are frequently followed by extremely severe thunderstorms, which are accompanied by sudden downpours of heavy rainfall, occasional hail, strong gusts and heavy lightning activities. Upon following the weather reports and forecasts, it is imperative that the senior leadership and the commanders of the patrol personnel reflect over the issues and decide on the patrol strategies and methods (the vehicles used to carry out patrolling in public areas) according to the weather conditions.

In cases of wind gusts

Wind gusts accompanying thunderstorms following these days' extremely hot periods in most cases reach or, in certain cases, exceed the speed of 60-90 km/h. In addition to their capability of causing serious material damages and losses, violent wind gusts hold a major safety hazard. Objects picked up by wind gusts may cause serious injuries to people if they are hit; in certain cases accidents caused by falling objects may also occur – cases of heavy objects that are man made or natural environmental fall or topple on people. In addition to protecting their own physical integrity, police personnel patrolling public areas must be prepared to be able to protect others' physical integrity, and if need be, administer first-aid treatment to persons needing help, assistance, or injured persons.

In cases of precipitation

Protecting police personnel patrolling public areas from sudden downpours during thunderstorms and torrential rains, it is essential as a senior officer to bear in mind the dangers of storms hitting the area by closely monitoring the weather reports and forecasts. If the potential of the occurrence of a thunderstorm exists, the recommended basic senior leadership measures and actions are to oblige the police personnel patrolling public areas to physically hold the issued rain gear while carrying out police operations. If the storm with precipitation happens, the direct command

⁷ Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 30/2008 on the measures to be implemented to prevent harm and health risks to the personnel of the Police, the clients within the premises, and the persons under police custody

of the police personnel, beyond the previous measures, must provide the personnel protection from the precipitation. Redeploying personnel that can be recalled from public areas to covered premises protected from rain, as well as possibly sparing personnel that cannot be recalled from public areas from weather conditions are both fundamental duties of commanders.

In cases of lightning

In order to avoid lightning strikes accompanying thunderstorms, the below actions are worth being paid more attention to:

- When performing foot patrolling, security patrolling and premise security services, it is highly unadvised to seek shelter under trees during a thunderstorm. It is recommended to seek shelter in buildings or, if it is unavailable, in the safety of doorways.
- When inside the building, it is highly recommended to close doors and other closing systems, and stay away from them. It is also advised to avoid any contact with water pipes and taps/faucets.
- During vehicle patrols or other public area patrols using cars, it is advised to close/roll up the motorcar windows, and avoid touching the metal parts of the vehicle. In cases of lightning strikes, the motor vehicles serve as a Faraday cage and protect passengers from being struck by lightning.

Protecting service animals

The Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 17/2009 (OT 10.) on the police service regulations for mounted police personnel and canine team personnel contains some provisions as regards the protection of the service animals from adverse weather conditions.

- The type of transport must be capable of protecting police dogs from the unfavorable and extreme effects of the weather.
- Police dogs at the external guard posts must be provided with a doghouse/kennel providing protection from the harsh weather elements, as well as a water bowl and water.
- Patrolling with dogs under weather conditions with temperatures exceeding 30°C requires careful attention. During heat waves (dog days), efforts to use police dogs for patrols should be avoided if possible.
- Mounted police personnel can only be used for search and rescue operations if weather permits (senior command discretion is important).

- Equipment for horses includes horse blankets appropriate to weather (winter-summer).⁸

Protecting the civilian populace

By the very nature of the police to serve and protect, the provision of the following conditions must be fundamental in order to protect people's physical integrity and health.

- Particular attention must be paid to check vehicles parking in public areas, since in cases of vehicles parked in direct sunlight, heat inside the closed car's cabin can reach 60°C, when the external air is of 35°C temperature. Unfortunately, it is rather a common occurrence during the summers that irresponsible parents leave their children in hot cars for several minutes while they take care of their personal business elsewhere. The same also frequently occurs in cases of pets as well, especially dogs.
- In public areas, particular attention must also be paid to our fellow human beings who may suffer from indisposition caused by heat; if need be, they must be administered first aid or be given water to drink. Therefore, it is essential that the personnel patrolling public areas should actively participate in 'Police Medic' trainings and acquire and master their proficiency in the necessary first aid basics.
- In compliance with data protection rules, it is important to provide an air-conditioned room at the police station for individuals wishing to cool off.

In addition to the previous assignment the public order and the traffic policing furthermore border policing offices must pay attention to prevent roads and border crossing points from traffic jams. In case of evolved traffic jams the police personnel must make contact concurrent organizations in favour of the windup of traffic jams and if it's necessary passengers must be given water to drink or administered first aid.⁹

In cases of storm

As regards wind gusts and lightnings, the only thing the personnel patrolling public areas can do, apart from protecting their own physical integrity and health, is to stand ready to administer any accidental first aid. In cases of sudden downpours of heavy precipitation, one can expect significant accumulation of body of water in public areas,

⁸ Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 17/2009 (OT 10) on the police service regulations for mounted police personnel and canine team personnel

⁹ Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 30/2008 on the measures to be implemented to prevent harm and health risks to the personnel of the Police, the clients within the premises, and the persons under police custody

which accumulation may make traffic difficult, or temporarily impossible. In such cases, impaired visibility and road conditions due to the precipitation, the increase in road traffic accidents are more likely, the identification features of motor vehicles are increasingly lost due to water torrents tearing them off. The personnel must be prepared to a large-scale delivery and reception of identification features (license plates) as lost and found; furthermore they should be ready to forward these items to the competent 'government gateway.'

Protecting technical equipment

It is common knowledge that both electronic equipment and means of transport driven by internal combustion engine generate heat during their operations. During patrolling public areas, any and all non-cooled equipment, device, and appliances (e.g. EDR/Tetra radios, breathalyzers, etc.) generate low heat and, as a result, they function in a reliable manner under warm weather operating conditions, similarly to mobile telephones. As regards patrol cars, the below must be paid particular attention to:

- In order to protect the tread of the tires, it is advisable to ensure mounting seasonal (in this case summer) tires (in accordance with the Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 10/2016 (IV.25.) on the regulation on police motor vehicles, it is not mandatory).
- It is advised to check the optimum level of the coolant at shorter intervals (even daily), and refill it if necessary.
- In case of modern motor vehicles with a turbocharger system, it is important that upon its intense use at high speed, the engine should be run and stabilized at idling speed while waiting, or be driven at low speed for a few minutes before stopping it, since turbochargers require oil pressure for lubricating and cooling, which can only be provided by a running engine – and it is only by doing as mentioned before that we can guarantee the professional cooling of the turbocharger and avoid the oil burning and sticking to the hot car parts and damaging them.

Patrolling public areas in case of extreme cold

With its mean temperature of 1.2°C, the winter of 2018/2019 was the 24th mildest winter since 1901.¹⁰ Despite this, we could experience prolonged periods of cold weather, during which the temperatures did not raise above freezing for several days – neither at night nor during the day. The lowest temperature measured during the winter of 2018 was -18.6°C, while the highest was 23.5°C.

¹⁰ www.met.hu/eghajlat/magyarorszag_eghajlata/eghajlati_visszatekinto/elmult_evszakok_idojarasa/

Protecting police personnel

It is essential that police personnel patrolling public areas should dress in layers in cold winter weather conditions. In addition to wearing the winter clothing and the authorized loosening of uniforms (if approved by the senior command, the winter hat – ushanka – can be worn with earflaps let down if weather conditions warrant) set forth and defined in the Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 43/2018 (VIII.7.) on the code of dress and appearance, the cold weather protection of the police personnel patrolling public areas can further be ensured by providing warm protective beverages. In accordance with Paragraphs (11)- (12) of Section 7 of the Joint Decree of 3/2002 (II. 8.) of the Minister of Social Affairs and the Family and of the Minister of Health concerning the minimum safety and health requirements of workplaces, in workplaces classified as cold, the employees must be provided with tea with a minimum temperature of +50°C. Sugar or sweetener must also be provided to add flavor to the tea. To consume the protective beverages or tea, drinking glasses issued for individual use must be provided in numbers at least equal to the number of personnel, and per person. Preparing protective beverages and brewing tea together with storing and serving can be carried out in compliance with the public health requirements.

Protecting service animals

As regards the winter weather conditions, and in addition to the general provisions described in connection with the summer weather conditions, the Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 17/2009 (OT 10.) on the police service regulations for mounted police personnel and canine team personnel contains the below specific provision:

- In winter weather, special and careful attention must be paid to patrolling with dogs in the streets/roads treated with chemical substances (deicing salt). Under such conditions (deicing), it is necessary to preventively treat the animals paws prior to commencing patrolling, and after duty as well. The use of paw protection shoes is advisable.¹¹

Protecting the civilian populace

As regards the cold winter weather conditions, two typically occurring types of incident requiring police intervention could happen that affect personnel patrolling public areas.

¹¹ Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 17/2009 (OT 10.) on the police service regulations for mounted police personnel and canine team personnel

One of them is the occurrence of death caused by hypothermia, while the other includes the number of road traffic accidents.

The Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 24/2016 (X. 6.) on carrying out policing duties relating to the prevention and treatment of imminent threat to deprived persons resulting from winter weather conditions was issued to prevent the occurrence of death caused by hypothermia. The persons most likely to be exposed to the threat from hypothermia are homeless persons living habitually in public places, the elderly with reduced mobility and living in isolation, as well as persons under the influence of alcohol and falling asleep in public areas. In accordance with the provisions of the directive, upon noticing the deprived persons the police personnel patrolling public areas in winter must execute the following tasks in order to avoid the occurrence of death caused by hypothermia:

- Local deputy policemen have to make contact with persons living in periphery or farms and inform them about the availability of the nearest police station and charitable organizations. The deadline is October 15 every year.
- In the winter the persons living in shelters must comply with the local governments/ non- governmental organizations rules and curfews.
- The personnel shall promptly take action to ensure that the persons looking obviously deprived by their condition, as well as those being unable to permanently look after themselves or are temporarily unable to look after themselves due to the winter weather conditions be transported by ambulance to the given destinations.
- In order to contact the competent charity organization, the personnel (officer/ NCO) in charge of the Emergency Response Unit or the operations control center of the competent county (metropolitan) police department must immediately be informed, if
 - the persons not requiring special medical treatment request police help for accommodation, but they are unable to reach by themselves the nearest institution providing temporary accommodation or catering facilities for the homeless, or their use of the public transport system would jeopardize public health, and are
 - impoverished;the personnel shall be present on scene until the charity organization personnel arrive.¹²

Each season has its characteristics regarding road traffic accidents. Poor road surface and visibility conditions are characteristic of winter. We often encounter icy, snowy, therefore slippery road sections on which road surface markings are not or are just barely visible. As regards visibility conditions while driving, it constitutes a danger that fog is a frequently occurring phenomenon in winter, additionally it grows dark

¹² Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 24/2016 (X. 6.) on carrying out policing duties relating to the prevention and treatment of imminent threat to deprived persons resulting from winter weather conditions was issued to prevent the occurrence of death caused by hypothermia.

rather early (16:30-17:00 hours), which further decreases visibility while driving. Snow on the ground reflects most of the sunlight to a large extent in clear and sunny conditions, which also makes driving difficult. In addition to the regular information awareness campaigns by the Police (See and Be Seen, Use Winter Tires) launched in each autumn/fall and ongoing throughout the winter seasons, police roadside checks, in particular those checking the lighting system and the tires of the motor vehicles, are extremely important during this season. For those not yet having winter tires, we can but advise to purchase and use them, since their use in Hungary, unfortunately, is optional for the time being. The general perception of and advise in the matter is that the use of winter tires in temperatures under 7°C is safer.

Protecting technical equipment

As regards the technical equipment, I would like to emphasize, similarly to the summer weather conditions but with increased significance, the importance of getting prepared for winter driving conditions on roads in order to protect the service fleet and the lives and physical integrity of the police personnel, respectively. Of the provisions regarding the autumn/fall inspection of motor vehicles contained in the Directive of the National Police Headquarters (ORFK) 10/2016 (IV.25.) on the regulation on police motor vehicles, it is worth highlighting the operational readiness of the lighting system (lighting and signalling), the proper mounting of the winter tires, as well as checking whether or not the tread depth and the condition of the tires (1.6mm and 3mm) are adequate for safe and secure traffic in accordance with Section 4 of the Decree 6/1990 (IV. 12.) on technical conditions for the entry into service of road vehicles and keeping road vehicles in operation. In order to avoid any damage caused by frost, the freezing point of the coolant and the washer fluid must be checked and measured. With the exception of the M3 and the N3 category motor vehicles mounted with all-season tires, and off-road motor vehicles mounted with all-terrain tires, the lack of mounting winter tires on motor vehicles will necessarily lead to classification as “Not suitable”.

Summary

Year after year extreme weather conditions pose greater and greater challenge to the police personnel patrolling public areas, these conditions frequently push them to the edge of human endurance. In my paper I have made efforts and have attempted to gather and compile regulations relating to extreme cold and hot temperatures and their accompanying weather phenomena affecting patrolling in public places, additionally I have made proposals in regards to unregulated areas. Considering the trends in the latest years, it has become undeniable that the effects of global warming

experienced in the nation have produced extreme meteorological conditions year after year. The current set of rules and regulations concerning extreme weather, in case of them being completely complied with, proves sufficient to protect the above listed jeopardized categories, but if one considers the weather trends to go unchanged in the future, it becomes necessary to reconsider these categories and develop new protocols concerning periods of extreme heat and cold.

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ABSZTRAKT

Közterületi szolgálatellátás szélsőséges meleg és hideg időjárási körülmények között, a rendőri állomány, a lakosság, a szolgálati állatok és a technikai felszerelések megóvása

PAPP Dávid

Napjainkban, a globális felmelegedés által előidézett klímaváltozást kísérő szélsőséges időjárási körülmények között egyre nagyobb kihívást jelent a közterületi szolgálat ellátása. Mivel a közterületi szolgálatot az időjárási viszonyokra tekintet nélkül működtetni kell, írásomban a szélsőséges meleg és hideg időjárással és azok következményeivel szembeni védekezéssel kapcsolatos rendőrségi feladatokat ismertetem. Az időjárási viszonyokhoz történő alkalmazáshoz a jelenlegi normatív szabályozás ismertetése mellett javaslatokat fogalmazok meg.

Kulcsszavak: közterületi szolgálat, szélsőséges időjárási körülmények, hőség, hideg, az időjárással szembeni védekezés