

Fines. Burglary fines can be significant. Depending on the state, a fine for burglary can be \$100,000 or more for a felony conviction. Misdemeanor fines are usually less than \$1,000 [3].

Though you can commit a burglary without taking or damaging any property, a burglary that does result in property loss can also come with a restitution sentence. When a court orders you to pay restitution, you have to pay victims to compensate them for their losses, allowing them to repair or replace the damaged property. Restitution is in addition to any fines the court imposes.

Probation. Probation sentences are sometimes imposed in burglary cases. A judge can sentence a person to probation either independently of a prison or jail sentence or in addition to such a sentence. When you're on probation, you must comply with all the court's conditions or you risk having to serve the original jail or prison sentence. For example, courts usually require a person on probation to regularly report to a probation officer, as well as submit to drug testing, home searches, or other conditions.

Список використаних джерел

1. Burglary prevention
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2. <https://www.express.co.uk/life-style/life/1046358/worst-regions-for-burglaries-crime-london-uk>
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THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF POLICE FORCES IN THE CHERNOBYL ZONE

The National Police are divided into a number of different services. This leaves the police service with a large number of specialised branches which can more specifically target certain types of crime and apply more expert knowledge in the investigation of cases relating to their area of policing.

Special police are tasked with keeping order in areas with special status or affected by natural or ecological disasters. After the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, employees of the internal Affairs bodies

were among the first assistants and rescuers who arrived in the 30-kilometer zone. The efforts of the combined troops of the police were aimed primarily at helping people, giving assistance to local executive authorities in organizing the evacuation of civilians, the removal of the property from the area of contamination. They were also set the task to stop panic, looting and unauthorized entry to the restricted area.

About 57 thousand people were engaged in the liquidation of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the 30-kilometer zone around the station. These were specialists of anti-nuclear and anti-chemical protection, some technical units related to security - they were also sent to Chernobyl. The police and militants were to eliminate the consequences of the explosion, but this task was extremely hard to complete, because nobody knew how to act in similar situation.

Police officers were witnesses of the heroic deeds of helicopter pilots, soldiers, firemen, technical workers. The roof was photographed from a helicopter at a very close distance, and the pictures indicated everything that lay there: each stone, each piece of iron, all the garbage that had to be thrown away. People who had performed this mortal operation received lethal dose of radiation and soon died.

Militia tried to tackle the numerous cases of looting. Their task was to detain offenders and take them to the police station. But besides they had to deal with people who tried to come back to their houses, not knowing how dangerous it was. Their main duty was not only to drive them out from their homes, but explain the danger. Nowadays, the task of police is not less important and responsible and we can say that it is even more difficult.

The main Directorate of the National Police of Ukraine in Kyiv has opened a criminal proceeding under the article "Destruction or damage to forest areas" in connection with the dry grass fire and forest in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant exclusion zone. "Criminal proceedings have been opened pursuant to Part 1 of Article 245 (Destruction or damage of forest areas) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine ... Law enforcers are carrying out all necessary measures to establish the causes of the fire, find out all the circumstances of smoke and fire," the press service of the National Police of Ukraine in Kyiv region said on June 6 morning.

The regional police chief department said that units of the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations are working on the site now and police provide protection of public order and access regime.

As earlier reported, as of 7:00 a.m. on June 6 morning, the burning of dry grass continues with the subsequent spread to the forest area of about 5 hectares in the exclusion zone and the unconditional (mandatory) resettlement of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (Kyiv region). Some 35

units of equipment and 150 people are involved in the extinguishing, of which 22 units of equipment and 128 people from the State Emergency Situations Service. Twenty-nine operations to discharge water (130 tonnes) have been carried out by aircraft since the start. Last year, in spring, the police have detained three groups of stalkers, including two Russian citizens, in the exclusion zone surrounding the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, according to Kyiv region's Preventive Activity Office.

The law enforcers have drawn up administrative protocols with regard to detainees, the report said. "The first group of four young boys was discovered in the area of Terekhi guard post, while the second one of three guys was spotted in the ghost town of Pripyat. They entered the town avoiding checkpoints. The law enforcers detained the third group of five young men, including two Russian citizens (a 24-year-old resident of Moscow and a 28-year-old resident of St.Petersburg) near the abandoned village of Zalissya", the report reads.

The law enforcers took the perpetrators to the local police station, where they draw up administrative protocols under Article 46-1 (violation of the requirements of the radiation safety regime in the areas exposed to radioactive contamination) of the Code of Administrative Offences. The disregard of law entails a fine from 20 to 30 tax-free minimum individual incomes.

Nevertheless, experts are divided on whether it's yet safe to live in radiation-hit areas. Nuclear energy experts at the National Ecological Centre of Ukraine, said the radioactive contamination was spearing in sports – heavy radioactive elements seep into groundwater and accumulate in some areas.

The territory is getting cleaner with time, but these changes are happening very slowly. Some radionuclides are not there anymore, but the long-lasting radionuclides will remain for thousands of years, so police will had to continue their activities constantly.

Список використаних джерел

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2. UNIAN. Police Detain 3 Stalker Groups in Chernobyl Exclusion Zone – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу <https://www.unian.info/>