

Vehicle Pursuits

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307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for vehicle pursuits in order to protect the safety of involved officers, the public and fleeing suspects.

307.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Blocking or vehicle intercept - A slow-speed coordinated maneuver where two or more pursuing vehicles simultaneously intercept and block the movement of a suspect vehicle, the driver of which may be unaware of the impending enforcement stop. The goal is containment and preventing a pursuit. Blocking is not a moving or stationary road block.

Boxing-in - A tactic designed to stop a suspect's vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A low-speed maneuver designed to cause the suspect vehicle to spin out, stall and come to a stop.

Ramming - The deliberate act of contacting a suspect's vehicle with another law enforcement vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the suspect's vehicle to stop.

Roadblocks - A tactic designed to stop a suspect's vehicle by intentionally placing a law enforcement vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the suspect's vehicle.

Terminate - To discontinue a pursuit or stop chasing fleeing vehicles.

Tire deflation device - A device designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle.

Trail - Following the path of the pursuit at a safe speed while obeying all traffic laws and without activating emergency equipment. If the pursuit is at a slow rate of speed, the trailing vehicle will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit vehicles so as to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

Vehicle pursuit - An event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect, who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a vehicle by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics, such as driving off a highway, turning suddenly or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's emergency signal to stop.

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Violent Felony Imminent Threat – For this policy, violent felony imminent threat means a person has used or threatened to use deadly force/inflict serious injury on another or an officer reasonably believes that a person would use deadly force/inflict serious injury against any person unless immediately apprehended.

Violent Felony Crimes- For this policy, a violent felony crime is defined as any crime designated as a felony under Iowa law that has as an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against another, or is burglary, arson, or extortion, or otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another.

Felony Property Crimes- For this policy, felony property crime means any property felony crime. This definition specifically includes (officers shall not pursue) a bank robbery where only a note was displayed, shoplifting related calls where no weapon was displayed, stolen vehicles, and suspected impaired drivers.

Serious Injury- For this policy serious injury means bodily injury which does any of the following: creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious permanent disfigurement, causes protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

307.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to weigh the importance of apprehending suspects who unlawfully flee from law enforcement against the risks associated with vehicle pursuits.

307.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Vehicle pursuits shall only be conducted using authorized police department emergency vehicles that are equipped with and displaying emergency lighting and sirens as required by law.

Officers shall drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property. However, officers may, when in pursuit of a suspect and provided there is no unreasonable risk to persons and property (Iowa Code § 321.231) (Iowa Code § 321.231B):

- (a) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- (b) Exceed the speed limit.
- (c) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.
- (d) Park or stand in the roadway
- (e) Drive on the shoulder or median of a highway.
- (f) Disregard laws or regulations governing overtaking or passing other motorists.

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307.3.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT

Officers are authorized to initiate a pursuit when it is reasonable to believe that a suspect, who has been given an appropriate signal to stop by a law enforcement officer, is attempting to evade arrest or detention by fleeing in a vehicle and the driver or occupant is believed to be a person who has used or threatened to use deadly force/inflct serious injury on another or the officer reasonably believes that the driver or occupant would use deadly force/inflct serious injury against another unless immediately apprehended.

The safety of department members and the public should be the primary consideration when determining whether a vehiclepursuit should be initiated or continued. Officers must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and department members.

Factors that shall be considered, both individually and collectively, when deciding to initiate or continue a pursuit include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime and its relationship to community safety.
- (b) The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists and others.
- (c) The safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones) and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors.
- (d) The pursuing officers' familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing vehicles and dispatcher/supervisor, and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.
- (e) Whether weather, traffic and road conditions unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.
- (f) Whether the identity of the suspect has been verified and whether there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspect to be apprehended at a later time.
- (g) The performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speed and other conditions of the pursuit.
- (h) Emergency lighting and siren limitations on unmarked police department vehicles that may reduce visibility of the vehicle, such as visor or dash-mounted lights, concealable or temporary emergency lighting equipment and concealed or obstructed siren positioning.
- (i) Vehicle speeds.
- (j) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders and hostages).
- (k) The availability of other resources, such as air support assistance.

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- (l) Whether the pursuing vehicle is carrying passengers other than on-duty police officers. Pursuits should not be undertaken with an arrestee in the pursuit vehicle unless exigent circumstances exist, and then only after the need to apprehend the suspect is weighed against the safety of the arrestee in transport. A vehicle containing more than a single arrestee should not be involved in a pursuit.
- (m) Officers shall not pursue vehicles for:
 - 1. Traffic Violations
 - 2. Misdemeanors, including those that are safety related such as OWIs
 - 3. Felony property crimes
 - 4. Violent felony crimes with no imminent threat
- (n) Officers may pursue vehicles for violent felonies with imminent threat but should be familiar with and use the following Pursuit Decision Matrix as guidance in determining whether to initiate or continue a pursuit. It is a guide designed to assist the officers in their use of discretion and shall be followed when making vehicular pursuit decisions. The degrees of risk associated with vehicular pursuit in specific circumstances are defined as follows:

PURSUIT DECISION MATRIX GUIDES

LOWER RISK

- 1. Marked vehicles
- 2. Straight roads, good surfaces, clear line of sight
- 3. Few intersections
- 4. Few or no pedestrians
- 5. Good weather
- 6. No hazardous maneuvers by violator
- 7. Speeds at or less than 20 m.p.h. over the posted limit
- 8. Officer is calm and in control
- 9. Lack of special circumstances (i.e., school zones, hospitals, etc.)

MODERATE RISK

- 1. Some intersecting streets (i.e., residential area)
- 2. Light pedestrian traffic
- 3. Moderate traffic, little congestion
- 4. Speeds 20 m.p.h. greater than the posted speed limit
- 5. Officer generally calm, under control
- 6. Some hazardous, but not extreme maneuvers (i.e., crossing center line to pass vehicles) by the violator

HIGH RISK

- 1. Frequent intersecting streets (i.e., a business district)
- 2. Poor weather, slippery streets, low visibility
- 3. Blind curves or intersections, narrow streets

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4. Numerous pedestrians
5. Heavy, congested traffic
6. Speed twice the posted speed limit, or greater than 80 m.p.h.
7. Extremely hazardous maneuvers (i.e., driving against oncoming traffic, failing to stop for red lights) by the violator
8. Numerous vehicles in pursuit
9. Officer excited, not in full control of emotions
10. Existence of special circumstances (i.e., school zones, hospitals, etc.)

PURSUIT DECISION MATRIX

| NATURE OF OFFENSE | LOWER RISK | MODERATE RISK | HIGH RISK |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| VIOLENT FELONY IMMINENT THREAT | May Pursue. Continue To Assess Risk. | May Pursue. Continue To Assess Risk. | May Pursue. Discontinue If Risks Exceed Known Threat To Public Safety If Capture Is Delayed. |

Deciding to initiate or continue a vehicle pursuit is a decision that an officer must make quickly and under unpredictable and dynamic circumstances. It is recognized that vehicle pursuits may place department members and the public at significant risk. Therefore, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a vehicle pursuit because of the perceived risk involved.

307.3.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

Pursuits should be terminated whenever the totality of objective circumstances known or which reasonably ought to be known to the officer or supervisor during the pursuit indicates that the present risks of continuing the pursuit reasonably appear to outweigh the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.

When a supervisor directs the pursuit to be terminated, officers shall immediately terminate the pursuit.

The factors listed in this policy on initiating a pursuit will apply equally to the decision to terminate a pursuit. Officers and supervisors must objectively and continuously weigh the seriousness of the offense against the potential danger to innocent motorists, themselves and the public when electing to continue a pursuit.

In addition to the factors that govern when initiating a pursuit is allowable, other factors should be considered in deciding whether to terminate a pursuit, including:

- (a) The distance between the pursuing vehicle and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or require the pursuit to continue for an unreasonable time or distance.
- (b) The pursued vehicle's location is no longer definitely known.
- (c) The pursuing vehicle sustains damage or a mechanical failure that renders it unsafe to drive.

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- (d) The pursuing vehicle's emergency lighting equipment or siren becomes partially or completely inoperable.
- (e) Hazards posed to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.
- (f) The danger that the continued pursuit poses to the public, the officers or the suspect, balanced against the risk of allowing the suspect to remain at large.
- (g) The identity of the suspect is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit.

307.4 PURSUIT VEHICLES

When involved in a pursuit, unmarked police department emergency vehicles should be replaced by marked emergency vehicles whenever practicable.

Vehicle pursuits should be limited to three police department emergency vehicles. However, the number of vehicles involved will vary with the circumstances.

An officer or supervisor may request that additional vehicles join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it appears that the number of officers involved would be insufficient to safely arrest the number of suspects. All other officers shall stay out of the pursuit but should remain alert to its progress and location. Any officer who drops out of a pursuit may then, if necessary, proceed to the pursuit termination point at legal speeds, following the appropriate rules of the road.

307.4.1 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Officers operating vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit. (Iowa Code § 321.231) Officers in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing vehicles as long as the vehicle is operated in compliance with all traffic laws. Those officers should discontinue such support immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of authorized emergency police department vehicles or any air support.

307.4.2 PRIMARY PURSUIT VEHICLE RESPONSIBILITIES

The initial pursuing officer will be designated as the primary pursuit vehicle and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless he/she is unable to remain reasonably close to the suspect's vehicle. The primary responsibility of the officer initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect without unreasonable danger to him/herself or others.

The primary pursuing officer should notify the dispatcher, commencing with a request for priority radio traffic, that a vehicle pursuit has been initiated, and as soon as practicable provide information including, but not limited to:

- (a) The location, direction of travel and estimated speed of the suspect's vehicle.
- (b) The description of the suspect's vehicle including the license plate number, if known.
- (c) The reason for the pursuit.
- (d) The use of firearms, threat of force, violence, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.

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- (e) The number of occupants and identity or description.
- (f) The weather, road and traffic conditions.
- (g) The need for any additional resources or equipment.
- (h) The identity of other law enforcement agencies involved in the pursuit.

Until relieved by a supervisor or a secondary pursuing officer, the officer in the primary pursuit vehicle shall be responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit. Unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise, the primary pursuing officer should, as soon as practicable, relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to an officer in a secondary pursuit vehicle or to air support joining the pursuit to minimize distractions and allow the primary pursuing officer to concentrate foremost on safe pursuit tactics.

307.4.3 SECONDARY PURSUIT VEHICLE RESPONSIBILITIES

The second officer in the pursuit will be designated as the secondary pursuit vehicle and is responsible for:

- (a) Immediately notifying the dispatcher of his/her entry into the pursuit.
- (b) Remaining a safe distance behind the primary pursuit vehicle unless directed to assume the role of primary pursuit vehicle or if the primary pursuit vehicle is unable to continue the pursuit.
- (c) Broadcasting information that the primary pursuing officer is unable to provide.
- (d) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit, updating known or critical information and providing changes in the pursuit, unless the situation indicates otherwise.
- (e) Identifying the need for additional resources or equipment as appropriate.
- (f) Serving as backup to the primary pursuing officer once the suspect has been stopped.

307.5 PURSUIT DRIVING

The decision to use specific driving tactics requires the same assessment of the factors the officer considered when determining whether to initiate and/or terminate a pursuit. The following are tactics for officers who are involved in the pursuit:

- (a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles such that they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to unusual maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.
- (b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:
 - 1. Available officers not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit in an effort to warn cross traffic.
 - 2. Pursuing officers should exercise due caution and slow down as may be necessary when proceeding through intersections.

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- (c) As a general rule, officers should not pursue a vehicle driving the wrong direction on a roadway or highway. In the event the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:
 - 1. Maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling the vehicle while driving on the correct side of the roadway.
 - 2. Request other officers to observe exits available to the suspect.
- (d) Notify other law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.
- (e) Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other pursuing vehicles unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so by the pursuing officer and with a clear understanding of the maneuver process between the involved officers.

307.5.1 PURSUIT TRAILING

In the event that initial pursuing officers relinquish control of the pursuit to another agency, the initial officers may, with the permission of a supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect and reporting the incident.

307.5.2 OFFICERS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Officers who are not involved in the pursuit should remain in their assigned areas, should not parallel the pursuit route and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed otherwise by a supervisor. Uninvolved officers are authorized to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit path to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public. Those officers should attempt to place their vehicles in locations that provide some safety or an escape route in the event of an unintended collision or if the suspect intentionally tries to ram the police department vehicle.

Non-pursuing members needed for non-emergency duties at the pursuit termination point should respond in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road.

The primary pursuit vehicle, secondary pursuit vehicle and supervisor vehicle should be the only vehicles operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) unless other officers are assigned to the pursuit.

307.6 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving officers from this department.

The supervisor of the officer initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest on-duty supervisor, will be responsible for:

- (a) Immediately notifying involved officers and the dispatcher of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit. This is to ensure that the pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.
- (b) Engaging in the pursuit, when appropriate, to provide on-scene supervision.

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- (c) Exercising management and control of the pursuit even if not engaged in it.
- (d) Ensuring that no more than the required law enforcement vehicles are involved in the pursuit under the guidelines set forth in this policy.
- (e) Directing that the pursuit be terminated if, in his/her judgment, it is not justified to continue the pursuit under the guidelines of this policy.
- (f) Ensuring that canines or additional resources are requested, if available and appropriate.
- (g) Ensuring that the proper radio channel is being used.
- (h) Ensuring that the Watch Commander is notified of the pursuit, as soon as practicable.
- (i) Ensuring the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit either leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this department.
- (j) Controlling and managing Iowa City Police Department officers when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
- (k) Preparing a post-pursuit review and documentation of the pursuit as required. If the Watch Commander was directly involved in the pursuit this will be completed by the Field Operations Commander.

307.7 JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (JECC)

Communication Center Responsibilities - Communications during a pursuit is vital to the safe apprehension of the offender as well as the safety of the officers and bystanders. Emergency communications during pursuits will be conducted according to the established policies and practices of the Joint Emergency Communications Center and currently includes the following;

Immediately upon receiving information that an officer is in pursuit, the ECO will advise all other non-emergency radio traffic to move to another channel and give the pursuing officer priority use of Law 1. The ECO will advise the pursuing officer of any pertinent information concerning the area of the pursuit.

Notify a watch commander/supervisor of the pursuit in progress.

The ECO shall record on the CAD log all the information furnished by the officer during the pursuit.

As long as the pursuit is continued, the ECO will manage the pursuit communications by re-broadcasting transmissions of relevance to other units involved.

Contact surrounding agencies and advise them of the pursuit. We do not encourage involvement of other agencies in the pursuit other than for perimeter control and assistance in attempts to identify the violator unless specifically requested otherwise.

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When the pursuit leaves the city limits, or it is reasonably imminent that it will, the ECO will contact the appropriate law enforcement agency with necessary information.

As time permits, the ECO will run vehicle and registered owner information and broadcast pertinent information.

307.8 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE

When the pursued vehicle is lost, the involved officers should broadcast pertinent information to assist other officers in locating the vehicle. The primary pursuing officer or supervisor will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.

307.9 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary pursuing officer or supervisor, taking into consideration the distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area and other pertinent facts, should determine whether to request the other agency to assume the pursuit.

Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, it is generally recommended that the primary pursuing officer or supervisor ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether the jurisdiction is expected to assist.

307.9.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

Officers will relinquish control of the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit, unless the continued assistance of the Iowa City Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon relinquishing control of the pursuit, the involved officers may proceed, with supervisory approval, to the termination point of the pursuit to assist in the investigation. The supervisor should coordinate such assistance with the assuming agency and obtain any information that is necessary for any reports.

The roles and responsibilities of officers at the termination point of a pursuit initiated by this department shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the needs of the agency assuming the pursuit.

Notification of a pursuit in progress should not be construed as a request to join the pursuit. Requests to or from another agency to assume a pursuit should be specific. Because of communication limitations between local law enforcement agencies, a request for another agency's assistance will mean that its personnel will assume responsibility for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves another jurisdiction and a request for assistance is made to this department, the other agency should relinquish control.

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307.9.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Officers from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the pursuing agency, the reason for the pursuit is for a violent felony with imminent threat, and with approval from a supervisor. The exception to this is when a single vehicle from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, an officer from this department may, with supervisor approval, immediately join the pursuit until sufficient vehicles from the initiating agency join the pursuit or until additional information is provided allowing withdrawal from the pursuit.

When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered the jurisdiction of the Iowa City Police Department, the supervisor should consider:

- a. The public's safety within this jurisdiction.
- b. The safety of the pursuing officers.
- c. Whether the circumstances are serious enough to continue the pursuit.
- d. Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.
- e. The ability to maintain the pursuit.

As soon as practicable, a supervisor should review a request for assistance from another agency. The supervisor, after considering the above factors, may decline to assist in or assume the other agency's pursuit.

Assistance to a pursuing agency by officers of this department will conclude at the City limits, provided that the pursuing agency has sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this department may continue only until sufficient assistance is present.

In the event that the termination point of a pursuit from another agency is within this jurisdiction, officers shall provide appropriate assistance including, but not limited to, scene control, coordination and completion of supplemental reports and any other assistance requested or needed.

307.10 CAPTURE OF SUSPECTS

Proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment are the keys to a successful conclusion of a pursuit and apprehension of evading suspects. Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

Unless relieved by a supervisor, the primary pursuing officer should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect following the pursuit. Officers should consider the safety of the public and the involved officers when formulating plans for setting up perimeters or for containing and capturing the suspect.

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307.11 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

a. The pursuing officer will forward a written report detailing the pursuit to the watch supervisor/watch commander before completing their tour of duty. The watch supervisor will forward a written report to the Commander of Field Operations within 10 days unless an extension is allowed by the Commander of Field Operations. The reports shall include:

1. Evaluation of the circumstances involved.
2. If the initiating officer followed the required procedures.
3. Were there other units involved and did they follow procedures?
4. Did communications perform their responsibilities?
5. Did supervisors perform their responsibilities?
6. Was force used to stop the vehicle, i.e. controlled stopping devices?
7. Were procedures followed regarding termination of pursuits?

(b) The supervisor of the unit initiating the pursuit shall be responsible for submission of a written analysis and critique of the pursuit through the chain of command to the Chief of Police. The report shall include an evaluation of the pursuit referring to the circumstances and adherence to this policy.

(c) A vehicular pursuit is deemed a "use of force", hence a Use of Force report must be completed. The "Supervisory Review" needs only to note that a separate pursuit analysis was completed and list any policy violations.

(d) As a vehicular pursuit is deemed a "use of force", the Department's Use of Force policy applies to vehicular pursuits.

(e) On an annual basis a documented analysis of all pursuits for the past calendar year shall be completed. This report shall be completed by the Professional Standards Lieutenant and be forwarded to the Chief of Police. The analysis is intended to reveal patterns or trends that indicate training needs and/or policy modifications.

307.12 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING

In addition to initial and supplementary training on pursuits, including forcible stopping techniques, all officers will participate, no less than annually, in regular and periodic training addressing this policy and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public. Training will include recognition of the need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risks to officers and others.

307.13 POLICY REVIEW

Officers of this department shall certify in writing that they have received, read and understand this policy initially, upon any amendments and whenever training on the policy is provided.

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307.14 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

307.14.1 USE OF FIREARMS

The use of firearms to disable a pursued vehicle is not generally an effective tactic and involves all the dangers associated with discharging firearms. Officers should not utilize firearms during an ongoing pursuit unless the conditions and circumstances meet the requirements authorizing the use of deadly force. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any officer from using a firearm to stop a suspect from using a vehicle as a deadly weapon.

307.14.2 INTERVENTION STANDARDS

Any intervention tactic, depending upon the conditions and circumstances under which it is used, may present dangers to the officers, the public or anyone in or on the vehicle being pursued. Certain applications of intervention tactics may be construed to be a use of force, including deadly force, and are subject to policies guiding such use. Officers shall consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

The following are some possible alternatives to consider when determining methods of stopping a fleeing vehicle:

Tire deflation devices should be deployed only after notification of pursuing officers and the supervisor of the intent and location of the intended deployment, and in a manner that:

1. Should reasonably only affect the pursued vehicle.
2. Provides the deploying officer adequate cover and escape from intentional or unintentional exposure to the approaching vehicle.
3. Takes into account the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risk to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.
4. Takes into account whether the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials or a school bus transporting children.

Use of fuses or traffic cones to set up an apparent roadblock in advance of the pursued vehicle. Remember to clear the road and select a safe location.

Do not use the spotlight focused on the back window of the pursued vehicle.

Stationary roadblocks are prohibited

Moving roadblocks are prohibited.

Ramming is prohibited.