


# Fort Collins Police Services

## Policy Manual

 <b>FORT COLLINS POLICE</b>	<b>POLICY</b>	<b>314</b>
	<b>TITLE</b>	Vehicle Pursuits

### 314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Vehicle pursuits expose innocent citizens, law enforcement officers, and fleeing violators to the risk of serious injury or death. The primary purpose of this policy is to provide officers with guidance in balancing the safety of the public and themselves against law enforcement's duty to apprehend violators of the law. Another purpose of this policy is to minimize the potential for pursuit-related collisions. Vehicle pursuits require officers to exhibit a high degree of common sense and sound judgement. Officers must not forget that the immediate apprehension of a suspect is generally not more important than the safety of the public and pursuing officers (CRS § 42-4-108).

#### 314.1.1 PHILOSOPHY

Vehicular pursuits will be conducted only in accordance with Colorado Motor Vehicle Laws and this policy. Each pursuit will ultimately be judged upon the reasonableness of the participants' actions. Officers shall remain familiar with and abide by this policy.

Officers shall continuously evaluate the established safety priorities: hostages, innocent civilians, police officers, and suspect/s when initiating or continuing a pursuit. Officers shall also remain cognizant of the facts known at the time and whether those facts could be used for a later successful criminal investigation as opposed to a current pursuit in order to apprehend the violator.

### 314.2 DEFINITIONS

See Policy 107 – Definitions.

### 314.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the policy of this agency that a vehicle pursuit shall be conducted using an authorized emergency vehicle (CRS § 42-4-213).

Officers are responsible for ensuring that any pursuit they initiate, or participate in, is compliant with this policy. The fact that a supervisor allows a pursuit to continue does not relieve the officer of the responsibility for continually evaluating the pursuit and terminating it if necessary. This section applies to this entire policy.

The following policy is established to provide officers with guidelines for driving with due regard and caution for the safety of all persons using the highway.

#### 314.3.1 AUTHORITY TO PURSUE

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- (a) An officer in a marked police vehicle may engage in a police vehicle pursuit only if all the following criteria exist:
  - 1. When an officer knows, or has reasonable suspicion to believe, the fleeing suspect or a passenger has committed, or attempted to commit, a violent felony.
  - 2. There is a reasonable expectation or apprehension of the suspect.
  - 3. Under the circumstances, it is reasonable for the officer to conclude that the suspect's actions are so dangerous that they present an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to persons other than themselves.
- (b) The pursuing officer shall base his/her decision to initiate or continue a pursuit only on the facts and circumstances known to him/her at that time. The decision to initiate a pursuit must be based upon the conclusion that the immediate danger to the public and the officer by the pursuit are less than the immediate or potential danger to the public should the suspect remain at large. The officer shall consider:
  - 1. Whether or not the suspect can be identified and apprehended later through an investigative process,
  - 2. The seriousness of the offense,
  - 3. The amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area,
  - 4. The condition of the road surface upon which the pursuit will be conducted,
  - 5. Weather conditions,
  - 6. The equipment and performance capabilities of the pursuit vehicle,
  - 7. The officer's familiarity with the area and the terrain where the pursuit will occur,
  - 8. The officer's training and experience in pursuit driving,
  - 9. The officer's emotional and physical condition at the time of the pursuit,
  - 10. Use of force considerations, and
  - 11. All other relevant information known at the time of the pursuit.
- (c) No officer shall engage in a pursuit if he/she has not participated in and successfully completed an agency-approved emergency vehicle operator course as approved and scheduled by the Personnel and Training Unit.
- (d) If a civilian rider or a family member is present in the police vehicle, the officer shall not engage in a pursuit until that rider/member is left at a safe location.
- (e) The driver of a vehicle conveying a prisoner, witness, or suspect shall not initiate or become involved in a pursuit.
- (f) Only officers driving marked police vehicles shall initiate or become actively involved as a pursuing unit in any pursuit. An appropriate number of officers, near the termination of the pursuit, may assist in the tactical deployment for the arrest of the suspects.
  - 1. If an immediate felony threat to life (other than the suspect's) is occurring, an unmarked authorized emergency police vehicle, with lights and siren activated, may participate in a pursuit until a marked authorized emergency law enforcement vehicle can replace it.
    - (a) Once any marked law enforcement vehicle is in the pursuit, the unmarked vehicle will immediately return to non-emergency driving and must obey all non-emergency driving traffic laws.
- (g) Absent extreme circumstances involving the preservation of life, and with supervisory approval, a K9 handler will not initiate and/or become involved in a pursuit due to the potential danger to an unrestrained dog in the police vehicle. The handler's responsibility in a pursuit situation is to respond with reasonable care and maintain a safe distance

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from the pursuit to provide assistance at the time of the stop, without being a part of the actual pursuit.

### 314.3.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

- (a) Once a pursuit is undertaken, officers are obligated to continuously evaluate the need for maintaining the pursuit against the potential for bodily injury, death, or property damage. Only facts and circumstances known to the officers and which establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause relating to criminal activity shall be considered.
- (b) The pursuing officer, or any supervisor, may terminate a pursuit.
- (c) A pursuit shall be terminated immediately under any of the following circumstances:
  - 1. The distance between the fleeing vehicle and the pursuing vehicle(s) is so great that further pursuit is futile,
  - 2. The danger to any persons involved, including the general public, posed by continued pursuit becomes greater than the value of apprehending the suspect,
  - 3. Weather or traffic conditions change and substantially increase the danger of a pursuit beyond the value of apprehending the suspect,
  - 4. The officer is not reasonably familiar with the area and terrain of the pursuit, or
  - 5. The pursuit is ordered terminated by a supervisor.
- (d) If any officer involved in a pursuit discovers any malfunction, which would limit his/her vehicle's capability to function at a maximum efficiency and safety, that officer shall immediately terminate active participation in the pursuit.
- (e) If an officer is no longer able to maintain radio communication with a communications center, it is highly recommended that the pursuit be terminated.
  - 1. Consideration should be given to whether the nature of the crime warrants continuation of the pursuit, if a secondary pursuit vehicle can maintain radio communication, when additional support units may be encountered, and when radio communication might be reestablished.
- (f) Because pursuits will only be initiated to apprehend persons suspected of committing a violent felony, all contacts with suspects involved in a pursuit must be considered high-risk contacts; therefore, the primary pursuit officer shall advise all other involved officers of the high risk stop procedure he/she will employ.
  - 1. Any officers not in uniform who will be involved in the stop must ensure they are readily identifiable as police officers.
- (g) If possible, the primary and secondary officers should not be used to transport the suspect(s) after the stop. This may include calling another law enforcement agency for assistance if no FCPS officers will be available for the reasonable future.
- (h) If a pursuit is not authorized or is terminated, the officer shall disengage, turn off all emergency equipment, stop their vehicle, and let the fleeing vehicle continue.

### 314.3.3 TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Operating an emergency vehicle in a pursuit with emergency lights and siren does not relieve the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle of the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and does not protect the driver from the consequences of his/her reckless disregard for the safety of others (CRS § 42-4-108(4)).

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- (a) Each officer authorized under this policy to engage in a vehicular pursuit shall activate all emergency vehicle equipment to include emergency lights and sirens, prior to beginning or joining a pursuit.
- (b) Officers engaged in a pursuit shall drive with due regard for the safety of themselves and all persons within the pursuit area.
- (c) In accordance with Colorado Revised Statute 42-4-108(2) and Section 21-7 of the Fort Collins' Model Traffic Code, when an officer is engaged in a pursuit authorized by this policy, he/she may:
  - 1. Park or stand a motor vehicle, irrespective of the provisions of the Fort Collins Code and state law,
  - 2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation,
  - 3. Exceed the lawful speed limit, so long as he/she does not endanger life or property, and
  - 4. Disregard regulations governing directions of movement or turning in specified directions.
- (d) The speed of a pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated continuously by the officer and supervisor. Vehicle speeds shall be taken into consideration to prevent endangering public safety, officer safety, and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.
- (e) Should high vehicle speeds be reached during a pursuit, officers and supervisors shall also consider these factors when determining the reasonableness of the speed of the pursuit (CRS § 42-4-108(2)(c)):
  - 1. Pursuit speeds have become unreasonably unsafe for the surrounding conditions,
  - 2. Pursuit speeds have exceeded the driving ability of the officer, and
  - 3. Pursuit speeds are beyond the capabilities of the pursuit vehicle, thus making its operation unsafe.

#### **314.4 PURSUIT UNITS**

- (a) Pursuit units should be limited to two vehicles; however, the number of units may vary depending on the circumstances and as approved by a supervisor.
- (b) An officer or supervisor may request additional units to 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 suspect. 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 termination.
- (c) Except as described in 314.3.1 (f) 1., any officer involved in a vehicle pursuit shall be driving a marked police vehicle.

##### **314.4.1 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS**

Police motorcycles shall not be involved in a vehicle pursuit.

##### **314.4.2 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT**

Police vehicles without emergency lights and sirens shall not be involved in a vehicle pursuit.

##### **314.4.3 PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES**

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- (a) The primary pursuit officer is the officer who originates the pursuit, and he/she bears full responsibility for initiating the pursuit and is accountable for his/her decisions and judgement during the pursuit.
  - 1. If the primary pursuit unit becomes disabled, this responsibility shall fall to the secondary unit officer continuing the pursuit.
  - 2. Upon initiating a pursuit, the primary pursuit officer shall activate his/her headlights and all emergency lights and siren, immediately notify the communications center that a pursuit is underway, and provide the following information:
    - (a) Unit identification;
    - (b) The violent felony for which the officer is pursuing the suspect;
    - (c) Location, speed, and direction of the fleeing and the pursuing vehicles;
    - (d) Description including license plate number, color, make, model, and unique characteristics of the fleeing vehicle; and
    - (e) Number and descriptions of occupants in the fleeing vehicle.
  - 3. Failure to provide the required information to the communications center may result in an immediate order by a supervisor to terminate the pursuit.
  - 4. If another officer is assigned primary pursuit responsibility, the replaced primary pursuit officer shall reduce his/her level of pursuit to that of a secondary pursuit vehicle unless otherwise assigned by the field supervisor.

#### 314.4.4 SECONDARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Only one secondary pursuit vehicle shall fall in line behind the primary pursuit vehicle unless additional secondary unit(s) are expressly authorized by the field supervisor.
- (b) The secondary pursuit vehicle shall have its emergency lights and siren activated but shall attempt to use a siren variation different than that of the primary pursuit unit.
- (c) The secondary vehicle shall maintain a safe distance in relation to the fleeing vehicle and primary pursuit vehicle for the purpose of assisting the primary pursuit officer upon termination of the pursuit or assuming the primary position if required.
- (d) The officer driving the secondary vehicle is responsible for keeping the Communications Center informed of the progress of the pursuit.

#### 314.4.5 PURSUIT DRIVING TACTICS

- (a) The decision to use specific driving tactics requires the same assessment of considerations outlined in the factors to be considered concerning pursuit initiation and termination. The following are tactics for units involved in the pursuit:
  - 1. 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 maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle; and
  - 2. Officers may proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- (b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:
  - 1. Available units not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit to warn cross traffic; and

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2. Pursuing units shall exercise due caution and slow down as may be necessary for safe operation when proceeding through controlled intersections (CRS § 42-4-108(2)(b)).
- (c) Officers should not pursue a vehicle driving the wrong way on a roadway, highway, or freeway. In the event the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered (CRS § 42-4-108(2)(d)):
  1. Maintaining visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling on the correct side of the roadway;
  2. Requesting other units to observe exits available to the suspect;
  3. Notifying other law enforcement agencies if it appears the pursuit may enter their jurisdiction; and
  4. Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other units unless the situation indicates otherwise, or they are requested to do so by the primary unit and a clear understanding of the maneuver process exists between the involved officers.

#### 314.4.6 TACTICS/PROCEDURES FOR UNITS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Other assisting officers should attempt to station themselves at strategic points in anticipation of assisting when the suspect is stopped or becoming actively involved if the primary or secondary units lose the suspect vehicle or become disabled.

Other assisting officers can attempt to divert other traffic away from the path of the oncoming pursuit and may station themselves to use mechanical tire deflators.

#### 314.4.7 PURSUIT TRAILING

If the initiating unit from this agency relinquishes control of the pursuit to another unit or jurisdiction, that initiating unit may, with permission of a supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect.

The term “trail” means to follow 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 unit will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit units to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

### 314.5 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Upon notification that a pursuit incident is in progress, the field supervisor shall assume responsibility for the monitoring and control of all aspects of the pursuit, including:
  1. Directing pursuit vehicles into or out of the pursuit;
  2. Re-designating primary, secondary, or other assisting unit responsibilities;
  3. Approving, disapproving, and coordinating pursuit tactics; and
  4. Determining if the pursuit should be continued or terminated.
- (b) The field supervisor may order the pursuit terminated at any time.
- (c) The field supervisor may assign additional vehicles to assist the primary and secondary pursuit vehicles based on an analysis of:
  1. The nature of the offense for which the pursuit was initiated;
  2. The number of suspects and any known propensity for violence;
  3. The number of officers in the pursuit vehicles;
  4. Any damage or injuries to the assigned primary and secondary vehicle or officers;

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5. The number of officers necessary to effect an arrest at the conclusion of the pursuit; and
  6. Any other clear and articulable facts that would reasonably warrant the increased hazards caused by additional pursuit vehicles.
- (d) The field supervisor shall respond to the termination point of all completed pursuits involving agency officers to control police actions at the scene and ensure that all reports are completed accurately.
- (e) The watch commander shall prepare a comprehensive After-Action Report as described in Policy 301 – Response to Resistance Reporting and Review on all vehicular pursuits involving agency officers.
1. The report shall analyze the pursuit, the tactics used, and the application of agency policy concerning the pursuit.
  2. The report shall include all case reports, accident reports, injury reports, and any other report associated with the pursuit.
  3. The After-Action Report and radio tapes of the incident shall be submitted within 10 working days to the Force Review Board.
  4. All After-Action Reports shall be filed and maintained by the Professional Standards Unit in accordance with the records retention schedule.
- (f) Due to other responsibilities, field supervisors are discouraged from initiating or becoming the primary or secondary vehicle in a pursuit. If circumstances put them in this position, it is recommended, they relinquish that position as soon as possible to another marked unit.

#### **314.5.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES**

Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the watch commander shall monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and requirements of this policy. The watch commander has the final responsibility for the coordination, control, and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

#### **314.6 COMMUNICATIONS**

If the pursuit is confined within the city limits, radio communications will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or communications dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this agency or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to an emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies and units.

#### **314.6.1 FORT COLLINS 911 RESPONSIBILITIES**

- (a) Upon notification that a pursuit is in progress, Dispatch personnel shall immediately advise the field supervisor of essential information regarding the pursuit,
- (b) When a dispatcher becomes aware of a pursuit entering agency jurisdiction, they should notify the field supervisor and allow the supervisor to determine what, if any, response agency officers take in the pursuit.
- (c) During a pursuit, Dispatch personnel shall:
  1. Control all radio communications and divert all radio traffic not associated with the pursuit to an alternate channel;
  2. Record pertinent information on the pursuit and the pursued vehicle;
  3. Coordinate and dispatch backup assistance under the direction of the field supervisor;

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4. Notify neighboring law enforcement agencies as soon as possible that a pursuit has been initiated; and
5. Obtain registration information on the fleeing vehicle if a license plate number is available, and criminal record checks of the vehicle owner or suspects.

#### 314.6.2 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE

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

#### 314.7 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- (a) Officers shall not become involved with pursuits of other agencies without being requested and having the consent of the patrol supervisor or designee who shall determine the level of assistance to be rendered and make the assignments accordingly.
- (b) Officers involved in a pursuit departing the agency's jurisdiction shall update Dispatch with critical information, and that information shall be forwarded to the jurisdiction being entered.
  1. Officers must continue to evaluate their familiarity with the area and ability to provide accurate locations and directions of travel.
  2. Officers may change to an appropriate radio frequency to coordinate with the other agency after advising Dispatch.
  3. Officers shall follow the same pursuit guidelines of this policy when assisting other agencies.
  4. At the request of the other pursuing agency, and when authorized by a FCPS field supervisor, agency police officers may assist in a pursuit by another law enforcement agency by moving to a vantage point, by blocking intersections to divert traffic away from the pursuit area, by deploying mechanical tire deflators, or by going to the scene of the termination of the pursuit.

##### 314.7.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

- (a) When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary FCPS officer or supervisor, taking into consideration 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 officer or supervisor ensure that the notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether such jurisdiction is expected to assist.
  1. Notification to another agency 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 shall be specific. Because of communication limitations between local 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 agency, the other agency should relinquish control.



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- (b) FCPS officers will discontinue the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit unless the continued assistance of FCPS officers is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit.
  - 1. Upon discontinuing the pursuit, the primary unit may proceed upon request, with approval of a supervisor, to the termination point to assist in the investigation.
  - 2. A FCPS supervisor should coordinate with the agency managing the termination point to determine the FCPS supervisor's need to respond or otherwise assist in the investigation. The supervisor shall obtain any information that is necessary for inclusion in any reports from the agency managing the termination point.
- (c) The role and responsibilities of officers at the termination of a pursuit that was initiated by this agency shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the units from the agency assuming the pursuit.

#### 314.7.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

- (a) The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Units from FCPS shall not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the agency whose peace officers are in pursuit. However, FCPS officers shall not engage in any pursuit which does not meet the standards set forth in this policy or as described below (314.7.2.(a) 1.).
  - 1. The exception to this is when a single unit from the initiating agency is in pursuit and it is reasonable for the FCPS officer to conclude that the suspect's (non-driving) actions are so dangerous that they present an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to persons other than themselves. The driver's actions with the vehicle may be considered if they are utilizing it as a direct weapon and not simply driving it recklessly.
    - (a) Under this circumstance, a unit from FCPS, with supervisory approval, may join the pursuit until sufficient units from the initiating agency join the pursuit.
- (b) When a request is made for this agency to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered this jurisdiction, and the justification for the pursuit clearly meets the standards set forth in this policy, the FCPS supervisor should consider the below factors and only facts and circumstances known to the officers and which establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause relating to criminal activity shall be considered:
  - 1. Ability to maintain the pursuit;
  - 2. Adequate staffing to continue the pursuit;
  - 3. The public's safety within this jurisdiction; and
  - 4. Safety of the pursuing officers.
- (c) As soon as practicable, a supervisor or watch commander should review a request for assistance from another agency. The watch commander or supervisor, after consideration of the above factors, may decline to assist in, or assume, the other agency's pursuit.
- (d) Assistance to a pursuing outside agency by officers of this agency will terminate at the city limits provided that the pursuing officers have sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from FCPS may continue only until sufficient assistance is present unless a field supervisor or watch commander authorizes continued involvement.
- (e) When a pursuit from another agency terminates within this jurisdiction, FCPS officers shall notify the initiating agency of the termination of the pursuit, provide appropriate assistance to officers from the initiating and other involved agencies including, but not limited to, scene

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control, coordination, and completion of supplemental reports and any other assistance requested or needed.

### **314.8 PURSUIT INTERVENTION**

Pursuit intervention is an attempt to terminate the ability of a suspect to continue to flee in a motor vehicle. The only authorized pursuit intervention techniques are the tactical application of tire deflation devices, and Tactical Vehicle Intervention (TVI). The use of roadblocks or other forcible stopping techniques is not permitted.

#### **314.8.1 WHEN USE IS AUTHORIZED**

The tactical application of TVI or tire deflation devices should be employed only after approval of a supervisor. In deciding whether to use TVI or tire deflation devices officers/supervisors should balance the risk of allowing the pursuit to continue with the potential hazards arising from the use of this tactic to the public, the officers, and persons in or on the pursued vehicle. With this in mind, the decision to use TVI or a tire deflation device should be reasonable considering the circumstances apparent to the officer at the time of the decision. TVI is a use of force and will be consistent within the guidelines established in the Department's use of force policies.

- (a) A vehicle-disabling device, such as a mechanical tire deflator, may be used to terminate a pursuit; however, any officer using such a device must be trained in its application and must use the device in accordance with that training. Mechanical tire deflators are to be used only when the suspect vehicle is involved in an incident that would be authorized for a pursuit within this policy. This section shall not apply to tactics used by the SWAT team during a deployment.
- (b) Only those officers trained in the use of TVI will be authorized to use this procedure and will seek approval of a supervisor upon consideration of the circumstances and conditions presented at the time, including the potential for injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. TVI will only be used when the suspect vehicle is involved in an incident that would be authorized for a pursuit within this policy.

#### **314.8.2 USE OF FIREARMS**

- (a) Shooting from a moving vehicle is strictly prohibited.
- (b) An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle when deadly physical force is authorized pursuant to Policy 300.4(e).

### **314.9 REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS**

- (a) Every officer involved in a vehicle pursuit shall complete a police report prior to their end of shift.
- (b) The watch commander or an authorized designee shall complete an After-Action Report, as described in Policy 301 – Response to Resistance Reporting and Review and forward to the Force Review Board.
- (c) After first obtaining available information, the patrol supervisor shall promptly complete a memorandum, briefly summarizing the pursuit, to the Chief or an authorized designee,

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unless a division assistant chief assumes this responsibility. This memo should minimally contain the following information:

1. Date and time of pursuit
  2. Length of pursuit in distance and time
  3. Involved units and officers
  4. Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit
  5. Starting and termination points
  6. Alleged offense, charges filed or disposition: arrest, citation, or other release
  7. Arrestee information should be provided if applicable
  8. Injuries and/or property damage
  9. Medical treatment
  10. The outcome of the pursuit
  11. Name of supervisor handling or at the scene
  12. A preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy
- (d) A debrief with all officers involved should be conducted as soon as possible after the pursuit.
- (e) The Professional Standards Lieutenant will prepare an annual analysis of pursuit reports and a review of pursuit policies and reporting procedures which will be approved by the Chief or his/her designee.

#### 314.9.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING

In addition to initial and supplementary training on pursuits, all sworn officers will participate in annual, regular, and periodic training addressing this policy and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public at all times. Training will include a recognition of the need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risk to others and officers.

#### 314.9.2 POLICY REVIEW

Sworn employees shall certify in writing that they have received training on, read, and understand this policy initially and upon any amendments. Recorded attendance at the driver's training courses taught by agency instructors shall suffice for this requirement.