

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 deputies 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. Vehicular pursuits require deputies to exhibit a high degree of common sense and sound judgment. Deputies must not forget that the immediate apprehension of a suspect is generally not more important than the safety of the public and pursuing deputies (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 1).

314.1.1 PHILOSOPHY

Deciding whether to pursue a motor vehicle is a critical decision that must be made quickly and under difficult and unpredictable circumstances. In recognizing the risk to public safety created by vehicle pursuits, no deputy or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a vehicle pursuit due to the risk involved. This includes circumstances where Office policy would permit the initiation or continuation of the pursuit. It is recognized that vehicle pursuits are not always predictable and decisions made pursuant to this policy will be evaluated according to the totality of the circumstances reasonably available at the time of the pursuit (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 1).

Deputies must remember that the most important factors to the successful conclusion of a pursuit are proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment. Deputies conduct during the course of a pursuit must be objectively reasonable; that is, what a reasonable deputy would do under the circumstances. An individual's unreasonable desire to apprehend a fleeing suspect at all costs has no place in professional law enforcement pursuit (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (2)).

314.2 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

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

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

Channeling - To direct vehicular traffic into a progressively narrowing passageway or lane location on the roadway

Compelling Path - The use of channeling technique with a modified roadblock located at its narrowed end. The compelling path differs from a termination roadblock in that the driver of any vehicle traveling the path has an exit option at the narrowed end.

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Divided Highway - Any highway which has been separated into two or more roadways by:

- (a) A physical barrier; or
- (b) Clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A controlled-speed maneuver intended to terminate the pursuit by causing the violator's vehicle to spin out and come to a stop.

Ramming - The deliberate act of impacting a violator's vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the violator's vehicle to stop.

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

Spikes or tack strips - A device that extends across the roadway and is designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle.

Termination of a Pursuit - A pursuit shall terminate when the pursuing squad(s) turn off their emergency equipment, have an equipment failure, resume routine vehicle operation and inform Dispatch, when the suspect stops, or when directed to terminate by a supervisor.

Vehicle Pursuit - An event involving one or more peace officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle by using high speed or other evasive tactics, such as disregarding traffic warning signs, stop signs, red lights, driving off a roadway, turning suddenly or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield a deputy's signal to stop. (Minn. Stat. SS 609.487 Subd. 1).

314.3 DEPUTY RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the policy of this office that a vehicle pursuit shall be conducted with at least one flashing red warning lamp visible from the front and a siren that is sounded when necessary to warn pedestrians or other drivers (Minn. Stat. § 169.17 and Minn. Stat. § 169.68).

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 a reckless disregard for the safety of others.

314.3.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT

Deputies are authorized to initiate a pursuit when it is reasonable to believe that a suspect is attempting to evade arrest or detention by fleeing in a vehicle that has been given a signal to stop by a peace officer.

The following factors individually and collectively shall be considered in deciding whether to initiate or continue a pursuit:

- (a) Seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime and its relationship to community safety

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- (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 deputies, innocent motorists, and others
- (c) Apparent nature of the fleeing suspect (e.g., whether the suspect represents a serious threat to public safety)
- (d) The identity of the suspect has been verified and there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspect to be apprehended at a later time
- (e) 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
- (f) The pursuing deputy's familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing units and the [dispatcher]/supervisor, and the driving capabilities of the pursuing deputies under the conditions of the pursuit
- (g) Weather, traffic, and road conditions that unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect's escape
- (h) Performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speeds and other conditions of the pursuit
- (i) Vehicle speeds
- (j) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders, hostages)
- (k) Age of the suspect and occupants
- (l) Availability of other resources, such as aircraft assistance
- (m) The sheriff's unit is carrying passengers other than on-duty sheriff's deputies. Pursuits should not be undertaken with a prisoner 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 prisoner in transport. A unit containing more than a single prisoner should not participate in a pursuit.

314.3.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

Pursuits should be discontinued whenever the totality of objective circumstances known or which reasonably ought to be known to the deputy 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.

The above factors on when to initiate a pursuit are expressly included herein and will apply equally to the decision to discontinue as well as the decision to initiate a pursuit. Deputies 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 the context of this policy, the term "terminate" shall be construed to mean discontinue or to stop chasing the fleeing vehicle.

In addition to the factors listed above, the following factors should be considered when deciding whether to terminate a pursuit (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (2):

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- (a) Distance between the pursuing deputies 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) Pursued vehicle's location is no longer definitely known.
- (c) Deputy's pursuit vehicle sustains damage or a mechanical failure that renders it unsafe to drive.
- (d) Pursuit vehicle suffers an emergency equipment failure that causes the vehicle to no longer qualify for emergency operation use.
- (e) Extended pursuits of violators for misdemeanors not involving abuse or risk of serious harm (independent of the pursuit) are discouraged.
- (f) Hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.
- (g) If the identity of the offender is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit, deputies should strongly consider discontinuing the pursuit and apprehending the offender at a later time.
- (h) When directed to terminate the pursuit by a supervisor.
- (i) When radio communications are broken or inadequate.
- (j) When the danger that the continued pursuit poses to the public, the deputies or the suspect is too great, balanced against the risk of allowing the suspect to remain at large.

314.3.3 SPEED LIMITS

The speed of a pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the deputy and supervisor. Evaluation of vehicle speeds shall take into consideration public safety, officer safety and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.

Should high vehicle speeds be reached during a pursuit, deputies and supervisors shall also consider these factors when determining the reasonableness of the speed of the pursuit:

- (a) Pursuit speeds have become unreasonably unsafe for the surrounding conditions (e.g., weather conditions, road conditions, terrain, vehicular traffic, pedestrian density).
- (b) Pursuit speeds have exceeded the driving ability of the deputy.
- (c) Pursuit speeds are beyond the capabilities of the pursuit vehicle thus making its operation unsafe.

314.4 PURSUIT UNITS

The lead vehicle shall be known as the primary unit, which will be the unit closest to the fleeing vehicle and the secondary unit, which shall remain at a safe distance behind the primary unit but close enough to provide support and communicate with Dispatch. Backup units as needed shall

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operate at a safe distance to provide support. However, the number of units involved will vary with the circumstances.

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

Only police vehicles with emergency lights and siren will be used as pursuit vehicles. Drivers of unmarked units, even though equipped with red lights and siren, must realize the inherent problem of recognition as a police vehicle.

If any unmarked unit initiates a pursuit, that unmarked unit shall abandon the pursuit when a marked unit is in a position to assume the pursuit. The unmarked unit will proceed to the termination point of the pursuit for suspect identification and assistance as required.

In the event of equipment failure (lights and/or siren, brakes, etc.), the pursuing unit will terminate the pursuit.

314.4.1 PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The initial pursuing deputy will be designated as the primary pursuit unit and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless it is unable to remain reasonably close enough to the violator's vehicle. The primary responsibility of the deputy initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect(s) without unreasonable danger to him/herself or other persons (Minn. Stat. ss 626.8458 Subd. 2 (4)).

The primary unit should notify Dispatch, 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. Unit identification.
- b. Reason for the pursuit.
- c. Location and direction of travel.
- d. Speed of the fleeing vehicle.
- e. Description of the fleeing vehicle and license number, if known.
- f. Number of occupants.
- g. The identity or description of the known occupants.
- h. Weather, road and traffic conditions.
- i. Identity of other agencies involved in the pursuit.
- j. Information concerning the use of firearms, threat of force, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.

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k. Request for medical assistance for any person injured in the course of the pursuit (Minn. Stat. ss 626.8458 Subd. 2 (6)).

Unless relieved by a supervisor or secondary unit, the deputy in the primary unit shall be responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit. Unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise, the primary unit should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to the secondary unit joining the pursuit to minimize distractions and allow the primary unit to concentrate foremost on safe pursuit tactics.

314.4.2 SECONDARY UNITS RESPONSIBILITIES

The second deputy in the pursuit is responsible for the following:

- (a) Immediately notifying the dispatcher of entry into the pursuit.
- (b) Remaining at a safe distance behind the primary unit unless directed to assume the role of primary deputy, or if the primary unit is unable to continue the pursuit.
- (c) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit unless the situation indicates otherwise.
- (d) Serve as backup to the primary unit once the subject has been stopped.

314.4.3 PURSUIT DRIVING TACTICS

The decision to use or not 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 (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (3)):

- (a) Deputies, 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.
- (b) Deputies may proceed past a red, or stop signal, or stop sign but only after slowing down and utilizing a flashing red lamp or siren as may be necessary for safe operation (Minn. Stat. § 169.03, Subd. 2).
- (c) As a general rule, deputies should not pursue a vehicle driving the wrong way on a roadway, highway, or freeway (Minn. Stat. § 169.03). In the event the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:
 - 1. Request assistance from an available air unit.
 - 2. Maintain visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling on the correct side of the roadway.
 - 3. Request other units to observe exits available to the suspects.
- (d) Notify the Minnesota State Patrol or other law enforcement agency if it appears the pursuit may enter their jurisdiction.
- (e) Deputies 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 deputies.

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314.4.4 TACTICS/PROCEDURES FOR UNITS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Deputies are authorized to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit path to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public.

Non-pursuing personnel needed at the termination of the pursuit (non-emergency) should respond in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road.

The primary unit and secondary unit(s) should be the only units operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) unless other units are assigned to the pursuit.

314.4.5 PURSUIT TRAILING

In the event the initiating unit from this agency relinquishes control of the pursuit to another unit or jurisdiction, that initiating unit may trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide necessary information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect(s).

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 so as to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

314.4.6 AIRCRAFT ASSISTANCE

When available, aircraft assistance should be requested. Once the air unit has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, it should assume control over the pursuit. The primary and secondary ground units should consider whether the participation of an aircraft warrants their continued involvement in the pursuit (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (4)).

The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit and provide deputies and supervisors with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards or other pertinent information to evaluate whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact and the air unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air unit should recommend terminating the pursuit.

314.5 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the policy of this office that available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving deputies from this office (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (4)).

The supervisor of the deputy initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the first available supervisor (or senior deputy if no supervisor is on duty) but on will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Upon becoming aware of a pursuit, immediately notify involved deputies and the Dispatch Center of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit in order to ensure that the pursuit is conducted within established Office guidelines.
- (b) Engage in the pursuit, when appropriate, to provide on-scene supervision.
- (c) Exercise management and control of the pursuit even if not engaged in it.

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- (d) Ensure that no more than the number of required law enforcement units needed are involved in the pursuit under the guidelines set forth in this policy.
- (e) Direct 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) Ensure that aircraft assistance is requested if available.
- (g) Ensure that the proper radio channel is being used.
- (h) Ensure the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit either leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this agency.
- (i) Control and manage PCSO units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
- (j) Prepare a post-pursuit critique and analysis of the pursuit for training purposes.

314.5.1 SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the supervisor or senior deputy (in the absence of a supervisor on duty) should monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and requirements of this policy. The supervisor or senior deputy (in the absence of a supervisor on duty) has the final responsibility for the coordination, control and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (4)).

The supervisor shall review all pertinent reports for content and forward them to the Chief Deputy.

314.6 COMMUNICATIONS

If the pursuit is confined within the County limits, radio communications will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor, or senior deputy (in the absence of a supervisor on duty), or the Polk County Dispatch Center. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this Office or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to an emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies and units (Minn. R. § 6700.2701).

314.6.1 THE DISPATCH CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification that a pursuit has been initiated, the Dispatch Center will be responsible for the following (Minn. Stat. 626.8458 Subd. 2 (4)) and ARMER Standard 3.44.0:

- (a) Whenever a vehicle pursuit is initiated, the current operating channel will be patched to the first available LTAC 1-4, as determined by dispatcher via the StatusBoard.
- (b) The dispatcher will reserve the resource on the StatusBoard.
- (c) After the patch is in place, the dispatcher will announce the patch and the reason for the patch.
- (d) The dispatcher will perform the multi-select function so all audio is heard on the patched talkgroups.
- (e) Patching of resources (talkgroups and conventional) will be accomplished by the dispatcher if possible. (Note: the dispatcher will coordinate the pursuit until another

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dispatch center accepts the responsibility for the pursuit and the patch – adding or deleting of resources –during the event).

- (f) When advised by the deputy in charge of the pursuit, the dispatch will announce the patch removal and update the StatusBoard.

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 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary deputy 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 deputy or supervisor ensure that notification is provided to the dispatcher and to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether such jurisdiction is expected to assist (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (5); Minn. R. § 6700.2701).

- (a) The primary unit, before leaving Polk County jurisdiction, should update critical information to the dispatcher.
- (b) The primary unit should remain the primary unit in other jurisdictions if appropriate. If a unit from another jurisdiction requests to take over they may be allowed to do so.
- (c) Upon receiving notification that the pursuit is entering another agency's jurisdiction, the dispatcher should forward all critical information possessed by the dispatcher to that agency.
- (d) When a pursuit enters Polk County's jurisdiction:
 - 1. The dispatcher should update the critical information to the supervisor or senior deputy in the absence of a supervisor on duty.
 - 2. The supervisor or senior deputy (in the absence of a supervisor on duty), shall determine if the pursuit is in conformance with policy.
 - 3. The supervisor or senior deputy (in the absence of a supervisor on duty), shall provide the appropriate direction to units.

If a pursuit from another agency enters the Office's jurisdiction, the the Dispatch Center should update the on-duty supervisor.

314.7.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

Polk County Sheriff's Office deputies will discontinue the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit unless continued assistance of the Polk County Sheriff's Office is requested

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by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon discontinuing the pursuit, the primary unit may proceed upon request, with or at the direction of a supervisor, to the termination point to assist in the investigation.

The role and responsibilities of deputies at the termination of a pursuit initiated by this office shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the units from 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 agencies, a request for another agency's assistance will mean that its personnel will assume responsibilities for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves another jurisdiction and a request for assistance is made to this office, the other agency should relinquish control.

314.7.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Units from this office should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the agency whose peace officers are in pursuit. The exception to this is when a single unit from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, a unit from this office may join the pursuit until sufficient units from the initiating agency join the pursuit.

When a request is made for this office to assist or take over a pursuit from another agency that has entered this jurisdiction, the supervisor should consider these additional following factors:

- (a) Ability to maintain the pursuit.
- (b) Circumstances serious enough to continue the pursuit.
- (c) Adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.
- (d) The public's safety within this jurisdiction.
- (e) Safety of the pursuing deputies.

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

Assistance to a pursuing outside agency by deputies of this office will terminate at the County limits provided that the pursuing peace officers have sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this office may continue only until sufficient assistance is present.

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

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314.8 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Pursuit intervention is an attempt to terminate the ability of a suspect to continue to flee in a motor vehicle through tactical application of technology, road spikes, blocking, boxing, Pursuit Intervention Technique (P.I.T.), ramming or roadblock procedure.

Additional information regarding P.I.T. protocols is located in Policy § 315.

314.8.1 WHEN USE AUTHORIZED

Use of pursuit intervention tactics should be employed only after approval of a supervisor or senior deputy (in absence of a supervisor on duty) or when safety risk conditions exist that require immediate intervention. In deciding whether to use intervention tactics, deputies/supervisors should balance the risks of allowing the pursuit to continue with the potential hazards arising from the use of each tactic to the public, the deputies and persons in or on the pursued vehicle. With these risks in mind, the decision to use any intervention tactic should be reasonable in light of the circumstances apparent to the deputy at the time of the decision (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2.

It is imperative that deputies act within legal bounds using good judgment and accepted practices.

314.8.2 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. Deputies 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 deputy from using a firearm to stop a suspect from using a vehicle as a deadly weapon.

314.8.3 INTERVENTION STANDARDS

Any pursuit intervention tactic, depending upon the conditions and circumstances under which it is used, may present dangers to the deputies, 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 Office policies guiding such use. Deputies who have not received Office-approved training in the application and use of any intervention tactic or equipment shall consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

- (a) Blocking or vehicle intercept should only be considered in cases involving felony suspects or impaired drivers who pose a threat to public safety when deputies reasonably believe that attempting a conventional enforcement stop will likely result in the driver attempting to flee in the vehicle. Because of the potential risks involved, this technique should only be employed by deputies who have received training in such tactics and after giving consideration to the following:
 1. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, deputies or other members of the public.

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2. All other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.
 3. Employing the blocking maneuver does not unreasonably increase the risk to officer safety.
 4. The target vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.
 5. At no time should civilian vehicles be used to deploy this technique.
- (b) Only those deputies trained in the use of the PIT will be authorized to use this procedure. Deputies should obtain the approval of a supervisor (or senior deputy if a supervisor is not working) upon consideration of the circumstances and conditions presented at the time, including the potential for risk of injury to deputies, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. If a supervisor is not available, a deputy should use their best judgement to evaluate the circumstances and the potential application of the PIT technique.
- (c) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the deputy's disposal have been exhausted. This tactic should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable alternative method. This policy is an administrative guide to direct deputies in their decision-making process before ramming another vehicle. When ramming is used as a means to stop a fleeing vehicle, the following factors should be present:
1. The suspect is an actual or suspected felon, who reasonably appears to represent a serious threat to the public if not apprehended.
 2. The suspect is driving with willful or wanton disregard for the safety of other persons or is driving in a reckless and life-endangering manner.
 3. If there does not reasonably appear to be a present or immediately foreseeable serious threat to the public, the use of ramming is not authorized.
- (d) As with all intervention techniques, pursuing deputies should obtain supervisor approval before attempting to box a suspect vehicle during a pursuit. The use of such a technique must be carefully coordinated with all involved units, taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions apparent at the time, as well as the potential risk of injury to deputies, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.
- (e) Spike strips should be deployed only when it is reasonably apparent that only the pursued vehicle will be affected by their use. Prior to the deployment of spike strips, the deputy shall notify pursuing units and the supervisor of the intent and location. Deputies should carefully consider the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risks to deputies, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. If the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials or a

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school bus transporting children deputies and supervisors should weigh the potential consequences against the need to immediately stop the vehicle.

- (f) Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placement of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor, and only then under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, deputies or other members of the public.
- (g) Should a roadblock be deployed:
 1. A supervisor on duty or senior deputy (in the absence of a supervisor on duty) has approved participation in the roadblock or the suspect in the fleeing vehicle has used or has attempted to use deadly force.
 2. The roadblock allows the suspect vehicle an avenue of escape (a "closed barrier" will not be created).
 3. Vehicles used in roadblocks will be unoccupied.
 4. Adequate warning of an upcoming roadblock will be clearly visible thereby allowing vehicles to come to a safe stop.
 5. Dispatch will be notified of the roadblock location and announce it over the air to all vehicles involved in the pursuit. Dispatch will make every effort to advise all deputies/officers setting up the roadblock of the speed and approximate distance the actual pursuit is from the roadblock location, updating this information as often as is practically possible to ensure deputy/officer safety.
 6. Roadblocks established must conform to Sheriff s Office policy on the Use of Force, (see Use of Force Policy).
 7. Deputies will articulate the reason for utilizing a roadblock in a field incident report.

314.8.4 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. Deputies shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary under the circumstances to properly perform their lawful duties.

Unless relieved by a supervisor, or senior deputy (in the absence of a supervisor on duty), the primary deputy should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect(s) following the pursuit. Deputies should consider safety of the public and the involved deputies when formulating plans to contain and capture the suspect.

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314.9 REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

All appropriate reports shall be completed to comply with appropriate local and state regulations. The Records Supervisor shall ensure the appropriate forms are filed with the Department of Public Safety within 30 days (Minn. Stat. § 626.5532):

- (a) The primary deputy shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports.
- (b) The primary deputy or supervisor shall complete the appropriate pursuit report.
- (c) After first obtaining available information, the on-duty field supervisor shall promptly contact the Sheriff or Chief Deputy by telephone and briefly summarize the pursuit. If unable to contact the Sheriff or Chief Deputy, the supervisor should direct an interoffice memorandum to the Sheriff or designee prior to the end of his/her tour of duty briefly summarizing the pursuit. This memo should minimally contain the following information (Minn. Stat. § 626.5532):
 - 1. Date and time of pursuit.
 - 2. Length of pursuit in distance and time.
 - 3. Involved units and deputies.
 - 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 or additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.
- (d) After receiving copies of reports, logs and other pertinent information, the Sheriff or designee shall conduct or assign the completion of a post-pursuit review as appropriate to the circumstances.
- (e) Annually, the Sheriff should direct a documented review and analysis of Office vehicle pursuits to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance and training needs.

314.9.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING

In addition to initial and supplementary training on pursuits, all licensed non-exempt employees will participate, no less than annually, in regular and periodic training on this policy and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public at all times. Training will include a recognition of the need

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to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risks to deputies and others.

The Chief Deputy shall ensure the frequency and content of emergency vehicle operations and vehicle pursuit training meets or exceeds that required by law (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 5; Minn. R. § 6700.2702).

314.9.2 POLICY REVIEW

By accepting a copy of this policy each licensed member of this office certifies in writing that they have received, read and understand this policy initially and upon any amendments.

314.9.3 YEARLY CERTIFICATION

This policy shall be reviewed and certified to the state annually that it complies with requirements of any new or revised model policy adopted by the state (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 3).

314.9.4 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Copies of the current pursuit policy shall be made available to the public on request.