

LOWRY POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

- **Responding to Emergencies** - During an emergency response, you may:
 - stand contrary to traffic laws.
 - proceed through a stop sign or red light, but only after slowing as may be necessary for safe operation.
 - exceed posted speed limits, using a high degree of caution to reduce risks of danger to life or property; and
 - ignore traffic laws governing direction of traffic movement or turning, using a high degree of caution.
- **Consider Existing Conditions** - During an emergency response, always consider existing light, weather, road, traffic, and vehicle conditions.
- **Alertness and Foresight** - During an emergency response, you must be extra cautious as other motorists may unpredictably react and create added hazards.

21.2.3 USE OF SAFETY BELTS REQUIRED

A. Seat Belts Required:

All persons, except where specifically exempted, shall use the safety belt restraining system while operating or riding as a passenger in a departmental vehicle while the vehicle is in motion.

This policy shall not apply to persons occupying a seating position that is not equipped with a safety belt assembly, or any officer possessing a written indication from a physician or the Chief of Police that for a medical or physical reason the officer is unable to use the safety belt system.

B. Seat Belts Must Be Operational:

Unless a replacement vehicle is unavailable, no person shall operate a departmental vehicle in which any safety belt in the front seat is inoperable.

C. Exceptions:

There are circumstances in which use of safety belt restraining systems may hamper efficient conduct of Police functions. Supervisors may grant exemption to this policy for specific situations in which they deem efficiency of operation outweighs the safety benefit.

21.3 VEHICLE PURSUITS

POLICY



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It is the primary mission of the Lowry Police Department to protect lives while enforcing the law. In addition, it is the responsibility of the Lowry Police Department to guide its officers in the safe and reasonable performance of their duties. To accomplish these goals, the following policy is provided to control and regulate the way emergency vehicle operations are undertaken and performed during vehicle pursuit operations. It is important to remember that drivers of authorized emergency vehicles are granted exemptions by statute from certain traffic laws to help protect lives, not to place them at undue risk. The primary purpose of this policy is to ensure officers and any member of the Lowry Police Department respect the sanctity of life when making decisions regarding vehicle pursuits. Vehicle pursuits expose innocent citizens, law enforcement officers and fleeing violators to the risk of serious injury or death. The intent of this policy is to provide officers with guidance in balancing the safety of the public, safety of other officers and themselves, and law enforcement's duty to apprehend violators of the law, while minimizing the potential for pursuit related crashes.

DEFINITIONS

Vehicle Pursuit: An action by a police officer to follow or pursue a motor vehicle and/or driver to apprehend and stop the motor vehicle and driver, who has refused a lawful order to stop their motor vehicle as outlined in MSS 609.487.

Termination of a Pursuit: A pursuit shall be deemed to have been terminated when the primary officer turns off their emergency equipment and advises the dispatch center that the pursuit has been terminated, or when the vehicle stops and/or is apprehended.

Divided Highway: Any highway which has been separated into two or more roadways by a physical barrier, or a clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic.

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

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

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Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT): A driving maneuver designed to stop a fleeing motorist by applying precision vehicle-to-vehicle-contact resulting in a predictable spin of the suspect's vehicle, bringing it to a stop.

Flee: The term "flee" means to increase speed, extinguish motor vehicle headlights or taillights, refuse to stop the vehicle, or use other means with intent to attempt to elude a peace officer following a signal given by any peace officer to the driver of a motor vehicle (Minn. Stat. § 609.487 Subd. 1).

Primary Unit: The unit which will be the closest to the fleeing vehicle, and the unit that has responsibility for adherence to this policy.

Secondary Unit: The unit which will remain at a safe distance behind the primary unit, but close enough to provide support and to communicate with dispatch.

Back-Up Unit: Additional units which shall follow at a safe distance and shall be present only as necessary to provide additional assistance or support.

Ranking Supervisor: Ranking Supervisors shall be either the Chief of Police, or any other member of the Lowry Police Department specifically designated by rank to be a supervisor.

Supervisor: The supervisor shall be any member of the Lowry Police Department of superior rank to the officer engaged in the pursuit, or the senior officer on duty in the absence of a ranking supervisor.

Other Assisting Units: Units not actively involved in the pursuit itself but assisting by deploying stop sticks, blocking intersections, compelling paths, or otherwise working to minimize risk.

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

Portable Tire Deflation Device: A device that extends across the roadway and is designed to puncture the tires of the fleeing offender's pursued vehicle.

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



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stop, with the goal of containment and preventing a pursuit. Blocking is not a moving or stationary roadblock.

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.

Paralleling: The practice of non-pursuing squad vehicles driving on streets nearby to the active pursuit, in a manner parallel to the pursuit route. Parallel driving does not exempt officers from obeying traffic laws. Minn. Stat. § 169.14, subd. 1.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- A decision to pursue should be based upon the totality of information and circumstances reasonably known to the officer at the time the decision is made, recognizing that law enforcement must often make immediate decisions with partial information.
- The safety of all persons involved in or by a police pursuit is of primary importance. It also must balance the risks of the pursuit to the public and peace officers with the consequences of failing to pursue (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Sub. 2 (1)).
- No officer will be disciplined for terminating a pursuit.
- Officers, when responding to an emergency call or pursuing a fleeing vehicle shall, when approaching a stop sign or red light, slow down as necessary for safety, but may proceed cautiously if they sound a siren or display at least one red light to the front (Minn. Stat. §169.03(2)).
- The speed limitations do not apply to an authorized emergency vehicle responding to an emergency call or vehicle pursuit, although this does not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of persons using the street, nor does it protect the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the consequence of a reckless disregard of the safety of others (Minn. Stat. §169. 177). Officer(s) should consider reducing their speeds and ensuring that the way is clear before proceeding thru an intersection or other locations where there is an increased likelihood of a collision with another vehicle
- or pedestrian. Evaluation of vehicle speeds should take into consideration public safety, officer safety and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.
- Involved officers should frequently re-evaluate factors and conditions to assess the continuation of the pursuit.

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PROCEDURES

A. Pursuit Considerations – Minn. Stat §626.8458 Subd. 2 (2).

1. Pursuit is justified when the need for immediate apprehension or the risk to public safety outweighs the risk created because of the pursuit.
2. Factors to be considered when weighing risks:
 - Severity of the offense (in cases of non-violent offenses, officers should consider terminating the pursuit).
 - Speed of the pursuit
 - Area of the pursuit (including the geographical area, time of day, amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic)
 - Divided highways and one-way roads (Minn. Stat. § 169.03 Subd. 3)
 - Approach to intersections that are controlled by traffic signals, signs, or other locations where there is an increased likelihood of a collision (Minn. Stat. §169.03)
 - Environmental conditions (weather, visibility, road surface conditions)
 - Special hazards (school zones, road construction, parades, special events)
 - The ability to identify the offender later
 - Age of the suspect and occupants
 - Other persons in or on the suspect vehicle
3. Standards applied to the ongoing evaluation of a pursuit, as well as the decision to continue a pursuit shall include the following considerations:
 - The immediate need to apprehend the offender outweighs the risk created by the pursuit.
 - The dangers created by the pursuit exceed the dangers posed by allowing the offender to escape.
 - Involved officers should frequently re-evaluate factors and conditions to assess the continuation of the pursuit.

B. Procedures & Tactics for an Officer Engaging in a Pursuit– Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (3)

1. Emergency vehicles shall be driven in a safe manner and with due regard for public safety.



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2. Emergency vehicles operating in emergency mode are permitted to violate certain traffic regulations, when necessary, as long as the operator continues to exercise due care in vehicle operation.

C. Responsibilities of the Primary Unit - Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (4)

The driver of the primary unit shall notify dispatch of the pursuit and shall provide at least the following critical information to dispatch when possible:

- Travel direction/location/traffic and road conditions
 - Reason for initial contact (specific violations)
 - Identity of fleeing driver, if known
 - Plate number, if available, and/or vehicle description
 - Speed of fleeing vehicle
1. Provide relevant evolving information to dispatch
 2. No officer will intentionally make vehicle-to-vehicle contact unless this action is in conformance with agency policy on use of force (see agency policy on use of force)
 3. Roadblocks must conform to the agency's policy on use of force
 4. Only law enforcement vehicles with emergency lights and sirens will be used as pursuit vehicles.
 5. Unmarked and low-profile agency vehicles may engage in pursuits until a marked vehicle can take over as the primary vehicle. Officers shall not become engaged in pursuits while operating a non-departmental (private) motor vehicle or departmental vehicles not equipped with required emergency equipment.

D. Procedures & Tactics for support units

1. 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.
2. When possible, non-pursuing personnel needed at the termination of the pursuit should respond in a non-emergency manner, obeying all non-emergency traffic laws.
3. All participating units should operate under emergency conditions.

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E. Supervision of Pursuit Activities

1. The use of a detached supervisor that is not directly involved in the pursuit, when available, should be considered.
Based on the known information the supervisor, when available, shall monitor the pursuit in order to take appropriate action to continue or terminate the pursuit (Minn. Stat. §626.8458 Subd. 2 (4)).
2. Procedures regarding control over pursuit activities should include:
 - Verbally acknowledge they are monitoring the pursuit.
 - Assess critical information necessary to evaluate the continuation of the pursuit. Evaluate and ensure pursuit is within policy.
 - Direct that the pursuit should be discontinued if it is not justified to continue under the guidelines of this policy or for any other reason.
 - Communicate with all involved units if the pursuit should be terminated
3. Options to keep in mind during a pursuit include, but are not limited to:
 - Parallel pursuits
 - Channeling techniques
 - Creating a compelling path
 - Air support
 - Spike strips or other tire deflation device
 - Pursuit Intervention Techniques (PIT)
 - Blocking or Vehicle Intercept
 - Boxing-in
 - Other apprehension or GPS tracking methods - Minn. Stat. §626.8458 Subd 2 (3)
4. ***Post-pursuit chain of command notifications are required and shall be identified in each agency's policy.***

F. Dispatch Responsibilities

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

- Coordinate pursuit communications of the involved units and personnel.
- Notify and coordinate with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- Ensure that a supervisor, if available, is notified of the pursuit.

- Assign an incident number and log all pursuit activities.

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- Broadcast pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.

G. Factors Influencing the Termination of a Pursuit

The driver of the primary unit and the supervisor shall continually evaluate the risks and likelihood of a successful apprehension of the suspect and shall consider terminating the pursuit under the following conditions.

1. The officer deems the conditions of the pursuit too risky for the safe continuation of the pursuit.
2. A supervisor orders it terminated.
3. Information is communicated that indicates the pursuit is out of compliance with policy.
4. Communication is broken.
5. Visual contact is lost for a reasonable period of time, or the direction of travel cannot be determined.
6. The suspect is known and could be apprehended later, and delaying apprehension does not create a substantial known risk of injury or death to another.

H. Interjurisdictional Pursuit – Minn. Stat § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (5).

1. The primary unit shall update critical information to the dispatcher before leaving its jurisdiction.
2. The primary law enforcement vehicle shall remain the primary vehicle in other jurisdictions unless the controlling pursuit authority transfers its authority to another jurisdiction.
3. Upon receiving notification, the pursuit is entering another agency's jurisdiction, the dispatcher shall forward all critical information possessed by the dispatcher to that agency.
4. When a pursuit enters this law enforcement agency's jurisdiction:
 - The dispatcher shall update the critical information to the shift supervisor or other authorized individual identified by the law enforcement agency.
 - The controlling pursuit authority shall determine if the pursuit is in conformance with policy and shall provide appropriate direction to their units.
5. When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary officer or supervisor, taking into consideration distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area and other pertinent facts, should determine whether to request the other agency



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or 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 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)).

If a pursuit from another agency enters the Department's jurisdiction, Dispatch should update the on-duty supervisor. No pursuit will continue into another state unless permission is received from a supervisor, if available, and as soon as is practical. Prior to, or as soon as possible after crossing the state line, the dispatcher will notify the appropriate out of state authority to coordinate the pursuit and the channels to be used for communications.

I. Fresh pursuit outside state boundaries

Subject to the conditions identified under H5. above the officer may continue the pursuit across state lines with those states, which grant reciprocity. This would include North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin (Minn. Stat. §626.65, Uniform Law on Fresh Pursuit; Reciprocal.)

J. Air Support

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 officers 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.

K. Pursuit Summary Report

The primary officer and the supervisor shall file a pursuit summary report.

1. To ensure compliance with Minn. Stat. § 626.5532, the chief law enforcement officer shall ensure the completion of the State pursuit report form and forward it to the Commissioner of Public Safety within 30 days following the pursuit.

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2. As required in Minn. Stat. §626.5532, the report must contain the following elements:
 - a) the reason(s) for, and the circumstances surrounding the pursuit.
 - b) the alleged offense.
 - c) the length of the pursuit in distance and time.
 - d) the outcome of the pursuit.
 - e) any injuries or property damage resulting from the pursuit; and
 - f) any pending criminal charges against the driver.
 - g) other information deemed relevant by the Commissioner of Public Safety.

L. Care and Consideration of Victims

If during a pursuit an officer observes or is made aware of an injury to an individual, the officer shall immediately notify the dispatcher to have the appropriate emergency units respond. Rendering assistance includes but is not limited to: Minn. Stat. §626.8458 Subd. 2 (6)

- Calling an ambulance
- Rendering first aid until the officers are no longer needed at the injury scene
- Summoning additional units to the scene for assistance with the injured persons and/or traffic control

M. 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 discharge 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.

N. 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 shall be consistent with the agency use of force policy and Minn. Stat. §609.06.

O. Evaluation and Critique

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After each pursuit, the supervisor and law enforcement agency units involved with the pursuit will evaluate the pursuit and make recommendations to the chief law enforcement officer on ways to improve the agency's pursuit policy and tactics.

P. Training

In accordance with POST requirements, all sworn members shall be given initial and periodically updated training in the department's pursuit policy and safe emergency vehicle operation tactics.

In accordance with Minn. Stat. §626.8458, the chief law enforcement officer shall provide in-service training in emergency vehicle operations and in the conduct of police pursuits to every peace officer and part-time peace officer employed by the agency who the chief law enforcement officer determines may be involved in a police pursuit given the officer's responsibility.

This training shall comply with learning objectives developed and approved by the board and shall minimally consist of at least eight hours of classroom and skills-based training every five years. Continual training should also be considered for those officers authorized to use the PIT maneuver, tire deflation device deployment, GPS tracking, and related pursuit intervention procedures, tactics, and technologies.

If the chief law enforcement officer determines an officer will not be involved in police pursuits, the CLEO must notify POST of the officer's exemption status.

21.4 VEHICLE LIGHTING EXEMPTION POLICY

POLICY

Police officers who in the course of their duties have occasion to operate their vehicle without lights will adhere to the standards set forth in MN Statute 169.541 and department policy.

PURPOSE

Minnesota State Statutes exempt law enforcement officers from compliance with state vehicle lighting requirements in certain circumstances. The department allows this action under the procedures set forth below.