

## Vehicle Pursuits

### 305.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Vehicle pursuits expose innocent citizens, law enforcement officers and fleeing violators to the risk of serious injury or death and the Carver County Sheriff's Office respects the sanctity of life when making decisions regarding vehicle pursuits. 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 sensibleness, discernment, rationality, 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).

#### 305.1.1 PHILOSOPHY

The safety of all persons involved in or by a police pursuit is of primary importance. We must also 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)). Deciding whether to pursue a motor vehicle is a critical decision that must be made quickly and under difficult and unpredictable circumstances. A decision to pursue should be based upon the totality of the circumstances reasonably known to the deputy at the time the decision is made, recognizing that law enforcement officers must often make immediate decisions with partial information. 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. Again, 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. Deputy's conduct during the course of a pursuit must be objectively reasonable; that is, what a reasonable deputy would do under the circumstances. An unreasonable desire to apprehend a fleeing suspect at all costs is not professional law enforcement (Minn. Stat. § 626.8458 Subd. 2 (2)). Additionally, deputies involved in pursuits should frequently re-evaluate factors and conditions to assess the continuation of the pursuit.

#### 305.1.2 GOAL

The goal of the Carver County Sheriff's Office is to protect lives while enforcing the law and to guide its deputies in the safe and reasonable performance of their duties. To accomplish these goals, the following policy is provided to control and regulate emergency vehicle operations during a pursuit. When engaged in emergency vehicle operations in the performance of official duties,

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drivers of authorized emergency vehicles are granted exemptions from certain traffic laws by State Statute. These exemptions are provided to help protect lives, not to place them at undue risk.

#### **305.2 DEFINITIONS**

**Pursuit:** An active attempt by one or more deputies to apprehend an offender operating a motor vehicle, while the offender is trying to avoid apprehension by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics such as extinguishing vehicle lights, driving off of a roadway, making sudden or unexpected movements, or maintaining a legal speed, but willfully failing to yield to the deputy's signal to stop (Minn Stat. §609.487).

**Termination of a Pursuit:** A pursuit shall terminate when the pursuing deputy(s) turn off the emergency equipment, resume routine vehicle operation, and informs dispatch, or when the suspect vehicle stops.

**Divided Highway:** Any highway that is separated into two or more roadways by:

- (a) a physical barrier, or
- (b) a clearly indicated dividing section constructed so 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 technique 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.

**Pursuit Intervention Technique:** A precision maneuver which involves intentional, vehicle-to-vehicle contact and consists of a pursuing deputy applying lateral pressure with the front corner of their vehicle to the rear quarter panel of the fleeing offender's vehicle resulting in a predictable spin, 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 elude a peace officer following a signal given by any peace officer to the driver of a motor vehicle (Minn. Stat. §609.487 Sub. 1).

**Primary Unit:** The law enforcement unit that initiates a pursuit or any other unit that assumes control of a pursuit.

**Support / Secondary Units:** The primary responsibility is to remain in close proximity to the pursuing vehicle so that deputies are immediately available to render aid or assistance to anyone who may require it as a result of the pursuit. Support / Secondary Units may also assume responsibility for radio traffic, but do not take over or assume control of the pursuit.

**Other Assisting Units:** Units not actively involved in the pursuit itself, but assist by deploying spike strips (stop sticks), blocking intersections, using the compelling paths technique, or otherwise working to minimize risk.

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**Portable Tire Deflation Device / Stop Sticks** - 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 traffic stop, with the goal of containment preventing the pursuit. Blocking is not a moving or stationary roadblock.

**Boxing-In:** A tactic designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

**Paralleling:** The practice of non-pursuing squads driving on streets near the active pursuit in a manner parallel to the pursuit route. Parallel driving does not exempt deputies from obeying traffic laws.

### **305.3 PROCEDURE**

#### **305.3.1 PURSUIT CONSIDERATIONS**

A pursuit is justified when:

A vehicle pursuit shall only be initiated to apprehend fleeing offender(s) that have recently committed, or recently attempted to commit, serious crimes against a person(s), are wanted for committing serious crimes against a person(s), or the deputy has a reasonable basis to believe that the driver of the fleeing vehicle is impaired and will pose a substantial risk to public safety if not apprehended. As it relates to serious person crimes, these are generally crimes that involve force, coercion, weapons, or injuries to or death of the victim(s). In all cases, a pursuit is only justified if the need for immediate apprehension of the offender or the risk to public safety outweighs the risk created as a result of the pursuit.

As stated above, a deputy may initiate a pursuit to apprehend a wanted offender(s) in a fleeing vehicle if a warrant, KOPS Alert, or probable cause pick up & hold has been issued by our jurisdiction, or another jurisdiction, for a serious person crime. Deputies should still consider if the crime committed, if known, involved force, coercion, weapons, or injuries to or the death of the victim(s) as factors when determining if a pursuit is warranted. Deputies shall not pursue a fleeing vehicle to apprehend a wanted offender(s) in a fleeing vehicle if the warrant issued in our jurisdiction, or another jurisdiction, is for failure to appear (FTA) or for a probation violation.

A vehicle pursuit is only permitted if the deputy has an articulable reason to believe that the fleeing offender, or occupant of the fleeing vehicle, has committed, attempted to commit, or is wanted for the following offenses and within the parameters stated above:

- Murder - 1st - 3rd Degree
- Manslaughter - 1st & 2nd Degree
- Assault - 1st - 4th Degree
- Aggravated Robbery

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- Simple Robbery - Force Used
- Carjacking
- Criminal Sexual Conduct - Force, Coercion, or Weapon Used
- Kidnapping
- False Imprisonment
- Drive by Shooting
- Burglary - 1st Degree
- Domestic Assault - Felony
- DWI
  - In instances of a suspected impaired driver, deputies shall consider whether or not the vehicle pursuit may create an even more dangerous situation. Additionally, deputies will not pursue a vehicle if the fleeing offender has outstanding warrants for DWI, but there is no reason to believe that the offender is currently impaired.
  - In instances involving a fleeing offender known to be impaired who creates an obvious threat to public safety, deputies may pursue the vehicle to apprehend the offender with the objective of safety for all involved being at the forefront.

Even when a pursuit is authorized per the conditions listed above, strong consideration should be given to the factors below when initiating or continuing a vehicle pursuit :

- There is law enforcement air support or aviation overhead assisting the pursuing agency.
- There is electronic surveillance of the suspect vehicle; such as, but not limited to, GPS, cellular, RF technology.
- A civilian ride-along is present in the emergency vehicle.
- The identity of the suspect driver is known.
- The suspect vehicle is driving the wrong way or against opposing traffic for longer than passing or overtaking a single vehicle.
- The suspect(s) or occupant(s) are known or alleged to be juveniles.
- Potential innocent occupant(s) in suspect vehicle.
- The pursuing emergency vehicle has lost sight of the suspect vehicle for a period of time where direction of travel and/or location cannot be determined for longer than momentary lapses.

#### 305.3.2 FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

Other factors to be considered:

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- The initial decision to engage in a pursuit shall rest primarily with the deputy who has initiated the vehicular stop, after considering all of the elements of this policy.
- These elements shall include but are not limited to; the crime for which the suspect is wanted (the need to apprehend immediately), and the risk to the community created by the pursuit.
- The deputy must continually consider and evaluate the risks created by the pursuit, as those risks may change during a pursuit.
- Terminating a pursuit shall be considered a decision made in the interest of public safety.
- The deputy's decision to continue a pursuit may be overridden by a supervisor at any time

Standards applied to the evaluation of a pursuit, as well as the decision to continue a pursuit shall, include the following considerations:

- Does the need to immediately apprehend the suspect exceed or outweigh the the risk created by the pursuit?
- Do the dangers created by the pursuit exceed the danger posed by allowing the perpetrator to escape?

#### 305.3.3 PROCEDURES AND TACTICS

The speed limitations and traffic laws do not apply to an authorized emergency vehicle during a vehicle pursuit, however, 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 consequences of a reckless disregard for others (Minn Stat. §169.177). Deputies should reduce their speeds, use caution, and ensure that the way is clear before proceeding through an intersection, past a stop sign, against a red light, or any location 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 occupant(s) of the fleeing vehicle.

Procedures & Tactics for an Officer Engaging in a Pursuit:

- The pursuing vehicle shall be known as the primary unit, which will be the unit closest to the fleeing vehicle.
- The support / secondary unit shall remain at a safe distance behind the primary unit but close enough to provide support and communicate with dispatch on the progress of the pursuit. The secondary unit will be responsible for activating Emergency Medical Services, when necessary, as a result of the pursuit.
- All units actively engaged in the pursuit shall have emergency lights and siren activated.
- Additional units shall operate at a safe distance to provide support.
- Channeling, boxing-in, paralleling, and compelling path techniques may be considered.

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- Any road blocks that are employed shall comply with the Sheriff's Office Use of Force policy.
- The use of spike strips (stops sticks) should be considered.
- Intentional vehicle to vehicle contact may be permitted. Intentional contact is controlled contact between the patrol vehicle and pursued vehicle at slow speeds intended to safely end the pursuit; this is not the same as the Pursuit Intervention Technique as outlined below. Intentional contact should only be used when other intervention strategies have been considered and determined to be not practical or ineffective. Intentional contact should be considered a use of force and must be reasonably applied based on the totality of the circumstances presented. Intentional contact may be used under circumstances where deadly force would be permitted or when the the likelihood of great bodily harm or death to the deputy, occupants of the pursued vehicle, or any other person is not reasonably foreseen. Intentional contact with vehicles should only be used on vehicles that are stopped or traveling at slow speeds and it appears likely that the pursuit will resume or continue if immediate action is not taken. Care should be taken to minimize the damage to the patrol vehicle and the pursued vehicle to the extent possible. Unless deadly force is authorized, intentional contact should not be used on motorcycles.

#### 305.3.4 PURSUIT INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE (PIT)

Only Sheriff's Office personnel who are trained in the Pursuit Intervention Technique are permitted to use this intervention option to end a vehicle pursuit. A PIT maneuver should only be performed within the parameters of the training. Before attempting to perform a PIT maneuver, the deputy shall take the following circumstances into consideration: traffic conditions, speed of the fleeing vehicle, surface and width of the roadway, weather, visibility, and other pertinent safety concerns. If the use of PIT is permitted and viable, deputies should seek to use the technique at the first available opportunity during a vehicle pursuit. Quickly ending pursuits will assist in accomplishing the goals of reducing the risk to public safety and arresting the offender(s).

The use of PIT shall only be used to apprehend fleeing offender(s) that have recently committed, or recently attempted to commit, serious crimes against a person(s), are wanted for committing serious crimes against a person(s), or the deputy has a reasonable basis to believe that the driver of the fleeing vehicle is impaired and will pose a substantial risk to public safety if not apprehended. As it relates to serious person crimes, these are generally crimes that involve force, coercion, weapons, or injuries to or death of the victim(s).

As stated above, a deputy may use PIT to apprehend a wanted offender(s) in a fleeing vehicle if a warrant, KOPS Alert, or probable cause pick up & hold has been issued by our jurisdiction, or another jurisdiction, for a serious person crime. Deputies should still consider if the crime committed, if known, involved force, coercion, weapons, or injuries to or death of the victim(s) as factors when determining if continued pursuit or use of PIT is warranted. Deputies shall not use PIT to apprehend a wanted offender(s) in a fleeing vehicle if the warrant issued in our jurisdiction, or another jurisdiction, is for failure to appear (FTA) or for a probation violation.

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The use of PIT is only permitted if the deputy has an articulable reason to believe that the fleeing offender, or occupant of the fleeing vehicle, has committed, attempted to commit, or is wanted for the following offenses and within the parameters stated above:

- Murder - 1st - 3rd Degree
- Manslaughter - 1st & 2nd Degree
- Assault - 1st - 4th Degree
- Aggravated Robbery
- Simple Robbery - Force Used
- Carjacking
- Criminal Sexual Conduct - Force, Coercion, or Weapon Used
- Kidnapping
- False Imprisonment
- Drive by Shooting
- Burglary - 1st Degree
- Domestic Assault - Felony
- DWI
  - In instances of a suspected impaired driver, deputies shall consider whether or not the pursuit or performing PIT may create an even more dangerous situation. Additionally, deputies will not use PIT if the fleeing offender has outstanding warrants for DWI, but there is no reason to believe that the offender is currently impaired.
  - In instances involving a fleeing offender known to be impaired who creates an obvious threat to public safety, deputies may use PIT to end the pursuit with the objective of safety for all involved being at the forefront.

Unless the use of deadly force would be authorized, the use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) is not authorized if the fleeing vehicle is the following:

- Motorcycle, scooter, off-road recreational vehicle, or similar
- Vehicle pulling a trailer
- Bus
- Semi-tractor trailer

#### 305.3.5 FACTORS WHETHER TO CONTINUE A PURSUIT

Factors to be continuously considered when determining whether to continue a pursuit:

- Local street versus controlled access (Road type)

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- Divided highway and one-way roads
- Approach to intersections that are controlled by traffic signals, signs, or a location where there is an increased likelihood of a collision
- High speed versus low speed (Relative to posted limit)
- Road Surface Conditions
- Heavy Traffic versus light traffic
- Pedestrians likely versus pedestrians unlikely
- Time of day
- Obstructed views versus unobstructed views
- High density intersections versus rural sight lines
- Long duration versus short duration
- Weather concerns versus good weather and good visibility versus poor visibility
- Special hazards such as school zones, road construction, parades, special events

#### 305.3.6 RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRIMARY UNIT

##### Responsibilities of the Primary Unit:

The driver of the primary unit shall notify dispatch of the pursuit and shall provide at least the following critical information to dispatch initially and as the pursuit evolves:

- Travel direction, location, traffic, and road conditions
- Reason for initial contact (specific violation)
- Identity of fleeing driver, if known
- Plate number if available, and/or vehicle description
- Speed of the fleeing vehicle
- Any other important information about the suspect vehicle or environment

Based on known information, the supervisor shall make the decision to either take further appropriate action or terminate the pursuit.

Only law enforcement vehicles with emergency lights and siren will be used as pursuit vehicles. Unmarked and low-profile Sheriff's Office vehicles may engage in pursuits as the primary vehicle until a fully marked unit, if available, is able to take over the pursuit as the primary vehicle. In that event, unmarked and low-profile Sheriff's Office vehicles would then assume a secondary or support role in the pursuit. Deputies shall not become engaged in pursuits while operating a privately owned vehicle, a vehicle that is not owned by the Sheriff's Office, or in a vehicle that is not equipped with the required emergency equipment.



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#### 305.3.7 TACTICS FOR SUPPORT UNITS

- Deputies are allowed to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit route to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public.
- When possible, non-pursuing personnel needed at the termination of a pursuit should respond in non-emergency mode while obeying traffic laws.

#### 305.3.8 PURSUIT SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A detached supervisor who is not directly involved in the pursuit, when available, will be notified of the pursuit and direct pursuit related activities. When available, the supervisor shall monitor the pursuit and take the appropriate action to continue or discontinue the pursuit based on the information known to the supervisor (Minn. Stat. §626.8458 Sub 2 (4)).

Procedures for controlling the pursuit activities shall include:

- Verbally acknowledge via the radio that they are aware of the pursuit and are monitoring it.
- Assess critical information necessary to evaluate whether the pursuit should be continued or terminated and if the pursuit is within policy.
- Direct that the pursuit should be terminated if continuing is not justified per this policy, or for any other reason to include public safety.
- Communicate to Dispatch and all involved units if the pursuit should be terminated.

This is not an all-inclusive list, but supervisors should consider these options during a pursuit:

- Parallel pursuits
- Channeling techniques
- Creating a parallel path
- Air support
- Use of spike strips (stop sticks)
- Blocking or Vehicle Intercept
- Boxing-In Technique
- Other apprehension or GPS tracking methods (Minn. Stat. §626.8458 Sub 2 (3))

**The supervisor shall notify the Sheriff's Office On-Call Administrator upon the termination of a pursuit as soon as reasonably practical and relay relevant information.**

#### 305.3.9 DISPATCH RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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- Coordinate pursuit communications of the involved units and supervision.
- Notify and coordinate with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
- Ensure that a supervisor, if available, is notified of the pursuit.
- Broadcast pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.
- Notify and coordinate the response of other emergency services, if necessary.
- Assign an ICR number and log all pursuit activities.

#### 305.3.10 TERMINATION OF A PURSUIT

The primary unit and the supervisor shall continually evaluate the risks and likelihood of a successful apprehension of the suspect(s) and shall consider terminating the pursuit under the following conditions:

- The conditions of the pursuit become too risky for the safe continuation of the pursuit.
- A supervisor orders it terminated.
- Information is communicated that indicates the pursuit is out of compliance with policy.
- Communication is broken.
- Visual contact is lost for a significant period of time or the direction of travel of the suspect vehicle cannot be determined.
- The suspect is known or could be apprehended later and delaying apprehension does not create a substantial public safety risk.

#### 305.3.11 AIR SUPPORT

When available, aircraft assistance should be requested. Once the air unit has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, all ground units should consider whether the participation of an aircraft warrants their continued active involvement in the pursuit (Minn. State. §626.8458 Sub. 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 may recommend terminating the pursuit.

#### 305.3.12 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL PURSUIT

Requirements regarding inter-jurisdictional pursuits:

- The secondary unit shall update critical information to the dispatcher before leaving this jurisdiction.
- The primary law enforcement vehicle from this agency shall remain the primary vehicle in other jurisdictions, unless the controlling pursuit authority transfers its authority to another jurisdiction.
- Upon receiving notification the pursuit is entering another agency's jurisdiction, the dispatcher shall forward all critical information possessed by the dispatcher to that

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agency. The primary unit or supervisor from this agency should consider distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area, and other pertinent facts as factors to determine whether it would be prudent to request that the other jurisdiction assume primary and / or secondary unit roles in the pursuit or assume complete control of the pursuit.

- 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, if the shift supervisor is unavailable. Key pieces of the critical information that should be relayed by the dispatcher are the reason(s) the outside law enforcement agency is pursuing the vehicle and if they are requesting assistance from this law enforcement agency. If the outside law enforcement agency is requesting assistance in the pursuit from this agency, our units may directly assist in the pursuit only if it's been established that their reason(s) for the pursuit is authorized by this policy and then only in a secondary role as the agency that initiated the pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. If our units are not authorized to directly assist in the pursuit, other options to assist may be considered and these include:
  - Moving to a position ahead of the pursuit, while driving with due care and without the use of emergency lights and / or siren, in an attempt to deploy portable tire deflation devices / stop sticks.
  - Attempting to parallel the pursuit while driving with due care and without the use of emergency lights and / or siren.
  - Responding to assist at the termination of the pursuit. The response shall be driving with due care and without the use of emergency lights and / or siren unless a more urgent response is appropriate based on the circumstances at the termination of a pursuit. Some of these circumstances may include a vehicle crash, medical situation, combative or uncooperative suspect(s), or the suspect(s) is acting in a manner that potentially poses a risk to public safety.
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- Assistance to a pursuing outside agency by deputies of this Office will terminate at the county limits, provided the pursuing peace officers have sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this Office may continue only until sufficient assistance is present.
- No pursuit will continue into another state unless authorization is received from the supervisor, if available and as soon as is practical, prior to entering that state and the pursuit is of a known or suspected violent felon. Prior to, or as soon as possible after crossing the state line, Dispatch will notify the appropriate out of state authority to coordinate the pursuit and the radio channels / talk groups to be used for communications. The states of Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota grant reciprocity under Minn Stat. §626.65, Uniform Law of Fresh Pursuit; Reciprocal.

#### 305.3.13 CARE AND CONSIDERATION OF VICTIMS

If during a pursuit a deputy observes or is made aware of an injury to an individual, the deputy shall immediately notify Dispatch and request that the appropriate emergency units respond. Rendering assistance includes, but is not limited to (Minn. Stat. §626.8458 Sub. 2 (6):

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- Requesting an ambulance
- Requesting fire department resources
- Providing first aid until deputies are no longer need at the scene
- Summoning additional units to the scene to assist with the injured persons or provide traffic control

#### **305.3.14 USE OF FIREARMS**

The use of firearms to disable a pursued vehicle is generally not an effective tactic and involves all of the dangers associated with discharging firearms. Deputies 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 deputy from using a firearm to stop a suspect from using a vehicle as a deadly weapon.

#### **305.3.15 APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTS**

Proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment are the keys to a successful conclusion of a pursuit. Apprehension of fleeing suspects shall be consistent with all Office policies and Minn. Stat. §609.06.

#### **305.4 PURSUIT SUMMARY REPORT**

Pursuit Summary Report Requirements:

- The primary deputy and the supervisor shall file a pursuit summary report.
- 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 incident.
- As required in Minn. Stat. §626.5532, the report must contain the following elements:
  1. The reason(s) for, and the circumstances surrounding the incident;
  2. The alleged offense;
  3. The length of the pursuit including time and distance;
  4. The outcome of the pursuit;
  5. Any injuries or property damage resulting from the incident; and
  6. Any pending criminal charges against the driver.
  7. Other information deemed relevant by the Commissioner of Public Safety.

#### **305.5 EVALUATION AND CRITIQUE**

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.

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### **305.6 TRAINING**

In accordance with Minnesota POST Board requirements, all peace officer licensed members of the Carver County Sheriff's Office shall be given initial and periodic updated training on the Vehicle Pursuits policy and safe emergency vehicle operations and tactics. In accordance with Minn. Stat. §626.8458, the Chief Law Enforcement Officer shall provide in-service training in emergency vehicle operation and in the conduct of police pursuits to every peace officer employed by the agency who the Chief Law Enforcement Officer determines may be involved in a police pursuit based on the peace officer's responsibilities and assignment. The training shall comply with learning objectives developed and approved by the POST Board and shall minimally consist of at least eight hours of classroom and skills-based training every five years. Continual training should be considered for those deputies authorized to use the PIT technique, tire deflation devices (stop sticks) 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.

### **305.7 CARVER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PURSUIT CONTINUUM**

See attachment: Pursuit Continuum - REVISED 2023.pdf

## Attachments

**Pursuit Continuum - REVISED 2023.pdf**

# DECISION TO PURSUE

Strong consideration to quickly discontinue pursuit

## FACTORS TO CONSIDER FOR DISCONTINUING PURSUIT

Aviation Overhead
Electronic Surveillance
Ride-Along
Identity Known
Wrong Way
Juvenile Offender
Lost Sight

**Known Impaired Driver with Inherent Danger to Public Safety**

**SERIOUS PERSON CRIMES**  
 Murder  
 Manslaughter  
 Assault - 1st -4th Deg. Agg.  
 Robbery Carjackigng  
 CSC  
 Drive By Shooting  
 1st Deg. Burglary  
 False Imprisonment Felony  
 Domestic Assault

**Severe and Imminent Threat (609.066 Subd. 2)**

## FACTORS TO BE CONTINUOUSLY CONSIDERED

Local Streets (Road Type).....	Controlled Access
High Speed (Relative to Limit).....	Low Speed
Heavy Traffic.....	Light Traffic
Pedestrians Likely.....	Pedestrians Unlikely
Obstructed Views.....	Unobstructed Views
High Density Intersections.....	Rural Sight Lines
Long Duration.....	Short Duration
Weather Concerns.....	Good Weather