

**NORMANDY  
POLICE DEPARTMENT  
GENERAL ORDERS MANUAL**

<b>TITLE: DEPARTMENT VEHICLES TOPIC: PURSUITS</b>		<b>GENERAL ORDERS: 11-03</b>
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**INDEX: PURSUITS**

### **11-3. Pursuits**

**PURPOSE:** To establish policy and procedure governing vehicular pursuits.

**POLICY:** To protect lives and property by making reasonable efforts to apprehend violators while complying with statutes regulating the operation of emergency vehicles, and by discontinuing pursuit when the risk to public safety outweighs the need for an immediate apprehension.

**DEFINITIONS:**

- **Administrative review:** A review, by designated command level personnel, of the facts and circumstances related to a vehicular pursuit which involved one or more officers of the Normandy Police Department.
- **Forcible stop:** The use of force or other physical acts to compel the driver of a fleeing vehicle to stop, e.g., rolling or stationary roadblocks, ramming, firearms, etc.
- **Primary pursuit officer:** The officer initiating a vehicular pursuit or the one officer most directly in pursuit after a vehicular pursuit has started, e.g., the closest to the violator's vehicle.
- **Secondary pursuit officer:** Any officer in pursuit of a fleeing vehicle in close proximity to and assisting the primary pursuit officer.
- **Vehicular pursuit:** An active attempt by a law enforcement officer in an emergency vehicle to apprehend an occupant of a moving motor vehicle when the driver of such vehicle is aware of the officer's intent and actively tries to avoid apprehension through evasive tactics or by ignoring the lawful signal of the officer to stop.

## EVALUATION OF PURSUIT CIRCUMSTANCES

### A. Conditional Authorization

The initiation or continuation of a pursuit is authorized **only** when the necessity of an immediate apprehension of a suspect outweighs the level of risk associated with the pursuit. **Any action taken by an officer must first and foremost be to protect and preserve the safety of the public.** Officers will also weigh the need for an immediate apprehension with the risk to officer safety.

### B. Consideration of Circumstances Required

Officers will consider the following circumstances and conditions **before** initiating a pursuit and will continually reevaluate changing circumstances and conditions **during** a pursuit to determine if the pursuit should be continued:

1. The seriousness of the **original offense** that led to the pursuit. Infractions, misdemeanors, and property crimes do not warrant the same level of risk as might be taken to apprehend violent felons, e.g., there is less urgency to pursuing a vehicle registration violation than a stolen car, while there is less urgency to pursue a stolen car (property crime) than a car-jacking suspect who used violence in committing the crime (violent crime against person).
2. If the suspect is known, or the likelihood of identifying the suspect at a later time.
3. The speeds of the suspect and law enforcement vehicles.
4. The likelihood that the driver would slow or drive more reasonably if the pursuit were discontinued as demonstrated by the suspect driving at higher speeds or in an increasingly hazardous manner after the officer initiated the pursuit or as the pursuit continues.
5. The physical and mental state of the fleeing suspect, including suspected intoxication, mental impairments, etc.
6. The presence of passengers in the fleeing vehicle.
7. Indications that any passenger in the pursued vehicle is a child.
8. Visibility, weather, road conditions, and the time of the day or night.
9. The officer's familiarity with the area.
10. The type of highway and area the pursuit is in **or is about to enter**, i.e., rural, business, industrial, residential, school zone, etc.
11. The speed, direction(s), and density of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area and the area about to be entered.
12. The presence of passengers or prisoners in the Normandy Police Department vehicle. Pursuits should not be conducted by an officer who has a person who is not a law enforcement officer or Normandy Police Department chaplain in the Normandy Police Department vehicle.

13. The apparent condition and capabilities of the pursued vehicle and the known mechanical condition and capabilities of the pursuit vehicle and its emergency equipment.
14. If there is a reasonable expectation of safely stopping the fleeing suspect through continued pursuit.
15. The effect on the community if the suspect is not apprehended immediately or is never apprehended.
16. The quality and reliability of communications between involved officers, dispatch, and other affected agencies.
17. Other circumstances or conditions which mitigate or aggravate the hazards associated with the pursuit.
18. Supervisors (Watch Commanders) shall not engage in pursuits unless the offense is so serious that it would be a breach of duty to act if not undertaken. (Example: murder, assault 1<sup>st</sup> degree, kidnapping, forcible rape).

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### A. Pursuit Prevention

When feasible, officers who have reason to believe that a suspect to be stopped may flee should attempt to first get assistance and then attempt to stop the suspect in such a manner and location as to minimize the opportunity to flee.

### B. Speed

Officers operating emergency vehicles with red lights and siren activated in pursuits or responding to assist in a pursuit have the statutory privilege to exceed speed limits; however, they are still required to operate their vehicles in a manner that is reasonable for conditions and necessary as based on the totality of the circumstances involved.

### C. Following Distance

Officers engaged in pursuits will maintain a reasonable following distance with all other vehicles to ensure proper reaction time and braking distance in the event the suspect vehicle or any other vehicle unexpectedly slows, stops, turns, or becomes involved in a collision.

### D. Hazardous Maneuvers Prohibited

1. Officers will not engage in unduly hazardous driving maneuvers or duplicate such actions when performed by the driver of a fleeing vehicle. Officer should **not pursue** fleeing vehicles by driving their Normandy Police Department vehicles the wrong way on any divided highway. Officer may operate their vehicles in the wrong lane of a divide highway when such operation can be done with reasonable safety and articulable circumstances make it necessary to do so, e.g., to deploy tire deflation devices or redirect traffic.

### E. Apprehensions

When a pursued vehicle stops, officers will exercise due caution in approaching the suspect(s). Officers will approach, contact, and arrest violators following a pursuit in a professional manner and will comply with all applicable rules of conduct, including those regarding use of force, safeguarding rights, and prisoner transportation.

#### F. Terminating Pursuit

1. All officers involved in a pursuit will immediately terminate the pursuit, slow down, deactivate all emergency equipment, stop on the shoulder or turn around (preferably in a location and in a manner that is clearly visible to the fleeing suspect), and notify the dispatch when any of the following occur:
  - a. Changing circumstances or conditions indicate the risk to public safety associated with continued pursuit are greater than the public safety benefit of making an immediate apprehension.
  - b. Circumstances indicate that continued pursuit is futile, e.g., the location of the pursued vehicle is no longer known.
  - c. Officers of another law enforcement agency have been requested to discontinue their participation in the pursuit but failed to do so or when the pursuit tactics being used by officers from another law enforcement agency do not conform to Normandy Police Department pursuit policy or procedures.
  - d. Effective and reliable communication between the officer and the dispatch is lost.
  - e. A superior directs termination of the pursuit.
2. **Termination does not mean efforts to apprehend the violator are abandoned.** Other methods should be used to identify, locate, and arrest the violator, i.e., license checks and similar investigative techniques.
3. After terminating a pursuit, officers may continue regular patrol activities in the area to try to ensure the well-being of persons there, locate and interview witnesses, and to locate and identify the suspect vehicle and driver. Actual pursuit of the suspect should **not** be reinitiated unless new information clearly justifying such action has become available.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

#### A. Officer Initiating a Pursuit

1. The initiating officer will be the primary pursuit officer until another officer assumes that responsibility.
2. An officer initiating a vehicular pursuit will **immediately** notify the appropriate dispatch of the pursuit. The following information will be reported, if known:

- a. **Initial reason** for the pursuit (including laws violated).
  - b. Description and license information of the fleeing vehicle.
  - c. Location, direction of travel, and approximate speed of the vehicle.
  - d. Description and number of occupants.
  - e. Other critical or pertinent information such as traffic, weather, or road conditions.
3. In the event the officer who initiated the pursuit is not present when the fleeing suspect is apprehended, that officer should proceed to the appropriate location to identify the suspect or vehicle, or otherwise facilitate the booking and reporting process, if feasible.

#### **B. The Primary Pursuit Officer:**

1. should terminate the pursuit if the identity of the driver is known **and** the apprehension of the driver is not immediately necessary.
2. will, to the maximum extent possible, communicate complete, accurate, and timely information to communications personnel throughout the pursuit. The primary pursuit officer may delegate this task to the secondary pursuit officer, or an assisting air unit to allow the primary pursuit officer to devote full attention to driving, watching for additional hazards, and better identifying the suspect.
3. will provide or arrange for assistance to persons who may be injured during the pursuit if there is no other officer in the immediate area to provide assistance.
4. may request assistance of other officers, aircraft, or the use of other equipment.

#### **C. Secondary Pursuit Officers**

Secondary pursuit officers will:

1. notify communications personnel when joining the pursuit.
2. handle radio communications after advising the primary pursuit officer.
3. provide assistance to any person injured during the pursuit, if necessary.
4. assume the primary pursuit vehicle position if necessary or instructed to do so.

### **PURSUIT VEHICLES**

#### **A. Markings and Emergency Lights**

1. When feasible, available Normandy Police Department cars having the most prominent markings and emergency lights will be used to pursue, and particularly to function as the primary pursuit vehicle.

2. Normandy Police Department vehicles not designated for regular Normandy Police Department duties should not be used to pursue violators, e.g., four-wheel drive pickups, vans, etc.
3. Officers will not use any privately-owned vehicles to pursue violators.

B. Number of Pursuit Vehicles Involved

No more than a total of three Normandy Police Department vehicles should be in direct pursuit of a fleeing vehicle unless specific aggravating circumstances justify additional Normandy Police Department vehicles being involved, e.g., pursuits involving violent felons or multiple suspects. Involvement in a pursuit with more than three law enforcement vehicles should be approved by the supervising command staff officer. Additionally, all officers involved will document in the Pursuit After Action Report (NPD Form 55) explaining in the narrative portion of the report the role of all cars involved and why more than three cars were needed.

C. Emergency Equipment to be Used

1. Officers will use appropriate emergency equipment on Normandy Police Department vehicles during pursuits in accordance with General Order 11-02, "Emergency Vehicle Operations."
2. Officers will not use vehicles to pursue which are not equipped with required emergency equipment or on which the emergency equipment is not operating properly.

D. Video Recordings

Officers who have in-car video recorders in their Normandy Police Department vehicles should activate the recorder upon initiating or responding to assist with a pursuit and will record all activities until the pursuit is terminated or the suspect is apprehended.

**NON-INVOLVED OFFICERS**

A. In Position to Assist

Officers who may be of assistance regarding a pursuit will immediately inform dispatch personnel and other appropriate personnel of their availability and location.

B. Not in Position to Assist

Officers not in a position to assist should stay aware of the direction and progress of the pursuit in the event they are directed to assist and restrict their use of the radio channel being used for the pursuit.

C. Emergency Response Use Only If Requested

Officers not directly involved in the pursuit should **not** respond to or parallel the pursuit in an emergency response mode unless directed to do so by the supervising command staff officer.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### A. Radio Personnel Duties

Upon learning of a pursuit involving a Normandy Police Department officer, including involvement in pursuits initiated by another agency, communications personnel working the radio console will clear the channel of non-emergency traffic by advising all other mobile units and base stations that a pursuit is in progress and coordinate radio traffic associated with the pursuit.

1. **Immediately** notify the on-duty watch supervisor.
2. Keep all affected officers and agencies promptly informed of the status of the pursuit.
3. Conduct appropriate checks of license plate numbers and similar information.
4. Make regular inquiries of the pursuing officer if the officer does not provide necessary or current information.
5. Continue to handle communications with officers involved in a pursuit that has moved into another municipality until effective communication is no longer feasible. All involved officers will monitor radio traffic throughout the pursuit.
6. As much as feasible, record all information regarding the pursuit in the CAD system.
7. Ensure all involved officers and agencies are immediately notified when a pursuit is terminated by pursuing officers or ordered terminated by a superior.

## SUPERVISION OF PURSUITS

### A. Supervisory Personnel

On-duty supervisory personnel in which a pursuit is taking place should actively attempt to determine the reason for the pursuit and to monitor and guide events associated with the pursuit. The role of supervisory personnel will be to determine if the pursuit should be terminated and to ensure proper procedures are used by all involved personnel.

### B. Command Staff Officer (s)

Upon being notified of a pursuit in which an officer is involved, the watch supervisor or on-duty command staff officer becomes the commander of all Normandy Police Department personnel and operations in the pursuit and will exercise control through the affected supervisor or primary pursuit vehicle if the supervisor is not present. The watch supervisor or command staff officer will **determine the reason for the pursuit then monitor, coordinate, and direct** activities related to the pursuit as needed and to ensure proper procedures are used by all involved Normandy Police Department personnel including:

1. **making necessary inquiries** to immediately determine relevant circumstances surrounding the pursuit.

2. ordering the termination of the pursuit if it appears to constitute an unreasonable risk to public safety, officer safety, or is not being conducted in accordance with this order.
3. limiting type and number of Normandy Police Department vehicles that are directly or indirectly involved.
4. approving or disapproving pursuit tactics, to include forcible stopping techniques.
5. determining if a Metro Air Support aircraft is needed and, if so, requesting it.
6. ensuring needed information is communicated both within the Normandy Police Department and with other affected agencies.
7. continuously reevaluating the pursuit according to the criteria stated in this order and ordering the termination of the pursuit when the pursuit appears to constitute an unreasonable risk to public safety.

## **FORCIBLE STOPS**

### **A. Legal Considerations**

Intentional uses of forcible stopping techniques have been determined by the U.S. Supreme Court to be a seizure (*Brower v. Inyo County*, USSC 109 S. Ct 1378; 1989). Additionally, such acts or the use of a vehicle as a weapon may constitute deadly force and should be used only in extreme cases to affect the lawful arrest of a person:

1. who has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use of deadly force.
2. attempting to escape by the use of a deadly weapon.
3. who, by specific, articulable acts, may otherwise endanger life or inflict serious physical injury unless arrested without delay.

### **B. Supervisory Responsibilities**

The watch supervisor or command staff officer supervising a pursuit will ensure that any forcible technique employed by an involved officer is appropriate under the circumstances.

### **C. Passing Pursued Vehicles**

Officers should **not** attempt to pass a pursued vehicle on the same roadway to implement any forcible stopping technique.

### **D. Types of Forcible Stopping Techniques**

Attempting the following forcible stopping techniques should be carefully weighed against the safety of all officers involved in the pursuit, and all other persons in the area before being used:

1. Stationary roadblocks- Only in the case of suspected fleeing felons whose escape poses a danger to life may officers set up a stationary or rolling roadblock. Roadblocks constitute a

last resort in stopping a fleeing violent felon. The decision to erect a roadblock may only be made by the on-duty supervisor. The decision to erect a roadblock must consider:

- a. The safety of the officers.
- b. The risk of physical injury to the occupants of the pursuit vehicle.
- c. The hazard to citizens and their property.
- d. A stationary roadblock must be clearly visible at a distance sufficient to enable approaching vehicles to stop safely. The officer in charge of the roadblock shall notify the dispatcher of its precise location.
- e. All roadblocks must provide an escape route.

2. Deliberate striking with a Normandy Police Department vehicle.

- a. Deliberate striking with a vehicle, to include ramming, pushing, etc., is a high-risk maneuver and **will only be used when deadly force is justified**, and the dangers involved are less than the danger to the public if the suspect is allowed to continue. Deliberately striking a moving vehicle must be done under conditions where the resultant movement of either vehicle will not cause serious injury or death to innocent persons.
- b. Officers should be aware that vehicular strikes involving nearly straightforward or backward movement of the Normandy Police Department vehicle and an impact speed differential of 14 miles per hour or greater will likely cause the airbags in the Normandy Police Department vehicle to deploy.
- c. Deliberate striking and other legal intervention involving force will be reported as outlined in General Orders 10-01 and 11-04 "Use of Force" and "Department Vehicle Accidents."

E. Site Selection

Officers should select the location where they intend to use forcible stopping techniques based on specific characteristics of the site which tend to enhance both the safety and success of the technique. Areas where geographic characteristics increase the risk of injury should be avoided.

F. Officers to Avoid Heightening Personal Risk

Officers will not place themselves in a location which unnecessarily contributes to or heightens a threat to their personal safety, such as taking up a position on the roadway directly in the path of a fleeing vehicle when a more prudent location is readily available. Officers who do so may not be justified in using deadly force based solely on that threat to their safety.

G. Firearms Use

The use of firearms will be in accordance with General Order 10-01, "Use of Force."

## **INTOXICATED DRIVERS**

### **A. Special Concerns**

Intoxicated drivers frequently present a difficult dilemma to law enforcement in that the crime committed is typically a misdemeanor but has the potential to cause serious physical injury or death. Before initiating or continuing a pursuit of a suspected intoxicated driver, officers will focus on the need for immediate apprehension versus the danger to the public from a fleeing driver whose judgment and physical abilities are impaired.

### **B. Criteria for Pursuit or Termination**

1. If a suspected intoxicated driver who was originally driving non aggressively becomes substantially more aggressive and reckless in an attempt to flee, the officer should terminate the pursuit absent other circumstances that necessitate an immediate apprehension.
2. If a suspected intoxicated driver was driving aggressively, at excessively high speeds, or otherwise posing a significant, immediate threat to public safety **before** an officer tried to stop the suspect, an officer should attempt to apprehend the suspect as quickly and safely as possible within the guidelines of the law and this order.

## **PURSUIT INITIATED BY OTHER AGENCIES**

### **A. Participation Authorized Only if Requested**

Officers will not join pursuits initiated by another law enforcement agency unless specifically requested to do so by the agency. Such requests may be received directly from an officer of the other agency or indirectly through affected communications center(s). Mere notification of the existence of a pursuit will not be construed as a request for Normandy Police Department participation.

### **B. Notification of Watch Commander**

When an officer becomes or is about to become involved in a pursuit initiated by another agency, the watch commander or other available officer of the command staff will be contacted and will supervise the conduct of all Normandy Police Department personnel in the pursuit and ensure the pursuit is conducted in accordance with this order.

### **C. Information to be Ascertained**

Officers assisting other agencies involved in a pursuit should determine and advise dispatch personnel of:

1. the seriousness of the offenses committed by the subject being pursued, including the initial reason officers had for attempting to stop the subject.
2. the speed, direction of travel, and roadway used by the fleeing vehicle.

3. the number of law enforcement vehicles directly in pursuit. Absent extreme circumstances, officers should not join or remain as part of a line of pursuers in a multi-agency pursuit when three or more law enforcement vehicles are in direct pursuit.
4. if the driver is armed or otherwise considered dangerous.
5. the method of communication to be used between officers and officers from other agencies.
6. other circumstances and conditions that mitigate or aggravate the hazards associated with the pursuit and which must be considered to determine if the pursuit should be continued or terminated.

#### D. General Responsibilities

Officers who have been requested to assist another agency in a pursuit should:

1. cooperate and assist with the reasonable and lawful efforts of the initiating agency to stop the fleeing vehicle.
2. continue to evaluate the pursuit and changing conditions and terminate involvement if:
  - a. conditions become too hazardous.
  - b. the pursuit becomes unreasonable.
  - c. the total number of law enforcement vehicles involved in direct pursuit or pursuit tactics being used by officers from another law enforcement agency do not conform to Normandy Police Department pursuit policy or procedures.
  - d. it becomes apparent the officer's assistance is not needed.
3. keep the dispatch informed of the circumstances and progress of the pursuit on an ongoing basis.
4. advise the affected dispatch to inform the other agency when Normandy Police Department participation in the pursuit is terminated.

#### **PURSUIT INTO MUNICIPALITIES**

**If feasible**, officers involved in pursuits entering other municipalities should ensure the police department in that municipality is notified of the pursuit either directly or through dispatch. Any assistance or action desired of the local law enforcement agency should be specifically communicated to that agency. Pursuits going into municipalities may be turned over to a local law enforcement officer or simply be terminated if the increased risk to public safety warrants such action.

#### **PURSUIT INTO OTHER STATES RESTRICTED**

##### A. Authority Varies

Authority to pursue into another state and make an arrest in that state is established by that state law governing fresh pursuit and this order.

## B. Violent Felons

Officers may pursue **a person suspected of a violent felony** or a person charged with such an offense who has escaped from custody or confinement into any adjoining state. A violent felony as used in this order is any felony in which the suspect has used, threatened, or attempted to use force toward any person which was capable of causing serious physical injury or death.

## C. Nonviolent Felons and Misdemeanors

1. Nonviolent felons and misdemeanor violators will **not** be pursued across state lines regardless of any reciprocal agreement with the other state.
2. When a fleeing suspect appears likely to cross into an adjoining state, communications personnel should notify the appropriate law enforcement agency in that state of the situation.

## D. Increasingly Limited Role

Officers pursuing violent felons out of state will assume a less direct role in the pursuit when officers from that state get into position to stop the suspect and/or become actively involved in the pursuit. Active involvement should be discontinued by officers of the Normandy Police Department when the police presence becomes sufficient to overcome the threat posed by the suspect. The officer should proceed to the scene where the suspect is apprehended to exchange necessary information about the incident with local officers.

## E. Disposition of Subjects Apprehended

Officers who arrest fleeing suspects in another state will ensure the suspect is taken before a court of jurisdiction in the state where the arrest took place to initiate extradition proceedings.

# PURSUIT FROM OTHER STATES

## A. Statutory Provisions

Section 544.155, RSMo., allows out-of-state officers to pursue and arrest suspected **felons** and drivers suspected of driving while intoxicated into Missouri, provided their state grants reciprocal authority to Missouri officers.

## B. Assistance to Out-of-State Officers

Officers should provide reasonable assistance to out-of-state officers who are legally in pursuit of fleeing felons or intoxicated drivers, but only within the guidelines established in this order.

## C. Unauthorized Pursuits/Alternative Action

Out-of-state officers who attempt to pursue into Missouri when not authorized by statute to do so should be informed by the most expedient means that their actions are not authorized by Missouri law. Officers may attempt to stop the vehicle being pursued to identify its driver for the other jurisdiction and may, if warranted by the totality of the circumstances, initiate, or continue pursuit of the vehicle.

## **POST-PURSUIT CONTACT**

At the conclusion of a pursuit where the vehicle has stopped, either voluntarily or involuntarily, caution should be used when contacting the driver and other occupants. Aggressively charging the vehicle to physically confront the driver and other occupants may jeopardize an officer's safety and result in other negative outcomes. Officers should maintain a defensive position of cover and order the individuals out of the vehicle. Due to the unknown motivation for the driver's failure to initially stop, felony car stop procedures are an option that should be considered. The information contained in this section is not intended to limit the physical extraction of non-compliant drivers or other occupants that, following a verbal request by an officer or other assisting officer, refuse to exit a vehicle.

## **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. Officer to Submit Pursuit Report**

1. Upon the termination of a pursuit, whether the fleeing suspect was apprehended or not, all of the officers involved in the pursuit will submit a Pursuit After Action Report Form (NPD Form 55).
2. When a pursuit terminates so quickly that no watch or command staff officer could be contacted, the initiating officer will submit the Pursuit Report.
3. The watch supervisor or command staff officer who supervised the pursuit will designate the officer responsible for submitting the report in all other cases.
4. The officer designated to submit the Pursuit Report will do so in a timely manner.

### **B. Narrative Summary Required**

Officers will use the narrative portion of the Pursuit Report to summarize the circumstances surrounding the pursuit, document all unusual situations or hazards, and explain how the need to immediately apprehend the suspect outweighed the risks posed to the public.

### **C. Juvenile Suspects' Names Not to be Shown**

Officers will not show the names of juvenile suspects on Pursuit Reports. References to juvenile suspects in the narrative portion of the report should be recorded as "the juvenile," if only one, or Juvenile #1, Juvenile #2, etc., if more than one.

### **D. Review and Approval**

The submitting officer's supervisor, command staff officer who supervised the pursuit, and the affected commander should review the Pursuit Report for completeness, accuracy, and compliance with all applicable directives. Questions or concerns of reviewing officers are **not** to be left unanswered or without appropriate action being taken. Each reviewing officer will sign in the appropriate space, when approved.

### **E. Pursuit Review and Critique**

1. After thoroughly reviewing personal recollection of the events, any video recordings, and the Pursuit Report submitted by the designated officer, the watch supervisor or command staff officer who supervised the pursuit will complete the review portion of the NPD Form 55, outlining why the pursuit was necessary, any specific hazards or problems encountered, and any noncompliance with Normandy Police Department policies or procedures. The completed report will be promptly submitted to the affected commander.
2. The affected commander will review both the Pursuit Report and the Pursuit Review and make specific comments regarding any problems in policy, training, supervision, or compliance with policy. The commander will make recommendations for needed changes or disciplinary action on the Pursuit Review portion of the form.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW**

### **A. Scope**

1. Pursuit Reports and any video recordings of the pursuit) will be reviewed by the Operations Commander. The review will not be concluded until available reports and related materials are received.
2. To facilitate a thorough review, the Operations Commander is authorized to:
  - a. summon employees and interview any person regarding the incident.
  - b. make inquiries to clarify facts or recommend additional investigation be done as deemed necessary.
  - c. recommend appropriate corrective action related to policies, training, supervision, or other areas of concern.
  - d. sign a Complaint Receipt for apparent misconduct by any employee.

### **B. Assessment**

The reasonableness of a particular tactic or pursuit will be reviewed from the perspective of a reasonable officer in that situation. The proper application of discretion requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances specified in this order that were specifically known to the officer involved at specific times during the pursuit.

### **C. Report on Findings**

The Operations Commander will report their findings and recommendations on the Pursuit After Action Report NPD Form 55. All reports will then be routed to the Chief of Police's office for review and action on any recommendations.

### **D. Coordination with Accident Review Board**

The Operations Commander will advise the Chief of Police if their findings include a determination that a violation of Normandy Police Department pursuit policy contributed to a Normandy Police Department vehicle accident.

## ANALYSIS

Copies of Pursuit Reports will be maintained by the Operations commander for use in the annual Pursuit Analysis Report, to evaluate apparent trends and factors affecting officer safety, public safety, effectiveness of specific measures used to stop fleeing vehicles, training needs, and to identify potential problem areas.

Adopted by Command Staff  
By Order of:

(Signature on File)  
Colonel Tameika Sanders  
Chief of Police

08/15/2024  
Date