

**Sec. 14-283a-4. Procedures**

**(a) Initiation of Pursuit.**

(1) The decision to initiate a pursuit shall be based on the pursuing police officer's conclusion that the immediate danger to the police officer and the public created by the pursuit is less than the immediate or potential danger to the public should the occupants of such vehicle remain at large.

(2) In deciding whether to initiate a pursuit, the police officer shall take the following factors into consideration:

- (A) Road, weather and environmental conditions;
- (B) Population density and vehicular and pedestrian traffic;
- (C) Whether the identity of the occupants is known and immediate apprehension is not necessary to protect the public or police officers and apprehension at a later time is feasible;
- (D) The relative performance capabilities of the pursuit vehicle and the vehicle being pursued;
- (E) The seriousness of the offense; and
- (F) The presence of other persons in the police vehicle.

**(b) Pursuit Operations.**

(1) All authorized emergency vehicle operations shall be conducted in strict conformity with Sections 14-283a-1 to 14-283a-4, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and section 14-283a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(2) Upon engaging in or entering into a pursuit, the pursuing vehicle shall activate appropriate warning equipment. An audible warning device shall be used during all such pursuits.

(3) Upon engaging in a pursuit, the police officer shall immediately notify communications of the location, direction and speed of the pursuit, the description of the pursued vehicle and the initial purpose of the stop. The police officers shall keep communications updated on the pursuit. Communications personnel shall immediately notify any available supervisor of the agency or agencies involved in such pursuit, clear the radio channel of non-emergency traffic, and relay necessary information to other police officers of the involved police agency or agencies, and adjacent police agencies in whose direction the pursuit is proceeding.

(4) When engaged in a pursuit, police officers shall drive with due regard for the safety of persons and property.

(5) Unless circumstances dictate otherwise, a pursuit shall consist of no more than three police vehicles, one of which shall be designated as the primary unit. No other personnel shall join the pursuit unless instructed to participate by a supervisor.

(6) The primary unit involved in the pursuit shall become secondary when the fleeing vehicle comes under police air surveillance or when another unit has been assigned primary responsibility.

**(c) Supervisory Responsibilities.**

(1) When made aware of a pursuit, the appropriate supervisor shall evaluate the situation and conditions that caused the pursuit to be initiated, the need to continue the pursuit, and shall monitor incoming information, coordinate and direct activities as needed to ensure that proper procedures are used. Such supervisor shall also have the authority to terminate

the pursuit. When the agency supervisor communicates a termination directive, all agency vehicles shall disengage warning devices and cease the pursuit.

(2) Where possible, a supervisory police officer shall respond to the location where a vehicle has been stopped following a pursuit.

**(d) Pursuit Tactics.**

(1) Police officers not engaged in the pursuit as the primary or secondary unit shall not normally follow the pursuit on parallel streets unless authorized by a supervisor or when it is possible to conduct such an operation without unreasonable hazard to other vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

(2) When feasible, available patrol units having the most prominent markings and emergency lights shall be used to pursue, particularly as the primary unit. When a pursuit is initiated by other than a marked patrol unit, such unit shall become the secondary unit when a marked unit becomes available as the primary unit, and such unit shall disengage from the pursuit when another marked unit becomes available as the secondary unit.

(3) Motorcycles may be used for a pursuit in exigent circumstances including, but not limited to, situations where a felony has been committed, deadly force has been used by a vehicle occupant, or the pursuit is necessary to preserve a life, provided that weather and related conditions allow such pursuit to continue. Motorcycles shall disengage from the pursuit when support from marked patrol units becomes available.

(4) All intervention techniques short of deadly force shall be used when it is possible to do so in safety and when the police officers utilizing them have received appropriate training in their use. Such techniques shall include, but not be limited to, boxing in the vehicle or using controlled termination devices.

(5) Firearms shall not be discharged from pursuit vehicles while such vehicles are in motion, except to the extent necessary to protect a police officer or innocent person from the imminent use of deadly physical force. Roadblocks are prohibited unless specifically authorized by the supervisor in charge after consideration of the necessity of applying deadly physical force to end the pursuit.

(6) Once the pursued vehicle is stopped, police officers shall utilize appropriate police officer safety tactics and shall be aware of the necessity to utilize only the force the police officer reasonably believes to be necessary to take occupants into custody.

**(e) Termination of the Pursuit.**

(1) The police officer serving as the primary unit engaged in the pursuit shall continually re-evaluate and assess the pursuit situation, including all of the initiating factors, and terminate the pursuit whenever he or she reasonably believes that the risks associated with continued pursuit are greater than the public safety benefit of making an immediate apprehension.

(2) The pursuit may be terminated by the primary unit at any time.

(3) A supervisor may order the termination of a pursuit at any time and **shall** order the termination of a pursuit when the potential danger to the public outweighs the need for immediate apprehension. Such decision shall be based on information known to the supervisor at the time of the pursuit.

(4) A pursuit may be terminated if the identity of the occupants has been determined, immediate apprehension is not necessary to protect the public or police officers, and

apprehension at a later time is feasible.

(5) A pursuit may be terminated when the police officers are prevented from communicating with their supervisors, communications or other police officers.

**(f) Inter-jurisdictional Pursuits.**

(1) The primary unit shall notify communications when it is likely that a pursuit will continue into a neighboring police agency's area of law enforcement responsibility or cross the state line. Municipal police agencies and the State Police shall notify each other whenever entering the other's area of law enforcement responsibility.

(2) A pursuit into a bordering state shall comply with the laws of both states and any applicable inter-agency agreements.

(3) In all cases where a pursuit enters an area of law enforcement responsibility of a police agency other than that of the initiating police agency, the police agency in pursuit shall be responsible for immediately notifying the police agency responsible for such area. The desk officer or duty supervisor for the police agency responsible for such area shall determine if assistance is necessary and police officers from police agencies other than the initiating agency shall not join the outside pursuit unless:

- (A) Directed by such duty supervisor or desk officer; or
- (B) The involved pursuit unit is unable to request assistance; or
- (C) The situation demands immediate assistance.

The supervisors of the respective police agencies involved in the pursuit shall communicate with each other to determine the respective responsibilities of each police agency and to determine which police agency will assume primary operational control of the pursuit. The supervisors shall also communicate with each other regarding any external conditions pertinent to the continued conduct of the pursuit. Communications between police agencies shall be controlled by inter-agency police radio systems, if they exist, or by telephone, if they do not.

(4) In all cases where the pursuit enters a municipality without a regularly organized police department, notification shall be made to the State Police troop responsible for that area. Such troop shall maintain radio communications with all local police officers serving in any such municipality.

**(g) After-pursuit Reporting.**

(1) Whenever a police officer engages in a pursuit, the police officer shall file a written report on the appropriate form required by his or her agency describing the circumstances. This report shall be reviewed by the appropriate supervisor or supervisors to determine if policy has been complied with and to detect and correct any training deficiencies.

(2) Each police agency shall periodically analyze its police pursuit activity and identify any additions, deletions or modifications warranted in agency pursuit procedures.

**(h) Training.**

Police officers who drive police vehicles shall be given initial and periodic update training in the agency's pursuit policy and in safe driving tactics. The provisions of Sections 14-283a-1 to 14-283a-4, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall be a part of the curriculum for all police basic recruit-training and re-certification programs in Connecticut.

(Adopted effective August 24, 2000)