

TRAINING TASK: EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATIONS

TASK # 11

Purpose

To learn procedures for emergency driving/completion of EVOC training
To learn pursuit driving matrix

Preceding Task:

Communications
Preparation for Duty

I. Statute and City Ordinances

- a. 4511.01 Definitions
- b. 4511.03 Emergency Vehicle, Public Safety Vehicle to proceed cautiously past red signal or stop
- c. 4511.041 Emergency Vehicle or Public Safety Vehicle exempt
- d. 4511.24 Emergency/Public Safety Vehicle exempted from speed limitations
- e. 4511.45 Right of way of Public Safety Vehicle
- f. 4511.452 Pedestrians to yield to Public Safety Vehicle
- g. 4511.72 Following an Emergency/Public Safety Vehicle Prohibited
- h. 2921.331 Failure to comply with order or signal of a Police Officer

II. Policy and Procedure

- a. G.O. 41.2.1 Responding to Calls
- b. G.O. 41.2.2 Pursuit of Motor Vehicles
- c. G.O. 41.2.3 Roadblocks and Forcible Stopping and Precision Immobilization Techniques (P.I.T.)
- d. G.O. 41.3.3 Restraining Devices in Agency Vehicles

III. Operational Procedure

- a. Response Code Procedures
 - i. Code III
 - 1. Indicates **maximum** response to given situation
 - 2. Emergency lights **and** siren in continuous operation
 - 3. Operate vehicle with due regard for safety

4. Whenever possible pass to the left of traffic you are overtaking
 5. At a red or stop signal, use caution by stopping or slowing to be **sure** all traffic is yielding
 6. Dispatch will advise response code
 7. Alert tone is used prior to Code III dispatch
 - ii. Code II
 1. Indicates immediate response to given situation (no traffic stops unless exigent circumstances)
 2. Emergency equipment not used in responding
 3. Proceed directly and safely to call obeying traffic laws
 4. Dispatch will advise response code
 5. Officer may upgrade to Code III while advising dispatch of the upgrade
 - iii. Code I response
 1. Indicates a normal response
 2. Proceed in a timely manner without unnecessary delay
 3. May conduct normal police business of more pressing nature while en route
 4. Do not keep complainant waiting for an unreasonable length of time
 5. No response code is indicated by dispatch
- b. General Driving Procedures
- i. Driving Image
 1. Maintain legal speed limits
 2. Drive in professional manner; use signals, proper lanes, etc.
 3. Note: Many complaints are generated by unprofessional driving. It is the most visible activity we do.
 - ii. Pro-Active Driving
 1. Look ahead to see potential hazards
 2. Appropriate following distances to traffic ahead
 3. Pre-Plan route to avoid sudden changes
 - iii. Offensive Driving- Driving in a manner to influence the actions of surrounding traffic. Used in Code II or Code III response
 1. Smooth inputs of steering, acceleration, and braking
 2. Weight management through proper use of brake and accelerator.
 3. Give yourself every advantage.
 - iv. Collision Avoidance
 1. 1st choice- Change lanes or paths of travel (steer out)
 2. 2nd choice- Brake then steer (slow then steer out)
 3. 3rd choice- Brake only
 4. Always keep your eyes on the escape route.

- c. Pursuit driving procedures
 - i. Factors to consider in initiation of pursuit
 - 1. Seriousness of crime
 - 2. Possibility of apprehension
 - 3. Location of pursuit (residential, business, etc.)
 - 4. Traffic conditions, presence of pedestrians
 - 5. Weather conditions / lighting
 - 6. Condition of police vehicle
 - 7. Pursuing officer alone or assistance nearby
 - ii. Understand and Use the Pursuit Matrix
 - 1. The presence of any SINGLE factor found in the medium or high risk group elevates the risk to that group, regardless of any other factors that may be present
 - 2. Only continue a pursuit if the benefits of immediate apprehension outweigh the risks involved
 - 3. Whenever the pursuit is no longer in the best interest of the public, terminate the pursuit by a **visible** demonstration (turn off overheads, stop vehicle or turn around)
 - 4. Following the pursuit, complete Kettering Police Department Pursuit report and Review form (found on S/ drive).
 - 5. Review and critique the pursuit with peers, dispatchers, supervisors. Learn from mistakes.
 - iii. Pursuit Driving Techniques
 - 1. Understand and anticipate the physiological effects of pursuit driving (increased heart rate / respiration, tunnel vision, etc)
 - 2. Position your vehicle as far to the left as is safe on roadway
 - 3. Maintain a 4-6 second following distance from violator
 - 4. Anticipate the violator's actions – setting up to the left encourages the violator to make right turns
 - 5. Advise dispatch you have initiated a pursuit.
 - 6. Transmit on radio only when safe to do so (steady speed, straight line travel, no obstacles to avoid)
 - 7. Give your location, direction of travel, reason for stop, and description of vehicle, registration and suspect information.
 - 8. When practical and safe to do so, advise on a regular basis: speed of violator and officer, location and direction of travel, driving behavior of violator, traffic conditions
 - 9. The secondary unit in a pursuit assumes radio responsibility
 - 10. **Continually assess the need for pursuit -- Whenever the pursuit is no longer in the best interest of the public, terminate the pursuit.**
 - iv. Forcible Stopping

1. Forcible stopping is prohibited except in cases where there is sufficient legal justification for the use of deadly force. An exception to this is when P.I.T. is used at speeds of 45mph or slower. In this case it shall be considered a less-lethal use of force.
2. No officer shall engage in forcible stopping unless they have received training in proper methods as presented by KPD pursuit training and have received permission of a supervisor, if feasible.
 - a. Stationary Roadblocks
 - i. Limited to incidents of a severe nature whereby the escape of the suspect may result in death or serious bodily injury to another
 - ii. Must be approved by a supervisor
 - b. Precision Immobilization technique (P.I.T.)
 - i. May be used if, in the judgment of the officer, the vehicle should be stopped to safeguard life and preserve the public safety.
 - ii. May only be performed by sworn personnel trained in its use.
 - c. Rolling Roadblocks
 - i. Performed by two or more police vehicles to bring a moving suspect vehicle to a stop.
 - ii. Not to be used on a vehicle that contains a suspect believed to possess a firearm.
 - iii. Must be authorized by a supervisor.
 - iv. May only be performed by sworn personnel trained in its use.
 - d. Boxing In (Vehicle Intercept)
 - i. Is allowed if suspect vehicle comes to a stop on or off the roadway
 - ii. Not to be used on a vehicle that contains a suspect believed to possess a firearm.

d. Definitions

- i. Attempt to stop: An attempt to stop is any action by an officer to convey a message to the driver of a vehicle that he/she is to bring the vehicle to a stop. This may include the activation of emergency lights and/or siren, physical gestures and/or verbal statements, or any combination of these. This attempt to stop will continue until the driver acknowledges the message by stopping or fleeing.
- ii. Pursuit: Pursuit means an attempt by a police officer, while operating an emergency vehicle, to effect the apprehension and/or arrest of the occupant(s) of a vehicle who are knowingly evading apprehension and/or arrest by means of maintaining or increasing

speed and/or using evasive maneuvers after an attempt to stop has been made by the officer.

- iii. Caravan: A Caravan is the presence of four or more police vehicles actively engaged in a pursuit of a vehicle regardless of the jurisdiction of the police vehicles.
- iv. Forcible Stopping: Forcible stopping is any intentional contact between an officer's vehicle and the pursued vehicle for the purpose of slowing, stopping, or changing the direction of the pursued vehicle.
- v. Marked Police Vehicle: Vehicles that are marked in the following manner: interior or exterior permanently mounted emergency lights, City of Kettering Police Department emblem on door, police vehicle number on doors and rear plates, uniform exterior paint (including white top and doors and the remainder dark blue) and the word "police" on the front door and plates of the vehicle.
- vi. Paralleling: Paralleling means the operation of police vehicle on streets that are parallel to the pursuit route.
- vii. Primary Vehicle: The primary vehicle is the marked police vehicle that initiates the pursuit or any other marked police vehicle that assumes the lead vehicle position during a pursuit.
- viii. Precision Immobilization Technique (P.I.T): A forced rotational vehicle stop of a non-compliant suspect vehicle
- ix. Roadblock: Any barricade or physical obstruction, including police vehicles, set up either on or off the roadway for the purpose of slowing, stopping, or changing the direction of a pursued vehicle.
- x. Rolling Roadblock: A rolling roadblock is the placement of two or more police vehicles, while in motion, alongside, in front of, or behind, the pursued vehicle in an attempt to slow, stop, or change the direction of the pursued vehicle.
- xi. Boxing In: Boxing in is an attempt to use the police vehicle as a barrier to prevent the movement or escape of a pursued vehicle once it has been stopped.
- xii. Secondary Vehicle: The secondary vehicle is any marked police vehicle which becomes involved in a pursuit as the back up to a primary vehicle and follows the primary vehicle at a safe distance. Except under circumstances approved by a supervisor, there will be only one secondary vehicle involved in a pursuit.
- xiii. Unmarked Police Vehicle: Any police vehicle not marked in accordance with the requirements of a marked police vehicle.
- xiv. Vehicle Paralleling: Vehicle paralleling is a deliberate offensive tactic by one or more police vehicles to drive alongside of a pursued vehicle while it is in motion.