

# BATON ROUGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

General Order  
No.136

Effective Date  
04-30-1999

Revised Date  
11-10-2015

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Subject: Vehicle Pursuits

Reviewed 9/1/16

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## LEGAL DISCLAIMER

This policy is for departmental use only and does not apply to any criminal or civil proceeding. This policy will not be construed as creating a higher legal standard of care or safety in an evidentiary sense with respect to third party claims. Violations of this policy will form the basis of departmental administrative sanctions only.

## POLICY

Vehicular pursuit of fleeing suspects presents danger to the public, officers, and suspects involved in the pursuit. It is the policy of this department to protect all persons and property to the extent reasonably possible when enforcing the law.

It is the responsibility of the department to assist officers in the safe performance of their duties. Furthermore, it is necessary for all parties that pursuits be documented so they may be analyzed, and policy or procedure be revised as necessary. It is the policy of the department to regulate the manner in which vehicular pursuit is undertaken and performed.

Employees of the department will conduct pursuits in compliance with sound professional judgement, the procedures outlined in this policy, and under the guidelines of L.R.S. 32:24 as follows:

- A. The driver of an emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this Section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.
- B. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:
  - 1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this Chapter;
  - 2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down or stopping as may be necessary for safe operation;
  - 3. Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
  - 4. Disregard the regulations governing the direction of movement or turning in specified directions.
- C. The exceptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle will only apply when such vehicle is making use of audible or visual signals sufficient to warn motorists of their approach except that a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.
- D. The foregoing provisions will not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor will such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

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**DEFINITIONS**

**Vehicular Pursuit**

An active attempt by an officer in an authorized emergency vehicle to apprehend suspects who are attempting to avoid apprehension through evasive and unlawful tactics.

**Department**

The Baton Rouge Police Department.

**Marked Police Vehicle**

A vehicle bearing conspicuous markings with overhead or a combination of dash and deck flashing lights and a siren.

**Unmarked Police Vehicle**

A vehicle used primarily by plainclothes police officers. It is not conspicuously marked and may be of any color. It is equipped with a siren and red or blue flashing light(s).

**Undercover Police Vehicle**

A vehicle of any type to include but not limited to a light duty truck or motorcycle. It will not be equipped with a siren, although it may have a flashing red or blue light.

**Police Motorcycle**

A two or three-wheeled motorcycle, conspicuously marked, and equipped with a siren and flashing lights.

**Other Departmentally Owned Vehicles**

Any other departmentally owned vehicle not equipped with siren or flashing lights.

**Primary Unit**

The officer initiating the pursuit or the officer who assumes the role of managing the pursuit in the event that the original officer is unable to continue the pursuit.

**Secondary (Back-Up) Unit**

The police unit assisting the primary unit.

**Due Regard**

The consideration of existing circumstances to determine the validity of one's actions as they relate to existing or potential hazards.

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**Reasonable Care**

The degree of care, which an officer of ordinary prudence would exercise in the same or similar circumstances.

**Reasonably Necessary**

The immediate danger to the public created by the pursuit is less than the immediate risk to the public if the pursuit continues.

**Boxing-in**

A technique designed to stop a violator's vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

**Channeling**

A technique similar to a roadblock where objects are placed in the anticipated path of a pursued vehicle, which tends to alter its direction.

**Paralleling**

Participating in the pursuit by proceeding in the same direction and maintaining approximately the same speed while traveling on an alternate street or highway that parallels the pursuit route.

**Roadblock**

Establishing a physical impediment to traffic as a means for stopping a vehicle using actual physical obstructions, or barricades.

**Ramming**

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

**Termination of Pursuit**

Notifying police communications that the pursuit is being discontinued, slowing to no more than the posted speed limit for the highway in use, and turning off emergency lights and siren.

**Emergency Equipment**

All emergency equipment available, to include: red and/or blue flashing lights, siren, and headlights.

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**Authorized Emergency Vehicle**

Any vehicle that is publicly owned and designated by the Chief of Police.

**PROCEDURES**

**I.    Officer Discretion**

- A. Any law enforcement officer in a marked, unmarked, or on a police motorcycle may initiate a vehicular pursuit when the following criteria are met:
  - 1. The suspect exhibits the intention to avoid apprehension through evasive or unlawful tactics.
  - 2. The suspect operating the vehicle refuses to stop at the direction of the officer.
  - 3. The violation is such that a failure to pursue would further enhance the danger presented to the public.
  
- B. The decision to initiate a pursuit will be based on the officer's conclusion that the immediate danger to the public created by the pursuit is less than the immediate or potential danger to the public should the suspect remain at large. The officer will take into account the following factors when deciding to initiate a pursuit:
  - 1. The class of violation as known or reasonably suspected;
  - 2. Type of police unit (marked, unmarked, etc.);
  - 3. The amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area;
  - 4. Weather and road conditions;
  - 5. Any potential or existing hazards;
  - 6. Location;
  - 7. Time of day;
  - 8. Driving skill of officer;
  - 9. The performance capabilities of the pursuit vehicle;
  - 10. Familiarity with the area and roadway.

**II.   Classes of Violations**

- A. For the purpose of this article only, offenses will be divided into five (5) classes listed from (1) least serious to (5) most serious. As the seriousness of the offense increases so will the inducement to pursue increase. In some cases it may be the wisest course of action to terminate the pursuit for the less serious classes, depending on the factors listed above.
  - 1. Traffic offenses: Includes all vehicle code violations that would not normally result in custodial arrest.
  - 2. Misdemeanor criminal offenses: All misdemeanor criminal code violations, including DWI, Hit and Run Driving and Reckless Driving.

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3. Non-violent felonies: Crimes that are punishable at hard labor, but do not involve an assault on another. Examples are: simple burglary, felony theft (including automobiles) and possession of narcotics.
4. Violent felonies: Crimes that are punishable at hard labor that involves a violent assault on another. Examples are: aggravated battery, illegal use of a weapon and armed robbery.
5. Homicide or attempted homicide.

### III. Rules of Engagement

- A. Marked police vehicles or police motorcycles may initiate a pursuit based on any class of violation or a BOLO for any class of violation.
- B. Unmarked police vehicles may initiate a pursuit based on the observation of a misdemeanor criminal offense or any more serious violation or a BOLO for those classes of violations.
- C. Undercover police vehicles or other departmental vehicles may initiate a pursuit based on the observation of a violent felony offense or homicide, or a BOLO for those offenses if equipped with lights and siren.
- D. If an officer observes a violation for which his police vehicle is not equipped to pursue, he will report the violation to police communications along with a description, location, and direction of travel of the violator.
- E. If able to do so safely at normal speed and distance, the officer may follow the violator and continue to report his location. Vehicles with no emergency equipment (i.e. flashing lights and siren) will not engage in pursuits.
- F. Police motorcycles and unmarked police vehicles will disengage when marked police vehicles join the pursuit.

### IV. Notification of Intent to Pursue

- A. When an officer has made the determination to initiate a pursuit, he must immediately notify police communications of the following:
  1. His unit number and intention to pursue;
  2. The location and direction of travel;
  3. As complete a description of the suspect vehicle and occupants as possible;
  4. The nature of the violation, known or reasonably suspected;
  5. The violator's speed and degree of recklessness.
- B. Officers reporting a pursuit will use the dispatch channel monitored by police vehicles in the district in which the pursuit begins.

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### V. Police Communications Officer's Responsibility

- A. When a police communications officer is notified of a pursuit by a police vehicle, he must immediately initiate the following actions:
  - 1. Clear the dispatch channel (Net 10-33) for the pursuing police vehicle and emergency traffic,
  - 2. Notify a communications supervisor,
  - 3. Assign the closest available secondary (back-up) unit,
  - 4. If the reporting unit is on a talk group other than that monitored by police vehicles in that district, direct the reporting unit to switch to the proper frequency;
  - 5. Using the simulcast radio mode, alert all radio frequencies of the pursuit and subsequent termination.
- B. Once this has been accomplished, the communications officer will monitor the pursuit and only transmit when specifically addressed.

### VI. Police Communications Supervisor's Responsibility

- A. When a communications supervisor is notified a pursuit is in progress, he will begin monitoring the pursuit.
- B. The communication supervisor will also establish communications with the field supervisor as soon as possible (if possible on an alternate talk group; if not, through the normal communications operator) and advise them of relative information.
- C. In the event the primary unit's supervisor cannot be contacted, the shift commander will be notified and act in his place. If the shift commander cannot be contacted, a supervisor in an adjoining district will be contacted and act in his place.

### VII. Criminal Information Unit's Responsibilities

When CIU is notified of a pursuit, the information requested is of primary importance. It is the responsibility of the CIU officer to use the information at hand to determine if the vehicle is reported stolen or has been stolen, but not reported as yet or any other pertinent information that may be known relative to the vehicle or occupants. This must be done as soon as possible as it is necessary for the field supervisor to have this information to make the decision as to whether or not the pursuit will continue. If the information supplied is insufficient to make such a determination, this fact must be relayed to the field supervisor as soon as possible.

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### VIII. Field Supervisor's Responsibilities

- A. Once notified, it is the field supervisor's responsibility to monitor and control the pursuit. He will determine if the pursuit is to continue based on his conclusion that the offense known or reasonably suspected is serious enough to justify the pursuit. The field supervisor may request additional information from any involved party (primary unit, secondary unit, police communications, or CIU) prior to making a decision.
- B. He may also base his determination on factors including, but not limited to:
  - 1. Type of violation (known or reasonably suspected).
  - 2. Speed and degree of violator's recklessness.
  - 3. Supervisor's knowledge of pursuit officer's capabilities.
  - 4. Type of area (residential, school, commercial, etc.).
  - 5. Is the suspect's identity known?
  - 6. Weather.
  - 7. Time of day.
  - 8. Are radio transmissions intelligible?
  - 9. Can pursuing officer report his location?
  - 10. Condition of primary unit.
- C. If the field supervisor determines the pursuit is justified, no further radio communications are required. In the event a pursuit is to be terminated, the supervisor will advise the primary unit.
- D. The primary and secondary unit will immediately respond and terminate the pursuit.
- E. The field supervisor will repeat his order to terminate the pursuit until both the primary and secondary units acknowledge.
- F. The supervisor will proceed to the termination point of the pursuit and provide appropriate assistance and supervision at the scene.
- G. The supervisor will ensure that all required post-incident notifications are made and that all written reports are completed and forwarded to the proper persons.

### IX. Primary Unit's Responsibilities

- A. Officers engaged in pursuit will drive in a manner exercising reasonable care for the safety of themselves and all other persons and property within the pursuit area.
- B. Driving practices such as those taught at the departmental tactical driving course will be utilized.

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- C. All emergency equipment must be activated. The emergency flashers will not be activated, as they interfere with the operation of the turn signals.
- D. The pursuing officer will immediately notify police communications that a pursuit is underway. Use of plain English transmissions is encouraged, rather than the "ten-code". The officer will provide the police communications with all information listed under "Notification of Intent to Pursue".
- E. The primary officer will report all changes in direction or his location every five to ten (5-10) seconds, if no change of direction occurs. He will provide updates on any pertinent information, such as further description, discharge of weapons, etc. as they occur.
- F. In the event the primary unit decides to terminate a pursuit, it is his responsibility to inform police communications as well as the secondary unit and his supervisor. The pursuit will be terminated at this point. If directed to terminate a pursuit, the primary unit will immediately do so and acknowledge the order.
- G. The primary unit, when possible, will control tactical operations and will be responsible for broadcasting radio communications, unless he delegates that responsibility to the secondary unit.
- H. There will be no ramming or boxing-in of the pursued vehicle unless the use of deadly force would be justified. Caution should be used in ramming and boxing-in since air bag activation may occur.
- I. All units will maintain an adequate following distance to ensure adequate reaction and braking time.
- J. When approaching or entering an intersection controlled by a stop sign or red signal, all officers will slow their vehicle to a speed considered reasonable and which would allow them to bring their vehicle to a complete stop if necessary. If the signal is green, officers will slow their vehicle to a speed that is consistent with reasonable care.
- K. Any primary or secondary unit sustaining damage that jeopardizes safe operation or a failure of essential radio communications or emergency equipment will immediately discontinue the pursuit. Control may be passed to the secondary unit. The damaged unit will immediately notify police communications.
- L. Officers will not engage in pursuits when their vehicle is occupied by prisoners, suspects, complainants, witnesses or any other person not a sworn peace officer. This restriction applies whether or not the passenger has signed a waiver of liability.



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- M. The primary unit or the field supervisor will reduce the level of pursuit to that of a support or secondary (back-up) unit where:
  - 1. The fleeing vehicle comes under the surveillance of an air unit; or
  - 2. Another vehicle has been assigned primary pursuit responsibility.

## **X. Secondary (back-up) Unit's Responsibilities**

- A. The objective of having a secondary unit in the pursuit is to provide immediate assistance to the primary unit should the need arise. If the primary officer or violator is involved in a collision, the secondary unit will report the collision and stop to render aid. If necessary another unit will be notified and assume the duties of primary or secondary unit. The capture of the violator is always secondary to the welfare of officers and innocent citizens who may unintentionally become involved.
- B. Generally, only one secondary unit will be allowed in the pursuit. Supervisors may authorize additional units only in pursuit of armed, violent suspects. This authorization must be documented in their review.
- C. Drivers of secondary units will at all times abide by the same guidelines as the primary unit.
- D. The secondary unit's initial responsibility is to join the pursuit. Once this has been accomplished, he will notify police communications and, unless specifically addressed, will not transmit again unless the primary unit is unable to do so or he is requested to do so by the primary unit.
- E. The secondary unit will observe a proper following distance behind the primary unit. All emergency equipment will be operated, including headlights. The emergency flashers will not be activated, as they interfere with the operation of the turn signals. The siren will be set to a tone other than that of the primary unit's and operated continuously.
- F. No unit will pass another unit involved in the pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the primary unit or the primary unit is disabled, requiring the secondary unit to become the primary unit.

## **XI. Other Unit's Responsibilities**

- A. Although more than two units are specifically prohibited from engaging in a pursuit, other units may, at the direction of a supervisor, attempt to maneuver themselves to a position of advantage. This may include any of the following activities:

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1. Closing cross streets to traffic to prevent innocent third parties from becoming involved in the pursuit
2. Closing avenues of escape to the violator in an attempt to "channel" the pursuit to a predetermined location;
3. If there is to be a predetermined or likely termination of the pursuit, being in the area should assistance be needed.

B. Other units are to obey all traffic laws and paralleling is prohibited.

## **XII. Use of Deadly Force**

A. Roadblocks (i.e. completely blocking the roadway with vehicles or any other obstruction designed to terminate the pursued vehicle's movement) are hereby defined as deadly force. These and other measures which constitute the use of deadly force will only be taken consistent with the Departmental policy on Use of Deadly Force.

B. No procedure can anticipate every action a violator may take nor every mechanism an officer must employ to defend himself, should the need arise. However, the Department's position is clear: The capture of the violator is secondary to the safety of officers and innocent citizens.

C. The following actions are strictly prohibited for tactical as well as safety reasons:

1. Caravanning - more than two units in pursuit without supervisory authorization.
2. Intentionally positioning oneself in the path of the pursued vehicle.
3. Following a violator the wrong way on divided highways or into the path of oncoming traffic.
4. Boxing-in a violator with moving vehicles unless the use of deadly force is justified.
5. Ramming a violator with a police vehicle unless the use of deadly force is justified.
6. Firing shots at the pursued vehicle unless an officer is placed in a deadly force situation. Only in extreme circumstances may shots be fired from a moving vehicle.

D. While following a violator over property that is not normally used for vehicular traffic (parking lot, right of way, grass field, etc.) is not prohibited, officers should do so only in extreme situations. When pedestrians are likely to be present their safety should be the officer's first concern.

## **XIII. Pursuit Termination Considerations**

A. A decision to terminate a pursuit may be the most rational means of preserving the lives and property of the public as well as the officers and suspects engaged in pursuit. A pursuit may be terminated by the primary pursuing officer or a supervisor.

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- B. No disciplinary action will be taken against any officer for voluntarily terminating a pursuit because he feels the circumstances warrant a discontinuation.
- C. Pursuits will be immediately terminated in any of the following circumstances:
  - 1. The violator proceeds the wrong way on a limited access highway.
  - 2. The pursued subject can be positively identified and there is no longer a need for immediate apprehension.
  - 3. The danger posed by continued pursuit to the public, the officers, or the suspect is greater than the value of apprehending the suspect.
  - 4. A supervisor directs termination of the pursuit.
  - 5. Weather or traffic conditions substantially increase the danger of pursuit beyond the worth of apprehending the suspect.
  - 6. The distance between the pursuing and fleeing vehicles is so great that further pursuit is futile.
  - 7. Visual contact with the pursued vehicle is lost for a significant length of time.
  - 8. The officer is unfamiliar with the area and is unable to accurately notify police communications of the location and direction of pursuit.

#### **XIV. Roadblocks**

- A. Roadblocks are prohibited unless the circumstances would warrant the use of that degree of force. Roadblocks may only be established with field supervisor approval. If a roadblock is established, officers must:
  - 1. Allow the suspect vehicle reasonable stopping distance.
  - 2. Not place themselves or their vehicles in a position that would jeopardize the safety of the officers involved.
  - 3. Place their vehicles in a position that is reasonably visible to the suspect.
  - 4. Reasonably ensure the safety of non-involved pedestrians and motorists.
  - 5. Allow an accessible escape route unless deadly force is justified.
- B. A spike system may be used to safely terminate a pursuit under certain circumstances. Only those officers who have been trained in the use of the spike system may possess, deploy, or assist in the deployment of it. In addition to the techniques taught in the certification course, the following restrictions apply:
  - 1. The spike system will not be used to stop a motorcycle.
  - 2. Officers using a spike system will notify communications and other units of the location it is to be deployed.
  - 3. All units positioned in such a way as to "funnel" the violator to the spike system will have their emergency lights on.

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## **XV. Medical Assistance**

In the event any person is injured during the course of the pursuit, the involved officer(s) will immediately provide, or make arrangements for providing medical care. The care for human life exceeds the importance of capturing a fleeing suspect in the vast majority of situations. If the pursuit must be continued to prevent additional deaths or injuries, the pursuing officer(s) must make arrangements via police radio to provide the victim(s) immediate care.

## **XVI. Inter-Agency Pursuits**

Pursuits involving more than one agency are inherently dangerous due to limited communications between involved units. Since communication is an essential element of any pursuit, any lack or mis-communication could have devastating consequences. The following procedures will be followed in these types of pursuits.

### **A. Pursuits Initiated by Other Agencies**

1. Department personnel may not engage in pursuits that are conducted by other agencies, except in the following circumstances:
  - a. Department units are specifically requested by the pursuing agency to assist in the apprehension of the fleeing suspect and a field supervisor endorses the assistance; and
  - b. When only one vehicle from another agency is already in active pursuit and officers from this department are instructed by a field supervisor to assist.
2. If the field supervisor endorses the pursuit, he will notify units in the district where the pursuit ensues. The first departmental unit coming into contact with the pursuit will assume the role as secondary unit.
3. If departmental units join the pursuing agency and the pursuing agency's back-up unit arrives to assist, departmental units will terminate active pursuit unless otherwise instructed by a supervisor.
4. If the field supervisor will not endorse the pursuit, updates may still be broadcast so that officers not assigned to calls may place themselves in a position to assist when the pursuit terminates. These units will observe all traffic laws. Unless an officer of this agency becomes actively involved in a pursuit assisting another agency, the normal call dispatching procedure will continue.
5. The departmental officer engaged in an inter agency pursuit will be responsible for updating police communications as to conditions and location of the pursuit. Unless this officer requests additional backup, no other units are to engage in the pursuit.
6. If the unit from the initiating agency terminates the pursuit, all involvement by this department ceases.

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7. The field supervisor who endorsed the pursuit or the officer involved may terminate our agency's involvement if he has reason to do so. However, the agency that initiated the pursuit must be notified, prior to termination, so they may notify its unit(s). If the agency does not have radio contact with their unit, this department will continue to assist, unless the pursuing officer's actions themselves become life threatening.

B. Pursuits Leaving the City

1. A field supervisor must authorize any pursuit that leaves the City. No more than two units are authorized to leave the City. A supervisor will accompany the unit(s) or may respond to a location outside the City at a unit's request. In addition to the normal rules governing termination, the following will be grounds for terminating a pursuit continued outside the City:
  - a. If an outside agency's tactics constitute deadly force when it would not ordinarily be appropriate or are otherwise inherently dangerous or improper.
  - b. The units lose radio contact with police communications.
2. In the event a pursuit leaves the City, police communications will continue the emergency traffic dispatch procedure. They will also maintain a constant telephone contact with any agency assisting the pursuing units. In the event the pursuit enters another parish, telephone contact will be established through the sheriff's office of that parish.
3. Communications officers will inform the other agencies of the pursuit, the reason for initiation, description of the vehicle, location and direction of travel and any special hazards, such as shots being fired, etc., the pursuing officer reports. Updates will be given by telephone, at an agency's request.

### **XVII. Reports Required Following a Pursuit**

- A. The officer who initiated the pursuit, any officers who assumed the role of primary unit, or the first officer from this department involved in a multi-jurisdictional pursuit will complete a vehicle pursuit report.
- B. The officer's Shift Supervisor will ensure the Vehicle Pursuit Report is accurate and complete. The Shift Supervisor will then complete the Shift Supervisor portion of the Vehicle Pursuit Report by writing an evaluation of the pursuit. The Shift Supervisor will forward the Vehicle Pursuit Report and a copy of all reports generated by the incident to their Division/Unit/District Commander.
- C. The Division/Unit/District Commander will review the Vehicle Pursuit Report and any attached reports. On the Vehicle Pursuit Report, the Division/Unit/District Commander can provide comments if necessary. The Vehicle Pursuit Report and any attached reports will then be forwarded to their Bureau Commander.

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- D. The Bureau Commander will review the Vehicle Pursuit Reports and any attached reports. On the Vehicle Pursuit Report, the Bureau Commander can provide comments if necessary. The Vehicle Pursuit Report and all attached documents will then be sent to the Operations Services Commander.
- E. The Operational Services Bureau Commander will send the Vehicle Pursuit Report to the Communications Division Commander. The Communications Division Commander will review and critique Communications' role in each pursuit.
  - 1. The Commander will determine if the Communication Officer and Supervisor involved in the pursuit followed departmental policy and the law. If the Commander determines there was a violation of policy or law, the Commander will send a memorandum to the Operational Services Bureau Commander which will provide a factual basis for those allegations and specific recommendations for training and/or discipline.
  - 2. The Communications Division will generate a log of all pursuits from the CAD system data and incidents reported over the radio to dispatchers. This will allow cross-checking of the number of Vehicle Pursuits Reports submitted to the Operational Services Bureau Commander. If a discrepancy is located, the Operational Services Bureau Commander will contact the proper Bureau Commander. The individual Bureau Commander will be responsible for resolving any discrepancies.

After the Communications Division Commander completes their portion of the Vehicle Pursuits Report, it will be sent back to the Operational Services Bureau Commander. The Operational Services Bureau Commander will send all Vehicle Pursuits Reports and attached documents to the Internal Affairs Division.

- F. Internal Affairs will keep a copy of the completed report and evaluation on file and forward a copy of the officer's pursuit report to Crime Statistics and Research for analysis.
- G. If the Chief of Police concludes the pursuit was improperly conducted, disciplinary action may be imposed on the officers or supervisors involved.
- H. Each year the Crime Statistics and Research unit will conduct an analysis of the data collected from the individual pursuit reports. This analysis will also include a review of the current pursuit policy and reporting procedure to ensure CALEA compliance. A copy of this analytical report will be distributed to all bureau commanders, the Chief of Police, and the accreditation unit.
- I. The communications commander will review and critique each pursuit. He or she will determine if the communications officer and supervisor involved in the pursuit followed departmental policy. The commander will document the review in a memorandum addressed to the Operational Services Bureau commander. If he or she determines there was a violation of policy or law, the memorandum will provide a factual basis for those allegations and specific recommendations for training and/or discipline.

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- J. Each month the communications commander will provide a log of all pursuits generated by the CAD system to the bureau commanders, crime statistics and research unit and internal affairs. This will allow cross-checking pursuit reports for accuracy. The individual bureau commanders will be responsible for resolving any discrepancies.

**XVIII. Training Requirement**

- A. Officers will not engage in a pursuit until they have successfully completed the departmental tactical driving course.
- B. All department law enforcement personnel will retain a current copy of the pursuit policy and will refer to it as a basis for initiation, continuation, and termination of a pursuit.
- C. Supervisory personnel will periodically conduct a documented review with their subordinates of the department's pursuit policy. Documentation of this review will be forwarded to the accreditation unit.