

I. PURPOSE

This chapter comprises major policy statements that apply to those members of the Pima County Sheriff's Department designated within each subsection.

II. USE OF FORCE

Each use of force situation is unique and shall be evaluated on the circumstances faced by the member at the time force is applied. Members shall use only that amount of force reasonably necessary to make an arrest or gain control of a situation.

A. Force Options

Force options are intended to assist members with escalation and de-escalation from the application of one force option to another so that force used is objectively reasonable. Members must make decisions about use of force options based on the totality of the circumstances. The following options provide various types of force or responses available to the member. This is not a comprehensive list.

- Officer Presence
- Verbal Communications
- Soft Empty Hand Control
- Pain Compliance
- Chemical or Inflammatory Agents
- Taser
- Hard Empty Hand Control
- Impact Weapons, including less lethal munitions
- Canine
- Deadly Force

B. Deadly Force

1. Definition: Deadly force is the execution of any calculated action capable of creating a substantial risk of death or causing serious injury to the person against whom the action is directed.
2. Commissioned member or on-duty correction officers in the performance of their official duties are authorized to use deadly force when it reasonably appears necessary to do the following:
 - a. Protect themselves or others from immediate threat of death.
 - b. Prevent a crime in which the suspect's actions place persons in jeopardy of death.
 - c. Apprehend a fleeing felon who has used deadly force in the commission of a crime and where there is substantial risk the fleeing felon will cause death, or injury likely to cause death to others if apprehension is delayed.
3. Under circumstances that permit the use of deadly force and prior to employing the use of deadly force, the officer employing that force must:
 - a. Establish personal recognition of the person against whom the deadly force will be used, or
 - b. Establish the knowledge that the person against whom the deadly force will be used is the one against whom the force is justified.
4. Deadly force should not be used against persons who pose a danger only to themselves.
5. Warning shots are prohibited unless deadly force is justified.
6. Members shall not shoot at moving vehicles unless there are no other reasonable means to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the member or others.

C. Carotid Control Hold

1. Use of the carotid control hold, or similar tactic causing the restriction of the carotid artery, is generally prohibited.
2. The use of any holds or tactics that would restrict blood flow or respiration shall be considered deadly force and are authorized only under those circumstances designated under "Deadly Force," Section B above.

D. Duty to Intervene

Members have a duty to intervene and report when they reasonably believe another member is using, or about to use, force that is in violation of these policies. Members shall intercede to prevent the use of excessive force, if such intercession can be done safely and reasonably.

E. Review Process

The Sheriff's Department will review use of force incidents, involving:

- Pain Compliance
- Chemical or Inflammatory Agents
- Taser
- Hard Empty Hand Control
- Impact Weapons, including less lethal munitions
- Canine
- Deadly Force

F. With the exception of deadly force, the process for a use of force is as follows:

1. Prior to the end of their shift, the member or corrections officer who used the force shall complete the Use of Force (UOF) Summary (PCSD 295) and submit it to their immediate supervisor.

2. The supervisor shall review the UOF Summary and body worn camera footage and comment appropriately. The supervisor should provide comments on the incident, indicate if the force used was reasonable, and recommend any appropriate course of action.
3. The supervisor shall submit the UOF Summary to their commander when completed.
4. The commander shall review the UOF Summary and body worn camera footage, make appropriate recommendations and comments about the incident and whether the force used was reasonable. The commander shall then recommend any course of action necessary, and forward to their Division Commander.
5. The Division Commander shall review the UOF Summary and body worn camera footage, make comments on the incident indicating whether the force used was reasonable and make a decision regarding action to be taken, i.e., no further action, new and/or additional training, further investigation required, or disciplinary action. The Division Commander may also direct that a review board be convened.
6. The Division Commander will forward the UOF Summary to the Emergency Response Section office support staff who shall be responsible for the data entry of the incident into a Use of Force Database within three (3) business days of receipt.
7. A department Use of Force Committee will convene on a quarterly basis, or as needed. The Use of Force Committee shall be convened by the Patrol Division commanders.
 - a. The Use of Force Committee shall be responsible for the following:
 - (1) Review use of force data
 - (2) Make recommendations regarding use of force training
 - (3) Make recommendations regarding policy issues.

- b. Use of Force Committee composition:
- (1) Patrol Division commanders, who will co-chair the committee
 - (2) Specialized Response Division Commander
 - (3) Administrative Division Commander
 - (4) Corrections Operations Division Commander
 - (5) One (1) Patrol Division Section/District Commander to be selected by the Patrol Division Commander
 - (6) One (1) Specialized Response Division Section Commander to be selected by the Support Operations Division Commander
 - (7) Training Section Commander
 - (8) One (1) Corrections Bureau Section Commander selected by the Corrections Operations Division Commander
 - (9) Department's Training Section Supervisors and Lead Firearms Instructor
 - (10) A certified defensive tactics instructor
 - (11) A certified Taser instructor when appropriate
 - (12) Other department members may be asked to participate on the committee due to subject matter and the member's expertise or certifications relevant to the subject matter.
 - (13) Internal Affairs commander
 - (14) Critical Incident Team supervisor for matters dealing with deadly force and/or the Robbery Assault Unit supervisor for matters dealing with use of less-than-lethal force.
 - (15) Member of the Sheriff's Community Advisory Council

III. HIGH-RISK STOP

- A. The intent of this section is to offer a recommended guideline to assist an officer in making the appropriate decision for a high-risk stop. This section is not intended to limit the discretion or safety of the officer but to assist in making the appropriate decision.
- B. The stopping of a vehicle when the officer has advanced knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle contains a potentially dangerous suspect is considered a high-risk stop. Reasonable cause may be based on personal observation, knowledge of an outstanding felony warrant or want, information received via the police radio, or other means upon which the officer may reasonably rely.

Because judgment calls and decisions are made daily based on information obtained by the officer, this information must clearly justify the actions taken.

IV. PURSUITS

- A. The purpose of this section is to establish a policy that will enable commissioned members to safely and effectively pursue suspects.
 1. Members shall comply with provisions of Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 28, when involved in pursuits.
 2. During pursuits, the safety of bystanders, department members, and the violator shall be given a higher priority than the apprehension of the violator(s)/suspect(s).
- B. Definitions
 1. **AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE:** A department vehicle equipped with operable emergency lights and siren as authorized by law.
 2. **ACTIVE PURSUIT:** An active attempt by law enforcement, in authorized emergency vehicles, to capture suspects who by means of speed or other evasive actions, are attempting to avoid apprehension.

3. **ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE:** An attempt by law enforcement to use covert strategies to remain in the vicinity of a suspect without their knowledge. The supervisor controlling the pursuit will direct all units appropriately. This strategy involves the use of air support and/or vehicle tracking system technology to track the movement of the suspect, and coordination with ground units to parallel the suspect's movements. When the suspect stops, the supervisor controlling the pursuit shall coordinate the apprehension of the suspect, if practical.
4. **FAILURE TO YIELD:** Failure to yield refers to the actions of a vehicle operator who fails to stop or respond to the emergency light(s) and siren of a law enforcement vehicle. Generally, the vehicle operator continues to travel forward and observes traffic control devices, and other applicable rules of the road, without the component of evasive action in an attempt to avoid apprehension.
5. **FULLY MARKED UNIT:** A departmental patrol vehicle that is marked with department insignias and equipped with a functioning overhead light bar, preemption equipment, and siren.
6. **ROAD SPIKES SYSTEM:** A department authorized device designed to be placed physically across a roadway directly in the path of a vehicle in order to deflate its tires and stop the vehicle in a controlled manner.
7. **VEHICLE PURSUIT:** An active attempt by law enforcement, in authorized emergency vehicles, to capture suspects who by means of speed or other evasive actions, are attempting to avoid apprehension.
8. **VEHICLE TRACKING SYSTEM:** A department authorized device comprised of a global positioning system (GPS) tracker and transmitter that can be deployed on a suspect vehicle, before or during a pursuit, to track and monitor suspect vehicle location.

C. Initiation of Pursuit

1. Any commissioned member in an authorized emergency vehicle may initiate a pursuit when the suspect exhibits the intention to avoid apprehension by refusing to stop. Pursuit also may be justified if the member reasonably believes that the suspect, if allowed to avoid apprehension, would present a danger to human life or cause serious injury.

2. Vehicles that are not equipped with a preemption emitter shall not actively participate in pursuits unless the situation is extremely serious and mandates an immediate response. When a patrol vehicle becomes available, other department vehicles shall discontinue active pursuit.
3. Police motorcycles may be used in a pursuit when weather and related conditions allow. Motorcycles will disengage when support from patrol vehicles become available.
4. In deciding whether or not to initiate a pursuit, the member will take into consideration:
 - a. Road, weather, and environmental conditions;
 - b. Population density and vehicular and pedestrian traffic;
 - c. The relative performance capabilities of the pursuit vehicle and the vehicle being pursued;
 - d. The seriousness of the offense and observed driving behavior;
 - e. The presence of other persons in the patrol vehicle; and,
 - f. Active pursuit of motorcycles/off-road vehicles is prohibited, unless the rider(s) were involved in the commission of a violent felony or other extraordinary circumstances.

D. Pursuit Strategies

1. Number of Police Vehicles
 - a. Only two (2) ground units shall actively pursue a fleeing suspect vehicle unless the supervisor controlling the pursuit directs otherwise.
2. Department vehicles involved in the pursuit shall assume the following roles:
 - a. Primary Unit: Shall be the authorized emergency vehicle closest to the fleeing suspect.

- b. **Back-Up Unit:** This unit shall follow the primary unit at a safe distance and be able to assist when the suspect is stopped. If the primary unit is unable to continue the pursuit, the back-up unit shall assume the role of the primary unit. If circumstances allow, the back-up unit shall take over communication responsibilities for the primary unit.
 - c. **Support Units:** When appropriate, units in the vicinity of the pursuit shall assume the role of support units and, as such, shall remain alert to the direction and progress of the pursuit. The support units shall position themselves at strategic sites along the probable pursuit route or on parallel roadways. They shall not be operated Code 3 unless authorized to do so by the supervisor directing the pursuit.
 - d. The primary unit, back-up unit(s), and any support unit(s) shall operate traffic signal preemption in a manner that should cause the fleeing suspect vehicle to face green signal lights.
3. **Use of Air Support for Pursuits**
- a. When available, air support will be requested to support the pursuit. Requests for other agency air support may be made with a supervisor's approval when the Pima County Sheriff's Department Air Unit is unavailable or has an extended estimated time of arrival.
 - b. Once air support is involved in the pursuit, if practical and authorized by the supervisor, it will act as the primary unit and take on primary unit responsibilities. In this instance, ground units become supporting units. The supervisor controlling the pursuit will direct all units appropriately.
 - c. If air support is available to assist in a vehicle pursuit, the following guidelines shall be utilized:
 - (1) Air support personnel shall provide estimated and updated times of arrival when appropriate. This information shall be incorporated into safety considerations by the initiating unit(s) or supervisor(s).

- (2) If air support is able to acquire the pursuit it shall assume primary communication and visual monitoring of the fleeing/violator vehicle. Air support should utilize Active Surveillance strategy unless extraordinary circumstances exist.
 - d. If air support is unable to maintain the pursuit, normal pursuit strategies shall be utilized.
4. Unit Communications Responsibilities
 - a. The primary unit and supervisor shall be the only units transmitting during the pursuit unless another emergency situation exists. Support units should refrain from communicating their locations or other information unless necessary for apprehension efforts.
 - b. The primary unit should communicate as much of the following information as possible:
 - (1) The location, speed, direction of travel, and traffic conditions;
 - (2) The specific reason for the pursuit, including the violation, offense, or circumstance that precipitated the pursuit;
 - (3) The vehicle description and license number, if known;
 - (4) The number of occupants in the suspect vehicle;
 - (5) Hazardous traffic violations, other unsafe conditions, or driving behaviors committed by the violator;

E. Safety Considerations

During pursuits, the following procedural guidelines shall be followed:

1. Pursuing units shall not make contact between their car and the suspect's vehicle. They shall not force the pursued vehicle into parked cars, ditches, or other obstacles, nor shall they attempt to head off, ram, or drive alongside the suspect vehicle while it is still in motion.

2. Support units and back-up units shall not pass the primary unit unless directed to do so by the primary unit or supervisor.
3. Spacing: Units participating in a pursuit shall not follow each other or the suspect vehicle so closely that a collision cannot be avoided if any involved vehicle loses control or stops abruptly.
4. Vehicles that are not fully marked shall not actively participate in pursuits unless the situation is extremely serious and mandates an immediate response. When a fully marked unit becomes available, other department vehicles shall discontinue active pursuit.
5. Police vehicles towing a trailer shall not actively participate in a pursuit.
6. Traffic Regulations: Members involved in pursuits shall strictly adhere to all State statutes and Pima County Sheriff's Department Rules and Regulations governing the operation of authorized emergency vehicles.

F. Termination of Pursuits

1. Members are expected to terminate a vehicle pursuit when a reasonable law enforcement officer would conclude that the risk of continuing the pursuit outweighs the value of apprehending the suspect.
2. If any of the following conditions exist, the pursuit **shall** be terminated immediately:
 - a. A supervisor orders the pursuit terminated.
 - b. The pursuit was initiated because of a misdemeanor or non-violent felony and the suspect's identity is known.
 - c. The distance between the suspect vehicle and primary unit is so great that further pursuit is futile.
 - d. The primary unit loses visual contact with the suspect for an extended period of time.
 - e. A unit experiences equipment failure that would increase the risk of continuing the pursuit.

- f. The suspect vehicle proceeds the wrong way on an interstate highway, divided highway, or one-way street.
 - g. The pursuing member believes the fleeing suspect is a juvenile who has committed a misdemeanor or non-violent felony and the suspect's manner of driving indicates he/she does not have the maturity to appreciate the danger involved.
 3. When ordered to terminate a pursuit, all involved members shall immediately:
 - a. Deactivate all emergency lights and sirens and obey all traffic control devices.
 - b. Discontinue actively following the suspect vehicle.
 - c. Department members are prohibited from continuing to follow or parallel, or actively intercept a suspect vehicle once the order to terminate has been given. This does not prohibit follow-up investigation to apprehend the suspect.
 - d. Once a vehicle pursuit is terminated only a sergeant or above may authorize reinitiating pursuit.
 4. Members **should** consider terminating a vehicle pursuit if any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. Weather conditions, such as rain or fog, increase the danger of the pursuit.
 - b. The member is in an unfamiliar area and cannot keep Communications apprised of the location and direction of travel.
 - c. The risk to lives and property is increased by congested roads, pedestrian traffic, proximity to schools, or other hazardous conditions.

G. Inter-jurisdictional Pursuits

1. If a pursuit enters into another agency's jurisdiction, the primary unit shall advise Communications to notify that agency and specify one of the following:
 - a. Our units need assistance.
 - b. The call is merely a notification and no assistance is needed.
2. Upon receiving a request for assistance from another agency, Communications shall immediately notify an on-duty commander or supervisor, who shall evaluate the request and direct an appropriate response.
3. When Communications receives notification of an inter-jurisdictional pursuit, it shall immediately broadcast pertinent information to patrol units in the affected districts. However, members shall not become actively involved in the pursuit unless:
 - a. Authorized by a supervisor.
 - b. It is apparent that a single unit from the outside agency is involved in the pursuit and has not been able to request Pima County Sheriff's Department assistance.
 - c. An obvious emergency exists that mandates an immediate response.

H. Supervisory Responsibility

1. Supervisors shall monitor and direct all pursuits to ensure all actions comply with this policy.
2. The on-duty patrol supervisor for the affected district will have primary responsibility for monitoring a pursuit, unless there is active supervision already taking place by another supervisor.
3. The monitoring supervisor shall communicate via radio that they are aware of and monitoring the pursuit.

4. The monitoring supervisor shall ensure the proper coordination and utilization of available assets.
5. The monitoring supervisor shall ensure that an after-action debrief occurs with appropriate members.
6. All vehicle pursuits shall be reviewed by the primary unit's chain of command:
 - a. Prior to the end of their shift, the member who was the primary unit shall complete a Supervisor's Vehicle Pursuit Summary form (PCSD 264) and submit it to their immediate supervisor.
 - b. The supervisor shall review the form, radio recordings, available video, and associated reports and recommend any appropriate course of action and a determination if the vehicle pursuit was within policy. The supervisor's review shall be completed within three (3) working days of the necessary materials being available. The form shall be forwarded to the district / section commander.
 - c. The district / section commander shall review the Supervisor's Vehicle Pursuit Summary, radio recordings, available video, and associated reports and recommend any appropriate course of action and a determination if the vehicle pursuit was within policy. The district/section commander's review shall be completed within five (5) working days of receiving the form from the supervisor. The form shall be forwarded to their division commander.
 - d. The division commander shall review the Supervisor's Vehicle Pursuit Summary, radio recordings, available video, and associated reports. The division commander will make the final determination regarding any action(s) to be taken and if the vehicle pursuit was within policy and then forward it to the Specialized Response Division support staff for data entry.
- I. Roadblocks or barricades shall not be used to stop suspects when the original offense is a misdemeanor but shall be used only as a last resort in felony cases where the violator is an immediate threat to public safety. Reckless driving alone shall not justify the use of a roadblock or barricade.

J. Use of Road Spikes Systems

1. Only commissioned members who have completed the department approved road spikes training course may deploy road spikes systems.
2. Communications
 - a. Close coordination between ALL vehicles involved in the pursuit and deploying members is mandatory. The deploying member must be kept informed of the description, direction of travel, and location of the suspect vehicle.
 - b. In multi-agency pursuits, supervisors should ensure that law enforcement personnel from other agencies are informed that road spikes will be used and informed of the location and any specific instructions necessary to ensure safety.
3. Safety
 - a. The safety of the public, law enforcement personnel, and suspect will have the highest priority when determining where and when to deploy road spikes.
 - b. Deploying members must wear safety glasses and gloves when deploying the road spike device.
 - c. Road spikes will be deployed only on automobiles and trucks.
 - d. Road spikes shall not be used on vehicles equipped with less than four (4) wheels unless deadly physical force is justified.
 - e. After Deployment
 - (1) The deploying member is responsible for removing the road spike system from the roadway immediately after its use to prevent pursuing units or other traffic from striking the device.
 - (2) After termination of the pursuit, the deploying member shall ensure that the system is properly recovered and stored and that any debris or loose spikes on the roadway have been cleared.

K. Use of Vehicle Tracking System

1. Only commissioned members who have completed department approved training may deploy vehicle tracking systems.
2. Users shall comply with operational guidelines for each system, department pursuit policy, and pursuit strategies.
3. Vehicle tracking deployments shall be announced via radio.

V. NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and the Pima County Board of Supervisors' resolution 2005-179, the Pima County Sheriff's Department will employ the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all major incidents.