



<b>Policy Name:</b>	<b>POLICE PURSUITS</b>		
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<b>Issued By:</b>	COMMUNITY POLICING BUREAU	<b>Approved By:</b>	SURREY POLICE BOARD
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**RELATED POLICIES**

OP 4.36.1 *Emergency Vehicle Operation*

OP 4.36.3 *Stopping Suspect Vehicles*

OP 4.36.5 *Police Involved Collisions*

OP 2.4 *IIO Notification*

**1. PURPOSE**

- 1.1. To ensure that the safety of the public, and the safety of Surrey Police Service (SPS) Members and occupants of a pursued vehicle are properly considered in a decision to initiate, continue or discontinue a Police Pursuit.
- 1.2. To provide direction to Members with respect to the initiation, conduct, discontinuation and reporting of Police Pursuits.
- 1.3. To ensure that Members adhere to the provisions of the *Motor Vehicle Act* (MVA), BC Provincial Policing Standards (BCPPS), the provincial *Emergency Vehicle Driving Regulation* (EVDR) and the provincial *Police Pursuit Guidelines* (Guidelines) with respect to Emergency Vehicle Operation (EVO) during a Police Pursuit.

**2. SCOPE**

- 2.1. This policy applies to all SPS Members.

### 3. POLICY

- 3.1. Due to the inherent danger of a Police Pursuit, and the foreseeable potential risk of serious injury or death resulting from a Police Pursuit, Members engaged in a Police Pursuit will be held to a high standard of care and accountability.
- 3.2. Members involved in a vehicle Police Pursuit must continuously assess whether there are reasonable grounds to continue a Police Pursuit when weighed against the risk of harm to the public.
- 3.3. All Members involved in a Police Pursuit must comply with the MVA, the EVDR, the Guidelines and this policy. Further, all Members are accountable for, and must justify, their actions during a Police Pursuit.
- 3.4. Members must use safe and effective tactics to prevent a Police Pursuit or end a Police Pursuit if practicable. If time and circumstances allow for approved tactics to resolve a situation that has the potential to become a Police Pursuit, those measures should be implemented at the earliest opportunity.
- 3.5. A Member must not engage in a Police Pursuit if there is a civilian or a person who is not an on-duty police officer in the police vehicle.
- 3.6. A Member must not engage in a Police Pursuit or exercise the privileges granted in s. 122(1) MVA unless the Member has successfully completed the provincially-approved EVO and EVDR training specified by the Director of Police Services in the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

#### **Engaging in or Continuing a Police Pursuit**

- 3.7. According to the EVDR, a Police Pursuit means "the driving of an emergency vehicle by a peace officer while exercising the privileges granted by Section 122(1) of the MVA for the purpose of apprehending another person who refuses to stop as directed by a peace officer and attempts to evade apprehension."
- 3.8. The determination of whether a Member is engaged in a Police Pursuit does not depend on whether the Member has emergency equipment activated. A Member is considered to be in a "Police Pursuit" whenever:
  - i. the Member is exercising the privileges in s.122(1) MVA;
  - ii. the Member follows a vehicle, or attempts to close the distance to a vehicle, with the intent to stop it, or identify the vehicle or driver; and
  - iii. the driver intentionally continues, takes evasive action or ignores the Member's direction to stop, in order to avoid apprehension.

## 4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1. To engage in or continue a Police Pursuit, a Member must activate all Emergency Equipment and have reasonable grounds to believe that:
- i. immediate apprehension of the suspect is required to prevent the potential death or grievous bodily harm to a person;
  - ii. the occupant of a vehicle being or to be pursued has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an indictable offence;
  - iii. even without police presence, the actions of the driver pose immediate and grave risks to public safety (e.g., grossly impaired driver; suicidal driver); and
  - iv. the seriousness of the offence and the need for immediate apprehension outweigh the risk to the safety of police officers of the public that may be created by the Police Pursuit.
- 4.2. All Members involved in or supervising a Police Pursuit are accountable for the initiation and continuation of the Police Pursuit when circumstances indicate that it should not have been initiated or continued.

### Factors to Consider

- 4.3. In assessing whether to initiate, to continue, or to terminate a Police Pursuit, Members must assess the following factors:
- i. nature and circumstances of the suspected indictable offence;
  - ii. risk of harm posed by the manner in which the Emergency Vehicle is being or is likely to be operated;
  - iii. risk of harm posed by speed, distance, or time required or likely to be required to exercise the privileges under s. 122(1) MVA;
  - iv. the nature, condition and use of the roadway;
  - v. the number and nature of roadways, driveways and other access points intersecting with the roadway utilized by the suspect;
  - vi. the weather and visibility;
  - vii. volume and nature of vehicle and pedestrian traffic that is, or might reasonably be expected to be, in the area;
  - viii. availability of other methods of apprehension;
  - ix. whether the suspect driver and/or occupants can be identified and apprehended at a later time;
  - x. the age of the driver and occupants, if known; and,
  - xi. the manner in which the suspect driver is operating the vehicle (i.e., objective indicators that the suspect is driving in such a manner that it endangers the public, police or the suspect).

4.4. Members must not consider an offender's attempt to evade apprehension in determining the seriousness of the offence or the need for immediate apprehension.

4.5. Members must not initiate a Police Pursuit solely for:

- i. suspected *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* offences;
- ii. property crimes, including stolen vehicles;
- iii. summary conviction offences;
- iv. provincial offences, including those under the MVA.

#### **Police Pursuit Procedures**

4.6. Members must not participate or engage in a Police Pursuit in any vehicle not equipped with operating emergency equipment. If Members operating an unmarked vehicle or a police motorcycle with full emergency equipment begin a Police Pursuit, these units must relinquish their position when a marked police unit with full emergency equipment has joined the Police Pursuit (if the unmarked is a Dog Unit, see 4.12 below). The motorcycle or unmarked unit must then proceed to the termination point.

4.7. Unless authorized by a Supervisor, only the Members in the initial pursuing unit (the "Primary Unit") and the assigned back-up unit (the "Secondary Unit") may pursue a suspect fleeing in a vehicle. Members in other units must stay clear of the Police Pursuit and off the Police Pursuit route. Units not assigned to the Police Pursuit should remain alert to its progress and location.

4.8. At the onset of a Police Pursuit, the Member(s) of the pursuing unit, or the Supervisor, should immediately request the use of Police Aerial Support, a Lower Mainland Integrated Police Dog Service (LMIPDS) Unit, and/or the involvement of Members who are trained and equipped with pursuit termination devices.

4.9. If necessary, the Supervisor may request additional units if it appears the Members in the two units involved may not be sufficient to safely effect the arrest of the suspect(s).

4.10. Members must not parallel a Police Pursuit without authorization from a Supervisor. Also, any unit that is close to a Police Pursuit in an adjacent district must obtain authorization from a Supervisor prior to responding. Members must then advise their dispatcher and change frequency to the appropriate talk group, and self dispatch by using the "Assist Unit" command on the Mobile Work Station (MWS).

4.11. A Member engaged in a Police Pursuit must not pass other police units or the vehicle being pursued unless requested to do so by the Primary Unit, or unless exigent circumstances exist.

#### **Use of LMIPDS Unit**

4.12. When an LMIPDS Member becomes aware of a Police Pursuit, the Member must:

- i. first consider the nature of the Police Pursuit and distance required to travel to become involved in the Police Pursuit;
- ii. request authorization of a Supervisor to join a Police Pursuit;
- iii. if the LMIPDS Unit is a marked vehicle, the LMIPDS Unit must become the Primary Unit, if practicable; and
- iv. if the LMIPDS Unit is unmarked, the LMIPDS Unit may become involved in a Police Pursuit if authorized by a Supervisor, however, must not be the Primary or Secondary Unit.

#### **Use of Police Aerial Support**

4.13. Where practicable, Police Aerial Support will be employed as the Primary Unit during a Police Pursuit. Members and Field Supervisors must request the use of Police Aerial Support through their dispatcher.

4.14. Once Police Aerial Support is in position to observe a Police Pursuit, it will assume the responsibilities of the Primary and Secondary units. Members involved in the Police Pursuit of the suspect vehicle must then disengage and take direction from Police Aerial Support and the Supervisor, who must remain in command of the incident, and follow the Police Pursuit termination procedures as outlined in s. 4.46 to s. 4.48).

4.15. Police Aerial Support will monitor the target vehicle, unless this appears to be exacerbating the driving behaviour of the target vehicle.

4.16. Members involved in the Police Pursuit will remain alert as to the location of the target vehicle and be prepared to assist in the apprehension of the suspect(s) if the vehicle is abandoned. Police Aerial Support will inform ground units when the target vehicle is slowing or stopping and provide direction to facilitate the safe apprehension of the suspect(s).

#### **Use of Firearms**

4.17. Members must not discharge a firearm, while mobile, at a vehicle during a Police Pursuit.

4.18. The use of firearms is only permitted as a method of stopping or disabling a vehicle if a person, including a Member, is at imminent risk of grievous bodily harm or death and there are no alternate means immediately available to prevent grievous bodily harm or death of a person or Member.

#### **Primary Unit Responsibilities**

4.19. The first responsibility of the Member(s) engaged in a Police Pursuit as the Primary unit is the apprehension of the suspect(s) without unnecessarily endangering themselves or other persons. Unless relieved by a Supervisor, the Member(s) in the Primary Unit must:

- i. request air control by broadcasting "Code 4", informing the Dispatcher that they are "Code 3" with emergency equipment activated, in Police Pursuit of a fleeing vehicle;

- ii. inform the Dispatcher as to the reason for the Police Pursuit, especially the nature of the offence and need for immediate apprehension, and provide information including:
  - a. description of the suspect vehicle;
  - b. location;
  - c. speed;
  - d. direction of travel; and
  - e. volume of traffic and pedestrians;
- iii. provide updates of this information must be broadcast throughout the Police Pursuit;
- iv. provide other relevant information including vehicle description, description of driver, number of occupants and violation of traffic control devices;
- v. continuously assess whether there are reasonable grounds to continue a Police Pursuit when weighed against the risk of harm to Members of the public;
- vi. request that a Supervisor enquire as to the availability of Police Aerial Support, availability of Members equipped with vehicle disabling devices, or request to assign additional units to the Police Pursuit if required;
- vii. advise if they are an unmarked unit with emergency equipment; and
- viii. decide whether the Police Pursuit should be terminated.

4.20. If the Primary Unit cannot continue in its capacity, the Secondary Unit will become the Primary Unit. In these circumstances, another unit will be assigned by the Supervisor as the Secondary Unit.

#### **Secondary Unit Responsibilities**

4.21. The Member(s) in the Secondary Unit must immediately notify the Dispatcher when they are in position behind the Primary Unit. The Secondary Unit should be a marked unit with full emergency equipment. When it is an unmarked unit, this unit must release its position when a marked police unit with full emergency equipment has joined the Police Pursuit. Once a marked Secondary Unit has joined the Police Pursuit, it becomes the communications unit in the Police Pursuit, and assumes the broadcast responsibilities of the Primary Unit.

4.22. A two-Member unit will be assigned as the Secondary Unit, whenever practicable.

#### **Supervisor's Responsibilities**

4.23. Radio priority is crucial for the Supervisor controlling the Police Pursuit as well as the Primary and Secondary units; therefore, Dispatchers and Members monitoring a Police Pursuit must exercise strict radio discipline at all times.

4.24. Supervisors must have "radio" priority to properly provide direction to police units and control the Police Pursuit. When a Police Pursuit occurs, the following procedure must be followed:

- i. the Supervisor assuming control of the Police Pursuit must immediately inform the Dispatcher that they are "taking control";

- ii. the Dispatcher must acknowledge when a Supervisor assumes control of a Police Pursuit and take direction from the Supervisor. All other units must self dispatch by using the “assist unit command” on the MWS;
- iii. dispatchers and other Members must keep radio traffic to an absolute minimum, only broadcasting information essential to the Police Pursuit;
- iv. the Supervisor must obtain information from the Primary Unit and direct other units as they see fit; and
- v. when the Police Pursuit is either terminated or concluded, the Supervisor must notify the Dispatcher to resume radio control and normal radio operations.

4.25. In addition, the Supervisor responsible for a Police Pursuit must:

- i. ensure correct Police Pursuit procedures are followed, and elicit from the Primary Unit all pertinent information of Police Pursuit conditions for broadcast;
- ii. take command of the Police Pursuit, and remain in command, regardless of whether the Police Pursuit crosses district boundaries, and retain command if the Police Pursuit crosses jurisdictional boundaries until relieved by a Supervisor in the accepting jurisdiction;
- iii. respond immediately to the termination point of the Police Pursuit, and on arrival, inform the Dispatcher;
- iv. take command of all police action and ensure Member compliance with SPS policies;
- v. prepare a *Police Pursuit Review Report* of the Police Pursuit and submit to the Inspector i/c Road Safety Section; and
- vi. report all Police Pursuits resulting in injury or serious property damage to the Duty Officer.

4.26. Whenever a Supervisor is actively involved in pursuing a vehicle (e.g., as the Primary Unit) that Supervisor must not take charge of the Police Pursuit. Another Supervisor is required to take charge of the Police Pursuit and will be responsible for monitoring the ongoing Police Pursuit, attending and taking charge of the scene at the termination point, supervising any subsequent investigation, and reviewing and submitting all required reports.

**Police Pursuit Crossing Jurisdictional Boundaries – Leaving Surrey**

4.27. When a Police Pursuit that starts in Surrey and proceeds into another jurisdiction, the Supervisor must notify the Dispatcher to advise appropriate police agency of the Police Pursuit, reason for the Police Pursuit, vehicle description, number of police units involved, present location, and where and when they may enter that jurisdiction. The Dispatcher will stay with that agency to exchange information until such time as the Police Pursuit has ended.

4.28. When the Police Pursuit enters another jurisdiction, that jurisdiction will assume responsibility at the earliest opportunity.

4.29. Charges resulting from a Police Pursuit should be jointly decided upon by the police agencies involved in the incident.

4.30. Police Pursuits across the USA / Canada border are prohibited.

4.31. In the event the other jurisdiction is unable to coordinate units to assume control of the Police Pursuit, the SPS units may continue the Police Pursuit to its conclusion, unless:

- i. the Primary Unit decides to discontinue the Police Pursuit;
- ii. an SPS Supervisor directs the units to discontinue the Police Pursuit; or
- iii. a Supervisor from the jurisdiction through which the Police Pursuit is passing directs the Police Pursuit to be discontinued.

#### **Police Pursuit Crossing Jurisdictional Boundaries – Entering Surrey**

4.32. When a Police Pursuit from an adjacent jurisdiction enters or is expected to enter Surrey, or a Police Pursuit is commenced in Surrey by another police agency, the Dispatcher will immediately notify an SPS Supervisor in the area.

4.33. The Supervisor, in consultation with the other police agency, will determine the reason for the Police Pursuit. If the Police Pursuit does not comply with this policy, the Supervisor will inform other police agency that SPS will not take over or assist with the Police Pursuit. The Supervisor will take steps to notify any SPS Members engaged in the Police Pursuit (or their Supervisors) that the Police Pursuit does not comply with SPS policy, and request that the Police Pursuit be terminated by the other agency.

4.34. If the Supervisor determines that SPS will take over or assist in the Police Pursuit, direction will be provided according to this policy.

4.35. SPS supports the use of alternate tactics to prevent a Police Pursuit from occurring, or when practicable, safely terminating a Police Pursuit at the earliest opportunity.

#### **Covert Vehicle Disabling**

4.36. To prevent a Police Pursuit from occurring, Member(s) may use covert vehicle disabling techniques when:

- i. a Member has reasonable grounds to believe a suspect has committed an offence for which the person may be arrested without warrant;
- ii. there is a reasonable ground to believe that a suspect may attempt to flee in a vehicle and in doing so would pose a significant safety risk to the public;
- iii. the Member has been trained in the use of covert vehicle disabling techniques;
- iv. the Member believes that the vehicle can be disabled safely; and
- v. a Supervisor has authorized the use the technique (see OP 4.36.3 *Stopping Suspect Vehicles*).



### **Boxing and Pinning a Vehicle**

4.37. To terminate a Police Pursuit when reasonably safe to do so, Member(s) may use boxing and pinning techniques when:

- i. a Member has reasonable grounds to believe a suspect has committed an indictable offence for which the person may be arrested without warrant;
- ii. a suspect vehicle is stopped or moving at slow speeds;
- iii. the Members have been trained in Boxing and Pinning a suspect vehicle; and
- iv. a Supervisor has authorized the use of the technique (see OP 4.36.3 *Stopping Suspect Vehicles*).

### **Tire Deflation Devices**

4.38. To terminate a Police Pursuit when reasonably safe to do so, Member(s) may use the deployment of Tire Deflation Devices (commonly known as "Stop Sticks" or "Spike Belts") when:

- i. a Member has reasonable grounds to believe a suspect has committed an indictable offence for which the person may be arrested without warrant;
- ii. a lower level of force would not be effective;
- iii. a higher level of force would not be appropriate;
- iv. the Member(s) have been trained in the use of Tire Deflation Devices;
- v. the device can be deployed safely; and
- vi. a Supervisor has authorized the use of the technique (see OP 4.36.3 *Stopping Suspect Vehicles*).

4.39. Members must not deploy Tire Deflation Devices to stop a mobile motorcycle or vehicle whose stability may be significantly negatively affected upon coming into contact with the device.

### **Ramming a Vehicle**

4.40. To Terminate a Police Pursuit when justified in exigent circumstances, Member(s) may ram a vehicle when:

- i. there are compelling and exigent circumstances;
- ii. there are no other reasonable means of stopping the vehicle available;
- iii. the Member(s) know that the suspect(s) has committed, is about to commit, or is committing, a serious criminal offence involving imminent threat of grievous bodily harm or death to any person; and
- iv. a Supervisor has authorized the use of the technique (see OP 4.36.3 *Stopping Suspect Vehicles*).

### **Loss of Pursued Vehicle**

4.41. When a pursued vehicle is lost, or the driver/occupants flee on foot, the Member(s) in the Primary Unit will immediately broadcast all pertinent information to the Dispatcher. After receiving the Dispatcher's broadcast that the suspect vehicle was lost, all involved units will resume normal non-

Police Pursuit operation of their police units. The attending Supervisor will co-ordinate the search as required.

#### **Reasons for Terminating Police Pursuits**

4.42. Once a Police Pursuit is terminated, no Member will renew that Police Pursuit unless a new offence or other extenuating circumstances alter the risk assessment that resulted in the prior termination, such that a renewed Police Pursuit is reasonable.

4.43. No criticism will be leveled against a Member whose judgment dictates the need to discontinue a Police Pursuit.

4.44. All Members involved in a Police Pursuit will be held accountable for the continuation of that Police Pursuit when circumstances indicate it should have been discontinued or when directed to terminate.

4.45. Members involved in a vehicle Police Pursuit must continuously assess whether there are reasonable grounds to continue a Police Pursuit when weighed against the risk of harm to the public and other Members. Even though the police have a duty to apprehend offenders, there are times when the risk of harm to the public may be too great. Therefore, once a decision is made to terminate a Police Pursuit, the tactics below must be used to limit the potential for a suspect to believe that they are still being pursued.

#### **Pursuing Units' Responsibilities upon Police Pursuit Termination**

4.46. Unless otherwise directed by either a Supervisor or Police Aerial Support that has assumed control of a Police Pursuit, all Members involved in a Police Pursuit who terminate the Police Pursuit on their own initiative or are directed to terminate a Police Pursuit must:

- i. acknowledge the termination of the Police Pursuit to dispatch;
- ii. immediately turn off the Police Pursuit route and not continue to follow the pursued vehicle;
- iii. turn off all emergency equipment;
- iv. return to the legal speed limit; and
- v. advise dispatch of their location and the last known location and direction of the pursued vehicle.

4.47. All Members directly or indirectly involved in a Police Pursuit must:

- i. not renew the Police Pursuit without authorization of the Supervisor handling the call;
- ii. respond to the area of the termination and set up containment as determined by the assigned Supervisor or as directed by Police Aerial Support;
- iii. advise Dispatch if the suspect vehicle is spotted, but do not follow or parallel the vehicle, unless authorized by a Supervisor; and

- iv. follow specific instructions from the Supervisor handling the call, including leaving the area if the risk to the public has become too great in attempting to apprehend the suspect(s).

4.48. The Supervisor monitoring a Police Pursuit that has been terminated must:

- i. if practicable, direct a unit, other than the Primary or Secondary Unit, to drive the last known route that the suspect vehicle may have taken after termination, once it has been determined that the suspect vehicle is no longer in the area, to ensure that the suspect was not involved in a collision;
- ii. not order the Police Pursuit to be renewed unless a new offence has been committed or other extenuating circumstances alter the risk assessment that led to the termination and makes renewal of the Police Pursuit reasonable;
- iii. coordinate units to contain the last known area of the suspect vehicle if the vehicle has been abandoned; and
- iv. conduct a debriefing with the Members involved at the conclusion of the call.

#### **Reporting Requirements**

4.49. At the conclusion or termination of a Police Pursuit, the Members in the Primary Unit must submit to the Supervisor who handled the incident, a Police Pursuit Review Report and attach a copy of the General Occurrence report.

4.50. If Member(s) used any level of force against the suspect or suspect vehicle to terminate the pursuit (e.g., Boxing and Pinning, or ramming) the Member(s) involved must complete a PRIME Subject Behaviour Officer Response (SBOR) template.

4.51. The Supervisor responsible for the Police Pursuit must immediately inform the Duty Officer of injuries to any person or property damage resulting from the Police Pursuit.

4.52. If a Reportable Injury, Serious Harm or death occurs as the result of a Police Pursuit, the Duty Officer must inform the IIO Liaison Officer (as per OP 2.4 *IIO Notification*).

4.53. If a death occurs as a result of a Police Pursuit, the Duty Officer must immediately inform the Chief Constable through the chain-of-command.

#### **Damage to Vehicles**

4.54. If any damage to a police vehicle, another civilian's vehicle, or the suspect vehicle occurs as a result of the Police Pursuit, the Supervisor responsible for the Police Pursuit must ensure that the Collision Investigation Unit is informed to attend the scene.

4.55. Member(s) involved in a collision will comply with police-involved reporting requirements (see OP 4.36.5 *Police Involved Collisions*).

### **Police Pursuit Review Board**

4.56. The Police Pursuit Review Board will be chaired by the Inspector i/c Road Safety Section and will review all Police Pursuits and at the conclusion of the investigation will forward a report to the Deputy Chief Constable Community Policing Bureau of all Police Pursuits.

4.57. The Police Pursuit Review Board will be comprised of:

- i. Inspector i/c Road Safety Section; and
- ii. a designated Sergeant i/c Collision Investigation Unit.

4.58. The Police Pursuit Review Board will have the following terms of reference:

- i. determine and ensure that a Police Pursuit complies with the MVA, EVDR, Pursuit Guidelines and existing policies;
- ii. review any in-car camera or external video that captured the pursuit (e.g. City intersection cameras);
- iii. determine if there are any training or educational issues that may arise with respect to a Member's vehicle operation;
- iv. determine if any disciplinary proceedings are required and to refer such matters to the Professional Standards Section;
- v. examine any issues or concerns with respect to increasing the effectiveness and safety of existing procedures; and
- vi. compile a report containing a summary of a Police Pursuit findings and recommendations.

## APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

“Code 3” means an urgent response in an emergency vehicle while operating emergency equipment (emergency lights and siren). Members will only exercise the privileges granted by section 122(1) of the Motor Vehicle Act and respond without the use of full emergency equipment when an operational need requires such a response, and they are in compliance with section 4(2) of the *Emergency Vehicle Driving Regulation*.

“Code 4” means an emergency operation or situation giving the calling unit control of the radio channel.

“Duty Officer” means the Frontline Policing Inspector on duty at any given time.

“Field Unit” means a Frontline Policing or a Patrol Unit.

“Member” means a sworn Police Officer appointed by the Surrey Police Board.

“Police Pursuit” means a Member is exercising the privileges in s.122(1) MVA and the Member follows a vehicle (as defined in the *Motor Vehicle Act*) or attempts to close the distance to a vehicle, with the intent to stop it, or identify the vehicle or driver and the driver intentionally continues, takes evasive action or ignores the Member’s direction to stop, in order to avoid apprehension.

“Primary Unit” means the Member operating an emergency vehicle during a Police Pursuit who is responsible for control and direction of the pursuit subject to the direction of a supervisor.

“Reportable Injury” means as it is defined in the *Police Act*, any of the following: “an injury caused by discharge of a firearm; an injury requiring emergency care by a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner and, transfer to a hospital; or any injury described by s. 184(2)(c) of the *Police Act*.”

“Secondary Unit” means the Member operating an emergency vehicle during a Police Pursuit under the control or direction of the Primary Unit or Supervisor.

“Serious Harm” means as defined in the *Police Act*, “injury that may result in death, may cause serious disfigurement, or may cause substantial loss or impairment of mobility of the body as a whole or of the function of any limb or organ.”

“Supervisor” means a Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Inspector, Superintendent, Deputy Chief Constable, Chief Constable, and any other person acting in a Supervisory capacity who is accountable for a particular area or shift on behalf of the SPS.

## **APPENDIX B: REFERENCES**

*Emergency Vehicle Driving Regulation*, B.C. Regulation 133/98

*Motor Vehicle Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 318

*Motor Vehicle Act Regulations*, B.C. Regulation 26/58

BC Provincial Policing Standards, Addendum 2 (2014) - *Police Pursuit Guidelines*.