

# Officer Response to Calls

## 309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice MODIFIED NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

This policy provides officers with guidelines for the safe and appropriate vehicular response to emergency and non-emergency incidents or requests for assistance, whether these are dispatched or self-initiated.

## 309.2 POLICY

Best Practice NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

It is the policy of this department to appropriately respond to emergency and non-emergency calls for service or requests for assistance, whether these are dispatched or self-initiated.

## 309.3 RESPONSE TO CALLS

Best Practice NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

Officers responding to non-emergency calls shall proceed accordingly, unless they are sent or redirected to a higher priority call, and shall obey all traffic laws.

### 309.3.1 EMERGENCY CALLS

State MODIFIED NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

Officers responding to an emergency call shall proceed immediately as appropriate and should operate the emergency vehicle lighting and siren as required by law (Vehicle and Traffic Law § 114-b; Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1104).

Officers should only respond to a call as an emergency response when circumstances reasonably indicate an emergency response is required. This includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) When in pursuit or apprehending a violator or suspected violator.
- (b) When responding to a reported emergency involving possible personal injury, death or significant property damage.
- (c) When immediate assistance is requested by an officer or other law enforcement agency.

Officers not responding to a call as an emergency response shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren.

[Alarm Response Procedures](#)

[Response to Panic/Hold Up Alarms at City Hall](#)

## 309.4 REQUESTING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Best Practice MODIFIED NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

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When requesting emergency assistance, the involved department member should reasonably believe there is an imminent threat to the safety of him/herself or another person, or that assistance is needed to prevent imminent serious harm to the public.

If circumstances permit, the requesting member should provide the following information:

- Identifying call sign
- Location of the emergency situation
- Suspect information, including weapons
- Reason for the request and type of emergency
- Resources required
- Hazards and any known or potential dangers for responding officers

In any event where a situation has stabilized and emergency response is not required, the requesting member shall immediately notify the dispatcher.

### 309.5 SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

State **NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1**

Responding with emergency lights and siren does not relieve the operator of an emergency vehicle of the duty to continue to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property, and does not protect the operator from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of others. However the officer may, when responding to a call with an emergency response, and provided there is no endangerment or unnecessary risk to persons and property (Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1104):

- Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- Exceed the speed limit.
- Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

When two or more emergency vehicles approach an intersection simultaneously, the emergency vehicle that otherwise would have had the right of way shall proceed first.

#### 309.5.1 NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED

Best Practice **MODIFIED** **NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1**

The number of officers assigned to respond to an emergency call or request for assistance should be limited to that which is reasonably necessary.

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The responding officer shall notify the Shift Commander or field supervisor, who will make a determination regarding the appropriateness of the response and reduce or enhance the response as warranted.

#### 309.6 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Best Practice NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

Vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in an emergency response. Officers in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing vehicles as long as the vehicles are operated in compliance with all traffic laws. Those officers should terminate their involvement in any emergency response immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of emergency law enforcement vehicles.

If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer must terminate the emergency response and continue accordingly. The officer shall notify the Shift Commander, field supervisor or the dispatcher of the equipment failure so that another officer may be assigned to the emergency response.

#### 309.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice MODIFIED NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

The decision to initiate or continue an emergency response is at the discretion of the officer. If, in the officer's judgment, the weather, traffic and road conditions do not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the officer may elect to respond to the call without the use of emergency lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify the supervisor. An officer shall also discontinue an emergency response when directed by a supervisor or as otherwise appropriate.

Upon receiving authorization or determining that an emergency response is appropriate, whenever practicable, an officer shall immediately give the location from which he/she is responding.

The first officer arriving at the emergency call should determine whether to increase or reduce the level of the response of additional officers and shall notify the dispatcher of his/her determination. Any subsequent change in the appropriate response level should be communicated to the dispatcher by the officer in charge of the scene unless a supervisor assumes this responsibility.

#### 309.8 DISPATCH

Best Practice MODIFIED NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

When information reasonably indicates that the public is threatened with serious injury or death, or an officer requests emergency assistance and immediate law enforcement response is needed, the dispatcher shall assign an emergency response and ensure acknowledgement and response of handling and assisting officers. In all other circumstances, the dispatcher shall obtain authorization from the Shift Commander or a field supervisor prior to assigning an emergency response.

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### 309.8.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice MODIFIED NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

Upon notification or assignment of an emergency response, the dispatcher is responsible for:

- (a) Confirming the location from which the officer is responding or requesting assistance.
- (b) Attempting to assign the closest available assisting officers to the location of the emergency call.
- (c) Continuing to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitoring the situation until it is stabilized or terminated.
- (d) Notifying and coordinating allied emergency services (e.g., fire, emergency medical services).
- (e) Notifying the Shift Commander as soon as practicable.
- (f) Controlling all radio communications during the emergency and coordinating assistance under the direction of the Shift Commander or field supervisor.

### 309.9 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Best Practice NYSLEAP - 8.4 - 43.1

Upon being notified that an emergency response has been initiated or requested, the Shift Commander or the field supervisor shall verify that:

- (a) The proper response has been initiated.
- (b) No more than those officers reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response.
- (c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practicable.

The field supervisor shall monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated and assert control by directing officers into or out of the response, if necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional officers to be assigned an emergency response, the supervisor may do so.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate an emergency response that, in his/her judgment is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When making the decision to authorize an emergency response, the Shift Commander or the field supervisor should consider:

- The type of call or crime involved.
- The type and circumstances of the request.
- The necessity of a timely response.
- Weather, traffic and road conditions.
- The location of the responding officers and the location of the incident.

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#### **309.10 ESCORTS**

##### **Agency Content**

Any routine, planned escort (e.g., oversized vehicle, bank, funerals, dignitaries) shall be coordinated by the desk officer or traffic coordinator and in accordance with department policy.