

Addendum B Test Questions

1. A law enforcement officer observes a vehicle run a red traffic signal, begins to follow the vehicle and learns that the vehicle's registration is suspended. The officer activates the overhead lights and siren on her patrol car, but the vehicle refuses to stop. Under the Attorney General's Revised Vehicular Pursuit Policy, the officer may initiate a pursuit of that vehicle for the motor vehicle violations.

A) True
B) **False**

2. A law enforcement officer is following a vehicle and notices that it is swerving across the center line of the roadway and exceeding the speed limit. The officer runs the license plate and learns that the vehicle was involved in an armed robbery that took place 20 minutes earlier in a nearby jurisdiction. The officer attempts to initiate a motor vehicle stop and the vehicle increases speed and refuses to stop. In this situation, under the Attorney General's Revised Vehicular Pursuit Policy, the officer may continue to pursue the vehicle after calling in the relevant information to police communications.

A) **True**
B) False

3. Which of the following is a factor which an officer must consider when making a decision whether to pursue a vehicle?

A) The likelihood of successful apprehension of the violator;
B) Whether the identity of the violator is known so that later apprehension is possible;
C) Police officer characteristics, such as driving skills;
D) The degree of risk created by the pursuit;
E) **All of the above.**

4. In deciding whether to pursue a motor vehicle, officers must constantly balance the need to immediately apprehend vs. the risk created by pursuit, taking into consideration the circumstances facing the officer at that moment, such as the offense, location, traffic conditions and weather.

A) **True**
B) False

5. For which of the following crimes is a vehicular pursuit **NOT** authorized under the Attorney General's 2020 revised Vehicular Pursuit Policy?
- A) Kidnapping, 2C:13-1;
 - B) **Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle, 2C:20-7;**
 - C) Murder, 2C:11-3;
 - D) Sexual Assault, 2C:14-2.
6. In which of the following situations **must** an officer terminate a vehicular pursuit?
- A) If instructed to do so by a supervisor;
 - B) If a supervisor has not affirmatively authorized the continuation of the pursuit after being notified and given an opportunity to assess the situation;
 - C) If the officer believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or the public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension of the violator;
 - D) If the violator's identity is established to the point where later apprehension may be accomplished and where there is no imminent threat to the safety of the public or police officers.
 - E) **All of the above.**
7. When a vehicular pursuit is terminated and officers have turned off all emergency lights and sirens, officers may continue to follow the violator vehicle at high speeds in order to keep the violator in sight and determine where the violator vehicle may be located.
- A) True
 - B) **False**
8. Upon being notified or becoming aware of a vehicular pursuit, the supervisor shall decide as quickly as possible whether or not the pursuit shall be permitted to continue and shall broadcast that decision over the police radio.
- A) **True**
 - B) False
9. Whenever a pursuit enters the jurisdiction an officer is assigned to patrol, the officer should immediately join the pursuit, even if not requested by the agency that initiated the pursuit.
- A) True
 - B) **False**

10. The Attorney General's Vehicular Pursuit Policy creates a strong presumption against the initiation of vehicular pursuits for traffic violations. It should be the rare case when a pursuit is initiated for a motor vehicle violation

- A) **True**
 - B) False
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