

because rarely do they fire. That 2,000 pound vehicle, traveling at 100 miles an hour, is much more dangerous. But how do we...how do you respond to that? In some cases is that pursuit necessary? In the second case, is that pursuit of a drunk driver, who has limited judgment, limited skills, and going to accelerate to 190 miles an hour, is that...are we safer doing that than we are using that radio that we have now, once you get a license number, backing off, using that radio and meet them at home. You don't have to chase them home, you can meet them at home, and when they get out of the car, yes, you can give them a blood test. Yes, you can arrest them at that point. But some of these type of things aren't done. And certainly the manpower is available. When you have eight or ten cars involved in a chase, certainly we have the numbers of vehicles available. So I think there are things that we could do, and I don't know how often it's done. There is...when we remember what we do and we did get the transcript, in committee, of the police training tape for how they train police officers to end these pursuits. And do you know what that is? Cause an accident. They train the police officer to stop these pursuits by causing an accident. You are...they are...some of the things they are supposed to do is to get in their line of sight with their mirrors, to distract them, move the car around, shine your light in their mirror if you can, whatever you can do to get them to take their eyes off the road so that they ram into something. They are hoping that they run into something. That is the...that's how we stop pursuits. So we want some downward pressure on those, we want those pursuits only to be done when it's absolutely necessary. And the way you have some downward pressure is that the policies enforced by the department for fiscal purposes, make the police officer know that these are done rarely. And that's the kind of policy we want. When we talk about the...when we talk about the dollars that are involved...and this is not breaking anybody. I think Senator Janssen asked about insurance. You can insure against these, and then it becomes part of your budget. And we're not breaking people on these. We talk about the city, the city of Omaha that has paid out four point something million over the last, whatever they said, five or six years; they paid more in one lawsuit on police overtime, 50 percent more on police overtime than they did on all of these accidents involving people who were permanently scarred, permanently disabled, permanently bound to their homes or their chairs. We're not talking about something that's breaking the bank here. And that amount, the