OFFICER SAFETY & MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

WHY IS SAFETY IMPORTANT?

“That which can be foreseen, can be prevented.”

- Dr. Charles H. Mayo
PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

• Summarize safety measures for juvenile probation officers covered in this training.
• Outline strategic ways to supervise juveniles, in and out of the office.
• Given a scenario, apply the correct Texas Administrative Code (TAC) rule(s) regarding the use of mechanical restraints.

SAFETY RISKS

PROACTIVE SAFETY MEASURES
LEVELS OF AGITATION

ANXIETY

DEFENSIVE
LEVELS OF AGITATION

AGGRESSIVE

DANGEROUS

STATES OF AWARENESS

White

Yellow

Orange

Red

Black

USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM
OFFICE SAFETY

“There is no imaginary safety bubble around your office that magically protects you from harm...”

- Scott Kirshner

ACCESSIBILITY

25.5% at the office

41.3% committed by probationers

OFFICE CONFIGURATION
FIELD VISITS

PRE-VISIT

VISIT
SCENARIO EIGHT

SCENARIO NINE

SCENARIO TEN
REVIEW

QUESTION ONE
Non-verbal communication often contains important information about how a juvenile is feeling.

A. True
B. False

QUESTION TWO
Which mental state of awareness should a Juvenile Probation Officer exhibit while on duty?

A. Condition Red
B. **Condition Yellow**
C. Condition White
QUESTION THREE

Two primary factors contributing to excellence in Officer Presence are Professionalism and:

A. Credibility
B. Confidence
C. Composure

QUESTION FOUR

When interacting with a dangerous juvenile, you should maintain a defensive stance, summon help, and what other strategy?

A. Know escape route.
B. Challenge the behavior.
C. Turn your back on the juvenile.

QUESTION FIVE

The most appropriate time to conduct a field visit is______.

A. Anytime on Friday afternoon
B. Between 5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
C. Between 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
QUESTION SIX

Mechanical restraints may be applied by a Juvenile Probation Officer when trained in:

A. An approved physical restraint technique.
B. The use of mechanical restraints.
C. A & B

QUESTION SEVEN

During a transport, a Juvenile Probation Officer can:

A. Secure a juvenile to the door handle to ensure no escape.
B. Not secure a juvenile with restraints since she (or he) is being compliant and polite.
C. Secure a juvenile with mechanical restraints, without affixing the restraints to the vehicle.

SUMMARY

- OFFICER SAFETY should be at the forefront for Juvenile Probation Officers.
- A key component to Officer Safety is AWARENESS.
- By being PROACTIVE, you keep yourself and the juveniles you supervise safe.