



Below 100 – Agency Risk Assessment



Driving – Seatbelts

1. Do you have a policy addressing seatbelt wear?
2. Is your policy practical and accepted?
3. Is the policy enforced?
4. Consider random sampling, low-profile observation, anonymous questionnaire (tailored to meet your situational needs). Be ready to dispel seatbelt myths (tactical problem).

Driving – Speed

1. Review injury and lost time incidents to determine areas of risk.
2. Consider the experience of agencies within your region?
3. Look for pre-event indicators:
 - Nicknames (crash/speedy) or reputations – It's not a secret.
 - Single-vehicle collisions. Multiple collisions. Inexplicable collisions.
4. Review policy – Is it practical? Is it practiced? Is there accountability?

Preventing Injury/Death – Officers Struck by Vehicles

1. Reflective gear – Is it issued? Is it being used? Is it effective? Is there a policy?
2. Traffic stops – Safe area, passenger side approach, vehicle positioning.
3. Awareness of dangers – Walking between vehicles, roadway curves, lighting, weather.
4. Tire Deflation Devices – Properly trained (low frequency/high risk), appropriate cover, alternatives.

Body Armor

1. Is it issued? (BJA grant/vest 4 life)
2. Is it the right armor for your operations?
3. What's the practice/current culture?
4. Is there a policy? Is wear of armor mandatory?
5. Are "vest save" examples talked about and known within your agency?

WIN – What’s Important Now?

1. Is the concept of WIN integrated into your departments training?
2. Do officers understand the applicability of WIN in off-duty, on-duty and critical incident situations?

Complacency

1. Objectively review traffic stops, subject contacts and response practices.
2. Actively engage officers in situational debriefs, looking for lessons learned.
3. Review officer safety practices, discuss incidents and maintain the edge.

Instilling a Culture of Safety

Are academy practices consistent with instilling safe practices? Is body armor worn during training? Is seatbelt use modeled and discussed as well as being required during training? Be ready to confront and dispel myths.

Are officers encouraged to share “near-miss/close call” incidents in an effort to improve safety?

Are department training sessions used as opportunities to review Below 100 areas? Are seatbelts required during training that involves vehicles?

Important: Are Field Training Officers engaged and are their actions consistent with your policies and procedures? Do they support and model Below 100 practices?

Are field supervisors engaged and observing officer’s safety practices with an eye towards improving safety?

Are Below 100 materials and similar safe practice resources made available to officers?

Proactive Assessment

Check with field supervisors and field training officers – Ask them what factor or deficiency is most likely to result in a serious injury or death to an officer in your agency.

REMEMBER – If it is predictable, it’s preventable.

www.below100.org

