

- Consistently volunteering for a particular assignment or shift
- Coming to work early/staying at work late
- Flirting with an offender
- Standing too close to an offender
- Taking up an offender's cause or grievance
- Changing duty assignments of a particular offender
- Getting into conflicts with co-workers over an offender
- Bringing things into the facility for the offender
- Doing favors for an offender's family
- Feeling the effects of major life changes (divorce, etc)
- Believing an offender is indispensable

Your personal and professional reputation may be jeopardized because of unprofessional conduct. Your career, and even your family can also be negatively impacted or destroyed.

Some Other Things to Consider

Amorous or sexual relationships with an offender are seldom a secret. Such behavior will subject you to disrespect and manipulation from other offenders that may be aware of your situation. Once in a relationship, professional judgment becomes clouded and the normal defenses that exist to protect you will be compromised. When acting on emotions, you may take actions that would otherwise be considered inappropriate in a correctional environment (either in custody or in the community). Amorous or sexual relationships are inappropriate and illegal when they occur between an offender and any staff member, contractor, vendor or volunteer. Offenders depend

upon staff to provide for their board and care, ensure their safety, address their health care needs, supervise their work and conduct, and act as role models for socially acceptable conduct.

An Abuse of Power

Due to the imbalance of power between offenders and staff in correctional settings, sexual interactions between staff (who have power) and offenders (who lack power) are unprofessional, unethical and illegal. **Juveniles can not consent to sex with adults.**

As a EARJDF contractor, vendor or volunteer, your designated assignments place you in a position of authority over the offenders with whom you interact in a professional capacity. It is not possible to have a relationship as equals because you have a responsibility to maintain custody, evaluate work performance, and/or provide input to issues that affect release dates, return to prison, or other sanctions. Because of the imbalance of power between offenders and staff, vendors, contractors and volunteers, there can never be a consensual relationship between staff and offenders. In fact, the law states "consent" is not a defense to prosecution.

History of Victimization

Some staff don't think of offenders as 'victims' of staff sexual misconduct, especially when the offender appears to be a willing participant or even initiated the sexual or 'romantic' interactions with a staff member. The offender is always the victim because of the imbalance of power. The consent or willingness of an offender to participate may be a survival strategy or a learned behavior.

PREA PAMPHLET FOR PARENTS, VENDORS, AND VOLUNTEERS



TEL: (928)- 428-3954

**EASTERN ARIZONA REGIONAL JUVENILE
DETENTION FACILITY PRACTICES A ZERO
TOLERANCE POLICY ON ALL FORMS OF PREA
VIOLATIONS**



EASTERN ARIZONA REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY PREA PAMPHLET

Staff Sexual Misconduct

Eastern Arizona Regional Juvenile Detention Facility specifically forbids any activity associated with or that promotes acts of sexual conduct, including sexual harassment between offenders and EARJDF staff. In this definition, "staff" includes: contractors, vendors and volunteers of the EARJDF as well as staff from other federal, state, or local jurisdictions. An "offender" means someone incarcerated in a correctional facility or under supervision in the community.

Forms of sexual misconduct include, but are not limited to:

1. Any behavior of a sexual nature directed toward an offender by a Department staff, contract staff, or volunteer.
2. Inappropriate touching between offenders and staff.
3. All completed, attempted, threatened, or requested sexual acts between Department staff and the offender.
4. Sexual comments and conversations with sexually suggestive innuendos or double meanings.
5. Display or transmittal of sexually suggestive posters, objects, or messages.

Depending on the investigation findings of an alleged incident, the outcome may result in the loss of your job/assignment and the possibility of criminal charges. In addition, persons accused of sexual harassment in civil or criminal proceedings may be held personally liable for damages to the person harassed.

How to Maintain Appropriate

Boundaries:

Most staff/offender sexual misconduct occurs only after seemingly innocent professional boundaries have been crossed. The following behaviors will assist you in maintaining appropriate boundaries:

- Maintain professional distance
- Focus behavior on duties and assignments
- Do not become overly close with any particular offenders
- Do not share your own or other staff person's personal information with or around offenders
- When speaking to offenders about other staff refer to the staff by their title or as Ms. or Mr.
- When speaking to offenders refer to them as Ms. Or Mr. and their last name
- Do not accept gifts or favors from offenders
- Be knowledgeable of Departmental policy and procedure, rules of conduct and laws regarding sexual misconduct and sexual harassment.

A Duty to Report

Staff must report any inappropriate staff/offender behavior immediately. The presence of illegal and unethical behavior by staff compromises the security and safety of the agency. Staff that fail to report such behavior will be held accountable and sanctioned through dismissal. All efforts will be made to ensure the confidentiality of the reporting staff member. You must file an incident report to the appointing authority (per policy) if you see or know of any staff, contract staff, vendor or volunteer sexually involved with or sexually harassing an offender.

Many offenders have a history of victimization (physical and/or sexual abuse), which may make them especially vulnerable to the sexual overtures of persons in positions of authority. Their perception of affection/love may be skewed by this background of abuse, making it impossible for them to refuse advances of a staff member. In some instances, particularly for female offenders, their survival in the community has been directly related to using their sexuality to obtain the means to survive. Coupled with low self-esteem, this carries over into their conduct in prison and while under community supervision. As the person in authority, it is your responsibility to discourage, refuse and report any overtures as well as maintain professional boundaries **at all times**. Boundaries in relationships can be difficult. If you question your professional boundaries with an offender or feel uncomfortable with his/her actions or advances toward you, talk to another person you respect and/or bring this matter to the attention of a EARJDF employee before it gets out of control.

Red Flags:

The following are behaviors or 'red flags' that may signal you or someone you work with is in danger of engaging in sexual misconduct with an offender:

- Spending a lot of time with a particular offender
- Change in appearance of an offender or staff member
- Deviating from agency policy for the benefit of a particular offender
- Sharing personal information with an offender
- Horseplay
- Overlooking infractions of a particular offender
- Doing favors for an offender