

Court Security Critical Incident & Emergency Planning For Courts

Court Security • Bomb Threat Management • Sequestered Juries • High Risk Trials • Court Security Survey

Course Objectives

Court Security Overview: During this period, we will discuss a typical profile of those involved in court building incidents, types of trials that incidents have occurred, types of weapons used, nine keys to court security vulnerability and general information relating to how many have been killed, wounded, injured, or taken hostage in courtroom incidences.

General Information: During this period, we will discuss the duties of court security personnel, elements comprising courtroom demeanor and areas of security responsibility.

Regular Court Security Procedures: During this period, we will discuss measures to ensure records and evidence security, procedures for judges' security, and security measures for witnesses and their waiting areas.

Normal Jury Procedures: During this period, we will discuss points to emphasize during jury orientation, rules when escorting jurors, procedures for court security officers to follow during jury deliberations, options a judge has when a juror becomes ill, emergency procedures when juror must be evacuated from the courtroom, and guidelines for guarding the jury deliberation room.

Sequestered Juries: During this period, we will discuss steps in pre-planning for a sequestered jury, areas of special consideration in pre-planning for sequestered juries, and problem areas encountered with sequestered jury trials.

Prisoner/Defendant Security: During this period, we will discuss categories of in-custody defendants appearing in court, the weakest links of the custodial process, prisoner transportation, restraining devices, policies on weapons, temporary holding area policies, times escape attempts usually occur, policies on disruptive conduct, communication with other than court security officers, handling female prisoners, juvenile procedures, search of litigants and defendants on bond.

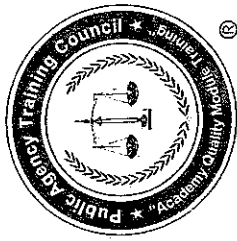
High-Risk Trials: During this period, we will discuss common characteristics of a high-risk trial, representatives of agencies forming a security committee, tasks of the security committee, elements of an operational plan, and court security measures for high-risk trials.

Special Courtroom Considerations: During this period, we will discuss critical times when the potential for incidents is greater than usual, factors which contribute to disruption in court, the potential for incidents during arraignments and sentencing, civil and domestic court cautions, unruly spectator procedures.

Emergency Procedures: During this period, we will discuss the types of emergencies that often occur in court buildings, general recommendations for handling emergency situations, and recommendations for the various emergency plans. Due to the increase in bombing activities, a special section on bomb/physical security planning and characteristics of letter/parcel bombs has been incorporated.

Post Event Review: During this period, we will discuss the purposes of a review and guidelines for conducting a review.

Physical Security Surveys: During this period, we will discuss information determined by conducting an on-site examination and analysis of the court building, key factors in any physical security survey, physical survey elements, of a pre-survey, recommendations on designing the survey report, and how to conduct post-survey activities.



**Public Agency
Training Council**
Jim Alsop, Director

National Criminal Justice
Public Safety Continuing Education

Sponsored By:
**Virginia Beach Law Enforcement
Training Academy**
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Note: This course approved to receive DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES (DCJS) in-service training credit hours.

Training Seminar

Court Security Critical Incident & Emergency Planning For Courts

Court Security • Bomb Threat Management • Sequestered Juries • High Risk Trials • Court Security Survey

Attacks on the courts have ranged from minor disturbances and physical assaults to senseless acts of murder. Regardless of your past experience, there is no assurance that violence will not happen in your court.

"The Potential is There"

"If we cannot ensure the safety of all participants in the judicial process, we cannot maintain integrity of the system, we cannot—in sum—establish justice" as mandated in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States." Chief Justice of United States & the U.S. Attorney General Judicial Conference.

Instructor:

Paul B. Banner, Retired
South Carolina Department of Public Safety

Criminal Justice Academy Division
Paul Banner, retiring as a law enforcement instructor with the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Mr. Banner has been selected by the Chief Justice of the United States for the development and implementation of specialized training. Specialized classes include: Basic Instructor Development, Specific Skills Instructor Courses, Tactical Communications, Firearms and Weapons Training, Bomb Threat Management, Courtroom Security, and Courtroom Security Unit. Mr. Banner was assigned to the Police Sciences Unit and was responsible for providing training in patrol procedures, prisoner control and transportation in the basic police classes. Mr. Banner has been assigned to the Academy, included jail procedures, inmate classification, and correctional responsibilities, which included all procedures from intake to release. Mr. Banner was selected by the Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court to initiate a series of seminars governing the necessity of implementation of physical security measures for all courthouses. Mr. Banner has lectured extensively to judges and all members of the judicial process throughout the United States, and is a well qualified consultant in the area of court security. Mr. Banner has conducted physical security surveys for courts and judicial facilities throughout the United States.

September 14, 15 & 16, 2010

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Register On-Line At: www.patc.com



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September 14, 15 & 16, 2010 • Virginia Beach, Virginia

Court Security

Critical Incident & Emergency Planning For Courts
Juries•High Risk Trials•Court Security Survey

Course Objectives
 Recent tragic events involving the judiciary and support elements of the judicial process have graphically illustrated the vulnerability of judges, bailiffs, witnesses and other concerned parties from armed attacked and hostage situations within a courtroom environment.

Upon close scrutiny, inadequate courtroom security or the absence of security has been identified as causative factors; consequently, the following course has been structured to assist courtroom security personnel in the design, implementation and evaluation of a sound security system.

Training Objectives: During this training module we will discuss a typical profile of those involved in courthouse incidents, types of trials that incidences have occurred, types of weapons used, nine keys to court security vulnerability and information relating to how many have been killed, wounded, injured, or taken hostage in courtroom incidents.

The conduct of court security officers responsible for jury security is vitally important for the impartial administration of justice. The officers must have precise instructions for handling juries, whether those rules are based on the guidelines recommended here or on state code requirements.

In 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a judge has three alternatives for dealing with unruly defendants in the courtroom. The decision stated the following.

No one formula for maintaining the appropriate courtroom atmosphere will be best in all situations. We think there are at least three constitutionally permissible ways for a trial judge to handle an unmanageable defendant... (1) Bind and gag him, thereby keeping him present; (2) cite him for contempt; (3) take him from the courtroom until he promises to conduct himself properly.

Many state laws and rules in the early 1970's were based on this ruling and dealt with different aspects of unruly court behavior. New York State removed its criminal procedure law to permit the trial of a defendant in Minnesota passed similar laws, and Massachusetts made disrupting court proceedings a criminal offense. *New York Criminal Procedure Law, 200.20, 340.50 (McKinney 1972), chapter 789, 1971, laws of New York.*

During the judicial process, there are times when the potential for incidents is greater than usual. At these critical periods, the court security officer should be alert to the possibility of disruptions or escape attempts.

In these situations, incidents will usually be in the form of a physical assault, possible coupled with an escape attempt.

Many of these factors can be recognized and addressed by a change in attitude and conduct or by increased security awareness and suitable precautions.

Because violence occurs more often in civil and domestic than in criminal courts, court security officers should be specially trained for those types of problems.

A high risk trial is one that provokes a strong emotional response from the general public or interested groups. That response may threaten the safety of those involved or lessen the integrity of the judicial process. Thus, special efforts are needed to make high risk trials safe, fair, and open. To do this, courts need a well-organized, detailed operating plan.

Attacks on the courts have ranged from minor disturbances and physical assaults to senseless acts of murder. Regardless of your past experience, there is no assurance that violence will not happen in your court.

"The Potential is There"

Seminar Agenda

Critical Incident & Emergency Planning For Courts

Court Security•Bomb Threat Management•Sequestered Juries•High Risk Trials•Court Security Survey
 September 14, 15 & 16, 2010 • Virginia Beach, Virginia

Tuesday, September 14, 2010

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.

Registration

8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Court Related Issues

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Court Security Overview

11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Lunch (On Your Own)

12:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Court Security Overview (Cont)

3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

General Information

Wednesday, September 15, 2010

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Standard Operating Procedures

10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Jury Policies and Procedures

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Sequestered Jury Policies and Procedures

11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Lunch (On Your Own)

12:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

Critical Incident Response Planning

* Emergency Procedures
 * Bomb & Physical Security Planning

2:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Special Security Considerations

Thursday, September 16, 2010

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Physical Security Assessments
 * Threat Assessments

10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Prisoner/Defendant Security

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

High Risk/Profile Trial Preparations

12:00 p.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Post Event Review

Certificate Presentation

3 Ways to Register for a Seminar!

1. Register Online at www.patc.com — Yellow link upper left corner
2. Fax Form to Public Agency Training Council FAX: 1-317-821-5096
3. Mail Form to

Public Agency Training Council
 5235 Decatur Blvd
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46241
Federal ID# 35-1907871

*****Pre-payment is not required to register*****

Upon receiving your registration we will send an invoice to the department or agency. Checks, Claim Forms, Purchase Orders should be made payable to: **Public Agency Training Council**

If you have any questions please call
317-821-5085 (Indianapolis)
800-365-0119 (Outside Indianapolis)



Seminar ID #8958

Seminar Title: Court Security

Instructor: Paul B. Banner

Seminar Location: Virginia Beach Law Enforcement Training Academy
 411 Integrity Way
 Virginia Beach, VA 23456

When: September 14, 15 & 16, 2010

Registration Time: 8:00 A.M. (September 14, 2010)

Hotel Reservations: Holiday Inn Oceanfront
 2101 Atlantic Avenue
 Virginia Beach, VA 23451

Doubletree Hotel
 1900 Pavilion Drive
 Virginia Beach, VA
 1-757-422-8900

\$79.00 Single or Double
 Identify with PATC to receive discounted rate.

Registration Fee: \$295.00 includes Hand-outs, Court Security Manual, Coffee Breaks, and Certificate of Completion.

Names of Attendees 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Agency _____

Invoice To Attn: _____ (Must Be Completed)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____

Phone _____

Fax _____