

Court Security 2021

Court Security is mandated by law S.B. 42, Effective September 1, 2017. The law requires a Security Committee, chaired by the presiding judge, and is meant to establish policies and procedures necessary to provide adequate court security. Court Security Office's are required to hold a court security certification that must be completed bi-annually.

The Court Security Committee includes:

Judge:	Daniel W. Pelech	City Attorney:	Kenneth Kvinta
Mayor:	Carl O'Neill	Court Officer:	Lee Campbell
City Manager:	Kevin Coleman	Court Clerk:	Raquel Gomez
Court Clerk:	Jodie Garza	Police Chief:	Karl Van Slooten
Bailiff:	Yvonne Rodriguez		

I. COURT SECURITY PROCEDURE

When entering the door at the top of the stairs, everyone will have to be cleared by a court officer with a metal detector. No objects that could be used as a weapon are allowed in the court room. When entering the court room, the bailiff gives instructions of expected behavior.

II. POLICY

Proper security and decorum in the municipal court are necessary for the administration of justice and for the protection of court personnel and the public. Regardless of the level of offense, court hearing can be emotionally charged and decorum must be maintained. The department provides officers to serve as bailiffs for the municipal court to ensure the security of the court and the protection of court personnel and visitors. The municipal court has jurisdiction only over Class C misdemeanor offenses. The majority of business conducted relates to traffic offenses.

III. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines and procedures for the decorum and security of the municipal court.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

- A) When the municipal court is in session, the police department is responsible for its security. The department is also responsible for emergency operation plans for incidents that might occur in the court.
- B) The on-duty supervisor will ensure that the bailiff reports for court sessions as required. As assigned personnel who has been trained in bailiff operations and in the policy should service as bailiff.

V. OPERATIONS

- A) The assigned bailiff, who must attend all session of the court unless dismissed by the judge, has the following duties:
1. To see that all defendants, witnesses, and observers are quiet and respectful during court proceedings.
 2. To explain court procedures to defendants and witnesses, and to answer questions before each session of court.
 3. To enforce the rules of the court (posted at the entrance of each courtroom) and preserve order and decorum while the court is in session.
 4. To maintain proper procedures during jury trials, maintain the security of the jury room, and see to the needs of jurors and witnesses.
- B) During judiciary proceedings, the assigned court officer may be directed by the presiding judge to place an individual under arrest. Whether or not to use physical restraints for such arrests is at the discretion and direction of the presiding judge.
- C) High Risk person brought to the courtroom may be restrained as directed by the judge. The Court Officer carries handcuffs during court sessions.
- D) The Court Security Officer also ensures the security of the court operations by the following:
1. Conducting inspections of the duress alarms prior to the time court convenes.
 2. Conducting inspections of the fire equipment
 3. Conducting a physical inspection of the courtrooms prior to each session and after the last session of each day.
 4. Being familiar with the daily schedules of the judge in case special securities is warranted.

VI. COURT SECURITY PLAN

A) Facilities and equipment

1. The Municipal court judge and court clerk have access to a telephone located in the courtroom.
2. A duress alarm is installed at the judge's bench.
3. A fire extinguisher is maintained in the courtroom area.

B) Pre-Session inspection

The bailiff arrives 30 minutes before the court convenes and determines that:

1. The courtroom is free of weapons and contraband;
2. The duress alarms and telephones are in working order;
3. Lighting is adequate and emergency lights can be activated in the event of a power failure;
4. All public entrances are open and free of obstructions; and
5. All communication equipment is in working order.

C) Courtroom Operations

1. Prisoners are brought into or taken out of the courtrooms only after all person's present are seated, or when the courtroom is empty.

2. The Court Security Officer remains in the hallway at all times unless otherwise directed by the judge.
3. The assigned officers are the only persons authorized to carry weapons in the courtroom. If the bailiff believes a person may be carrying a weapon, a hand-held metal detector may be used to conduct a search. A person who refuses a search in this manner must leave the courtroom.
4. Contraband taken into the courtroom for evidence purposes remains in the possession of the testifying officer unless otherwise directed by the judge.
5. At the discretion of the presiding judge, or at the discretion of the bailiff and/or assigned officer, briefcases and purses may be searched.

D) Unusual Occurrences

1. In the event of an unusual occurrence, the bailiff or ranking police officer assumes control and requests additional police, fire, or medical assistance as the circumstances required.

2. Medical emergencies in the courtroom

- a) A First-aid kit is kept in the booking area.
- b) All requests for medical assistance or additional security are called in the 9-1-1 or to the dispatch center.
- c) In the event of a medical emergency, the judge orders all proceedings stopped.
- d) If the medical emergency involves a person who is in custody, the bailiff maintains security and request medical assistance and additional police officers.
- e) If the medical emergency involves a court participant or spectator, the bailiff maintains security of any prisoners that are present and provides any assistance possible. The bailiff contacts the dispatch center ~~via radio~~ (or most appropriate available means) and requests the proper assistance.
- f) If other police officers are present, the ranking officer assumes control and directs the actions of the bailiff, responding officers, and other personnel.
- g) The City's Fire Department ambulance service or first responders provide emergency medical service.
- h) The bailiff is responsible for all police reports necessitated by a medical emergency.

3. Fire Evacuation Plan

- a) Before the court convenes, the bailiff conducts a physical inspection to ensure that all doors are functioning and free of obstructions.
- b) In the event of a fire in the courtroom or City Hall complex, the bailiff assumes control of the courtroom evacuation.
- c) Those persons present in the courtroom are instructed to exit through the nearest exit door and out the building through the nearest public entrance or exit.
- d) All call for fire emergencies are made directly to the dispatch center.
- e) A fire evacuation chart is posted at the rear of the courtroom near the exit.

4. Bomb Threats

- a) In the event of a bomb threat, the bailiff notifies police dispatch immediately. No portable radios or phones are to be used.
- b) The bailiff evacuates the court.
- c) The bailiff ensures that the court administrator is notified of the situation.

5. Hostage Situations

- a) The judge sounds the duress alarm.
- b) The Bailiff notifies police dispatch, attempts to isolate the actor(s), and if possible, evacuates and secures the area.

- c) Field personnel are dispatched to establish and secure a perimeter until arrival of tactical personnel.

6. High Risk Trials

- a) Persons in custody are not normally brought to the Court Building, and trial defendants are not in police custody; However, If a trial or arraignment should pose a possible threat to the judge, jury or participants in a proceeding, the judge or prosecutor notifies the bailiff to take additional precautions.
- b) If the judge deems a trial to be high risk, the bailiff consults with the Chief of Police and assesses the need for further staffing.

7. Prisoner Handling

- a) A prisoner being moved from the holding facility to the courtroom is taken through the courtroom entrance. Normal foot traffic is halted until the prisoner is in the courtroom.
- b) All adult prisoners are restrained during the movement to and from the courtroom. For short distances, detainees are handcuffed with hands behind the back until seated in the courtroom. Juveniles are not normally handcuffed unless they present a high risk of injury or extreme aggression.
- c) Handicapped persons may be restrained as appropriate to the circumstances.
- d) Once the person is in the courtroom, the bailiff removes the restraints before the jury enters.
- e) The assigned officer replaces the restraints after the jury departs.
- f) The assigned officer maintains a set of handcuffs on his/her person.
- g) The assigned officer returns prisoners to the holding facility if their removal is for an extended time.
- h) All Prisoners are searched prior to their court appearance and upon their return to the holding facility.

VII. ANNUAL REVIEW OF COURT OPERATIONS

- A) An assigned bailiff and the court administrator conduct an annual security inspection of the municipal court facilities. If a structural change in the building occurs, an additional inspection is required. The inspection includes, but is not limited to, the existence, adequacy, and working condition of alarms, communications equipment, fire extinguishers, medical emergency items, emergency light sources, exterior lighting, emergency exits, and emergency evacuation plan.
- B) The assigned bailiff and court administrator also review the fire evacuation and other emergency operations plans with all court employees.
- C) A copy of the inspection report and description of the training is forwarded to the municipal court judge and the Chief of Police.