

Instructor Resource Guide



Court Security Specialist Certificate

Course ID# 21001, 21002, 21003, 21004, 21005,
21006, and 21007

Continuing Education

Updated: May 2024

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) approved courses for the Court Security Specialist certificate is to give the court security officer a better understanding of the threats associated with court settings as well as technology and techniques in planning high risk/profile trials.

To qualify for a court security specialist certificate, an applicant must meet all proficiency requirements per Texas Administrative Code Title 37, Part 7, Chapter 221 and Rule 221.41, as well as completion of course # 21001, 21002, 21003, 21004, 21005, 21006, and 21007.

To keep the court security specialist certificate valid, the holder must successfully complete an update course 21015 or be assigned primarily as a court security specialist by the appointing chief administrator once every two years.

If the certificate becomes invalid, a holder may obtain a new certificate under the initial application standards.

Since this course is a cohort of various courses, each will be listed separately in this instructor resource guide; however, to qualify for the Court Security Specialist, one must complete all parts of this course and the exercises as specified.

Instructor Resource Guide:

This is an Instructor Resource Guide (IRG), not a lesson plan. The purpose of the IRG is to outline the minimum state requirements of what must be taught for a course to be considered compliant and receive TCOLE credit.

- A qualified instructor shall develop the IRG into a lesson plan that meets their organization and student needs.

Please note: It is up to each Academy and/or Training Contractor to create a lesson plan based on the requirements outlined in the IRG for a particular topic.

Lesson Plan:

Each organization is charged with creating their own lesson plan for how the organization will disseminate the information in the IRG.

- The IRG is designed to assist the instructor/subject matter expert in developing comprehensive lesson plans. The use of current statistics, best practice models, and scenario-based training should also be included in the lesson plan development. Instructors are encouraged to add additional activities.
- The institutions and instructors will determine how much time is spent on each topic/module, how many/what kind of examples or exercises are used during their presentation, and how in-depth they review each topic in the course they present.
- Any activity that is **suggested** is just that, an example or suggestion, and is not mandated for inclusion.
- Anything that is **required** must be included in the instructor's lesson plan.

Note to Training Academy Administrators/ Coordinators:

It is the responsibility of the Academy and/or Training Coordinator to ensure this curriculum and its materials are kept up to date. Refer to curriculum and legal resources for changes in subject matter or laws relating to this topic as well as the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement website at www.tcole.texas.gov for edits due to course review. Training providers must keep a complete training file on all courses reported for TCOLE credit.

Student Prerequisites:

- None

Instructor Prerequisites:

An instructor must be a subject matter expert in the topic, must have documented knowledge/training/education, and provide an instructor's biography that documents subject matter expertise. It is the responsibility of the training academy/training coordinator to select qualified instructors. A TCOLE instructor certification does not certify someone to teach any topic.

- If a documented subject matter expert does not hold a TCOLE instructor certification, the instructor must be approved in writing by the department's training coordinator or chief administrative officer and kept in the training file for the course.
- Documented subject matter expert to include experience in content area of court security or similar security areas.
- A co-instructor is highly recommended for this course. The co-instructor should be a defensive tactics and/or firearms instructor for the scenario portion of the course.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

If any participant uses electronic media to take notes and/or record portions of the program, advise the participants not to record any material or techniques deemed "security" sensitive to keep the information from being compromised.

Participants should be encouraged to wear their duty uniforms with all the gear they wear on duty for the live-fire portion since "practice makes permanent" and participants should be taught techniques which will best provide safety and security of the participants and all other persons during the performance of the participant's duties (judges, attorneys, witnesses, jurors, the public, etc.).

Length of Course:

It is the training coordinator's responsibility to ensure the minimum hours are being met. Students are required to attend all classroom hours as listed in this instructor resource guide, there is no 10% attendance rule. TCOLE Rule 218.1 (C)(4) states that failure to meet the minimum course length may be grounds for denial of training. This course shall be taught the minimum hours that are listed in this guide and the student shall attend the entire class to receive credit.

- 40 hours, minimum

Facility Requirements:

- Practical exercises: A secured classroom, free from public view, with mats for escort procedures.
- Live-fire portions: Firearms Skills Course – to ensure safety of all participants, it is highly recommended at least one firearms instructor per five (5) shooters and a Range Master.
 - Range Master should not be included in 5:1 ratio since Range Master is responsible for the overall operation of the range and calling the courses of fire.
 - Firearms instructors must be TCOLE Firearms Instructors or equivalent.
- Combat course: To ensure the safety of all participants, it is highly recommended at least one (1) firearms instructor per two to three participants and a safety officer with each group.
 - The Safety Officer is to observe the participants safely handle weapons at all times during the course.
- Note: Course numbers 21001, 21002, 21003, 21004, and 21005 may be developed for online delivery. Course numbers 21006 and 21007 are prohibited from online delivery due to the demonstration requirements.

Assessment:

- Training providers are responsible for creating student assessments and documenting the mastery of all objectives in this course using various testing assessment opportunities.
 - Assessment opportunities include oral or written testing, interaction with instructor and students, case study and scenario, and other means of testing student's application of the skills taught as the instructor or department deems appropriate.
 - The minimum passing score shall be 70%.
 - Students must pass all practical portions of the course with a "satisfactory" or "pass."

Unit 1 Course #21001 – Introduction into court security (4 hours)

Goal: Provide the student with the history of court security and the changes that have occurred through present day.

1.1 Summarize the history of court security.

- A. The security in the courtroom and the courthouse varies considerably throughout the United States.
- B. In some states, the Sheriff is mandated to attend court. In other states, no one is assigned to attend court.
- C. In some jurisdictions, the Sheriff assumed the responsibility because the Sheriff is the most logical choice and best prepared for the duty.
- D. While in a few instances, responsibility for court security is divided or not clearly defined.
- E. One form that has shown success is when all stakeholders have established a courthouse security committee.
 - i. Examples of courthouse security committee participants
 - When the Sheriff, Chief Judge, Commissioners, or County Board Members, facility or maintenance manager, and other elected or appointed officials that occupy the court facility.
 - The participants decide the make-up of a committee and the general concept to involve everyone that has a responsibility in the court facility.
 - This involvement allows for security to be addressed from all vantage points, allows incorporation into design of new facilities, upkeep, efficient coverage of existing facilities, and permits those responsible for the protection of the facility a seat at the table.
- F. Incidents involving employees, customers, and the relationship mix brought to the workplace has increased the need for a well-trained and informed security staff.
- G. Security is no longer just protecting the court.
 - i. Courthouses and their immediate access areas need a security component
 - ii. Best described as a police district in itself functioning as any unit with the duty to protect and serve.

1.2 Identify current trends and practices in the court security system.

- A. Each working day, courthouses are visited by citizens who may be upset or angry to the point of breaking the law.
- B. Committing acts of violence in courthouses
- C. Courthouses have become targets for anti-government groups and terrorists
 - i. Domestic
 - ii. Transnational

- iii. International
- D. Violence includes:
 - i. Shootings
 - ii. Bombings
 - iii. Arson
 - iv. Assault
 - v. Suicide
 - vi. Murder-for-hire
 - vii. Etc.
- E. Federal level
 - i. Threat investigation statistics from US Marshal Service
- F. State level

1.3 Define high-risk trial.

- A. A trial, that because of a special set of circumstances, results in the extraordinary security measures be put in place. This can be due to the participants, location, type of trial, and local or national media attention.

1.4 Identify examples of a high-risk trials.

- A. Criminal
 - i. Murder
 - ii. Kidnapping
 - iii. Terrorism
 - iv. Sexual assault
 - v. Organized crime
 - vi. Animal cruelty
- B. Civil

1.5 Identify individuals involved in high-risk trials.

- A. Celebrity
 - i. Bill Cosby
 - ii. Johnny Depp
 - iii. Michael Jackson
 - iv. Harvey Weinstein
- B. Sports figures
 - i. O.J. Simpson
 - ii. Aaron Hernandez

- iii. Michael Vick
- C. Politicians
 - i. Steve Stockman
 - ii. Tom Delay
 - iii. Christopher Collins
- D. Local Dignitaries
 - i. Mayors
 - ii. Judges
 - iii. Council members
- E. Law enforcement
 - i. Derek Chauvin
 - ii. Amber Guyger
 - iii. Kim Potter

1.6 Identify risks associated with high-risk trials.

- A. Witness tampering
 - i. Can lead to mistrial
 - ii. Costly to taxpayers
- B. Jury tampering
 - i. Security must protect jury from outside influence
- C. Threats against judicial members
 - i. Criminals threaten judges to impede trials and sentencing
- D. Escape attempts
 - i. Prisoners plan escapes. Security must guard against escape attempts during all trial phases.
- E. Prisoner transport
 - i. Security must be maintained during transport route to guard against escape attempts.
- F. Inadequate security at court facility
 - i. High-risk trials cause courts to either bolster current security measure or create security protocols.

1.7 Identify trial operations support teams.

- A. Intelligence team

- i. In place to keep eyes and ears open to any chatter involving the trial, which may indicate security threats and provide information to other teams.
- B. Counterintelligence team
- i. Crucial part of trial planning and operations
 - ii. Pre-trial operations
 - Surveillance
 - Vulnerability assessment
 - iii. Trial operations
 - Surveillance
 - Fast response back up (last resort)
- C. Court security team
- i. Already existing court security division/officers
 - ii. Takes on additional duties as well as enhance existing duties
 - iii. Should conduct an overall review of trial location and facilities
 - Assess limitations
- D. Prisoner transport team
- i. Responsible for getting in-custody defendant to trial
 - ii. Should always be ready for any threats during transport
- E. Witness protection team
- i. Witnesses may be threatened in order to intimidate them into not testifying
 - ii. Witness security should employ same techniques as judicial security
 - Threats may necessitate protection of witnesses to ensure justice is served
- F. Jury security team
- i. Integrity of jury can come under threat with high-risk/profile trial
 - ii. Undue influence or intimidation of jury can become a factor
 - iii. A sound jury plan should be in place
- G. Judicial security team
- i. Judges may come under threat during trial
 - ii. Even if there is no known threat, judicial protection should be considered for high risk or high-profile trials.
- H. Fast response team
- i. Responds rapidly to assist other teams in case of immediate need

- ii. Team members should have tactical training and experience.
- iii. Must move fluidly from one team to another as needed.

1.8 Identify practices to enhance judicial security.

A. Parking lot

- i. CCTV coverage of judicial parking lot
- ii. CCTV coverages of routes to and from the court building
- iii. Fenced parking (if possible)
- iv. Bailiffs should escort judges to and from vehicles
- v. Keep parking lot well lit
- vi. Do not mark judicial parking spaces with “judge” or any other identifier that would indicate the space is assigned to a judge.
- vii. Always inspect interior of vehicle before getting inside
- viii. Provide judge with personal duress alarm

B. Building

- i. Bailiffs should escort the judge to and from the courtroom
- ii. Chambers should always remain locked
- iii. Courtrooms should remain locked when not in use
- iv. Judges should have emergency plans in place for the following:
 - Active shooter
 - Disturbances
 - Severe weather
 - Bomb threat
 - Evacuation
- v. Security equipment
 - Panic/Duress alarms
 - CCTV systems
 - Access control systems
 - Designated safe rooms

C. Judicial threats

- i. Threat assessment
- ii. Home security

- iii. Transportation security
- iv. Is the judge armed?
 - Qualification with officers

1.9 List allowable uses of the Court Security Fund.

- A. Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 102.017

Unit 2 Course #21002 – Bailiff function in court security (4 hours)

Goal: Discuss the bailiff's role in court security and their respective duties to the court, the pitfalls of jury handling, and how to prevent mistrials.

2.1 Discuss the origins of the word bailiff.

- A. Background
 - i. Bailiff: (Latin word "baiulivus")
 - ii. Bailiff: refers to a peace officer providing court security
 - iii. Often sheriffs' deputies, Marshals, or Constables
- B. Definitions
 - i. Terminology varies
 - ii. A governor or custodian
 - iii. A legal officer to whom some degree of authority, care, or jurisdiction is committed.
 - iv. Offices and duties vary greatly
- C. Court order bailiffs
 - i. May be appointed as peace officer and have powers normally associated with peace officers
 - ii. Can make arrests in a criminal case

2.2 Explain the bailiff's role in security and court service.

- A. Courtroom
 - i. Search courtroom prior to use and after lunch break
 - ii. Look for anything that should not be there or does not look right
 - Briefcases when no one is around it
 - Lunch boxes
 - Books
 - Cell phones and other electronic devices

- Backpacks
 - Etc.
- iii. Ask the judge how the courtroom should be setup
 - iv. Ask the judge how they want things handled that may arise
 - v. Positioning
 - Best place for bailiff to sit or stand by judge's preference
 - vi. Suspicious items, objects, vehicles, persons, containers
- B. Parking
- i. Where does staff park?
 - ii. Where does judge park?
 - iii. Where do jurors, defendants, and attorneys park?
 - Is it well-lit at night?
 - iv. Do bailiffs walk jurors and/or court staff to their cars if asked?
- C. Entrances and exits
- i. Are entrances and exits monitored by camera, metal detectors, and/or security?
 - ii. Is there an x-ray machine to check defendants and/or their attorneys as they enter the secured area?
 - iii. Is there an x-ray machine to check the public as they enter the secured area?

2.3 Analyze the bailiff's duties.

- A. Jury Fixing
- i. Trying to fix or stack jury
- B. Embracery
- i. Attempt to influence a juror by a promise of persuasions, money, entertainment, or other things of value
- C. Jury tampering
- i. Attempting to influence composition and/or decision
- D. Witness tampering
- i. Act of harming or threatening a witness to influence testimony
- E. Officer of the court
- i. All those who in some degree of their profession or similar qualifications and/or have a legal part in the complex functioning of the judicial system
 - ii. Examples

- Judges, magistrates, and arbitrators
- Jurors
- Prosecutors
- Coroners, medical examiners, and other medical experts
- Marshals, Sheriffs, Sheriff's deputies, Constables, Bail bondsmen

F. The rule

- i. When invoked means all persons or parties who will testify in the case must be outside the courtroom while the testimony is going on or until they are called to testify. Cannot discuss their testimony with anyone except the prosecutor or defense attorney

G. Bailiff under Government Code, Sec. 53.005

- i. Holds office at the will of the judge of the court that the bailiff or grand jury bailiff serves.
- ii. A bailiff or grand jury bailiff appointed under Government Code is an officer of the court.
- iii. The bailiff or grand jury bailiff shall perform in the court to which the bailiff or grand jury bailiff is appointed, all other duties imposed on the bailiff under general law and shall perform other duties required by the judge of the court that the bailiff or grand jury bailiff serves.

H. Selection

- i. Process to select jury members

I. Seating

- i. How judge wants jury seated

J. Deliberations

- i. How judge wants the bailiff to handle this

K. Bailiff responsibilities

- i. Call judge into courtroom
- ii. Swear in witnesses
- iii. Escort prisoners/defendants in and out of courtroom
- iv. Pass paperwork to judge
- v. Jury escort
 - Will escort the jury to and from courtroom
 - Will accompany jury member if they need to be excused for any reason

- vi. Running errands for judge
 - Bring legal documents back and forth from court clerk's office
- vii. Serve eviction orders, garnishments, civil lawsuit notices, and asset seizure notices
- viii. Ensure courtroom supplies are stocked
- ix. Create and post daily case schedules
- x. Prepare bond forms
- xi. Perform security check of individuals and materials prior to entering courtroom
 - X-ray
 - Metal detection
- xii. Unlock/lock courtrooms, jury rooms
- xiii. Sign in all individuals appearing for court and ensure each is listed on docket
- xiv. Inform court personnel, prosecution, and defense attorneys when verdict is reached by jurors
- xv. Prevent distractions in courtroom during proceedings
- xvi. Close out court when trial is over or out of session
- xvii. Take custody of defendants and transport them to jail if convicted

2.4 Identify plan for security risks before, during, and after trial.

- A. Security manual
 - i. Is there a current manual in place?
 - ii. Do you know where it is?
 - iii. Are staff trained on how to react/respond in an emergency?
- B. Communication
 - i. Who do you notify in case of an emergency?
 - ii. How are emergency communications handled?
- C. Procedures
 - i. What is currently in place in case of emergency?

Unit 3 Course #21003- Court Security Screening Basics (8 hours)

3.1 Describe the reasons that security screenings are important to the court system.

- A. Screening everyone who comes to the courthouse
 - i. Public

- ii. Staff
 - iii. Judges
- B. Universal screening is best to protect those in the courthouse
- C. Examples of violence at court screening stations should be given emphasize the importance of screening
- D. Limit ingress to the facility
 - i. Employee only entrance
- E. Entrances should be monitored and properly equipped
 - i. Magnetometer
 - ii. X-ray machine
 - iii. Hand-held screening wands
 - iv. CCTV
 - v. Duress alarm system
- F. Establish full-time armed security
- G. Equip security personnel
 - i. Holsters
 - ii. Batons
 - iii. Weapons
- H. Reduce public entrances to ideally one
- I. Establish a screening station at the main entrance
- J. Arm egress doors with emergency bars
- K. Have all entering pass through magnetometer
- L. Use hand wand or pat search those who set off magnetometer
- M. Establish list of prohibited items for public and employees

3.2 Explain legal aspects of court security screening.

- A. Case law
 - i. Downing v. Kunzig, 454 F.2d 1230 (1972)
 - ii. Barrett v. Kunzig, 331 F.Supp 266 (1971)
 - iii. McMorris v. Alioto, 567 F.2d 897 (1978)
 - iv. Jensen v. City of Pontiac, 113 Mich App 341; 317 NW2d 619 (1982)
 - v. People v. Alba, 440 NYS2d 230 (1981), app dismd 450 NYS2d 787, 436 NE2d 193

- vi. Commonwealth v. Harris, (Mass 1981) 421 NE2d 447
- vii. Administrative search test
- B. Mandatory signage as required by case law on screening
 - i. Implied consent to search based on signage
- C. Require identification as condition of entry into courthouse
 - i. United States v. Wendell Smith, Docket No. 03-1588-cr (2d Cir. Oct. 17, 2005) (Winter, Sotomayor, Parker)
 - ii. Waller v. Georgia, 467 U.S. 39, 45 (1984)
- D. Cover current laws on possession of weapons in courthouses

3.3 Identify available court security screening equipment.

- A. Magnetometers
 - i. Instructor should demonstrate how to use a magnetometer, if available
- B. X-ray machines
 - i. Instructor should demonstrate how to properly use a x-ray, if available
- C. Hand-held screening devices
 - i. A hand wand shall be provided for class exercise
- D. CCTV (closed circuit television monitoring)
- E. Duress alarm systems
- F. Pat-searches
- G. Search personal items such as purses or briefcases
- H. Identification card systems

3.4 Summarize incident reports and screening evidence.

- A. Follow departmental policy
- B. Reports must be detailed
- C. Reports may be used in criminal and civil courts
- D. Reports must contain the following questions at minimum
 - i. Who
 - ii. What
 - iii. When
 - iv. Where
 - v. Why/How

- E. Any evidence seized must adhere to chain of custody procedures
- F. Reports should also contain the following information
 - i. Information on security signage
 - ii. Verbiage included on security signage
- G. Photographing evidence
 - i. Security signage
 - ii. Screening area
 - iii. Items seized
 - iv. Images on X-ray equipment
 - v. Equipment used to make detection
- H. Follow department policy on chain of custody and evidence submission

Unit 4 Course #21004 – Explosives recognition and awareness (4 hours)

Goal: Basic familiarization with explosives and their connection with the court security function

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Due to the nature of explosive detection and handling, all students should be reminded this is **not** an EOD tactics or explosives handling class. To add emphasis and validity to the course, instructors are advised to invite Agents of the Bureau of ATF and/or members of local explosive ordinance details to present information on detection and handling of explosive material.

4.1 Identify explosives and their illicit uses.

- A. Packages
 - i. No return address or return address is different from location it was mailed or mailed from unusual or unknown location.
 - ii. Incorrect spelling, address is poorly typed, address has an incorrect title or uses title only with no name.
 - iii. Restrictive markings such as confidential or personal
 - iv. Excessive postage or tape to secure package
 - v. Handwritten notes
 - vi. No postage
 - vii. Oily stains
 - viii. Unusual odor, stains may also contain protruding wires
 - ix. Unusual size, shape, weight
 - Package or envelope may be rigid, or contents are lopsided

- x. Most bombers deliver the bomb themselves
- B. Bombs can be constructed to look like almost anything and can be placed or delivered in numerous ways.
 - i. Probability of finding a bomb that looks like a stereotypical bomb is almost non-existent.
 - ii. Common denominator of bombs: designed or intended to explode
 - iii. Most bombs are homemade, limited in design only by imagination and resources available to bomber
 - iv. Suspect anything that looks unusual

4.2 Identify basic methods of prevention and detection of explosive devices in a court security setting.

- A. Explosive detectors use amplifying fluorescence polymers (AFP) to detect trace levels of explosive parts per million (PPM). Comparable to highly trained explosive detection canines.
- B. Explosive Vapor Detectors (EVP) detects tracts of evaporated emissions left on objectives from explosive materials. EVPs should have the following capabilities:
 - i. Easily operated
 - ii. Put in action within ten (10) seconds
 - iii. Light weight
 - iv. Provide quick analysis of data (less than two seconds)
 - v. Has reserve batteries for longer working hours (at least four hours per battery)

4.3 Identify basic methods of responding to potential or actual explosive devices.

- A. Develop regional contacts to reach out to in case of an incident.
 - i. Have a list of several regional contacts in case one of the teams is busy with another event.
 - ii. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) may not always be available or is too far from location.

Unit 5 Course # 21005 – Introduction to court security technology (4 hours)

5.1 Illustrate current use of technology in a court security environment.

- A. Equipment
 - i. CCTV
 - Cameras
 - (i) Fixed

- (ii) Pan tilt zoom
 - (iii) Wireless applications
- Video storage
 - (i) Digital vs analog
 - (ii) Storage space on server
 - (iii) Self-storage vs hosted cloud storage
- Mounts
 - (i) Historic building applications
- Lens selection
 - (i) Proper lens for applications
- Power sources
- ii. Body cameras
 - Establish judge's policy on use of cameras in courtroom
- iii. Access control
 - Manual combination locks
 - Electronic access control systems and components
- iv. Identification systems
 - Printable ID cards
 - Ability to scan ID and check for TCIC/NCIC warrants
- v. Alarms
 - Intrusion
 - (i) Self-monitored vs central control system
 - Fire
 - (i) Must be inspected minimum once a year, per law
 - (ii) Must be monitored by central control system, per law
 - (iii) Must comply with local fire marshal
 - (iv) Fire suppression systems and components
 - Panic/Duress
 - (i) Self-monitoring vs central control system

5.2 Demonstrate basic security technology design and purchasing.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Required class exercise. This exercise is essential to learn how to prioritize and budget for security technology.

- Students will analyze how to design a security system on a budget.

Unit 6 Course #21006 – Court security practical exercise (8 hours)

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: The practical exercises in this section can be accomplished in a classroom setting. However, non-lethal training weapons, not actual weapons, should be used. It is **strongly discouraged** and **not recommended** to use actual firearms. If an instructor chooses to use actual firearms, ensure all ammunition is removed from classroom and magazines are free from all ammunition. Have participants check their weapons and magazines and have at least two other participants and an instructor check all weapons and magazines.

6.1 Discuss measures of physical restraint.

6.2 Demonstrate competency in handling an active shooter scenario.

- A. Have participants demonstrate using training weapons how they would handle a person who is armed with a deadly weapon (knife, gun, etc.) in a court setting.

6.3 Apply practical techniques to handling disruptions in a court setting.

- A. Have participants demonstrate using training weapons how they would handle a person who is armed with a non-deadly weapon (pencil, chair, etc.) in a court setting.
- B. Have participants use escort techniques to remove participants from a simulated courtroom.
 - i. Transport wristlock
 - ii. Straight arm-bar
 - iii. Pressure points
 - iv. Electronic devices

6.4 Apply the importance of weapons retention in a court setting scenario.

- A. Holstered weapon
 - i. Suspect grabs weapon while facing officer
 - ii. Suspect grabs weapon from behind the officer
- B. Unholstered weapon
 - i. Weapon is grabbed by suspect while officer is holding weapon
 - ii. Suspect holding weapon and standing face-to-face with officer
 - iii. Suspect holding weapon and standing behind officer.

6.5 Apply process of decision making to possible court security events.

- A. Set up scenarios from court cases regarding defendants, witnesses, attorneys, and the public. The scenarios should be based on the types of situations participants could face in a court setting. Scenarios can include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Defendant attacks defense attorney
 - ii. Defendant attacks court officer (judge, prosecutor, etc.)
 - iii. Participants in court attack others
 - iv. Participants in court attack court officer (judge, prosecutor, etc.)
 - v. Participants in court attack defendant and/or defense attorney.
 - vi. Other appropriate scenarios

Unit 7 Course #21007 – Court security practical firearms (8 hours)

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: This portion of the course must be conducted at a firing range. Participants must wear their issued uniforms and be equipped with any equipment they normally carry/wear on duty, including duty-grade ammunition. For ease of instruction, the use of an annual pistol firearms qualification course may be used for part of this lesson. Instructors must ensure all participants and others at the live-fire portion of the course have safety equipment as required by the range rules. All participants must read and sign range rules prior to live-fire portion and a signed copy of those rules must be filed and maintained with the completion documents for this course.

Goal: Practical live-fire instruction in a simulated court facility to build officer skills.

7.1 Apply fundamentals of marksmanship to improve accuracy.

- A. This section is used to improve the student's basic firearm skill level through shooting exercises, which allow for the instructor to correct any issues.
- B. Moving and shooting drills will be used to improve students' skillset.

7.2 Apply scenario-based practice to court security threats.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Student's may be required to complete an approved annual pistol qualifications course, which meets or exceeds the annual firearms qualifications as stipulated in the TCOLE Rules.

- A. Student's must complete combat shooting course, which may include, but is not limited to:
 - i. Shooting from a seated position
 - ii. Shooting from behind a vertical barricade
 - iii. Shooting from behind a horizontal barricade
 - iv. Shooting from left of a barricade
 - v. Shooting from right of a barricade

- B. During combat shooting portions, students must:
 - i. Engage targets at various distances
 - ii. Shoot holding weapon in the right hand supported and unsupported
 - iii. Shoot holding weapon in left hand supported and unsupported
- C. Safely move to and from cover to engage targets
- D. Safely move with a partner from cover to cover and engaging targets
- E. Shooting from downed-officer position
- F. Moving to a safe position to engage an obstructed target or a target with an unsafe background.

COURSE REFERENCES

CCJ/COSCA, "Court Security Handbook: Ten Essential Elements for Court Security and Emergency Preparedness."

Rob DeGroot, "The Customer is not Always Right: A Common Sense Approach to Safety and Security in the Courthouse."

Timothy F. Fautsko, (2008) "Entry Screening: The Court's First Line of Defense."

Paul Green, S.T.A.R. Method.

National Center for State Courts, "Court Security Resource Guide."

National Center for State Courts (2010), "Guidelines for Implementing Best Practices in Court Building Security."

National Center for State Courts, "Trends in State Courts."

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Overview.

National Institute of Justice, "Court Security and the Transportation of Prisoners," <http://www.sheriffs.org/sites/default/files/tb/images/benefits/fs000165.pdf>

Package and Letter Bombs, US Postal Service.

PoliceOne.com, "Courthouse Security," <http://www.policeone.com/courthouse-security/>

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 102 – Cost Paid by Defendants.

U.S. Department of Justice, United States Marshal Service, "Strategic Plan: 2012-2016, Online Edition" <https://www.usmarshals.gov/foia/strategic-plan.pdf>