

Essential Ten Elements for Effective Courtroom Safety and Security Planning

As determined by the Joint Committee on Security and Emergency Preparedness of the Conference of Chief Justices and Conference of State Court Administrators in October 2003

1. Operational Security: Standard Operating Procedures

This is one of the most critical deficiencies in the state court system today. Standard Operating Procedures are not being followed and for full safety, there needs to be 100 percent compliance.

2. Facility Security Planning: The Self-Audit Survey of Court Facilities

This point emphasizes the need to know the strengths and weaknesses of the physical structure of the courtroom to best protect the people inside.

3. Emergency Preparedness and Response: Continuity of Operations

At any moment, courts can be affected by natural or unnatural disasters; however, they must continue to operate and serve the public in such an event. There needs to be a greater awareness and identification of command structure, protocols, and communication routes for such emergencies and responses.

4. Disaster Recovery: Essential Elements of a Plan

The point emphasizes the need to ensure that adequate procedures are in place to recover lost or vulnerable information in the event of an emergency.

5. Threat Assessment

The federal government currently has an effective threat assessment protocol in practice. However, for security and safety purposes, state courts need to begin identifying serious threats so they may prepare for the proper protective action.

6. Incident Reporting

States must develop an appropriate incident report form that allows for capturing data on items such as intelligence and funding needs.

7. Funding

This is another critical deficiency facing the court system today and for years past. Equipment can be bought at moderate costs but without the trained personnel, the equipment is of little to no use. In addition, many state court administrators are troubled by the lack of federal funds. While much money is appropriated for homeland security, very little is dedicated to state courts.

8. Security Equipment and Costs

State courts must have updated and readily available information on what technology is available to them and how much it costs.

9. Resources and Partnerships

Strong and effective partnerships among state courts, law enforcement, and county commissioners must be developed to ensure successful security operations.

10. New Courthouse Design

As new courthouses are being constructed, this point emphasizes the opportunity to ensure that up-to-date physical safety measures are included in the design stage.

More on the National Summit on Court Safety and Security (www.ncsconline.org)

The NCSC has secured support and participation of members of Congress, Department of Justice officials, and state and county court officials, as well as members from public safety and state and local governments, in the National Summit. NCSC president Mary McQueen, who has been a strong and vocal leader of the state court community, has promised her members and the communities they serve that the outcome of the Summit will not only provide best practices for improving safety and security, but also use the power of its participants to call for necessary funding to implement such plans. 