

Washington State Courthouse Security Report



Superior Court Judges' Association presents:
Washington State County Courthouse Security Report

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INTRODUCTION:

County courthouses are a hub of civic life in our communities. Courthouses are where some of our most significant disputes are resolved peacefully and according to the rule of law. Whether as a juror, litigant, or employee, going to court should be a safe experience.

Tragically, Washington is no stranger to violence in the courthouse. It has been nearly twenty-three years since Timothy Blackwell entered the second floor of the King County Courthouse to attend his marriage dissolution trial. Armed with a 9mm handgun, he walked freely through the courthouse doors. Once inside, Blackwell shot and killed his wife Susanna Blackwell, their unborn child, and Susanna's two friends, Phoebe Dizon and Veronica Johnson, as they waited for the Blackwell hearing to begin.

In the years leading up to the Blackwell murders, judges implored the County Council to buy metal detectors to screen individuals coming into the courthouse. Their requests were not granted. Within four days of the killings, however, metal detectors were installed and staffed at each public entrance at the King County Courthouse.

Statewide, the murders prompted intense scrutiny on courthouse security. But, despite tough talk and good intentions to do otherwise, security continues to be grossly inadequate in many county courthouses.

More recently, in 2012, Steven Kravetz walked unimpeded into the Grays Harbor County Courthouse, which had no weapons screenings at its entrances. Armed with a knife, Kravetz stabbed Grays Harbor County Superior Court Judge David Edwards in an unprovoked attack. Kravetz also attacked a sheriff's deputy, stabbing her and eventually shooting her with her service weapon. In the months preceding these assaults, Grays Harbor Superior Court had asked that metal detectors be installed at its courthouse entrances. The Court's requests went unmet.

According to the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), from 2005 to 2012 Washington State had the 8th most documented courthouse security incidents in the country.¹

On March 29, 2017, the Washington State Supreme Court adopted General Rule (GR) 36 concerning trial court security. In its order adopting the new rule, the Court determined that "[a] safe courthouse environment is fundamental to the administration of justice. Employees, case participants, and members of the public should expect safe and secure courthouses."² GR 36 went into effect on September 1, 2017.

The stated purpose of GR 36 is to "encourage incident reporting and well-coordinated efforts to provide basic security and safety measures in Washington courts."³ GR 36 also provides Minimum Security Standards that all trial courts "shall endeavor to meet or exceed."⁴ These minimum-security standards include, among others: increased weapons screenings; the adoption/creation of a security policy and

¹ Status of Court Security in State Courts – A National Perspective, National Center for State Courts, June 2013, p. 4-9, available at <https://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/facilities/id/184>.

² GR 36(a).

³ *Id.*

⁴ GR 36(g).

procedure guide for all court and clerk personnel; security audits every three years; and active shooter training for court and clerk personnel.

To address the goals of this new rule, the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) conducted a survey in the summer of 2017 to identify the court security issues affecting Washington's 39 Superior Courts. This report is a compilation of the survey's results along with key findings and recommendations based on the survey data.

Ultimately, the SCJA hopes adequate security—with weapons screening at each public courthouse entrance and training for staff to deal with emergency situations—will be provided for all superior courts throughout Washington State. To this end, the SCJA will continue to work with its partners at all levels of government to improve court security and ensure that courts are safe for the public, court employees, litigants, and judicial officers.

I hope you find this a useful guide to this critical issue facing Washington's superior courts.

Judge Sean P. O'Donnell
President
Superior Court Judges' Association

METHODOLOGY:

During the summer of 2017, the SCJA disseminated a comprehensive online survey to the presiding judge and court administrator in each of Washington’s superior courts. Each recipient could in turn refer the survey to whomever was best equipped within their court to answer the survey’s questions.

The purpose of the survey was to help the SCJA assess the current state of security in the superior courts of each of Washington’s 39 counties. The survey specifically solicited information identifying what measures were already in place in terms of current security policies, procedures, equipment, and protocols. In total, the survey asked 53 questions covering a variety of topics within the broad area of court security.

The survey had a 100% participation rate. Of those that responded to the survey, 21% were presiding judges, 59% were court administrators, 10% were court clerks, and the remainder fell into the “other” category, which included facilities and securities manager, administrative deputy/safety coordinator, etc.

Despite being sent to multiple people, the SCJA intended the survey results to represent each county only once. As a result, SCJA’s Senior Policy Analyst created an objective process to analyze the survey when more than one representative from the same county responded.⁵

KEY FINDINGS:

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of courthouse security incidents nationwide.⁶ According to the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), from 2005 to 2012 Washington State had the 8th most documented courthouse security incidents in the nation.⁷

Our survey findings show that over 50% of Washington’s superior courts do not have weapons screenings at public entrances⁸ and that court employees are undertrained to deal with security incidents.⁹

Washington had more documented incidents than New York, whose population of 19.38 million¹⁰ is nearly three times that of Washington.¹¹

One possible explanation for this is that Washington superior courts diligently document their security incidents, while others states might not. This is unlikely, however, because the survey results reveal that

⁵ The process to analyze these counties’ responses was to first remove any incomplete surveys and then use whichever complete survey was submitted first. In other words, we used the first, complete survey from counties that submitted more than one response.

⁶ Status of Court Security in State Courts – A National Perspective, National Center for State Courts, June 2013, p. i., available at <https://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/facilities/id/184>.

⁷ *Id.* at 4-9.

⁸ See *infra* p. 31, Q20.

⁹ See *infra* p. 29, Q18.

¹⁰ The NCSC study took place from 2005 to 2012. In 2010, New York’s population was 19.38 million. United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/NY/PST045216> (last visited Nov. 29, 2017).

¹¹ The NCSC study took place from 2005 to 2012. In 2010, Washington’s population was 6.72 million. United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/WA/PST045216> (last visited Nov. 29, 2017).

only 72% of superior courts in Washington record their security incidents.¹² Of those 72% of courts that do record security incidents, only 32% report them to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).¹³ In other words, of the 28 superior courts that record their security incidents, only 9 report the incidents to AOC.¹⁴

In Washington State, 74% of superior courts have experienced at least one security incident within the last five years.¹⁵ Despite the increased frequency of security incidents nationally, the available court security funding from state and local governments is decreasing.¹⁶

The survey's findings show that the security issues facing a majority of our courts are: (1) a need for weapons screening at public courthouse entrances; (2) a need for increased and more formal security training; (3) a need for clearly established and implemented security protocols, policies, and procedures; and (4) a need for increased security funding to address these and other issues.

The following responses help support those conclusions: 20 out of 39 superior courts do not have weapons screenings at their public entrances; only four superior courts strongly agree that their security equipment is adequate; only two superior courts strongly agree that they receive adequate training on security procedures; only one superior court strongly agrees that current security policies are adequate; and only four superior courts strongly agree that their personnel feel safe in the courthouse.¹⁷

WEAPONS SCREENINGS AND EQUIPMENT:

The paramount security issue facing Washington's superior courts is a lack of adequate weapons screenings at public entrances. Of those courts that do conduct weapons screenings at public entrances, only 68% conduct screenings at all public entrances.¹⁸ In other words, just under a third of the courthouses that screen for weapons do not screen at all of their public entrances.¹⁹ These statistics are even more alarming when considering the number of weapons that are confiscated during the screenings that do take place. A majority of courts that do security screenings prevented over 100 weapons from being brought into their respective courthouses in 2016 alone.²⁰

One superior court stated that while security personnel do not "confiscate" weapons, they prohibited 1,711 knives and 127 guns from entering the courthouse during their screenings in 2016.²¹

Not only are dangerous weapons being brought into courthouses, but if a dangerous or harmful act were to occur with such a weapon, a recording of the incident is unlikely. Roughly 28% of superior courts do not have any security cameras,²² and of those that do have security cameras, only 64% have

¹² See *infra* p. 14, Q4.

¹³ See *infra* p. 17, Q7.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ See *infra* p. 61, Q50.

¹⁶ Status of Court Security in State Courts – A National Perspective, National Center for State Courts, June 2013, p. i., available at <https://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/facilities/id/184>.

¹⁷ See *infra* p. 62, Q51.

¹⁸ See *infra* p. 31, Q21.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ See *infra* p. 35, Q24.

²¹ *Id.*

²² See *infra* p. 38, Q27.

them in individual courtrooms.²³ In other words, 11 superior courts do not have security cameras and an additional 9 superior courts do not have security cameras inside individual courtrooms.²⁴

TRAINING:

There is a lack of security training being conducted statewide. The only security trainings conducted in more than half of the superior courts were in the areas of active shooter protocol and the physical layout of the court facility and escape routes.²⁵

The data reveals that very few superior courts provide any other security training. For example, only 21% of superior courts were trained in routine security operations such as security screenings and storage of weapons; only 26% were trained to handle written and oral threats or declarations of intent to inflict pain or injury upon anyone in the court community; only 11% were trained to handle escaped prisoner situations; only 18% were trained to manage high risk trials; only 23% received training to respond to threats and security incidents in and around the court facility; only 31% received training in personal safety techniques in and around court facility training; and only 26% received training in dealing with irate and abusive individuals.²⁶

In addition to the fact that very few courts offer training in the numerous substantive security areas, a minority of courts conduct security drills simulating the proper procedure for when a security incident occurs.²⁷

Fewer than 39% of superior courts conduct any security drills at all.²⁸

PROTOCOLS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES:

Most courts are experiencing security incidents, but these incidents are not being reported to the AOC.²⁹ As a result, the information surrounding specific security incidents remains within the specific court that experienced the incident. 74% of superior courts have experienced a security incident in the last five years,³⁰ and 72% of superior courts make a record of the security incidents.³¹ But only 32% of those that do record their security incidents actually report them to AOC.³² Without reporting, many security incidents go unnoticed and court security as a policy issue cannot be addressed or prioritized on a statewide basis.

Even more alarming than the low reporting rates is the fact that, of the superior courts that do record their incidents, only 39% keep their security incident reports on file with their own local court administrator.³³ This is significant because, in addition to infrequent reporting of incidents at the state

²³ See *infra* p. 40, Q29.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ See *infra* p. 29, Q18.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ See *infra* p. 52, Q41.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ See *infra* p. 61, Q50; see also *infra* p. 16, Q7.

³⁰ See *infra* p. 61, Q50.

³¹ See *infra* p. 14, Q4.

³² See *infra* p. 17, Q7

³³ See *infra* p. 16, Q6.

level, there are also no uniform procedures for maintaining security incident records at the individual court level. Ultimately, the data suggests there is an incident recording issue at the individual court level and an incident reporting issue at the state level.³⁴ GR 36 now requires superior courts to file security incident reports with their local court administrator and report these incidents to AOC. Implementing the procedure of both recording and reporting all security incidents will provide a much-needed centralized point of contact at the county and state level and will make records of those incidents available.

Less than half of superior courts have a court security committee.³⁵ Of the courts that do have a court security committee, only 47% are adopting court security plans and revising them as necessary.³⁶ Nationally, court security committees are known as one of the most fundamental³⁷ and inexpensive³⁸ methods to improve court security. Coordinated, uniform implementation of court security committees with clearly defined functions and roles, including the adoption of court security plans, is an effective and cost efficient way to improve court security.

Another key finding discovered through this survey was that only 33% of superior courts have ever had a security audit conducted.³⁹

Almost all of those courts that have conducted an audit did not know how frequently audits were conducted.⁴⁰

FUNDING:

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington State ranked 50 out of 50 in state funding for trial courts in 2012,⁴¹ and little has changed since.⁴² Because of the general absence of state funding for trial courts, superior courts rely almost exclusively on county funds for critical operations.

In 2005, the Washington State Legislature passed E2SSB 5454 to relieve counties from this heavy financial burden, to improve access to justice, and to provide adequate trial court funding.⁴³ However, in

³⁴ *Id.* See also *infra* p. 17, Q7.

³⁵ See *infra* p.19, Q9.

³⁶ See *infra* p. 22, Q12.

³⁷ Steps to Best Practices for Court Building Security, National Center for State Courts, Revised Sept. 2016, p.3, available at

http://www.ncsc.org/~media/Files/PDF/Services%20and%20Experts/Areas%20of%20expertise/Emergency%20Preparedness/Security_Best%20Practices_%20Steps_to_Best_Practices.ashx.

³⁸ Ten Essential Elements for Court Security and Emergency Preparedness, CCJ/COSCA Court Security Handbook, Revised Sept. 2012, p. 1-8, available at <https://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/facilities/id/165>.

³⁹ See *infra* p. 46, Q35.

⁴⁰ See *infra* p. 47, Q36.

⁴¹ Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2012 – Preliminary (Table 3); Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.

⁴² 2015 State of the Judiciary, Chief Justice Barbara A. Madsen on behalf of the courts of Washington, p.11, <https://www.courts.wa.gov/newsinfo/content/stateOfJudiciary/january2015.pdf>.

⁴³ Final Bill Report, E2SSB 5454, March 1, 2005, available at <http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2005-06/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/Senate/5454-S2.FBR.pdf>.

2015, more than 80 percent of trial court costs and services were still funded by the local counties and cities.⁴⁴

There have been attempts to address this funding problem for courthouse security. In 2004, the judiciary, with the help of stakeholders from across the justice system, issued a comprehensive report titled “Justice In Jeopardy,” in which courtroom security was one of the critical funding areas identified for improvement and attention.⁴⁵

Prior to the Great Recession, funding at the state level for trial court improvement projects was a priority—the Legislature appropriated millions for trial court operations, indigent defense, parent dependency representation, and the Office of Civil and Legal Aid.⁴⁶

County courthouse security, however, was not one of the funding priorities.

Courthouse security funding at the county level is a complicated issue. Because Washington State’s superior courts are funded by the county in which the court is located, counties (and not the state) fund the metal detectors, security staffing, capital improvement projects, and courthouse security audits.⁴⁷ Additionally, funding for courthouse security can flow through different entities within a particular county: the sheriff’s office, the court, or even a county’s facility management department.⁴⁸

Compounding these issues is that in the last 20 years, counties across Washington have experienced significant budget shortfalls.⁴⁹

Budget impacts from the Great Recession, and from other decisions related to county funding priorities, have the most impact on services that are not mandated by state law (discretionary services).⁵⁰ While it may be a crime to bring weapons into county courthouses, there is no state law that currently mandates minimum security standards in them. As a result, funding for county courthouse security has often been neglected.⁵¹

Despite the complexity of the issue and the challenges involved with adequately funding Washington’s courts, the bottom line is Washington’s superior courts are dangerously lacking in weapons screening, training, and security planning.

⁴⁴ 2015 State of the Judiciary, Chief Justice Barbara A. Madsen on behalf of the courts of Washington, p.11, <https://www.courts.wa.gov/newsinfo/content/stateOfJudiciary/january2015.pdf>.

⁴⁵ Justice in Jeopardy: The Court Funding Crisis in Washington State, Court Funding Task Force, Board of Judicial Administration, Dec. 2004, available at http://www.courts.wa.gov/programs_orgs/pos_bja/wgFinal/wgFinal.pdf.

⁴⁶ Trial Court Improvement Account 2014 Use Report, Board of Judicial Administration, Published Sept. 2015, available at https://www.courts.wa.gov/programs_orgs/pos_bja/cftf/2014TCIReport.pdf.

⁴⁷ See *Id.*

⁴⁸ See generally *infra* pp. 54-59, Q43-48.

⁴⁹ See e.g., King County’s Budget Shortfall, http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/budget/budget_basics/budget_shortfall.aspx; see also Washington Courts: Consequences of Inadequate Funding, Justice in Jeopardy Implementation Committee, Board of Judicial Administration, available at <http://www.courts.wa.gov/JusticeInJeopardy/documents/FundingSurvey.pdf>.

⁵⁰ Washington Courts: Consequences of Inadequate Funding, Justice in Jeopardy Implementation Committee, Board of Judicial Administration, available at <http://www.courts.wa.gov/JusticeInJeopardy/documents/FundingSurvey.pdf>.

⁵¹ *Id.*

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is a primary responsibility of government to provide a secure and safe courthouse for the people who use it and work within it. It is also worth noting that while superior courts are located in each county, they are state courts, with state judges applying state laws.

It is clear from this survey that the security issues facing a majority of our courts are: (1) a need for weapons screening at all public courthouse entrances; (2) a need for increased and more formal security training; (3) a need for clearly established and implemented security protocols, policies, and procedures; and (4) a need for increased security funding to address these and other issues.

There are numerous ways to improve the above-mentioned court security issues, many of which would require significant amounts of money and staffing. There are, however, at least a two strategies to improve court security that are worthy of prompt action.

First, each court should comply with the requirements of GR 36 and create a court security committee with clearly defined objectives. If a court already has a security committee, then it should make sure the committee is meeting regularly and pursuing its objectives.

- The court security committee should consist of a variety of stakeholders and represent every entity in the court community including judges, prosecutors, public defenders, administrators, executive staff, legislative staff, clerks, law enforcement, etc.
- The court security committee should be tasked with developing specific court security protocols, policies, and procedures necessary to protect court staff, the public, jurors, and judicial officers.
- The court security committee should also be responsible for sharing its security protocols, policies, and procedures with county administration and court community at large.
- The court security committee should track all security trainings and drills occurring within its courthouse.
- Generally, the court security committee should be fully informed about and oversee the security (or lack thereof) provided within the courthouse including equipment, security staff, etc.
- Finally, the court security committee should be responsible for obtaining and maintaining information about funding, including:
 - How much funding is currently devoted to courthouse security;
 - How much additional funding needs to be provided for adequate or updated courthouse security; and
 - The precise source or sources of its court security funding.

Second, the SCJA generally, and each court specifically, need to continue to work with their county and state partners to address the security shortcomings described in this report, with a particular emphasis on ensuring weapons screening at all public courthouse entrances.

Hiring and training security staff to screen for weapons at courthouse entrances can be an expensive proposition. So too is the purchase of equipment to facilitate the screening or to invest in capital improvements to ensure that the courthouse is secure. For rural counties, the likelihood of being able to address security problems without some state assistance and intervention is low. For larger counties,

available dollars for courthouse security continue to be exceedingly tight given current funding restrictions and county funding obligations.

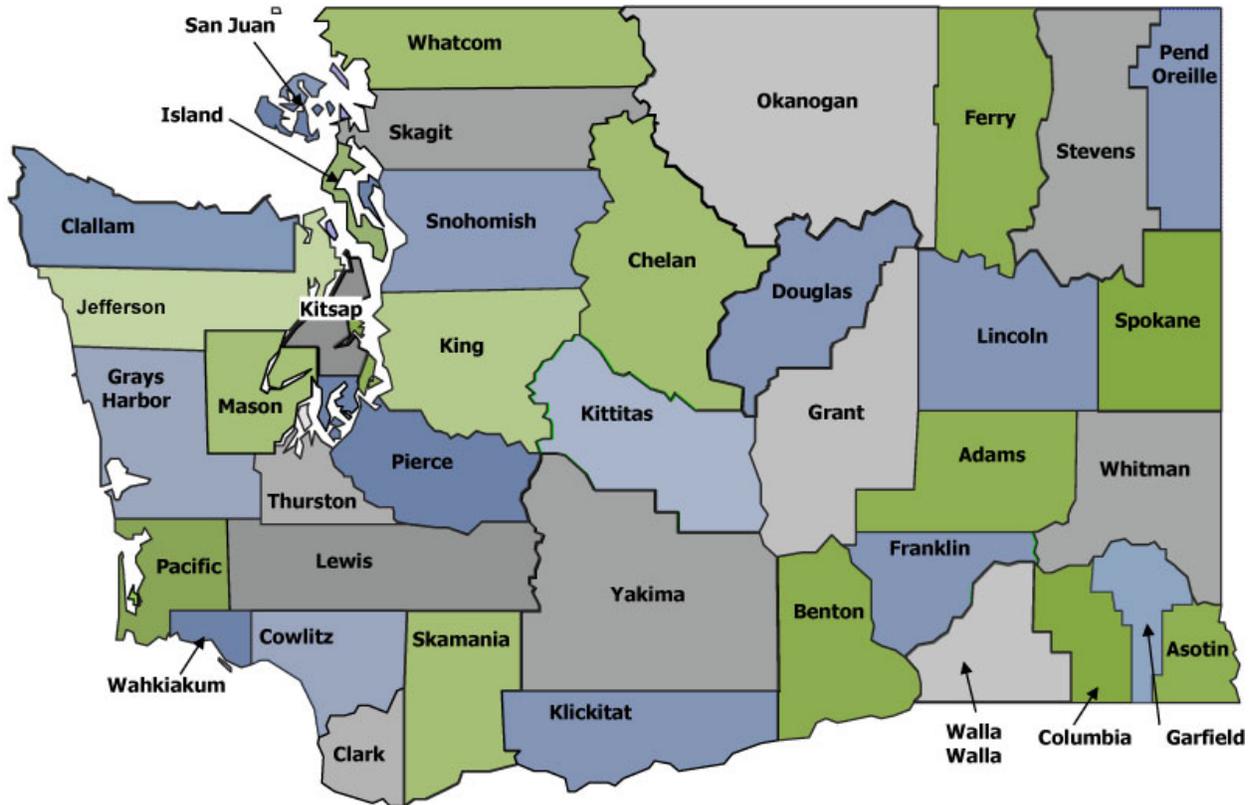
It should come as no surprise that security costs can range in the tens of thousands of dollars annually, for labor, equipment, and training.

Alternatively, the costs of failing to provide adequate security can be extraordinary—in lost lives and a loss of feeling secure in this very public and civic forum.

Working together, partners across each branch and each level of government can, and must, effectively advocate and implement necessary security funding to ensure the safety of Washington State’s county courthouses.

2017 SCJA Courthouse Security Survey

Q1: Please identify the county in which your superior court is located?

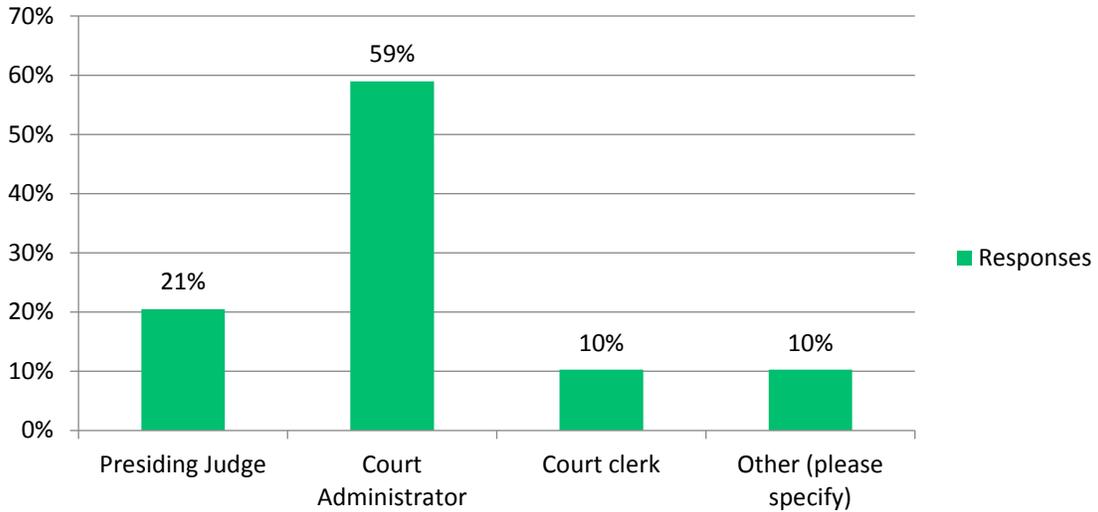


Every county in Washington State responded to the SCJA Courthouse Security Survey 2017.

Q2: If the superior court in your county has more than one location, please indicate the specific courthouse for which you are answering.

All respondents answered on behalf of the main superior court location, and in addition a few respondents also answered on behalf of their juvenile and family law buildings.

Q3: What is your current position at the courthouse?

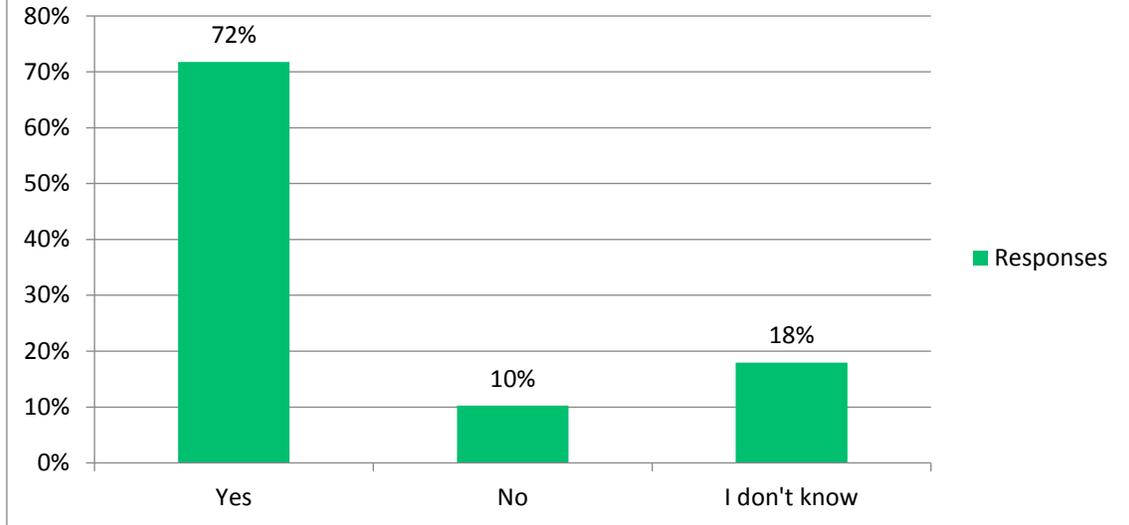


What is your current position at the courthouse?

Answer Choices	Responses	
	Presiding Judge	20.51%
Court Administrator	58.97%	23
Court clerk	10.26%	4
Other (please specify)	10.26%	4
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Other (please specify)
1	Facilities and Security Manager
2	Administrative Deputy / Safety Coordinator
3	Court Administrator and Court Clerk
4	Deputy Court Administrator

Q4: Does your courthouse make a record of security incidents that occur within it?

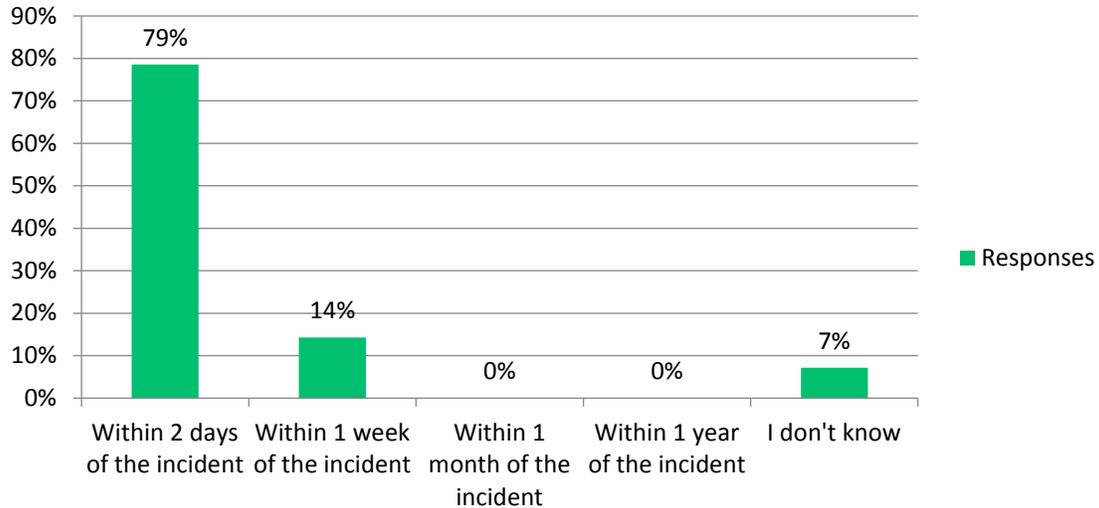


[*Incident: a threat to or assault against the court community, including court personnel, litigants, attorneys, witnesses, jurors, or others using the courthouse. It also includes any event or threatening situation that disrupts the court or compromises the safety of the court community.]

Does your courthouse make a record of security incidents that occur within it?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	71.79%	28
No	10.26%	4
I don't know	17.95%	7
Comments:		5
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Haven't really had any.
2	Incident reports are submitted to the Risk Management Office.
3	I have not personally made such a record in the last 2 years.
4	Superior Court does, not sure about other depts.
5	When incidents are deemed significant, details are recorded in the AOC incident log.

Q5: To the best of your knowledge, how soon are security incidents recorded?

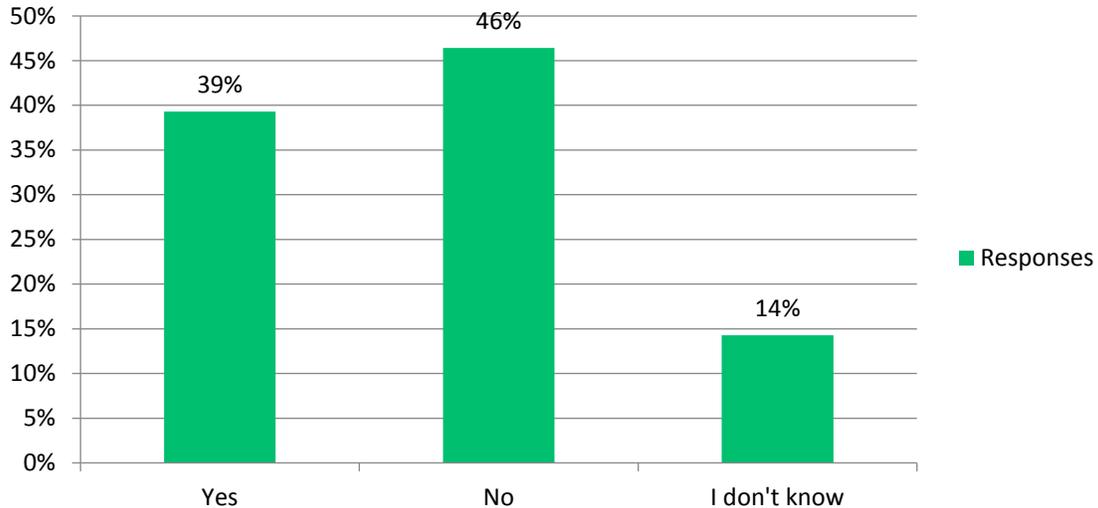


To the best of your knowledge, how soon are security incidents recorded?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Within 2 days of the incident	78.57%	22
Within 1 week of the incident	14.29%	4
Within 1 month of the incident	0.00%	0
Within 1 year of the incident	0.00%	0
I don't know	7.14%	2
Comments:		1
	Answered	28
	Skipped	11

#	Comments:
1	May take longer at times depending on workload.

Q6: Are the security incident reports kept on file with your local court administrator?

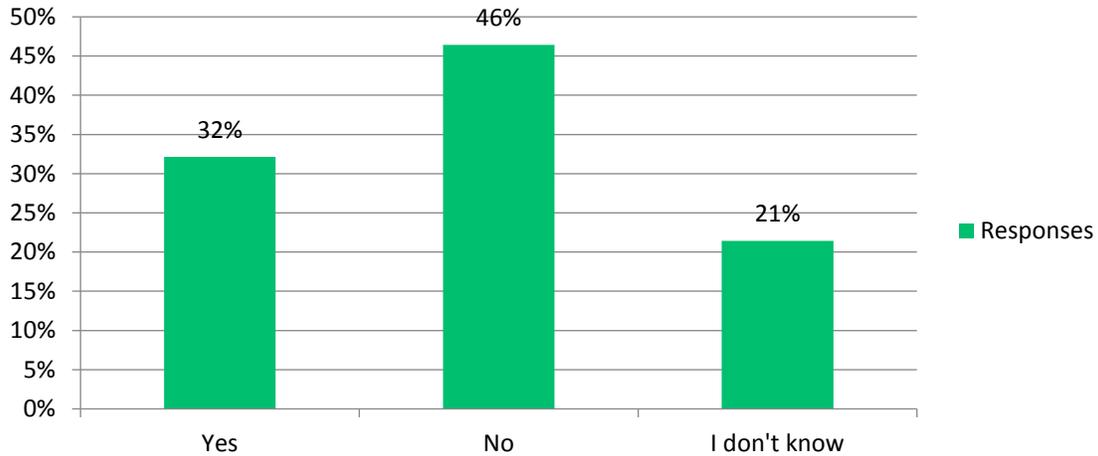


Are the security incident reports kept on file with your local court administrator?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	39.29%	11
No	46.43%	13
I don't know	14.29%	4
Comments:		9
	Answered	28
	Skipped	11

#	Comments:
1	I keep these records and they are readily accessible to our Chief Administrative Officer, et al.
2	They are sent to our Risk Management Office (Corporate).
3	It depends if it was directly related to the court.
4	The reports are made to the Sheriff's Office and they do all the reports.
5	Kept with the Sheriff's Office.
6	If/when they are provided directly to me.
7	These types are given to the Sheriff.
8	Our security department keeps them and sends us a monthly, very brief listing of everything that happened in courthouse.
9	District Court has a file- Superior Court has had no incidents in my time as C.A.

Q7: Are security incidents reported to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)?

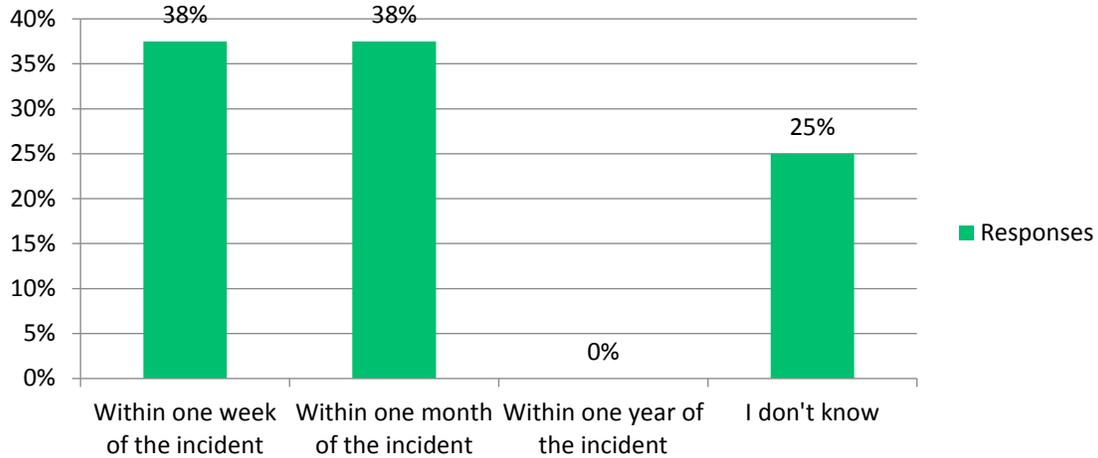


Are security incidents reported to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	32.14%	9
No	46.43%	13
I don't know	21.43%	6
Comments:		6
	Answered	28
	Skipped	11

#	Comments:
1	I would assume but am not sure.
2	AOC website is difficult to use or to transfer our files. We have approximately 500 incidents on file and these documents should not need to be recreated on the AOC website. In addition, some information contained in our files would need to be redacted.
3	Not all incidents are reported to AOC.
4	When they fit the criteria in the online form at Inside Courts.
5	We will in the future. We haven't had any for a very long time.
6	We have not had any concerning Superior Court to report.

Q8: To the best of your knowledge, how soon are the security incidents reported to AOC?

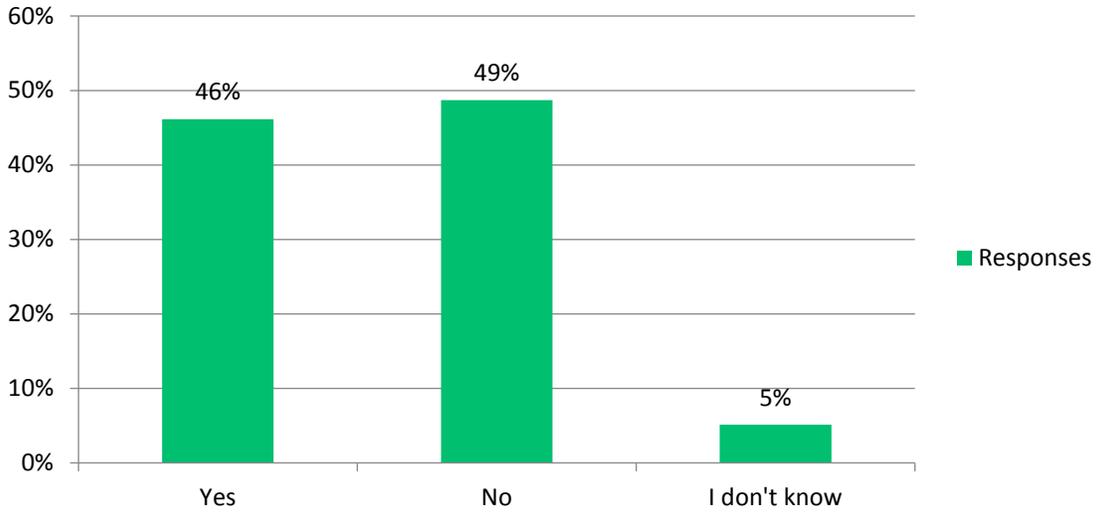


To the best of your knowledge, how soon are the security incidents reported to AOC?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Within one week of the incident	37.50%	3
Within one month of the incident	37.50%	3
Within one year of the incident	0.00%	0
I don't know	25.00%	2
Comments:		2
	Answered	8
	Skipped	31

#	Comments:
1	As soon as possible.
2	Varies.

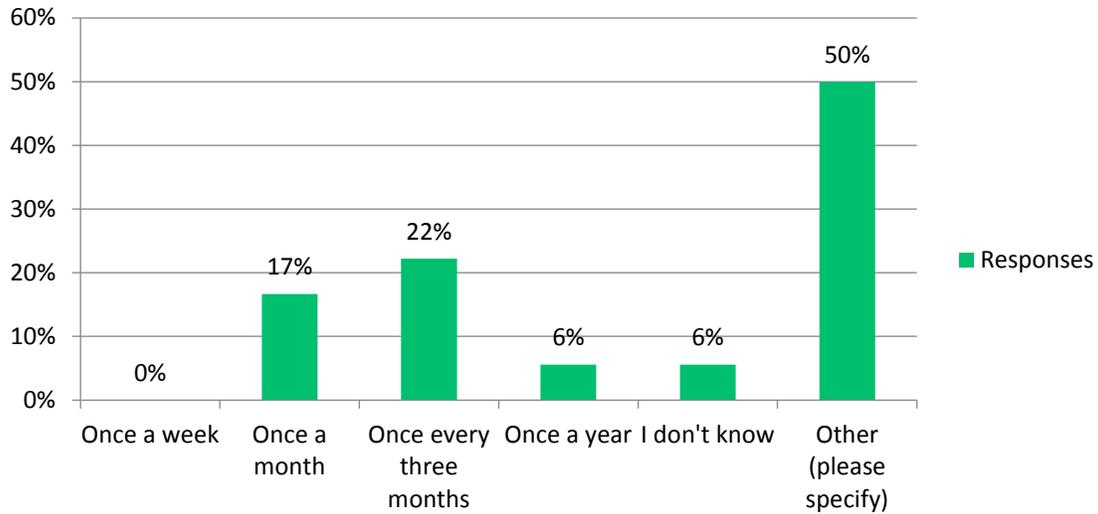
Q9: Does your court have a Court Security Committee?



Does your court have a Court Security Committee?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	46.15%	18
No	48.72%	19
I don't know	5.13%	2
Comments:		12
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Currently non-functional. Re-convening this month.
2	We also hold monthly meetings with Sheriff, FMD, etc.
3	Not currently active.
4	We currently have a courthouse security committee, but not court. I am a member of that committee.
5	We have in the past, but not sure now.
6	We have a safety committee--but it is county-wide.
7	The County has a formal court security committee.
8	It is a Campus Security Committee with representatives from each level of Court.
9	Not that I am aware of anyway.
10	We have a Security Committee for the County and court employees serve on said Committee.
11	The county has a security committee. The Courts have a representative on that committee.
12	We're forming one in accordance with this rule.

Q10: How often does the Court Security Committee meet?

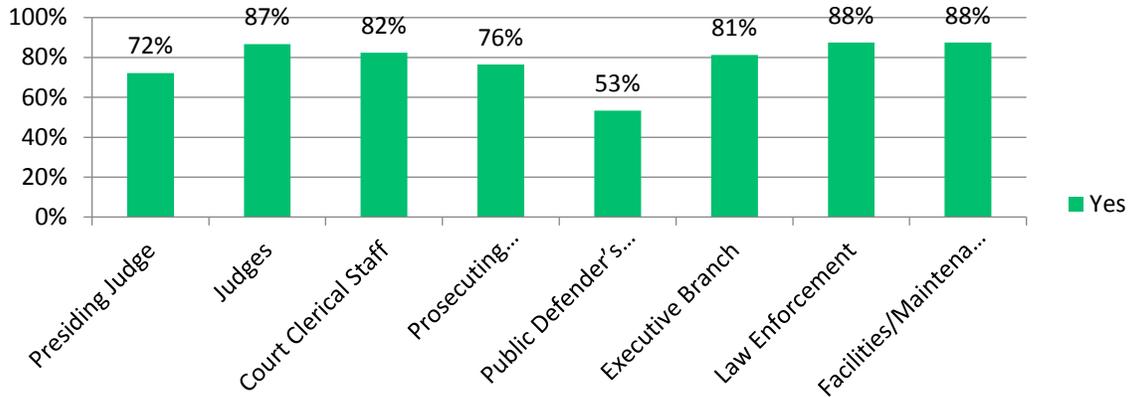


How often does the Court Security Committee meet?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Once a week	0.00%	0
Once a month	16.67%	3
Once every three months	22.22%	4
Once a year	5.56%	1
I don't know	5.56%	1
Other (please specify)	50.00%	9
	Answered	18
	Skipped	21

#	Other (please specify):
1	Generally monthly, or as needed. Several times each year.
2	Currently has not met for years. Electing a new chair and reinstating the committee this month.
3	As needed/requested.
4	Not currently active.
5	Twice a year.
6	In the beginning it was once a quarter but now once a year or when there is an issue.
7	Whenever an issue arises.
8	When issues arise that require discussion.
9	The committee has not met for the past 3 years.

Q11: Are members from the following organizations (or positions) represented on the Court Security Committee?

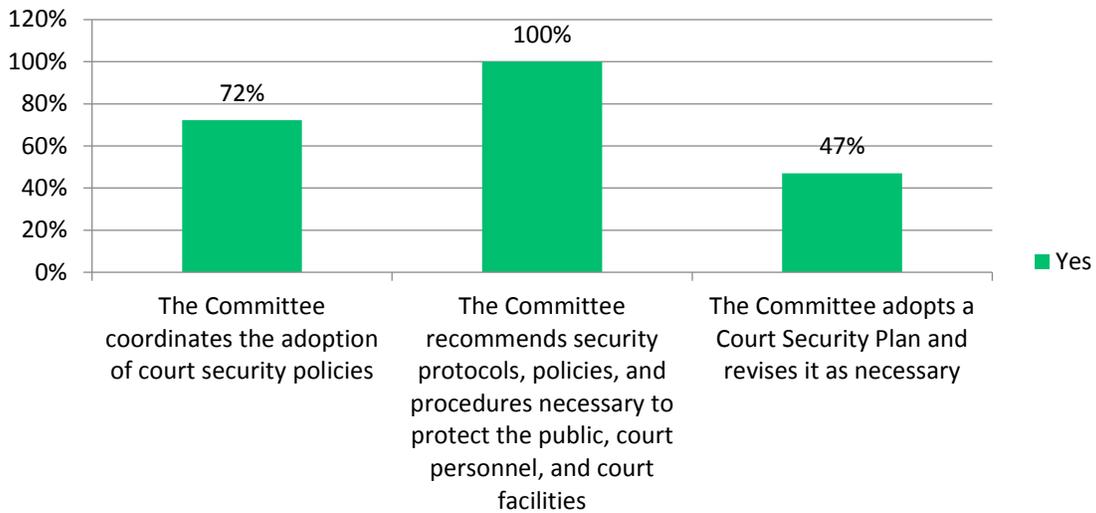


Are members from the following organizations (or positions) represented on the Court Security Committee?

	Yes		No		Don't know		Total
Presiding Judge	72.22%	13	22.22%	4	5.56%	1	18
Judges	86.67%	13	6.67%	1	6.67%	1	15
Court Clerical Staff	82.35%	14	11.76%	2	5.88%	1	17
Prosecuting Authority's Office	76.47%	13	17.65%	3	5.88%	1	17
Public Defender's Office	53.33%	8	26.67%	4	20.00%	3	15
Executive Branch	81.25%	13	12.50%	2	6.25%	1	16
Law Enforcement	87.50%	14	12.50%	2	0.00%	0	16
Facilities/Maintenance Department	87.50%	14	12.50%	2	0.00%	0	16
Other (please specify)							7
						Answered	18
						Skipped	21

#	Other (please specify):
1	A superior court judge sits on the committee at all times; however, it is not always the presiding judge.
2	This answer relates to our Superior Court Committee. Our other monthly meetings include various representatives from law enforcement and security related departments within King County.
3	When active, the committee would include all of these organizations.
4	Risk Management / County Department Heads.
5	Not everyone attends every meeting.
6	District court judge and superior court administrator. We are a one judge county.
7	Court Administrator represents Court Clerical Staff.

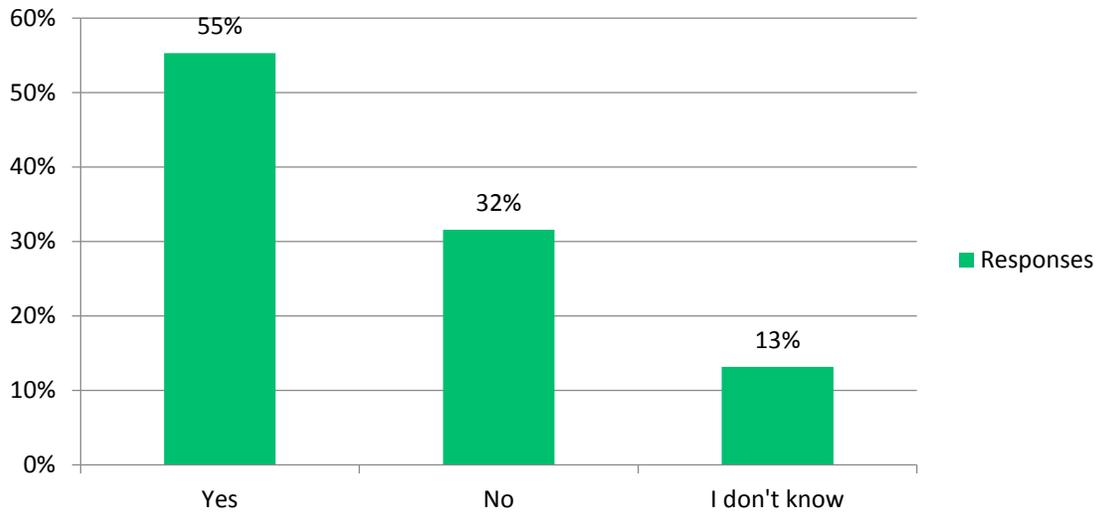
Q12: What does the Court Security Committee do?



What does the Court Security Committee do?	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
coordinates the adoption of court security policies	72.22% 13	22.22% 4	5.56% 1	18
recommends security protocols, policies, and procedures	100.00% 18	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	18
adopts a Court Security Plan and revises it as necessary	47.06% 8	52.94% 9	0.00% 0	17
Comments:				4
			Answered	18
			Skipped	21

#	Comments:
1	Executive Committee ultimately adopts the plan.
2	When active, the court security committee would perform these functions.
3	These questions are difficult to answer because many of these functions are done in conjunction with the Safety Committee, Risk Management Dept. and Facilities/IT (various departments as affected).
4	The Plan is formally approved by the legislative body.

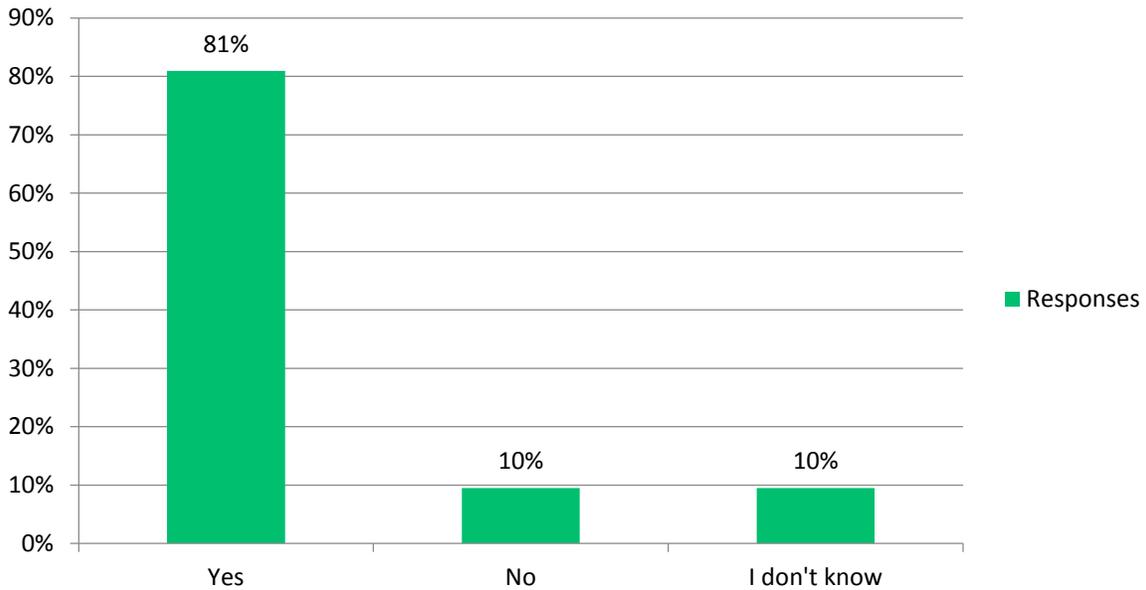
Q13: Does your courthouse have a Court Security Plan?



Does your courthouse have a Court Security Plan?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	55.26%	21
No	31.58%	12
I don't know	13.16%	5
Comments:		11
	Answered	38
	Skipped	1

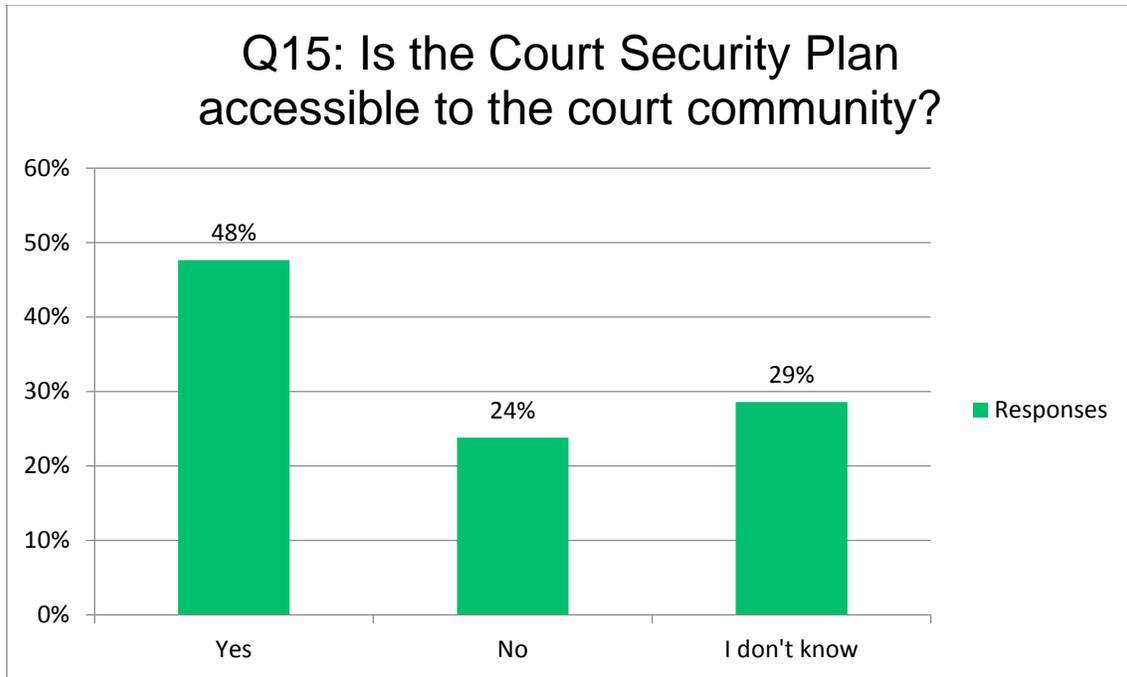
#	Comments:
1	We currently have a limited plan that focuses on emergency evacuation procedures and are working on a more comprehensive court security plan.
2	Not an adequate court security plan.
3	We have continual contact with both the Sheriff's Office located in the Courthouse and with the private security company. We routinely plan for and request extra security when needed and have the ability to call for immediate security when an unexpected security incident arises.
4	We have worked on a draft but there have been challenges with the remodel project, keying project, and technology challenges.
5	A rewrite is in progress.
6	Court/County evacuation and/or lockdown in place.
7	It is actually a County Safety and Emergency Policy.
8	We have a Campus Security Plan.
9	We do have courthouse-wide security plan.
10	Not a formal plan. We have an informal plan. We all have buzzers at our desks and there are buzzers on the bench and clerk stations in the courtrooms to call security in an emergency.
11	But in need of update.

Q14: Is the Court Security Plan in writing?



Is the Court Security Plan in writing?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	80.95%	17
No	9.52%	2
I don't know	9.52%	2
Comments:		6
	Answered	21
	Skipped	18

#	Comments:
1	There was a draft with the Marshals.
2	County has a Security Policy but all aspects may not be currently addressed in the document.
3	Campus Security Plan.
4	We are working on it.
5	Stemming from our last evacuation drill, we have a "plan" in writing.
6	But in need of update.

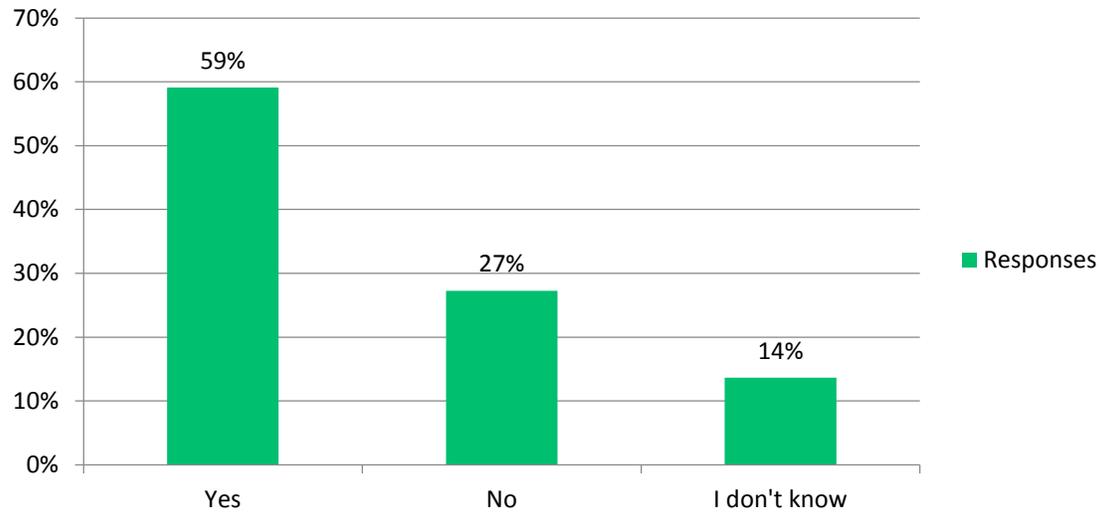


[*Court Community: includes court personnel, litigants, attorneys, witnesses, jurors or others using the courthouse.]

Is the Court Security Plan accessible to the court community?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	47.62%	10
No	23.81%	5
I don't know	28.57%	6
Comments:		4
	Answered	21
	Skipped	18

#	Comments:
1	Only available to court staff & judicial officers.
2	Court Administration does have a copy in a semi central location where attorneys could have access to it if they inquired. Otherwise, no... I don't believe we have it posted anywhere. However, a majority of the time our judges make a statement prior to the start of dockets/trials about safety exits, etc. Our court bailiffs give verbal instruction to every jury regarding the evacuation process and answer any questions they may have.
3	For all court personnel and they are responsible for care of those outside of the court's employment during an emergency.
4	Only available to employees who work in the Courthouse.

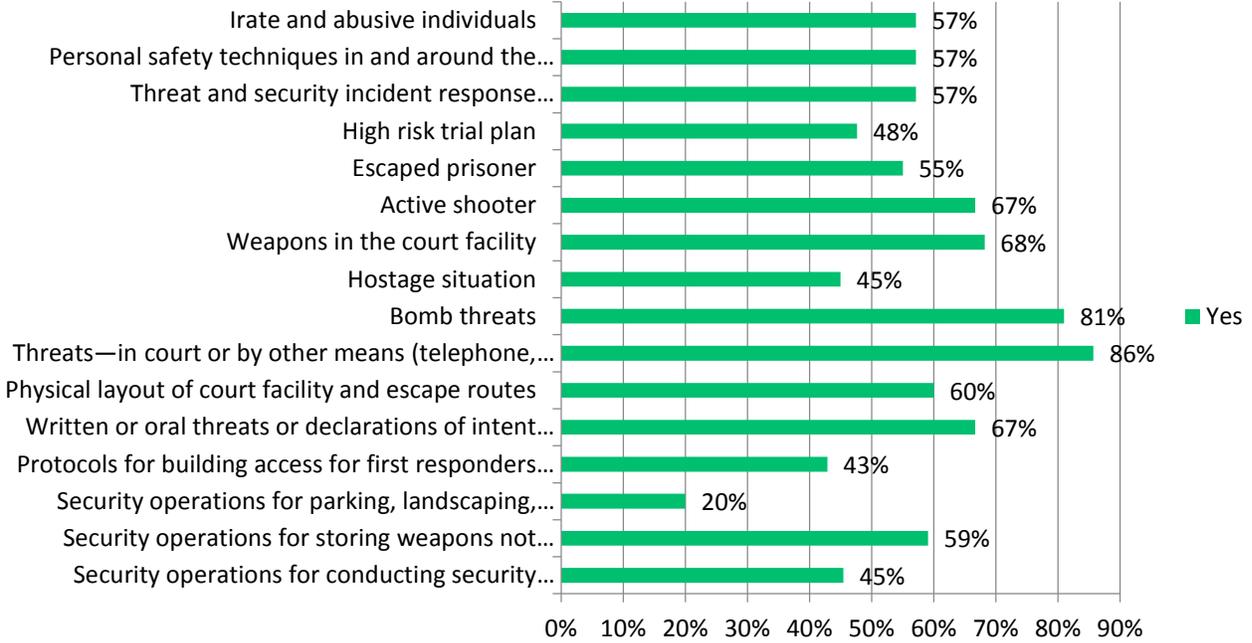
Q16: Is the Court Security Plan on file with your local court administrator?



Is the Court Security Plan on file with your local court administrator?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	59.09%	13
No	27.27%	6
I don't know	13.64%	3
Comments:		2
	Answered	22
	Skipped	17

#	Comments:
1	Located on Superior Court internal SharePoint site.
2	County Facilities Security Plan available on shared server.

Q17: What does the Court Security Plan address?

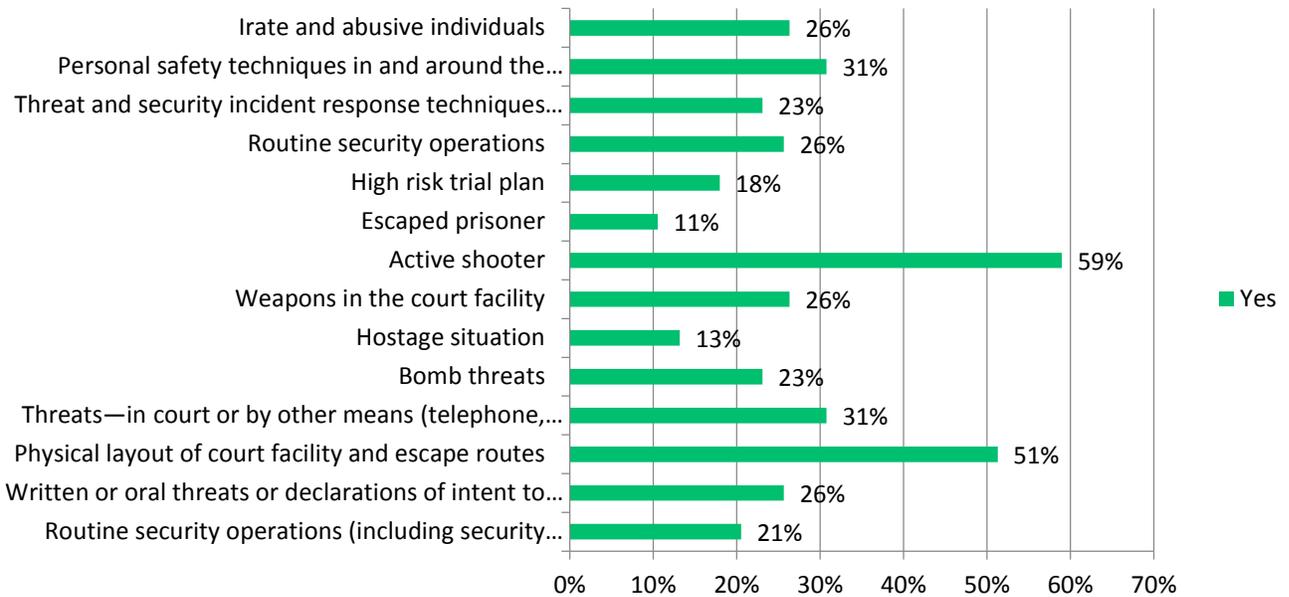


What does the Court Security Plan address?							Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Security operations for conducting security screenings	45.45%	10	50.00%	11	4.55%	1	22			
Security operations for storing weapons	59.09%	13	31.82%	7	9.09%	2	22			
Security operations for parking, landscaping, lighting, doors, alarms, and windows	20.00%	4	65.00%	13	15.00%	3	20			
Protocols for building access for first responders	42.86%	9	42.86%	9	14.29%	3	21			
Written or oral threats of intent to inflict pain or injury	66.67%	14	19.05%	4	14.29%	3	21			
Physical layout of court facility and escape routes	60.00%	12	30.00%	6	10.00%	2	20			
Threats—in court or by other means (telephone, email, etc.)	85.71%	18	4.76%	1	9.52%	2	21			
Bomb threats	80.95%	17	9.52%	2	9.52%	2	21			
Hostage situation	45.00%	9	35.00%	7	20.00%	4	20			
Weapons in the court facility	68.18%	15	18.18%	4	13.64%	3	22			
Active shooter	66.67%	14	28.57%	6	4.76%	1	21			
Escaped prisoner	55.00%	11	30.00%	6	15.00%	3	20			
High risk trial plan	47.62%	10	42.86%	9	9.52%	2	21			
Threat and security incident response techniques which may include how to diffuse sit	57.14%	12	23.81%	5	19.05%	4	21			
Personal safety techniques in and around the court facility	57.14%	12	28.57%	6	14.29%	3	21			
Irate and abusive individuals	57.14%	12	38.10%	8	4.76%	1	21			
Comments:							11			
						Answered	22			
						Skipped	17			

#	Comments:
1	The current plan does not address most of the above issues; however, there are other written protocols that address some of the above issues not covered in the plan.
2	All "no" answers are addressed in KCSO/FMD plans.

3	All items covered in security manual.
4	Many of these items are under the responsibility (in regard to retaining/updating a written policy) of other departments within our building. For example, building security is covered by our Sheriff's Office and they maintain their procedure/process for weapons check in at security.
5	Security screening before entering courtroom.
6	Not all items are addressed in the written security policy but are practiced.
7	Some of these items are addressed in the written policy others are standard operating procedure and explained to new hires during orientation.
8	The current manual is not focused directly on courts. It is more general in nature to the County complex.
9	If we have any concerns we call the Sheriff's Office and they are just down the hallway.
10	The specific incidents are outlined in a Campus Incident Guide.
11	We are currently drafting a Court Security manual—so this survey may be premature. Any information is stemming from our last evacuation drill in September 2016.

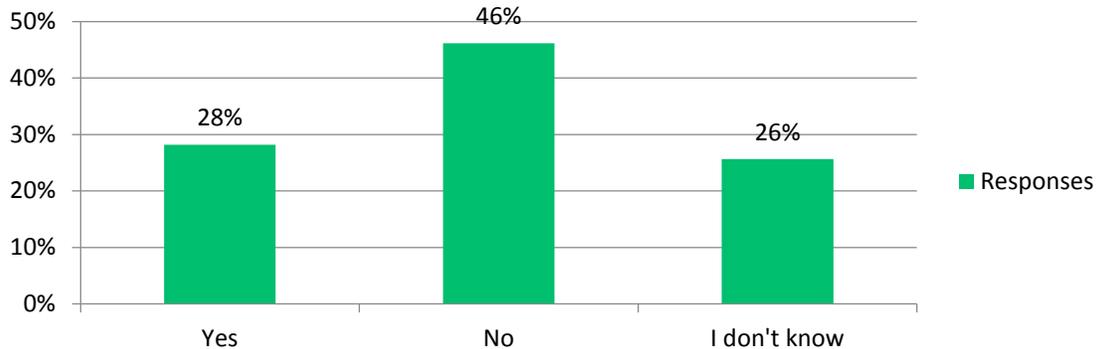
Q18: In the last three years, has your courthouse provided training(s) on any of the following topics?



In the last three years, has your courthouse provided training(s) on any of the following topics?							Total
	Yes		No		I don't know		Total
security screening, weapons storage, parking, alarms, etc.	20.51%	8	56.41%	22	23.08%	9	39
threats to inflict pain/injury against court community	25.64%	10	51.28%	20	23.08%	9	39
Physical layout of court facility and escape routes	51.28%	20	38.46%	15	10.26%	4	39
Threats—in court or by other means (telephone, email, etc.)	30.77%	12	51.28%	20	17.95%	7	39
Bomb threats	23.08%	9	51.28%	20	25.64%	10	39
Hostage situation	13.16%	5	63.16%	24	23.68%	9	38
Weapons in the court facility	26.32%	10	52.63%	20	21.05%	8	38
Active shooter	58.97%	23	25.64%	10	15.38%	6	39
Escaped prisoner	10.53%	4	63.16%	24	26.32%	10	38
High risk trial plan	17.95%	7	61.54%	24	20.51%	8	39
Routine security operations	25.64%	10	48.72%	19	25.64%	10	39
Threat and security incident response techniques	23.08%	9	51.28%	20	25.64%	10	39
Personal safety techniques	30.77%	12	51.28%	20	17.95%	7	39
Irate and abusive individuals	26.32%	10	52.63%	20	21.05%	8	38
Comments:							8
						Answered	39
						Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	All "no" answers are addressed in KCSO/FMD plans.
2	We have a Safety Moment at the beginning of every meeting in Superior Court Administration. Many topics are discussed.
3	Courthouse/courtroom security provided by Sheriff/Jail personnel.
4	There was an active shooter-type training for law enforcement, but staff was not included.
5	We have a metal detector which is used on high profile cases located down the hall from the clerk's office.
6	Irate and abusive individuals we have alarms we can activate for quick response from our Sheriff's Office.
7	Security officers may have training specific to them that I don't know about.
8	We currently are scheduling an active shooter training with the Sheriff's Office and our County Facilities Management to be held by early next year.

Q19: Does your courthouse have a document that contains court security policies and procedures specifically for all court and clerk personnel for internal use only (i.e., not provided to the public)?

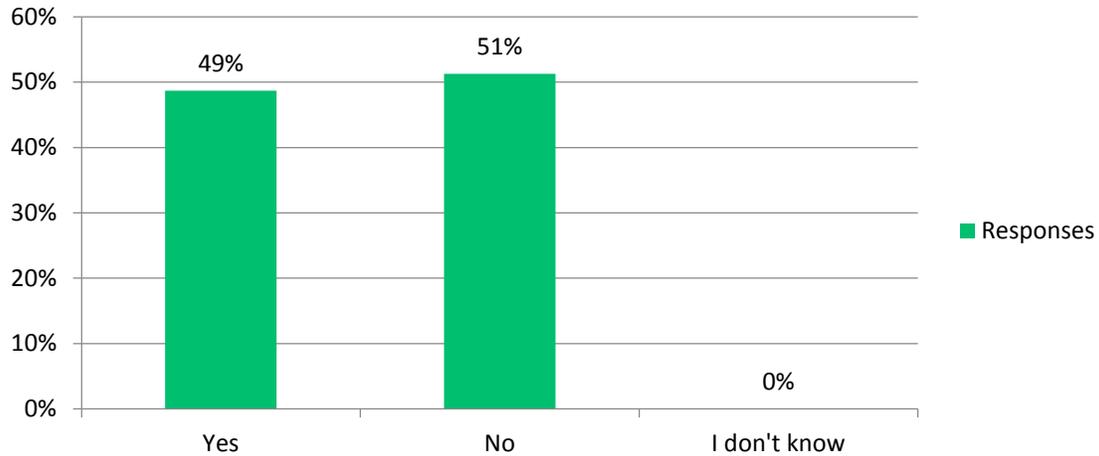


Does your courthouse have a document that contains court security policies and procedures specifically for all court and clerk personnel for internal use only (i.e., not provided to the public)?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	28.21%	11
No	46.15%	18
I don't know	25.64%	10
Comments:		5
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Facility Security Policy.
2	Court/County Security Policy.
3	To a limited extent.
4	We have a plan which includes Crisis Plan, Panic Buttons, Evacuation Procedures, Medical Emergency, Fire Drills, and Weather related incidents.
5	I have worked in this position for less than a year so am not sure and our judge is new as of January 1, 2017 as well.

Q20: Does your courthouse conduct weapons screenings at its public entrance(s)?

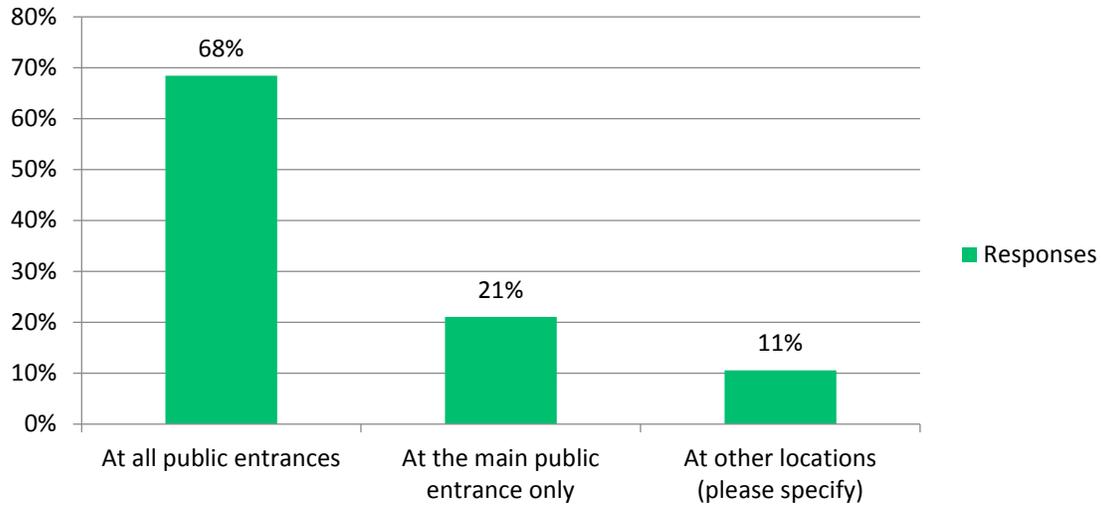


Does your courthouse conduct weapons screenings at its public entrance(s)?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	48.72%	19
No	51.28%	20
I don't know	0.00%	0
Comments:		5
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	On court days.
2	Only on third floor for entry into courtrooms.
3	Weapons screening is at the entrance to the floors that house courtrooms.
4	Only very rarely if we are having a big jury trial.
5	Only at the entrance to the courtroom.

Q21: At what entrances in your courthouse are weapons screenings conducted?

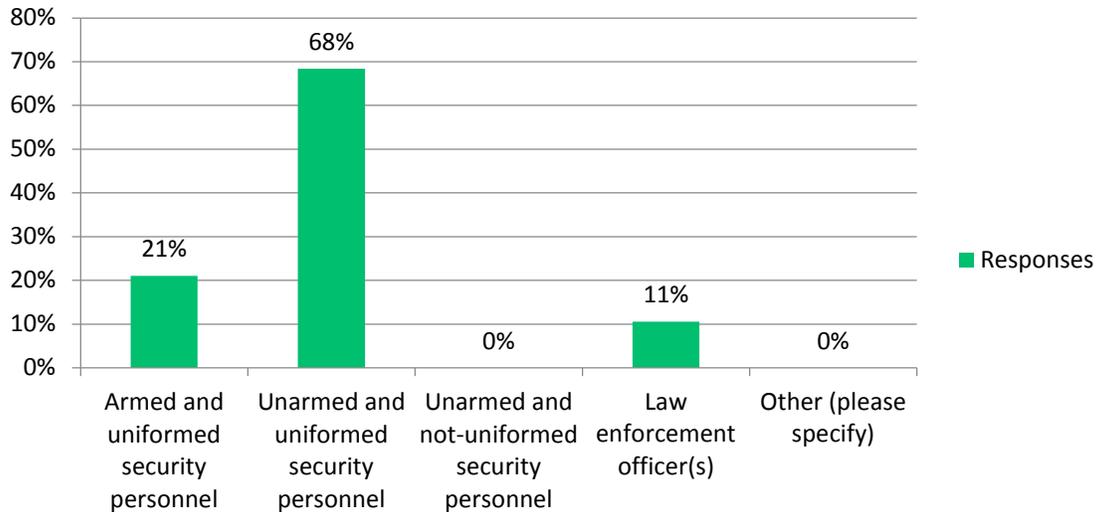


At what entrances in your courthouse are weapons screenings conducted?

Answer Choices	Responses	
At all public entrances	68.42%	13
At the main public entrance only	21.05%	4
At other locations (please specify)	10.53%	2
	Answered	19
	Skipped	20

#	Comments:
1	Prior to entering the third floor where the clerks' office and courtroom are located.
2	There are campus building locations where court is held. We attempt to have all individuals screened at each building; however, this is not always accomplished.

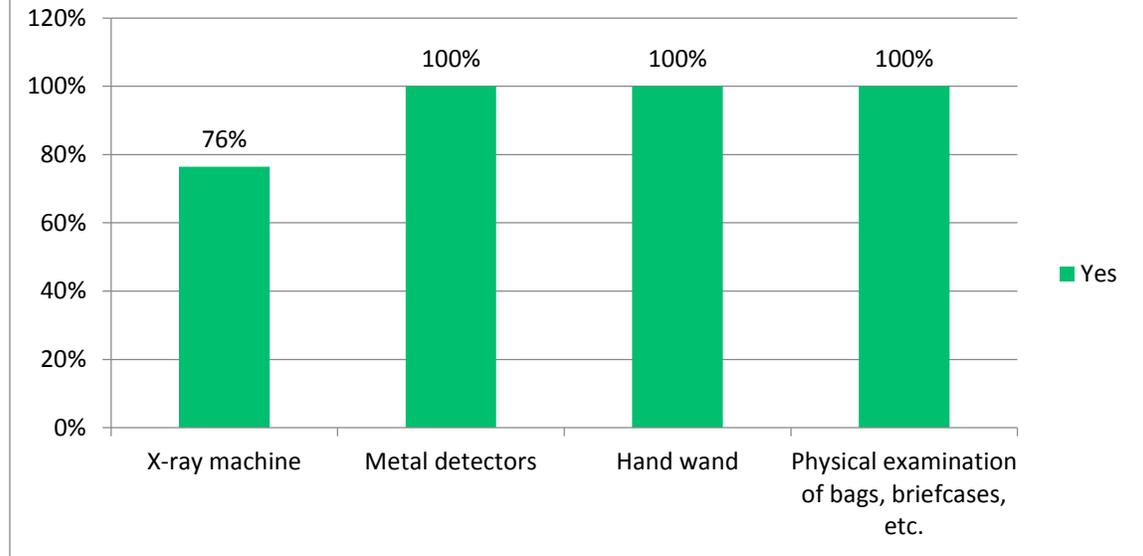
Q22: Who conducts the weapons screenings? (Check all that apply)



Who conducts the weapons screenings? (Check all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
	Percentage	Count
Armed and uniformed security personnel	21.05%	4
Unarmed and uniformed security personnel	68.42%	13
Unarmed and not-uniformed security personnel	0.00%	0
Law enforcement officer(s)	10.53%	2
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
	Answered	19
	Skipped	20

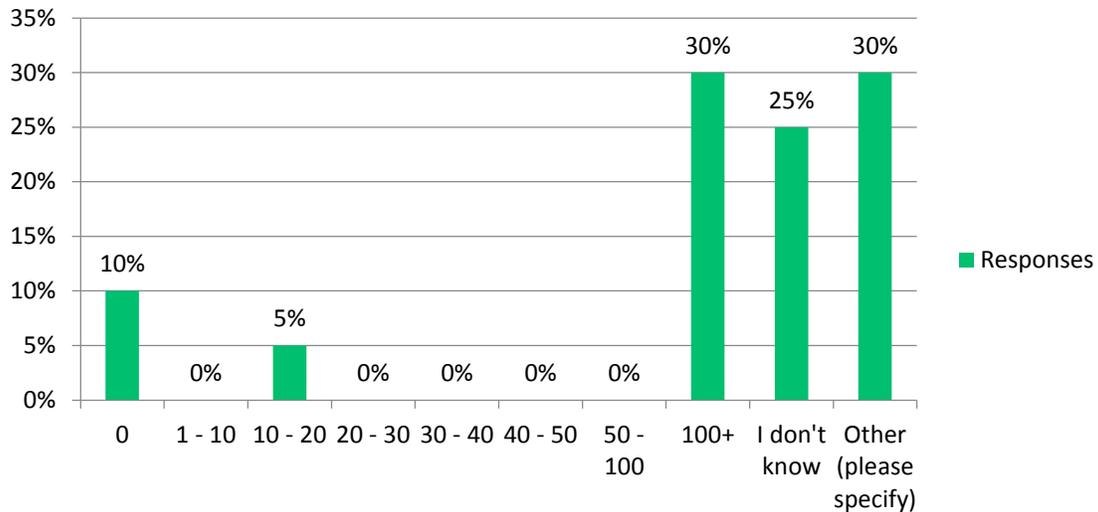
Q23: How are weapons screenings conducted?



How are weapons screenings conducted?							
	Yes		No		I don't know		Total
X-ray machine	76.47%	13	23.53%	4	0.00%	0	17
Metal detectors	100.00%	19	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	19
Hand wand	100.00%	18	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	18
Physical examination of bags, briefcases, etc.	100.00%	18	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	18
Other (please specify)							2
						Answered	19
						Skipped	20

#	Other (please specify):
1	The main courthouse building has an x-ray machine & walk-through metal detector. For courtrooms outside the courthouse building, security personnel hand wand and physically examine bags, briefcases, etc.
2	Not all entryways have an x-ray machine.

Q24: How many weapons were confiscated by security in 2016?

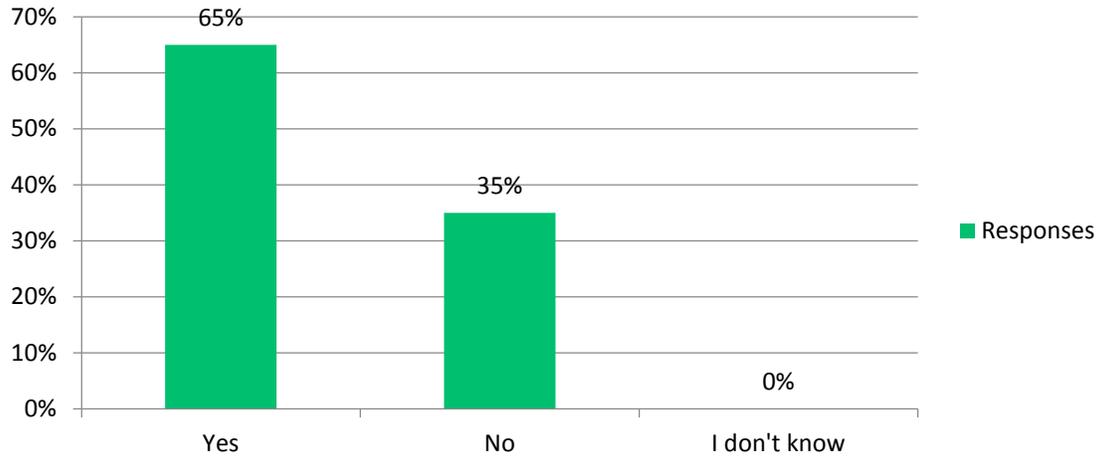


How many weapons were confiscated by security in 2016?

Answer Choices	Responses	
0	10.00%	2
1 - 10	0.00%	0
10 - 20	5.00%	1
20 - 30	0.00%	0
30 - 40	0.00%	0
40 - 50	0.00%	0
50 - 100	0.00%	0
100+	30.00%	6
I don't know	25.00%	5
Other (please specify)	30.00%	6
	Answered	20
	Skipped	19

#	Other (please specify)
1	1711 knives & 127 guns were identified in 2016. Since a private firm provides security, weapons are not actually confiscated. Instead, individuals are instructed to use lock boxes located at the entrance or leave them in their car.
2	Our Sheriff's Office would have this information.
3	We don't confiscate the weapons but 30-40 weapons were found and not allowed in the building.
4	Head of Security has this data.
5	Head of Security would have these statistics.
6	We track this information, but I do not have it readily available.

Q25: Does your courthouse provide a secure non-public entrance for judicial officers?

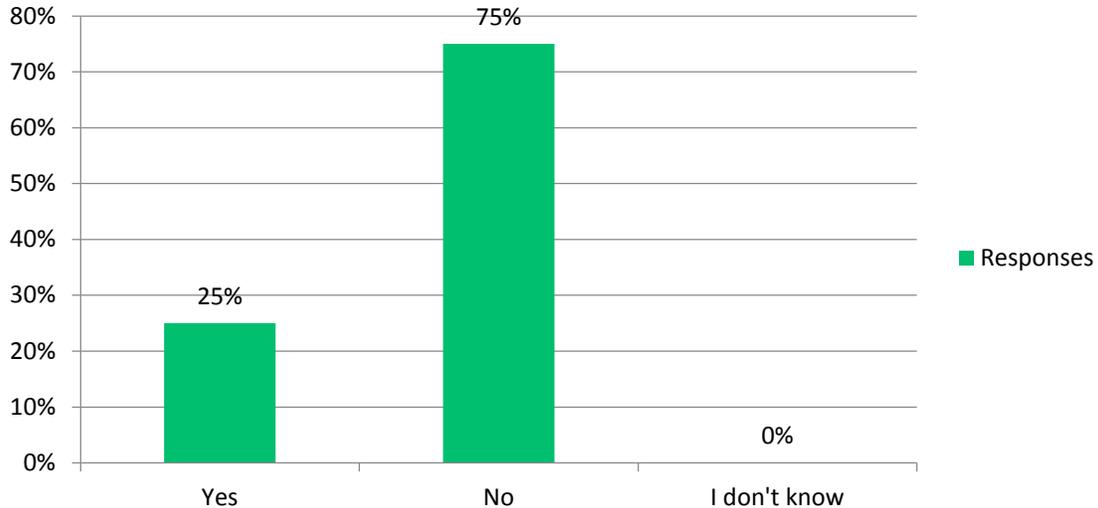


Does your courthouse provide a secure non-public entrance for judicial officers?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	65.00%	13
No	35.00%	7
I don't know	0.00%	0
Comments:		6
	Answered	20
	Skipped	19

#	Comments:
1	There is a separate non-public locked entrance for judicial officers but no security officer is stationed at that entrance.
2	And some elected officials, prosecutors, and facilities staff.
3	It is more secure but not fool-proof.
4	No entrance specific for judicial officers—all County staff can access.
5	The judicial officers have a non-public entrance but it is not secure.
6	There is always some question as to how secure the non-public judicial entrance really is, given that it is located next to the jail booking exit, and it is used by non-judicial employees also.

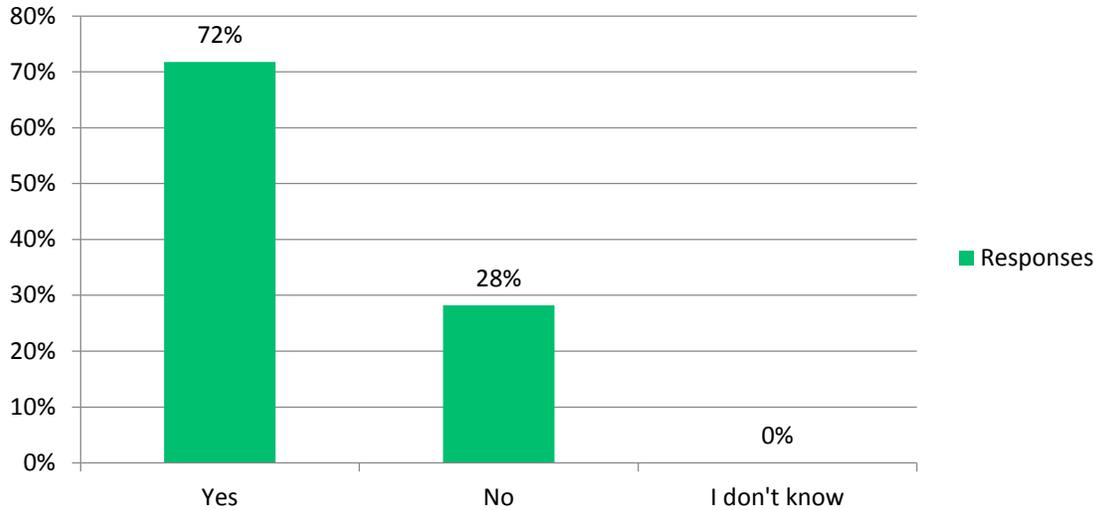
Q26: Does your courthouse provide secure parking for judicial officers?



Does your courthouse provide secure parking for judicial officers?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	25.00%	5
No	75.00%	15
I don't know	0.00%	0
Comments:		6
	Answered	20
	Skipped	19

#	Comments:
1	Seattle (judges pay) MRJC & YSC (court provided).
2	We have a project underway to create secure parking for judicial officers.
3	Semi-secure. There is a gate, but anyone can walk into the parking area.
4	Assigned but not "secure."
5	The judicial officers have parking spots but they are not secure.
6	Reserved parking is assigned, but the secure nature of it is subject to question given that it is open and visible to the public and defendants released from jail.

Q27: Does your courthouse have security cameras?

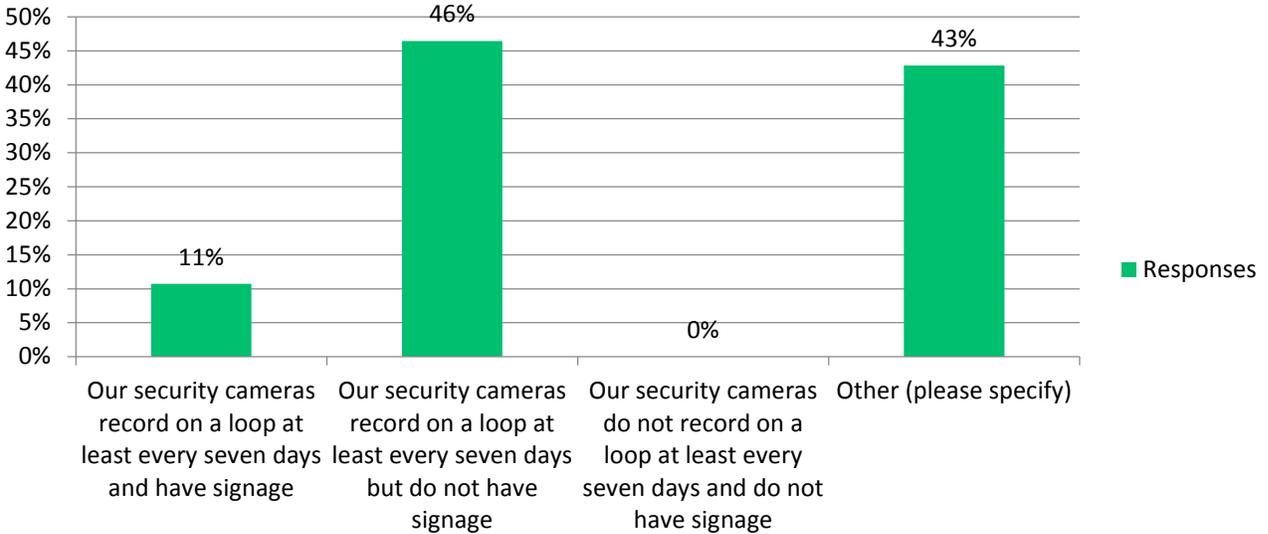


Does your courthouse have security cameras?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	71.79%	28
No	28.21%	11
I don't know	0.00%	0
Comments:		10
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	At the public entrance to main courthouse only.
2	We have cameras only in certain areas of the courthouse.
3	Cameras are operated/monitored by FMD Security.
4	Not inside, but outside front & back entrances.
5	1 on the Clerk's desk and 1 in the courtroom focused on the gallery.
6	Internal hallways and courtrooms.
7	Security cameras are in the interior main hallways and courtrooms. Exterior cameras are currently being installed.
8	Our floor does. I do not know about the rest of the building.
9	At this time only in the Auditor's office. We are discussing hallway cameras in the future.
10	The county is working on a plan.

Q28: Which of the following statements best describe the recording and signage of your courthouse's security cameras?



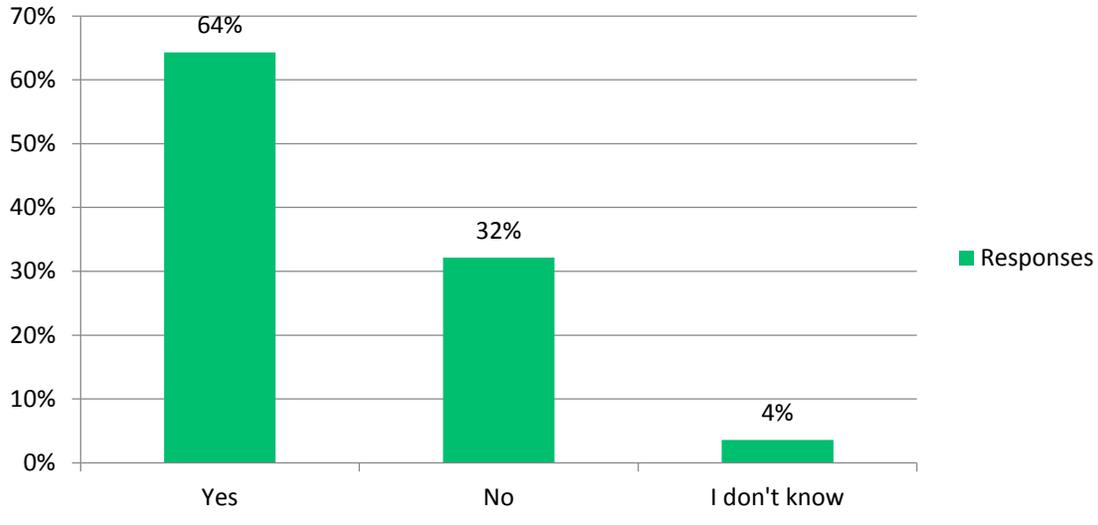
[*Signage: a posted notice advising that recording is taking place.]

Which of the following statements best describe the recording and signage of your courthouse's security cameras?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Our security cameras record on a loop at least every seven days and have signage.	10.71%	3
Our security cameras record on a loop at least every seven days but do not have signage.	46.43%	13
Our security cameras do not record on a loop at least every seven days and do not have signage.	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	42.86%	12
	Answered	28
	Skipped	11

#	Other (please specify):
1	The camera at the main entrance records on a loop at least every 3 days and has signage.
2	We do not have signage for our cameras—I'm sure they record on a loop but i do not know that for certain.
3	Record on a 30 day loop. No signage.
4	Unknown as to whether recording or not.
5	Our facilities and IT staff would know this information. I can only speak on the security/FTR recording within our courtrooms.
6	Don't know.
7	I am not sure about the loop and we do not have signage.
8	Not sure about the 7 days.
9	Security cameras vary by department.
10	I do not know how often the cameras loop, but there is not any signage.
11	No idea.
12	Unknown.

Q29: Does your courthouse have security cameras in individual court rooms?

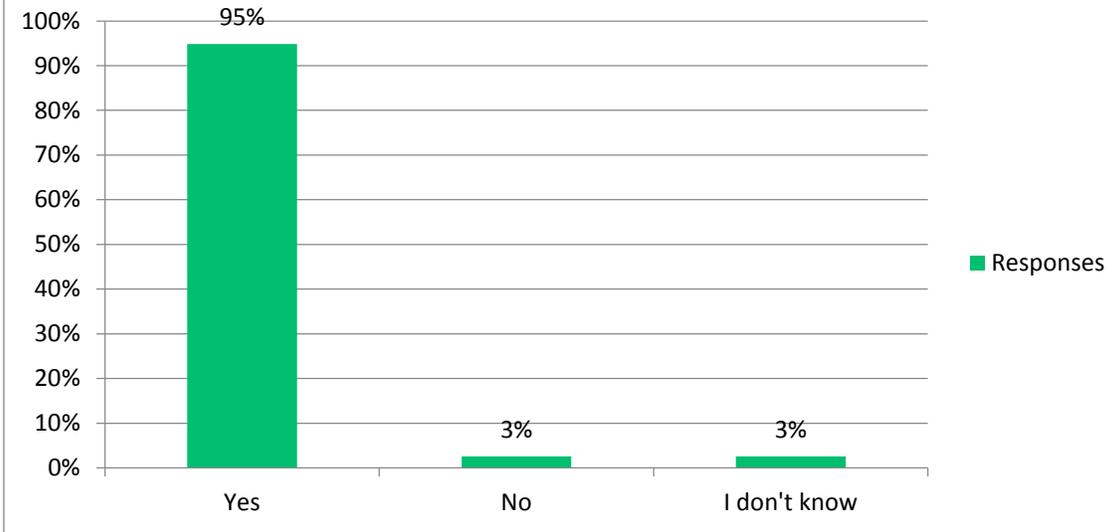


Does your courthouse have security cameras in individual court rooms?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	64.29%	18
No	32.14%	9
I don't know	3.57%	1
Comments:		4
	Answered	28
	Skipped	11

#	Comments:
1	One courtroom has a camera on a 3-day loop. The other 3 courtrooms have JAVS recording systems, but not security. One courtroom has no camera.
2	Only when court is in session. (FTR Recording)
3	We only have one courtroom.
4	I don't know for sure, but if we do the images are only sent to our sheriff's dispatch office.

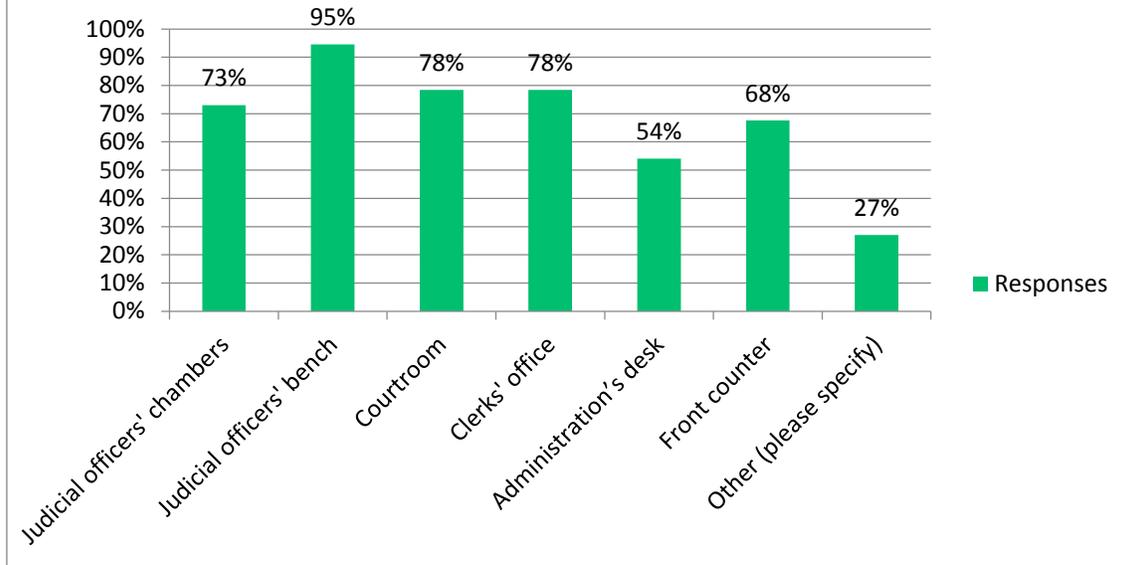
Q30: Does your courthouse have duress alarms?



Does your courthouse have duress alarms?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	94.87%	37
No	2.56%	1
I don't know	2.56%	1
Comments:		2
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	However, not all courtrooms have them at this time.
2	They don't always work, but they are working on it.

Q31: Where are the duress alarms located? (Select all that apply)

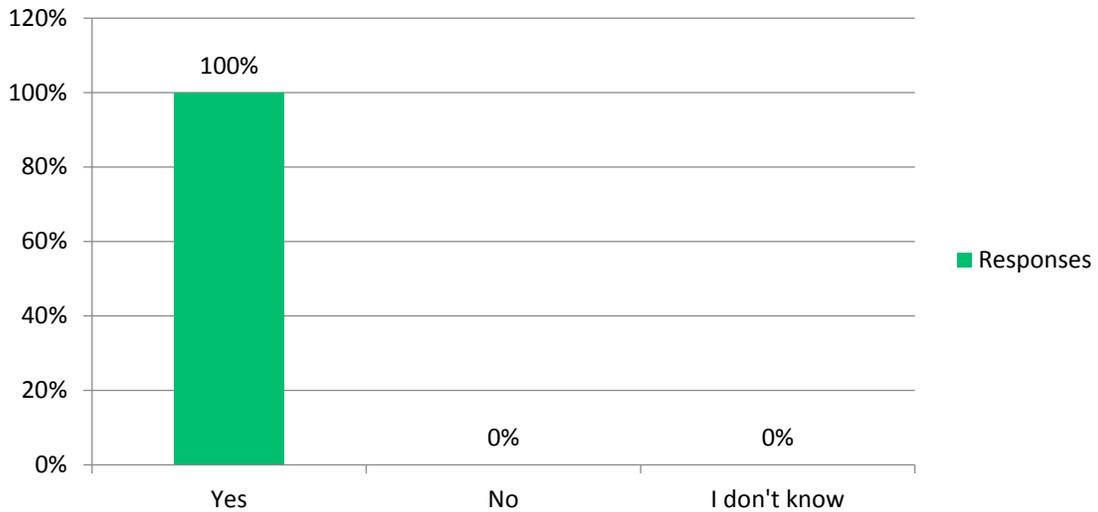


Where are the duress alarms located? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Judicial officers' chambers	72.97%	27
Judicial officers' bench	94.59%	35
Courtroom	78.38%	29
Clerks' office	78.38%	29
Administration's desk	54.05%	20
Front counter	67.57%	25
Other (please specify)	27.03%	10
	Answered	37
	Skipped	2

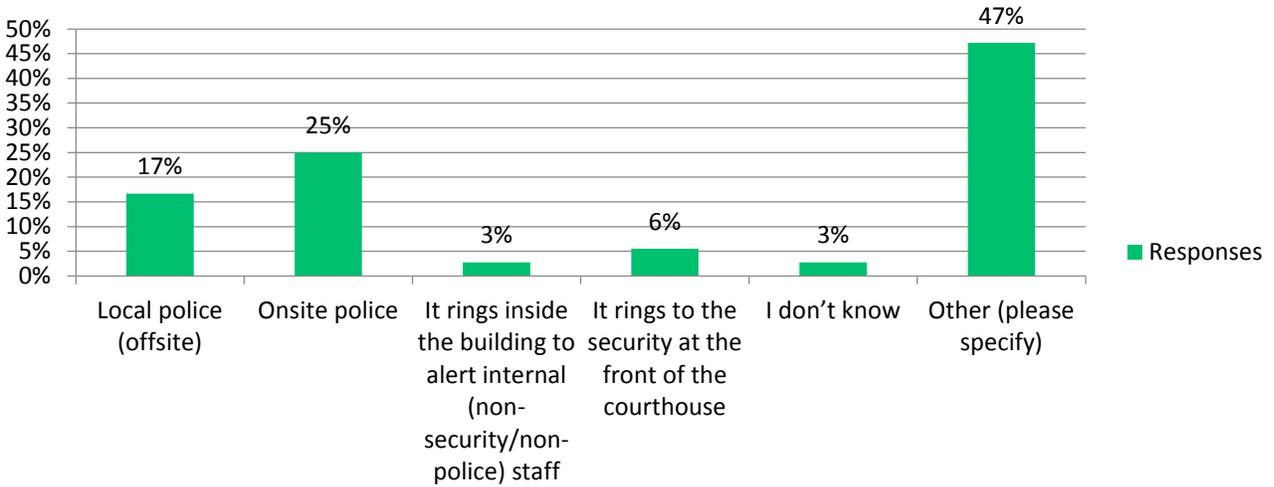
#	Other (please specify):
1	Entire courthouse.
2	2 of the courtrooms do not have duress alarms on the bench or in chambers.
3	Bailiff and Clerk stations in courtrooms. Bailiff offices.
4	Radio contact with security.
5	We are migrating to a network based alarm system.
6	Court reporters desk and courtroom area.
7	We are a bi-county court and there are no court administration offices at this location.
8	Key staff also have security alarms at their desks.
9	All offices located in the courthouse.
10	District Court office across the hall.

Q32: Are the duress alarms accessible and discreetly placed?



Are the duress alarms accessible and discreetly placed?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	100.00%	37
No	0.00%	0
I don't know	0.00%	0
Comments:		0
	Answered	37
	Skipped	2

Q33: Where do the duress alarms in your courthouse ring to? (Check all that apply)

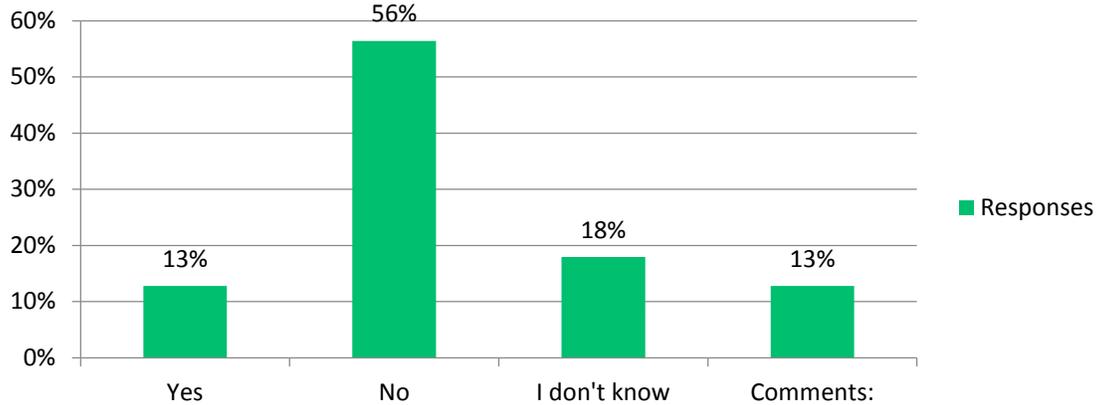


Where do the duress alarms in your courthouse ring to? (Check all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Local police (offsite)	16.67%	6
Onsite police	25.00%	9
It rings inside the building to alert internal (non-security/non-police) staff	2.78%	1
It rings to the security at the front of the courthouse	5.56%	2
I don't know	2.78%	1
Other (please specify)	47.22%	17
	Answered	36
	Skipped	3

#	Other (please specify):
1	911 system.
2	They ring to an offsite alarm center who then notifies our dispatch who then notifies law enforcement.
3	Dispatch Center.
4	It rings to our sheriff's office-dispatch where they alert officers—our jail happens to be attached to the courthouse on the back side so security as well as any other officers nearby will come if needed.
5	FMD Dispatch Center in the Seattle courthouse.
6	We have two duress alarms—one that will ring to our building security and one that will summon offsite police.
7	We have a dedicated security operations center.
8	Rings to Dispatch in same complex, Jail/Sheriff are notified.
9	Alerts internal Marshals.
10	When working - the Sheriff's Office.
11	Local dispatch next door in Sheriff's Office.
12	911 center.
13	Sheriff-- on site.
14	Sheriff's Office.
15	Police in adjoining building.
16	The Jail Control Room, Sheriff's Office, and law enforcement dispatch.
17	Jefferson County Sheriff and Civil Department.

Q34: Does your court have an emergency notification broadcast system with standardized color coding denoting the level of emergency?

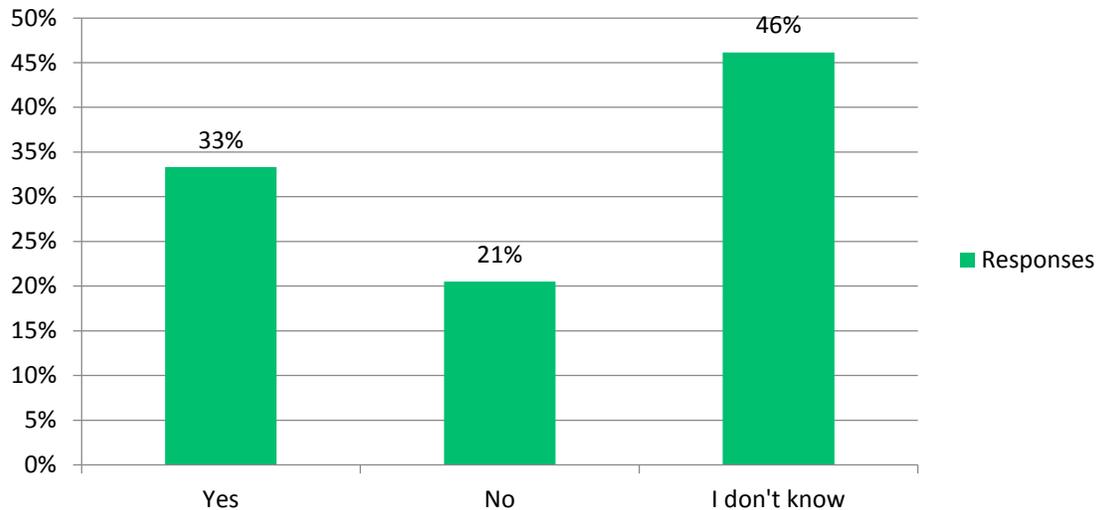


Does your court have an emergency notification broadcast system with standardized color coding denoting the level of emergency?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	12.82%	5
No	56.41%	22
I don't know	17.95%	7
Comments:	12.82%	5
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Currently being installed.
2	We have a public broadcast system throughout the facility - no color coding.
3	We have the capability but it's not in place yet.
4	We have a campus alert system without color coding.
5	We have an all page alert system, but no standardized color coding.

Q35: Have you ever had a security audit conducted on your courthouse facility?

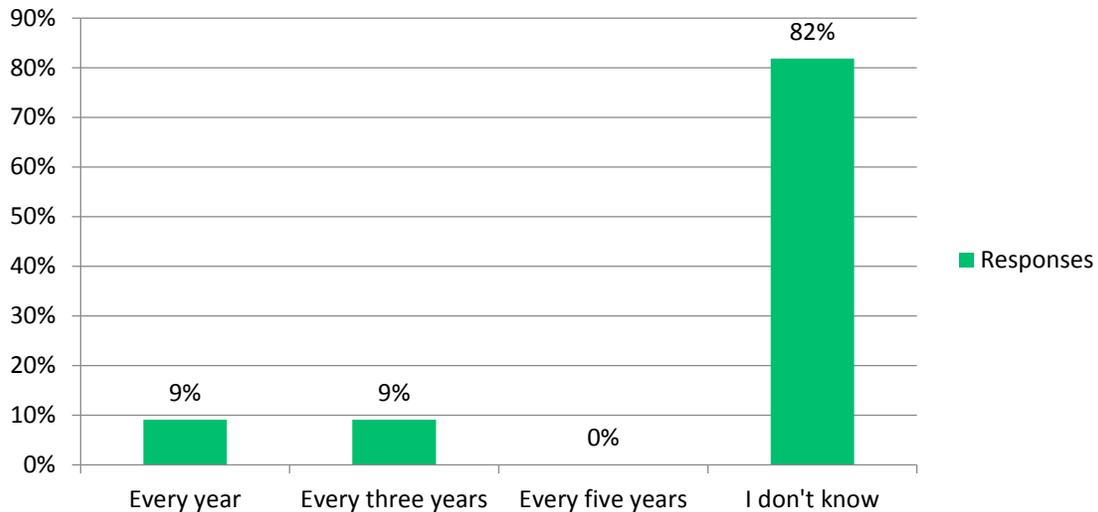


Have you ever had a security audit conducted on your courthouse facility?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	33.33%	13
No	20.51%	8
I don't know	46.15%	18
Comments:		3
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	An inspection was made, but no report was created.
2	U.S. Marshal - approximately 10 years ago.
3	Many years ago.

Q36: How frequently are security audits conducted on your courthouse facility?

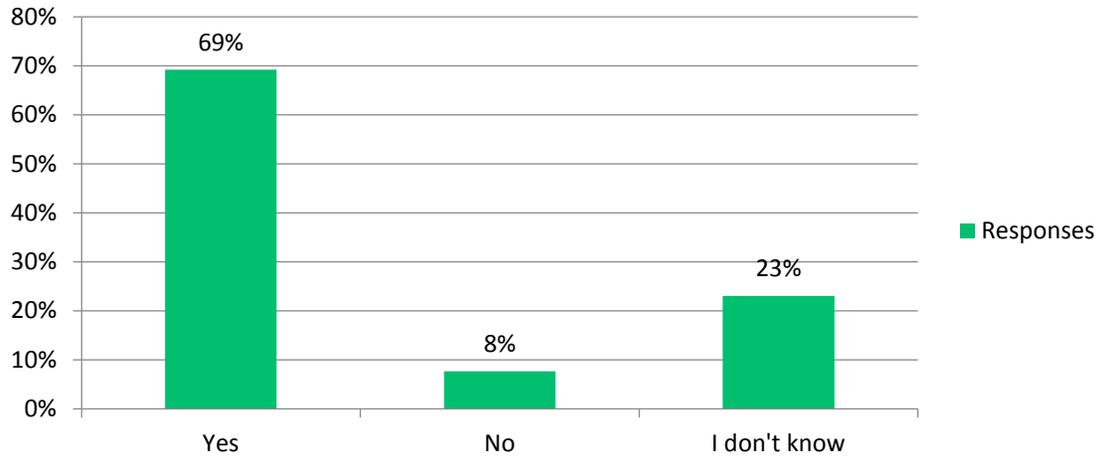


How frequently are security audits conducted on your courthouse facility?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Every year	9.09%	1
Every three years	9.09%	1
Every five years	0.00%	0
I don't know	81.82%	9
Comments:		3
	Answered	11
	Skipped	28

#	Comments:
1	Not conducted on a routine basis.
2	Seems random, US Marshall's office maybe twice in 10 years or so.
3	No established frequency—just as thought prudent.

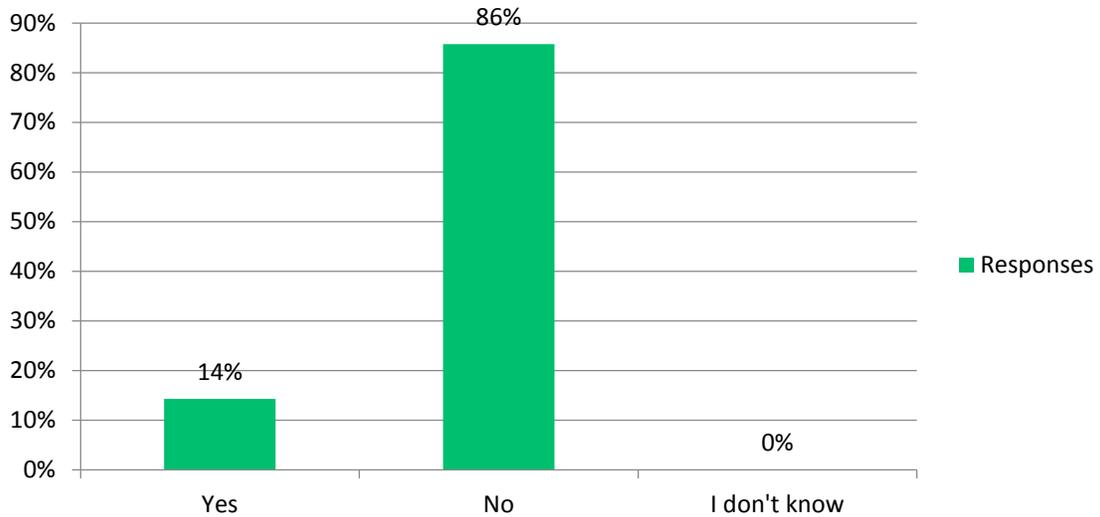
Q37: Did the last security audit conducted on your courthouse facility reveal any issues?



Did the last security audit conducted on your courthouse facility reveal any issues?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	69.23%	9
No	7.69%	1
I don't know	23.08%	3
Comments:		1
	Answered	13
	Skipped	26

#	Comments:
1	Conducted by Homeland Security – was not permitted review.

Q38: Have the issues that were revealed in the last security audit been resolved?



Have the issues that were revealed in the last security audit been resolved?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	14.29%	1
No	85.71%	6
I don't know	0.00%	0
Comments:		3
	Answered	7
	Skipped	32

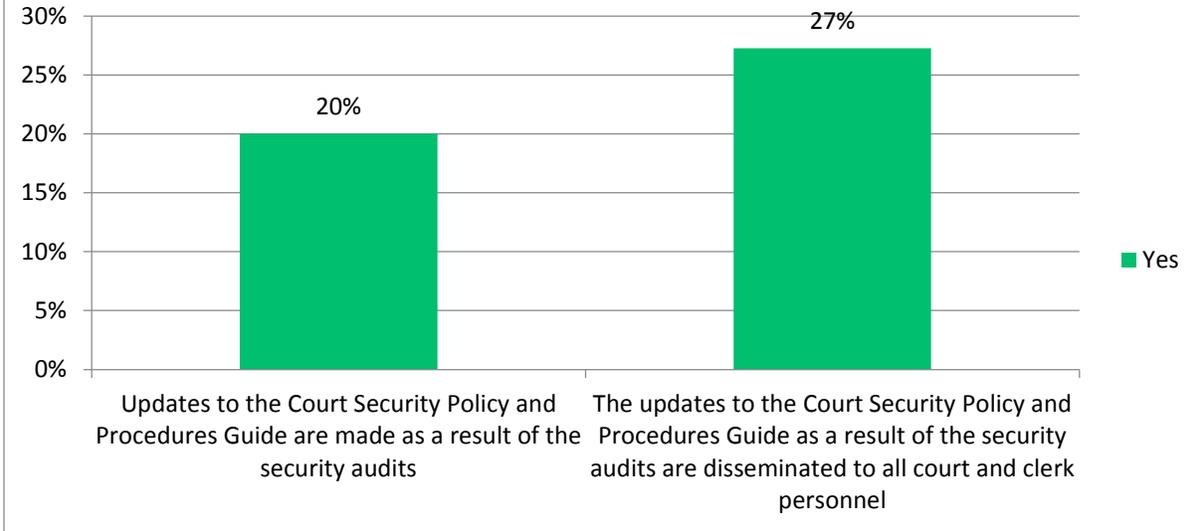
#	Comments:
1	Some, but not all – particularly the most costly.
2	All high risk issues have been resolved.
3	Mostly.

Q39: What issue(s) from the last security audit still remain?

Answered	8
Skipped	31

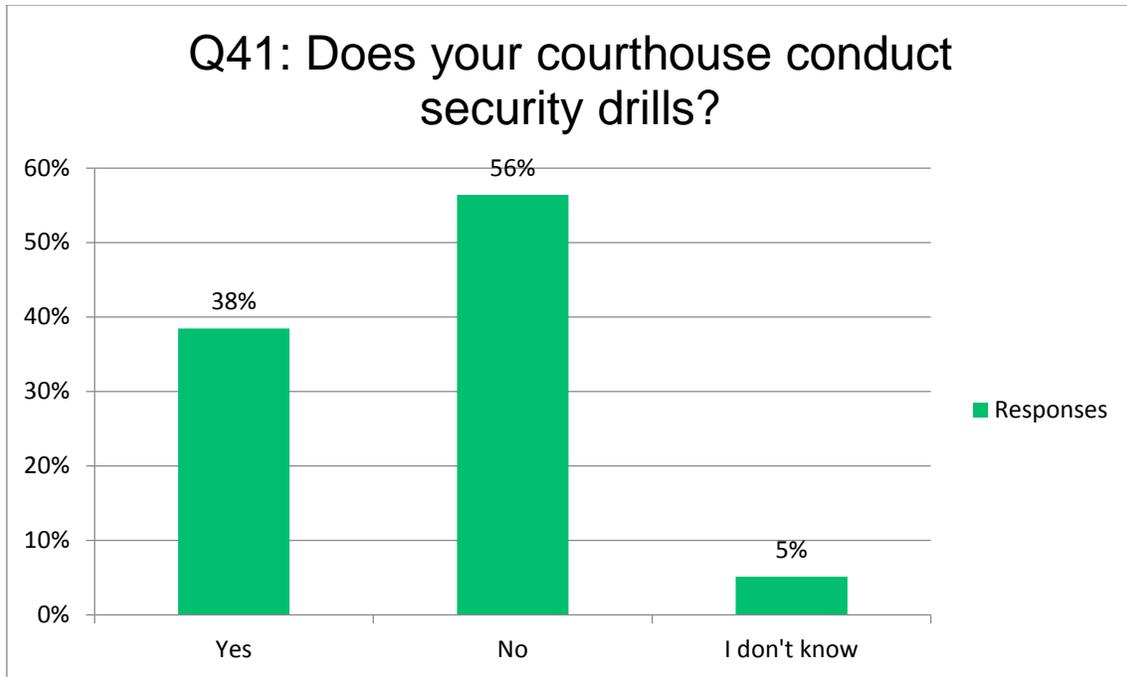
#	Responses
1	General security overall.
2	Too numerous to list but include no separate internal pathways for judicial officers, Seattle Chief Criminal courtroom has no escape route for judge, some courtrooms need additional security cameras for 100% coverage, lack of separate entrances for judicial officers, etc.
3	Security cameras in courtroom, deadbolt for all judicial officer chamber's door.
4	Poor judicial security, prisoner transport and public corridors combined. Blind spots. Inadequate elevators. Poor entrance and exits. Narrow hallways. Courtrooms lacking ADA compatibility for public and in-custody defendants. Lack of wayfinding.
5	All of them.
6	Entry screening.
7	Not all people and packages are screened therefore we are not a truly secure courthouse.
8	All of them.

Q40: What happens as a result of your security audits?



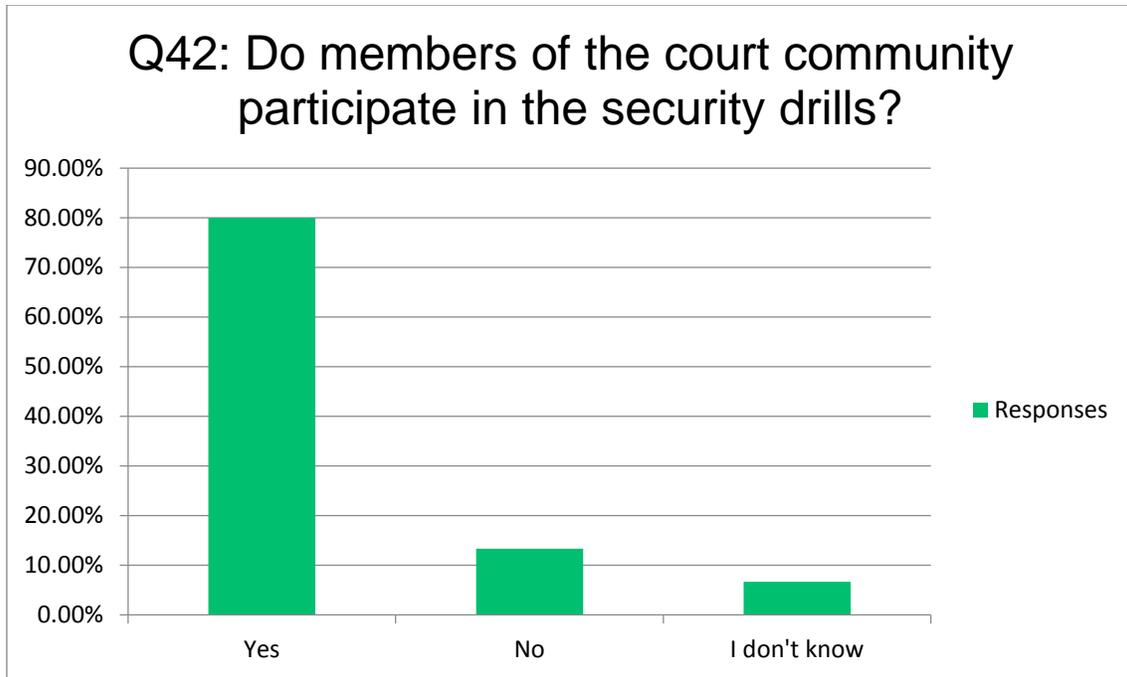
What happens as a result of your security audits?	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Updates... are made...	20.00% 2	50.00% 5	30.00% 3	10
The updates... are disseminated...	27.27% 3	63.64% 7	9.09% 1	11
Comments:				2
			Answered	11
			Skipped	28

#	Comments:
1	Security audit was in the last two months, and issues are in the process of being addressed.
2	The only audit resulted in updating the Plan.



Does your courthouse conduct security drills?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	38.46%	15
No	56.41%	22
I don't know	5.13%	2
Comments:		6
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Evacuation drills. One active shooter drill at MRJC.
2	They have not conducted a drill in several years.
3	There has been maybe one or two in the 20 years that I have been here.
4	If you are talking about fire and earthquake drills.
5	We have had a disaster drill in the past.
6	Not on a regularly scheduled basis, i.e., when plan was set up.



[*Court Community: includes court personnel, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement, and other regular court users.]

Do members of the court community participate in the security drills?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	80.00%	12
No	13.33%	2
I don't know	6.67%	1
Comments:		3
	Answered	15
	Skipped	24

#	Comments:
1	Participate by default as tenants, customers, etc.
2	The drills are held during the day and juries and the public may also be involved in the drill as well as local fire and police.
3	One is being scheduled for next year.

Q43: What is your superior court's annual courthouse security budget?	
Answered	15
Skipped	24

#	Responses
1	Unknown - this is a KCSO & FMD Security line item.
2	Included in the Sheriff's corrections budget, unable to extract a specific annual amount.
3	Unknown.
4	Our Court Administrator/Director should have this information.
5	Courthouse security is part of the larger County Facilities budget up to \$2 million dollars for security purposes.
6	I don't know; it comes from the Sheriff's Office.
7	\$95,000.00 for Superior Court and District Court has funds in their budget as well.
8	?? Security is managed through Risk Management - not Superior Court.
9	None.
10	I do not have an answer for this. I believe if there is one it would be through the Sheriff's Office.
11	Approx. \$1700.00
12	Superior Court does not have a specific line item.
13	See Jefferson County Sheriff's Department Budget.
14	\$1,324,012.00
15	\$380,000

Q44: What is your sheriff's office annual courthouse security budget?	
Answered	35
Skipped	4

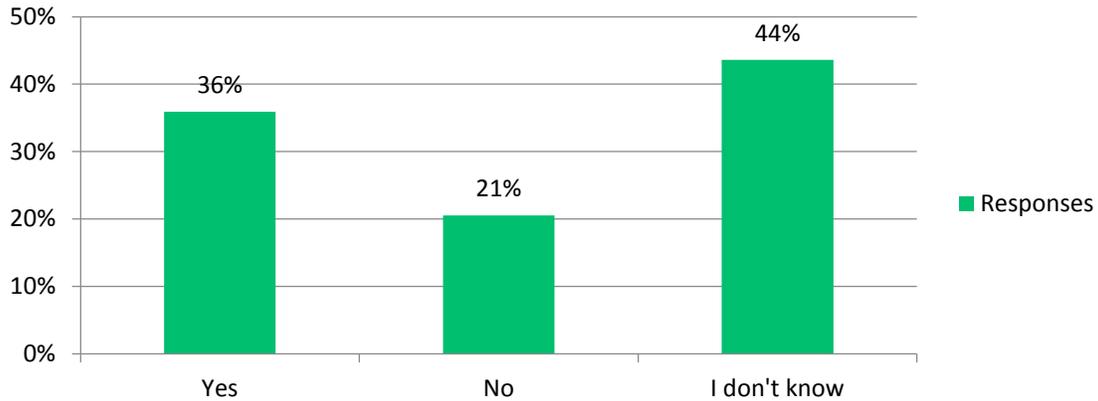
#	Responses
1	Don't know.
2	Unknown.
3	0
4	\$0.00
5	Unknown. Not part of the Superior Court budget.
6	Included in Jail/Corrections' budget, unable to extract specific amount.
7	Unknown.
8	The Sheriff's Office will have this information.
9	My best estimate is around \$700,000 for staffing of 6 total dedicated deputy sheriff's officers.
10	Don't know.
11	Don't know.
12	I don't know.
13	No separate budget.
14	I don't know.
15	0
16	Unknown.
17	Unknown.
18	I don't know.
19	Don't know.
20	Courthouse security is not funded through our Sheriff's Office.
21	Unknown, but we will find out.
22	??
23	Unsure.
24	I do not know. I spoke to the Sheriff's Office civil deputy and he did not know anything about this.
25	I do not know.
26	Unknown.
27	No idea.
28	Unknown.
29	\$708,203
30	Unknown.
31	\$186,000.00 for Emergency Mgmt. Safety & Security.
32	NA.
33	Unknown.
34	\$300,000+
35	Unknown, included entire sheriff's budget.

Q45: What is your Facilities/Management Division's (or equivalent's) annual courthouse security budget?

Answered	34
Skipped	5

#	Responses
1	Don't know.
2	Unknown.
3	0
4	\$0.00
5	Unknown. Not part of the Superior Court budget.
6	Included in Sheriff's budget for jail/corrections, unable to extract specific amount.
7	Unknown.
8	Facilities Dept. will have this information.
9	\$2 Million
10	Don't know.
11	Don't know.
12	I don't know.
13	No separate budget.
14	I don't know.
15	0
16	Unknown.
17	Unknown.
18	I don't know.
19	Don't know.
20	Courthouse security is not funded through our Facilities Dept.
21	Unknown, but we will find out.
22	??
23	Unsure.
24	Do not know.
25	I don't know.
26	Unknown.
27	No idea. But probably zero.
28	Unknown.
29	\$7,009,150
30	Unknown.
31	Unknown.
32	NA.
33	\$0
34	Unknown.

Q46: Are there any other outside agencies (non-superior court) that contribute to your courthouse's security budget?



Are there any other outside agencies (non-superior court) that contribute to your courthouse's security budget?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	35.90%	14
No	20.51%	8
I don't know	43.59%	17
Comments:		10
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Courthouse security is a stand-alone budget in the county general fund.
2	KCSO Court Protection Unit & FMD Security.
3	Each county department contributes to the courthouse's security budget.
4	Security budget is outside of Superior Court.
5	Sheriff's Office is response for that.
6	It is funded through our Commissioner's Office (non-departmental) budget.
7	We will find out.
8	District Court, Grandview District Court, Juv Court.
9	DC reimburses Superior Court for the cost of one security officer.
10	Dept. of Admin Services.

Q47: If so, what is their annual courthouse security budget?	
Answered	24
Skipped	15

#	Responses
1	N/A
2	Unknown.
3	\$167,140
4	Unknown. Not a part of the Superior Court Budget.
5	Unknown.
6	N/A
7	Unknown.
8	Do not know.
9	I don't know.
10	n/a
11	Sheriff's Office handles that.
12	Unknown.
13	Unknown.
14	N/A
15	Unknown.
16	Unknown we will find out.
17	??
18	N/A
19	Unknown.
20	No idea.
21	It was all included in the figure provided.
22	Unknown.
23	Approximately \$ 60,000.
24	\$490,686

Q48: What is the estimated annual total courthouse security budget for your county?

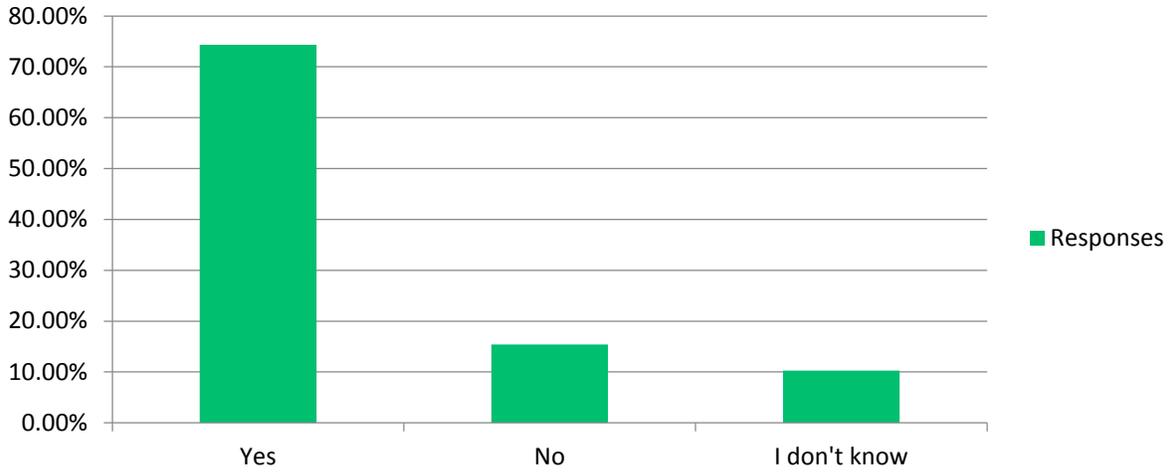
Answered	34
Skipped	5

#	Responses
1	Don't know.
2	Unknown.
3	\$167,140
4	\$0.00
5	Unknown.
6	Included in Sheriff's jail/corrections budget, unable to extract specific amount.
7	Unknown.
8	Unknown.
9	\$2 Million county-wide.
10	Do not know.
11	Don't know.
12	I don't know.
13	n/a.
14	Don't know—Sheriff's Office handles that.
15	0
16	Unknown.
17	Unknown.
18	I don't know.
19	Don't know.
20	Unknown.
21	Unknown, we will find out.
22	??
23	Unsure.
24	Do not know.
25	I do not have the answer to that question.
26	Unknown.
27	No idea.
28	\$708,203
29	Unknown.
30	See Sheriff Department Budget.
31	Unknown.
32	\$490,686
33	\$300,000+
34	Court alone \$27,848 (does not include Sheriff).

Q49: In your estimation, what would the total cost be to bring your courthouse into compliance with GR 36?	
Answered	34
Skipped	5

#	Responses
1	Don't know.
2	Unknown.
3	Unknown at this time.
4	Unknown at this time.
5	Unknown.
6	Unknown.
7	Unknown - probably very expensive.
8	Unknown.
9	\$300,000 Estimate for mandated training, camera upgrades.
10	To be determined.
11	We are in the process of a remodel and until the final design is complete I do not know.
12	What does compliance entail?
13	?
14	No idea.
15	A lot of money, since there is nothing in place.
16	Unknown.
17	Unknown.
18	Can't really guess a figure, but it would be a lot!
19	Don't know.
20	Unknown.
21	Unknown, but we find out.
22	??
23	I don't know.
24	I do not know.
25	Unknown.
26	Probably at least \$100,000.00
27	\$500,000-\$700,000
28	Unknown.
29	No idea.
30	\$200,000.00
31	\$ 800,000
32	Unknown at this time.
33	I don't know.
34	Unknown.

Q50: Within the last 5 years, has your court experienced a security incident?

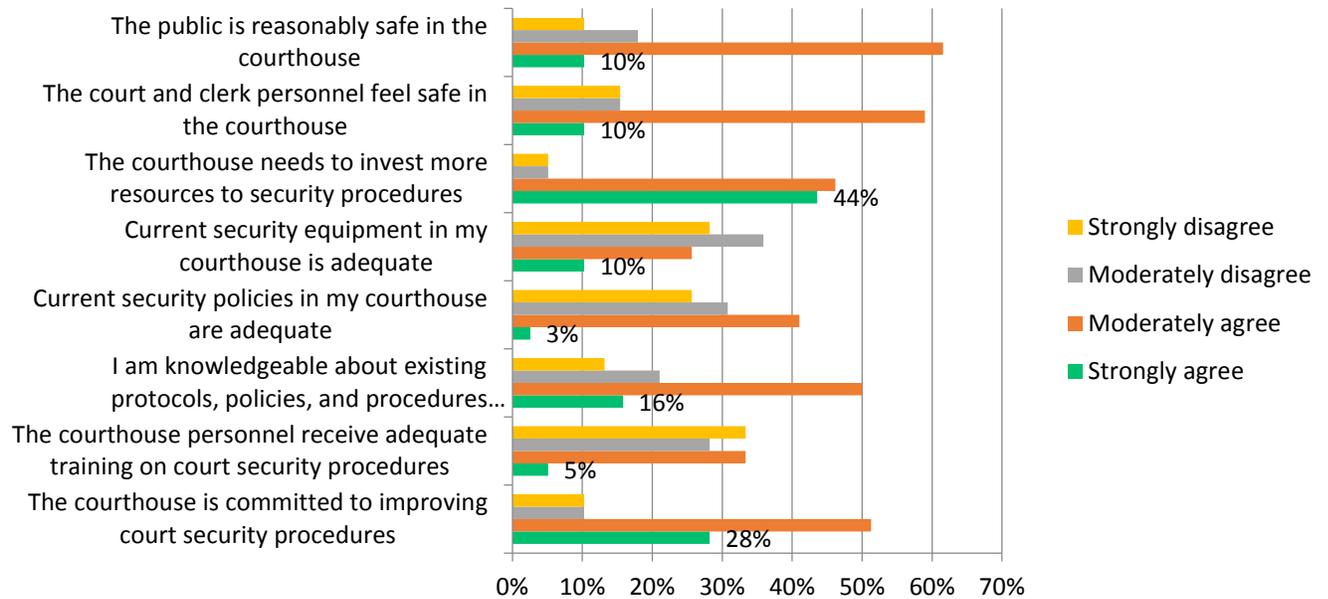


[*Incident: a threat to or assault against the court community, including court personnel, litigants, attorneys, witnesses, jurors or others using the courthouse. It also includes any event or threatening situation that disrupts the court or compromises the safety of the court community.]

Within the last 5 years, has your court experienced a security incident?		
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	74.36%	29
No	15.38%	6
I don't know	10.26%	4
Comments:		2
	Answered	39
	Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Threats to judicial officers and staff.
2	Not to my knowledge in Superior Court.

Q51: How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your courthouse?



How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your courthouse?												
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	Does not apply	Total						
The courthouse is committed to improving court security proced	28.21%	11	51.28%	20	10.26%	4	10.26%	4	0.00%	0	39	
The courthouse personnel receive adequate training on court sec	5.13%	2	33.33%	13	28.21%	11	33.33%	13	0.00%	0	39	
I am knowledgeable about existing protocols, policies, and proced	15.79%	6	50.00%	19	21.05%	8	13.16%	5	0.00%	0	38	
Current security policies in my courthouse are adequate	2.56%	1	41.03%	16	30.77%	12	25.64%	10	0.00%	0	39	
Current security equipment in my courthouse is adequate	10.26%	4	25.64%	10	35.90%	14	28.21%	11	0.00%	0	39	
The courthouse needs to invest more resources to security proced	43.59%	17	46.15%	18	5.13%	2	5.13%	2	0.00%	0	39	
The court and clerk personnel feel safe in the courthouse	10.26%	4	58.97%	23	15.38%	6	15.38%	6	0.00%	0	39	
The public is reasonably safe in the courthouse	10.26%	4	61.54%	24	17.95%	7	10.26%	4	0.00%	0	39	
Comments:											6	
											Answered	39
											Skipped	0

#	Comments:
1	Have no knowledge of the training provided to corrections staff that provide security for courtroom.
2	I struggle with the term courthouse as an entity. I took this to mean all the services housed in our courthouse and not just court administration.
3	I feel everyone entering the courthouse should be screened.
4	We feel reasonably safe and secure as the Sheriff's Office is just down the hallway.
5	We do feel relatively safe in the courthouse, but there is room for improvements.
6	We need more officers, more cameras, updated equipment.

Q52: What are the three primary security concerns that you/your courthouse currently have?

Answer Choices	Responses	
1.	100.00%	34
2.	91.18%	31
3.	79.41%	27
	Answered	34
	Skipped	5

1	2	3
Weapons screening at the entrances.	Funding for security.	Training.
Lack of security personnel.	Secure working area in the courtroom.	A way in which to secure the gallery from court personnel.
Training.	2 courts regularly held outside of the courthouse building.	Courtroom layout and equipment.
Security screening and access.	Committed plans from funding authority.	Security training.
No secure internal pathways/elevators for judges.	Outdated (end of life) entrance screening hardware.	Security of staff and customers entering 3rd Avenue.
Screening.	Securing access points.	Secure window between staff and public.
Safety Training(s) i.e. hostage situation training.	Basement/judicial officer parking garage access.	Alertus system training.
Access to the building.	Access to court services offices.	
Courtroom safety.	Items that can be restricted to courthouse.	Security to and from vehicles for judicial officers
Judges security.	Broadcasting for security breach.	Lack of secure prisoner transport.
One long hallway with no good exit.		
Access to anyone walking in unscreened.		
No security in place at this time.		
No screening for people entering the courthouse/courtroom.	No security procedures in place for the courthouse.	No proper training as to the procedure during an emergency.
Employee screening to facility.	Safe and well-lit staff parking is needed. Parking is located behind the facility and is very dark in the winter. It does have a chain link fence surround; however, it could be scaled easily.	This is a historic building and some needs cannot be met, i.e. judges have to walk through main hallways to get in and out of the building.
Employees are not screened prior to entering the facility.	Staff parking lot is easily accessed by local transit company riders and others.	Facility-wide training is not conducted.

Entry screening.	Lack of drills.	Lack of money.
We have one security deputy for the entire campus—need at least one more to cover the number of buildings/courtrooms.	Weapons screening is done only on two floors—not at the building entrances.	When our campus security deputy is gone there is no one assigned to replace him.
We need hallway surveillance.	We cannot afford and really do not want front entrance courthouse security.	
Secured parking for judicial officers.	Parking for employees.	Consistent background check policies for all departments.
No security at courthouse entrance.	No duress alarms.	No security cameras.
People entering the courthouse are not screened for weapons.	Our offices do not have bullet-proof glass.	
Cameras do not cover the entire area of the courthouse.	Emergency ingress/egress of Clerk's Office.	Unsecure route to judges' chambers from courtrooms.
Threat of an armed shooter running by the unarmed security at the metal detectors.	Respond time to any incident.	Sufficient security staff in the courtrooms.
No checks for firearms.	Multiple entrances to the building with security monitoring.	
Not enough officers—they are stationed on first floor and have floaters who wander the courthouse. In an emergency it takes several seconds to several minutes for response.	No cameras in courtroom or hallways.	Only alarm is fire alarm—no way to quickly warn people in building of potential danger, i.e., bomb, active shooter, etc.
Evacuation/safety zone within courtroom.	No security at courthouse entry.	No security trainings.
Lack of consistent screening policy.	Response time by armed law enforcement.	Age of building and inadequate ingress/egress.
Lack of entrance screening.	Lack of bulletproof glass in Clerk's Office.	Lack of security cameras.
Lack of security guards on each floor.	Lack of x-ray for weapons.	Lack of armed security.
Lack of funding/resources.	Space/facility issues.	Central agency in charge of courthouse security.
Lack of consistent security at multiple doors.	Lack of comprehensive training among courthouse occupants.	Lack of effective communication mechanism throughout courthouse.
No screening at entrances.	Bringing inmates through the public hallways to court.	Minimum security during court proceedings.
Security screening mandated for all persons entering the building.	Package and mail screening.	Training and education of Protocols.

Q53: If you have any additional comments about security in your courthouse, please indicate them below:

Answered	7
Skipped	32

#	Responses
1	Outside of developing and training on a comprehensive plan is the need to modify or replace the courthouse facilities to separate the administration of the courts (i.e., judicial officers, staff, clerk personnel, jurors) from the public and to house all courtrooms in one building.
2	This is a very small county, with one courthouse that serves as offices for various county departments. Courthouse security is provided for all offices by the Sheriff's Department, which is in the adjacent building. The Courtroom itself has a metal detector and security at the door, when court is in session. Security cameras are located in the courtroom and hallways adjacent to the Clerk's Office and chambers.
3	On the budget numbers I hope to gather numbers from the Sheriff's Office but they provide county wide services which makes it difficult to narrow to just one building on campus.
4	We have made a lot of effort to keep our personnel and public safe. I believe we work well together to make this a priority in our courtrooms.
5	██████████ County is EXTREMELY lax as to the security in the courthouse and courtroom. The Sheriff's office only provide protection when transporting inmates from the jail for hearings. The rest of the time our courtroom is open for any individual to access without ANY screening at all. None of the doors from the outside the public uses to access the courthouse have any metal detectors. There are no safety procedures in place for ANY incident. There has never been an active shooter drill or training in the courthouse. Just two years ago, at my insistence, the duress alarms were tested since I did not know how to use them or deactivate them. And even then, the police did not respond. ██████████ County is VERY lacking!
6	I am hopeful that GR 36 forces our County Commissioner to take the risk seriously.
7	More training for staff would be helpful. Increased confidence with our security would be helpful in making people feel safe.