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# TRAINING OBJECTIVES

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**1.1** Maintain a professional appearance with respect to clothing, grooming, and equipment.

**1.1** Given a practical exercise, the trainee will be inspected to meet academy standards for clothing, grooming, and equipment.

1.1.1 Professional appearance for an officer regarding clothing and grooming.

1.1.2 Professional appearance for an officer's personal equipment.

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**1.2** Behave in a fair, positive and courteous manner with the public to develop a trust relationship and positive community relationship.

- 1.2**
- 1. Given a written exercise, identify the impact that common courtesy may have regarding the relationship between the sheriff's office and the community.**
  - 2. Identify the requirements for professionalism that impact the deputy's knowledge, skill and ability to behave in a fair and positive manner.**
- 1.2.1 Reasons to foster a positive relationship between the sheriff's office and the public.
- 1.2.2 Principles that define a profession including a definition of court security.
- 1.2.3 Three elements of the criminal justice system
- 1.2.3.1 Courts
- 1.2.3.1.1 Describe the Virginia court System.
- 1.2.3.1.2 Juries
- 1.2.3.1.2.1 Definition of a petit jury, grand jury, special grand jury and multi-jurisdictional grand jury
- 1.2.3.1.2.2 Qualification to serve as a juror
- 1.2.3.1.2.3 Process for selecting potential jurors
- 1.2.3.1.2.4 Preparing the list of jurors to be summoned
- 1.2.3.1.3 Describe the Federal Court System
- 1.2.3.2 Law Enforcement
- 1.2.3.2.1 Describe the functions of the office of Sheriff
- 1.2.3.2.2 Describe the functions of the local police Car
- 1.2.3.2.3 Describe the functions of the state police
- 1.2.3.2.4 Describe the functions of other law enforcement agencies.
- 1.2.3.3 Corrections
- 1.2.3.3.1 Define and describe a local correctional facility.
- 1.2.3.3.2 Define a state correctional facility.
- 1.2.3.3.3 Explain the similarities and differences between state and local corrections.
- 1.2.3.3.4 Explain the relationship between state and local corrections.
- 1.2.4 The place of courts and criminal justice in the structure of government.
- 1.2.5 The role of ethics
- 1.2.5.1 General principles of ethics
- 1.2.5.2 Code of Ethics
- 1.2.5.2.1 Deputy behavior
- 1.2.5.2.2 Deputy dedication
- 1.2.5.2.3 Career development
- 1.2.6 Methods of handling violations of professional, ethical, or legal standards of conduct on the part of fellow deputies.
- 1.2.7 Positive and negative aspects of discretionary enforcement of laws, policies, and procedures.
- 1.2.8 Positive and negative influences of a criminal justice career on a deputy's personal life.
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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**2.1** Perform the duties of a deputy sheriff in compliance with constitutional requirements and the Bill of Rights.

**2.1** Given a written exercise, identify the applicability of the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution to jail and court operations.

2.1.1 Define Constitutional Law.

2.1.2 List the protections provided to jail inmates and citizens in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as it relates to courtroom security.

2.1.3 List the protections provided to jail inmates and citizens in the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as it relates to courtroom security.

2.1.4 List the protections against self-incrimination and double jeopardy in the Fifth List the protections against self-incrimination and double jeopardy in the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

2.1.5 Identify the right to an attorney afforded in the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

2.1.6 List the protections provided to jail inmates and citizens by the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution as it relates to courtroom security.

2.1.7 Identify the difference between the constitutional rights of pre-trial detainee and those of convicted inmates provided by the 13th Amendment.

2.1.8 List the protections provided to jail inmates and citizens by the Fourteenth Amendment as it relates to courtroom security.

**2.2** Perform the duties of a court security officer with awareness of personal and agency liability.

**2.2** 1. Given a written exercise, identify the requirements of Title 42, United States Code Section 1983, Title 18 United States Codes Sections 241 and 242, and tort law related to personal and agency liability.  
2. Given a written exercise, identify how the above mentioned laws apply to court security staff in order to perform required duties and minimize liability.

2.2.1 Identify the elements that must be present for a person to file a §1983 lawsuit.

2.2.2 Identify the most common legally accepted defenses against a §1983 lawsuit.

2.2.3 Identify the levels of negligence related to tort and 1983 lawsuits.

2.2.4 Identify the major difference between Title 18 U.S. Code §241 and Title 18 U.S. Code §242.

**2.3** Perform the duties of a deputy sheriff according to laws governing the office of sheriff.

**2.3** 1. Given a written exercise, identify the sections of the Code of Virginia that relate to the jobs and responsibilities of the office of sheriff and deputy sheriffs assigned to court security  
2. Given a written exercise, correctly identify these laws.

2.3.1 Identify the process by which a bill becomes law in Virginia.

2.3.2 Identify the powers and duties of a sheriff as a constitutional officer.

2.3.3 Identify factors that affect the employment of a deputy sheriff.

2.3.4 Identify the Board responsible for establishing the Minimum Standards for Local Jails and Lockups, the status of the Standards, the result of not complying with the Standards, and who has authority to enforce the standards.

2.3.5 Identify the court duties of the sheriff.

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**2.4** Respond to request by determining whether the facts are civil or criminal.

**2.4** Given a written exercise, identify actions as civil or criminal matters.

- 2.4.1 Define civil liability in contrast to criminal liability.
- 2.4.2 Given the facts of a crime, identify the crime and Code section using the Code of Virginia.
- 2.4.2.1 Identify the classes of felonies and their punishments.
- 2.4.2.2 Identify the classes of misdemeanors and their punishments.
- 2.4.2.3 Define infractions and local ordinances.
- 2.4.3 Define consecutive and concurrent sentencing.
- 2.4.4 Identify the penalties attached for an inmate, who takes hostages or injures any employee of a correctional facility.
- 2.4.5 Identify the penalties attached for delivery of controlled substances, firearms, ammunition, or explosives to an inmate.
- 2.4.6 Identify the two defenses against a tort suit.
- 2.4.7 Identify and define the types of damage related to tort and 1983 lawsuits.
- 2.4.8 Evaluate facts of a situation to determine if it is a civil or criminal matter by applying the definitions of civil vs. criminal.
- 2.4.9 Identify civil matters of import to court security staff.
- 2.4.9.1 Habeas Corpus
- 2.4.9.2 Contempt of Court

**2.5** Obtain an arrest warrant from proper authority.

**2.5** Given a written or practical exercise, identify the proper authority from whom to obtain an arrest warrant, the information that must be presented to support a warrant, and return requirements.

- 2.5.1 Identify the proper authorities from which an arrest warrant may be obtained according to 19.2 -71 and Rule 3A:3 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia
- 2.5.2 Identify the information that must be provided to support a warrant
- 2.5.3 Return arrest warrant conforming to statutory requirements

**2.6** Arrest persons with a warrant.

**2.6** Given a written exercise, identify constitutional and statutory requirements to arrest a person with a warrant.

- 2.6.1 Define arrest.
- 2.6.2 Identify the mandatory contents of a warrant.
- 2.6.3 Identify the territorial limitations of a deputy's power of arrest.
- 2.6.4 Identify the consequences of an illegal arrest.
- 2.6.5 Identify the process of executing an arrest warrant.

## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 2.7 Arrest persons without a warrant.

#### 2.7 Given a written exercise, identify constitutional and statutory requirements to arrest a person without a warrant.

- 2.7.1 Define probable cause for an arrest.
- 2.7.2 Identify the requirement for a warrantless felony arrest under 19.2-81.
- 2.7.3 Identify the general requirement for a warrantless misdemeanor arrest.
- 2.7.4 Given narrative examples of arrest situations, determine if the warrantless arrest is legal.
- 2.7.5 Identify three situations whereby a deputy may make a warrantless arrest according to the Code of Virginia.
- 2.7.6 Identify the parameters for issuing a summons in lieu of arrest.
- 2.7.7 Identify a situation in which an officer may issue a summons in lieu of arrest.

### 2.8 Answer questions regarding the progress of a case according to rules of privacy and security controlling access to records.

#### 2.8 Given a written exercise, identify basic laws governing rules of privacy and security to control access to records.

- 2.8.1 Statutes relating to criminal history records/juvenile information
- 2.8.2 Statutes relating to release of information through NCIC or VCIN
- 2.8.3 Application of the Freedom of Information act (2.2-3700)
- 2.8.4 Application of the Privacy Protection Act in Virginia jails. (2.2-3800)

### 2.9 Serve mental health commitment papers.

#### 2.9 Given a written exercise, identify Code of Virginia requirements for serving mental health commitment papers (emergency custody orders or temporary detention orders only).

- 2.9.1 Define emergency custody orders and temporary detention orders and situations in which these would be utilized.
- 2.9.2 Identify persons having authority to issue an emergency custody order or temporary detention order.
- 2.9.3 Identify procedures for emergency custody order or temporary detention order return of service.

### 2.10 Apply knowledge of the law to related to family abuse and protective orders.

#### 2.10 Apply knowledge of the law to related to family abuse and protective orders.

- 2.10.1 Define the following
  - 2.10.1.1 family abuse
  - 2.10.1.2 family or household member
- 2.10.2 Identify provisions of protective orders for family abuse.
- 2.10.3 Identify the prohibitions in place for those subject to a protective order for family abuse.
- 2.10.4 Identify the process for executing a protective order.
- 2.10.5 Identify the procedures for victim notification relating to family abuse protective orders.

## COURTROOM SECURITY

**2.11** Apply knowledge of law to obtain information from a subject conforming to constitutional requirements

**2.11** Given a written or practical exercise, identify constitutional requirements to obtain information from a subject.

- 2.11.1 Identify constitutional issues related to detention and questioning of a subject.
- 2.11.2 *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)
- 2.11.3 Identify the two conditions which together trigger the necessity for Miranda warnings.
- 2.11.4 Identify the conditions by which a confession will be judged to be admissible.

**2.12** Conduct searches and seizures under the following conditions:

- with and without a warrant
- incident to hot pursuit
- with or without consent
- incident to arrest
- confer with the local Commonwealth's Attorney under unusual search and seizure circumstances

**2.12** Given a written or practical exercise:  
**1. Identify those search and seizure situations in which the 4th Amendment mandates a warrant.**  
**2. Identify search and seizure situations in which a warrantless search may be legally conducted.**

- 2.12.1 Identify the reason that searches generally require a warrant.
- 2.12.2 Identify the reason that search warrants must be obtained for crime scenes except in emergency circumstances.
- 2.12.3 Identify the proper authorities from which a search warrant may be obtained
- 2.12.3.1 Judge
- 2.12.3.2 Magistrate
- 2.12.3.3 Other person with authority to issue criminal warrants in the jurisdiction of the place to be searched
- 2.12.4 Explain the elements of a search warrant
- 2.12.4.1 Description of place, thing, or person to be searched
- 2.12.4.2 Description of things or persons to be searched for
- 2.12.4.3 The crime causing the search
- 2.12.4.4 Thing(s) being searched for is/are evidence of the crime
- 2.12.4.5 Any other material facts that show probable cause to issue search warrant
- 2.12.5 State facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe the seizable items are located in the area to be searched.
- 2.12.6 Identify Code of Virginia requirements for return of search warrant
- 2.12.6.1 Date of execution of warrant, signature, and time noted on warrant
- 2.12.6.2 Under oath, inventory all property seized
- 2.12.6.3 RETIRED - File in circuit court clerk's office within three days the search warrant, inventory, and affidavit
- 2.12.6.4 Identify requirement for a return in accordance with §19.2-56 and §19.2-57
- 2.12.6.4.1 Location for filing the return: executed and issued
- 2.12.6.4.2 Timeline for filing and computation exceptions
- 2.12.7 Identify requirements for warrantless search of premises or property for suspect incident to hot pursuit conforming to constitutional requirements and Code of Virginia
- 2.12.7.1 Define the hot pursuit exception to warrant requirements.
- 2.12.7.2 Identify the circumstances that justify hot pursuit.
- 2.12.7.3 Define the scope of a search incident to hot pursuit

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 2.13 Frisk or search a subject

- 2.13**            **Given a written exercise,**  
**1. Identify the parameters under which a pat down of a subject may be conducted.**  
**2. Identify the parameters under which a search of a subject may be conducted.**
- 2.13.1            The elements of a detention and arrest.
  - 2.13.2            The scope of the search of a person and the circumstances when the search may be extended beyond the subject.
  - 2.13.3            The relevant legal principles.
  - 2.13.3.1          Terry v. Ohio (person not in custody)
  - 2.13.3.2          Bell v. Wolfish (person in custody)

### 2.14 Identify, establish custody of, and record a chain of custody for evidence, seized or detained property, or recovered property

- 2.14**            **Given a written exercise, identify legal requirements to identify, establish custody of, and document a chain of custody for evidence, seized or detained property, or recovered property.**
- 2.14.1            Define evidence.
  - 2.14.2            Define types of evidence.
  - 2.14.3            Define the chain of custody.
  - 2.14.4            Identify the minimum tests that an item of evidence must successfully pass before admission to any criminal court.
  - 2.14.5            Identify methods used for initially considering that an item may be evidence.
  - 2.14.6            Identify procedure to establish and track chain of custody of evidence.
  - 2.14.6.1          Establish custody by marking with proper tags and securing or protecting.
  - 2.14.6.2          Document all persons handling the evidence or property during recovery, removal, transport, storage, and release.

### 2.15 Identify legal basis for use of force by a deputy.

- 2.15**            **Given a written exercise, identify elements of case law and statutory law pertaining to use of force by deputies in the performance of duty.**
- 2.15.1            Case law
  - 2.15.2            Preservation of property
  - 2.15.3            Enforcing regulations
  - 2.15.4            Preventing escapes
  - 2.15.5            Enforcing valid orders

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**2.16** Identify the circumstances under which a person is fingerprinted.

**2.16** **Given a written exercise:**  
**1. Identify the circumstances under which a subject shall be fingerprinted.**  
**2. Identify requirements related to fingerprinting juveniles.**

- 2.16.1 The circumstances under which a suspect should be fingerprinted
- 2.16.1.1 Charged with a felony
- 2.16.1.2 Charged with a class I or class II misdemeanor
- 2.16.1.3 Convicted of the above
- 2.16.2 The statutory requirements related to fingerprinting juveniles
- 2.16.2.1 Age
- 2.16.2.2 Type of crime
- 2.16.2.3 Charged with certain types of crimes
- 2.16.2.4 Maintain juvenile fingerprint records separately from adult records
- 2.16.2.5 Destruction of juvenile fingerprint records

**3.1** Interview a complainant, witness, or victim.

**3.1** **1. Given a written or practical exercise**  
**1. Identify factors to consider in conducting an interview.**  
**2. Interview a complainant, a witness or a victim.**

- 3.1.1 Professional demeanor
- 3.1.2 Use of open-ended questions
- 3.1.3 Recording of information necessary to complete a report

**3.2** Calm emotionally upset individuals

**3.2** **Given a practical exercise, use techniques of positive verbal skills and body language to talk with people who are emotionally upset in a manner to calm them.**

- 3.2.1 Voice
- 3.2.1.1 Volume
- 3.2.1.2 Tone
- 3.2.1.3 Control
- 3.2.2 Body stances
- 3.2.3 Suggest resources for the inmate/arrestee (chaplain, counseling services, mental health, etc.
- 3.2.4 Notify supervisor and follow-up if necessary
- 3.2.5 Document all proceedings, if necessary, and/or as agency policy and procedure require.



## COURTROOM SECURITY

**3.3** Use crisis communication techniques as appropriate (hostile/confrontational persons).  
Maintain calm and prevent a situation from becoming worse.

**3.3** Given a written or exercise, define negotiation, mediation, and arbitration and identify or demonstrate the steps of each conflict management technique.

- 3.3.1 Evaluation of the conflict or crisis scene.
- 3.3.2 Maintaining officer safety precautions
- 3.3.3 Use of calming language
- 3.3.3.1 Giving appropriate attention to hostile/confrontational person
- 3.3.3.2 Transitioning to conflict resolution methods
- 3.3.4 Definition of negotiation, mediation, and arbitration
- 3.3.5 Identifying the steps involved in each type of the above conflict management techniques.
- 3.3.6 Negotiating, mediating, or arbitrating the conflict or crisis situation

**3.4** Write reports.

**3.4** Given a practical exercise depicting an incident, write a report.

- 3.4.1 Type of offense (What)
- 3.4.2 Subject(s) information and description (Who)
- 3.4.3 Victim information and description (Who)
- 3.4.4 Date/time of incident/location (When and where)
- 3.4.5 Circumstances surrounding the incident (What and How)
- 3.4.6 Complainant/reporting party information (What and Why)
- 3.4.7 Witness(es) information (What and Why)
- 3.4.8 Action taken

**3.5** Prepare for court testimony and testify in court; in a legal and an administrative proceeding; before grand juries; in criminal trials; in evidence suppression hearings; in implied consent hearings; at probable cause hearings.

**3.5** 1. Given a written exercise, identify basic steps an officer should take to prepare for court testimony.  
2. Given a practical exercise, prepare for and demonstrate courtroom testimony

- 3.5.1 Preparation for court testimony in general
  - 3.5.1.1 Review notes and reports
  - 3.5.1.2 Consult Commonwealth or City Attorney if necessary
  - 3.5.1.3 Review physical evidence and lab results
  - 3.5.1.4 Ensure professional appearance
  - 3.5.1.5 Formulate and articulate the facts of an inmate assault court case
- 3.5.2 Preparation for testimony at a probable cause hearing
  - 3.5.2.1 Deputy appears before a judge, magistrate or clerk of the court
  - 3.5.2.2 Deputy identifies suspect
  - 3.5.2.3 Deputy describes facts and circumstances that lead one to believe that a crime has been committed and the person named is the perpetrator and provides this information on an accurately completed affidavit
  - 3.5.2.4 Deputy swears or affirms to the accuracy of the statement before the judge, magistrate, or clerk of the court
- 3.5.3 Demonstrate courtroom testimony.

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**3.6** Verbally communicate with people with different levels of understanding.

**3.6** Given a practical exercise, verbally communicate with people with awareness of different levels of understanding.

- 3.6.1 Identify audiences that may need the officer to adjust manner of communications.
- 3.6.2 Identify adjustments that may be needed when communicating with various audiences.
  - 3.6.2.1 Persons under the influence of alcohol or drugs
  - 3.6.2.2 Culturally diverse people
  - 3.6.2.3 Persons with mental disabilities
  - 3.6.2.4 Persons suffering from dementia including Alzheimer's Disease

**3.7** Manage stress professionally.

**3.7** Given a written or practical exercise, identify or demonstrate the necessary skills and techniques to respond to stressful situations professionally.

- 3.7.1 Define crisis, victim, and stress.
- 3.7.2 Identify three stages of stress reactions.
- 3.7.3 Identify common characteristics of stress.
- 3.7.4 Identify methods of handling stress.

**4.1** Supervise inmates/arrestees in court and maintain security of inmates/arrestees.

**4.1** 1. Given a written and/or practical exercise, identify and demonstrate the steps for supervising inmates/arrestees in court.  
2. Given a written and/or practical exercise, identify the requirements for maintaining security of inmates/arrestees..  
3. Given a written exercise, identify the steps to take persons into custody for outstanding criminal charges.

- 4.1.1 Officer safety considerations when supervising inmates/arrestees in court.
  - 4.1.1.1 Examine physical conditions of inmate/arrestee to determine the need for medical attention.
  - 4.1.1.2 Identify high risk inmates/arrestees such as medical, mental, suicidal, and violent/disruptive
  - 4.1.1.3 Request assistance or provide assistance (backup) to control violent inmates/arrestees.
  - 4.1.1.4 Identify methods to secure the scene when a critical incident has occurred.
- 4.1.2 The requirements for maintaining security of inmates/arrestees who are not restrained.
- 4.1.3 Steps for taking persons into custody for outstanding criminal charges.
  - 4.1.3.1 Serve or execute return of service for any court document.
  - 4.1.3.2 Conduct a full search of an inmate/arrestee for weapons and contraband and document chain of custody for evidence.
  - 4.1.3.3 Summon medical staff for body cavity search if needed.
  - 4.1.3.4 Search and inventory any personal property and issue receipt.
- 4.1.4 Legal paperwork concerning jail commitments
  - 4.1.4.1 Commitment Order
  - 4.1.4.2 Bond revocation/surety capias
  - 4.1.4.3 Sentencing Orders
  - 4.1.4.4 Release Order

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**4.2** Search courtrooms and court related areas for hidden weapons and contraband.

**4.2** Given a written and/or practical exercise, identify and demonstrate the procedure for searching a courtroom and court related areas for hidden weapons and contraband.

- 4.2.1 Times to conduct searches
- 4.2.2 Areas and articles to be searched
- 4.2.3 Areas in a courtroom where weapons or contraband might be hidden
- 4.2.3.1 Demonstrate techniques for a holding cell search
- 4.2.3.2 Chain of custody concerns
- 4.2.4 Key considerations for performing a courtroom search
- 4.2.5 Chain of custody requirements

**4.3** Conduct periodic security checks to identify, correct and document any security breaches.

**4.3** 1. Given a written and/or practical exercise, identify the procedures for security checks.  
2. Given a written and/or practical exercise, demonstrate the procedures for security checks.  
3. Given a practical exercise, observe and identify abnormal behaviors.

- 4.3.1 The frequency of security checks
- 4.3.1.1 Conduct irregularly timed security checks
- 4.3.1.2 Investigate unusual odors and sounds
- 4.3.1.3 Inspect facility to ensure that sanitary conditions are maintained
- 4.3.2 Examples of equipment to be included in a security check
- 4.3.3 Response to duress alarms
- 4.3.4 Identification of power sources
- 4.3.5 Identify actions to be taken related to individuals not complying with security requirements or engaging in suspicious activity
- 4.3.5.1 Observe inmate/arrestee/citizen behavior and question to determine deception, deceit, and manipulation
- 4.3.5.2 Observe inmate/arrestee/citizens for signs of drug, alcohol, or other substances
- 4.3.5.3 Identify abnormal and/or suspicious behavior of inmate/arrestee/citizen
- 4.3.5.3.1 Signs of abnormal behavior or dementia/Alzheimer's disease
- 4.3.5.3.2 Possible danger to a deputy or other from inmate/arrestee/citizen behaving abnormally.
- 4.3.5.3.3 Appropriate action to be taken related to abnormal behavior observed
- 4.3.5.3.4 identify procedure to follow to take into involuntary custody a person displaying behavior that gives the deputy probable cause to believe that mental illness exists using the appropriate Code of Virginia requirements.
- 4.3.6 Documentation of actions taken
- 4.3.7 Monitor high risk inmates/arrestees with health problems
- 4.3.8 Observe/monitor arrestee on suicide watch
- 4.3.8.1 Notify supervisor and request appropriate resources
- 4.3.8.2 Maintain a safe position while communicating with person and observe for weapons and the need for universal precautions in case of biohazards.
- 4.3.8.3 Document all proceedings
- 4.3.9 Verbally reprimand inmate/arrestees for rules violations

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**4.4** Evacuate courtrooms and court buildings in an emergency.

**4.4** Given a written and /or practical exercise, identify or demonstrate procedures for evacuating a courtroom and court building during an emergency.

- 4.4.1 Knowledge of the court building layout
- 4.4.2 Secure evacuation of inmates/arrestees
- 4.4.3 Evacuation of judges
- 4.4.4 Evacuation of jurors
- 4.4.5 Evacuation of general public and courthouse employees

**4.5** Provide security for juries and sequestered juries.

**4.5** 1. Given a written exam, identify the procedures for protecting a jury in the courtroom.  
2. Given a written exam, identify the procedure for protecting and monitoring a sequestered jury.

- 4.5.1 Identify deputy positions for protection of jury members.
- 4.5.2 Identify deputy positions for securing inmate/arrestee to prevent escape or threat to jury.
- 4.5.3 Identify specific requirements for sequestering a jury.

**4.6** Administer cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and basic first aid.

**4.6** 1. Successfully complete an approved course for cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR).  
2. Successfully complete an approved course for basic first aid.  
3. Demonstrate ability to assist a person to prevent falling, move the person to a place of safety and support the person to a safe position.  
4. Successfully complete an approved course for using an automatic external defibrillator (AED).

- 4.6.1 Testing provided by approved CPR course provider
- 4.6.2 Testing provided by approved basic first aid provider
- 4.6.3 Assisting a person to prevent falling, move the person to a place of safety if needed, and support the person to a safe position.
- 4.6.4 Testing provided by an approved automatic external defibrillator (AED) course provider.

**4.7** Provide courthouse security screening.

**4.7** Given a practical exercise, demonstrate procedures for courthouse entrance screening for individuals and packages.

- 4.7.1 Maintain a safe position while conducting searches.
  - 4.7.1.1 Individuals
  - 4.7.1.2 Packages
- 4.7.2 Demonstrate technique for searching individuals.
- 4.7.3 Demonstrate technique for searching packages.

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 4.8 Create and execute security plans for courtroom trials.

- 4.8
  - 1. Given a written exercise define what is a high risk trial and a high profile trial.
  - 2. Given a written and/or practical exercise demonstrate procedures/protocols for creating and executing a high risk and high profile trial plan for the court.
- 4.8.1 Define a High Risk Trial.
- 4.8.2 Define a High Profile Trial.
- 4.8.3 Demonstrate procedure/protocol for creating a high risk trial plan.
- 4.8.4 Demonstrate procedure/protocol for creating a high profile trial plan.
- 4.8.5 Demonstrate execution of a high risk trial plan.
- 4.8.6 Demonstrate execution of a high profile trial plan.

### 4.9 Identify applicable laws, definitions and background information related to terrorism.

- 4.9 See manual for 1, 2, and 3.
- 4.9.1 Define terrorism according to Title 18 U.S.C and applicable laws in the Code of Virginia.
- 4.9.2 Identify the difference between extremist beliefs, terrorist activity, and acts/speech protected by the First Amendment
- 4.9.3 Identify the distinctions between and individual acting alone, domestic and international terrorist organizations and their supporters
  - 4.9.3.1 Extreme political groups (Sovereign Citizens)
  - 4.9.3.2 Race-based hate groups (White Supremacist, Black Separatists)
  - 4.9.3.3 Religious-based hate groups (Christian Identity, Westboro Baptist Church)
  - 4.9.3.4 Special interest groups (anti-abortion, animal rights)
  - 4.9.3.5 Foreign Terrorist Organizations (al Qaeda, ISIS, Boko Haram)
  - 4.9.3.6 Identify the primary objectives of terrorists
    - 4.9.3.6.1 Recognition
    - 4.9.3.6.2 Coercion
    - 4.9.3.6.3 Intimidation
    - 4.9.3.6.4 Provocation
    - 4.9.3.6.5 Insurgency Support
  - 4.9.3.7 Potential targets

## COURTROOM SECURITY

**4.10** Identify common precursors associated with the production of hazardous devices accessible through legal and illegal means.

**4.10** See manual for 1 and 2 descriptions.

- 4.10.1 Identify common precursors associated with the production of hazardous devices and related equipment using legal and illegal resources
  - 4.10.1.1 chemical agents
  - 4.10.1.2 biological agents
  - 4.10.1.3 radiological devices
  - 4.10.1.4 explosive devices
  - 4.10.1.5 weapons of mass destruction
- 4.10.2 4Recognize and evaluate the situation.
- 4.10.3 Avoid and isolate the area.
- 4.10.4 Notify appropriate agencies and request assistance.
- 4.10.5 If and when determined, proceed to evacuate/shelter in place.

**4.11** Identify the impact of social media on today's terrorism activities.

- 4.11** 1. Given a written or practical exercise, identify the impact various forms of social media have on today's terrorist activity.
- 4.11.1 Identify the impact of social media on terrorist activities.
    - 4.11.1.1 Monitor social media during the event, as applicable
    - 4.11.1.2 Utilizing social media for distribution of information

**4.12** Identify behavior(s) and indicators of suspicious non-criminal and criminal activity that may alert law enforcement to acts of terrorism and identify resources capable of providing assistance.

- 4.12** 1. Given a written or practical exercise, identify behavior(s) and indicators of suspicious non-criminal and criminal terrorist ctivity.  
2. Given a written or practical exercise identify federal, state, and local resources.
- 4.12.1 Identify behaviors and indicators of suspicious non-criminal and criminal activities.
  - 4.12.2 Identify federal, state, and local resources.
    - 4.12.2.1 Federal
      - 4.12.2.1.1 Joint Terrorism Task Force
      - 4.12.2.1.2 Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)
      - 4.12.2.1.3 National Joint Terrorism Task Force
    - 4.12.2.2 State Police – Fusion Center
    - 4.12.2.3 Local resources

**5.1** Identify threats/inappropriate contacts and communications directed toward the judiciary.

- 5.1** Given a written exercise, identify procedures for identifying types of threats directed toward the judiciary and alternatives in mitigating/addressing those threats or inappropriate communications.
- 5.1.1 Identify procedures to distinguish a threat from an inappropriate communication.
  - 5.1.2 Identify threat management strategies.

## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 6.1 Search juvenile(s), visitor(s), subject(s), arrested person(s) or inmate(s).

- 6.1 **1. Given a written exercise, identify factors to consider in conducting a search of a juvenile(s), visitor(s), subject(s) or arrested person(s).**  
**2. Given a practical exercise, demonstrate the technique of conducting a search of a juvenile(s), visitor(s), subject(s) or arrested person(s).**
- 6.1.1 Define a search.
- 6.1.2 Legal requirements/conditions of types of searches
  - 6.1.2.1 Frisk
  - 6.1.2.2 Thorough clothed search
  - 6.1.2.3 Strip search
  - 6.1.2.4 Body cavity search
  - 6.1.2.5 Legal requirements/conditions of types of searches
  - 6.1.2.6 Electronic search
- 6.1.3 Identification of those places on males and females where dangerous weapons or contraband may be concealed
- 6.1.4 Identification of concealed weapons clues
- 6.1.5 Identification of pre-assault indicators
- 6.1.6 Identification of contact and cover principles for safe approach to single and multiple subjects.
- 6.1.7 Demonstrate the techniques of conducting a search
  - 6.1.7.1 Verbal directions to give
  - 6.1.7.2 Placement of single or multiple subjects in a pre-search position
  - 6.1.7.3 Placement of single or multiple subjects in a standing, kneeling and prone position
  - 6.1.7.4 Control and subject security during a search
  - 6.1.7.5 Safely retrieving and securing weapons or contraband that are identified during the search
  - 6.1.7.6 Communicating relevant information to cover deputy
- 6.1.8 Secure and record any items taken during a custodial search.
- 6.1.9 Use of personal protective equipment during a search.

### 6.2 Restrain intoxicated, disruptive, or violent individuals.

- 6.2 **Given a practical exercise, demonstrate techniques regarding restraint of intoxicated, disruptive persons, violent individuals and/or inmate(s).**
- 6.2.1 Deputy safety considerations
  - 6.2.1.1 DeKey planning elements related to isolating a disruptive individual from others
  - 6.2.1.2 Use of available backup deputy (ies)
- 6.2.2 Command presence (stance, posture, eye contact)
- 6.2.3 Communication skills to minimize antagonistic responses
- 6.2.4 Appropriate escalation/de-escalation on a force continuum
- 6.2.5 Restraint procedures
- 6.2.6 Effecting an arrest (if necessary)

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 6.3 Participate in cell and area searches.

#### 6.3 Given a written or practical exercise, identify three considerations for participating in cell and area searches.

- 6.3.1 Importance of intelligence gathering/planning for cell and/or area searches.
- 6.3.2 Pre-cell/pre-area search briefing
- 6.3.3 On-scene command and control of all cell and/or area search aspects including interagency communications.
- 6.3.4 Demonstrate techniques for cell and area searches.
- 6.3.5 Chain of custody concerns
- 6.3.6 Logistical requirements
- 6.3.7 Reasons for secrecy

### 6.4 Extract subject out of a vehicle and a cell.

#### 6.4 Given a practical exercise, identify or demonstrate techniques for extracting a resisting subject out of both a transport vehicle and a cell..

- 6.4.1 Deputy/jail officer safety considerations
- 6.4.2 Use appropriate extraction techniques for cell and vehicle (extract from rear of transport vehicle)
- 6.4.3 Maintain control of subject
- 6.4.4 Use appropriate level of force
- 6.4.5 Use appropriate restraints

### 6.5 approach people on foot and from department vehicle.

#### 6.5 Given a practical exercise, identify safe approaches to people on foot and from department vehicle.

- 6.5.1 Evaluate risk to public and Deputy/Jail Officer
  - 6.5.1.1 People in area/inmates in area
  - 6.5.1.2 Easily accessed buildings/area
  - 6.5.1.3 Potential escape routes
  - 6.5.1.4 Cover
  - 6.5.1.5 Potential for situation to escalate
  - 6.5.1.6 Back-up
- 6.5.2 Techniques of safe approach



## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 6.6 Identify necessary and appropriate use of force.

- 6.6**            **1. Given a written or practical exercise, identify the factors that affect the use of force.**  
**2. Given a written or practical exercise, identify the factors that affect the deputy/jail officers' decision to use deadly force.**
- 6.6.1            Factors affecting the use of force
    - 6.6.1.1        Subject actions
    - 6.6.1.2        Intent
    - 6.6.1.3        Ability
    - 6.6.1.4        Means
    - 6.6.1.5        Opportunity
    - 6.6.1.6        Deputy/Jail Officer perception of the need for force
    - 6.6.1.7        Situation and environmental circumstances
    - 6.6.1.8        Deputy/Jail Officer safety considerations
  - 6.6.2            Factors affecting the use of deadly force
    - 6.6.2.1        Likelihood of serious bodily harm or death
      - 6.6.2.1.1      Perceived or announced intent of subject
      - 6.6.2.1.2      Ability
      - 6.6.2.1.3      Means
      - 6.6.2.1.4      Opportunity
    - 6.6.2.2        Legal criteria
  - 6.6.3            General considerations for the use of force
    - 6.6.3.1        Key elements for appropriate response for situations or environmental circumstances where a violent or resistant reaction is foreseen, e.g. multiple deputies/jail officers/backup
    - 6.6.3.2        elements of command presence (stance, posture, eye contact)
    - 6.6.3.3        Avoiding unintentional and/or unnecessarily antagonistic and provoking verbal and nonverbal factors by the deputy/jail officer
    - 6.6.3.4        Primary aspects of proper verbalization (invoke authority, instructions on behavior compliance, clarity)
    - 6.6.3.5        Appropriate escalation/de-escalation in use of force
    - 6.6.3.6        Application of handcuffs and additional restraints
  - 6.6.4            Deputy will identify the use of a vehicle as a force on the force continuum.
  - 6.6.5            Deputy will evaluate a moving target as an immediate deadly force threat and that the deputy has no alternative but to shoot at the moving target
    - 6.6.5.1        Shooting at a moving target is the last resort available
  - 6.6.6            Identify the extreme hazards to be encountered in attempting to shoot while in motion
    - 6.6.6.1        The practice of shooting from a moving vehicle is in most cases not practical and places the deputy and public in severe danger
    - 6.6.6.2        Alternative measures should be employed by the deputy if at all possible, such as seeking cover, slowing their vehicle if being shot at by an adjacent vehicle, etc.
    - 6.6.6.3        The danger deputies place themselves and the public in by shooting from a moving vehicle includes the reduced ability to aim a firearm at the threat and perform a fine motor skill such as directing aimed, deliberate gun- fire while operating a moving vehicle in a safe and responsible manner.
    - 6.6.6.4        The risk to the deputy and the public must be greatly outweighed by the benefit of trying to stop a person who is an immediate deadly threat to the deputy or the public in order for an officer to make an attempt to stop that person by firing from a moving vehicle.
  - 6.6.7            Describe reasons why warning shots should not be fired.
    - 6.6.7.1        The discharge of a firearm normally constitutes deadly force. The deadly force standard is for the preservation of life or to prevent serious physical injury.
    - 6.6.7.2        Shooting is normally a last resort option.

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

- 6.6.7.3            There is no ability to determine the effect of a warning shot on the person.
- 6.6.7.4            The deputy is accountable for where the round goes or ends up
- 6.6.7.4.1          bullet may ricochet
- 6.6.7.4.2          deputy cannot determine where bullet will land
- 6.6.7.4.3          may be illegal in some circumstances
- 6.6.8              Identify at least three potential deadly force scenarios.
- 6.6.9              Identify other alternatives that the deputy may consider using before using deadly force.

### **6.7**            Break up fights between two or more persons.

#### **6.7**            **Given a practical exercise, demonstrate techniques for breaking up fights between two or more persons during a simulation exercise..**

- 6.7.1              Evaluate the situation.
  - 6.7.2              Intervene verbally.
  - 6.7.3              Use the appropriate level of force.
  - 6.7.4              Use officer safety procedures.
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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**6.8** Use weaponless techniques to subdue a person resisting arrest or to control a person.

- 6.8**            **1. Given a written exercise, identify the psychological and physiological effects of sudden stress. (Criteria 6.8.1 and 6.8.2)**  
**2. Given a practical exercise, demonstrate technique of approach, blocking principles to neutralize attack and weaponless techniques to subdue a person resisting arrest or to control a person. (Criteria 6.8.3, 6.8.4, 6.8.5)**
- 6.8.1            Identification of psychological and physiological effects of sudden stress related to each effect and reaction using an anatomical chart or volunteer.
- 6.8.2            Identification of basic principles and fundamentals of defensive tactics
- 6.8.2.1          target identification
- 6.8.2.2          access to target
- 6.8.3            Demonstration of technique of approach
- 6.8.4            Demonstration of blocking principles designed to neutralize attack
- 6.8.4.1          low outside
- 6.8.4.2          low inside
- 6.8.4.3          middle outside
- 6.8.4.4          middle inside
- 6.8.4.5          high
- 6.8.4.6          blocks to include both sides
- 6.8.5            Demonstration of weaponless techniques to control subject
- 6.8.5.1          effective communication
- 6.8.5.2          weaponless (empty hand) control techniques
- 6.8.5.2.1        safe contact and initial control
- 6.8.5.2.1.1      front
- 6.8.5.2.1.2      safe contact side
- 6.8.5.2.1.3      back
- 6.8.5.2.2        decentralization to prone position with minimal risk of injury to resisting subject
- 6.8.5.2.3        stabilization in prone position for cuffing or to await backup deputies/jail officers
- 6.8.6            Demonstrate blocking techniques with a partner using safety equipment in a controlled environment that provides for minimizing potential injury to the trainee or partner.
- 6.8.7            Demonstrate techniques to prevent a takedown to the ground
- 6.8.7.1          Demonstrate techniques to minimize injury when falling
- 6.8.7.2          Demonstrate ground defense techniques to take control of a person from the ground in order to escape and create distance to position for handcuffing.
- 6.8.8            Demonstrate ability to protect the firearm and other weapons on the duty belt while on the ground.

## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 6.9 Subdue a physically attacking person.

**6.9 Given a practical exercise, demonstrate a technique for defending oneself against a physically attacking person and subduing a person during a simulation exercise using a volunteer and/or instructor.**

- 6.9.1 Identification of weapon considerations of subject and deputy/jail officer.
- 6.9.2 Demonstration of defensive strategy designed to protect deputy/jail officers' vulnerable targets.
- 6.9.3 Demonstration of weapon control by the deputy/jail officer.
- 6.9.4 Demonstration of offensive active countermeasures designed to neutralize aggressor for de-escalation.
- 6.9.5 Demonstration of de-escalation by
  - 6.9.5.1 Decentralizing subject to prone position for cuffing.
  - 6.9.5.2 Disengaging from subject

### 6.10 Subdue a non-compliant subject/inmate and place in a prone position.

**6.10 Given a practical exercise, demonstrate proper methods of subduing and placing a non-compliant subject/inmate in a prone position.**

- 6.10.1 Assessment of threat by the subject
- 6.10.2 Demonstration of safe contact and initial control.
- 6.10.3 Demonstration of weapon control by the deputy/jail officer.
- 6.10.4 Demonstration of decentralization to prone position with minimal risk of resisting subject injury
- 6.10.5 Demonstration of stabilization in prone position for cuffing procedures
- 6.10.6 Demonstration of bringing a handcuffed subject to his or her feet.

### 6.11 Pursue a fleeing subject/inmate on foot and subdue the subject/inmate when apprehended.

**6.11 Given a practical exercise, demonstrate a technique for subduing a subject after a foot pursuit.**

- 6.11.1 Assessment of threat by the subject.
- 6.11.2 Identification of weapon considerations of subject and deputy/jail officer.
- 6.11.3 Demonstration of weapon control by the deputy/jail officer.
- 6.11.4 Demonstration of contact and initial control
- 6.11.5 Demonstration of decentralization to prone position with minimal risk of resisting subject injury.
- 6.11.6 Demonstration of stabilization in prone position for cuffing procedures.

### 6.12 Use touch pressure or striking pressure to control a subject/inmate.

**6.12 1. Given a written, audio-visual, or practical exercise, identify body pressure points.  
2. Given a practical exercise, demonstrate pressure point techniques.**

- 6.12.1 Identification of body pressure points
  - 6.12.1.1 Identify carotid choke hold as deadly force
- 6.12.2 Demonstration of pressure point techniques
  - 6.12.2.1 touch pressure
  - 6.12.2.2 strike

## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 6.13 Disarm an armed subject.

- 6.13**            **1. Given a written exercise, identify factors to consider when attempting to disarm a subject.**  
**2. Given a practical exercise, demonstrate techniques for disarming an armed subject.**
- 6.13.1            Identification of factors to consider when assessing whether an attempt to disarm subject is appropriate
    - 6.13.1.1           subject is appropriate
    - 6.13.1.2           distance/cover
    - 6.13.1.3           type of weapon
    - 6.13.1.4           obstacles
    - 6.13.1.5           will the attempt jeopardize life or personal safety
  - 6.13.2            Demonstration of a trapping and disarming sequence regarding a handgun and long gun
    - 6.13.2.1           Handgun
      - 6.13.2.1.1        Front
      - 6.13.2.1.2        Side
      - 6.13.2.1.3        Rear
    - 6.13.2.2           Long gun
  - 6.13.3            Demonstration of a takedown or control of subject armed with handgun or long gun
    - 6.13.3.1           stopping movement of the handgun or long gun using deputy/jail officer's personal weapons against aggressor's vulnerable targets to
      - 6.13.3.1.1        disarm and control subject
      - 6.13.3.1.2        take down to prone position and restrain
  - 6.13.4            Demonstration of a takedown or control of subject armed with edged weapon
    - 6.13.4.1           range of attack and officer awareness
    - 6.13.4.2           position for disengagement or escalation depending upon range and relative position
    - 6.13.4.3           stopping/deflecting movement of the edged weapon and using deputy/jail officer's personal weapons against aggressor's vulnerable targets to
      - 6.13.4.3.1        disarm and control subject
      - 6.13.4.3.2        takedown to prone position and restrain
  - 6.13.5            Demonstration of a takedown or control of subject armed with bludgeon instrument
    - 6.13.5.1           stopping/deflecting movement of the edged weapon and using deputy/jail officer's personal weapons against aggressor's vulnerable targets to
      - 6.13.5.1.1        disarm and control subject
      - 6.13.5.1.2        take down to prone position and restrain

## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 6.14 Handcuff subject(s) and apply restraints.

- 6.14**            **1. Given a written exercise, define positional asphyxia.**  
**2. Given a practical exercise, demonstrate safe and effective handcuffing of subject(s) and apply leg restraints to arrestees.**
- 6.14.1            Safe and effective handcuffing of cooperative single and multiple subjects.
- 6.14.2            Safe and effective handcuffing of a subject in the following positions
- 6.14.2.1           Standing
- 6.14.2.2           Kneeling
- 6.14.2.3           Prone
- 6.14.3            Safe and effective handcuffing of a subject after having performed a learned control/takedown technique in stand, kneeling, and prone positions.
- 6.14.4            Application of leg irons or other devices that restrain legs or torso avoiding force levels and methods that present unnecessary injury potential to the deputy/jail officer and subject.
- 6.14.5            Definition of positional asphyxia
- 6.14.5.1           Identify primary medical dangers associated with sudden restraint of violent person.
- 6.14.5.2           Primary medical dangers associated with position asphyxia.

### 6.15 Use chemical agents and other crowd management equipment.

- 6.15**            **Given a written exam or doing a simulation, identify and/or demonstrate where required the techniques of using chemical agents and other crowd management equipment.**
- 6.15.1            Description of types of chemical agents, aerosol sprays and pyrotechnics used in criminal justice systems and method of deployment
- 6.15.2            Identification of the proper application of chemical agents and aerosol sprays.
- 6.15.3            Identification of side effects on persons sprayed with chemical or aerosol spray
- 6.15.3.1           short-term
- 6.15.3.2           long-term
- 6.15.4            Description of first aid or aftercare to use when contaminated with chemical agents or aerosprays according to type and density of the contamination.
- 6.15.5            Description of methods of structural decontamination of chemical or aerosol agents
- 6.15.6            Description of methods of restraint and transportation of person sprayed with chemical or aerosol agent; be aware of danger of positional asphyxia for a subject who has ingested a chemical or aerosol agent.

### 6.16 Control non-violent inmate groups, hostile groups, and/or disorderly assemblies, and when necessary, physically restrain a crowd or confront in tactical formation.

- 6.16**            **Given a written and/or a practical exercise, identify factors to consider when controlling non-violent or hostile groups.**
- 6.16.1            Three factors for controlling non-violent groups, i.e., peaceable assemblies
- 6.16.2            Three factors to consider when dealing with hostile groups

## COURTROOM SECURITY

### 8.1 Operate agency vehicle on various road surfaces and conditions.

- 8.1
1. Given a written exercise, identify factors to consider related to the operation of a vehicle, if assigned by agency.
  2. Given a practical exercise, identify or demonstrate methods of control of a vehicle while driving on dry, wet, icy, or snow covered pavement; dirt or loose gravel road; or skidpan, if assigned by agency.
  3. Demonstrate the techniques for recovery from off road at various speeds during a written or practical exercise, if assigned by agency.
- 8.1.1 Identify the three components of defensive driving and their effect on vehicle accidents.
- 8.1.1.1 Driver
- 8.1.1.2 Vehicle
- 8.1.1.3 Environment
- 8.1.2 Identify the five steps of defensive driving
- 8.1.2.1 Scan
- 8.1.2.2 Identify
- 8.1.2.3 Predict
- 8.1.2.4 Decide
- 8.1.2.5 Execute
- 8.1.3 Identify driving movements that most frequently contribute to vehicle accidents.
- 8.1.4 Identify the importance of seat belts, air bags, and other vehicle safety devices.
- 8.1.5 Identify the different characteristics of low light driving to daytime driving and how the human eye is affected.
- 8.1.6 Identify factors that influence the overall stopping distance of a vehicle.
- 8.1.7 Identify the effect speed on observation and perception during transport.
- 8.1.8 Identify causes and steps to correct skids
- 8.1.9 Identify liability issues related to operating a transport vehicle.
- 8.1.10 Identify the Code of Virginia requirements related to using emergency equipment (lights and siren).
- 8.1.11 Identify the requirement of vehicle operators to obey all traffic laws.
- 8.1.12 Identify the time limits for vehicle operators (number of hours permitted to drive within a 24 hour period).
- 8.1.13 Demonstrate a physical and visual inspection of an agency vehicle.
- 8.1.14 Demonstrate the proper usage of a safety belt in the operation of an agency vehicle.
- 8.1.15 Demonstrate the proper techniques of acceptable steering methods for an agency vehicle.
- 8.1.15.1 hand position on the steering wheel
- 8.1.15.2 shuffle steering
- 8.1.16 Demonstrate the proper techniques in braking (with or without ABS) a transport vehicle.
- 8.1.16.1 heat/cool
- 8.1.16.2 threshold
- 8.1.16.3 anti-lock braking systems
- 8.1.17 Demonstrate the proper techniques in backing a transport vehicle.
- 8.1.18 Demonstrate control a transport vehicle using acceptable techniques in the following vehicle movements
- 8.1.18.1 parking
- 8.1.18.2 "Y" turn
- 8.1.18.3 backing
- 8.1.19 Operate an agency vehicle in night conditions.
- 8.1.20 Skid control techniques

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## COURTROOM SECURITY

- 8.1.21 Braking control techniques
- 8.1.22 Steering control techniques
- 8.1.23 The techniques in correct order for recovery for two wheels off road to four wheels on road.
- 8.1.24 The techniques for four wheels off road to four wheels on road.
- 8.1.25 The areas of reduced traction.

### 8.2 Transport person(s) to various locations outside.

- 8.2 **1. Given a written or practical exercise, identify the steps involved in transporting person(s) not in custody.**
- 8.2 **2. Given a written or practical exercise, identify the steps involved in transporting person(s) in custody to various locations outside of the institution.**

- 8.2.1 Identify proper procedures for transporting and escorting person(s) not in custody.
  - 8.2.2 Use proper escort techniques during movement by foot and vehicle from place to place for person(s) in custody.
  - 8.2.2.1 Secure subject with multiple restraints (handcuffs, leg irons, waist belt or chain).
  - 8.2.2.2 Ensure subject has been properly searched.
  - 8.2.2.3 Allow reaction space if possible.
  - 8.2.2.4 Check security of transport vehicle before and after transport entire interior.
  - 8.2.2.5 Vehicle with cage
  - 8.2.2.5.1 Place subject in right rear with proper restraints and seatbelt
  - 8.2.2.5.2 Adjust inside mirror to provide visual observation of subject
  - 8.2.2.6.1 Option One
  - 8.2.2.6.1.1 Place in right front seat with proper restraints (cuffs, leg chains, waist chain and seatbelt
  - 8.2.2.6.1.2 Make sure weapon is secure or placed away from potential access by subject.
  - 8.2.2.6.2 Option Two
  - 8.2.2.6.2.1 Place in right rear seat with proper restraints (cuffs, leg chain, waist chain) and seatbelt
  - 8.2.2.6.2.2 Make sure weapon is secure or placed away from potential access
  - 8.2.2.6.2.3 Adjust the rearview mirror to allow surveillance of subject movement
  - 8.2.2.7 Upon arriving at destination, visually check area for possible security risks then unload subject and move inmate to appropriate area.
  - 8.2.2.8 Observe subject and surroundings to ensure security and officer safety.
  - 8.2.2.9 Do not allow yourself to be distracted from subject observation and control
  - 8.2.2.9.1 Do not relax after cuffing
  - 8.2.2.9.2 Do not let inmate/arrestee out of your sight
  - 8.2.3 Identify any statements or behavioral observations that indicate danger by the subject to him/herself or to others and the need to communicate these to person assuming custody.
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## COURTROOM SECURITY

**8.3** Transport ill or injured subject to receive medical care.

**8.3** Given a written exercise, identify the steps involved to transport an ill or injured subject to receive medical care.

- 8.3.1 Identify appropriate medical and biohazard precautions to take should subject possibly have an airborne or bloodborne pathogen (tuberculosis, HIV, etc.).
    - 8.3.1.1 protective masks and personal protective equipment
    - 8.3.1.2 cleaning hands, face, masks and vehicle after transport
  - 8.3.2 Secure subject as injury/illness permits.
  - 8.3.3 Use all other security practices noted in standard 8.2.
  - 8.3.4 Do not allow yourself to be distracted from subject observation and control even though responding to a medical need of the subject.
-