
NEVADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE



COURT HOLDING DIVISION DIRECTIVE

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SUBJECT	ESCAPES
POLICY	As stated below
PURPOSE	To establish operational guidelines for the prevention of prisoner escape, and assist in establishing a course of action during an escape incident.
CODE REFERENCE	
CASE LAW	
DEFINITIONS	
PROCEDURE	
	<p>A. The potential for an escape incident is inherent in every aspect of the movement and handling of a prisoner. The court security deputy must be conscious of that potential at all times when dealing with any prisoner.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Escapes or attempts are most likely to occur:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. During transit between jail and court facility.b. When moving through any area open to the public (lobbies, hallways, parking lots, etc.).c. In the courtroom: particularly if the prisoner is dressed in civilian clothes or unrestrained.d. In any temporary holding area. This includes, but is not limited to, jury rooms, offices, and designated holding facilities that are not actually jails.e. Remands/commitments of the court. Persons ordered into custody by the court pose a high risk of violence or escape.2. Escapes result from one of two conditions, and either type may include the taking of hostages.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Opportunity

1). Prisoners that are not properly restrained, moved, and monitored may escape.

b. Planned

1). Prisoners have the time and may have the motivation to plan their escape. There is a probability of collaboration in this type of escape attempt. All escapes are potentially violent and particularly when an accomplice is involved.

B. All court security personnel are responsible for all policies and procedures as defined in this manual, specifically those relating to reducing the likelihood of prisoner escape.

1. While prisoners are in court, all court security personnel are responsible for the proper application of restraint equipment and for checking the restraints at regular intervals.

2. During the movement of high security risk prisoners, court security personnel should make and coordinate plans for the movement, handling and security of prisoners.

3. Court Security Deputies should coordinate with holding officers and bailiffs as to when and how prisoners are to be moved from holding cells to the respective courtrooms.

4. Court holding officers should assist transportation officers with the movement of prisoners to and from staffed holding to transportation vehicles.

C. Initial action

1. [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED]

D. Secondary action

1. Escape is a serious crime and should be investigated as such. The crime scene shall be secured to preserve evidence, such as clothes, tools, etc.
2. The primary officer or officer assigned by a court supervisor will complete the crime report. The primary officer will ensure that the jail facility where the escapee was housed and jail administration are notified of the escape.

E. Critical Task List

- A critical task list has been developed to prioritize the tasks to be performed in an emergency. Since the task list is intended as a basic guide, not every contingency can be covered and the judgement of security personnel relative to the emergency is vital. (Refer to the following page.)

PRISONER ESCAPE

CRITICAL TASK LIST

1. Prisoner escaping.
 - a. Immediately alert other officers of escape.
 - b. [REDACTED]
 - c. [REDACTED]
2. Successful escapes.
 - a. Contact Sheriff's dispatch and initiate broadcast to area law enforcement.
 - b. Notify court security supervisor.
 - c. Advise jail administration.
 - d. Complete appropriate reports prior to completion of duty shift.
 - e. Ensure an entry is made into DOJ wanted persons system.
 - f. If escapee is apprehended:
 - 1). Notify judge if escape occurred from courtroom.
 - 2). Notify court security supervisor.
 - 3). Complete necessary reports prior to completion of duty shift.