
Nevada Department of Corrections

Leading Nevada Corrections Into the Future



CELL EXTRACTIONS STUDENT HANDOUT

CELL EXTRACTIONS

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

The student will understand that the objective of any cell / tier extraction involving the calculated use of force is to remove the inmate from the area as soon as possible, in a controlled manner while utilizing the least amount of force necessary.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

At the completion of this block of instruction the student will be able to:

1. Define cell extraction
2. List the necessary minimum equipment requirements
3. Identify hazards
4. List the camera operators responsibilities
5. List the responsibilities of the Team Leader
6. Identify the responsibility of the Shield Position
7. Identify the responsibility of the # 2 Team Member
8. Identify the responsibility of the # 3 Team Member
9. Identify the responsibility of the # 4 Team member
10. Identify the responsibility of the # 5 Team Member

CELL EXTRACTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Use of Force can generally be divided into two categories, the Immediate Use of Force, and the Calculated Use of Force. The Immediate Use of Force occurs when an officer decides that delaying the Use of Force will result in an escalation of the situation resulting in staff or inmate injury, or cause a threat to the security and safety of the institution. A Calculated Use of Force occurs when the situation can be contained, and the incident does not represent an immediate threat to the safety or security of the institution. In all cases, staff must be mindful of the Use of Force Continuum and use only the least amount of force necessary to control the situation.

The use of wrist and leg restraints are designed and meant as a form of temporary restraint only. Under no circumstances will any type of restraint or the Use of Force be used as a means of punishment.

The 8th Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. The unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. The United States Supreme Court has issued guidelines to determine whether the force used was justified, or constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.

II. DEFINITION:

A cell and / or tier extraction is considered a Calculated Use of Force. A Calculated Use of Force occurs when an incident can be contained and the inmate does not pose an immediate threat to the safety and security of the institution.

III. **METHOD:**

- A. Before a cell / tier extraction and the calculated use of force, every possible attempt must be made to gain the inmate's voluntary compliance, and submit to restraints.
- B. The Calculated use of force theory involves several crucial steps in order to help ensure a successful extraction:
 - 1. Staff **must** begin video taping the incident as soon as possible.
 - 2. Staff **must** initiate confrontational avoidance measures in an attempt to gain the inmates voluntary compliance.
 - 3. Staff **must** have authorization from a Supervisor.
 - 4. Staff **must** use the least amount of force necessary.
 - 5. Staff **must** know the responsibilities of each team member.
 - 6. Staff **must** ensure that the inmate receives medical attention as soon as practicable.
 - 7. Staff **must** thoroughly document their involvement and actions during the incident.
- C. In the event that it becomes necessary to assemble a team to exercise a calculated use of force, it is important that each member of the team knows and understands their team assignment. The responsibilities of the team members are as follows:

- 1. **TEAM LEADER:**

The Team Leader is responsible for conducting a comprehensive briefing and debriefing of the team. The Team Leader is responsible for control of the incident, and in most

cases issues the inmate verbal orders to submit to restraints, introduces kinetic devices or chemical agents into the area, and either orders the door open, or manually opens the door. The team leader is responsible for supervising the team and issuing tactical orders, the Team Leader is responsible for collecting documentation from all involved staff members.

2. **SHIELD POSITION:**

The Shield Position is responsible for PROTECTING THE TEAM, and makes first contact with the inmate PINNING THE INMATE TO THE WALL OR FLOOR. Once the shield is no longer necessary, the Shield Position ASSISTS THE OTHER TEAM MEMBERS.

3. **# 2 TEAM MEMBER:**

The # 2 Team Member is responsible for the inmate's RIGHT UPPER appendage and assists the # 3 Team Member in restraining the inmate's wrists.

4. **# 3 TEAM MEMBER:**

The # 3 Team Member is responsible for the inmate's LEFT UPPER appendage, and is in POSSESSION OF WRIST RESTRAINTS. The # 3 Team Member assists the # 2 Team Member in restraining the inmate's wrists.

5. **# 4 TEAM MEMBER:**

The # 4 Team Member is responsible for the inmate's RIGHT LOWER APPENDAGE, and assists the # 5 Team Member in restraining the inmate's legs.

6. **# 5 TEAM MEMBER:**

The # 5 Team Member is responsible for the inmate's LEFT LOWER APPENDAGE and is in POSSESSION OF LEG RESTRAINTS

The # 5 Team Member assists the # 4 Team Member in restraining the inmate's legs.

NOTE: BECAUSE EVERY SITUATION IS DIFFERENT, IT IS ACCEPTABLE TO PRACTICE USING A SMALLER OR LARGER TEAM. BUT 75% OF TRAINING SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE METHOD THAT IS DESCRIBED HEREIN.

- D. Once the Team Leader decides that there is no alternative but to exercise a Calculated Use of Force in removing the inmate from the area, then the Team Leader must document on film :
1. The name of the inmate and their NDOC numbers.
 2. Date and time.
 3. Description of the incident.
 4. Introduction of the team.
- E. The introduction of the team must include the following:
1. Officer's Name
 2. Rank
 3. Team assignment
 4. Duties
 5. That they are not injured
- F. Included as part of this lesson plan is the "Use of Force Special Instructions". Every attempt should be made to use this when having to exercise a Calculated Use of Force.

- G. The Team Leader will make a reasonable amount of attempts to convince the inmate to submit to restraints. If the inmate does submit to restraints voluntarily, this is considered a “Compliant Pin” and the following steps should be taken.
1. Restrain the inmate’s wrists through the food slot or bars.
 2. Order the inmate to kneel facing the far wall.
 - a. At this point, the team enters the cell. and the shield is placed at the inmate’s back in a manner that protects the #4 and #5 Team Members as they restrain the inmate’s ankles.
 - b. The inmate will then be escorted to a location as ordered by the Team Leader.
- H. If the inmate refuses to follow orders and comply, the Team Leader will introduce either the Taser or OC Gas into the area, if possible, depending on the situation.

CAUTION: ONCE OC GAS HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE AREA, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE TASER BE EMPLOYED. ALSO, ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION 405 PROHIBITS THE USE OF THE TASER OR NOVA SHIELD IN INFIRMARIES, MENTAL HEALTH UNITS, OR ON THOSE INMATES IDENTIFIED AS TAKING DESENSITIZING MEDICATION.

- I. If OC Gas is used then the team will don their protective mask and wait until the gas has had an affect on the inmate before entering the area.
- J. It is at this time, that the Team approaches the door in the following manner.

1. The Shield Position, followed by the # 2 Team Member, followed by the #3 Team Member, etc., etc.,
2. The Team will approach the cell/ tier door in single file.
3. Each Team Member will have their right hand on the team member's shoulder, and left hand on the left hip.
4. While approaching the area, each member will be instep, and stomp on their left foot.
5. The Shield Position will stop a reasonable distance from the door and position the shield in a location that offers the quickest entry into the area. Usually this location will be at the direction of the Team Leader.
6. Once the team is in place, the #5 Team Member will tap the shoulder of the person in front of them signaling that they are ready. This will continue until the entire team has signaled that they are ready. Once the entire team is ready, the Shield Position will tap the bottom of the shield on the ground twice to let the Team Leader know.
7. The Team Leader will either order the door open, or manually open the door to let the team into the area. Entry into the area should be dynamic and forceful.
8. Each Team Member must keep in mind what their assignment is, and use the least amount of force necessary in restraining the inmate. Once the restraints are applied, it will be announced by calling loudly, "**CUFFS ON**".
9. The Team will exit the area in a tactical manner calling out their position. i.e. "**#2 out**" making sure that there is no equipment left behind.
10. The inmate will then be escorted to a new location as directed by the Team Leader, in the following manner.

1. Two Team Members will escort the inmate backward.
2. The Shield Position will walk with shield in front of the inmate; the remainder of the team will follow the shield officer.
3. At no time will the inmate be escorted by the restraints.

IV. EQUIPMENT:

- A. The Team Leader as well as all five members of the extraction team will be equipped with the following:
1. Helmet with face shield.
 2. Protective vest
 3. Gas Mask
 4. Latex gloves
 5. Concaved five-foot pin shield, “Shield Position” (it may be necessary to use Two three – foot shields in the event of a tier extraction).
- B. Depending on the situation, it may be necessary to use additional equipment.
1. Nova Shield
 2. Taser
 3. OC Gas
 4. Elbow Pads
 5. Knee pads

6. Extra restraints
7. Spit Shield

V. HAZARDS:

During every cell/ tier extraction, there are many hazards that must be considered.

- A. The inmate is in possession of a weapon.
 1. The first team member to spot the weapon will warn the others.
 2. The Shield Officer will attempt to deflect/ control the weapon with the shield.
 3. Priority now shifts to the weapon and controlling it.

- B. The inmate creates obstacles for the team.
 1. Inmates may place footlockers, boxes, trashcans, sheets or any other object in the way of the team to hinder their entry, or to block their vision.
 2. Inmates may put lotion, water or other substances on the floor to make it slippery.
 3. Inmates may start a fire making it difficult to see and breath.

- C. It is possible that an inmate has hot water and / or baby oil.
 1. The Shield Officer attempts to block or deflect the liquid.
 2. Chance of severe burns.

3. Makes the floor slippery.
- D. Inmates may also apply lotion or oil to their body to make it difficult to control the inmate and apply restraints.
- E. Most hazards can be identified and possibly avoided by receiving the proper intelligence from the Unit Officers and/ or Team Leader.

VI. CAMERA OPERATOR:

Once it is decided that a Calculated Use of Force must be initiated, then it is imperative that staff start video taping the incident as soon as possible. It is important to document the following.

- A. The inmate's actions.
- B. All attempts to gain the inmate's voluntary compliance.
- C. A statement by the Team Leader. The statement must include.
 1. The Date
 2. The Time
 3. Whom approval was received by.
 4. The Inmate's Name and NDOP Number.
 5. A brief description of the incident.
 6. Introduction of the Team
 7. Any special instructions to the Team.
 8. Who the camera operator is.

D. The entire Calculated Use of Force, including.

1. Entry into the area.
2. Escorting the inmate to the infirmary.
3. Examination of the inmate by medical staff.
4. Escorting the inmate to the new location.
5. Any other treatment afforded the inmate, i.e. a shower if OC Gas was used.
6. Securing the inmate into the new cell.

VII. DOCUMENTATION:

The Team Leader will be responsible for collecting documentation from all involved staff.

- A. Notice of Charges
- B. Use of Force Reports
- C. Incident Reports

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