



CELL AND AREA EXTRACTIONS

(Critical Policy)

POLICY.

It is the policy of the Deschutes County Sheriff's Office – Adult Jail (AJ) to provide guidance and direction for deputies when performing calculated use of force extractions against an inmate.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for deputies that will be specifically trained in the field of containment and control techniques through team movement and deployment of chemical agents, electronic control device and extended range impact weapons against inmates. Extraction teams fill the void in situations where conventional methods of force have failed, but the use of deadly force is not justified during inmate disturbances within the facility.

OREGON JAIL STANDARDS:

- E-510 Medical Examination and Treatment
- E-511 Documentation Requirements
- E-601 Emergency Planning

REFERENCES:

- United States Constitution, Amendment 8 (Cruel and Unusual Punishment)
- ORS 161.205, Use of Physical Force Generally
- ORS 161.219, Limitations on Use of Deadly Physical Force in Defense of Person
- ORS 161.235, Use of Physical Force in Making an Arrest or Preventing an Escape
- DCAJ [Policy CD-8-11 Use of Force in a Corrections Setting](#)
- ORS 161.239, Use of Deadly Physical Force in making an arrest or preventing an escape

DEFINITIONS.

Expandable PR-24. A side handle baton that collapses, and is 24 inches in length when it is in the extended position.

Extraction. An extraction is a lawful, forceful movement of any inmate or inmates, to or from a particular area, for safety and security reasons.

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Extraction Team. An extraction team normally consists of five or more on-duty deputies, with each assigned to specific duties. An example team consists of team leader, shield deputy, baton deputy, handcuff deputy, leg iron deputy and video deputy.

Incident Commander. The shift sergeant will act as incident commander until he is relieved by a person of higher rank (lieutenant or captain).

Extended Range impact Weapons (Less Lethal Weapons). Fired from a firearm or similar device, extended range impact projectiles are designed to stun or incapacitate a suspect temporarily without penetrating the body or causing serious physical injury or death.

MK-3. A 3 ounce, hand-held canister of O.C. foam or spray that is usually worn on the duty belt of a corrections deputy.

MK-46. A 46 ounce refillable, aerosol O.C. projector. This unit is refillable, and resembles a fire extinguisher in size.

MK-9. A 12 ounce canister of O.C. spray that produces a high volume stream.

O.C. Oleoresin of capsicum, commonly referred to as pepper spray or pepper foam.

Conducted Electrical Weapon (Taser). A device designed to control a suspect temporarily causing neuromuscular incapacitation (NMI) by way of delivering an electronic shock.

Team Leader. The incident commander will assign the team leader. The team leader is to assess and evaluate the situation and formulate a calculated use of force plan necessary to achieve an objective. The team leader will select and designate staff members who participate in an extraction. Unless absolutely necessary, the team leader does not normally use force other than presence and verbal commands.

PROCEDURES.

SECTION A: PREVENTION AND DETECTION

A-1. An extraction team or calculated use of force application will be used as a last resort. The primary objective is to gain compliance from the involved inmate(s) and reduce or minimize the chance of injury to staff and inmates. Gathering information prior to using extraction efforts may reveal intentions or security issues, that will likely enhance the safety of all involved parties.

A-2. Deputies should look for the following signs or behaviors and notify their supervisor immediately:

- a. Negative behavior or changes in behavior.
- b. Mental health, medical or substance issues.
- c. Any incident that could likely result in substantial stress or unrest.

- d. Increases in disciplinary reports, sick call, protective custody requests, inmate property (commissary) transfers or inmate complaints.
- e. Inmates avoiding contact with staff.

A-3. The following strategies are designed to prevent issues relating to unrest among inmates:

- a. Good communication between line staff and management, including the prompt reporting of unrest among inmates.
- b. Good communication between staff, inmates, and between teams.
- c. Fair and impartial treatment of inmates, including the timely resolution of minor issues and problems.
- d. A well-designed classification/supervision level system.
- e. Useful activities, programs and recreation for inmates.

A-4. The following issues can add to inmate unrest:

- a. Racial or gang issues.
- b. Food quality and quantity.
- c. Health care availability or quality.
- d. Emotional stress of incarceration.
- e. Lack of or reduction in privileges such as visiting, phone calls, recreation or programs.
- f. Misinformation or lack of information.
- g. Sexual or peer pressure.
- h. Dissatisfaction with staff.
- i. Outside pressure, such as family or relationship issues.
- j. Overcrowding.

SECTION B: AUTHORIZATION

B-1. Authorization for the use of an extraction team, during calculated use of force applications, will be at the level of the corrections lieutenant or corrections captain. If either are not available, continue up the chain of command to the Sheriff. During emergency situations, the on duty shift sergeant may authorize the use of an extraction team. As soon as it is safe and practical to do so, a corrections lieutenant and corrections captain will be notified through the chain of command.

B-2. A supervisor must authorize the use of the MK-46. It may be necessary to turn off of ventilation circuits and remove uninvolved and/or compliant inmates from adjacent cells/areas, to prevent cross contamination within the facility.

SECTION C: GENERAL PROCEDURES

C-1. If time allows, on-duty staff trained or certified in crisis intervention or hostage negotiations will be used to gain voluntary compliance of the inmate(s) prior to resorting to cell or area extraction efforts. If it appears feasible, the incident commander may call in

off-duty corrections staff, or other Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) trained in hostage negotiations to attempt to gain voluntary compliance.

- C-2. The level of force used in every cell or area extraction application will be based upon the [Use of Force in Corrections Setting Policy No. CD-8-11](#). **Only use the reasonable amount of force necessary to control the situation and/or threat.**
- C-3. An extraction team may be used for the following situations, but not limited to:
 - a. Containment and control of inmates involved in a physical altercation and/or who are refusing to comply with staff orders.
 - b. Riot in the facility.
 - c. Sit down strikes.
 - d. Demonstrations.
 - e. Hostage situations.
- C-4. The team leader will give all inmates who are complying with staff orders the opportunity to cooperate and/or vacate the area prior to an extraction.
- C-5. The extraction team leader will give all involved inmates warning and a reasonable chance to comply with staff orders prior to the insertion of the team or use of a chemical agent and/or extended range impact weapons.
- C-6. If extraction efforts are unsuccessful or it appears staff needs assistance gaining and maintaining control, the incident commander will request additional assistance. On-duty Sheriff's Office Corrections and Patrol staff will be called first. The Corrections Captain will be notified as soon as possible. Any anticipated need for medical care should be considered by the incident commander.
- C-7. All inmates involved in the incident will be medically treated/cleared and decontaminated prior to being re-housed. Each inmate will also be searched and interviewed. Photographs may be taken to document injuries and/or lack of injury.

SECTION D: TEAM POSITIONS

D-1. The Extraction Team is made up of trained corrections deputies. The responsibilities listed below are a basic guide. Flexibility must be maintained due to the ever-changing nature of volatile situations involving unpredictable inmates.

D-2. A Shield Deputy operates a hand-held shield. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

D-3. A Baton or Assisting Deputy [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

D-4. A Handcuff Deputy [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

D-5. A Leg Iron Deputy [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

D-6. A Video Deputy remains in a position near, but outside the immediate area, and has the responsibility to record the incident on video. This deputy records a brief introduction prior to the extraction, including the name, title and position of the extraction team members. This deputy wears all protective gear in case his assistance is necessary to maintain or gain control of the subject.

D-7. The Team Leader will select and designate team members. The primary responsibility of the team leader is to assess and evaluate the situation and formulate a plan necessary to achieve the objective, while minimizing risk to staff and inmates. The team leader may wear protective equipment and may assist if necessary to gain or maintain control of the subject. The team leader may operate the door (or food slot) to the cell or other area. He should appoint a team member to introduce O. C., Taser, or utilize a pepper ball gun to gain compliance of the subject prior to the insertion of an extraction team if possible. The team leader will advise any involved inmate of the forced extraction prior to the actual extraction and give initial verbal commands. The team leader will make the determination of when and what type of force will be used. He is also responsible to document the situation that will normally include completion of the following:

- a. Cell Extraction Information Sheet (Form No. 481)
- b. Use of Force Report (Form No. 409)
- c. Cell and Area Extraction Advisement (Form No. 427)
- d. Team Members Roles and Responsibilities (Form No. 428)
- e. Incident Report (JMS)

D-8. The decontamination deputy is responsible for determining the location and follow through with the decontamination of the inmate exposed by chemical agents.

SECTION E: ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING.

E-1. The shift sergeant and team leader will prepare the team for action by doing the following:

- a. Verify the incident information.
 - 1) Assess the threat
 - 2) Review the inmate's profile

- b. Form the team and develop a plan:
 - 1) Have health care staff review the inmate’s medical history for conditions that use of force may affect.
 - 2) Determine the type of force to use
 - 3) Issue equipment (protective gear, weapons, and restraints)
 - 4) Make sure health care staff is standing by

- c. Develop an operational plan that covers:
 - 1) Specific individual roles and positions for each team member
 - 2) [REDACTED]
 - 3) [REDACTED]
 - 4) [REDACTED]
 - 5) [REDACTED]
 - 6) [REDACTED]
 - 7) [REDACTED]
 - 8) [REDACTED]
 - 9) [REDACTED]

- d. Brief the entry team and any needed support staff.

E-2. Response Support for Areas. Area extractions may require the following:

- a. [REDACTED]
- b. [REDACTED]
- c. [REDACTED]
- d. [REDACTED]

E-3. After-Action Requirements. As soon as possible after the action—

- a. Health care staff will examine involved inmates and staff for injuries.
- b. The team leader will conduct a debriefing of involved staff.
- c. Extraction members will inspect issued equipment for damage. They will return the clean serviceable equipment to the assigned storage location.

E-4. Video Recording Extraction Actions. A trained deputy will video all actions involving planned use of force except for high-risk inmate escorts and transports or when the team is subordinate to another response team or agency. A corrections supervisor may override the need to video the actions in other instances. Video recording will not be required, or will cease, when necessary to preserve life, limb, or property.

- a. Shift supervisors will assign team members to make sure the video recorder is charged at all times and video recording media is available. The team leaders will forward the recorded video to an operations lieutenant for review and filing.
- b. The extraction team videographer will document their actions using the videotape in the following way:
 - 1) While in the staging area, the videographer will record staff giving the following information:
 - i. Date, time and location
 - ii. Names and number of inmates involved
 - iii. Description of events leading up to the use of force
 - iv. Description of alternative actions already taken
 - v. Reason why the type of force is necessary
 - vi. Names of extraction team member and their specific role
 - vii. Name of the videographer
 - viii. Name of person authorizing the use and method of force
 - ix. Statement from health care staff about any health risks noted
 - x. Statement that staff are prepared for decontamination
 - 2) The videographer will tape the entry, use of force, and inmate removal actions of the extraction. The team members and staff standing by will stay silent except to give orders to the inmate and pass essential information.
 - 3) After the action, the videographer will record staff giving the following information, which he should augment with actual video shots if possible:
 - i. Time, date, and location
 - ii. Inmates involved
 - iii. Assessment on how the use-of-force application went
 - iv. Injuries noted to staff or inmates and the care given or in progress
 - v. Current location of the offender
 - vi. Current actions of the offender

E-5. Use of Shields. The extraction team leader may direct team members to use a protective shield under the following circumstances.

- a. [REDACTED]
- b. [REDACTED].
- c. [REDACTED]
- d. [REDACTED]
- e. [REDACTED]

E-6. Use of Tasers. The extraction team leader may authorize the use of a Taser to facilitate cell extractions, once lesser force options have been considered. Taser use must be in compliance with AJ [Policy CD-8-11, Use of Force in a Corrections Setting](#).

SECTION F: EQUIPMENT AND STORAGE

F-1. An extraction team will only utilize departmentally approved safety equipment,

chemical agents, impact tools, impact munitions and video equipment.

F-2. Items stored in the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

F-3. The key to the armory [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

F-4. The assigned shift supervisor will conduct an inventory of the extraction equipment store in [REDACTED] This will be documented on the appropriate inventory log.

F-5. All protective equipment (riot helmets, shields, knee/skin guards, gloves, elbow pads, and Tyvek suits) will be located in a designated, secure area accessible to all corrections deputies.

F-6. Protective equipment will be inventoried and inspected by an assigned shift supervisor, or designee on a monthly basis. Any missing or damaged equipment will be documented in a report and submitted to an operations lieutenant immediately.

F-7. Following an extraction team response, the team leader will be responsible for the cleaning and proper storage of all equipment. The team leader will inform an operations lieutenant of any equipment needing replacement.

SECTION G: DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

G-1. Following the use of an extraction team response where chemical agents have been utilized, staff will ensure that all involved inmates and areas of the jail will be decontaminated per jail policy regarding the use of chemical agents. It is the responsibility of the team leader to ensure the preservation of any potential crime scene as directed by the incident commander.

G-2. All inmates involved will be relocated to a designated area to have the agent removed from their person with cold water and fresh air.

G-3. All areas of the jail exposed to chemical agents will be decontaminated through the use of general cleaning and exhaust fans. The team leader will utilize all reasonable methods available to decontaminate exposed areas to minimize the possibility of cross contamination to others in the facility.

SECTION H : DOCUMENTATION

H-1. Incident and Use-of-Force Reports. A shift supervisor will direct which team members on the extraction team will submit a Jail Incident Report *DCAJ Form 102* and

Corrections *Use-of-Force Report Form 409* before going off shift. Deputies will follow standard Use-of-Force Report content procedures found in [Use of Force in a Corrections Setting Policy CD 8-11](#); however, they must also specifically address the following in the Use-of-Force Report as well as the Incident Report:

- a. A description of the elements of the operational plan.
- b. A description of the events leading up to the use of force.
- c. A description of the alternative actions already taken before the use of the extraction and the prior warning given to inmates before extraction done.
- d. The reason why the use of force was necessary.
- e. All the after-action video information required above.

H-2. Inmate Disciplinary Action. If inmate disciplinary action is called for, the shift supervisor will direct deputies to fill out the appropriate disciplinary forms.

SECTION I: RESUME NORMAL OPERATIONS

- I-1.** When the incident commander determines that it is safe to do so, he will order normal operations of the facility to resume.
- I-2.** Debriefing will take place as soon as is reasonably possible. All involved parties should attend, including the shift lieutenant.

SECTION J: TRAINING

- J-1.** Annual extraction and defensive tactics training is required, along with annual recertification for any corrections deputies to be authorized to utilize expandable batons, Taser, O.C. and pepper ball launchers. The training sergeant and corrections administrative lieutenant will maintain a list of all corrections deputies trained in these categories.

FORMS TO BE USED:

- Cell Extraction Information Sheet, Form No. 481
- Cell Area Extraction Advisement, Form No. 427
- Extraction Team Equipment, Form No. 482
- Extraction Team Individual Equipment, Form No. 483
- Extraction Equipment Inventory/ Inspection, Form No. 426
- Incident Report, Form No. 102 (JMS)
- Jail Armory Key Log, Form No. 484
- [Use of Force Report, Form No. 409](#)