



MYRTLE BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

Subject: *Detention Cell Extraction*

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Approved By:

I. PURPOSE

To provide officers with guidelines for extracting inmates from jail cells within the detention facility.

II. POLICY

- A. When authorized, officers will mobilize and be provided with the necessary equipment to safely remove an inmate from a cell for re-assignment within the facility, or in preparation for transportation to another facility.
- B. Cell extractions utilizing the shield will only be conducted by those officers trained in its use. In the event detention personnel are not available, patrol officers who are trained in cell extraction may assist.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Cell Extraction – A procedure utilized in a detention or correctional setting to remove inmates displaying combative, non-compliant, assaultive, or self-abusive type behaviors from a confined area to a more secure environment to correct such behavior, or to prepare an inmate for transport.
- B. Traditional Extraction - A traditional cell extraction consists of a 3-5 officer team typically utilizing a "stacked formation" to enter a cell and physically extract the inmate(s). This type of extraction includes the use of a shield.

- C. Hybrid Team Deployment – A hybrid team deployment consists of 3-4 officers, one being a weapons officer who may use less lethal option(s) as necessary. This type of extraction does include the use of a shield.
- D. Dynamic Extraction - A dynamic extraction consists of a 2-officer team, utilizing less lethal weapons to remove the inmate(s). This type of extraction does not include the use of a shield and is used when there is an immediate need to enter a cell and remove an inmate, (i.e. actively harming themselves or others).
- E. Body Shield – A personal, protective tool used for crowd and riot control that reduces the potential for officers to receive serious injuries. This equipment may be used for securing and removing an individual inmate from an area of the jail. The use of a body shield is considered de Minimis force (non-reportable) in SOP 206. The use of additional equipment or tactics during the incident may rise to the level of a reportable use of force.

IV. PROCEDURE

A. Preliminary Assessment

1. Before any equipment is deployed and an extraction occurs, detention officer(s) will report the inmate's failure to comply and demeanor to the detention supervisor. In the event a detention supervisor is not available, then a senior detention officer will consult with a Support Services command officer, (lieutenant or above), or in their absence, a Patrol Watch Commander.
 - a. Exception: when there is a need for an emergency extraction, such as when an inmate is trying to harm themselves, then the report to the supervisor is not required before the extraction occurs.
2. A detention officer will also report to the supervisor the following, including but not limited to:
 - a. If the disorderly inmate is not housed alone, the number of inmates who may be affected;
 - b. Any known medical and/or mental health concerns;
 - c. If there are weapons present or other safety hazards such as damage to property, lighting, water, biohazards, etc.;
 - d. The cell assignment and layout to include visibility and blind spots.

3. The supervisor will attempt to gain voluntary compliance from the inmate(s). Attempts to de-escalate the situation will be documented via body-worn camera, (BWC). The supervisor, or designee, will attempt to gain compliance from inmates in the cell who are not involved in the disturbance, when applicable.
4. If the supervisor determines a cell extraction is necessary, they will determine the type of team deployment based on the factors listed above and retrieve the shield from the designated location, if required.
5. Officers will create a plan based on using the least amount of force necessary and they will conduct a brief, identifying their roles before the cell extraction begins. This will be documented via BWC.

B. Extraction Steps

1. If there are any hazards present during the cell extraction, such as those listed in section 2.c., they must be addressed first. If the inmate has a weapon at the beginning of the process, the first officer to identify the weapon will warn the other officers by announcing, "weapon" and where it is located. The other officers will verbally acknowledge the announcement until all have confirmed the presence of the weapon. If the weapon is observed later during the extraction process, the identifying officer will announce, "weapon" to the team with its location, and the priority will turn towards gaining control of the weapon.
 - a. The officers will line up outside of the cell preparing to make entry based on the team deployment determined by the supervisor. All BWCs will be activated at this time.
 - b. The officer assigned to enter the cell first, (shield officer or contact officer), will once again attempt to de-escalate immediately before making entry.
 - c. If the deployment requires entry with the shield, the shield officer will follow the steps listed below:
 1. The shield officer will rapidly enter the cell and pin the disorderly inmate into a corner, bed, or bench based on the location of the inmate. If there is a known weapon before making entry, then the shield officer will attempt to deflect and control the weapon with the

shield. If the inmate becomes compliant upon entry, the shield may still be used to secure the individual while other officers apply restraints.

2. Once the inmate is controlled by other officers, the shield officer will remove themselves from the cell.
 3. The shield should only be used for entry into the cell and once the shield officer exits, the shield should be taken out of use from the incident.
2. The shield officer will be followed into the cell by a minimum of two (2) officers.

C. Traditional Team Deployment

1. Shield Officer (#1) - The shield officer will make first contact with the inmate by pinning the inmate to the wall, bed, or floor with the shield. Once the #2 and #3 officers have control of their respective appendages and the shield is no longer necessary, the shield officer will exit the cell with the shield.
2. Right Upper (#2) - The #2 officer is responsible for restraining the inmate's right upper appendage and will assist the #3 officer as the wrist restraints are applied.
3. Left Upper (#3) - The #3 officer is responsible for restraining the inmate's left upper appendage and is in possession of the wrist restraints. The #3 officer assists the #2 officer in restraining the inmate's wrists as the restraints are applied.
4. Right Lower (#4) - The #4 officer is responsible for the inmate's right lower appendage and will assist the #5 officer with applying the leg restraints, (i.e. ankle hobble strap or leg shackles).
5. Left Lower (#5) - The #5 officer is responsible for the inmate's left lower appendage and is in possession of leg restraints. The #5 officer assists the #4 officer in applying the leg restraints.

D. Hybrid Team Deployment

1. Shield Officer (#1) - The shield officer will make first contact with the inmate by pinning the inmate to the wall, bed, or floor with the shield. Once the #2 and #3 officers have control of their respective appendages and the shield is no longer necessary, the lead will exit the cell with the shield. This officer will secure the shield away from

the incident location and return as the weapons officer, if necessary.

2. Right Upper (#2) - The #2 officer is responsible for restraining the inmate's right upper appendage and will assist the # 3 officer as the wrist restraints are applied.
3. Left Upper (#3) - The #3 officer is responsible for restraining the inmate's left upper appendage and is in possession of the wrist restraints. The #3 officer assists the #2 officer in restraining the inmate's wrists as the restraints are applied.

E. Dynamic Team Deployment

1. Contact Officer - The contact officer is responsible for a brief overview identifying who is involved, the location of the incident, if there are any weapons present, and for giving the inmate(s) verbal commands. The contact officer will apply restraints to the inmate.
2. Weapons Officer - The weapons officer is responsible for observing inmate behavior, retrieving weapons of opportunity, removing any debris from the area, deploying any less lethal options, and communicating scene security to the contact officer and other responding units. The weapons officer will secure their weapon before making contact with the inmate and assist the contact officer with extracting the inmate from the cell.

F. Considerations

1. At no time will an inmate be placed in a position that poses the risk for positional asphyxiation, nor will officers escort the inmate by the restraints.
2. All officers are required to adhere to the "duty-to-intervene" directives as outlined in SOPs 206 and 273.

G. Supervisor Responsibility

1. It is highly preferable that the supervisor is not involved in the cell extraction entry team, (i.e. as the shield member). However, if extenuating circumstances exist, such as lack of certified shield staff or the size of the individual compared to certified shield staff on the officer level, then the supervisor can be one of the team members. The supervisor is responsible for overseeing the extraction. The supervisor will determine when the inmate is controlled in either the traditional or hybrid deployments and

announce, "Shield out," when the shield officer is to exit the cell. The supervisor will ensure that officers involved in the extraction de-escalate force as soon as compliance is gained, or when the inmate is restrained.

2. Once each appendage is controlled by an officer and when the restraint devices are applied, the officers will announce, "Right arm secure," etc., until all appendages have been called out. Once the inmate is fully secured, the supervisor will announce, "Inmate secure" and the team will escort the inmate out of the cell.
3. Any officer who is injured or becomes fatigued due to the duration of the incident will notify the supervisor and "tag out" for a replacement. If multiple officers become injured, exposed, or fatigued, the supervisor or designee will radio dispatch, requesting that additional officers respond to the situation. If it is determined that the situation cannot be contained at that time or escalates into a more dangerous situation, the team will exit the cell and develop a new plan.

H. Use of Weapons

1. Less lethal weapons will only be used when verbal commands and other physical techniques prove ineffective and the inmate poses an immediate risk to the officer(s) or others. The weapons officer will remain at a distance from the inmate to prevent them from grabbing the weapon, and in the case of Taser use, to maximize the device's effectiveness in accordance with Taser training. For example, when entry is made into the cell, the weapons officer holding the Taser will remain in the doorway, while the other officers attempt to restrain and extract the inmate. Unless a drive-stun motion is required, the weapons officer will not be responsible for restraining/securing the inmate until the officer secures their weapon. The use of OC or any other less lethal option may be used in accordance with department policy.

I. Post Extraction

1. If necessary, the supervisor will ensure that the inmate receives medical attention as soon as possible along with any officers who may need treatment.
 - a. If Taser cartridges were deployed and made contact with the inmate, a detention officer will remove the prongs as soon as safely possible unless contact was made in a sensitive area defined in SOP 273.

b. If OC was deployed, then the inmate will be decontaminated according to SOP 273.

2. The supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all reports are completed as applicable, (i.e. medical report, loss report, restraint chair/spit hood special, etc.). A special report will be completed if the shield was used as de Minimis force, (i.e. subject becomes compliant and officers use the shield as a restraint device while securing the individual). If a use of force occurs, then documentation will be made in the Blue Team reporting system.
3. The supervisor and officers involved in the extraction will conduct a debriefing, including a video review of the incident after any use of the shield.

V. Training:

- A. Detention officers shall be trained in this policy and shall demonstrate competency with its provisions. Other Department officers may receive this training including Class I, Class III officers, and Class II sworn Property & Evidence technicians.
- B. Detention officers and those other officers certified in cell extraction will train on the procedures, including the use of the shield, at a minimum of two (2) hours per year. This training will consist of classroom and/or practical exercises.
- C. Training hours will be logged in the Training section.