



Charleston County Sheriff's Office Policy and Procedures Manual

Sheriff Carl Ritchie

9-05 Detainee Transport

- New
- Revised
- Reviewed

ACA Standards Reference:

CALEA Standards Reference: 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.8, 4.1.1, 70.1.1, 70.1.2, 70.1.3, 70.1.4, 70.1.5, 70.1.6, 70.1.7, 70.1.8., 70.2.1, 70.3.1, 70.3.2, 70.3.3, 70.4.1, 70.4.2, 70.5.1

NCCHC Standards Reference:

SCLEA Standards Reference:

SC Minimum Standards:

This policy dated 1/28/2025 replaces prior policies cited above and supersedes all previously issued directives.

I. Purpose:

To provide guidelines for officer safety and detainee security during transportation by deputy sheriffs.

II. Policy:

The Charleston County Sheriff's Office is committed to take every reasonable measure necessary to ensure the rights and safety of each transported individual are preserved, while assuring that persons in custody do not escape, are not injured, do not injure others and that the safety of transporting deputy sheriffs and the general public are not endangered.

III. Definitions:

A. For purposes of this procedure, the word "deputy" applies to all agency employees with a certification classification of Class I, Class II, Class III, or Reserve Deputy, as defined by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

The following terms are used interchangeably; however, they carry guidance to specific employees based on usage of the term:

1. Deputy, deputies, deputy sheriff, detention deputy, sworn employee, uniformed sworn employee, sworn administrative employee, etc., and
2. civilian, non-sworn employee.

B. *Employee*: When used without further clarification, the term employee is inclusive of all agency members (sworn and non-sworn).

IV. Procedure:

A. Detainee Searches:

1. Regardless of how the situation may appear, all arrested persons present a potential risk to the safety of arresting and/or transporting deputy sheriffs. Consequently, every detainee will be properly restrained and searched for weapons and contraband at the time of arrest, or upon assuming custody of a detainee from a detention facility, courtroom, or another law enforcement officer. Searches will be conducted in as thorough a manner as possible, depending on circumstances, prior to placement in an agency vehicle for transport.

(Ref: CALEA 70.1.1)

2. Detainees may only be searched by deputy sheriffs of the opposite sex in the following situations:
 - a. there is good reason to believe the detainee possesses a weapon, poison, drugs, contraband, or other means of hurting themselves or others, effecting an escape; or
 - b. there is good reason to believe evidence may be hidden on the detainee's person, and there is danger that the evidence may be disposed of or destroyed; or
 - c. there are no deputies available of the same sex as the detainee.
3. Searches of detainees of the opposite sex are to be made with all possible regard for decency. Whenever possible, a witness other than the searching deputy sheriff should be present whenever a detainee is searched by a deputy sheriff of the opposite sex.
4. Strip searches will only be conducted at the Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center (SACDC) by detention personnel, conforming to SACDC policies and procedures (see *Policy 17-09 Searches and Contraband Preventions*). The SACDC conducts strip searches:
 - a. for all drug charges;
 - b. at the request of the arresting deputy sheriff who has expressed a concern that drugs, weapons and/or contraband have been concealed;
 - c. upon transferring custody of a detainee from another detention or prison facility; and/or
 - d. at the direction of the Tour Commander.
(Ref: CALEA 1.2.8 item a)
5. Strip searches will be conducted in a private area and by a detention deputy of the same sex as the detainee. Consideration for the detainee's gender, gender identity, or gender expression are to be made with all possible regard for decency while conforming with SACDC policies and procedures (see also *Policy 18-44 Transgender Inmate Accommodation Plan*).
(Ref: CALEA 1.2.8 item b)

6. Deputy sheriffs should not, under any circumstances, search the natural body openings other than the mouth, nose, or ears of a detainee. Body cavity searches, to include juvenile detainees, will only be conducted when directed by a court order, search warrant and/or when authorized by the Detention Chief. Body cavity searches will require the detainee to be taken to the SACDC Medical Unit or a designated medical facility to be performed by qualified medical personnel. (Ref: CALEA 1.2.8 item a)
7. Strip searches of juvenile detainees will only be conducted at the Juvenile Detention Center by detention personnel, conforming to SACDC policies and procedures (see *Policy J-9-09 Juvenile Intake and Processing*). (Ref: CALEA 1.2.8 item c)
8. Deputy sheriffs will document on an *Incident Report (CCSO Form-100)* anytime a strip search or body cavity search is conducted. (Ref: CALEA 1.2.4; and 1.2.8 item d)

B. Detainee Restraints:

1. Detainees transported by deputy sheriffs will be restrained with handcuffs. Waist chains and leg irons will be utilized as deemed necessary and appropriate based on the nature of the detainee custody, handling and transport as outlined in this policy. Whenever handcuffs are used, the detainee should be handcuffed behind the back with palms facing outward and cuffs double locked for detainee security and officer safety. All detainees will be seat-belted in while being transported in an agency vehicle.
2. Restraining devices should be examined periodically to ensure they are not so tight as to restrict the flow of blood. Detainees that show signs of physiological distress caused by restraint devices will have the devices properly adjusted to alleviate distress or discomfort as required. If there is an extended time in which the detainee will be in handcuffs, such as traveling distance, consideration will be given to placing the detainee in waist chains and leg irons.
3. Detainees with physical restrictions or handicaps should be placed in waist chains as required to preclude physical injury or discomfort. Adjustment should be predicated on absolute need and officer safety priority.
4. Waist chains and leg irons will be utilized when transporting detainees between facilities (e.g., to and from the SACDC or court

facilities) by all deputy sheriffs issued these devices.

(Ref: CALEA 70.2.1)

5. Disposable restraints such as flex cuffs are authorized when handcuffs are not readily available or when handcuffs will not fit an individual in custody. Care must be exercised in applying and removing these restraints.
6. The use of thumb cuffs is prohibited.
7. Pregnant female detainees will be handcuffed in the front only and leg irons will not be applied.
8. Detainees under criminal charges will not be escorted into any non-secure agency satellite office or private/government facility without supervisory approval. Detainees authorized for escort or interview into a non-secure satellite office or facility will be handcuffed behind the back and wear leg restraints and will be under constant observation and direct control of the escorting deputy sheriff. Waist chains are recommended. Detainees escorted into a satellite office may be partially restrained with a waist chain as required to facilitate interviewing and document signing etc. Satellite offices with secure interview rooms may preclude complete restraints as deemed necessary and appropriate by the on-duty supervisor.
9. At no time will a detainee be restrained to a fixed/non-fixed object, structure, or vehicle unless otherwise expressly authorized by written policy. (Ref: CALEA 70.2.1)

C. Restraint of Sick, Injured, and Handicapped Detainees:

1. When transporting a sick or injured detainee, the use of restraining devices will be governed by the same procedures as used for handicapped individuals.
2. In some instances, handicapped individuals, such as those who require the use of wheelchairs or walking aids, may not require all restraining devices be applied. Transporting deputy sheriffs may use discretion after examining the following factors:
 - a. the severity of the charge;
 - b. the mental state of the detainee;
 - c. threats made by the detainee;

- d. violent or uncooperative acts by the detainee;
 - e. the potential physical threat to the transporting deputy sheriff or detainee if restraints are not used;
 - f. the potential for escape;
 - g. record of prior escape attempts, violence, etc.;
 - h. the seriousness of the disability; and
 - i. whether the disability is permanent or temporary.
3. Alternate restraints and/or vehicles may also be necessary for transporting handicapped individuals. (Ref: CALEA 70.2.1)
 4. Medical Emergencies:
 - a. Upon discovery of a medical emergency, prior to or during the detainee transport, the deputy sheriff will request Emergency Medical Service (EMS) respond by notifying the Charleston County Consolidated 9-1-1 Center (911 Center). When requesting EMS, the type of emergency, location, condition of patient/detainee, and any other information available regarding the emergency will be communicated to the dispatcher.
 - b. After notifying the 911 Center of the emergency, the deputy sheriff will render such first aid assistance as the deputy is trained to provide.
 - c. If it is determined that immediate life saving assistance is not required, and there is a medical facility in close proximity, the deputy sheriff may transport to the medical facility; however, will notify the 911 Center and supervisor of the destination and nature of the medical emergency.
(Ref: CALEA 70.2.1 and 70.3.1)
- D. Detainee Transportation:
1. Detainees will not be allowed to communicate with anyone other than transporting deputy sheriffs and other detainees being transported with them. (Ref: CALEA 70.1.5)

2. When transporting a detainee, transporting deputy sheriffs will not lose sight of the detainee at any time. Deputy sheriffs making field arrests will apply leg restraints to a combative/flight risk detainee before removing the detainee from the vehicle at the sally port. This action should be accomplished with appropriate backup and attention to officer safety concerns. A primary duty of transporting deputy sheriffs is the safe delivery of the detainee.
3. Transporting deputy sheriffs may stop to render emergency assistance on the roadway only when the risk to third parties is both clear and grave, and the risk to transporting deputy sheriffs and detainee is minimal. The best procedure for rendering assistance is to call the incident in over the radio and request another unit to respond.
4. Transporting deputy sheriffs should be aware that any diversionary incident may place them or the detainee in jeopardy or enhance chances for escape. (Ref: CALEA 70.1.4)
5. All detainees should be monitored on a continual basis. When transporting violent detainees, deputy sheriffs will not "hog tie" detainees during transport because of the potential for injury or possibility of positional asphyxia that could occur over time.
6. All detainees are to be considered a security risk when being transported. However, if a detainee being transported to any court or to another agency is deemed to be a security threat, the deputy sheriff transporting the detainee shall notify the presiding judge or agency member of the threat and recommend additional security precautions. (Ref: CALEA 70.1.8)
7. Whenever a detainee is restrained and transported for whatever reason, the deputy sheriff will notify the 911 Center on either primary North or West channel or designated special event channel if one is being monitored for a special detail or event, of the transportation to include the beginning location, the intended destination, any traffic delays, or changes in destinations and upon arrival to the final destination.
8. When transporting a detainee of the opposite sex, transporting deputy sheriffs will call the 911 Center by radio and give current mileage and destination. Upon arrival, transporting deputy sheriffs will advise the 911 Center of ending mileage.

9. Arrest situations may require a male deputy sheriff to transport a female arrestee or a female deputy sheriff to transport a male arrestee. This is acceptable; however, on extended and/or overnight transportation trips such as extraditions, agency personnel of the same sex as the detainee must accompany the detainee.
 10. An incident report or supplemental report will be completed for any detainee transportation.
- E. Procedures for Transporting by Vehicle:
1. A single deputy sheriff transporting a single detainee in a screened vehicle shall place the detainee, in appropriate restraints, in the rear passenger (i.e., right rear) side of the vehicle with seatbelt securely fastened.
 2. When two deputy sheriffs are transporting detainees in the same screened vehicle regardless of whether there are one, two, or three detainees; both deputies will sit in the front seat of the vehicle. The detainees will be secured in restraints and seatbelts.
 3. A single deputy sheriff transporting a single detainee in an unscreened vehicle shall place the detainee, restrained in handcuffs (or waist chains, if issued) and leg irons, in the right front passenger seat of the vehicle and secure the seatbelt. This type of transport should only be facilitated when absolutely necessary. Deputy sheriffs should be very cognizant of weapon control when transporting a detainee in this manner.
 4. Two deputy sheriffs transporting a single detainee in an unscreened vehicle shall place the detainee, restrained in handcuffs (or waist chains, if issued) and leg irons, in the rear right passenger seat and secure the seatbelt. The second deputy sheriff will sit in the rear seat directly behind the driver. (Ref: CALEA 70.1.3)
 5. Detainees requiring transport to and from General Sessions or Family Court and the SACDC is typically a function of SACDC personnel. However, high profile cases may require additional security measures from deputy sheriffs and shall be coordinated with SACDC personnel.
- F. Vehicles Used in Transport:
1. Every vehicle used for transport shall be searched by assigned deputy sheriffs:

- a. at the beginning of each shift;
 - b. prior to transporting detainees; and
 - c. subsequent to transporting detainees. (Ref: CALEA 70.1.2)
2. At the beginning of each shift, deputy sheriffs should inspect the vehicle to ensure it is in good operating condition and equipped with a spare tire, jack, and lug wrench. Deputy sheriffs should also check that tires are properly inflated and check fuel and oil levels.
 3. All agency vehicles used primarily for transportation of detainees and all patrol vehicles operated by deputy sheriffs below the rank of sergeant, shall be equipped with a safety barrier (screen) to separate the driver from the detainees. (Ref: CALEA 70.4.1)
 4. Vehicles equipped with a safety barrier (screen) to separate the driver from the detainee shall be modified by removing window cranks and door handles from the rear compartments (or by otherwise making them inoperable by rear seat occupants). Door release locks shall be shielded from access from the rear compartment or operated from the front part of the vehicle or from the outside. (Ref: CALEA 70.4.2)

G. Long Distance Transport/Extradition:

1. Transports involving long distance travel whether across the state to various facilities or through several states to extradite a detainee create additional challenges for the transporting deputy sheriffs. Deputy sheriffs should exercise precaution against fatigue while traveling and should avoid fraternizing with the detainee.
2. These type transports are always made by at least two armed personnel.
3. Detainees being transported out of county or during extraditions from other states must be restrained by use of waist chains and leg irons or leg braces.
4. On extraditions, detainee packets will accompany each detainee being transported and shall consist of a recent photograph (or photographs), all identification material available, and associate information, etc., for reference as needed in case of incident during transport.

5. All property of the detainee and identifying booking information shall be transported with the detainee.
6. Locations to stop for fuel and meals, or to allow detainees reasonable opportunities to use toilet facilities, should be randomly selected and alternated. Detainees must wear SACDC clothing and cannot be fed hot meals requiring the use of utensils during transport.
7. During extraditions involving multiple days of driving, it may be necessary for deputy sheriffs to rest overnight during the course of travel. Detainees, by prior arrangement, should be placed in a detention facility along the route and denied access to other detainees or a telephone. Detainees should not know what facility they will be held in, or the route of travel taken. Deputy sheriffs are required to contact the Extradition Coordinator upon any noteworthy incident, and at the end of each travel day to log time and distance of travel.

H. Transportation for Mental Evaluation:

1. Mentally disturbed persons pose a special hazard to transporting deputy sheriffs. Waist chains and leg irons will be used when transporting these individuals by all deputy sheriffs issued these restraints. If the individual is handicapped, an alternate method of restraint or transportation may be used. (Ref: CALEA 70.2.1)
2. When transporting detainees to state facilities for treatment or evaluation, per probate court orders, or emergency commitments, the detainee will be transported in waist chains and leg restraints until transport is complete and the designated treatment facility takes custodial responsibility, in accordance with the custodial restraint requirements of the Charleston County Sheriff's Office.
3. Detainees will be transported to the designated mental health facility with the copies of the Order of Commitment and the Order of Transport. Personal property may be transported but will be limited to available storage space.
4. Deputy sheriffs transporting detainees from one mental health facility to another designated mental health facility must obtain a signature, as well as the printed name, from the receiving official on the agency copy of the paperwork. The date and time of acceptance will also be recorded on the paperwork when the receiving official takes custody of the detainee.

- I. Transport from Detention or Prison Facility:
 1. Each detainee being transported from a detention or prison facility must be positively identified as the person to be transported. Booking records and numbers assigned to the detainee as well as date of birth, social security number, race, sex, available photograph(s), and any physical characteristics should be compared and verified by both the facility staff and transporting deputy sheriffs prior to release for transport. (Ref: CALEA 70.5.1 item a)
 2. Transportation documentation shall include the following information:
 - a. detainee name;
 - b. facility detainee identification number (if assigned);
 - c. a certified court order to transport (if applicable);
 - d. medical records (if applicable);
 - e. a detainer, if the detainee is being taken temporarily from one facility to another while awaiting trial;
 - f. a detainer, if the detainee is being transported to a state prison after being sentenced on some charge(s) while still having to return on a later date for trial on other charges;
 - g. an indictment with sentence, if the detainee was convicted and sentenced to serve a prison term;
 - h. a certified court order, if a judge has ordered a detainee to be taken to a mental health facility for psychiatric evaluation;
 - i. a certified court order, if a juvenile has been remanded to the custody of a state juvenile facility;
 - j. a properly signed *Evidence of Agent's Authority to Act for Receiving State* form, if a detainee is being brought from another state prison to the Charleston County Sheriff's Office

under the Interstate Agreement on Detainers Act to be tried on local charges;

k. properly executed Governor's Rendition Warrant or Waiver of Extradition affidavit if a detainee is returned from another state upon completion of extradition proceedings; and

l. inventory sheet(s) listing detainee's personal property.
(Ref: CALEA 70.5.1 item b)

3. Transporting deputy sheriffs should inquire about any potential security risks the detainee may represent as a result of suicidal tendencies, behavior while incarcerated, mental disorders, or escape potential. Information should be noted on the transport documentation and provided to the receiving facility upon arrival.
(Ref: CALEA 70.1.6 item d)

4. Transporting deputy sheriffs will document the transfer in their report.
(Ref: CALEA 70.1.6 item e; and 70.5.1 item c)

J. Special Detail Detainee Transports:

1. Special situations surrounding detainee transports to viewings at funeral homes, visits to hospitals and critically ill persons, or attending the reading of a will provide extraordinary opportunities to a detainee for unauthorized contact, escape, or infliction of injury to themself or others.

2. Special details of this nature will only be performed by court order or order of the Sheriff.

3. Detainees will be transported in SACDC clothing and appropriate restraints and will remain in restraints until returned to the SACDC.

4. Each transport will be made by a minimum of two armed transport deputies. This type detail can be terminated immediately by the transporting deputies based on reasonable cause.

5. Detainees are to be kept separate from others, to include family members, and must be thoroughly searched before being placed in the vehicle for transport back to the SACDC.
(Ref: CALEA 70.3.3)

K. Detainee Transport Via Commercial Aircraft:

1. After all legal requirements for extradition have been met, the Fugitive/Extradition supervisor will contact the custodial agency to arrange ground transportation, location for detainee pick-up, transfer of property, change of custody, etc.
2. The Fugitive/Extradition supervisor should also make direct contact with the selected carrier prior to official travel by air to obtain specific policies and procedures for transporting the detainee.
3. Detainees will be escorted by a minimum of two deputy sheriffs at all times on commercial aircraft.
4. Deputy sheriffs using commercial air carriers to transport detainees are subject to regulations imposed by both the FAA and the individual air carrier. Air carriers may impose additional requirements and/or modify their policy without advance notice.
5. Land transport is available for those detainees that a commercial carrier would deem a potential threat to the safety or comfort of their passengers. Commercial air carriers may refuse transportation at their discretion.
6. FAA regulations require armed transporting deputy sheriffs to present credentials to the airline. Badges alone may not be used as the sole means of identification. Agency identification should contain clear, full-face photographs of the deputy sheriffs conducting the escort. Transporting deputy sheriffs must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message through the Terminal Agency Coordinator (TAC) prior to travel. A unique alpha numeric identifier will be assigned and must be presented to the airline agent and Transportation Security Administration (TSA). Transporting deputy sheriffs should notify the carrier in advance of the flight on which the deputy sheriff will be carrying the weapon in order to fully comply with individual carrier policy.
7. Airline policy on types and use of restraints may vary.
8. No person may carry Oleoresin-Capsicum (OC) spray or similar chemicals on board a commercial aircraft.
9. Transporting deputy sheriffs shall endeavor to remain inconspicuous by avoiding the display of firearms or other law enforcement equipment.

10. Transporting deputy sheriffs should request to be advised of the seat location of other individuals on the flight who are authorized to be armed. Airline personnel will generally volunteer the information, as well as notify the pilot and appropriate crew members that the transporting deputy sheriffs are armed.
11. When transporting a firearm in checked baggage, transporting deputy sheriffs must ensure that it is unloaded and certify to the airline that an unloaded firearm is in the baggage. The airline may require, however, that the checked weapon be transported in a special container.
12. Transport flights should be direct flights when possible.
13. If there is a long delay while changing flights at a connecting airport, the supervisor will determine in advance if there is a secure lock-up at the airport or nearby that can be used for the detainee. Detainees should be searched prior to each phase of transport. Deputy sheriffs should be as inconspicuous as possible while in public areas of the airport terminal and discourage anyone attempting to approach the detainee.
14. The transporting deputy sheriffs and detainee will:
 - a. board the plane before other passengers;
 - b. deplane after all other passengers have deplaned;
 - c. sit in the rear-most passenger seat when possible (the seats cannot be in the lounge area or next to an exit);
 - d. sit with the deputy sheriff between the detainee and the aisle (Note: It is highly preferable not to sit directly next to other passengers); and
 - e. transporting deputy sheriffs should ensure that airline personnel do not serve food, beverages, or utensils to the detainee without their permission. Neither the transporting deputy sheriffs nor the detainee may have alcoholic beverages during transport.
15. Transporting deputy sheriffs are responsible for the conduct of their detainee aboard commercial aircraft, and will ensure the detainee remains under direct, continuous personal supervision and control at

all times. The detainee will be restrained from full use of their hands by either waist chains or hand cuffs, and will remain secured in the seat with a seatbelt for the duration of the flight. The use of leg irons is prohibited while in flight.

L. Medical Clearance:

1. Each detainee will be interviewed by SACDC personnel about medical and mental health conditions during booking.
2. If a detainee has minor injuries incident to arrest, has been injured previously and has not received medical attention before the arrest, or appears ill, the transporting deputy sheriff will convey these observations to the receiving facility. If the detainee is transported to the SACDC, the deputy sheriff will advise the booking detention deputies, along with a request that the detainee be examined by SACDC medical personnel. If necessary, and directed by the Tour Commander, the transporting deputy sheriff must then take the detainee to a designated medical facility for treatment.
(Ref: CALEA 70.1.6 item *d* and 70.3.1)
3. Detainees will remain in waist chains or handcuffs, including leg restraints, at unsecured medical facilities unless it becomes necessary to remove or modify them in order to facilitate medical treatment. Detainees will also be under constant observation and control by the deputy sheriff. Attachment of restraints to medical tables or hospital beds to ensure against escape and unnecessary movement is permissible and warranted in many cases.
4. If a detainee is admitted to a medical facility, transporting deputy sheriffs will immediately notify a supervisor in order to provide for continuous security and relief. An *Arrest & Booking Report (CCSO Form-104)* must be accomplished in order for detention deputies to assume custody.
(Ref: CALEA 70.3.2)
5. All documentation of medical treatment from the attending physician as well as prescriptions, medications, and any follow-up information, should be given to SACDC medical staff personnel upon arrival at the SACDC.
6. Any refusal of treatment by the detainee should be documented in writing by the transporting deputy sheriff and attending physician and reported to SACDC staff.

7. The detainee will be searched again prior to transport from the medical facility.
8. If a detainee is evaluated by medical personnel and committed to a facility for mental health treatment, the Therapeutic Transport Unit will transport the detainee to the designated maximum security lock-down mental health facility. Custody of the detainee will then be temporarily transferred to the South Carolina Department of Mental Health's Public Safety Office. A copy of the deputy sheriff's *Arrest & Booking Report* must be submitted with commitment orders.
(Ref: CALEA 70.3.1 and 70.3.2)

M. Booking Procedures:

1. Transporting personnel will follow the procedures of the receiving facility in regard to storage of firearms and commitment of detainees. Before relinquishing custody, transporting deputy sheriffs should:
 - a. place their weapons in a secure location for safekeeping;
 - b. deliver detainee documentation to the receiving official; and
 - c. remove restraining devices after all paperwork transactions are completed and custody is transferred to the receiving official.
(Ref: CALEA 70.1.6 items a, b, and c)
2. Deputy sheriffs transporting detainees from one facility to another facility must obtain a signature, as well as the printed name, from the receiving official on the agency copy of the paperwork. The date and time of acceptance will also be recorded on the paperwork when the receiving official takes custody of the detainee. When SACDC is the receiving facility, the detention deputy signs the copy of the *Arrest & Booking Report* which is maintained on file at the SACDC.
(Ref: CALEA 70.1.6 item d & e)
3. When booking a detainee at the SACDC, the transporting deputy sheriff must submit a copy of the *Arrest & Booking Report* and copies of the *Crime Victim Information Sheet (CCSO Form-147)*, as applicable.
4. Photographs and fingerprints will be taken of all subjects.
(Ref: CALEA 1.2.5)

N. Escape:

1. Whenever a detainee escapes from a deputy sheriff's custody, the deputy sheriff will make every effort to recapture the detainee consistent with this agency's use of force procedures.
(Ref: CALEA 4.1.1)
2. At the time of the escape, the deputy sheriff will notify the 911 Center of the incident including the last known location and a description of the detainee and request assistance. The duty supervisor will evaluate the situation and request any additional support, such as canine or air support.
3. The Fugitive/Extradition and Warrants units will be notified immediately for follow-up procedure on any escape of a detainee designated as a jail or prison inmate. They will be responsible for follow up procedures to include obtaining the Escape Warrant and the SACDC information packet.
(Ref: CALEA 70.1.7 item c)
4. If the escape occurs in this agency's jurisdiction or within the tri-county area, the 911 Center will issue a general broadcast over Sheriff's Office radio channels as well as notify surrounding agencies. The initial broadcast information will include a description of the detainee, location of escape, and the offense(s) with which the detainee is charged. Additional information will be disseminated as received.
5. Deputy sheriffs are authorized to use their law enforcement authority to prevent an escape or to recapture a detainee throughout the State of South Carolina.
6. If an escape occurs while traveling through another jurisdiction, deputy sheriffs will immediately notify the primary law enforcement agency in that jurisdiction and request their assistance in locating and recapturing the detainee. The Charleston County Sheriff's Office will be notified as soon as possible after the escape.
7. A full report of the escape will be prepared and forwarded to the appropriate Chief Deputy through the chain of command, for review and comments. Special care will be taken to determine if established procedures were followed or if a change of procedures is warranted to prevent the occurrence of another escape under similar circumstances.
(Ref: CALEA 70.1.7 items a, b, and c)