

C.R.E.S.T.

- a. **Control** - Before reaching for the handcuffs, you must put the offender in a position of control. There are three methods of control:
- **Compliance** - subject complies with commands.
 - **Non-Compliant** - reasonable force is used to gain compliance.
 - **Coercive** – compliance is gained using coercive methods (i.e. coercive use of firearm or Tazer).
- b. **Restrain** – Handcuff the suspect only after physical control is gained.
- If a fight has occurred consider taking a minute to gather yourself before reaching for the handcuffs.
 - Breathe using the 4-4-4-4 method and switch to fine motor skill techniques.
 - Remember to apply the handcuffs correctly and double-lock them.
 - This is the best opportunity to ensure the cuffs are on correctly and double locked.
 - Sweep the suspect's area of reach after the handcuffs have been applied.
- c. **Evaluate** – Once the suspect is secured, evaluate the health of the offender and other officers.
- Scan for any additional threats to you or the suspect.
 - Evaluate injuries incurred incident to any use of force.
 - Consider waiting for any additional units before moving a combative suspect.
 - The use of LVNR or other less-lethal tools sometimes require a medical evaluation prior to booking.
 - The Fire Department can treat most minor injuries on-scene, without having to transport to the hospital.
- d. **Search** – Conduct a full check of the arrested suspect and remove all items on their person.
- Turn all pockets inside out.
 - Remove belt and shoes.
 - If you find anything, start the search again.
 - Nothing should be left on the suspect, don't leave any 'surprises' for corrections officers to find.
 - Keep bags with you for the suspect's property.
 - Don't get in the habit of keeping suspect's property on your person.
- e. **Transport** – The last step of **C.R.E.S.T.** is to transport the prisoner to jail.
- Search your back seat before and after placing the suspect in your car.
 - Always seatbelt the prisoner.
 - Monitor the suspect in your back seat the whole time, check for shifting, breathing and actions of the suspect.
 - Never leave a suspect in your back seat unattended.
 - Give the mileage to your dispatch when transporting members of the opposite sex.
 - You are responsible for the suspect during the entire trip.
 - Consider having a second officer follow you if you believe the suspect may become combative.