

# THE CHURCH GUARDIAN

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER FROM SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY



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## TOP NEWS STORY

### Man Attacks Deacon During Mass

A man has been accused of attacking a Deacon during Mass at a Catholic Church. The man was sitting alone in the front row during Mass. When the Deacon was giving the homily, the man stood up and pushed him. About 10 people jumped up to help the Deacon. They were able to wrestle the man down and detain him. One of the parishioners was an off-duty lieutenant. The deputy said he had suspected something was off with the man and had been keeping an eye on him. The man was on probation for battery on a person over 65 years of age. [Click the link to read more]

Source: [CLICK HERE](#)

# TRAINING SPOTLIGHT

## Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws Training Materials

To ensure that you are able to protect your Safety Team from criminal and civil liability, we offer the Protecting Yourself and the Church with the Use of Force Laws course.

This downloadable bundle contains a fully customizable Powerpoint® Presentation, Microsoft Office® files and PDF files.

**Slide Presentation:** The slides are designed to help you understand what use of force laws are intended to allow, how they can play a role in safeguarding your flock, and their limitations. It also explains the legal responsibilities that apply to your Church Safety Team members, and explains how to limit your criminal and civil liability in situations where force is used.

**Instructor Guide:** Our instructor guide is designed to help make teaching Church Safety Team members about the use of force, and the applicable laws easier, while explaining the implications of different types of force. It includes not only lessons, but also walk-throughs, examples, and activities to help build familiarity and understanding.

**Streaming Video:** In addition to the downloadable files, you get online access to our course videos for one year. They are great way to prepare yourself to teach the material and they can even be used in a classroom setting until you are more comfortable teaching.

[CLICK THE IMAGE FOR MORE INFORMATION](#)



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**”TO ENSURE THAT YOU ARE ABLE TO PROTECT YOUR SAFETY TEAM FROM CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY”**

# WEEKLY TEAM BRIEFING

## Lawful Use of Force *Defending the Flock with Use-of-Force Laws*

If a thief is found breaking in and is struck so that he dies, there shall be no bloodguilt for him (Exodus 22:2).

Based on the Sheepdog Church Security Training Course "Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws."

Our article series for February was on use of force and the law. The five articles were "A Forceful Answer" (When Force Is Called for), "How Forceful?" (The Continuum of Force), "Legal Force" (Federal and State laws on the Use of Force), "Managing Force" (Training, Practice, Control), and "On Hold" (Making a Citizen's Arrest).

### Summary

In the context of Church Safety, this is defensive force, the effort and means used to protect people attending the church from a threat. The force which is used must be proportional to the threat and within the limits of the law:

-If the threat is disruptive and distractive noise, low-level force such as verbal de-escalation is the force of choice.

-If the disrupter becomes violent without

weapons, we may use empty-hand control.

-At some point, less-than-lethal weapons may become necessary.

-When deadly force is being used in the threat, we may meet it with deadly force to save lives.

-We may need to detain or restrain a disrupter. This is citizen's arrest and carries its own set of legal issues

### Action Points

For all:

-Read all the articles and listen to all the podcasts – Kris has a lot to share from his experience.

-If you have not yet taken the training course on use-of-force, take it. If it has been two years since you have taken it, take the new version of the course. Some things you should know have been updated.

-Learn and practice use-of-force skills and discernment in their use.

For Safety Directors:

-Make certain all the Safety Team members know about changes to your state's use-of-force laws.

-Keep your Use-of-Force Policy and its procedures up-to-date.



# A Forceful Answer: When Force Is Called For

BY WESLEY VAUGHN

## In the News

Arvada and Colorado Springs, December 9, 2007 - A gunman shot four people, killing two, at a missionary training center in Arvada, then shot five more, killing two, in the parking lot of a church in Colorado Springs. After entering the building, he was engaged by a police officer who was a church security team member. He died in the shootout. [2]

Antioch, Tennessee, September 26, 2017 - After killing a member in the parking lot, an attacker entered a church shooting. An usher wrestled him for the gun, stopping the attack, then held the assailant at gunpoint until police arrived.[3]

White Settlement, Texas, December 29, 2019 - A man who had previously been helped by the church with food, but not cash, came in during the



Sunday morning service in disguise. During communion, he pulled a shotgun from inside his long coat, He pointed the gun at an usher serving communion, turned and killed a church security team member approaching him, then killed the usher. Another security team member downed the gunman with a shot to the head.[4][5]

## Special Resource

The February 2020 series of articles concerns Protecting the Church with Use-of-Force Laws. In this article we consider how certain threats call for force:

Threats and Force

Always a Target

Kinds of Threats

Necessary Force

We will also take a closer look at the news stories.

*Break the teeth in  
their mouths, O God;  
Lord, tear out the  
fangs of those lions!*

PSALM 58:6

*So he made a whip  
out of cords, and  
drove all from the  
temple courts, both  
sheep and cattle; he  
scattered the coins of  
the money changers  
and overturned their  
tables*

JOHN 2:15

## A FORCEFUL ANSWER CONTINUED...

Right now, you should know about our download - "Use of Force." Click this link to get it.[6]

Here is an excerpt from the "Use of Force" download:

Your Safety Ministry needs to view the use of force as a last resort, something to employ only if harm will come to people without its use.

No Ministry wants to use force but must prepare to use it properly and effectively, especially if that Ministry has armed Safety Team Members.

### Threats and Force

There are times when the threat we face calls for a forceful answer. In November 2017 in a small church in Texas, just such a threat came, but no one in the church could answer with the needed force. That Sunday morning, 26 people were killed.

Two years and almost two months later, on another Sunday morning in another Texas church, a deadly threat was answered with sufficient force. In six seconds, a gunman who killed two people was stopped by a single shot from an armed Security Team member, saving who-knows-how-many lives.[4]

### Always a Target

Since Cain attacked Abel, God's people have always been targets. The immediate motives vary. Some of them are envy & jealousy, resentment over moral and social positions, religious bigotry, robbery, etc. Some are the outbursts of mental illness (including demonic possession) and spillovers of domestic violence.

Attacks on churches in this nation have become more violent over the past two decades as mass killings in general have increased. Obviously, places of worship are not exempt from the dangers faced by society as a whole. For instance, in the same time period, school shootings and marketplace attacks have also become more frequent, not only here but around the globe.

According to a database compiled by USA Today, Northeastern University, and the Associated Press, there were 41 mass killings (four or more killed other than the attacker) in 2019.[7] Carl Chinn has been compiling deadly force attacks in places of worship and religious institutions. The data are not yet in for 2019, but 2017 was the deadliest year in the United States with 118 fatalities.[8]

The question for us is, "Will we be ready if deadly force visits our church?"

### Kinds of Threats

The kinds of threats a church may face from people range from very minor disruptions to disastrous situations. Many times a heated conversation naturally ends with the sides cooling down or someone leaving, everyday fleeting brush-ups that blow over or are resolved.

Sometimes, though, a disagreement escalates to an argument, then an altercation. There have been times when one of the aggrieved parties returns with a vengeance, targeting the other person and anyone else who gets in the way. This is when it pays to defuse a situation with verbal de-escalation, giving both parties a chance to cool down.

Then there are those who, for whatever reason, come with the intent to kill, whether a few or many. These deadly threats are the situations we hope to never face, but need to be ready for.

### Necessary Force

The principle of "eye for eye, tooth for tooth" in the Mosaic Law (Exodus 21:23-25) was in the context of civil suits, limiting retribution to the damage done. For instance, don't take a life to avenge a broken arm or a crushed foot. Don't even threaten an excessive response, such as with, "If he touches that box I'll cut his hand off." Excessive speech conditions us to consider excessive force, and it conditions others to

## A FORCEFUL ANSWER CONTINUED...

either not take us seriously or to expect it from us and act defensively.

We can apply that same principle to the use of force in defending the flock. Not all force is the same. The best advice is to use proportional force, only what is needed to preserve or restore order. Another article in this series discusses the Use-of-Force Continuum. Federal and state laws address when and how force is to be used. Find out what the laws are in your area and how they apply to your church.

### A Closer Look

The news stories cited above show two cases where churches were ready to use necessary force, and one case where someone just happened to be there who could stop an attack.

First note that in each case, the attacker had some previous contact and interaction with the church.

#### In Tennessee

Let's start with Antioch. Burnette Chapel did not have a Safety Team in place. When the shooter, a former member, entered the church firing his handgun, a young man physically confronted him, grabbing the hand with the gun and wrestling the shooter for the weapon. The young man had a weapon, but it was out in his car, so at the moment drawing his gun was not an option. At least he has the presence of mind to do what he could do.

#### In Colorado

New Life Church in Colorado Springs had a security team. Jeanne Assam, a sworn police officer, was on the team. She heard about the midnight shooting in Arvada, knew the attacker was a former attendee at New Life, and suggested preparing for a possible attack. When the attacker came in the door, she was ready.

#### In Texas

The shooter at West Freeway Church of Christ came in disguise with a wig and a false beard. The reason for the disguise appears to be avoiding identification - he had previously been helped by the church with food, but was angry at not receiving cash. He was also wearing a long coat concealing a shotgun.

Members of the church security team were made suspicious by his appearance and manner and kept a watch. When he pulled out the shotgun, one team member approached him and another held his gun at the ready. When the attacker fired, killing the first security team member and an usher, the other team member waited for a clear shot, then fired. The team had been trained and regularly practiced their shooting.

In 2017 a Texas law took effect exempting church volunteer safety teams from the licensing requirements for security agencies. Another law, which took effective earlier in 2019, allowed concealed weapons in those churches which did not ban them. This enabled the security team to be legally armed when needed.[9]

#### Observation

Note that in one case, the threat was anticipated based on specific information. In most cases, a church does not receive specific information about a direct threat. However, threat assessment can make church leadership and the Safety Director aware of those who do pose a potential threat to the church, and they can take appropriate measures, including contacting local authorities.

In the latest news story, the security team was alert and kept watch on a suspicious person.

#### Conclusion

We need to recognize that our church is not exempt from violence on our society. Not only that, for various reasons places of worship are targets of some people and groups. In response, we need to be

A FORCEFUL ANSWER CONTINUED...

prepared to use force when necessary and to know how and when to use it.

There Is More

The three other articles in this series of Use of Force are "How Forceful?" (The Continuum of Force), "Legal Force" (Federal and State laws on the Use of Force), "Managing Force" (Training, Practice, Control).

See link for references: <https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/a-forceful-answer/>

# How Forceful?: The Continuum of Force

BY WESLEY VAUGHN

## In the News

Sacramento, California, August 19, 2019 - Gov. Newsom of California signed AB-392 into law. The new law, which took effect on January 1, 2020, sets new standards for the use of deadly force by law enforcement officers.[2] First, "police can only use lethal force on a fleeing felon if that person is threatening violent harm to the officer or somebody else." [3] That provision aligns the state's use-of-force laws with the federal standard as set by a US Supreme Court ruling. A more fundamental change is in how an officer's use of deadly force is evaluated. Not only are the suspect's actions viewed, but also the officer's actions leading to the incident. Under consideration is whether the officer unnecessarily placed himself in danger.[4]



## Special Resource

The February 2020 series of articles concerns Protecting the Church with Use-of-Force Laws. In this article we consider the Continuum of Force:

What Is Force?

Levels of Force

What Level of Force Is Appropriate?

We also take a closer look at the news story. First, you should know about our download - "Use of Force." Click this link to get it.[5]

Here is an excerpt from the "Use of Force" download:

Your Safety Ministry needs to view the use of force as a last resort, something to employ only if harm will come to people without its use. No Ministry wants to use force but must prepare to use it properly

*Force Not Used - Then the captain with the officers went and brought them, but not by force, for they were afraid of being stoned by the people*

ACTS 5:26

*Force Used - And when the dissension became violent, the tribune, afraid that Paul would be torn to pieces by them, commanded the soldiers to go down and take him away from among them by force and bring him into the barracks*

ACTS 23:10

*Defensive Force Permitted - If a thief is found breaking in and is struck so that he dies, there shall be no bloodguilt for him*

EXODUS 22:2

*Excessive Force Condemned - Thus says the Lord: "... I will not revoke the punishment, because he burned to lime the bones of the king of Edom"*

AMOS 2:1



## HOW FORCEFUL CONTINUED...

and effectively, especially if that Ministry has armed Safety Team Members.

### What Is Force?

In Physics, "force" is any action that moves an object or changes its motion. In everyday usage, force is effort/energy used to move something or achieve an objective. By extension, "to force" means to compel another person to perform or cease performing an action, and the "force" we use is the means to do that. In church safety and security, there are times we have to prevent a person from harming himself or herself and/or others, to cause someone to stop an unsafe action, or to keep a situation from getting out of hand. We are using some kind of force when we do this. This brings up the question of what kind of force do we use and at what level.

We would naturally think of this as "mild" force, "strong" force, or "somewhere in between." While it is normally all right to think of force this way in everyday life, when it comes to law enforcement, private security, and even Church Safety Ministry - as well as self-defense - legal liability, both civil and criminal, comes into play. Therefore, federal and state laws (and in some places local laws) define the use of force and regulate how it is used. These laws are further clarified by the courts. As a result, levels of force need to be clearly identified.

When government agencies are involved, the 4th and 8th Amendments to the Constitution also apply.[6] Indirectly, church security is downstream from this, and use-of-force laws and standards for law enforcement eventually apply to us in some way.

### Levels of Force

When we are trying to explain when force is mild or strong, or try to express where in between a certain level of force is, we quickly discover that there are many levels between strong and mild. This is what a continuum [kahn-TIN-you-uhm] is. Fortunately, there are markers along the continuum to identify five sections. This is called the Continuum of Force, developed by law enforcement agencies and the US Dept. of Justice to guide officers in knowing what level of force to use. Here is how FindLaw describes it:

Physical presence: Using mere presence.

Verbalization: Using verbal statements, from non-threatening requests to direct orders.

Empty-Hand Control: Using physical bodily force through grabs, holds, punches or kicks.

Less Lethal Methods: Using weapons such as a baton, chemical sprays, Tasers, or police dogs.

Lethal Force: Using lethal weapons such as firearms.[5]

### What Level of Force Is Appropriate?

The current standard in law enforcement and security services is to keep the level of force to as little as is needed. The new California law actually puts a premium on an officer acting in a way which avoids using more force while still maintaining order. The question is, "Did the officer needlessly put himself or herself in a dangerous position?"[4] Shouldn't that be the standard for a Church Safety Team? To put it another way, "Are we the ones escalating a situation instead of deescalating it?"

Level 1, Physical Presence, is the mildest kind of force, but is effective. Notice how quickly traffic slows when a patrol car is seen in the median or at the edge of the road. We can extend this to the appearance of presence, such as a visible camera, a monitor showing what a security camera is viewing, etc. The appearance can be behavioral, such as nodding at persons to let them know they have been noticed. From here we can see how force increases as we go down the list.

Level 2, Verbalization, is an important tool if used wisely. However, if we are not careful, we can escalate tensions. The Bible says a lot about using our words to calm tensions and bring peace, such as "A soft

## HOW FORCEFUL CONTINUED...

answer turns away wrath, but a harsh word stirs up anger" (Prov. 15:1). Many businesses and organizations train their people in skills such as conflict resolution. Sheepdog Church Security has a course on using verbal de-escalation to avoid violence.[6]

Level 3, Empty-Hand Control, can be as mild as gently putting your hand on someone's shoulder and encouraging them to sit down or move, or as strong as unarmed self-defense with blows and throws. Escort holds and wrist holds are sometimes used by a Church Safety Team.

We should be careful to use only the amount of force called for in the situation. It is when physical force of any kind is used that there is a risk of civil or criminal liability. If someone is injured, a lawsuit may result. The force used should be proportional to the actions of the subject.

Many cases of excessive force by police did not involve weapons of any kind, but empty-hand control measures, such as arm twists and choke holds, resulting in broken bones, joint dislocation, and death.

Level 4, Less Lethal Methods, is where weapons come in. The broad term used includes anything held in the hand or thrown. These used to be called "non-lethal weapons," but misuse or excessive use can result in serious bodily injuries or death. As a result, several states regulate how batons, pepper spray, and electrostatic discharge devices are used. Some items, such as brass knuckles and black jacks, are generally banned since they are used in gang warfare. We need to know our state's laws and local jurisdiction's ordinances on less lethal weapons, then exercise care if we have to use them. Practicing their proper use builds the skill for controlling them.

Level 5, Lethal Force, is the last level on the list. It is - or should be - a last resort. Lethal weapons include not only firearms, but edged weapons. When we interview and screen applicants for armed safety/security work, we need to be alert for signs that they are too ready to use lethal - or even less lethal - force. Firearms require training, certification, and regular shooting practice.

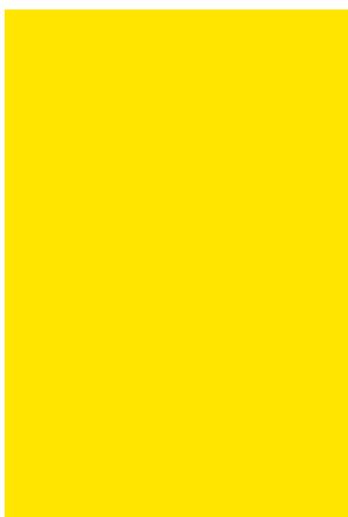
### Conclusion

The Continuum of Force tells us what level of force we are using. We need to know how to maintain order with the least force necessary. This way we can avoid escalation of situations, keep people safe, and maintain a good witness. We may also preclude legal liability and costly insurance claims.

### There Is More

The Use of Force series has three other articles: "A Forceful Answer" (When Force Is Called for), "Legal Force" (Federal and State laws on the Use of Force), "Managing Force" (Training, Practice, Control).

See link for references: <https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/how-forceful/>



**“A must have book for your church safety ministry.”**

**GET IT ON AMAZON**

# Legal Force: Federal and State laws on the Use of Force

BY WESLEY VAUGHN

## In the News

Vallejo, California, November 4, 2018 - Plainclothes police officers forcefully arrested a man in church, grabbing him from behind as he started to go into a restroom. Only after putting him into a patrol car did they realize they had the wrong person. This case is the subject of the second of three lawsuits against the Vallejo Police Department for excessive use of force in 2017, 2018, and 2019.[2]

Birmingham, Alabama, June 20, 2017 - Kay Ivey, Governor of Alabama, signed into law a bill allowing a church and two schools to form their own police departments.[3] The measure, passed by the legislature in April,



was in response to a need for better security in large churches and private schools.[4]

Lilburn, Georgia, March 25, 2018 - Police went to a church parking lot after a mother reported her runaway teen daughter was spotted there in an SUV. The SUV belonged to the pastor, whose oldest son had been dating the girl. When the police tried to talk with the girl, the pastor and his family attacked them. The pastor, his wife, and two of their sons were arrested.[5]

The pastor and his oldest son pled guilty to charges. The father was sentenced to ten years in prison, then deportation, the son to seven years of probation as a first offender.[6] The mother went to trial. She was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison.[7]

*Citizen's Arrest - And Elijah said to them, "Seize the prophets of Baal; let not one of them escape." And they seized them*

1 KINGS 18:40

*Unlawful Force Used - The crowd joined in attacking them, and the magistrates tore the garments off them and gave orders to beat them with rods. [This was unlawful since Paul and Silas were Roman citizens]*

ACTS 16:22

*Justified Force - If a thief is found breaking in and is struck so that he dies, there shall be no bloodguilt for him*

EXODUS 22:2

*Excessive Force Defined - When a man strikes his slave, male or female, with a rod and the slave dies under his hand, [the slave] shall be avenged*

EXODUS 21:20

*Limitation on Force - And if the avenger of blood pursues him, they shall not give up the manslayer into his hand, because he struck his neighbor unknowingly, and did not hate him in the past*

JOSHUA 20:5

## LEGAL FORCE CONTINUED...

### Special Resource

The February 2020 series of articles covers Protecting the Church with Use-of-Force Laws. In this article we consider federal and state laws on the use of force:

#### A Matter of Law

##### Federal Laws on Use of Force

##### State Laws on Use of Force

We also take a closer look at the news stories. First, you should know about our download - "Use of Force." Click this link to get it.[8]

#### A Matter of Law

Government is obligated to protect the people from evil (Rom. 13:3-4). Besides national defense against foreign enemies, this also means protecting the people from criminals. This is the purpose of laws which define crimes and prescribe their penalties. These crimes include murder, manslaughter, and assault & battery, as well as theft and fraud. Therefore it is right for laws to say what kinds and levels of force are permitted in certain situations. In the Old Testament Law, Exodus 21:18-27, 22:2-3, and Lev. 24:19-20 do just that. Deuteronomy 19:16-21 extends this to a malicious false accusation intending bodily harm to the accused. Later, Joshua 20:2-6 outlines due process for someone accused of murder who claims it was an accidental death.

In our country, federal, state, and local laws say when a certain level of force is or is not acceptable. We call these Use-of-Force Laws. These laws are then further refined in court cases which draw lines in the gray areas of the law. Because of this, we need to not only know the laws of our state and our local jurisdiction, but also how court decisions have applied the law.

Use-of-Force Laws are generally applied to actions by (1) persons in authority, (2) persons trying to gain or maintain control of a situation, and (3) persons defending themselves, other persons, or property. Force used in the commission of a crime is covered by the laws addressing that crime. There are laws regarding the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon in the commission of a felony.

We are to use force lawfully. In this context we, as Christians, are to conduct ourselves lawfully both as individuals and as churches. The third news story is a counter example of that. A pastor and his family acted unlawfully both in hiding a runaway teen (for personal reasons) and in assaulting responding police officers. As a result of the charges it was revealed that the pastor himself - who is from Antigua - remained in this country unlawfully.

The Apostle Peter said two things which apply here: With "We must obey God rather than men" (Acts 5:29), he said that the limit of human laws on us is when they require disobeying God's commands. In 1 Peter 2:13-17, he wrote:

Be subject for the Lord's sake to every human institution, whether it be to the emperor as supreme, or to governors as sent by him to punish those who do evil and to praise those who do good. For this is the will of God, that by doing good you should put to silence the ignorance of foolish people. Live as people who are free, not using your freedom as a cover-up for evil, but living as servants of God. Honor everyone. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the emperor.

The clear message is that the only cause for disobeying civil authorities is when that requires disobeying God's Word. With that in mind, let's look at the laws on use of force, which we as Christian must follow.

#### Federal Laws on Use of Force

Federal law on use-of-force applies mainly to the use of deadly [lethal] force by law enforcement. It

## LEGAL FORCE CONTINUED...

applies in places of federal jurisdiction, such as U.S. territories (e.g. U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam), federal districts and lands (such as D.C. and national parks), military bases and facilities, and federal buildings (such as a federal office building or a U.S. Courthouse). One example of these laws is "10 CFR § 1047.7 - Use of deadly force"[9]

Also at the federal level are cases decided by federal courts, from district courts all the way to the United States Supreme Court (SCOTUS). Some of these are lawsuits filed in the district courts, but many are state and local court cases which have been appealed to a federal court. Cases decided by a U.S. Appeals Court are effective within that court's district, but SCOTUS decisions apply nationally.

### State Laws on Use of Force

Each state has its own laws regarding the use of force. Best known are the differences on using deadly force in self-defense, such as Duty to Retreat, Stand Your Ground, and the Castle Doctrine. These have been the subject of national news stories, landmark court cases, and public demonstrations, also playing a role as election issues.

**Duty to Retreat** - The Duty to Retreat is the obligation to try to escape or get to cover (if you can) when threatened. This is the self-defense law in about half the states. There are different degrees in the laws as to how far you should retreat and when you may use physical defensive force.[10][11]

**Stand Your Ground** - This is, generally, the opposite of Duty to Retreat. Stand Your Ground laws say you have the right to defend yourself where you are. As with Duty to Retreat, there are degrees. There are also negating conditions, such as being in the act of committing a felony.[11]

**Castle Doctrine** - This is the legal recognition that a person's home or place of business is his/her castle, meaning the legal resident/occupant has the right to defend the place from intruders[12] (see Ex. 22:2). If you knock the feet out from under a burglar with a baseball bat and he is injured, you are not charged with assault and battery and held financially liable for his injuries since you were defending your home. If the burglar dies, you are not charged with murder. Again, there are state-by-state variations. For instance, your vehicle may or may not be your castle.

However, state law and local ordinances also relate to other uses of force, even the level of unarmed force used in defined situations. Most of these apply to their use by law enforcement officers, licensed security guards, and correction officers, but these laws may also cover citizen's arrest.

Some laws and guidelines may apply to how much force is used in personal self-defense. For instance, is some physical force allowed to stop someone from simply bothering you, or is it then considered assault and battery? Would pushing someone's hand off you be disallowed? Don't laugh - some people would actually go that far in claiming you assaulted them. This might not be a criminal case, but could end up in civil court. Although the laws probably do not go that far, there are legal lines drawn we need to know.

For most of us, it is hard to find an up-to-date listing of all states' use-of-force laws, but we can find those for our own state, and for us that is what matters. Some states have wider gray areas than others. Your church's attorney can advise you on where court cases have drawn lines in the gray.

### Conclusion

Not only do we have a moral obligation as Christians to act within the limits of the law, but there are criminal and civil liabilities for not doing so. Therefore, we need to know how the law applies to the use of any level of force before we need to decide how to use it.

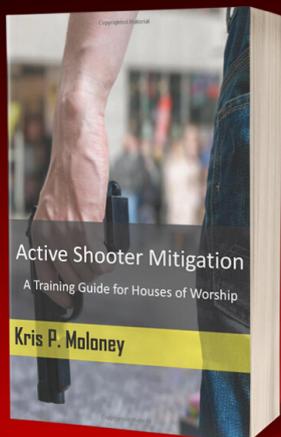
### There Is More

This series on the Use of Force has four articles. The others are "A Forceful Answer" (When Force Is

LEGAL FORCE CONTINUED...

Called for), "How Forceful?" (The Continuum of Force), and "Managing Force" (Training, Practice, Control).

See link for references: <https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/legal-force/>



## SAFEGUARD YOUR CHURCH FROM VIOLENCE

AVAILABLE ON AMAZON



# Managing Force: Training, Practice, Control

BY WESLEY VAUGHN

## In the News

Blackwell, Oklahoma, September 8, 2019 - A young man who had come out as gay went to church with his family, taking his partner with him. At the end of the service, several members pinned him down and began praying over him. He struggled to get loose. Someone punched him.

The young man reported the incident to the police as assault and unlawful restraint. Police are investigating. The pastors of the church say this was a family affair which got out of hand. They are cooperating with the police investigation. [2]



Vanceboro, North Carolina, January 5, 2020 - Just a week after the church shooting in White Settlement, TX,[3][4] a man who had just assaulted a relative tried to force his way into a church during the Sunday morning service. Two members saw him reach into his back pocket while pushing his way in. Fearing he may have a gun, they wrestled him to the ground. He was arrested by sheriff's deputies. Drug use is suspected as a factor.[5]

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 6, 2019 - A woman began causing a disruption during a church's Wednesday evening meeting. A church member who is a professional in behavioral health could not calm her down, so police were called.

When the police came, the woman became combative. They had to physically restrain and handcuff her. Unfortunately, the woman stopped breathing. The police un-handcuffed her, performed CPR,

*He trains my hands for battle; my arms can bend a bow of bronze .*

2 SAMUEL 22:35 AND  
PSALM 18:34

*Hear instruction and be wise, and do not neglect it. (We need to be trained in each kind of force we might use.)*

PROVERBS 8:33)

*But solid food is for the mature, for those who have their powers of discernment trained by constant practice to distinguish good from evil (The "solid food" here refers to doctrine and theology, but we can apply this principle to the use of force. We must both learn and practice the discernment of what level of force is needed and how to keep a situation from escalating.*

HEBREWS 5:14

*Let the elders who rule well be considered worthy of double honor (The Church Safety Committee and the Church Safety Director need to include the use of force in management of the Church Safety Ministry. Doing this well may spare the church from legal problems, claims for injuries, and public embarrassment resulting from improper use of force.)*

1 TIMOTHY 5:17

## MANAGING FORCE CONTINUED...

and called for EMTs. She died Friday at the hospital. [6]

### Special Resource

The series of articles for February 2020 discusses Protecting the Church with Use-of-Force Laws. In this article we consider our management of the use of force through:

Training

Practice

Control

First, you should know about our download - "Use of Force." Click this link to get it.[7]

### Managing the Use of Force in a Church Safety Ministry

Management of the use of force in a Church Safety Ministry begins with training. This leads to practice with situation drills and individual practice of use-of-force skills and discernment exercises. Finally, Church Safety Ministry leadership exercises control over the use of force.

### Training

Training for use of force is an on-going process. During orientation for new Church Safety Team members, discretion in the use of force is a recurring theme. Conversation includes comments about being careful how forceful we are, etc., including phrases such as, "only when necessary," and "not letting it go too far.

"A key piece of training is the Sheepdog Church Security Training Course "Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws." [1] As with other training courses, this one should be repeated every two years. Besides refreshing the learning, this also includes updating on Use-of-Force laws. Changes to laws in the state where the church is located, as well as relevant court decisions, should be added to the course.

### Practice

Several use-of-force skills need to be learned by Safety Team members. A key skill at the second level of the Continuum of Force - Voice - is Verbal De-escalation.[8] Unarmed self-defense is a skill set of the third Continuum of Force level - Empty-Hand Control. Other skills are using less lethal weapons and, if armed, lethal weapons. All of these should be practiced regularly. Situation drills may be held.

One kind of practice which can be done any time and on the spur of the moment is the "What if?" drill. One Safety Team member (or the Director) asks another, "What if such-and-such happens?" The other team member tells how to resolve the situation using the least force necessary. A follow-up question could be, "But what if so-and-so does this or that?" This conditions the team member's mind to use discernment during incidents.

Let's consider some incidents from our news stories.

In White Settlement, the security team was trained and had continually practiced. They used deadly force only in response to deadly force. The team member who neutralized the gunman waited for a clear shot and fired only once.[3]

In Vanceboro, church members wrestle a violent person to the ground without using deadly force. They suspected he had a gun, but didn't see it.[5] However, at the time they would not have had time to pull out firearms (if they had them), but they did have contact with him and used it.

In Indianapolis, when a disruptive person could not be calmed, police were called.[6] When they arrived and took over, the church was not liable for what followed, even though the woman died.

In Blackwell, OK, it was apparently the family which restrained their relative. The news story gives no

## MANAGING FORCE CONTINUED...

indication of what the church leaders did to calm the situation or whether anyone called the police. Do not be surprised if the church itself is sued for failure or refusal to intervene.

In each of these cases, discernment or the lack of it paid a key role.

### Control

Control of use-of-force situations begins with use-of-force policies for the Church Safety Ministry. The Use-of-Force Training Course says, "Your church security team should create policies to deal with violent offenders before situations arise." [1] These policies should take into account federal, state, and local use-of-force laws. They should be updated when those laws are changed or clarified, whether legislatively or judicially.

The Safety Director and team leaders should repeatedly bring up the topic of wise use-of-force with team members. This lets them know that they are accountable in this area.

Then the ministry leadership needs to actually hold team members accountable. An incident report for each incident should be filed. These should be reviewed. Following each incident, debrief the team member(s) involved. If needed, the member(s) can be coached, counseled, or - if needed - disciplined or re-trained.

### Conclusion

When it comes to use of force in protecting the flock, we need to use force wisely. This means discerning what level of force is necessary and not using more. The Church Safety Team should be trained in this discretion. They should also have and practice the needed skill sets for each level.

Using force wisely also means managing it wisely. The Church Safety Ministry sees to it that (1) the Use-of-Force policy and procedures are in place, (2) the team is trained in the use of force and needed skills, and they practice their skills, and (3) team members are kept aware of wise use of force and are held accountable.

### There Is More

The Use of Force series has three other articles: "A Forceful Answer" (When Force Is Called for), "How Forceful?" (The Continuum of Force), and "Legal Force" (Federal and State laws on the Use of Force). An additional article is "On Hold" (Making a Citizen's Arrest).

See link for references: <https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/managing-force/>



RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT FOR SAFETY MINISTRIES

VISIT THE SDCS ONLINE STORE

# On Hold: Training, Practice, Control

BY WESLEY VAUGHN

## In the News

Fresno, California, March 2017 - A father found out that his daughter was using a cell phone given to her by a man. This man was sending messages to her which constituted grooming her for a sexual encounter. The dad used the phone to arrange a meeting with the man at the place where he gave the phone to his daughter.

Taking another person with him, the father met the man, executed a citizen's arrest, and held the man for police who took him into custody.[2]

West Jordan, Utah, September 6, 2011 - Mr. A. was told by a woman he knew that her child or children had been molested by Mr. B. They arranged a meeting with the Mr. B. and began to talk with him. When



Mr. B. became aggressive, Mr. A. pulled out zip ties and bound his wrists.

Mr. A. then drove Mr. B. to the police station, where both men were arrested, Mr. A. for aggravated kidnapping and Mr. B. for child sexual assault. Under Utah law (at that time), a citizen's arrest could not be lawfully made unless the offense was in the arresting person's presence. This was days after the indiscretion. A police officer said that the people should have had the police go with them to meet the perpetrator. The police could have then made the arrest.[3]

Augusta, Maine, April 22, 1986 - The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine ruled that a police officer made a lawful arrest of a defendant in a neighboring city for OUI and leaving the scene of an accident. The majority said it was lawful as a live pursuit for a felony. A dissenter said it was lawful not for that reason, but as a citizen's arrest for

*Legally mandated arrest - Then his father and his mother shall take hold of him and bring him out to the elders of his city at the gate of the place where he lives*

DEUTERONOMY 21:19

*Mob seizure/arrest - And when Jeremiah had finished speaking all that the Lord had commanded him to speak to all the people, then the priests and the prophets and all the people laid hold of him, saying, "You shall die!"*

JEREMIAH 26:8

*Directed citizen's arrest - And Elijah said to them, "Seize the prophets of Baal; let not one of them escape." And they seized them*

1 KINGS 18:40

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ON HOLD CONTINUED...

probable cause since the officer saw the defendant operating the vehicle and the other driver identified the defendant and his vehicle.[4]

Special Resource

The series of articles for February 2020 discusses Protecting the Church with Use-of-Force Laws. In this article we consider the use of force in regards to citizen's arrest:

Citizen's Arrest as a Use-of-Force Issue

What Is Citizen's Arrest?

When to Make Citizen's Arrest

How to Make a Citizen's Arrest

Directed Citizen's Arrest

First, you should know about our download - "Use of Force." Click this link to get it.[5]

Citizen's Arrest as a Use-of-Force Issue

A citizen's arrest uses some level of force, and some uses of force may be construed as a citizen's arrest even if that is not the intent. Citizen's arrest is covered in the Sheepdog Church Security Training Course "Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws." [1] It uses seven slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Citizen's arrest is a procedure which can easily get out of hand. It can go as far as mob rule and vigilante justice, as happened to Jeremiah (Jer. 26:8). When there are local governments in place with law enforcement and courts, it is in society's best interest to state the limits of when and how citizen's arrest is used (see the second news story above[3]). Citizen's arrest should not be completely outlawed, since there are times and places when and where this is the only way to interrupt criminal activity. States, therefore, have defined and established limits for citizen's arrest.

What Is Citizen's Arrest?

A citizen's arrest is the restraining of a person who has committed a public offense (broken a law) and is being held for law enforcement officers or court officers. A law enforcement officer who is off duty or out of his/her jurisdiction may make a citizen's arrest, as stated by the dissenting justice in State v. Harding (third news story above).[4]

When to Make Citizen's Arrest

There are times when a citizen's arrest may (in some cases must) be made. The lines may be stretched or tightened by state laws, but simply put they are:

When the public offense is committed in the presence of the arresting person.

When the suspect has committed a felony (not necessarily in the arresting person's presence) - an example of this is recognizing and arresting a known and wanted criminal (such as one whose photo is on the FBI's most-wanted board in the Post Office).

When, in fact, a felony has been committed, and the arrestor has reasonable cause to believe that it was committed by the suspect.

An example of this is what happened in Utah.[3] The law there, as applied to that case, was that the arresting citizen had to be a witness of the offense. When making a citizen's arrest, you yourself do not want to be arrested.

In light of this, the actions of the father in California[2] are questionable. It would have been legally safer to have a police officer present to make the arrest. As it was, the man risked being arrested himself. The difference between this and the Utah story is that the father himself had discovered and

ON HOLD CONTINUED...

held the evidence of the crime. As it was, he did wait for the police to come and take the suspect into custody.

How to Make a Citizen's Arrest

There are right ways and wrong ways to make a citizen's arrest. First of all, do not follow the example of a movie, TV drama, or novel. It might make a gripping scene, but is not necessarily consistent with the law. Here are points to follow (there are more details in the course):

Use only necessary force.

You may pursue an escapee.

You must deliver the suspect to proper authorities:

Immediately notify authorities,

Immediately release suspect to responding authorities.

Do not conduct an investigation.

Cooperation with law enforcement officers is a must.

What constitutes a citizen's arrest? Since it is defined as "restraining" an offender, this literally includes almost the entire continuum of force. If you tell a person to stop and wait, and that person obeys, then you have restrained/detained them by Voice Commands, and it is an arrest. If you put your hand on his shoulder, it is the 3rd level, Empty-Hand Control, and is an arrest. Using any kind of weapon in making the arrest brings Use-of-Force Laws into play. When handcuffs or tie restraints are used, other legal issues arise.

Directed Citizen's Arrest

There are times when a law enforcement officer will order citizens to pursue and/or arrest a suspect. On the Western Frontier, a sheriff, ranger, or marshal often recruited ordinary people into a posse to chase or track down an outlaw.

A modern example is when a defendant in court breaks loose and dashes for the door or a window, and the judge or the bailiff call out, "Seize him!" Anyone along the fugitive's path is obligated to try to stop him.

An example from the Old Testament (1 Kings 18:40) is Elijah ordering the people to seize the prophets of Baal (the king was there letting him do that).

Conclusion

This is not an everyday situation (at least not in most neighborhoods), but there may be times when someone must stop a person committing a crime, especially when lives are at stake. However, we must make a citizen's arrest only when necessary, then do it the right way.

There Is more

This article completes the Legal Force series on Use-of-Force Laws and Church Safety Ministry. The other four articles are "A Forceful Answer" (When Force Is Called for), "How Forceful?" (The Continuum of Force), "Legal Force" (Federal and State laws on the Use of Force), and "Managing Force" (Training, Practice, Control).

See link for references: <https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/on-hold/>

# CHURCH SECURITY ROLL CALL

WEEKLY TIPS AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR CHURCH SECURITY TEAMS BASED ON THE RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE OF KRIS MOLONEY AND THE SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY TEAM. HOSTED BY KRIS MOLONEY.



## **CSRC191: A FORCEFUL ANSWER**

Attacks on churches in this nation have become more violent over the past two decades as mass killings in general have increased. Obviously, places of worship are not exempt from the dangers faced by society as a whole. The question for us is, "Will we be ready if deadly force visits our church?"

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)



## **CSRC192: HOW FORCEFUL**

In church safety and security, there are times we have to prevent a person from getting out of hand. We are using some kind of force when we do this. This brings up the question of what kind of force do we use and at what level.

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)



## **CSRC193: LEGAL FORCE**

Not only do we have a moral obligation as Christians to act within the limits of the law, but there are criminal and civil liabilities for not doing so. Therefore, we need to know how the law applies to the use of any level of force before we need to decide how to use it..

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)



## **CSRC194: MANAGING FORCE**

Management of the use of force in a Church Safety Ministry begins with training. This leads to practice with situation drills and individual practice of use-of-force skills and discernment exercises. Finally, Church Safety Ministry leadership exercises control over the use of force.

[CLICK TO LISTEN](#)



## **CSRC195: ON HOLD**

This is not an everyday situation (at least not in most neighborhoods), but there may be times when someone must stop a person committing a crime, especially when lives are at stake. However, we must make a citizen's arrest only when necessary, then do it the right way.

[CLICK TO LISTEN](#)

## Use of Force

Recommended Training for Your Church's  
Safety Ministry

Kris P. Moloney



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Sheepdog Church Security

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# FREE MONTHLY DOWNLOAD

## Use of Force: Recommended Training for Your Church's Safety Ministry

Your Safety Ministry needs to view the use of force as a last resort, something to employ only if harm will come to people without its use. No Ministry wants to use force but must prepare to use it properly and effectively, especially if that Ministry has armed Safety Team Members.

Protect God's People with Our Church Safety Resource [Free Download] To Get this Resource, Click the Picture (Link) and enter your Email Address. You will receive an email with a Download Button. Click the Button in the Email to Download the Safety Ministry Resource. (The Download is in PDF format.)

Kris

# MAIL CALL

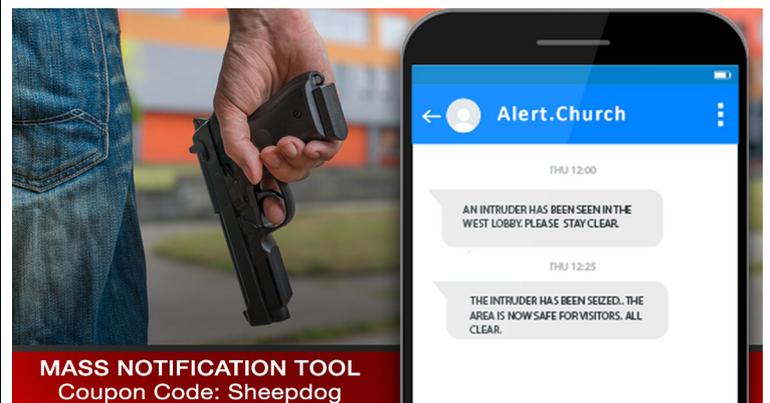
## Messages from Sheepdogs across the country

### JIMMY T.

With the change in climatic society, large gathering for worship requires protection. As a war veteran, I have seen worship locations ( especially at mosque) heavily guarded by Iraqis or Afghan security. This provided a safe environment for worshippers and their families. Some churches have large numbers ranging from 100 to 1000 men, women and children. Yes, I believe in Sec for churches. Retired USAFOIF/OEF veteran

### DALE B.

I find the info helpful and up to date. Recommend anyone who is looking at safety, either at their church or workplace to spend the time and go over the vast material that is at our finger tips. Thanks Sheepdog Church Security for all you do.



# SHEEPDOG'S MONTHLY GUEST ARTICLE

## CORONAVIRUS 2020

BY TERRY BERRINGER, CRRN

INFORMATION & STATISTICS OBTAINED DIRECTLY FROM THE  
CDC & WHO

*(OPINIONS ARE THAT OF THE AUTHOR)*

2/29/20 BREAKING NEWS: The first person in the United States has died of the coronavirus, Washington state health officials confirmed. And this is just the beginning.

This has taken the stakes of the game to a whole other level.

As the coronavirus outbreak gains speed, so does the fear of catching the virus. Churches around the country are bracing for the potential impact of frightened congregations, declining attendance, tithing shortfalls, and cancelled events.

So, lets look at a few facts about the coronavirus...

First, the coronavirus itself isn't new. Just like influenza, coronavirus is a family of respiratory viruses, and there are multiple strains, which have the ability to change over time (or mutate). Coronavirus is already common in the United States, and has been for years. It was first seen here in the US in the early to mid 90's.

Novel coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, is the strain we're hearing about in the news. It emerged in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019. Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Just like the flu and the common cold, it is spread person to person via respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

According to the World Health Organization, as of the first week of March 2020, there have been 3,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 outside of China. Over 50 of

*"Greater Love has no one than this, that one lay down his  
life for his friends."*

these cases are in the United States. There have been about 50 deaths. As of the first week of March there have been 2 deaths from COVID-19 in the United States.

Compare this to influenza, which the CDC estimates will infect up to 41 million people in the United States alone during the 2019-20 season, resulting in up to 40,000 deaths. The swine flu (or H1N1) pandemic of 2009-2010 was responsible for over 570,000 deaths worldwide with 12,000 of them being in the United States.

“But There’s No Cure!” everyone is yelling.

You’re right, there is no cure for COVID-19. But there is no cure for ANY virus out there. Viruses are not curable. There is no magic pill to take to alleviate this disease. But there is a flu vaccine that can protect you from our most common types of respiratory illnesses. And NO, there has been no evidence that the flu vaccine causes autism despite the newest Facebook post. So maybe go and get a flu shot!

So why are we panicking? Frankly, because the media is telling us to.

Manufacturing a pandemic is a great way to boost ratings, but everything science knows so far about COVID-19 has revealed it to be no more than yet another respiratory virus (and there are thousands).

The scariest part of COVID-19 isn’t the virus itself, it’s the resulting baseless mass paranoia. Hospitals are hoarding supplies, creating shortages of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary to protect healthcare workers and patients. People are ravishing the shelves of alcohol-based hand sanitizers. People are hoarding everything from soap to toilet paper. But worse now, is that people are using the virus as an excuse for their own social prejudices.

Let’s address the need for a pandemic preparedness plan, and offer practical next steps for your church leaders and safety team members that will help minimize the impact on your ministry.

The big 3 concerns that you will need to address are...

- People’s fear of crowds—Is this keeping them away from church?
- How to make your church safer from virus transmission
- Managing your congregation’s fears

As of this post, NO guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or other agencies are impacting any churches normal operations or ministries.



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The advertisement features a blue and red background with a white shield logo containing a scale of justice and the text "U.S. LawShield". A police officer's hand is shown holding a handgun. A large yellow rectangle is on the right side.

ONE EXCEPTION: Many are taking to foregoing the customary "turn and greet someone" moment in our worship services. We do not want to create a situation where people might shake hands out of habit!

Missions teams should monitor the global spread of the virus to see if the situation might impact any scheduled mission trips. It is suggested that they follow guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of State.

It is critical that the church provide ample hand sanitizer at every opportunity. According to the CDC, washing your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds is one of the best precautions you can take to prevent the spread of the virus. When hand washing is not possible, alcohol-based hand sanitizers are a recommended alternative.

As with any normal flu season, follow these "common sense" guidelines for keeping yourself and others healthy:

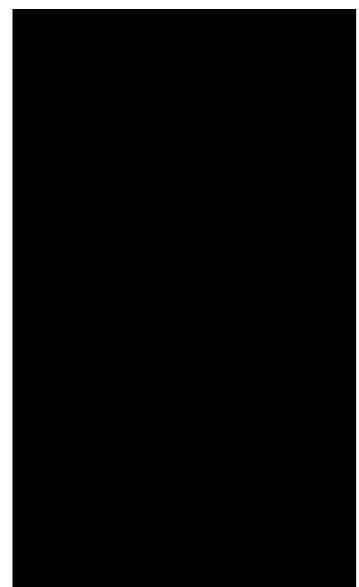
- Wash your hands regularly
- Cough or sneeze in the bend of your elbow ("cough in the crook")
- Eat healthy and drink lots of fluids (keep hydrated)
- Do not go to work, school, or church if you are sick

So, what can you do?

Turn off the TV and arm yourself with the facts. Stop the spread of false information. And for Pete's sake, wash your hands.



The advertisement features the 'SCHOOL SAFETY SOLUTION' logo, which consists of a shield containing a stylized 'S' and 'D'. Below the logo, the text reads 'SCHOOL SAFETY™ SOLUTION' and 'Simple, Fast and Effective'. A list of products is provided: Door Window Shades, Lockdown Kits, Classroom Door Locks, Bleed Control Kits, First Aid Supplies, and Emergency Supplies. At the bottom, it states 'LOCKDOWN SHADES AND SAFETY PRODUCTS FOR SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES' and 'Coupon Code: Sheepdog'. On the right side, three circular images show a black door shade, a red first aid kit with a white cross, and a grey classroom door lock with a red handle.



# NEW CERTIFIED ONSITE INSTRUCTORS

***We are excited to announce that we have launched our Certified Sheepdog Instructor program! Our fully qualified instructors that can train your volunteers to serve on a Safety Team. AND, get them to the point of certification.***



WISCONSIN

## JEFFREY TOEPPE

My name is Jeffrey Toeppe, Chief Instructor and Owner of Personal Defense Training, LLC in Wisconsin. I'm a Certified NRA Instructor (Basics of Pistol Shooting, Personal Protection In the Home, Personal Protection Outside the Home), NRA Range Safety Officer, a Certified USCCA Instructor (Concealed Carry and Home Defense Fundamentals, Defensive Shooting Fundamentals Levels 1 & 2, Countering the Mass Shooter Threat, and Emergency First Aid Fundamentals), and a SABRE Certified Civilian Safety Awareness Academy and College Safety Awareness Instructor for OC (pepper) defensive spray. I've also had extensive training in Church safety and security from Sheepdog Church Security, Strategos, FEMA, Brotherhood Mutual Insurance, and other organizations. I'm a member and trainer of the Grace Church Safety Ministry Team and Racine Area Church Security Network (RACSN). I'm blessed to serve individuals, families, groups and Houses of Worship to equip them to protect what they love.

Website: <https://www.personal-defense-training.com/>

***Want to see if there is an Onsite Instructor in your area?***

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**Select the Right People for Your Ministry**

Protect your flock with a proven church volunteer screening service. Sheepdogs [click here](#) for special access.



## Sheepdog Seminars

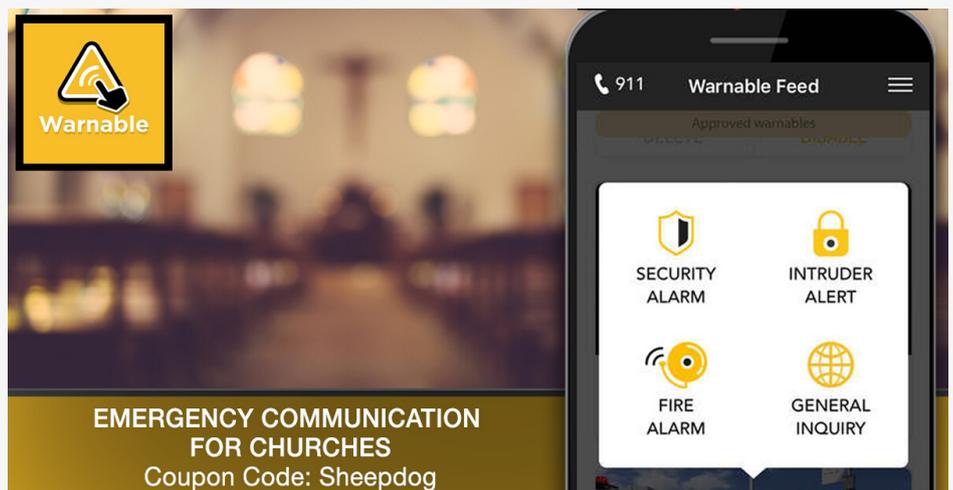
The Sheepdog Seminar is a response to the violence that reeks havoc in our world. It calls upon the defenders to take their stand. In a one day seminar it is impossible to impart all of the information that churches - and society as a whole - need in order to create a safe atmosphere for their communities. However, when you leave the Sheepdog Seminar, you will know exactly what you need to start doing.

# SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Church Safety and Security Events

- **COPPELL, TX - MARCH 7**
- **LEXINGTON, SC - MARCH 13-14**
- **MCCOOK, NB - MARCH 20-21**
- **LEVELLAND, TX - MARCH 28**

*We are building a community of leaders who are called to protect the flock.*



# SHEEPDOG CORNER

*Hi Sheepdog,*

STOP RIGHT THERE!!! When was the last time you took a spiritual inventory? It can be really easy to turn our service to the Church into a job rather than a ministry. When that happens, we can lose focus on our relationship with God. We can start to burn out by becoming overly, emotionally involved in all the setbacks this type of ministry faces.

We need to step back for a moment and evaluate our mental, emotional and physical health. We need to spend more time in prayer, study and worship. We are not doing ourselves or the Church any favors when we act outside of God's Grace.

This week consider spending some quite time, away from all distractions, to pray and think about your calling. Serving God is hard work and it cannot be done on our own power. We need regular and ongoing support from God. Seriously, spend time in the service when you can focus on worship and the message.

Here is another recommendation (which I'm not doing, yet). Start meeting with your team before the service to pray as a team. If you are uncomfortable praying in front of a group, ask someone else on the team to lead the prayer. BUT, I challenge you to lead the prayer because leading the team is more than training and scheduling; it is caring for their overall wellbeing.

*Your Loyal Companion in Christ,  
Kris*



## SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY

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Belle Plaine, MN  
56011

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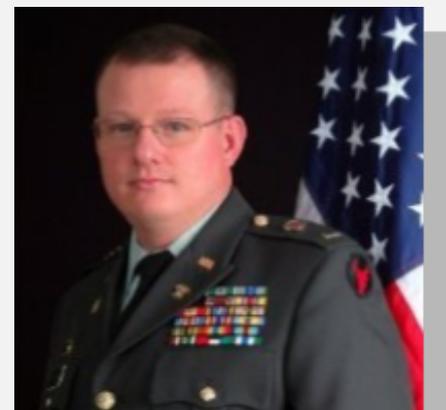
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Website:

<https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/>



A Police Officer with over 15 years of experience and a retired Army Captain and Company Commander. He has certifications in Crime Prevention, Security Assessments, and the Crime Free Program. He also has a Bachelor's degree in Ministry and a Master's degree in Organizational Leadership.  
Kris P. Moloney