

July 2020

# THE CHURCH GUARDIAN

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER FROM SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY



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## TOP NEWS STORY

### RACIAL SLURS DISRUPT WORSHIP

They said the man “was outside being loud and boisterous in order to disrupt their service. The subject also yelled out racial slurs at the congregation and began to get louder and louder...the subject also turned his music up loud and pulled his pants down, showing his buttocks to them.” He also shouted for “white power.” The senior pastor at the church encouraged the congregation to not react. “No one of any color, be they black or white, or any color on this earth, should be targeted because of the color of their skin,” he said. “We are not going to let anyone, or anything ruin or interrupt our love for each other as human beings.”

[Source: CLICK HERE](#)

# TRAINING SPOTLIGHT

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## Use of Force Laws

We live in a very litigious society. Your Safety Team could handle a disruptive or violent person nearly perfectly and still end up in court. Without training in Use of Force Laws, your church could be sued for millions of dollars.

SDCS developed the Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws course to teach your Staff and Volunteers important legal concepts that can help them to determine when to use force and how much to use.

*Hundreds of churches have used the Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws course to prepare their teams.*

We offer the training as an Online Individual Training Course. Using this video-based training, you can earn a certificate from your own computer in about an hour.



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**Click on  
the Picture  
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More!**

# WEEKLY TEAM BRIEFING

## Weaponless Self-Defense

### Defending Yourself without a Weapon

What if someone in the Sunday morning service stands up and starts yelling. You go over and ask him to stop yelling and leave. The person either says, "No," or ignores you. Now what do you do? You "help" him leave. A quick move, and you have his hand behind the back, one of your hands on the wrist, the other on the elbow or upper arm. When you walk, he walks. Where you go, he goes – out of the sanctuary and to the front door. That escort hold sounds easy, but you have to know how to do it. You must practice it until it comes naturally.



In the foyer, you try to cool down a heated conversation which is quickly escalating. One of the parties calms down, but the other won't. Instead, he begins to threaten you. Your alert level goes up – better be ready. Then he clenches his fist and cocks his arm back. Can you block the coming blow? Can you subdue the attacker? Will an escort hold be enough, or do you need a takedown?

*"He trains my hands for war"*  
*(Psalm 18:34)*

Essential defensive moves for Church Safety are an escort hold for passively-resistant persons, one for those who are actively resistant, a takedown for a violent person, and a group takedown. You also need a backup hold and takedown in case the first one doesn't work. In case someone moves to hit you, know how to parry the blow and follow up with a hold or takedown.

These are only a few moves. You hope to never have to use them at church, but you should know them just in case. On a broader note, it is good to know how to defend yourself when on the street. You may be more likely to need self-defense skills there.

# Weaponless Self-Defense Continued

## Action Points

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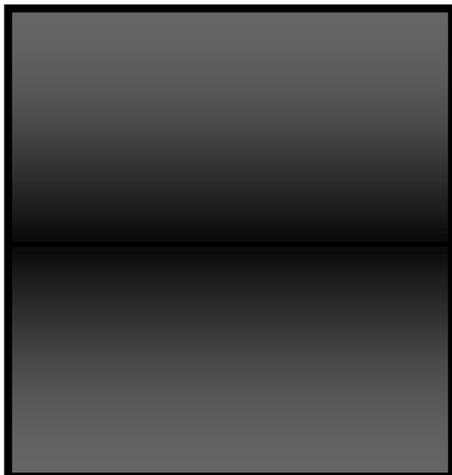
*"And behold, a young lion came toward him roaring. Then the Spirit of the Lord rushed upon him, and although he had nothing in his hand, he tore the lion in pieces as one tears a young goat" (Judges 14:5a-6b).*

### For Church Safety Directors -

1. Be sure the Church Safety Team is trained in use-of-force laws: [CLICK HERE](#)
2. Have the Safety Team personally trained in essential unarmed self-defense for churches.
3. Drill the Safety Team in self-defense skills.

### For Church Safety Team Members -

1. Take the training in essential unarmed self-defense for churches.
2. Practice self-defense skills.
3. Be alert, use situational awareness.



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# CARE TO BE AWARE

## Situational Awareness

### IN THE NEWS

Stories about situational awareness in action are hard to find. A lack of awareness is more likely to make the news, unless the defensive actions of the aware person are “newsworthy.”

### SHE WAS AWARE THAT HE WAS THERE

Seattle, Washington, March 5, 2017 – *The jogger had taken a self-defense course a few weeks earlier. She was out for her usual jog in Golden Gardens Park. She stopped and went into the public restroom. While washing her hands, she was aware that something was not right. Turning, she saw a man standing there. Just then the man (a registered sex offender from another state) attacked. She fought back. Eventually, she got out of the restroom with him inside, secured the door with the help of a passerby, and called 911.[1]*

*Look out for the dogs,  
look out for the  
evildoers ...  
(Philippians 3:2).*

### UP FROM BEHIND IN A PUBLIC PLACE

Manhattan, New York City, March 26, 2020 – *It was about 1:00 in the morning. A young woman got off the subway and started up the stairs. A mugger waiting in the station followed her. On the stairs he grabbed her from behind in a bear hug, trying to get her purse. She fought him off, and he fled on foot without the purse, leaving her with bruises and a cut lip.[2]*

### THE STEALTHY INTRUDER

Seattle, Washington, December 11, 2018 – *A few minutes after noon, a middle-aged man walks into a neighborhood grocery store in West Seattle. He goes down one aisle clear to the back of the store. Following the back wall, he looks into the office and other rooms to see if anyone else was there besides the elderly clerk, who is restocking shelves.*

*Satisfied that she is alone and unaware of him, the intruder comes in behind her and strikes her in the head with handcuffs he holds in his hand. She fights back, and he keeps up his assault. At one point, he leaves her and tries unsuccessfully to open the cash register. Then he turns his attention back to the victim, resuming his attack.*

*During the melee, she gets as far as the front door and kicks it open. A passerby and a delivery driver see what is going on. The driver intervenes while the passerby calls 911. The robber runs to the rear and out the back door. Arriving police see him, give chase and capture him. The clerk is taken to the hospital.[3]*

## The Price of Not Being Aware

In these three news stories, the jogger is the only one who exhibited any awareness of her surroundings. Sensing the man behind her, she shifted into a defensive mode. How would this have ended if she hadn't been aware of the attacker and did not turn to face him?

If the clerk stocking shelves had seen the man stalking her, she could have used whatever was in her hand as a weapon. Would he have attacked her if she had shown awareness of him being there?

If the woman leaving the subway station knew the man was closing in on her, she could have defended herself. Being higher up the stairs, a kick would have sent him down backwards, in which case he could have been arrested. As it was, all the police had was surveillance video images.

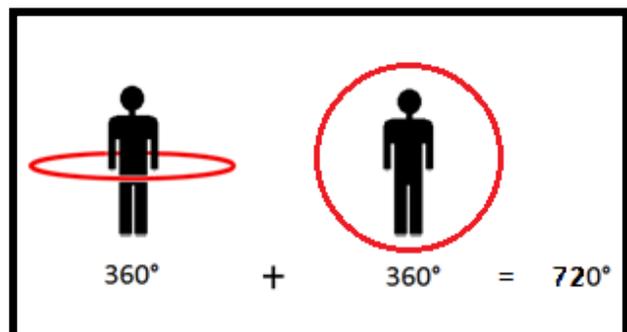
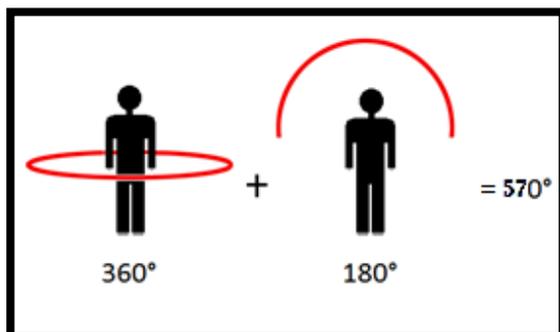
*Be sober-minded; be watchful. Your adversary the devil prowls around like a roaring lion, seeking someone to devour  
(1 Peter 5:8).*

## The Theory and Practice of Awareness

Situational awareness can be described and explained. How to be aware can be told. This is the theory. In the end, it must be practiced to really work.

### *570° Awareness*

The Sheepdog Church Security Training Course "Security Team Fundamentals v4" (formerly "Church Safety and Security Volunteer Academy, v3") teaches 570° Awareness. The Church Safety Team member must always be not only aware of what is in a 360° horizontal circle, but also what is in a 180° vertical arc going from one side up, over, and down to the other side. If you are on an upper level, this becomes 720° Awareness, also taking in what is below you.[4]



## *Colors of Awareness*

Jeff Cooper, a retired U.S. Marine, was a firearm expert who developed the “Modern Technique” of shooting a handgun (holding with both hands at eye level) as the alternative to “point shooting.”[5] He considered the mental state of the defender as being more crucial to survival than shooting skill. He formulated the “Color Code of Awareness” to explain the levels of awareness and the roles they play in self-defense. There are four levels, each represented by a color: White, Yellow, Orange, Red, and a fifth level (Black) added by the Marines.

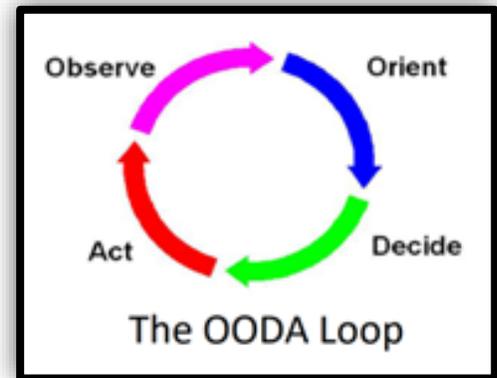
- White: Unaware and unprepared.
- Yellow: Relaxed alert. No specific threat situation. Your mindset is that "today could be the day I may have to defend myself."
- Orange: Specific alert. Something is not quite right and has your attention. Your radar has picked up a specific alert.
- Red: Condition Red is fight. Your mental trigger (established back in Condition Orange) has been tripped. You are now prepared to take any action necessary against the perceived threat.
- Black (added by the Marine Corps): This means a fight has started and is in progress.[6]

If you are alert and paying attention (Level Yellow), there will be times you go to Level Orange, then sometimes on to Level Red. Situational awareness is the first self-defense skill you need. When you are at Level White, an attacker may be able to strike without you being able to use any of your other self-defense skills.

Realistically, Cooper’s colors are not the same as threat levels the Department of Homeland Security later used for a long time. Cooper’s measure your alertness, not the threat. This is not how dangerous the situation is, but how ready you are to act defensively.

## *The OODA Loop*

Colonel John Boyd was a United States Air Force fighter pilot who plotted how the thought patterns of a pilot in an aerial dogfight would give him an advantage over his opponent. This became the concept of the OODA Loop, which has influenced not only Air Force fighter pilot training, but military training in general and the decision-making practices of many organizations. Boyd devised the winning strategy of the first Gulf War.[7]



*But the man of God sent word to the king of Israel, "Beware that you do not pass this place, for the Syrians are going down there" (2 Kings 6:9).*

OODA stands for Observe, Orient, Decide, Act. When we Observe (are aware of) a situation, we Orient (adjust) ourselves to that situation, Decide what to do, then Act accordingly. This is called a Loop because it is a continuously repeating process. It is also self-overlapping. While we are orienting and deciding, observation continues, noticing how the situation is developing. We adjust our orientation to the situational changes and change or refine our decisions, sometimes changing our actions while we are acting.

The goal is for our actions to be most effective, positively affecting the outcome of the process. This is most successful when we can be unpredictable by going through the cycle faster than our opponent. [8] Obviously, we must practice this cycle habitually if it is to be natural to us in a defensive situation. We can then also think ahead of the curve to defuse a dangerous situation.

How could we apply this to situational awareness, such as in verbal de-escalation? Let's say you're talking with a distressed person who seems on the verge of becoming disruptive. His arm tenses as he clenches a fist. You ready yourself to parry a blow. He raises his fist as high as his chin. You're ready to block when you see the fist open as he slaps it on his chest. You recognize the lessening of a perceived threat and lighten your tension. As the conversation continues, you are constantly observing, orienting and deciding what to do or say next, and what you say or do is subject to the current state of your OODA Loop.

### *Integration: Putting These Together*

In self-defense as Church Safety Team members, we put these three concepts together. The 570°/720° Awareness is the range of our situational awareness. This includes not only what we see, but also what we hear and what we know. Your two-way radio is part of your senses. You are in Level Yellow – this is not the time or place for Level White. As situations develop, you continuously observe and adapt.

## LET'S CREATE A SCENE:

Over the radio you learn that an oddly-acting person is in an area down the hall, so while you are monitoring all the area around you [570°], you are especially tuned to the hallway. You have moved from Level Yellow to Level Orange, because you don't know what odd guy will do when he comes into your area.

Based on this knowledge, you think of your options, depending on odd guy's actions when he appears [OODA]. If odd guy seems to be aggressive, you will move into Level Red. This does not mean you will take defensive action, but that you are ready to do so if necessary.

Now you hear footsteps, and in a few seconds odd guy appears. You are very alert, attentive to every motion he makes, anything he might say. You are in the Loop. Hopefully, this can end peaceably, not in Level Black, but if it does go there, you can defend yourself.



## Conclusion

Situational awareness is the first skill of self-defense. Almost always, it is the deciding factor. Be watchful all the way around. Be aware. Stay in the Loop.

## There is More

This is a five-part series on Weaponless Self-Defense. The remaining articles are "Arms or Arms" (The Continuum of Force), "Hang on" (Using Blocks and Holds), "Down We Go" (Knockdowns, Tackles, Throws), and "Find a Coach" (Self-Defense Training)

[Click Here for References](#)

# HANG ON

## Using Holds

### IN THE NEWS

Austin, Texas, December 5, 2019 – A man broke into a house and began grabbing things. He was confronted by the man and woman who lived there and got into a fight. The woman placed him into an arm bar hold and held him until the police arrived.[1]

Bend, Oregon, August 16, 2018 – The Police Chief of Bend saw a disorderly man yelling, gesturing wildly, and throwing a beverage container which hit a passing vehicle. He tried to calm the man down, but the man turned on the chief with insults. He picked up the coffee cup he had thrown at the vehicle, threw it at the chief, then physically assaulted him. The chief forced him down with an escort hold, then radioed for assistance.[2][3]

St. Paul, Minnesota, February 15, 2019 – A report prepared by the Chief of Police for St. Paul, Minnesota on the use of force by police officers in the years 2016 and 2017 stated that, “Weaponless, non-injury causing techniques such as takedowns, control techniques and escort holds were the most common types of physical force used in both 2016 and 2017” (page 2). Of 453 use-of-force incidents in 2016, two were in churches; in 2017 it was 1 incident out of 423 (page 11).[4]

## Holding on for Control

The purpose of holds is to control the subject through either immobilizing limbs, pain-induced compliance, or both. The most commonly holds in self-defense are wristlocks[5], escort holds[6], and arm bar holds[7]. Leglocks[8] are a possibility, but advisable only if you end up on the floor.

On the practical side, though, our first reaction to a violent move will most likely be to block [parry] a blow, then move on to a hold if that does not stop the attack. If the other person is simply having an angry outburst, the attempted hit may relieve their tension (akin to pounding on a table) with no need to restrain them.

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)

But he lingered. So the men seized him and his wife and his two daughters by the hand ...

(Genesis 19:16).

“Behold, the Lord will hurl you away violently, O you strong man. He will seize firm hold on you ...

(Isaiah 22:17).

## *Parrying*

In order to parry a blow, you must first be ready to respond. In the recommended Interview Stance,[9] the feet are shoulder-width apart at a slight angle away from the subject. The weak side is closer to the subject, and the strong foot is back a little. This gives you more room and time to respond to a move by the subject, and your arm is better when moving across you than out to the side. If you are the same-handed as the subject, it gives you the advantage of position.

The hands are held in a relaxed-yet-ready position just above the waist. You may cup the hands lightly, but don't clasp them. That way you can quickly move them independently.



*“... Irijah the son of Shelemiah, son of Hananiah, seized Jeremiah the prophet ... (Jeremiah 37:13).*

If a blow comes at chest-to-shoulder height, bring the arm on that side up and out, deflecting the blow out from the inside. Your other hand is ready for a move from the subject's other hand. If the fist swings up from below, parry down and out. With your hands in the middle, you can go either direction.

If the subject starts with a kick, he is committed to a trajectory. You can move out of the way and may be able to grab the foot, pulling him off balance.

## *Wristlock*

A wristlock is the most common hold. It often leads into an escort hold or an armlock. [10] The armlock can become a shoulder lock or an arm bar. The wristlock becomes a hold in itself by rotating or hyperextending the wrist. This immobilizes the hand and allows the defender to control the arm. Done to an extreme, it can tear ligaments and dislocate the wrist, so care is needed to prevent needless injury.

## *Escort Hold*

The escort hold, called a “come along” by the Marines,[11] enables you to take the subject to where you want him to go, such as the door, a corner, or a room. In it the defender holds the wrist with one hand and the upper arm with the other, pushing the subject along from behind that shoulder.

*... and you yourself ... shall be seized by the king of Babylon (Jeremiah 38:23).*



## *Arm Bar Hold*

In an arm bar hold, the arm is held bent at the elbow behind the subject's back with the hand forced up. This can be a pain-compliance hold by forcing the arm further up – a procedure commonly called “twisting his arm behind his back.” It can be used as an escort hold. Like the wristlock, this can result in injury if carried far enough.

## *Leglock*

Leglocks are on-the-ground holds. In self-defense you do not go to the ground just to do a leglock, but if you are on the ground, this is a way to keep the attacker from controlling you. Depending on the type of leglock used, hip and knee injuries can result. This is especially true for the footlock which can dislocate a leg bone at the ankle.

## Use with Caution

Parries, holds, and locks are not likely to cause death unless they make a subject's head hit a hard surface or cause him to fall off a height or into dangerous machinery or traffic. However, there is the potential of injuries to ligaments, muscles, and joints. There is also danger to yourself if a hold is not properly executed and a further-enraged attacker gets the upper hand.

By avoiding injury, we avoid charges (civil or criminal) of using excessive force. To avoid needless injury to ourselves or the subject, we need to be properly trained in using holds. This includes practice, not only in training, but periodically after that. You and other team members can practice using holds in a safe place (a practice room or gym with mats).

*“Thus says the Lord of hosts: ... All who took them captive have held them fast ...  
(Jeremiah 50:33).*

## Conclusion

In self-defense, holds and locks are a means of gaining and keeping control of an attacker. They must be executed properly to be effective and safe.

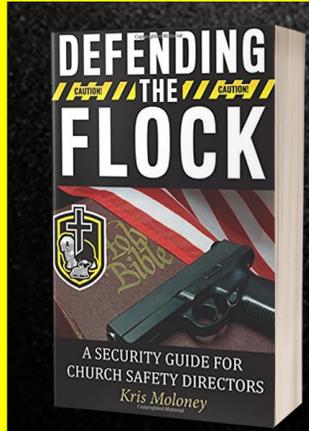
## There Is More

This article is one of a series on Weaponless Self-Defense. The other articles in this series are "Care to Be Aware" (Situational Awareness), "Arms or Arms" (The Continuum of Force), "Down We Go" (Knockdowns, Tackles, Throws), and "Find a Coach" (Self-Defense Training).

[Click Here for References](#)

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**Defending the Flock is a Church Safety and Security Ministry Guide intended to help Safety Directors of small to medium size churches with training their volunteer teams.**



**DEFENDING THE FLOCK**  
CAUTION CAUTION  
A SECURITY GUIDE FOR CHURCH SAFETY DIRECTORS  
Kris Moloney

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

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# DOWN WE GO

## Knockdowns, Tackles, Throws

### IN THE NEWS

Pelham, New Hampshire, October 12, 2019 – A gunman walked into a church during a wedding, shot the pastor and the bride, and pistol-whipped the groom. He was wrestled to the floor by attendees and held until police arrived. The Pastor died, the bride was wounded in her arm, and the groom suffered head lacerations.[1]

Antioch, Tennessee, September 24, 2017 – When a gunman who had already killed a church member in the parking lot entered a church and continued firing, a church usher confronted him and wrestled him for the gun, knocking him down.[2]

Charlotte, North Carolina, January 16, 2019 – A man with a history of robbery, armed and unarmed, knocked on the door of a church on a Wednesday afternoon, asking for prayer. The pastor let him in. After prayer, the man pulled out a knife and attempted to rob the pastor, who refused the robber's demands. The man then physically assaulted the pastor, who fought back, forcing the robber out the door. The robber got into "his" car and left. A short time later, the man was fatally shot by police after robbing a store.[3]

Forest Hill, Texas, October 29, 2012 – A man rammed his car into the wall of a church. When the pastor came out to see what happened, the driver attacked the pastor, chasing him into the church. There the assailant picked up an electric guitar and beat the pastor to death. A church janitor was injured.

Leaving the building, the assailant was confronted by responding police officers. They subdued him with a Taser, locked him into the rear seat of a cruiser, and went into the church. Coming back to the cruiser after tending to the pastor, they found the man unconscious and called for medics. He was pronounced dead at the hospital.[4] The assailant's widow and his brother said that he was mentally ill and increasingly violent.[5]

But you,  
God, will  
bring them  
down into  
the pit of  
destruction  
(Psalm  
55:23).

I do not box  
as one  
beating the  
air  
(1  
Corinthians  
9:26b).

For he says:  
"... like a bull  
I bring down  
those who  
sit on  
thrones"  
(Isaiah  
10:13).

## IN THE NEWS CONTINUED

Vanceboro, North Carolina, January 5, 2020 – *A man who was high on crystal meth assaulted a family member, then went to a church and tried to force his way in during the Sunday morning service. Two church members asked him to leave, but he became belligerent. He reached into his back pocket in a way that appeared to be reaching for a gun or other weapon. The members wrestled him out the door and threw him to the ground, but he got up and continued to fight. Responding deputies had to tase him to arrest him.[6]*

## A Knockdown, Drag-out Fight

Although church is not the place where we expect a knockdown, drag-out fight, there are times when this may literally happen. If that does come about, are you ready to muscle tussle? If you cannot parry and hold in that instance, can you grapple with and bring down the offender? How does this play out in the news stories above?

*... for you have taken me up  
and thrown me down  
(Psalm 102:10).*

In Pelham, the wedding guests and wedding party (other than the victims) took down the gunman and held him for the police. Apparently, those three persons were the sole targets of the attacker, but taking him down ensured that there would be no other victims.

In Antioch, one person taking the risk and wrestling the gunman for control of the weapon undoubtedly saved lives.

In Charlotte, the pastor was able to put-em-up when he had to, and the robber went away, leaving behind the loot and a live pastor.

The story in Forest Hill ended sadly. The news account did not say whether the pastor fought back, just that the assailant chased him. We do know that mentally ill persons can have super-human strength, especially if they are possessed – see what one possessed man did to seven men in Acts 19:11-16. If the pastor knew how to defend himself and to knock down, take down, throw down, or trip the assailant, there might have been a chance for the story to end differently.

In Vanceboro, a disrupter high on drugs had to be physically ejected. The outdoor surveillance video shows him being thrown down. He got up and continued the fight, but could not get back into the church. Whether the men ejecting him were safety team members or just ushers, they did what they had to do to keep everyone else safe.

## Getting Violent Persons off Their Feet

It's nice to get off your feet when you have been working all day on your feet. But when you have to defend yourself or others, you must stay on your feet as long as you can until you can either calm the disrupter, drive him or her off, or gain control. Sometimes we can gain control with a hold. Sometimes we can't, and we have to take this person to the ground one way or the other [\*Sigh\* Security can be a real downer!].

There are several ways to get an attacker off his feet and on the ground. It can be a tackle, a takedown, a knockdown, a throw, or a trip.

### *Tackling*

Those of us who watched and/or played American football know what tackling is. It is diving into the opponent, grabbing him around the torso or legs, and letting your momentum take him off balance and down, preferably with you on top (tacklers often end up underneath the tackled, as I did a couple of times).

*And the great dragon  
was thrown down  
(Revelation 12:9).*

Tackling needs enough room for lunging at the opponent low enough to bring them down. There has to be not only enough room, but a good enough reason to do it in self-defense. One reason to tackle would be the brandishing of a weapon while you are unarmed. Another reason is if the assailant is threatening another person and you are too far away to just reach out and knock the weapon loose.

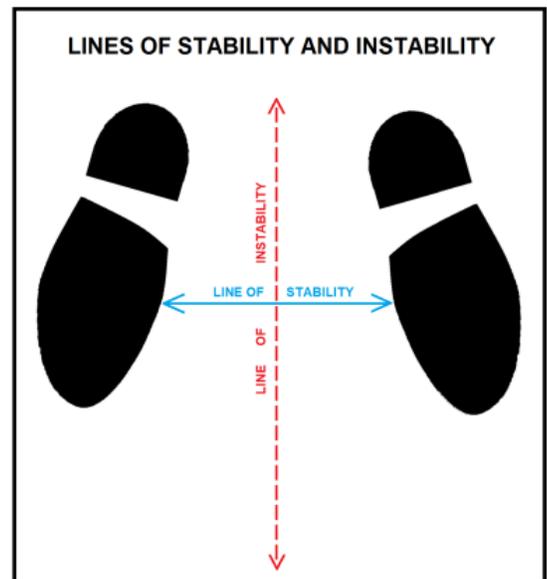
A tackle is a quick action, making it hard to aim a firearm and nearly impossible to cut or stab with a knife while you are lunging. When successful, the weapon may be knocked loose when the assailant hits the floor.

When you and the assailant land on the floor, be ready to wrestle him to gain and maintain control.

## *Takedown*

This is the common wrestling move. Since you want to pin the opponent on the mat, you want to be the one in control when you both go down. If a hold is elusive and you are already in contact, grab him the best way you can, force him off balance, and execute a hold when you get to the floor.

Before you grab him, use the OODA Loop. Be constantly aware of his moves and how his feet and yours are positioned. Grab him when the line between your feet is nearly perpendicular to the line between his. When you grab him, push or pull him across the line between his feet – this cross line is his line of instability. As you're going down, turn him so that you can put him into position for an arm lock.



## *Knockdown*

We usually associate knockdowns with boxing, but they are also used in the kinds of wrestling not following the rules for scholastic wrestling. The opponent goes down with you still standing. This can be done by hitting, pulling, or pushing. As in a takedown, use the opponent's line of instability to knock him off balance.

The real question is what to do when the assailant goes down. In self-defense, this buys you time to get out of the way, to escape, or to grab a nearby object to use as a weapon. You can stand there ready for him to give up or get up. If he tries to get up, you can push him over. You may be able to go down after him and tie him up – but that may be considered an arrest. You may be able to put a hold on him as he gets up. Here is where training and practice will pay off.

*And a man wrestled with him until the breaking of the day. When the man saw that he did not prevail against Jacob, he touched his hip socket, and Jacob's hip was put out of joint as he wrestled with him (Gen 32:22-32).*

## *Throw*

A throw is like a cross between a takedown and a knockdown. You grab the attacker, move and let go. Momentum takes over. If an attacker charges at you, you can move to one side at the last second, grab him as he passes, add to his momentum, and let go [Wheeee!].

One thing a knockdown and a throw have in common is that you cannot precisely control how the person lands. If their head hits the floor hard or hits a hard object, this could mean a serious injury to the head and/or neck. A throw could also result in broken bones, dislocated joints or a back injury. However, if this is a life-or-death situation, then it may be worth the risk.



## *Tripping*

When an attacker charges, move to one side at the last instant and place your foot or an object (rod, baton, cane, etc.) in the way of his ankles. When he lands, you'll be glad you're not in the way. Be ready to either get away or get control.

## **Use Only When Ready**

Like using holds, the different means of getting an attacker off his feet require training, coaching, and practice. If you are an experienced street fighter, training will broaden and strengthen your skills. Real self-defense training equips the student to know what to do in different situations. You will not only know how to defend yourself and others, but also know how much force to use or not use in your situation.

## **Conclusion**

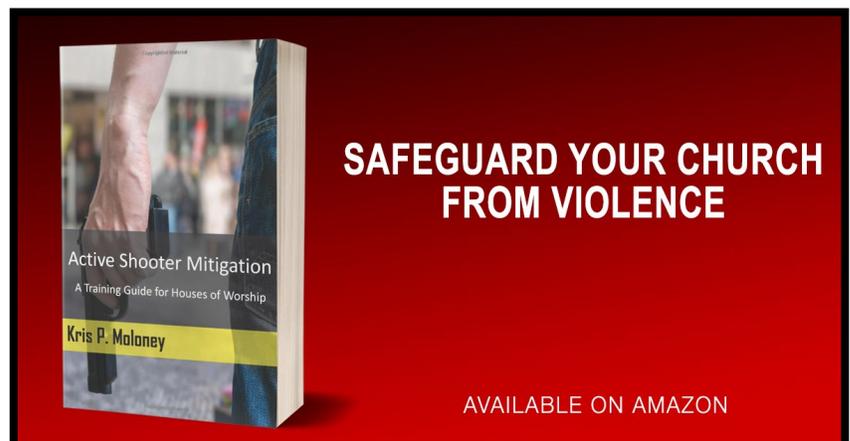
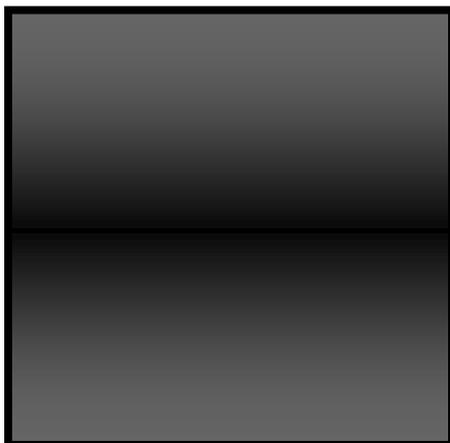
Self-defense is keeping a violent person from injuring or killing you or others. Sometimes it is necessary to get attackers off their feet to end the attack or to let you and others escape. You can use tackles, takedowns, knockdowns, throws, or tripping to put an assailant on the ground.

## There Is More

This article is one of a series on Weaponless Self-Defense. The other articles in this series are "Care to Be Aware" (Situational Awareness), "Arms or Arms" (The Continuum of Force), "Down We Go" (Knockdowns, Tackles, Throws), and "Find a Coach" (Self-Defense Training).

[Click Here for References](#)

It has become imperative that churches be prepared (and able) to protect those worshiping within their walls. If you are not prepared, that can spell disaster, as it has for too many churches across the nation. To ensure that you are prepared for any eventuality and able to curb violent acts, we offer this book.



# FIND A COACH

## Self-Defense Training

### IN THE NEWS

Canton, Ohio – According to the 2007 Annual Report for the Canton Municipal Court, the training and certification for the Court Security Bailiffs includes “unarmed-self defense [sic] tactics.”[1]

New York City, New York – The New York Police Department’s Auxiliary Police receive special training. This “Auxiliary Police Basic Training Course” consists of 54 hours of training over an 18-week term, meeting the requirements of the New York State Municipal Police Training Council for Peace Officers. Among subjects such as police science, First Aid, arrest procedures, and others, is unarmed self-defense.[2]

District of Columbia, June 26, 2008 – In a 5-4 decision, the United States Supreme Court upheld a U.S. Court of Appeals decision in “District of Columbia v. Heller” which struck down D.C.’s 1975 ban on firearms. This affirmed that the Right to Keep and Bear Arms in the Second Amendment to the Constitution applied to individuals for the purpose of self-defense.[3] In “The Great Gun Control War of the Twentieth Century—and its Lessons for Gun Laws Today,” David B. Kopel of the Sturm College of Law at Denver University states that this decision implicitly affirmed the right to unarmed self-defense. He wrote, “Unarmed self-defense might be considered as an “incident” of the right of armed self-defense. It would hardly be sensible to believe that if the crime victim runs out of ammunition, the government may forbid her to use her hands and feet to fight back.”[4]

Seattle, Washington, March 24, 2017 – In an interview, a woman who fought off an attempted rape in the restroom of a city park three weeks before[5] said that the self-defense training she had received through her work is what saved her. It gave her “the tools” to defend herself. She went on to urge people – especially women – to take self-defense classes.[6]

Vanderbijlpark, Gauteng Province, South Africa – There is some resistance to teaching self-defense among Christians, especially in some churches and Christian traditions. There are two bases for this. One is the pacifist view that we are not to physically defend ourselves, especially using methods which may injure or kill the attackers. The other objection is the religious beginnings and spiritual teachings of most martial arts, especially those from the Far East. These two arguments are presented in a booklet produced by a church in South Africa.[7]

## How to Defend Yourself

It is only natural to want to defend yourself when attacked. If it looks like someone is aiming their fist at your face, you instinctively put your hand up in the way to hide your face and deflect the blow. This may work if the attacker is satisfied with only one blow, but what if he continues to attack? How can you continue to deflect his blows? Or get away? Or make him stop?

Are you a natural fighter? Are you big and strong enough to absorb the blows until the other person tires? If not, but you had a gun, a knife, or a tire rod, you'd make him quit! But what if they are unarmed? Can you avoid using lethal force and still protect yourself? Do you know how?

*"Therefore let anyone who thinks that he stands take heed lest he fall"  
(1 Corinthians 10:12).*

**Don't be complacent. Don't take your safety or your defense for granted.**

## To Know How to Defend Yourself

We like to think of church as a safe place. However, people being people, tempers will flare and someone will lash out. Someone else may be holding a grudge and let loose. You may be the target, or you may be there when another person is attacked. So do you know how to respond?

The first option for us as Safety Team members is verbal de-escalation, but it is not always effective, especially if the disrupter is determined to use violence. The next level on the Continuum of Force is "Empty-Hand Control" – unarmed self-defense. There is training available. We need to find it and take it, at least take what we need for Church Safety.

## What Self-Defense Training Is Available?

The first step to finding training in unarmed self-defense is knowing what type (or system) do we use?

## *Martial Arts*

When people hear “unarmed self-defense,” most of them think “martial arts” There are specific martial arts used for self-defense. Most are from Japan, China, and Korea. The reason so many martial arts come from the Buddhist traditions is that Buddhist monks were forbidden to carry or use weapons. They risked facing bandits when traveling, so they devised ways of defending themselves without weapons. Since it was monks who developed unarmed martial arts, their philosophy and religious concepts were also taught along with the actual skills. In accordance with their origin, the intent was to defend oneself with the least amount of harm to the opponent.

*Abram ... led forth his  
trained men  
(Genesis 14:14).*

The most common East Asia martial arts are Kung Fu, Judo, Akido, JuJutsu (JiuJitsu), Karate, Thai Boxing, Tae-kwan-do, and their variations. These martial arts involve much more than self-defense. A student is typically in a program for years, learning not only the skills, but also at least some of the associated philosophy.

A modern Western martial art, Krav Maga[8] (Close Combat) was developed for the Israel Defense Force. This is a very practical military self-defense system. It is highly potentially lethal since it is designed for defense against deadly force, including terrorists.

## *Self-Defense, Per Se*

Several teachers and groups teach self-defense as just self-defense, not as one of the codified systems. Some are based on street fighting. Many draw their moves from East Asian martial arts, boxing, and wrestling, and some also borrow from Krav Maga.

There are self-defense courses especially designed for women. The aim is to teach women defense against crimes targeting women such as street robbery (a.k.a. “mugging” or “purse snatching”), kidnapping, and sexual assault.

So the question is, “What kind of self-defense training do you want?” Remember that the purpose is self-defense, not for show or for competition. The basic consideration is, “Can I effectively defend myself and others with this?” The time spent in training should focus on this.

A second – and important – consideration is, “Does this training include religious philosophy which is contrary to Christian values and teaching?” There are instructors who teach Karate or Judo as skills without Eastern religious indoctrination.

For a Church Safety Ministry, we have a third consideration: “What level of self-defense training do we really need?” What we need is the ability to keep order in the church, to calm down a disrupter, and to remove a disrupter who does not calm down.

# How Do I Find Self-Defense Training?

There are a number of ways to look for self-defense training.

*It was only in order that the generations of the people of Israel might know war, to teach war to those who had not known it before (Judges 3:2).*

## *First, look for a local trainer*

There are several ways to look for a self-defense trainer:

### ◆ **Ask other churches**

Find out who trained other church safety teams in self-defense. Ask how well they did.

### ◆ **Yellow Pages**

Search the Yellow Pages, either online or in print. You will get the greatest number of results with the category “self-defense.” You will get more refined results by adding “instructor,” “instruction,” “training,” “trainer,” or “school” if online. See what sub-categories are in your local print edition of the Yellow Pages.

### ◆ **Web Search**

Search the web using Google, Bing, Yahoo Search, Duck-Duck-Go, or whatever other search engine you can access. Use the same terms as for the Yellow Pages, but in quotation marks (such as “self-defense instructor”) and not just “self-defense” (if you do you’ll get way more than you’re looking for).

### ◆ **Local agencies and organizations**

You can contact local agencies and organizations which might provide, host, or sponsor self-defense training. Examples are the police, the YMCA or YWCA, colleges and universities, and volunteer service organizations such as the Lions, Kiwanis, the Rotary Club, or the Jaycees. You can also contact another church to see if you can work together in bringing a self-defense course to town – this is an option for small churches in small towns or rural communities.

### ◆ **Local businesses**

Fitness centers, gyms, and sports clubs may also have self-defense classes.

## *Focus on Self-Defense for Churches*

When the training is for the Safety Team, seek an instructor who focuses on unarmed self-defense as it is used in churches. Don't get mired in a long martial arts program. Your team needs a few skills that anyone can learn, ones they can regularly practice with each other. This should be only one-to-three sessions so the entire team can commit to it.

*"Behold, I am sending you out as sheep in the midst of wolves, so be wise as serpents and innocent as doves"*  
*(Matthew 10:16).*

Also, while focusing on self-defense, avoid being pulled into questionable religious philosophies. We do not want to confuse team members and others by introducing ideas which are at odds with the teaching of the church.

*He trains my hands for war,  
so that my arms can bend a  
bow of bronze*  
*(Psalm 18:34).*

### *Discuss your needs with the instructor*

When you contact the instructor, explain what a Church Safety Team really needs. According to Kris Moloney, you need just a few control techniques in case a subject does not leave when asked. Most people should be able to learn these quickly.

Basically, these are a couple of escort holds and a couple of takedowns, and a back-up move in case the first one does not work. The first hold is for a subject who passively resists (such as just standing or sitting there). The second hold (a pain-compliance move) is for a subject who is actively resisting. If the subject becomes violent, you need a takedown move. Add a group takedown for really violent subjects.

## **Train & Drill in Self-Defense**

Once you find the trainer for unarmed self-defense, sign up members of the Safety Team. Schedule the time and place of the class. Certify those who pass the class. Those who wish to do so are free to enroll themselves in full self-defense classes so they can protect themselves on the streets. However, they need to know what level of self-defense is used in your congregation, and that is the level taught to a Church Safety Team.

Encourage Safety Team members to regularly practice their self-defense skills. Create scenarios to make the drills more realistic. We are training them for real life situations.

## Conclusion

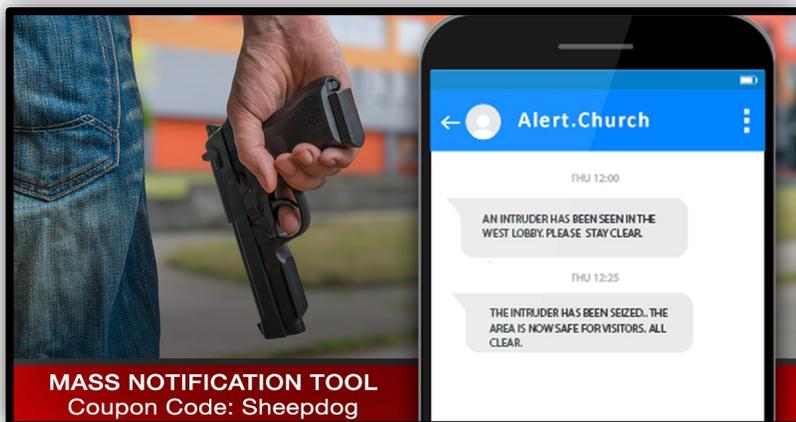
We may have to defend ourselves without weapons on the street or in church. Sometimes we may have to remove disruptive persons from the church. To do this safely and effectively, we need training.

*"Stand therefore, having fastened on the belt of truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness (Ephesians 6:14).*

## There Is More

This article is one of a series on Weaponless Self-Defense. The other articles in this series are "Care to Be Aware" (Situational Awareness), "Arms or Arms" (The Continuum of Force), "Down We Go" (Knockdowns, Tackles, Throws), and "Find a Coach" (Self-Defense Training).

[Click Here for References](#)



# LEARNING AND WEARING

## Reading Resources and Apparel for Church Safety Teams

### IN THE NEWS

On Amazon – Amazon has about 2½ dozen books on church security. The first one listed is *Defending the Flock* by Kris Moloney.[1] Another listed book by Kris is *Active Shooter Mitigation: A Training Guide for Houses of Worship*. [2] Also on the list is *Evil Invades Sanctuary* by Carl Chinn.[3]

Robbins, Illinois. November 11, 2018 – A group of drunken men were asked by security guards to leave a bar. One returned with a gun and began shooting. One of the guards pushed him outside, pinned him down, and held a gun on him. One of the responding police officers shot and killed the security guard. He had “SECURITY” on his black tee shirt, but in small letters and not where the police officer could see it.[4][5]

## The Armor of God and Church Safety & Security

The Apostle Paul urged his readers to “Put on the whole armor of God.” He then named several pieces of armor and one weapon:

*Therefore take up the whole armor of God, that you may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand firm. Stand therefore, having fastened on the belt of truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness, and, as shoes for your feet, having put on the readiness given by the gospel of peace. In all circumstances take up the shield of faith, with which you can extinguish all the flaming darts of the evil one; and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God (Ephesians 6:13-17).*

... Ezra the priest, the scribe, a man learned in matters of the commandments of the Lord and his statutes for Israel  
(Ezra 7:11).

When you come, bring ... the books ...  
(2 Timothy 4:13).

Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the schemes of the devil  
(Ephesians 6:11).

**Here are the items of armor and their equivalents in a Church Safety Ministry:**

Belt	- Security belt
Breastplate	- Body armor, vest
Shoes	- Safety shoes
Shield	- Portable protection, identification (the shield bore the emblem of the nation/empire)
Helmet	- Head protection. Figuratively, learning what we need to know
Sword	- Weapons, both lethal and less lethal

**We'll cover these, but in an order according to Church Security functions.**

*Helmet*

Helmets have been used for thousands of years to protect soldiers' heads. We do not expect to use physical helmets in church safety & security work, but we do need to condition our minds. First, members of a Church Security Team must take the Sheepdog Church Security training courses[6]: Security Team Fundamentals, Protecting Children from Abuse, Arson Prevention and Fire Drills for Churches, Severe Weather and Natural Disasters, Dealing with Disruptive Persons using Verbal Deescalation, Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws, and Active Shooter Response. All of these are available together in one bundle, Safety Member Certification. [7]

Besides the courses, there are books on Church Safety and Security, such as Defending the Flock[1] and Active Shooter Mitigation: A Training Guide for Houses of Worship [2] by Kris Moloney, and Evil Invades Sanctuary by Carl Chinn.[3]

On the spiritual side, we need to fill our minds and hearts with God's Word, just as David said, "I have stored up your word in my heart, that I might not sin against you" (Psalm 119:11).

## *Breastplate*

The Roman soldier usually wore a coat of mail. High-ranking officers and the emperor wore a solid metal breastplate. This protected against slices by swords. A stabbing sword thrust could go partially into chain mail, but an arrow or spear could completely penetrate. It is thus notable that Paul named the breastplate, and not the chain mail.

The modern equivalent to a breastplate is a Kevlar safety vest. Once bulky, there are now lightweight versions which can be worn under ordinary clothing, almost undetectable. You may or may not want to wear a Kevlar vest.

However, Paul calls this piece of our armor “the breastplate of righteousness.” This makes it an item of character armor, namely integrity, which exempts us from honest accusations and is a defense against false ones.

## *Belt*

A Roman soldier wore two belts. The one around his waist held his dagger and other items, such as a money pouch, a pouch of parched grain, and a skin water bottle. This belt also bound his tunic and his chain mail armor. The belt that held his sword crossed his chest and back, going over his right shoulder (the sword hung on the left side).

For Church Safety Team members, the security belt is a tool belt. This is not the same belt used for the pants. It holds the two-way radio, the mobile phone, and other tools of the profession, such as a pouch of nitrile gloves, a CPR mask, pepper spray and/or stun gun/Taser, knife, handgun (if open-carry) and other items kept handy.



## *Shoes*

Shoes are often the last safety item considered. However, good footwear is essential. First, we need good traction, no matter the surface we are on. Then we need reasonable protection for our feet. Many workplaces specify shoes which protect against falling objects, especially sharp ones. A Safety Team member should have shoes which will protect his or her feet from broken glass, loose nails, and other incidental hazards. These shoes should also be appropriate for the season. This is especially true in winter, when you want to keep your feet warm if you have to go outside in an emergency.

## *Shield*

The shield protected the soldier from all kinds of projectiles. Most were covered with leather, which is not easily ignitable. This blunted the threat of flaming arrows. Police may use shields when controlling riots, but we do not expect to use them in protecting the church.

On the other hand, the emblem of the empire and the army division was painted on the shield. This identified the soldier as to which army he belonged. We need some kind of identification as Church Safety Team members. This is usually lettering on the shirt or jacket or a name tag which also specifies our role.

However, in an incident requiring police response, if there are any weapons used, we do not want the police mistaking us for offenders. The security guard in Rollins, Illinois, was shot because his identification was not immediately apparent to the responding police officer. They were responding to the report of a shooting, and they saw the guard holding a gun.[4]



Fortunately, there is a solution. We do not have to wear a regular uniform to be identified as security during a violent incident. DSM Safety Products sells safety banners for many first responder roles with the goal of preventing friendly fire casualties. These safety banners have bold letters spelling out the user's role. For us it would be "SECURITY"[8] or (for those on a medical response team) "MEDICAL." [9] These "Don't Shoot Me" banners come in 3½" belt pouches and can be put on quickly.

## *Sword*

Our "swords" are weapons, both lethal and non-lethal. These are covered in another article. However, Paul says our sword in spiritual warfare is the Word of God – the Bible. Studying the Bible and applying its teachings in our lives equips us to deal with situations we face, both in the church and in our daily lives. As Safety Team members in churches, we need this spiritual equipping in our lives.

## **Conclusion**

"The whole armor" we put on for a Church Safety Ministry is not only what we wear and carry, but also how we equip our minds and our souls.

## There Is More

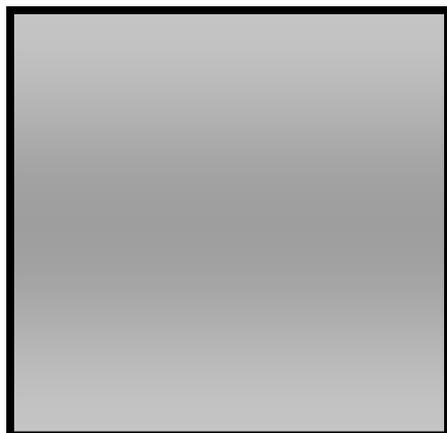
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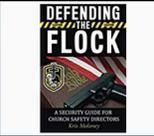
[Click Here for References](#)

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It's important to be prepared and dress yourself in the armor of God everyday, the same goes for churches safety ministries.

Click on the image below to get our recommended equipment for your teams.



		<p><b>RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT FOR SAFETY MINISTRIES</b></p> 
		
		
<p>VISIT THE SDCS ONLINE STORE</p>		

# 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.

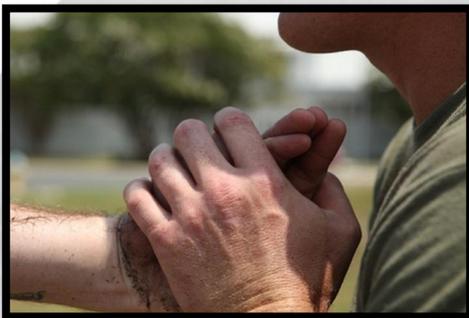


### CSRC209: Care To Be Aware

*Talking about Situational Awareness, Cooper's Color Code of Awareness and the OODA Loop and how they all work together as we patrol our houses of worship.*

[CLICK HERE](#) TO LISTEN ON SOUNDCLOUD

[CLICK HERE](#) TO WATCH ON YOUTUBE



### CSRC210: Hang On

*Discussing the importance of less lethal empty hand control techniques Safety Ministries can use for violent persons.*

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### CSRC211: Down We Go

*This weeks topic is Take-downs, Throws and Tackles. Safety Team Members using less lethal unarmed self defense techniques to stop a physically violent person in the church.*

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### CSRC212: Find A Coach

*The importance of training our Safety Teams in unarmed self-defense and control techniques.*

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## FREE MONTHLY DOWNLOAD

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### USE OF FORCE LAWS

We live in a very litigious society. Your Safety Team could handle a disruptive or violent person nearly perfectly and still end up in court. Without training in Use of Force Laws, your church could be sued for millions of dollars.

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.)

# MAIL CALL

Messages from Sheepdogs  
across the country

## Warren Whitby

"I recommend Sheepdog Church Security as a resource for new Church security teams or for existing teams that need additional training topics. I have relied on Sheepdog Church Security for many years to provide information. I have also forwarded the information he has provided to the members of my church's security team."

## Joseph De Luca

"Gives good insight on forming church security teams and the many challenges experienced. People don't realize that the outside world can and does affect church members. I personally have responded to a church shooting as a flight nurse/emt on an EMS helicopter."

## Mike Dight

"We started what we call a security ministry! We also believe there are wolves, sheep and sheep dogs. We pray that we will keep our church family safe to the point of taking a bullet if necessary! These are scary times and we must be determined to stop those wolfs!"



# SHEEPDOG'S MONTHLY GUEST ARTICLE

## TEAMWORK

BY TERRY B.

With the Covid experience finally starting to subside, at least for now, Churches are starting to reopen and meet in person again.

Medical teams, Security teams, and Parking teams are not only becoming the norm, they are now being depended on more than ever to ensure a safe and orderly service that is compliant with all national, state, and local requests for social distancing and cleaning. I'm not going to get into whether or not your church should or should not require a mask to enter. That will be entirely up to your leadership. I have strong opinions on the mask issue but I will in reverence to the scriptures point you to Mark 9:42 in the category of it is better to hold your tongue (or at least cover it) to avoid causing anyone to stumble during these times that many are fearful. Justly or unjustly as it may be. (I'm trying not to editorialize here and its really hard for me!) Maybe next article will be on what to do if someone in your church tests positive for Covid-19.

But for now, Let's talk Medical Ministry. Note I said ministry, not just service, but a ministry. I see the medical response team at church the same as the safety or security team...A Ministry first and foremost! There are times people will be coming in in a condition that you may view as "less than appropriate for church", but we are here to minister to them. If we can do that with the skills the Lord has blessed us with, all the better. In the last year I have had the honor of dropping some knowledge bombs about how to start, recruit, and train a medical team at your church. I want to expand just a bit into the other aspects of the safety team as well and even set up a scenario that shows how they can all work together to achieve the best outcome during a time of crisis. If the teams run in coordinated response, the incident can go from a huge issue to a barely noted incident.



Let's take the situation that I believe has or will happen at every single organization out there. The "boy vs wall" call that every church medical team will get. By the way... Wall always wins!

The call comes over the radio "Medical team to the nursery". Upon receiving the call, you respond to the call over the radio that you are, en route. (For more information on proper radio procedures, See prior article on radio usage for medical personnel) So you get there and find a child unconscious. Yes, you are correct in thinking that most kids do not lose consciousness upon hitting a wall, that's why God made them so durable!

As you establish the airway patency and start your assessment for cardiac function, you stop and have someone call 911 and get the ambulance on the way. After establishing that the kid will most likely be sent out, we would have the children's staff get the parents there. As we finish up our assessment and start packaging the patient up for transport, we get as much info from parents as to history and contact information to provide to the EMS provider. (see prior article on EMS documentation)

As you're doing your due diligence to make sure the kid is well taken care of, The Security team is hard at work. They are keeping the scene safe and controlling pedestrian traffic in the area limiting the people with access to the area to as few as possible to allow the medical team to work as well as to keep the privacy of the family involved. They are also running back and forth to retrieve any needed supplies for the medical team.

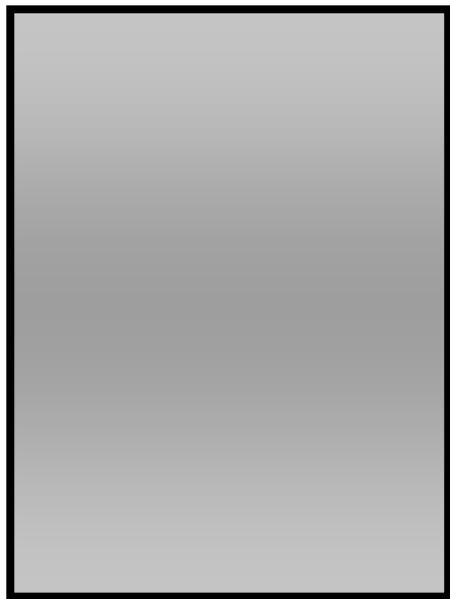
Immobilization is something that you may or may not deem part of your training, but at minimum, you want to make sure the kid is not moved if you suspect a spinal cord injury at all. If the child is placed on a spinal long board, this is not the time to find out if a stretcher with a long board will fit on your elevators. Take it from experience, we found out the hard way that a stretcher with a long board DOES NOT fit on many smaller elevators! This is why we promote training with the local EMS providers to see what works and what doesn't before it is needed. That said, it is vital that security be keeping the scene safe and also for the Parking team to have the driveway and parking lots cleared for the incoming EMS unit.

The Parking team waves the ambulance into the correct door, Or the door that prior training with EMS has established as the go to door. The Security team establishes a safe and protected route for entry and egress of EMS. The medical team provides report to the paramedics, and off the stretcher goes escorted by family.

A job well done by all! Only because the teams have practiced and trained together to make it as seamless as possible. The old adage, If you Fail to Train, you Train to Fail comes in here very predominantly. Afterwards, do some sort of after-action review with all those involved. It can be as formal or as casual as your team determines, but make sure all those involved are thanked for their ministry as well as asked what could have been done better. Give each servant heart a voice!

So that's the Security, Parking, and Medical Teams serving in a nutshell. A great example of a Holistic approach to ministry serving the congregants of your organization.

For more information on this and anything else you would like, email me at [terry@churchemergency.com](mailto:terry@churchemergency.com) and I would be happy to talk more about this or any article that I have written in the last year here at Sheepdog Church Security magazine.



**PROTECT**  
MY MINISTRY

**Select the Right People for Your Ministry**  
Protect your flock with a proven church volunteer screening service.  
Sheepdogs [click here](#) for special access.

# NEW CERTIFIED ONSITE INSTRUCTORS

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## Joshua Coleman

My name is Joshua Coleman founder of Shepherding Sheepdogs. I became interested in church security while serving as a member of my own Churches Security team. I spent many hours with the team training for many different scenarios, both in formal training classes as well as informal training while on duty for various functions.

After several years of serving and training, I realized that there was a gap in what we were training for versus what our team encountered on a routine basis. I took it upon myself to take some advanced classes in human behavioral profanely and small arms tactics. Based on this training, I developed various lesson plans to assist our teams with being more pro-active in addressing perceived or actual threats without compromising the Churches main objective of promoting a warm and welcoming atmosphere.

My desire to start my own business in the field of Church security is based on a lack of availability of trainers in the community I work in, coupled with an economy that makes it difficult for organizations to pay for the training. My goal is to fill this gap by offering current training modules at an affordable price based on the needs and abilities of the congregation.

I feel that in today's environment, this type of training is essential to help communities maintain a safe and welcoming environment for parishioners to enjoy their worship time, and may ultimately save lives.

*Location: Arizona*

*Email: [shepherdingsheepdogs@gmail.com](mailto:shepherdingsheepdogs@gmail.com)*

Our Certified Sheepdog Instructor program is currently in the testing phase.

We plan on relaunching this service in the fall of 2020.

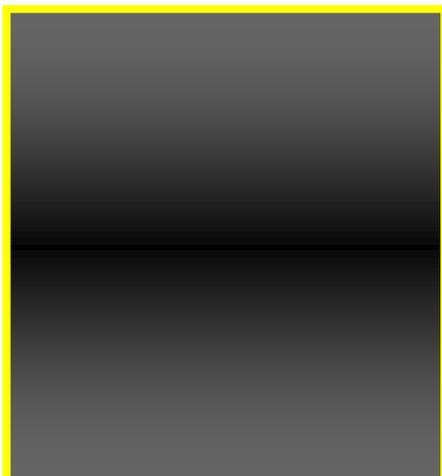


## SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

UNFORTUANTLY DUE TO COVID-19 THERE ARE NO SHEEPDOG SEMINARS SCHEDULED AS OF JUNE 30TH.

IF YOU WOULD BE INTERESTED IN PROMOTING OTHER CHURCH SAFETY SEMINARS OR CONFERENCES,

PLEASE CONTACT US VIA EMAIL AT  
[KRIS@SHEEPDOGCHURCHSECURITY.NET](mailto:KRIS@SHEEPDOGCHURCHSECURITY.NET)



# SHEEPDOG CORNER

*Hi Sheepdog,*

*If you own a business that serves churches or other houses of worship in the area of safety and security you will want to read about our new Affiliate Program...*

*The Sheepdog Church Security Affiliate Program will allow you and your business to promote Sheepdog Church Security's Safety Member Certification course on your website and to your students for a generous compensation. Additionally, we will give you and your students an occasional discount code to promote this comprehensive training that so many volunteers need.*

*Complete the Affiliate Application Form to get started: [CLICK HERE](#)*

*Your Loyal Companion in Christ,*

*Kris P. Moloney*



## SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY

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**Website:**

<https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/#>



**A Police Officer with over 18 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**