

CHURCH GUARDIAN



SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY

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MORE CHURCHES WANT ARMED SECURITY

TOP NEWS STORY

"A growing number of churches are starting to desire having armed security. "The volunteer security team at Ava Assembly of God is one of hundreds of such teams created in recent years by churches and synagogues to keep followers safe. According to several security companies and nonprofits that specialize in providing safety training to religious institutions, the growing

number of the teams coincides with a string of high-profile attacks that have shown the vulnerability of houses of worship."

Chris Crews who is on the security team at that church said, "You can't just go to a church and be inside the four walls and think what's outside can't come in here and can't hurt you." Carl Chinn, founder of the Faith Based Security Network, a nonprofit that offers safety guidance to faith communities says, "People have come to recognize they can't just rely on calling 911 during an



[attack as a security plan. They know they need to do something more." However there are still many church where guns are still not welcome. They believe that guns are inappropriate in houses of worship. "Gun control advocates have argued against weapons in houses of worship on the grounds that armed volunteers can cause confusion for law enforcement responding to reports of a shooting."

TRAINING SPOTLIGHT

Active Shooter Situations

The number of Active Shooters and Deadly Force Incidents in churches has doubled of the past 10 years. And yet, few churches are prepared with even a basic Lockdown Procedure.

SDCS developed the Active Shooter Neutralization and Lock Down Drills course to teach your team how to Deter, Detect, Deny, Delay and Defend against a violent attack. That's everything from simple lockdowns to neutralization.

Hundreds of churches have used the Active Shooter Neutralization and Lock Down Drills course to prepare their teams.

We offer the training in two ways.

First, the instructor Training Bundle contains everything you need to teach the course. It includes streaming video, an unlocked PowerPoint presentation which can be modified to fit your church's unique size, setting and procedures and it includes an Instructor Guide with slide by slide instructions.

Second, the video-based online Individual Training course which you can earn a certificate from your own computer.

The Active Shooter Neutralization and Lock Down Drills course can be found with all our training resources at our online store. [CLICK PICTURE](#)



USING FORCE IN PROTECTING THE FLOCK

BASED ON THE SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY TRAINING COURSE
"PROTECTING YOURSELF AND THE CHURCH WITH USE OF FORCE LAWS"



... And the Lord brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand (Deuteronomy 6:21).

News items from 2017

June 28, Marion, NC – In an emotionally charged conversation in a church, one person pulled a knife. A security sensed trouble, stopped the attack and held the assailant with his gun for police. [1]

September 24, Antioch, TN – The shooter who attacked a church following the Sunday morning service, after killing a member in the parking lot, was stopped by an usher who wrestled him until he shot himself in the leg. [2]

Articles on Use of Force

The articles in February address several questions, such as: What is force? What kinds of force should we use, and when? What is citizen's arrest? What are the laws on use of force? How about unarmed defense? How about weapons? and What if force has been used?

Force can be as mild as the mere presence of authority, or as drastic as the use of deadly weapons. It can be verbal (including de-escalation), or holds, takedowns, or pepper spray. It also includes citizen's arrest.

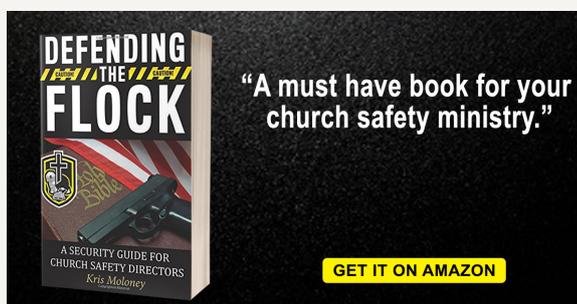
We may not want to use physical force, but there may be times when it is necessary. Before the time comes, we need to know what to do, when to do it, and how to do it legally. The Sheepdog Church Security training course "Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws" [3] covers all this and more. Besides these, we should have in-person training in unarmed self defense and in the use of weapons, lethal and less-than-lethal.

Action Points

1. Read the five articles for February (beginning on January 28) and listen to the related podcasts.
2. Take the training course, either online or as part of a group.
3. Seek training in self defense and firearms. Practice self defense moves and shooting.
4. Obtain liability insurance for yourself and for the team. This should also cover legal costs

References

1. Carl Chinn, 2017 Deadly Force News Stories, © 2018.
2. Boucher, D., J. Ebert, N. Allison, N. Rau, A. Wadhvani, and N. De Gennaro, "How the Nashville church shooting unfolded: A timeline", The Tennessean, Published 2:57 p.m. CT, Sept. 25, 2017 | Updated 12:08 a.m. CT, Sept. 26, 2017 [https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/crime/2017/09/25/how-nashville-church-shooting-burnette-chapel-church-christ-unfolded-timeline/700049001/].
3. Sheepdog Church Security, Training Courses, "Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws"
 - a. Individual Training [https://sheepdog-church-security.thinkific.com/courses/protecting-yourself-and-the-church-with-use-of-force-laws],
 - b. Training Materials [https://sheepdog-church-security.thinkific.com/courses/protecting-yourself-and-the-church-with-use-of-force-laws-training-bundle].



DIRECTOR'S FORUM

RESEARCHED AND WRITTEN BY WESLEY VAUGHN

Countering Violence An Introduction to Use of Force

BASED ON THE SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY TRAINING COURSE
"PROTECTING YOURSELF AND THE CHURCH WITH USE OF FORCE LAWS"



In the Bible

Violence in the Land – Now the earth was corrupt in God's sight, and the earth was filled with violence (Genesis 6:11).

My God, my rock, in whom I take refuge, my shield, and the horn of my salvation, my stronghold and my refuge, my savior; you save me from violence (2 Samuel 22:3).

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)

Headlines from a Ten-Year Period
2007 - A young man attacked a Christian ministry and a church, killing four persons and wounding five before killing himself. He had previously been associated with both.

2012 - A mentally ill former employee killed the person leading prayer at a church in Georgia.

2014 - Three Christians were shot and killed by a Neo-Nazi outside two Jewish centers in the Kansas City metropolitan area.

2015 - A young man with White supremacist sympathies shot and killed nine persons at a Bible study in an African American church.

2016 - An argument over a pew led to a fatal shooting at a church in the Philadelphia area.

2017 - On Sunday mornings just seven weeks apart, a former member killed one person in an attack on a Tennessee church, and domestic violence led to the killing of 26 persons in a small-town Texas Church.

Violence in Churches

Last year was notable in one respect.

Violence in churches appears, so far (awaiting a final tally), to have resulted in fewer fatalities than in any of the previous four years. However, even this relatively safe year had its notable

tragedy in October when an anti-Semite opened fire in a Pittsburgh synagogue during Sabbath services, killing eleven members and wounding four responding police officers.

This was in contrast to the previous year. In 2017, 118 people were killed by violence in places of worship in the United States, making it the deadliest year for churches in U.S. History. Also in 2017, six were killed and 19 wounded in an attack on a mosque in Quebec City, Canada,

Before we jump to conclusions about racial/ethnic/religious hatred being the greatest threat, in most years the majority of church killings result from personal issues, arguments, robbery, and domestic violence combined than from bias. For example, the worst mass murder in a U.S. church (26 in Sutherland Springs) was a spillover of domestic violence by an individual with a violent history.

Addressing Violence in Church

The quick and easy answer of many for how to address violence in churches is to meet force with force. But this is too simplistic, and in some cases dangerous. Our primary responsibility in church security is to protect the flock.

And preventing violence whenever possible is the best way. But when violence is imminent or in progress, we must be ready to stop it. This brings up questions of when and how to use force in defending the congregation.

What's in a Name?

What difference does it make what we name our protective church ministry?

The name of your church's team matters in the eyes of the law, in the eyes of the community, in the eyes of the congregation, and in the eyes of the team members. The two primary choices for a protective ministry's names

are Security Ministry and Safety Ministry, and the implications differ. Security bears a narrower connotation in most minds:

It pictures guards and implies constant threats.

Some team members may see "security" as their only responsibility. Also, some states will consider the team a professional security service subject to regulation and licensing, more time-consuming and expensive than most churches can afford.

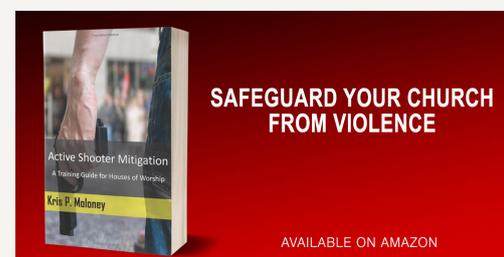
It also increases liability because of people's expectations.

As with all topics in this series, it is critical that you know your state laws regarding use of force and related issues.

Safety means that our goal is the well-being of the church's members and guests. Security is a part of safety, so this is a more inclusive designation. In some churches a Safety Team will have more support and less pushback than a Security Team. One alternate name (among others) is Eyes and Ears. In this series, we use Safety Team.

Restraining Violence - Citizen's Arrest

Restraining an unruly individual may prevent violence. But it is not that simple, because any restraint of a person may be seen as a Citizen's Arrest, and that has legal implications. Just a note: Even though characters in movies and television shows make citizen's arrests, their way of doing it is not always legal. So don't pattern



Countering Violence Continue...

yourself after Joe Gogettum on the screen.

Legally, what is a Citizen's Arrest?

Technically, in most states an arrest is "taking the person into custody so they may be held to answer for a public offense," usually by a law enforcement officer (LEO) [1]. Under certain circumstances, an arrest may be made by a private citizen in the absence of a sworn officer, thus it is a Citizen's Arrest. State laws govern how and when this may be done.

Most Church Safety Team members are not LEOs operating on duty in their jurisdictions, and so are private citizens. Therefore they are subject to their state's laws concerning Citizen's Arrest. Before attempting an arrest, consider whether it is really needed to protect the flock. If people are protected and the situation can end without an arrest, then let it be. If a crime is committed and the offenders are identified, the police can take over.

When a Citizen's Arrest May Be Made

However, there are situations when an arrest has to be made. More data is in the Training Course [1], but here is a brief:

Laws on Citizen's Arrest vary somewhat by state, but generally an arrest may be made:

When a public offense* is committed or attempted in the arresting person's presence,

When the subject has committed a felony**, although not necessarily in the arresting person's presence; or

When a felony has been committed, and the arresting person has reasonable cause** for believing the subject has committed it.

*A violation of the law, including petty theft, which is punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or both.

**The arresting citizen must be certain that a felony was committed and that the suspect committed it.

Conditions

In the event of an arrest, certain conditions have to be met:

Only necessary and reasonable force may be used to make the arrest. Before attempting the arrest, decide if you are willing to risk using force.

The subject must be handed over to proper authorities without unnecessary delay. This means to a judge or a peace officer. Notify law enforcement i

mmediately.

If the subject escapes, you may pursue and retake the person.

You are not allowed to investigate. That is the responsibility of the authorities.

After the Arrest

After turning the arrestee over to the authorities, make out a full incident report. During the police investigation, turn over any evidence you have of the crime, including surveillance photos and videos and names of witnesses.

Directed Citizen's Arrest

Going back to ancient times, authorities and their deputies have ordered private persons to pursue and arrest subjects, especially those fleeing. That's what happened in 1 Kings 18 when Elijah ordered the people to seize the prophets of Baal. He couldn't arrest all 450 single-handedly.

A peace officer or a judge can order you to make an arrest. Refusing to help an officer when "lawfully directed" to do so is a misdemeanor. For example, you are in court, sitting by the aisle, and the defendant makes a run for it. The judge and/or the bailiff shouts, "Seize him!" Since the escapee is coming past you, it is your duty to try to stop him.

Considerations

The training course has a few scenarios illustrating situations in which you must decide whether or not to make a citizen's arrest. Here are a few considerations:

The level of restraint

Physical restraint is not required to constitute an arrest. If the subject willingly obeys a command to stop and wait for the police, that is called an arrest.

Has the subject committed a felony?

You should be entirely sure that a crime was committed. If not, the arrest is not legal, but is false arrest with both criminal and civil consequences.

Justice vs. Safety

Is an attempt to arrest worth it? What matters most to you as a Safety Team member is the safety of the people. They are worth more than money or things. If a thief gets away, but you have a description and surveillance footage, the police can look for the suspect. Then too, sometimes organized criminals use decoys to draw guards away so others can take advantage of a gap in security - don't fall for the bait.

More on the Topic

There is a lot to cover on Use of Force. More is in the other articles in this series, including the use of force, the Continuum of Force, and the aftermath of force.

Check website for references:

<https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/countering-violence/>

A Matter of Law

Use of Force Laws and Church Security

BASED ON THE SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY TRAINING COURSE
"PROTECTING YOURSELF AND THE CHURCH WITH USE OF FORCE LAWS"



In the Bible

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).

Excessive Force – 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).

In Amos's prophesies against six Gentile nations (Amos 1:3-2:3), each denunciation named an excessive use of force or a violation of human dignity.

February 16, 2018, Austin, Texas - Two police officers responding to a shooting used a stun gun on a person in the crowd who failed to exactly obey police orders. The suspect was under the influence of drugs at the time. The officers were later tried for excessive use of force but were acquitted. [2][3]

February 22, 2015, Sacramento, California - A man who was drunk wrestled with a security guard who confronted him outside a convenience store. The guard, who sprayed Mace and fired a taser three times, then shot the suspect to stop him. In November, the wounded suspect sued the guard for excessive force. [4][5]

Use of Force as a Matter of Law

Federal and state laws regulate the use of force within their jurisdictions, defining the lines where the force used is justified and where it is excessive. These laws are clarified by court rulings, often prompting further clarification through legislation. Public opinion then leads to changes in the law, in most (but not all) cases making it more restrictive. This continuing process makes one thing clear: For law enforcement, professional security, institutional security, volunteer defensive teams, and personal defense, the Use of Force is a Matter of Law.

Thus, it is imperative that we know and remain up-to-date on our state's laws regarding the use of force.

Here we are discussing the use of force and the law as it relates to church security, in other words how it affects those in church safety ministries, but we should first take heed to how it has been applied to law enforcement since this illustrates how the courts view the use of force. Here are four court cases cited by Wikipedia [6]: Tennessee v. Garner (1985), Graham v. Connor (1989), Nelson v. City of Davis (2004), and Plumhoff v. Rickard (2014). Tennessee v. Garner (1985)

Garner, a suspect fleeing the scene of a burglary in Memphis was shot and killed by one of the responding police officers when he did not stop as ordered, even though they knew he was unarmed. The U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the Tennessee law which sanctioned this, ruling that deadly force should only be used when the officers or the public were endangered with death and/or great bodily harm. [7]

Graham v. Connor (1989)

Graham, a diabetic sensing an oncoming insulin reaction late at night, rushed with a friend to a convenience store to buy orange juice. The store was crowded, so he rushed out to the car and they drove quickly toward the friend's house. Connor, a Charlotte police officer, became suspicious of observing the hasty entrance and exit of the store. He followed and stopped the car, and asked the occupants to wait while he called the store to find out if they'd been robbed. Graham exited the car, ran around the car, then sat on the curb. Connor wrestled and handcuffed Graham, who was injured in the process. Graham sued.

The Supreme Court ruled that under the circumstances - what appeared to be theft - followed by Graham's apparently erratic action, the officer had immunity from liability. [8]

Nelson v. City of Davis (2004)

Police were called to remove

non-residents to leave. As they were leaving, the riot police fired on them with pepper balls. Nelson, a student, was hit in the head with a pepper ball, which caused injuries to his eyes resulting in permanently impaired vision, causing him to lose his scholarships and leave school. He sued.

The 9th District US Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the police should not have fired upon those who were peacefully leaving and posed no threat of danger to the police or anyone else. They further said that "Pepperball projectiles, which combine pepper spray and concussive force, 'merely combine two types of force that we have already recognized as unreasonable when aimed at individuals who pose no threat and have committed, at most, minor offenses.'" [8]

Plumhoff v. Rickard (2014)

Rickard, a driver under the influence of intoxicating substances, fled the scene of a traffic stop, led police on a high speed chase, spun out in a parking lot, then took off again, hitting police cars and other vehicles, barely missing officers on foot. Police fired at his vehicle, fatally injuring him. Rickard's family sued the police for damages, claiming excessive use of force. The US Supreme Court ruled that the actions of the suspect continued to pose an active danger to the public as well as the police, justifying the use of deadly force to stop him. [10]

Use of Handcuffs

Another article in this series -

"Countering Violence" -

addresses Citizen's Arrest: The restraining and holding of a suspect for

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A Matter of Law Continued...

delivery to authorities. The use of handcuffs during a citizen's arrest crosses over into the question of whether the force used is justified or excessive. As in so many issues, this depends on the situation and the relative sizes and capabilities of the participants.

The Sheepdog Church Security training course "Protecting Yourself and the Church with Use of Force Laws" [1] covers the use of handcuffs and related restraints.

Best Practices for Using Handcuffs in Churches

Since we do not want to be using excessive force, the best practice in executing a citizen's arrest is using prudent self restraint.

Using handcuffs is justified when restraining active shooters, kidnappers (abductors), sex offenders caught in the act, unknown offenders who committed a violent assault, and known offenders who committed a violent assault. In these cases, the level of offense requires a more sure restraint than expecting the person to just sit there waiting for the police.

For compliant low-level offenders, verbal commands should be sufficient - no need for cuffs. If a petty thief walks off before law enforcement arrives, give them the name (if you have it), description, which way the suspect went, etc.

How to Use Force Legally

We want to be 100% legal in our use of force while protecting those in our churches. Therefore we need to know the laws which apply to us in church safety ministries. Unless our church is on federal land, the laws that apply are state laws, and these laws vary by state, so we should learn what the laws are in OUR state.

Additionally, we need to be aware of changes in the law. Two examples from 2017:

A Texas law, Senate Bill 2065, went into effect on Sept. 1, 2017, only 25 days before 26 persons were killed at a small church in Sutherland Springs. The law enables volunteers to provide security services without licensing (under certain conditions) at places of worship. [11]

On June 9, 2017, Florida Governor Rick Scott signed a bill into law which made changes to the state's Stand Your Ground Law. [12]

Case law determines how Use of Force laws are interpreted and applied. Most of us do not have the time to research and review case law, but lawyers and insurance companies do, so we should ask them for advice.

The basic principle for reasonable and legal use of force is this: use only the amount of force necessary to protect yourself and others. Force is not always physical force, as most see it. When we cover the Continuum of Force, we'll see non-physical force at work.

According to the Sheepdog Church Security training course, "We must always remember that our intent is never to cause harm and to use the minimum amount of force we have to use to keep everyone safe, regardless of what we may be legally allowed to use." [1]

Laws Regarding Use of Force in Defense

State law defines the kind and amount of force which may be used in defending others and one's self. These laws fall into four categories: Duty to Retreat, Castle Doctrine, Stand Your Ground, and Common Law. Practically, these laws only apply as a defense to a charge of murder or manslaughter if one is arrested. And using force qualifies as "defense" only when protecting yourself or others.

Duty to Retreat

Duty to Retreat laws state that if threatened or attacked, you must first retreat, seek to escape, before forcefully defending against the attacker. One exception is in the case of a sudden attack when there is no time for or means of escape. State laws and state case law vary on the definitions and applications of these laws. For instance, if you are in Washington, D.C. or Vermont, you must first try to escape an attacker, even in your own home. On the other hand most of the states with a Duty to Retreat law apply it only when you are in public. In your own home, they have the Castle Doctrine.

Castle Doctrine

The Castle Doctrine derives from the old concept that "A man's house is his castle." This means persons have the right to defend themselves from attack in their own homes. In most states, the force used must be reasonable. Several laws apply some clarifications as to the extent of the home, whether this is

strictly inside, or whether it extends to the porch, etc.

Stand Your Ground

The simplest description for Stand Your Ground laws is you can defend yourself with force when you have the right to be where you are, when you are not the attacker, when you have not provoked the attack, and when you are not engaged in an illegal activity. However, this concept is nuanced by state laws, so attention should be paid to the law in your state. For example, in three states, Stand Your Ground applies only when you are in your vehicle.

Common Law

Some states still have only Common Law (inherited from the British) to govern self defense. This is usually interpreted as a Castle Doctrine plus a form of Stand Your Ground. The actual application of Common Law to defense depends on case law, especially within your state.

There Is More

Other articles in this series cover Citizen's Arrest, the Use of Force Continuum, the Use of Weapons, and the Aftermath of Force.

Check website for references:

<https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/a-matter-of-law/>

Five Colors of Force

Use-of-Force Continuum



BASED ON THE SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY TRAINING COURSE
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In the Bible

Each of the five levels on the Use-of-Force Continuum is described or referred to in the Bible.

Presence - The wicked flee when no one pursues. (Proverbs 28:1)

Voice - Then Samuel said to Saul, "Stop! I will tell you what the Lord said to me this night." And he said to him, "Speak." (1 Samuel 15:16)

Empty Hands - ... Jeroboam stretched out his hand from the altar, saying, "Seize him." (1 Kings 13:4)

Less-Than Lethal Weapons - The crowd joined in attacking them, and the magistrates tore the garments off them and gave orders to beat them with rods. (Acts 16:22)

Lethal Weapons - And Jehu drew his bow with his full strength, and shot Joram between the shoulders, so that the arrow pierced his heart, and he sank in his chariot. (2 Kings 9:24)

What Is Force?

What comes to your mind when you hear or read the words "force" or "forceful"?

Does your mind picture a hand on a collar? Or a closed fist? How about Mace, a taser, or a baton? Would it be a pistol or rifle? These are all examples of physical force.

Okay, let's take some usages from our language, such as, "The lawyer presented a forceful argument." Or, "Their attention was arrested by the force of his presence." Or, "The church should be a moral force in the community."

In physics, force is energy applied to move something, to change the direction or velocity of its movement, or to stop it from moving. When what we need to move, stop, or redirect are people, not all force is physical. This is true in law enforcement, security, and church safety. There are several kinds of force which can be used, grouped into different levels.

Levels of Force

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) - the research, development and evaluation agency of the U.S.

Department of Justice - developed a gradation of force along a line, from the least forceful to the most deadly, as a guide to law enforcement in managing the amount of force used. The impetus for this was the public outcry over many years to incidents of excessive use of force. This they labeled "The Use-of-Force Continuum" (a continuum is a continuous gradation from one extreme to another). In 2009, NIJ organized the numerous gradations into five levels according to the kind of force used. Since then, colors have been assigned to each of these levels, joining other color-coded series, such as alert levels and security calls.

Use-of-Force Continuum

The Use-of-Force Continuum has five levels. Keep in mind, that there are gradations within each level, but these are places where we can draw lines.

These levels are:

Presence (Purple)

Voice Control (Blue)

Empty-Handed Control (Green)

Less-Lethal Methods (Yellow)

Lethal Force (Red)

Presence

"The wicked flee when no one pursues." According to this verse in Proverbs, just the appearance of an authority or defender is enough to make a criminal hide or get out of the way. Most people will be more careful when a police officer is present. For example, traffic on the freeway slows down when a patrol car is sitting in the median. Just knowing there is a Church Safety Team member in the room reassures the innocent while making mischief makers think twice.

Voice Control

Samuel said to Saul, "Stop!" The use of voice is very versatile. Soothing words may assure and calm a troubled person. A warning or command may stop somebody about to make a dangerous error, or someone else about to commit a crime. Verbal de-escalation can defuse violence in the making. There is no need for physical force if words are enough. A

citizen's arrest may consist of restraint by request or command, such as, "Please wait here while we resolve this situation," or, "Sit down until the police get here."

Unlike presence, effective voice control takes practice and training. Sheepdog Church Security has a course in Verbal De-escalation [3]. Hopefully, we can become effective enough in voice control, especially verbal de-escalation, to avoid moving to the next level of force. Empty-Handed Control

The king said, "Seize him." Like Voice Control, Empty-Handed Control is a very broad use-of-force level. It ranges from just a touch, such as on the shoulder or arm, to mixed martial arts. A number of holds are used to escort disrupters out of the area or to stop them in place. At times, kicks and punches may be needed to stop an assailant. These techniques may have to be used in order to put handcuffs on a suspect.

It is in this level we become concerned about how the law applies (see the article "Matter of Law" in this series). Ideally, we should not be at this force level, but sometimes it becomes necessary, such as for self-defense. We should not only know the law, but be trained and practiced in holds and other un-armed defense and control techniques.

Less-than-Lethal Methods

If empty-handed control is not enough to protect people in the church from harm, we may have to use less-than-lethal weapons - we call them "less-than-lethal" instead of "non-lethal" weapons, because they have the potential, depending on the situation and how

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Five Colors of Force Continued...

they're used, to cause great bodily harm. Some of these, such as pepper spray and stun guns, used to be more widely available, but were restricted in a few states. However, more states are restricting them, because they can cause injury if misused. Some, such as batons, require training, because they can easily become deadly or extremely injurious if wrongly used. Again, know the law for these devices.

Lethal Force

This is the level most people think of as "force." A lethal force or weapon is a technique or device with a high potential of causing great bodily harm up to and including death. Lethal techniques include choke holds and certain blows. There have been many lethal weapons throughout history, and there are several common ones today. Jehu used an arrow to "execute" Jehoram (2 Kings 9:24). When relentlessly pursued by Asahel, Abner thrust the butt of his spear backwards, killing his pursuer in self defense (2 Sam. 2:19-23). Other weapons of choice have included swords, axes, knives, heavy clubs, and now explosives and firearms. Some items become deadly weapons through intent, such as a shoelace used to strangle, or a stone used to smash a skull.

It is in the use of deadly force where we see the greatest concern of the law and public opinion. It is also where we see the most objections to church security. Many church members do not want armed security in their place of worship. We in church security should reserve deadly force for when it is deadly necessary, such as in an active shooter attack [4]. Learning and applying skills in the lower force levels may spare us from having to use deadly force.

Conclusion

In protecting the flock, we the sheepdogs, need to choose wisely which level of force to use in any situation. More than just knowing, we should drill responses to various situations so we can quickly decide what to do.

There Is More

Other topics in this series cover general issues in use of force, citizen's arrest, the law, weapons use, and what happens after force is used.

Check the website for references:

<https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/five-colors-of-force/>

Armed or Unarmed?

Unarmed, Less-than-Lethal, and Deadly Force

BASED ON THE SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY TRAINING COURSE
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In the Bible

The Bible describes and refers to physical force using no weapons, less-than-lethal weapons, and deadly weapons in warfare and defense.

Hands only - And behold, a young lion came toward [Samson] roaring ... and although he had nothing in his hand, he tore the lion in pieces as one tears a young goat. (Judges 14:5-6)

Just a staff - Benaiah went down to him with a staff and snatched the spear out of the Egyptian's hand and killed him with his own spear. (1 Chronicles 11:23b)

Edged weapon - And Ehud reached with his left hand, took the sword from his right thigh, and thrust it into his belly. (Judges 3:21)

Projectile weapons - They were bowmen and could shoot arrows and sling stones with either the right or the left hand; they were Benjaminites, Saul's kinsmen. (1 Chronicles 12:2)

Armed or Unarmed?

This question might seem too obvious, but contains a hidden distinction, depending on what we mean by "armed." Some people assume that "armed" means having lethal weapons, such as knives, archery, or firearms. But others recognize that a defender can be armed with a weapon that is less-than-lethal or essentially non-lethal. There are really three levels of force in this question: No Weapons, Less-than-Lethal Weapons, and Lethal Weapons.

No Weapons

Another article in this series - "The Five Colors of Force" - identifies "Empty-Handed Control" as the middle level on the Use of Force Continuum. Ideally, we can use holds and takedowns to control a situation and restore order. However, there may be times when these are not enough. For instance, if we are facing a violent person who may or may not be armed, and we have no weapon or device (or no opportunity to pull it out), we are left with our hands and feet to defend ourselves and others.

Samson killed an attacking lion with only his hands, but he had extraordinary strength from the Holy Spirit which came just when he needed it (Judges 14:5-6). We do not have this kind of strength, but we can learn how to use our hands and feet. For instance, a bull wrestler can bring down a ¾-ton muscular animal. We can learn to control persons much bigger than ourselves.

Martial arts were developed for self defense. Most of us know of Judo, Jujutsu, Karate, and Tae-Kwan-Do, and many of us are trained in one or more of these. Some of us may also have been boxers or wrestlers. As useful as boxing or wrestling may be, learning a martial art will better prepare us for defense and control. At least we can use moves not allowed in the ring.

One martial art not as well known is Krav Maga. It was developed by the Israeli Defense Force, and is now taught to military and law enforcement personnel around the world. The goal is to end a threat as quickly as possible. This is Kris Moloney's favorite martial art. However, in church safety ministry work, more discretion is required, because this has the potential of being deadly or seriously injurious. The advantage it has is in defending against deadly force when all you can use is your own body.

If you or others on your Safety Team have not done so yet, get self-defense training as a group. Have the instructor focus on the skills most needed in a church safety ministry.

Less-than-Lethal Weapons

Throughout history, there have been many less-than-lethal weapons. In ancient times, a traveler usually had a staff. This was a walking stick, needed because of the uneven surfaces - paved roads were rare back then. Besides steadying a walker, the staff also served as a defensive weapon, and some individuals, such as Benaiah (1 Chronicles 11:23), were especially skilled with it. Though normally less-than-lethal, a staff was potentially

deadly.

Also used as weapons were rods, normally used as guides or prods for oxen. Shamgar used an ox goad to defeat 600 Philistines armed with iron swords (Judges 3:31). The modern equivalent of the rod is the baton. Actually, many objects can be used as impromptu defensive weapons, whatever can be swung, thrust, or thrown. Today we have items which have been designed as non-lethal weapons. They are now classified as less-than-lethal, since there is the potential for great bodily harm or death, however little that risk may be.

Besides the baton, less-than-lethal weapons used by law enforcement include irritant sprays, tear gas, rubber bullets, and electric discharge devices (EDDs). Professional security does not use rubber bullets, but does use the others. One new weapon is an entanglement device.

Irritant Sprays

Mace was originally aerosol tear gas, but now that brand also has pepper spray. The most common irritant spray is pepper spray. This is an aerosol containing oleoresin capsicum (OC), the "hot" substance in hot peppers. OC sprays have proved effective in close quarters to fend off attackers. OC spray does not have the range of projected wire contact EDDs, but is less expensive, has more shots, and has a more lingering effect.

Electric Discharge Devices

There are two basic kinds of EDDs: direct contact and propelled wire contact. Both are called "stun guns," but the propelled contact device is commonly known as a Taser, the trade name of the original and leading brand. When contact is made with a suspect, capacitors release a stored electric charge which goes from one contact to the other through the subject's body tissues. This gives a jolt to the nerves, and can literally knock some persons off their feet.

Armed or Unarmed Continued...

A direct contact stun gun has to be held to the body, so you have to be within arm's length. The advantage of the direct contact device is that it can be repeatedly discharged as long as the capacitors and batteries are charged and contact is maintained. The batteries can be recharged, and it's ready to go. The advantage of the propelled wire device is the increased effective distance, which is equal to the length of the wires. The disadvantage is that repeat charges are limited to the number of cartridges. Also, it has to be re-loaded with new cartridges, an additional expense.

Entanglement Device

A modern version of an old less-than-lethal weapon has recently become available to law enforcement officers. For more than a thousand years, hunters and herders in South America have been using bolas to catch game and restrain livestock. For livestock use, it serves the same purpose as the lariat (aka lasso), which originated in Egypt and was imported from Spain.

The bola is three cords fastened (interwoven or tied) at one end with weights (like balls) at the loose ends. The user throws it at the legs of the animal (or person). The balls swing around the legs, pulling the cords tight. Holding it by one of the balls while swinging doubles the length of the cord being swung, greatly increasing the velocity and range.

The new weapon -trade name BolaWrap 100 by Wrap Technologies - looks somewhat like a Taser. It shoots out, weights first, an 8-foot line weighted at each end. When this line hits the subject, it wraps around, binding whatever area is hit -legs or arms. A new cartridge can be inserted in seconds. It was designed for restraining mentally ill and non-compliant persons without inducing pain.

Restrictions

A strange phenomenon in some states is that it is legal to carry a firearm, but irritant sprays or electric discharge devices have more restrictions. Several more states had bans or severe restrictions on pepper spray and stun guns in 2008 and 2009 when Eugene Volokh wrote a book and several academic papers for law schools advocating for the legalization of

nonlethal weapons as also being covered by the Second Amendment along with lethal weapons:

The First Amendment presumptively protects the right to associate, to spend money, and to use technological devices (such as telephones, amplifiers, and the like) to make one's expression effective. Likewise, the right to defend life should protect the right to use nonlethal devices that help effectively defend life. [2] Nevertheless, it is wise to check not only your state's laws on pepper spray and stun guns/Tasers, but also your local jurisdiction's regulations where you live and where your church is.

Lethal Weapons

This is class of weapons most people think of when you say, "weapon." This is the most readily lethal form of deadly force. This category includes edged weapons, such as swords and daggers, which are close-contact weapons, but the most common lethal weapons today are firearms. For one thing, small ones are easily hidden. For another, they are effective at a distance many times the length of one's arm.

Let's take a biblical example of the relative effectiveness of small weapons operating at a distance. In 1 Samuel 17, David was a teen whose primary work experience was herding sheep and being a court musician. He volunteered to go one-on-one with a giant who'd been a soldier for all his adult life. The giant wore heavy armor, had a large shield, a massive spear, and a huge sword.

What did David have? A sling. His ammo was smooth stones from a creek bed. Like a firearm, the sling was a projectile weapon. The sling was David's gun, the stone was his bullet, his aim was accurate, and he fatally shot the giant in the head.

With the power of a firearm comes responsibility. The role of federal, state, and local laws concerning the possession and use of firearms is to promote responsibility and require accountability.

Where many churches and church members have wanted to draw a line is firearms. They see a disconnect between church safety and carrying these instruments of death. It is easy to understand their concern. However,

there may be situations when someone with a firearm makes the difference between a few or no victims of an attack and a massacre. This was seen in 2017 when some attackers were stopped by armed citizens, but another attacker wasn't confronted until he'd killed half the congregation.[3].

Firearms need maintenance - regular cleaning. Also, a firearms user has to practice shooting to keep their accuracy sharp. For security use in a populated area (such as a church), the user needs training and practice in knowing when, where, and how to shoot to avoid hitting persons other than the attacker.

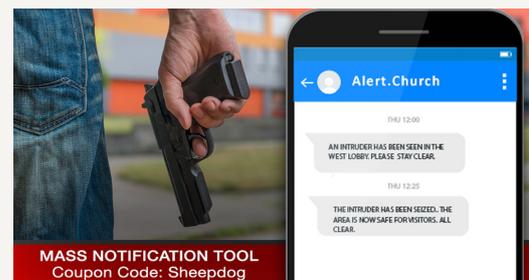
As with other weapons, be sure you know and comply with federal, state, and local laws. Also, do your best to keep situations from escalating to the point of requiring the use of lethal force. One skill to learn for this is verbal de-escalation [3].

There Is More

Other topics in this series cover general issues in use of force, citizen's arrest, the law, the Use of Force Continuum, and what happens when force is used.

Check the website for references:

<https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/armed-or-unarmed/>



Now What?

The Aftermath of Force

BASED ON THE SHEEPDOG CHURCH SECURITY TRAINING COURSE
"PROTECTING YOURSELF AND THE CHURCH WITH USE OF FORCE LAWS"[1]



In the Bible

The Old Testament Law had provisions for dealing with civil and criminal cases involving the use of 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).

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).

... then both parties to the dispute shall appear before the Lord, before the priests and the judges who are in office in those days (Deuteronomy 19:17)

In the News

March 2018, Fort Worth Texas - At a branch of a nationally-known megachurch, a volunteer was told backstage that she was being set down. This was contested, and the dispute resulted in the volunteer being asked to leave. A church security guard tried to restrain the volunteer, and with the assistance of two city police officers took her down to be handcuffed. An excessive force lawsuit was filed in September. [2]

Aftermath

"Aftermath" originally meant a second mowing. It has come to mean that which follows. Though the aftermath may be good or bad, the term is now generally used for difficult or unpleasant consequences. When it comes to church safety and security, our choices and actions may influence whether the aftermath of the use of force is good or bad.

Sheepdog Church Security training courses, such as the one on Verbal De-escalation [3], teach us how to avoid the use of physical force, or at least use the least amount at the lower levels. But physical force is not 100% avoidable, and there is training for the worst case scenario, an active shooter attack [4].

If force has to be used, we need to know what to do, how to handle the aftermath. A few of the considerations are calling law enforcement, what do when police

arrive, the investigation, legal fallout, and insurance.

Calling Law Enforcement

When force above a certain level is used in the church, someone on the safety team should call local law enforcement. Obviously, this means when deadly force or certain less-than-lethal weapons are used. They should also be called in cases of a citizen's arrest, an altercation, a hard takedown, or any use-of-force incident where there is a known or likely injury. If the incident is likely to result in a lawsuit and the force was justified, it is better to have a police report on file.

The initial call should include relevant information, such as the nature of the incident, whether anyone is armed, including safety team members, where the incident is in the church, and the closest entrance.

If the incident is resulting in wounds and injuries, or they are likely to occur, also call for EMS. Since police are called, team members should put on their security or safety team ID banners if they have them.

What Do When Police Arrive

When law enforcement is called, be ready for their arrival. Waiting for them, keep the way open. If you can, have a team member outside to meet them and show them in. If another team member is holding a suspect at gunpoint, or is guarding the area against a holed-up intruder, this member can inform them of that so they do not mistake the team member for a perpetrator. This briefing can take place while leading the police to the location in the church.

Once the police arrive, they are in charge. Do what they say and let them take over. Set firearms down, keep your hands in the open.

Be careful what you say. It's best to only answer their questions. Whatever you say could be in the police report and may be repeated in court. If you are the one who used force, you are too tense and adrenalinated. Give yourself time to calm down and let your mind clear.

The Investigation

Following the incident, the police will investigate. In case of deadly force and/or serious injuries, there will be an investigation.

Prepare for this by putting your recollections in writing. Add to them and amend them as you remember more details. File an incident report with the Church Safety Director.

During the police investigation, anyone present during the incident will be questioned. Being questioned by the police does not mean you are being charged with anything. They are trying to get all the facts. If there were shots fired or punches thrown, there will be an investigation.

Being cooperative during an investigation will usually work for you. If someone is resistant or evasive, this will only raise more questions and arouse suspicion.

Legal Fallout

There is potential legal liability when force at the Yellow (Less-than-Lethal) and Red (Lethal) levels, and hard force at the Green (Empty-Handed) level is used, or there is a citizen's arrest at any level. This liability may be criminal or civil. If you have to go to court in either a criminal or civil case as a defendant, you need a competent lawyer.

Criminal Court

First, some incidents will almost certainly go to a grand jury. And if there was a fatality, it may go to a coroner's jury. These are not trial juries, but investigative juries, and are properly part of the investigation. However the grand jury is also the beginning of the court process.

If the grand jury delivers an indictment, the indicted person will be arraigned and stand trial in a criminal court, charged with a crime. A crime is any violation of the law which can be punished by a fine, imprisonment, or both. Most of us have seen trials on news shows, in live court shows, and in dramas. Those of us who have served on jury duty, or have been

Now What Continued...

witnesses, defendants, or observers in criminal trials, know first-hand what a trial is like. Some readers may be attorneys, and know from that perspective.

If there is no indictment by the grand jury, this is the end of the process. No charges. However, one of the parties may sue.

If you do go to trial, the prosecutor will present the evidence against you, and your attorney will present your defense. Each side can cross-examine the other's witnesses. If it is a bench trial, the judge decides the verdict. If it is a jury trial, conviction or acquittal is by a unanimous decision of the jury. If the jury cannot decide either way, it is a mistrial.

Civil Court

If someone involved in the use of force incident sues you, such as for false arrest, injuries, or excess use of force, the suit will be tried as a civil case.

Whereas the jury in a criminal case should convict only if the guilt is beyond a reasonable doubt, in a civil suit a decision requires only a greater convincing of one side over the other, and only a majority of the jury will decide the case. This means that it is easier for a defendant to lose a civil suit than be convicted on criminal charges. However, if the defendant has already been convicted, this is usually convincing evidence in a civil trial.

Insurance

The reason we take out insurance coverage is just in case we have a loss we cannot afford to cover. Both the church, its staff, the Church Safety Ministry, and the Safety Team members should be covered by liability insurance for fines and lawsuit judgments resulting from actions or neglect on the part of the church, its ministries, or its staff and volunteers. These actions could include the use of force.

Rationale for lawsuits related to use of force could be lack of training, improper instruction, insufficient or lacking policies, not following policies and established procedures, unnecessary or excessive force, absence of or failure to use proper precautions, etc. Frankly, when it comes to a lawsuit, "you name it" is the rule for its basis. Some people will look for a reason to sue and stretch reason to find one.

Legal Expenses

Even if you and the church are likely to win a lawsuit, there are legal expenses. Since a civil case can drag on for a long time, these expenses can mount up before there is a decision or a settlement. Try to get a policy which will cover these expenses as they go on.

Lethal Weapon Use Coverage

Special policies are available to cover liability resulting from the use of deadly force, especially firearms. Two notable policies are the "Self-Defense SHIELD" issued by the United States Concealed Carry Association and "NRA Carry Guard" by the National Rifle Association.

Proactive Measures

Considering the potential aftermath of use of force, we as a Safety Ministry and as individual Safety Team members should learn how to minimize the use of force in effectively protecting the flock.

There is More

Other articles in this series cover the topics of general issues in use of force, citizen's arrest, the law, weapons use, and the Use-of-Force Continuum.

Check website for references:

<https://sheepdogchurchsecurity.net/articles/now-what/>



CHURCH SECURITY ROLL PODCAST

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 Ron Neeley and Kris Moloney



Countering Violence: An Introduction to Use of Force

Our primary responsibility in church security is to protect the flock. And preventing violence whenever possible is the best way. But when violence is imminent or in progress, we must be ready to stop it. This brings up questions of when and how to use force in defending the congregation.

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)



A Matter of Law: Use of Force Laws and Church Security

Where is the use of force justified and where it is excessive? For law enforcement, professional security, institutional security, volunteer defensive teams, and personal defense, the Use of Force is a Matter of Law. Thus, it is imperative that we know and remain up-to-date on our state's laws regarding the use of force.

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)



Five Colors of Force: Use-of-Force Continuum

In protecting the flock, we the sheepdogs, need to choose wisely which level of force to use in any situation. More than just knowing, we should drill responses to various situations so we can quickly decide what to do.

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)



Armed or Unarmed?: Unarmed, Less-than-Lethal, and Deadly Force

Some people assume that "armed" means having lethal weapons, such as knives, archery, or firearms. But others recognize that a defender can be armed with a weapon that is less-than-lethal or essentially non-lethal. There are really three levels of force in this question - No Weapons, Less-than-Lethal Weapons, and Lethal Weapons.

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)



Now What?: The Aftermath of Force

"Aftermath" originally meant a second mowing. It has come to mean that which follows. Though the aftermath may be good or bad, the term is now generally used for difficult or unpleasant consequences. When it comes to church safety and security, our choices and actions may influence whether the aftermath of the use of force is good or bad.

[CLICK HERE TO LISTEN](#)

MAIL CALL

Messages from
Sheepdogs across the
country

SAM W.

Very relevant information and excellent training materials. I highly recommend the book, "Defending The Flock". It's a must read for anyone concerned about their church security!

TIM B.

I have found the Sheepdog Church Security program(s) to be professionally created, detail driven, tactically correct and comprehensive.

I've presented many of these topics for years and have really enjoyed this material. Aside from currently serving as a Fire and LE Chaplain in Washington State, I draw from my background as a former Marine and a 22 year LE veteran. I highly recommend this to those wishing to give back and protect those you love, continue to serve our sheepdogs, community and our Lord and Savior, this is the program to look at. This program serves as a great introduction, review or launching pad to strengthen or establish a program; or simply to establish awareness.

FREE MONTHLY DOWNLOAD

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

Use of Force

Recommended Training for Your Church's
Safety Ministry

Kris P. Moloney



A Publication of
Sheepdog Church Security

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

THE CHRISTIAN SHEEPDOG

MY #1 PRIORITY? LET'S SEE...

*“SEEK THE KINGDOM OF GOD ABOVE ALL ELSE, & LIVE
RIGHTEOUSLY, & HE WILL GIVE YOU
EVERYTHING YOU NEED.” (MATTHEW 6:33 NLT)*

As a member of your church safety team, you've probably got a full plate! We all seem to have so many different roles and responsibilities. But even with a busy schedule, you always leave time for personal fellowship with God, right? Uh, right? Maybe it's unintentional, but has following our Lord become a hobby? A “part-time” activity that happens after you deal with more “important” things?

If we say we're disciples of The King, we want Him to be our first priority. What did Jesus say in John 15:16? “You did not choose me but I chose you and appointed you to go and bear fruit - fruit that will last.” Scottish evangelist Oswald Chambers said this over a century ago: “Am I becoming more and more in love with God as a holy God? Or do I follow the mis-conception of an amiable Being who says, ‘Oh well, sin doesn't matter much?’”

Sounds a lot like what we hear these days, doesn't it? Yeah, things haven't changed too much, have they? “There's nothing new under the sun,” Solomon said in Ecclesiastes 1:9.

Unfortunately, many believers fall into the trap of thinking, “Well, I do love Jesus, but there are too many obstacles in the way of making Him my first priority. Remember, we only see obstacles when we take our eyes off Jesus. If we really think about it, our Lord will make those “obstacles” serve His purposes! We must remember.....God's purpose is never the same as our purpose.

We all have mountains in our lives, and often it's people and things that threaten to block the progress of our spiritual life. We often pray to have them removed, thinking if only they were gone we'd live a more holy life. WRONG! These are the very conditions we need - - God has placed them in our lives as the way of producing the very gifts and qualities we might have been praying for!



A retired Army Sergeant, ordained pastor in both a non-denominational church and a professional chaplain's association. Security industry experience as an operations manager, mall and city court security, as well as church safety and security teams. ~Ron Neeley

CERTIFIED ONSITE INSTRUCTORS

We are excited to announce that we have launched our Certified Sheepdog Instructor program! I can't tell you how many times, I have been asked about onsite instructors from both churches looking for training and from instructors wanting to use our materials. Right now, we have two fully qualified instructors that can train your volunteers to serve on a Safety Team. AND, get them to the point of certification.



MAINE

MICHAEL MERCER

Michael Mercer is a retired police officer with over thirty years of crime-prevention experience. He is a nationally certified chemical agent specialist, an expert witness, and a national practitioner in crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED.) He is also a US Navy Veteran and the Past President of the Maine Association of Police, Retired. He is the Founder of Michael Mercer Consulting L.L.C. and specializes in House of Worship safety, security, and emergency operations.

Website: <https://michaelmercerconsulting.com>



MINNESOTA

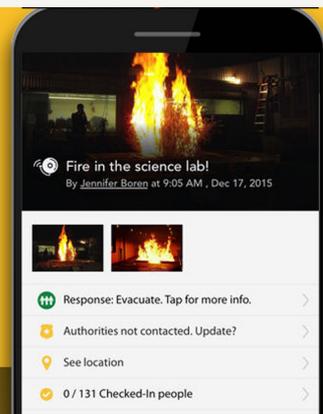
BRIAN STOLT

My name is Brian Stolt. I am a certified NRA Basic Pistol Instructor, NRA Range Safety Officer and a MN DNR Hunter Safety Instructor. Prior to being a Firearms Instructor, I was a Police Officer for 18 years, with 14 of those years as a K-9 Officer. After I retired from policing, I began work as a firearms instructor where my experience and skills are used to help train others in the real world use of firearms and personal defense. I am currently working as an Account Manager for a private security company.

Website: <https://stolttacticaldefense.com/>

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SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

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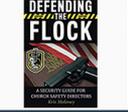


SHEEPDOG SEMINARS

MANTECA, CALIFORNIA - MARCH 4, 2019

COEUR D'ALENE - MARCH 8-9, 2019

BANGOR, MAINE - MARCH 29-30, 2019

		RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT FOR SAFETY MINISTRIES
		
		

VISIT THE SDCS ONLINE STORE 

SHEEPDOG CORNER

Hi Sheepdog,

Recently, I spoke with a fellow Sheepdog about how something as simple as calling 911 can become quite complex. It was a longer conversation so here were the takeaways:

1. It is OK to call 911 for anything that is in-progress. Notice, I did not say, "emergency." It is OK to call 911 for a suspicious person currently roaming the facility or grounds.
2. After the Call Taker answers the phone, the first two things out of our mouths should be the type of situation/emergency and basic location. For example, "There is a Fire at the ABC Church in Any Town." This makes it possible to immediately dispatch the appropriate first responders while they collect more information.
3. Know the church's address just in case they don't have it.
4. They will ask for your phone number and personal information.
5. Give the Call Taker as many details as possible and answer all their questions.
6. Stay on the phone with 911 until they hang up. Sometimes, First Responders will have additional questions for the Call Taker to ask you.
7. If the emergency is a violent intruder, make sure they know that Safety Members are onsite trying to neutralize the threat.
8. Finally, remain as calm as possible. Take a deep breath and talk a little slower. Talking fast and screaming into the phone can only slow down the response.

Review this information with everyone on staff, part of your team and anyone else who will listen. You may even consider practicing with your team.

Your loyal companion in Christ,

Kris P. Moloney



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



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