



SHIELD FORCE INTERNATIONAL
"NO VICTIMS HERE"

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"Shield Force Control Techniques"

SFCT

"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*

We First and foremost recognizes that **God** is our greatest **Shield** and **Protector**. We give all of the glory and credit to Him for our success.

"Not to us, Lord, not to us but to your name be the glory, because of your love and faithfulness

Psalm 115:1

Use of Force Continuum Guide:

- **Presence-** Official security presence deters violence, and no force is used.
- **Verbal De-escalation-** Making statements or issuing lawful commands to change suspects behavior.
- **Empty-Handed Control-** Restraining the individual through grabs, punches, and kicks.
- **Less-Lethal Methods-** Chemical spray, TASER, and impact munitions.
- **Lethal Force-** May use lethal force when you reasonably believe you are in imminent danger of serious physical injury or death, or in defense of someone else who you reasonably believe is in imminent danger of serious physical injury or death.

Reasonable Belief:

Reasonable belief refers to what the person who uses self-defense could have reasonably believed under the circumstances. For example, if a stranger seems to be suddenly about to strike your head, it is reasonable to defend yourself. If that stranger is only trying to swat away a bee, your reaction can still be viewed as reasonable.

563.031 Use of force in defense of persons:

A person may, subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, use physical force upon another person when and to the extent he or she reasonably believes such force to be necessary to defend himself or herself or a third person from what he or she reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful force by such other person, unless:

(1) The actor was the initial aggressor; except that in such case his or her use of force is nevertheless justifiable provided:

(a) He or she has withdrawn from the encounter and effectively communicated such withdrawal to such other person but the latter persists in continuing the incident by the use or threatened use of unlawful force; or

(b) He or she is a law enforcement officer and as such is an aggressor pursuant to section 563.046; or

(c) The aggressor is justified under some other provision of this chapter or other provision of law;

(2) Under the circumstances as the actor reasonably believes them to be, the person whom he or she seeks to protect would not be justified in using such protective force;

(3) The actor was attempting to commit, committing, or escaping after the commission of a forcible felony.

2. A person shall not use deadly force upon another person under the circumstances specified in subsection 1 of this section unless:

(1) He or she reasonably believes that such deadly force is necessary to protect himself, or herself or her unborn child, or another against death, serious physical injury, or any forcible felony;

(2) Such force is used against a person who unlawfully enters, remains after unlawfully entering, or attempts to unlawfully enter a dwelling, residence, or vehicle lawfully occupied by such person; or

(3) Such force is used against a person who unlawfully enters, remains after unlawfully entering, or attempts to unlawfully enter private property that is owned or leased by an individual, or is occupied by an individual who has been given specific authority by the property owner to occupy the property, claiming a justification of using protective force under this section.

3. A person does not have a duty to retreat:

(1) From a dwelling, residence, or vehicle where the person is not unlawfully entering or unlawfully remaining;

(2) From private property that is owned or leased by such individual; or

(3) If the person is in any other location such person has the right to be.

4. The justification afforded by this section extends to the use of physical restraint as protective force provided that the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the restraint as soon as it is reasonable to do so.

5. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of justification under this section. If a defendant asserts that his or her use of force is described under subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section, the burden shall then be on the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not reasonably believe that the use of such force was necessary to defend against what he or she reasonably believed was the use or imminent use of unlawful force.

565.056. Assault in the Fourth Degree:

A person commits the offense of **assault** in the fourth degree if:

1. The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to another person;
2. With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to another person by means of a firearm;
3. The person purposely places another person in apprehension of immediate physical injury;
4. The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person;
5. The person knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical contact with a person with a disability, which a reasonable person, who does not have a disability, would consider offensive or provocative; or
6. The person knowingly causes physical contact with another person knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive or provocative.

565.054. Assault in the Third Degree:

1. A person commits the offense of assault in the third degree if he or she knowingly causes physical injury to another person.

565.052. Assault in the Second Degree:

A person commits the offense of assault in the second degree if he or she:

1. Attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to another person under the influence of sudden passion arising out of adequate cause; or
2. Attempts to cause or knowingly causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or
3. Recklessly causes serious physical injury to another person; or
4. Recklessly causes physical injury to another person by means of discharge of a firearm.

569.140. Trespass in the first degree — penalty.

A person commits the offense of trespass in the first degree if he or she knowingly enters unlawfully or knowingly remains unlawfully in a building or inhabitable structure or upon real property.

1. A person does not commit the offense of trespass in the first degree by entering or remaining upon real property unless the real property is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or as to which notice against trespass is given by:
 2. Actual communication to the actor; or
 3. Posting in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders.

563.041. Use of physical force in defense of property.

1. A person may, subject to the limitations of subsection 2, use physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes it necessary to prevent what he or she reasonably believes to be the commission or attempted commission by such person of stealing, property damage or tampering in any degree.
2. A person may use deadly force under circumstances described in subsection 1 only when such use of deadly force is authorized under other sections of this chapter.
3. The justification afforded by this section extends to the use of physical restraint as protective force provided that the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the restraint as soon as it is reasonable to do so.
4. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of justification under this section.

569.090. Tampering in the second degree.

1. A person commits the offense of tampering in the second degree if he or she:

(1) Tamper with property of another for the purpose of causing substantial inconvenience to that person or to another;

574.010. Peace Disturbance.

A person commits the offense of peace disturbance if he or she:

1. Unreasonably and knowingly disturbs or alarms another person or persons by:

(a) Loud noise; or

(b) Offensive language addressed in a face-to-face manner to a specific individual and uttered under circumstances which are likely to produce an immediate violent response from a reasonable recipient; or

(c) Threatening to commit a felonious act against any person under circumstances which are likely to cause a reasonable person to fear that such threat may be carried out; or

(d) Fighting; or

(e) Creating a noxious and offensive odor;

(2) Is in a public place or on private property of another without consent and purposely causes inconvenience to another person or persons by unreasonably and physically obstructing:

(a) Vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or

(b) The free ingress or egress to or from a public or private place.

574.010. Private Peace Disturbance.

A person commits the offense of private peace disturbance if he or she is on private property and unreasonably and purposely causes alarm to another person or persons on the same premises by:

(1) Threatening to commit an offense against any person; or

(2) Fighting.