

# Ask McConnell's Church Security & Medical Team Deployment Prioritization Tool

Developed by Jim McConnell | AskMcConnell.com | info@askmcconnell.com  
Version 0.4 | Revision Date: April 28, 2026

## KEY DEFINITIONS

<b>Security</b>	The Prevention, Detection, and Response to a Crime or Violation of Organizational Rules.
<b>Safety</b>	The Prevention, Detection, and Response to Accidents (e.g., slip/fall, spilled liquid, OSHA-type incidents).
<b>Security Team Member</b>	Any individual performing a security function — inclusive of staff, volunteers, and outsourced personnel.
<b>Medical Team Member</b>	Any individual performing a medical function — inclusive of staff, volunteers, and outsourced personnel.
<b>Team Name</b>	What you call your team never defines, expands, or limits what that team is authorized to do under the law, your insurance requirements, or your church security governance.

## PURPOSE

This is a prioritization tool, not a staffing manual. It is designed to help church security and medical teams — especially newly formed teams — make the best deployment decisions with the people available on any given weekend or weekday service. It does not tell you how many people you need. It tells you where to put the people who show up.

## SCOPE & ASSUMPTIONS

<b>Coverage scope:</b>	This tool covers weekend and weekday services involving the security and medical team. Church security is a 24x7x365 function — scheduling for that level of coverage is outside the scope of this tool.
<b>Baseline church profile:</b>	~250 members, single campus, multiple simultaneous services (main + children's). This is a reference baseline only — not a requirement. A 75-member church plant, a 500-member suburban congregation, and a 5,000-member campus can all use this tool. The priority logic scales with your context. Use it as a perspective and guide, not a prescription.
<b>Security Team Members:</b>	Most church security teams skew to Level 4. This tool works regardless of your team's credential mix.
<b>Children's zone:</b>	Covers nursery, classrooms, and cry room — typically one zone. As a general practice, this zone should not be pulled to cover other posts regardless of staffing pressure.
<b>Overflow / lobby:</b>	As a general guide, overflow coverage should be pulled from lobby or auditorium posts — not from the children's zone.
<b>Parking lot:</b>	Rovers generally provide the best exterior coverage. Doors are assumed locked to inbound access during service times.

<b>Service phases:</b>	Staffing priorities shift before, during, and after services. Slight changes between phases are expected and normal.
<b>Green room / close protection:</b>	This tool suggests treating green room and close protection as one combined post. The team member would generally be backstage when the pastor is on stage and should shadow the pastor to the lobby pre/post service. This post may be a lower priority if the pastor is offsite — use your judgment based on your church's context.
<b>Offering escort:</b>	As a general practice, a security team member should escort the offering to the counting room door. Finance staff handle inside the counting room. The security assignment would typically end at handoff — this is a guideline, not a requirement, and your church's governance may handle this differently.
<b>Staff, volunteer &amp; outsourced:</b>	Some churches use a combination of staff, volunteer, and outsourced security. This tool works for all three. 'Security Team Member' and 'Medical Team Member' are inclusive of all.
<b>Medical — dual role:</b>	If no dedicated medical team member is present, a cross-trained security team member may carry the medical bag and cover both roles. Security post assignment should remain primary.
<b>Medical — dedicated:</b>	If a medical team member arrives in addition to the security team, use the Medical Deployment section to post them independently.
<b>Prioritization only:</b>	This tool scales by logic, not church size. A 125-member church and a 10,000-member campus use the same priority framework with different post counts.

## HOW TO USE THIS TOOL

1. Identify the credential level of each Security or Medical Team Member who arrived.
2. Find the matching column in the matrix for that level.
3. Fill posts from Priority 1 downward until you run out of people.
4. Unpopulated posts remain vacant — normal and expected for small teams.
5. Never stretch thin coverage across too many posts. Depth at critical posts beats width.
6. 911 is always in the plan. This tool supplements emergency services — it never replaces them.

## CREDENTIAL LEVELS REFERENCE

Uses the Texas DPS Private Security Bureau (PSB) framework as a widely recognized de facto standard. Map your local credentials to the nearest equivalent.

Level	Profile	Primary Role
Security — Level 2	Unarmed, uniformed	Access control, visible deterrence, children's entry
Security — Level 3	Armed, uniformed	Front door, lobby, pastor protection, perimeter
Security — Level 4	Armed, plain clothes	Covert auditorium coverage, close protection, roving
Security — OD / LEO	Off Duty Law Enforcement, full uniform, agency vehicle	High-visibility deterrence pre/post service; auditorium coverage during service
Medical — Level A	CPR / AED / Stop the Bleed / TCCC / TECC (certified, non-licensed)	First responder; may be cross-trained on security team

<b>Medical — Level B</b>	Licensed: EMR, EMT, LVN, RN	Dedicated medical post when present
<b>Medical — Level C</b>	Advanced scope: MD, DO, NP, Paramedic, RN with advanced clinical authority	Incident command medical lead; invasive intervention capability

**WEEKEND SERVICE QUICK REFERENCE — Team Leader Checklist**

<input type="checkbox"/> Count arriving Security and Medical Team Members by credential level.
<input type="checkbox"/> Open the matching section (Security, OD/LEO, or Medical Deployment).
<input type="checkbox"/> Fill posts Priority 1 downward — stop when you run out of people.
<input type="checkbox"/> Confirm Children's zone is covered before any other post is filled.
<input type="checkbox"/> Brief every team member: post, radio/comm channel, rally point, 911 protocol.
<input type="checkbox"/> Confirm AED location is known to at least one team member.
<input type="checkbox"/> If pastor is offsite — drop green room post, redeploy to auditorium or lobby.
<input type="checkbox"/> Offering escort: assign during collection, release back to post after handoff.
<input type="checkbox"/> At service end — debrief any incidents, no matter how minor. Document and report.

**DISCLAIMERS**

- Not legal advice. Nothing in this tool constitutes legal advice. Consult qualified legal counsel for questions related to security law, use of force, liability, or church governance.
- Not medical advice. Nothing in this tool constitutes medical advice or clinical guidance. Consult licensed medical professionals for questions related to medical protocols or clinical care.
- Not a substitute for church governance. This tool is not intended to override, replace, or supersede your church's security governance, bylaws, elder board decisions, or denominational guidelines.
- Not culturally prescriptive. Churches operate across diverse cultural, regional, and denominational contexts. Apply this tool within your own governance and cultural framework.
- Guidelines, not requirements. Everything in this tool represents suggested prioritization guidelines — not legal or regulatory requirements unless separately established by applicable law or your organization.
- Credentials and licensing. All team members must meet applicable licensing, certification, and insurance requirements in their jurisdiction regardless of the level designations used in this tool.

# Ask McConnell's Church Security & Medical Team Deployment Prioritization Tool

*Developed by Jim McConnell | AskMcConnell.com | info@askmcconnell.com*  
Version 0.4 | Revision Date: April 28, 2026

## SECURITY DEPLOYMENT MATRIX

Find your level column. Fill Priority 1 downward. Stop when you run out of people. A dash (—) means this post is not applicable for that level.

LEVEL 2 Unarmed / Uniformed	LEVEL 3 Armed / Uniformed	LEVEL 4 Armed / Plain Clothes	OD / LEO Off Duty Law Enforcement
1. Children's zone	1. Children's zone	1. Children's zone	1. Front door / main lobby
2. Front door / main lobby	2. Front door / main lobby	2. Rear auditorium	2. Parking lot
3. Additional public entrances	3. Rear auditorium	3. Left / right of stage	3. Rear auditorium
4. Auditorium rear	4. Left / right of stage	4. Green room / close protection	—
5. Office / admin area	5. Additional public entrances	5. Front door / main lobby	—
—	6. Green room / close protection	6. Additional public entrances	—
—	7. Offering escort	7. Upstairs / balcony	—
—	8. Parking lot	8. Offering / counting room door	—
—	9. Office / admin area	9. Parking lot	—

OD / LEO note: Off Duty Law Enforcement provides highest-visibility deterrence. Priority shifts by service phase — lobby and parking are pre/post service priorities; auditorium is the during-service priority. OD officers are always subject to their agency's off-duty employment policies. Confirm authorization before deployment.

## NOTES — SECURITY DEPLOYMENT

- Level 2 (Unarmed, Uniformed): Best at visible access-control posts. Uniform provides deterrence without a carry license. Not suited for close protection or covert roles.
- Level 3 (Armed, Uniformed): Visible armed presence is strongest at entry points. Uniformed armed at the front door is your most effective public deterrent.
- Level 4 (Armed, Plain Clothes): Covert auditorium coverage is their primary value. They can observe, move, and respond without signaling your security posture to a threat.
- Mixed teams: Run L4 column first to fill critical posts, then layer L3 for visible deterrence at entries, then L2 for access control and children's zone support.
- Children's zone: Never pull from this zone regardless of staffing pressure. If uncovered, delay service start or request additional team members.
- Service phases: The matrix reflects during-service baseline priorities. Redeploy lobby and exterior posts to higher interior priority during service; reverse pre/post service.

- Offering escort: Time-limited assignment during collection only. Team member returns to their primary post immediately after handoff at the counting room door.

# Ask McConnell's Church Security & Medical Team Deployment Prioritization Tool

*Developed by Jim McConnell | AskMcConnell.com | info@askmcconnell.com*  
Version 0.4 | Revision Date: April 28, 2026

## MEDICAL DEPLOYMENT MATRIX

Find your level column. Fill Priority 1 downward. Stop when you run out of people. Use only when a Medical Team Member is present in addition to the security team.

<p><b>DUAL ROLE SCENARIO</b></p> <p>No dedicated medical team member. A cross-trained security team member (Level A certified) carries the medical bag and covers both roles. Security post should remain primary. If posted at Kids and a medical event occurs elsewhere — 911 covers it.</p>	<p><b>DEDICATED SCENARIO</b></p> <p>A Medical Team Member arrives in addition to the security team. Use the matrix below to post them independently. Most 250-member churches see 1–2 dedicated medical team members per service, almost always Level A.</p>
--	--

MEDICAL LEVEL A CPR / AED / STB / TCCC / TECC	MEDICAL LEVEL B Licensed (EMR, EMT, LVN, RN)	MEDICAL LEVEL C Advanced Scope
<b>1.</b> Rear sanctuary — stationary	<b>1.</b> Rear sanctuary — stationary	<b>1.</b> Rear sanctuary — stationary
<b>2.</b> Building rover	<b>2.</b> Building rover	<b>2.</b> Building rover
<b>3.</b> Children's zone medical point	<b>3.</b> Children's zone medical point	<b>3.</b> Children's zone medical point

In case of emergency — Level B and C team members may activate a triage/staging area and lead EMS coordination and handoff to arriving emergency services. These are incident-response functions, not standing posts.

## NOTES — MEDICAL DEPLOYMENT

- Dual Role (no dedicated medical team member): A cross-trained security team member carries the medical bag as a secondary capability. Security post should remain primary. Confirm who on your team holds Level A certification and ensure they carry a Stop the Bleed / AED kit.
- Rear sanctuary — stationary: Primary post. Positioned to move forward into the congregation quickly or pull back to other areas without disrupting service.
- Building rover: As property or campus size increases, rover becomes the priority over stationary. If the children's building is separate from the main building, include it in the rover's standard path.
- Children's zone medical point: Coordinate with the children's security team member. Never pull security coverage to cover a medical event elsewhere unless a direct replacement is available — 911 is the correct answer.
- Level B / C team members: At service start, designate a triage staging area and confirm AED locations with the security team lead.
- 911 is always in the plan. No medical team member — regardless of level — eliminates the need to call 911 for a serious incident.

# Ask McConnell's Church Security & Medical Team Deployment Prioritization Tool

Developed by Jim McConnell | AskMcConnell.com | info@askmccconnell.com  
Version 0.4 | Revision Date: April 28, 2026

## SPECIAL EVENTS — ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The priority framework in this tool still applies at special events. The recommendations below highlight what changes.

## ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

- Higher attendance means more unfamiliar faces. Elevate situational awareness — brief the team on what 'normal' looks like for that specific event.
- More visitors, elderly guests, and children are typical at holiday and community events. Children's zone and lobby posts become more critical, not less.
- Special or high-profile speakers elevate threat potential. Activate green room / close protection regardless of team size. Restrict backstage access to essential personnel only.
- Seasonal events (Easter, Christmas) bring first-time visitors unfamiliar with your facility. Parking lot and lobby coverage pre/post service is especially valuable for crowd flow.
- If significant media or streaming presence is expected, brief plain clothes team members on camera angles and positioning.
- For events with a known or elevated external threat, increase L4 covert presence in the auditorium and conduct a pre-service walkthrough of all public areas.
- Outsourced or supplemental security for large events must be briefed on your team's structure, rally point, comm channel, and chain of command before the event begins.
- After every special event, debrief the full team — what was different, what worked, what needs adjustment next time.