

FORCE AND RESPONSIBILITY CONTINUUM'

A specific and defined spectrum for responding to confrontation.

Arrestive detainment/kidnapping defined:

Arrestive detainment and arrestive kidnapping are defined as “the unconstitutional and/or illegal and/unlawful use of detainment and/or arrest” in violating a persons Constitutional and Civil Rights, amounting to assault, battery, kidnapping and being held hostage.

Law Enforcement Force Continuum defined:

“The force continuum is a **scale of force** (from Level 1 to Level 5 force) used by police officers to determine how best to react to a situation. Its function is to organize a structured and justified response to a given, often complicated response. For example – it would be unjustifiable for a police officer to shoot and kill a non-threatening/non-combative bystander who wasn't obeying simple instructions. The response should always be proportionate to the seriousness of the offense.

In other words, the “force continuum” **helps you determine what level of force to apply in any given situation.** It's not always easy to decide what level of force to apply. As a law enforcement officer, you will be expected to come to rapid judgments that deliver the right response. Given the complexity of many law enforcement situations, often unpredictable and unknowable, this makes the appropriate use of force difficult to apply in some scenarios. But you must always approximate in that direction.

As the facts change, so too should your response. For example, it's entirely possible that you may be forced into a level three response, only to find yourself scaling back to a level two response only minutes later. Again, it's about knowing the situational facts and responding accordingly. Gather the evidence of the context, consider it – if time allows – and respond in a clear-headed, proportionate manner.”

Law Enforcement Force Continuum stages:

- **Level 1** – *Presence of a Law Enforcement Officer*
- **Level 2** – *Verbal Response*
- **Level 3** – *Empty Hand Techniques*
- **Level 4** – *Non-Deadly Weaponry*
- **Level 5** – *Lethal Force*

A CIVILIAN FORCE CONTINUUM

Justification- It has come to light many times that our military and civilian law enforcement and other administrative agencies actually devise and write plans to deal with We The People in various negative control situations. In some cases, as though we are cattle. We therefore, supported by our Constitution and various law have the right, responsibility, and DUTY to to plan and write our responses to issues they bring illegally against The People using the same formats. Examples of abridgment, infringement, and abrogation of our rights are many and are very public. We The People need to have a basic and defined process however flexible in order to maintain our rights, to not be made a victim of a

legislative, judicial, legal administrative system that has been so perverted against us and often takes illegal action against us, such as arrestive kidnapping.

The Civilian Force Continuum defined:

I have taken their succinct and precise definition and simply changed it to fit the Citizen vs the regime.

“The force continuum is a **scale of force** (from Level 1 to Level 8 force) used by Citizens to determine how best to react to a situation. Its function is to organize a structured and justified response to a given, often complicated response. For example – it would be unjustifiable for a Citizen to shoot and kill an Officer that is verbally acting illegally against them? Of course not. The response should always be proportionate to the seriousness of the offense.

In other words, the “force continuum” **helps you determine what level of force to apply in any given situation.** It’s not always easy to decide what level of force to apply. As a Citizen, you may have to come to rapid judgments that deliver the right response. Given the complexity of many law enforcement or administrative enforcement confrontations, often unpredictable and unknowable, this can make the appropriate use of force difficult to apply in some scenarios. But you must always approximate in that direction.

As the facts change, so too should your response. For example, it’s entirely possible that you may be forced into a level three response, only to find yourself scaling back to a level two response only minutes later. Again, it’s about knowing the situational facts and responding accordingly. Gather the evidence of the context, consider it – if time allows – and respond in a clear-headed, proportionate manner.”

The Civilian Force Continuum stages:

Typical “law enforcement” situation continuum with a Citizen	In a Citizen encounter with administrative regime personnel situation;	In a confrontation with another “civilian/Citizen”;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 – Presence of a Law Enforcement or Administrative regime Officer committing crime • Level 2 – Verbal Response • Level 3 – Empty Hand Techniques • Level 4 – Non-Deadly Weaponry • Level 5 – Legally defined and permissible use of Deadly Force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 – Presence of an Administrative regime official committing crime or Order/fine. • Level 2 – Verbal/written Response • Level 3 – ParComm, media/public notification, pressure, response • Level 4 – legislative and/or lawfare response • Level 5 – Militia/self-protection and/or self- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 – Presence of a confrontational person • Level 2 – Verbal Response • Level 3 – Empty Hand Techniques • Level 4 – Non-Deadly Weaponry • Level 5 – Legally defined and permissible use of Deadly Force

	<p>defense response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 6 – <i>Empty Hand Techniques</i> • Level 7 – <i>Non-Deadly Weaponry</i> • Level 8 – <i>Legally defined and permissible use of Deadly Force</i> 	
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As an example of an administrative confrontation turned criminal(law enforcement) act;

I am at a public civic meeting of my County Board of Commissioners and it is my turn to say my lawful words.

The Commissioners do not like what I am saying so they ask me to leave even though I still have time on my clock.

I verbally refuse and continue speaking my lawful piece.

The Commissioners ask a Deputy to remove me from the room, who then does so.

VIOLATION OF RIGHTS- This is a violation of my first Amendment right to be peaceably present in a public assembly and to speak *and* my legal and lawful right to finish my speaking time.

The Deputy approaches me and asks me to come with them.

ASSAULT, VERBAL. I am being illegally ordered to comply with a violation of my Rights.

I refuse and the Deputy then places their hands on me.

BATTERY.

I resist, lay on the floor, stating that they are assaulting me.

The Deputy then physically restrains me and handcuffs me.

(?MISDEMEANOR) BATTERY.

The deputy then escorts (drags me because I will not comply with being kidnapped, even though I have not “resisted arrest”) me away, into a patrol car, “arresting” me for resisting an officer.

KIDNAPPING, A FELONY.

and to a jail cell.

I AM NOW BEING HELD HOSTAGE. I AM A PRISONER OF WAR.

Make no mistake, if you are illegally arrested and incarcerated, YOU ARE a prisoner of war. This again is exactly how we must look at the truth of what is happening to us.

Assault

Assault is an attempt to hurt someone through verbal threats or threatening behavior. For a criminal act to be viewed as an assault, it should include a direct act making the person fear for their safety. An assault often includes more than spoken words unless combined with acts that put the victim in immediate harm. To be charged with assault, you have to have “general intent”; there has to be enough evidence that the offender intended the actions. In other words, the offender should have an intention to frighten the other person, and that can be enough for an assault charge.

In North Carolina -

“North Carolina defines assault as either:

- an attempt to injure another by use of force or violence, or
- an act of force or violence that places another person in reasonable fear of immediate bodily harm.

An assault requires proof that the defendant intended to cause harmful contact with another or to place them in fear of harm. Attempting to hit someone and missing is an example of assault. So is raising a fist and telling the victim, "I'm going to punch your lights out."

A battery generally involves unlawful contact with another, whether that contact is merely offensive or physically injures the victim. Examples can be anything from intentionally shoving a person to shooting them with a gun. Battery crimes can also involve unlawful contact committed other than by physical force, such as administering poison to a victim or infecting a victim with a disease.”

“Simple Assault Charges

Simple assault, battery, or affrays are Class 2 misdemeanors unless they involve serious injuries, a deadly weapon, or a protected class of victims.

The prosecutor can bump up the charges to a Class 1 misdemeanor if the defendant assaults:

- a sports official who's performing their duties, or
- a person due to their race, color, religion, nationality, or [ethnicity](#).

Class A1 misdemeanor charges apply if the victim was:

- an individual with a disability
- a child younger than 12
- a female, when the defendant is an adult male
- a pregnant woman, or
- a government official, school employee or volunteer, public transit operator or TNC driver, or a company or campus police officer who's engaged in their duties.

Aggravated Assault and Assault With a Deadly Weapon (AWDW) Charges

Some assaults involving serious injuries **or** a deadly weapon may also be charged as Class A1 misdemeanors. For instance, Class A1 misdemeanor penalties apply when the defendant:

- causes serious injuries to the victim (such as pain, loss of blood, or hospitalization)
- points a loaded or unloaded firearm at the victim (in fun or otherwise), or
- uses a deadly weapon (such as a firearm, knife, brass knuckles, or any item that can be used as a weapon).

Generally, when two or more of the above factors apply, the prosecutor can bump up the charges to a felony (as discussed below).

Enhanced Felony Charges for Repeat Misdemeanor Assaults

Anyone who commits a misdemeanor assault that involves pointing a gun at, or causing serious injuries to, a victim will face felony charges if they have two or more prior misdemeanor or felony assault convictions. This penalty increases to a Class H felony.

(N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-32.1, 14.33, 14-33.2. 14.34 (2023).)”

*Quoted portions are from various other persons/firms online.

Here is further reference;

<https://pjmedia.com/news-and-politics/raymond-ibrahim/2023/08/01/wisconsin-police-acting-like-thugs-arrest-christians-for-preaching-at-trans-event-targeting-children-n1715319>

<https://www.facebook.com/cbnnews/videos/the-fbi-used-a-major-show-of-force-to-arrest-pro-life-christian-mark-houck-desce/823326552157106/>

This is EXACTLY how we need to define, view, and teach others to view an issue that is indisputably the truth of what is occurring to some American Citizens in America today.
