

Reducing the Risk II: Making Your Church Safe From Child Sexual Abuse

Sample Forms & Policies



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With input by:

Adapted with permission from

***Reducing the Risk II:
Making Your Church Safe from Child Sexual Abuse***

James F. Cobble, Jr, Richard R. Hammar, Steven W. Klipowicz
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*Although these materials have been reviewed by our attorney in Indianapolis, they may or may not hold up to all the technicalities of your states legal system. Before you officially adopt them for your conference or church, you are **strongly** encouraged to check with your attorney as to its validity in your state.*

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Appendix

*Policy Guidelines for
Ensuring the Safety of Children in the Church*

Safety procedures in effect at the Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church

Dear Pastors and Lay leaders,

The Free Methodist Church of North America has officially adopted ***Reducing the Risk II: Making Your Church Safe from Child Sexual Abuse*** by Cobble, Hammar, and Klipowicz as the recommended resource for Free Methodist churches in setting local policy for prevention of sexual abuse.

I have adapted these policies from that resource, with permission of the publisher, Christian Ministry Resources. In it you will also find sample policies on reporting allegations and responding to allegations. I strongly recommend that you obtain this resource. You may order it online at www.reducingtherisk.com or by calling 1.800.222.1840 (8AM-4PM EST).

For \$49.99 you receive...

- Book: *Reducing the Risk II: Making Your Church Safe from Child Sexual Abuse*
- Video or DVD
- Reporting Procedures
- Training Manual
- *Responding to Allegations of Abuse*

In the appendix, you will find the policies and procedures we use at Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church.

I remain at your service in the service of the King.



Rev. Dottie Miller
Associate in Children's Ministries
Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church
Spring Arbor, MI

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICIES

Free Methodist Church of North America

Definition

Child Sexual Abuse: General legal description includes any contact or interaction between a child and an adult in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the adult or another person.

Policy Objectives

The purpose of these policies is to assist your church to:

- ◆ Safeguard the children and youth of your church from sexual molestation.
- ◆ Protect church staff and volunteer workers from allegations of sexual abuse.
- ◆ Limit your church's legal risk and liability due to sexual abuse.

All workers require screening whether paid or volunteer!

To guard against sexual abuse, every church must implement an effective screening program. The manner in which this is done and the screening forms used should be a matter of careful thought by the church. As an organization, the local church depends upon both *paid workers* and a large number of congregational *volunteers*. This presents a challenge to any screening procedure.

Is screening important?

**Ask any member of a church in which
an incident of sexual abuse has occurred.**

Paid Employees

If your church hires an employee who later molests a child, a key legal issue will be the steps your church took to screen that individual. The screening form your church uses must ask direct questions that help you identify applicants that should not work with youth or children.

Not screening paid employees that work with children puts the church and its leaders in serious legal jeopardy. No court will tolerate irresponsible attention to this need. Churches across the nation are recognizing the seriousness of this concern. Therefore, screening is now beginning to receive the attention it deserves.

Volunteer Workers

Most churches also depend upon a large number of volunteer workers. Some of them volunteer many hours each week. Others serve only a few hours a year. Most church volunteers work in some way with youth and children. These volunteers must also be screened. *Churches face the same legal vulnerabilities using volunteer workers as they do using paid employees.*

Screening paid employees can be direct and straightforward. Screening volunteers may present some obstacles. It is often hard to recruit volunteers in sufficient numbers. They may balk at having to answer questions that seem distrustful of them and invasive of their private lives. Program leaders may be hesitant to enforce measures that could cause people to decline to serve. Nevertheless, if a church is to lower its legal risk and provide a safe place for children, youth and workers; screening ***must*** be done.

An effective screening process must take into account the tension that exists between legal demands and practical reality. In light of this dilemma, we will illustrate the use of two screening procedures.

Primary Screening Policies and Procedures

Note: These are to be used with all applicants and church workers, full-time or part-time, compensated or volunteer, including clergy, according to the guidelines below.

The primary screening procedure provides the church with the best potential for reducing legal risk. This procedure consists of the following:

- ◆ Employment application
- ◆ Screening form (*see attached sample, pp 9-12*)
- ◆ Personal interview
- ◆ Reference checks (*see attached sample, p 13*)

Each part of the procedure should be completed before the person begins work at the church. This includes both paid and volunteer workers. If you did not screen current staff members, these procedures should be completed retroactively.

Use a Screening Form

The primary screening form (*see attached sample, pp 9-11*) should ask for at least the following:

- ◆ Applicant's name (*identity should be confirmed by photo identification*)
- ◆ Address
- ◆ Full explanation of any prior criminal convictions for sexual abuse, molestation, or related crimes
- ◆ Area of work the applicant is interested in
- ◆ Any training or education in child or youth work
- ◆ Description of church membership over the past five years
- ◆ Description of any youth work (*at churches or any other organization*)
- ◆ Names and addresses of two personal references and two professional references *OR* two letters of reference (*see attached*)

Conduct A Personal Interview

People applying for higher risk positions (*such as boys groups, scouting groups, camps, overnight or largely unsupervised activities involving children or youth*) should be interviewed by a responsible staff member who has been trained to screen children and youth workers. Law enforcement personnel and local offices of state agencies responsible for investigating reports of child abuse often have materials that can be used to train the staff member who will conduct interviews. So do other youth organizations such as Big Brother/Big Sisters, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Clubs, Girls Clubs, and YMCA/YWCA. Employees of these agencies are usually more than willing to help a church representative learn how to conduct a screening interview.

Keep A Record Of Contacts With References And Prior Churches

This may be done with letters of reference (see p 14).

Completing a screening form is not enough to protect a church and its members.

Significant protection only happens if the church takes *additional measures*.

Contact each reference listed and make a written record (*see attached sample*) of each contact. Show the date and method of the contact, the person making the contact as well as the person contacted, and a summary of their remarks. The completed forms should be kept with an individual's original application.

Be sure to contact each church in which the applicant has indicated he has had experience in working with children or youth. Place in application file written record of all of the information contained in the preceding paragraph. These procedures should be done with all children and youth workers. If letters of reference do not come in, follow up with the applicant is necessary to get them on file.

Should religious conversion make a difference for a worker who has been guilty of child molestation in the past?

Occasionally, such persons freely admit to a prior incident, but insist that they have since had a conversion experience and that they now present no risk whatsoever. The safest course would be to encourage such an individual to work in the church, but in a position not involving access to children or youth. ***A church that permits such an individual to work with children or youth, on the basis of the professed religious conversion, will have a virtually indefensible position should another incident of molestation occur.*** The church's defense—that the molester claimed to have been converted—would likely be viewed with derision by a civil court. Churches that place a known child molester in a position involving access to children are taking an enormous risk.

Qualified privilege—Many states recognize a “qualified privilege” on the part of employers to share information about former employees with other employers. This ordinarily means that such statements cannot be the basis for defamation unless they are made with “malice.” Malice meaning either that the former employer knew that the statements made were false, or that statements were made with a reckless disregard as to their truth or falsity. In other words, so long as you have a reasonable basis for the statements you make about a former worker, your remarks will be protected in many states by a qualified privilege. A local attorney can advise you whether or not your state recognizes a qualified privilege under such circumstances.

Release form—In many states, you will be able to share your legitimate concerns about a former worker without fear of legal liability if the worker signs an appropriate release form that consents to your evaluation and releases you from any legal liability for any injury or damages caused by remarks you share. Of course, this is legal document that should be prepared by an attorney. *(Notice that sample release language is incorporated into the applicant’s statement at the end of the sample screening application.)*

Secondary Screening Policies and Procedures

1. **For Occasional Volunteers Only**—Emphasis must be given that a secondary screening procedure is for use **only** with occasional volunteers. These are individuals who only serve a few hours each year. All paid and regular volunteer workers must use the primary screening procedure.

Example: Your Church hires someone to assist weekly with the infants’ nursery on Sunday morning. As a church employee, the worker must follow a primary screening procedure. A secondary screening procedure should not be used with paid employees.

Example: Same facts as the above example, but the worker is an unpaid church volunteer. As a “regular ongoing worker,” whether paid or not, member or not, the worker must use the primary screening procedure.

Example: Same facts as preceding example, but the worker is an unpaid church volunteer who only helps in the nursery a few times a year.

2. **For Church Members Only**—A secondary screening procedure is for church members only. Nonmembers **must** use the primary screening procedure. This is a key point. *To be effective, a secondary screening procedure must be coordinated with the church’s membership application and interview process.* At the time of membership, including a transfer of membership, the church should obtain a description of church membership and volunteer work during the past five years and the names and addresses of two references.

3. **Follow The “Six Month” Rule**—Volunteers should only be permitted to work with youth or children after they have been regular attenders of the church for six months. Such a policy gives the church an additional opportunity to evaluate applicants and volunteers and will help to repel persons seeking immediate access to children. The only exception to the “Six Month” Rule is a Member Transfer who is in good standing.
4. **Volunteers With Criminal Abuse Violations Not Accepted**—Adults who have been convicted of or plead guilty to either child sexual or physical abuse should not work with children or youth in any capacity, volunteer or paid.
5. **Obtain An Agreement To Follow Policies.** Finally, the volunteer must complete the secondary screening procedure form, (*see attached sample*) and sign it, agreeing to follow church policies with respect to working with children or youth. A verbal confirmation should be obtained that the member understands the commitments agreed to under the provisions of the secondary screening procedure. Carefully store all forms in a locked file.

When the church first begins a screening procedure for volunteer workers, those already active in volunteer service should also be complete the screening process. If any current volunteer has a criminal conviction or has plead guilty to sexual or child abuse, that individual must be sensitively relieved of any duties in working with youth or children.

Supervisory Policies and Procedures

1. Use a Team Approach—The Two Adult Rule

Consider adopting a “two-adult” rule. Such a rule says that two adult supervisors should be present during any church activity. Preferably one of these adults would be a parent of one of the participating children or youth, or at minimum, someone over 21 years of age. This rule reduces the risk of sexual molestation and also reduces the risk of false accusations of molestation by individuals seeking a quick legal settlement.

2. Discuss Suspicious Behavior Immediately

Any inappropriate conduct or relationships between an adult worker and a child or youth should be confronted immediately and investigated. Prompt warnings should be issued when appropriate and the situation should be monitored very closely. The adult worker’s services should be terminated immediately for continued violation of such warning or for a single serious violation. Church staff should note when a child or youth appears aloof or withdrawn or exhibits a marked personality change. This may indicate a problem that deserves attention.

3. Install Windows On Classroom Doors

Consider installing windows on the doors to all classrooms or other areas used by minors. The windows should be made out of shatterproof glass. Doors to classrooms without windows should be left open during use so that persons passing by can observe inside. Also, department leaders or other church leaders should make random visits to all classrooms and frequently visit or inspect areas of church buildings that are isolated from view.

4. Provide Adequate Personnel

Programs that involve children and youth should always include adequate supervisory personnel. Supervision should also be maintained before and after the event until all children are in the custody of their parents or legal guardians.

5. Observe An Overnight Rule

All adult chaperones and supervisors should be cleared in advance with the proper church leaders for overnight activities.

6. Use a Church Nursery Identification Procedure

Procedures should exist for the church nursery that clearly identify the child and the child's parent or guardian. Children should only be released to a properly identified and preauthorized adult.

Our attorney has reviewed the above policies and approved them as sample policies.

CONFIDENTIAL

(sample)

Primary Screening Form for Children or Youth Workers for the Free Methodist Church

This application is to be completed by all applicants for any position (volunteer or paid) involving the supervision or custody of minors. This is not an *employment application form*. Persons seeking a position in the church as a paid employee will be required to complete an employment application in addition to this screening form. It is being used to help the church provide a safe and secure environment for those children and youth who participate in our programs and use our facilities.

1. Name _____ Date _____

2. **Identity must be confirmed with a state drivers license or other photographic identification.**

Yes, identity has been verified with a state drivers license or other photographic identification.

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____ - _____

3. Please indicate the type of youth or children's work you prefer:

Date you are available to begin _____

What is the minimum length of commitment you can make?

4. Have you ever been convicted of or plead guilty to a crime?

No

Yes (*If yes, please explain. Attach a separate page is necessary*)

5. Do you have a current driver's license?

- No
- Yes, my driver's license number is _____

6. Please name the church of which you are a member: _____

List the name and address of other churches you have attended regularly during the past five years.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

7. List all previous church work involving youth or children. List each organization's name and address, type of work performed, and dates.

8. List all previous non-church work involving youth. List each organization's name and address, type of work performed, and dates.

9. List any gifts, callings, training, education, or other factors that have prepared you for children or youth work.

10. Personal References (*not former employers or relatives*)

Name _____	Name _____
Address _____	Address _____
City _____	City _____
State _____ Zip _____	State _____ Zip _____
Phone (_____) _____ - _____	Phone (_____) _____ - _____

The information contained in this application is considered to be correct to the best of my knowledge. I authorize any references or churches listed in this application to give you any information (*including opinions*) that they may have regarding my character and fitness for children or youth work. In consideration of the receipt and evaluation of this application by the Free Methodist Church, I hereby release any individual, church, youth organization, charity, employer, reference, or any other person or organization, including record custodians, both collectively and individually, from any and all liability for damages of whatever kind or nature which may at any time result to me, my heirs, or family on account of compliance or any attempts to comply with this authorization. I waive any right that I may have to inspect any information provided about me by any person or organization identified by me in this application.

Should my application be accepted, I agree to be bound by the bylaws and policies of the Free Methodist Church and to refrain from unscriptural conduct in the performance of my services on behalf of the church.

I further state that **I have carefully read the foregoing release and know the contents thereof and I sign this release of my own free will.** This is a legally binding agreement which I have read and understand.

Applicant's signature _____ Date _____

Witness _____ Date _____

SECONDARY SCREENING FORM

(Sample)

The disturbing and traumatic rise of physical and sexual abuse of children has claimed the attention of our nation and society. The following policies reflect our commitment to provide protective care of all children, youth, and volunteers who participate in church sponsored activities.

1. Adults who have been convicted of either child sexual or physical abuse must not volunteer service in any church sponsored activity or program for children or youth.
2. All adult volunteers working with youth or children are required to be regular attenders of the Free Methodist Church for a minimum of six months. The only exception being a Member Transfer who is in good standing.
3. Adult volunteers will observe the “two adult” rule. This requires that adults are ever alone with children or youth without an adult partner.
4. Adult volunteers will immediately report any behaviors which seem abusive or inappropriate to their supervisor.

Please answer each question—your response will be fully confidential.

1. As a church volunteer, do you agree to observe all church policies regarding working with youth and children?
 Yes No
2. Have you ever been convicted of or plead guilty to a crime?
 No
 Yes (If yes, please explain. Attach a separate page if necessary)

I have read the above policy and agree to observe the safeguards listed.

Signature _____

Date _____

Print Name _____

Reference Contact From
CONFIDENTIAL
(Sample)

Record of Contact With a Reference or Church Identified
by an Applicant for Youth or Children's Work

1. Name of Applicant _____
2. Reference or church contacted. (If it is a church, identify both the church and the person or minister contacted.)

3. Date and time of contact _____
4. Person contacting the reference or church _____
5. Method of contact (*For example: telephone, letter, personal conversation*)

6. Summary of conversation (*Summarize the reference's remarks concerning the applicant's suitability for youth or children's work.*)

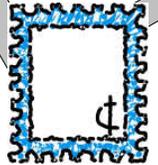
Legible signature _____

Position _____

Date _____



120 East Main Street
Spring Arbor, MI 49283
517.750.2400



--CONFIDENTIAL--

Attn: Children's Pastor
Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church
PO Box 399, 120 E. Main St.
Spring Arbor, MI 49283

Resources

Children

I Can't Talk About It (for girls)

By Doris Sanford, Multnomah Publishing

Something Must Be Wrong With Me (for boys)

By Doris Sanford, Multnomah Publishing

Adults

Good 'N Angry

By Les Carter, Baker Publishing

Released From Shame

By Sandra Wilson, Intervarsity Press

Perfect Every Time

By Rineheart, NavPress

A Door of Hope

By Frank, Here's Life Publishing

Secrets of Your Family Tree

By Carder, Henslin, Townsend, Cloud, Brawand, Moody Press

Taking Hold of Tomorrow

By Hayford, Regal Books

The Lies We Believe

By Thurman, Nelson Publishing

APPENDIX



SPRING ARBOR
free methodist church

Policy Guidelines for Ensuring the Safety of Children in the Church

updated February 2004

Policies to Reduce the Risk of Harm to Children and Youth

- ◆ The church shall hold regular training sessions for workers in the area of sexual abuse prevention.
- ◆ There shall be designated monitors to patrol the building during church functions.
- ◆ There shall be two adults in classrooms with children. Mature college or high-school students may be used if deemed appropriate by pastoral staff; decided on individual basis.
- ◆ Department leaders shall monitor activity in their departments.
- ◆ Children remain the responsibility of their parents during activities where there is no programming specifically designed for them (e.g. potlucks); they should remain in areas of the church where adult supervision is available. The sponsoring group is responsible to provide adequate supervision.
- ◆ Annually parents will register their children, nursery through fifth grade, for CLC and Sunday School (1 form).
- ◆ Children, nursery through kindergarten, will not be released from their departments except to parents or other persons designated in writing by parents. Children, first and second grade, will not be released from their department unless written permission is granted by parents. Children in the nurseries will only be released to the parent with the photo ID card.
- ◆ Bathroom Policy: (1) No child goes without an adult. (2) Open the door and do a quick glance to see if anyone is in the bathroom. (3) Adult waits outside door. (4) If wait seems long, open door, but deal with student from the hallway. (5) If young child needs help, leave the bathroom door open, the stall door open, and stay in view.
- ◆ Children involved in CFC activities must have signed parental permission form.
- ◆ There shall be adult escort for the children from the sanctuary to Children's Church.
- ◆ All workers with children shall undergo personnel screening procedure, described below.

Personnel Screening Procedures

- ◆ All workers with children/youth are required to attend the church's training programs on abuse prevention.
- ◆ All personnel, both volunteer and paid employees working with children shall fill out the Screening form for Children Workers. The children's pastor shall be the only person to review forms. A children's pastor will conduct an interview with workers if there are areas on the completed forms which indicate potential for risk. All forms will be kept secure and confidential.
- ◆ The Reference Contact and Response form shall be filled out, and sent in by person giving the reference.
- ◆ All department heads and teachers of children should be members and/or have been attendees for at least six months. Exception may be made for college students who are members in good standing of another church.
- ◆ Anyone with a history of being an abuser will sensitively be encouraged to find an area of ministry not involving children. **THEY ARE NOT PERMITTED TO BE WORKERS WITH CHILDREN IN CHURCH-SPONSORED ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMS.**

Child Sexual Abuse Knowledge Inventory

- T or F 1. Child sexual abuse always involves physical contact with children.
- T or F 2. Most child molesters are male.
- T or F 3. Child molesters are usually strangers.
- T or F 4. Victims of sexual abuse suffer no long-term effects.
- T or F 5. One out of five molesters begin their activity before age eighteen.
- T or F 6. Only a small percentage of victims are male.
- T or F 7. Most churches screen workers for potential molesters.
- T or F 8. Church leaders cannot be held liable for child sexual abuse.
- T or F 9. Some child sexual abuse victims have won settlements of over \$1,000,000 from churches.
- T or F 10. A child molester who has experienced a religious conversion no longer presents a threat to children.
- T or F 11. Child sexual abuse is a criminal offense in all 50 states.
- T or F 12. A child molester may have over 500 victims in a lifetime.
- T or F 13. Churches have in the past been supportive of victims of child sexual abuse.
- T or F 14. Child molesters are seldom known by the victim.

What is Child Sexual Abuse?

The legal definition of child sexual abuse or molestation varies from state to state, but in general includes any form of sexual contact or exploitation in which a minor is being used for sexual stimulation of the perpetrator.

Child sexual abuse may be violent or non-violent. All child sexual abuse is an exploitation of a child's vulnerability and powerlessness in which the abuser is fully responsible for the actions.

Child sexual abuse is *criminal behavior* that involves children in sexual behaviors for which they are not personally, socially, and developmentally ready.

Child sexual abuse includes behaviors that involve *touching* and *non-touching* aspects. Types of abuse that involve touching include fondling, oral, genital, and anal penetration, intercourse, and forcible rape. Types of abuse that do not involve touching include verbal comments, pornographic videos, obscene phone calls, exhibitionism, and allowing children to witness sexual activity.

The full extent of child sexual abuse in our country is not known. Current conservative estimates suggest that from 500,000 to over 1,500,000 children are sexually abused each year. The possibility that the number is higher is likely because the greatest percentage of these cases goes unreported. A national retrospective study on the prevalence of child sexual abuse found that 27 percent of adult women and 16 percent of men claimed to have experienced some form of child sexual victimization. Over 25 percent indicated this occurred before the age of nine (Finkelhor, Hotelling, Lewis and Smith, 1990).

Child sexual abuse occurs in all demographic, racial, ethnic, socio-economic, and religious groups. Strangers account for less than 20 percent of the abusers. Estimates indicate that when a known assailant commits the abuse, half of the time it is a father or stepfather, and the rest of the time it is a trusted adult who misuses his or her authority over children.

Symptoms of Molestation

Church workers and staff members should be alert to the physical signs of abuse and molestation, as well as to behavioral and verbal signs that a victim may exhibit. Some of the more common signs are summarized below (Sloan, 1983).

Physical signs may include:

- ◆ Lacerations and bruises
- ◆ Nightmares
- ◆ Irritation, pain, or injury to the genital area
- ◆ Difficulty with urination
- ◆ Discomfort when sitting
- ◆ Torn or bloody underclothing
- ◆ Venereal disease

Symptoms of Molestation continued

Behavioral signs may include:

- ◆ anxiety when approaching church or nursery area
- ◆ refusal to go to school
expresses dislike; doesn't want to see friends. "I just want to stay home with you."
- ◆ nervous or hostile behavior toward adults
- ◆ fear of specific persons, situations, strangers
child verbally declares they don't want to go to a particular person's house, or shies away when around them or around strangers
- ◆ sexual self-consciousness
- ◆ "acting out" of sexual behavior
- ◆ changes in type of fantasy play
expresses extreme victimization/ violence in play
- ◆ withdrawal from church activities and friends
isolates self, is sullen: "Leave me alone!"
- ◆ personality change
outgoing child-leader who becomes withdrawn, change in school performance
- ◆ poor self-image/low self-esteem
increases negative self-talk: "I'm not good; I can't do anything right."
- ◆ fear of being alone
"Please stay with me. Don't turn out the light!"
- ◆ excessive attempt to control environment/fear of unknown
often becomes extremely anxious over unknown aspects of life. "What if our house catches on fire?" or "Mom, I'm afraid."

Verbal signs may include the following statements:

- ◆ I don't like [a particular church worker]
- ◆ [A church worker] does things to me when we are alone
- ◆ I don't like to be alone with [a church worker]
- ◆ [A church worker] fooled around with me

The Effects of Child Sexual Abuse

The personal violation of child sexual abuse causes the victim to experience many losses...including loss of childhood memories, loss of health social contact, loss of the opportunity to learn, loss of bodily integrity, loss of identity and self-esteem, loss of trust, loss of sexual maturity, and loss of self-determination. All of these personal violations mean that victims of child sexual abuse lose the child's right to a normal childhood. In adulthood it may also mean the loss of the capacity to appreciate sexual intimacy as nurturing, holy, and loving. (The Report of the Winter Commission, 1990, Vol. 1, p.118)

Child sexual abuse robs children of their childhood and can potentially scar its young victims for life. Too often in the past, the effects of abuse were minimized or dismissed. Children were viewed as being resilient. Research has shown that children can suffer significant pain from even a single abusive incident. Church members must be aware of the pain and long term suffering that can accompany such abuse. Abuse can result in abnormal fears, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), aggressive behavior, sexual acting out, depression, diffused sexual identity, and poor self-esteem (Kendall-Tackett, Williams, and Finkelhor, 1991). The incidence of sexually transmitted disease is also a possible outcome.

The degree of damage depends upon several factors including the intensity, duration, and frequency of the abuse. In addition, the *relationship* of the perpetrator to the child matters. If the abuser is a known and trusted authority figure in the child's life, the degree of impact increases dramatically.

An additional burden for the parishioner or client is a sense of being betrayed by God and the Church. This betrayal by one's pastor represents a major obstacle to the parishioner or client's personal faith. The damage to one's spiritual life done by this experience is often profound and long term (Marie Marshall Fortune, *Sexual Violence: The Unmentionable Sin*, p. 107)

Possible Long-Term Affect of Sexual Abuse

Consequences of child sexual abuse can plague victims into adulthood. When church leaders, pastors, and respected congregational workers perpetrate the abuse, lifelong religious confusion and deep feelings of enmity toward God and the church can occur.

1. Lack of trust
2. Confusion of family roles
3. Depression, self-pity, suicide
4. Anger, unresolved and repressed
5. Emotional blocking, turning off sexually, hypersexuality
6. Denial of experience
7. Isolation—social, shyness, alone, self-protective
8. Dissociation, psychotic “blacking out”
9. Sexualization of relationships
10. Anxiety, fears, phobias
11. Sexual dysfunction
12. Eating disorders
13. Substance abuse
14. Promiscuity
15. Disassociation from emotions
16. Possible perpetration of sexual abuse on others
17. In *USA TODAY* on January 2, 2002 and article on brain research stated, “According to the Institute of Psychiatry at Medical University of South Carolina, repeated sexual abuse causes physical changes in the brain. This may explain why abused children often use illegal drugs. According to Carl Anderson of McLean Hospital, damage to this area of the brain may cause an individual to be particularly irritable and use outside means to calm self.”

Personal Testimony

Please write a brief testimony on how Christ came to be Lord of your life, and your relationship with Him now.

Please write your Personal Testimony here:

SAMPLE

The information contained in this application is correct to the best of my knowledge. I authorize any references or churches listed in this application to give any information that they may have regarding my character and fitness to work with children or youth. I will hold anyone harmless who in good faith provides you with information about me. I understand that the decision whether or not to allow me to serve in the capacity that I have applied for is completely within the discretion of the SAFMC pastoral staff.

Should my application be accepted, I agree to be bound by the policies of the Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church, and to refrain from any unscriptural conduct in the performance of my services on behalf of the church.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church Children's Registration Form

Because the safety of children in the church is paramount, children who are regular attendees of the Nursery, Sunday School or Christian Life Club programs of the Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church must be registered for such by their parent or legal guardian.

One form must be filled out **annually** for each child nursery through fifth grade.

Child's Name: _____
Last First Middle Date of Birth School Grade

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail address _____

Parent/Guardian Name(s): _____

Street Address (if different from above): _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Emergency Contact: _____

Name Relationship Phone

Name Relationship Phone

MEDICAL RELEASE FORM

In the event we cannot be reached during an Emergency, I (we) the undersigned give permission for our child to be treated by a licensed physician, and for said physician to administer whatever care is necessary, including anesthesia, for their safety and care.

Signature of Parent or Guardian Date

Please note below any medical allergies, problems, medications being taken or other information that is pertinent.

Are there any concerns or special circumstances of which we should be aware in order to best meet the needs of your child?

Please complete reverse side.

In order that we might locate you as quickly as possible should the need arise, please answer the following questions:

- ◆ Where would we find you during the Sunday School hour?
- ◆ Where do you usually sit in the sanctuary?
- ◆ Where would we find you on Wednesday evenings?

For Parents of children younger than first grade:

My son/daughter _____ may be released to the following persons:

Name

Relationship

Name

Relationship

Signature of Parent or Guardian

Date

For Parents of children first through fifth grade:

My son/daughter _____ has my permission to leave the classroom after Sunday School or CLC (children should be instructed where in the church they should meet you). Children will remain in their classrooms until picked up unless this permission is signed.

Signature of Parent or Guardian

Date

FIELD TRIP PERMISSION

For parents of children age four through fifth grade:

Occasionally teachers arrange field trips as an enhancement to the curriculum. Every effort will be made to make sure that parents are informed of the specifics of such outings as they occur. Signed permission will be assumed effective for the school year. Children without signed permission slips will not be permitted to leave the church building.

My son/daughter _____ has my permission to attend field trips as part of Spring Arbor Free Methodist Church related activities.

Signature of Parent or Guardian

Date

For parents of children from birth through fifth grade:

I give permission for photos of my child to be used in church publications.

Signature of Parent or Guardian

Date

CHRISTIAN ALL S☆T☆A☆R☆S REFERENCE FORM

_____ is applying to become a volunteer youth worker with the Children's Ministry at the Free Methodist Church in Spring Arbor, MI, and has given your name as a personal reference. This staff position means being in close contact with children, and we want to ensure that this relationship will be a healthy one. Please complete the form below and use the enclosed envelope to send us your evaluation of this person's character and integrity. Your response will remain confidential.

1. Describe your relationship with this person:
2. How long have you know this person, and in what capacity?

Please use the following scale to respond to questions 3 through 6:

1 - low 2 - below average 3 - average 4 - very good 5 - excellent

How would you rate his/her ability at the following:

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Emotional maturity? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Following through with commitments? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Ability to relate to children? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. Spiritual maturity? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

What are this applicant's greatest strengths?

Do you have any concerns regarding this person working with children?

Your Name _____ Today's Date: _____
Address: _____ Phone: _____
City, State, Zip: _____

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this reference form in the enclosed envelope.

Return Reference Form to: Children's Pastor
Free Methodist Church
120 Main St., PO Box 399
Spring Arbor, MI 49283

If you have any questions regarding this reference, please call the Children's Pastor at 517.750.2400, ext 110.

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Child Molestation Supplement

This section contains additional illustrational materials for instructional use.

- ◆ “Sexual abuse occurs when dependent, developmentally immature children and adolescents become involved in sexual activity which they do not understand fully and to which they cannot freely give informed consent.” (Sean Sammon, *Slayer of the Soul*, p. 6)
- ◆ In 2001, approximately 903,000 children were found to be victims of child maltreatment. Maltreatment categories typically include neglect, medical neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and psychological maltreatment. More than half of child victims (57 percent) suffered neglect; 2 percent suffered medical neglect; 19 percent were physically abused; 10 percent were sexually abused; and 7 percent were psychologically maltreated. (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect)
- ◆ In one study done in 1989, 453 pedophiles were found to have committed in their lifetimes 106,916 acts of child molestation against 67,112 different victims. That is an average of 236 victims per molester!
- ◆ One in three sexual assault victims is under the age of 12. Forty-three percent of those are 6 and younger, 34 percent are 7 to 11. (National Center for Victims of Crime)
- ◆ A 1996 National Institute of Justice study estimated that each year child sexual abuse in America costs the nation \$23 billion. Ninety to 95 percent of all sexual abuse cases are never reported to the police.
- ◆ A history of childhood sexual abuse leads to a lower health-related quality of life and a greater number of health problems, psychiatric symptoms and diagnoses. Research shows that survivors of childhood sexual abuse have “more medical problems, higher medical use, more physical symptoms, lower health status, and more medical procedures. (American Psychological Association: *Understanding Child Sexual Abuse: Education, Prevention, and Recovery*.)
- ◆ “Single mothers are particularly vulnerable to the designs of the pedophile. This person will offer to be a friend to the child participating in sports, taking on hiking trips, etc. The mother, anxious for the children to have a male image, often readily goes along with these offers from ‘such a nice person.’ The fixated pedophile is ‘very good’ to the child as one might expect in pursuing a sexual experience. Pedophiles will go so far as to date or marry a single mother to gain access to her children.” (Delaplane, D. and A. Delaplane. *Victims of Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, Rape, Robbery, Assault, and Violent Death; A Manual for Clergy and Congregations. Special Edition for Military Chaplains.*)
- ◆ Hurting a child is a violation of trust. Unfortunately, it happens every day. And when the abuse is sexual, it can leave a lasting psychological wound that is difficult to heal. JAMA
- ◆ Children with disabilities are 4 to 10 times more vulnerable to sexual abuse than their non-disabled peers (National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse, 1992)
- ◆ Approximately 2 out of 3 molesters who are caught will sexually abuse again in the future.
- ◆ As much as 56 percent of reported child molestation cases are committed by adolescents, mostly male. (Roger Katz, “Psychosocial Adjustment in Adolescent Child Molesters” in *Child Abuse and Neglect*.)
- ◆ Between 1986 and 1996 the estimated number of sexually abused children increased 83 percent. (National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect)
- ◆ It is estimated that there are 60 million survivors of childhood sexual abuse in America today
- ◆ Approximately 60 percent of the male survivors samples report at least one of their perpetrators to be female (Mendel, 1993).
- ◆ The typical child sex offender molests an average of 117 children. (National Institute of Mental Health, 1988).
- ◆ “Most sexual offenders are male. One in four offenders is a member of the child’s family or a person who has been entrusted with the care of the child. Approximately half are friends of the child or family.” (*Child Sexual Abuse: Guidelines for Community Workers*, p. 23)
- ◆ Child molesters can be classified as either preferential or situational. Preferential molesters have a preference for sexual activity with children and will seek them out. Situational molesters do not, but take advantage of a situation to sexually abuse children if it occurs. Sexual abuse may range from a once-in-a-lifetime act to a long-term pattern of behavior. Most offenders are situational and that number is increasing faster than those of preferential child molesters. (*Breach of Trust*, D-2)
- ◆ More than 2 million cases of child abuse and neglect are reported each year in the United States. An estimated 150,000 to 200,000 new cases of sexual abuse occur each year. (American Medical Association. *JAMA Patient Page: Protecting Our Children—Sexual Abuse of Children Is Common, and Too Often Undetected*)