

A Plan to Protect the Children, Youth and Leaders at Gateway Church

Gateway Church has a spiritual, moral and legal obligation to provide a secure environment for children participating in church programs that are under the auspices and authority of the church. Child abuse is a criminal act as well as a violation of human conscience and dignity. It is a violation of God's moral law within the trusted context of relationship. It is criminal behavior that causes emotional, physical and spiritual trauma to victims, and has destructive consequences for abusers. The devastating effects on the credibility of the church ministry and the name of Christ make it essential that the church take all appropriate steps to prevent abusive incidences from occurring.

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INTRODUCTION

The Spiritual and Moral Responsibility of the Church

Everyone who teaches, helps or cares for children and/or youth under the auspices of Gateway Church is required to follow the guidelines and procedures as defined in this document. The Church Board has reviewed and adopted them as official policy.

This plan is designed to assist church leaders in their recruiting of volunteers and, to the greatest extent possible, provide for the safety of the children served by these volunteers.

The gospel of Mark records that when people brought little children to Jesus, He took them in his arms, put His hands on them and blessed them. As a church, it is our desire to bring children to Jesus, too.

In the church, we recognize that we are a reflection of God's love to those in our care and we take our responsibility to them seriously. In our ministry to children we must follow carefully what the scriptures teach:

1. Avoid every kind of evil. (I Thess. 5:22)
2. But among you there must not be even a hint of sexual immorality, or of any kind of impurity, or of greed, because these are improper for God's holy people. (Eph. 5:3)
3. But if anyone causes one of these little ones who believe in me to sin, it would be better for him to have a large millstone hung around his neck and to be drowned in the depths of the sea. (Matt. 18:6)
4. If your brother sins against you, go and show him his fault, just between the two of you. If he listens to you, you have won your brother over. But if he will not listen, take one or two others along, so that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three witnesses. If he refuses to listen to them, tell it to the church; and if he refuses to listen even to the church, treat him as you would a pagan. (Matt 18:15-17)



These guidelines are therefore set forth to provide a safe and nurturing environment in which we can bring our children to the Savior. We view ourselves as partners with parents, seeking to provide quality care and instruction in our ministry to the family. All of our guidelines are designed to protect and promote growth in God for each child and adult involved.

Chapter 1

Understanding the Need

Reducing the Risk of Child Sexual Abuse

Gateway Church has a mandate to minister to individuals, families, adults, youth and children. In that context, Gateway Church stresses the sanctity of human life and the importance and worth of each individual as a child of God.

The disturbing and traumatic rise of physical and sexual abuse of children has claimed the attention of our nation and society. Unfortunately, churches that have children's programs are not insulated from this alarming trend. In response to this trend, it is our commitment to provide reasonable protective care to all preschoolers, children and youth attending any programs sponsored by Gateway Church. We feel compelled to establish guidelines for the prevention of child abuse.

Although Gateway Church has been fortunate in never having any substantiated incidents of child abuse or molestation happen in the church, we recognize that formal guidelines and procedures will help prevent the opportunity for abuse to arise in the future.

We believe that childhood innocence is a gift given by God. Children are naturally trusting. Children readily place their faith in adults who care for them. It is our responsibility as a church to safeguard that trust. Childhood innocence is a gift that we must **Plan to Protect** within our church.



"Children have neither power nor property. Voices other than their own must speak for them. If those voices are silent then children who have been abused may lean their heads against window panes and taste the bitter emptiness of violated childhoods."

Justice Francis T. Murphy

It Can Happen in Any Church

Incidents of molestation can occur in any church - including ours. Churches have traditionally accepted the services of anyone expressing an interest in working as a volunteer with children or youth. Churches are by nature trusting and unsuspecting institutions. Asking sensitive questions of those who are giving their time and talent can be seen as distasteful by church leaders. No one wants to offend potential workers, especially longtime church members with a history of good service. These qualities can make a church susceptible to incidents of child molestation.

There are few topics that create more emotion than that of child abuse, especially if it is sexual in nature.

Impact

Ed begins attending First Church. After a few weeks, he volunteers to work with the youth group. Church staff members do not know Ed, but they are delighted to have another worker. He is put to work immediately. The youth group has an overnight activity a few months later. Following the activity, two minors report that Ed sexually molested them. The parents of one of the minors contact a lawyer, and a \$3 million lawsuit is brought against Ed, the church and the church board. The parents claim that the church (and the church board) acted negligently by not doing any background investigation before using Ed as a volunteer worker.

A single incident of child molestation can devastate a church and divide the congregation. Members become outraged and bewildered. Parents question whether their own children have been victimized. The viability of the church's youth and children's programs is jeopardized. And church leaders face blame and guilt for allowing the incident to happen.

Such incidents often result in massive media attention, sometimes on a national scale. Television stations conduct live interviews from church property on the evening news. Front-page stories hit the local paper. Community residents begin to associate the

church with the incident of molestation. But far more tragic is the emotional trauma to the victim and the victim's family, and the enormous potential legal liability the church faces. If a trial ensues, the issue stays alive in the media for months, sometimes even years.

In making sure Gateway Church is a safer place, we will be:

- a) Safeguarding preschoolers, children and youth of our church from abuse.
- b) Protecting the church staff and volunteer workers from potential allegations of sexual abuse
- c) Limiting the extent of legal risk and liability due to any such sexual abuse.

Chapter 2

Understanding Child Abuse

Definition

"Child abuse" is defined as follows:

- It can be physical, emotional or sexual.
- All child abuse involves the misuse of power.
- Misuse of power takes place when people take advantage of the authority or power they have over vulnerable people.
- Vulnerable people include adults with physical or mental disabilities and children. (Note: Under Section 3 (1) Definitions of the Child and Family Services act a "child" means a person under the age of eighteen years)

Physical Abuse is using physical force or action that results, or could result, in injury to a child or youth. It is more than reasonable discipline. Sometimes injury is caused by over-discipline. Injuring a child or youth is not acceptable, regardless of differing cultural standards on discipline.

In 97 per cent of reported cases of physical abuse, parents are the perpetrators (Wolfe). *

The perpetrator of physical abuse is approximately 1.5 times more likely to be male than female (Wolfe). *

Emotional Abuse is a pattern of hurting a child's feelings to the point of damaging their self-respect. It includes verbal attacks on the child, insults, humiliation or rejection. A child or youth who is emotionally harmed may demonstrate severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, and self-destructive or aggressive behaviour.

Sexual Abuse occurs when a child or youth is used by somebody else for sexual stimulation or gratification. Sexual activity between children or youth may also be sexual abuse if older or more powerful children or youth take sexual advantage of those who are younger or less powerful.

The Law Reform Committee of Canada defines child sexual abuse as "Exposure of the child to sexual stimulation inappropriate for his age and role- the sexual exploitation of a child who is not developed mentally, capable of understanding or resisting the contact; or a child or adolescent who may be psychologically or socially dependent upon the perpetrator."

*Wolfe, David. Child Abuse. *Implications for Child Development and Psychopathology*. Newbury Park, California: Sage, 1987. P.20.

Child sexual abuse includes behaviour that involves touching and non-touching aspects.

Types of abuse that involve touching include:

- Fondling
- Oral, genital and anal penetration
- Intercourse
- Forcible rape

Types of sexual abuse that do not involve touching include:

- Verbal comments
- Pornographic videos
- Obscene phone calls
- Exhibitionism
- Allowing children to witness sexual activity

The full extent of child sexual abuse in North America is not known. Current conservative estimates suggest that from 500,000 to over 1,500,000 children are sexually abused each year.

Symptoms of Abuse and Molestation

Church workers and staff should be alert to the physical signs of abuse and molestation, as well as to behavioural and verbal signs that a victim may exhibit.

A one-time event would not necessarily constitute a potential abuse case; sudden unexplained changes, however, would warrant investigation. Some of the more common signs are summarized below:

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

Behavioral signs may include:

- anxiety when approaching church or nursery area
- nervous or hostile behaviour toward adults
- sexual self-consciousness
- "acting out" sexual behaviour
- withdrawal from church activities and friends

Verbal signs may include the following statements:

- I don't like (*names a particular person*)
- (*Particular person*) does things to me when we're alone
- I don't like to be alone with (*particular person*)
- (*Particular person*) fooled around with me

The Effects of Child Sexual Abuse

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. Recent 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. Abused children can display a wide range of negative symptoms in the aftermath of abuse. Abuse can result in abnormal fears, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), aggressive behaviour, sexual "acting out", depression, diffused sexual identity, and poor self-esteem. (Ksendall-Tackett, Williams, and Finkelhor, 1991) The incidence of sexually transmitted disease is also a possible outcome.

"The personal violation of child sexual abuse causes the victim to experience many losses... including loss of childhood memories, loss of healthy 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)

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.



Consequences of child sexual abuse can plague victims into adulthood. Outcome studies of adult survivors of child sexual abuse suggest the following effects: sexual dysfunction, eating disorders, substance abuse, promiscuity, disassociation from emotions, and possible perpetration of sexual abuse on others. 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.

The Profile of a Child Molester

Who is the typical child molester? Some church leaders assume that molesters are “strangers wearing trench coats” or “dirty old men.” These stereotypes not only are inaccurate, but they dangerously contribute to a false sense of security. Researchers in the field of child sexual abuse currently indicate that no one profile fits the various perpetrators of abuse. Church leaders can become preoccupied screening stereotypes, while not suspecting the real molester could be an active adult or teen in the church.

Bob sat dejectedly before the church board. His broad shoulders slumped as he tearfully retold his story. Bob has been sexually molesting his thirteen-year-old daughter for the last two years. This activity may have gone undetected except that Bob tried to abuse his daughter’s girlfriend while chaperoning a Sunday School activity. The young girl reported the incident to her parents and Bob was apprehended. The church leaders hearing this confession sat in disbelief. How could Bob, a successful businessman, husband, father of three children, and respected church worker commit such actions?

Consider the following:

Over eighty percent of the time, the abuser is someone known to the victim.

Most abuse takes place within the context of an ongoing relationship. The usual offender is between the ages of 20 - 30 years.

20 percent of sex offenders begin their activity before the age of 18. Child abusers often are married and have children.

If abuse occurs in our church, a respected member will most likely be the molester. Emphasis upon “stranger danger” will leave our church ill prepared. While it’s uncomfortable even to consider this, the most likely assailants include Sunday School teachers, religious educators, nursery or preschool workers, teachers in a church operated school, camp counsellors, scout leaders, “concerned” adults who volunteer to transport children to church, and clergy. Trusted adults – male or female – can easily mislead children and most incidents of child sexual abuse take place in the context of an ongoing relationship between the abuser and the child.

Chapter 3

The Church's Legal Vulnerability

Why Churches are Susceptible

Churches have unique features that can make them susceptible to incidents of child molestation. This risk increases dramatically for overnight activities.

Access: The Boy Scouts, Big Brothers, and similar organizations have instituted comprehensive programs to reduce the risk of child molestation. Child molesters are attracted to an institution in which they have immediate access to potential victims in an atmosphere of complete trust.

Need: Most churches struggle to get adequate help for children and youth programs. Recruiting nursery workers, for example, can become an unending effort. Turnover among volunteer workers is also high. A willing volunteer worker provides welcome relief.

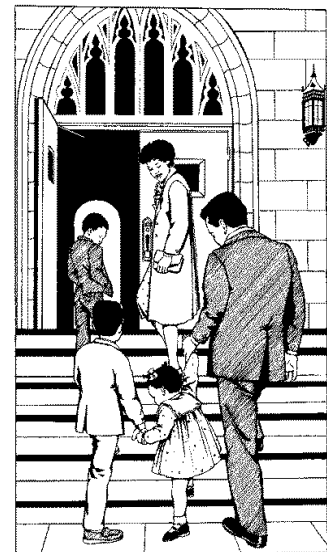
Churches need to understand the extent of their liability. Churches are not "guarantors" of the safety and well being of children. They are not absolutely liable for every injury that occurs on their premises or in the course of their activities. Generally, they are responsible only for those injuries that result from their negligence. Victims of molestation who have sued a church often allege that the church was negligent in not adequately screening applicants or for not providing adequate supervision.

The Civil and Legal Liability of the Church

Increasingly and often more dramatically, the church and its personnel (i.e. staff, directors, officers and ministers) are being held accountable for the acts of individual abusers within the church even though neither the church, nor its leaders were aware of the abuse or condoned it. Churches are being sued in Civil Courts for damages sustained by victims and their families. Those victims and their families are attempting to hold churches accountable by alleging that:

- the church is vicariously liable for the acts of its personnel, be they paid staff or volunteer staff, regardless of whether the church was itself negligent or even knew of the abuse,
- the church was negligent in its hiring or accepting personnel, whether paid or volunteer, and
- the church was negligent in the supervising or monitoring of its personnel or membership.

(Church and the Law Update, June 1994)



Chapter 4

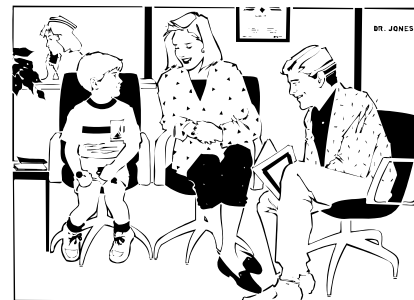
Child Protection Procedures

Gateway Church is committed to the following:

1. We will screen all paid employees, including ministerial staff, and volunteers who work with preschoolers, children or youth.
2. We will check references and do criminal record checks on all our workers, for any position involving work with preschoolers, children or youth. Anyone with criminal abuse violations will not be allowed to work with children or youth.
3. We will train all of our staff who work with preschoolers, children or youth, both paid and volunteer, to understand the nature of child sexual abuse, how carry out our policies to prevent sexual abuse including our clearly defined reporting procedures for suspected incidents.
4. We take seriously, our policies to prevent sexual abuse and will see that they are enforced.
5. All workers will sign the Ministry Covenant, agreeing to comply with church policies and guidelines.
6. We have adopted a basic "Two-Adult" rule. Such a rule says that two adults should be present during any children's activity. This rule reduces the risk of child molestation, and also reduces the risk of false accusations of molestation by individuals seeking a quick legal settlement.
7. We will follow the "Six Month" rule. Volunteers will be permitted to work with preschoolers, children or youth only after they have been adherents/members of Gateway Church for a period of 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. (This provision may be waived where the person is transferring in from another church and has a letter of recommendation signed by the pastor of that church.)

"Is screening important?
Ask any member of a church in which an
incident of sexual abuse has occurred."

Reducing the Risk of
Child Sexual Abuse
in Your Church



These safeguards are not only to protect our children, but also our workers.

Robert and Beth were startled to discover blood on the underpants on their two-year-old son, Timothy, after arriving home from church. Robert immediately concluded that Timothy had been molested while in the nursery. He quickly drove back to the church and found Pastor Reynolds still visiting with some members. Pastor Reynolds was stunned by the allegation. Last year the church had implemented thorough screening procedures and policies to prevent sexual molestation. He and Robert contacted Sally who was in charge of the nursery that Sunday. Sally explained that the two-adult rule was carefully followed and at no time was Timothy or any of the other children in the nursery ever left alone with one attendant. According to Sally, no abuse occurred. The allegation caused her great emotional distress. Later a medical examination revealed that Timothy's bleeding was caused by a skin problem. No molestation had occurred. Everyone was greatly relieved. Sally was thankful she had followed the two-adult rule. *What if only one worker had been in the nursery that morning? What if the medical test was inconclusive? It's not hard to see that a charge of abuse can take on a life of its own. The resulting emotional environment becomes intense and painful.*

Child Security

1. All ministry leaders working with the children must wear a nametag or approved clothing, which identifies them accordingly.
2. The names and addresses of parents and children must be carefully maintained.
3. Parents of nursery-aged children will be provided with an I.D.# at the time the child is brought to the nursery. The child will be released only to the bearer of that I.D.#. The parent must provide in writing, any special needs of their child.
4. Programs for preschool aged children must provide a sign-in sheet. An accurate sign-in procedure would include each child's name, parent's name and parent's location during that period of time. Space will be provided for parents to list any special needs. Preschool children should not be received into the classroom until properly signed in. Security precautions are to be taken for all children admitted to preschool/nursery programs. A child will be released to a parent or representative only on the basis of a signature, security number, identification card or in the case of a nursery child, the bearer of the I.D.#.
5. Children are never to be dropped off in the nursery or classroom without a teacher/caregiver present. If only one teacher/caregiver is present, the door must be left open. Doors are to be supervised so that children are not able to exit alone and/or a parent cannot take them from the room without a worker's assistance.
6. Parents are not to enter the nursery or classroom when picking up their child unless requested to do so. This better enables the child-care staff to maintain order and provide the level of security that parents would expect.



Washroom Guidelines

Parents are to be encouraged to take their children to visit the washroom prior to each class or service. This recommendation is to be communicated to parents at the beginning of each new school year, and throughout the year to newcomers.

1. Nursery Children: ages 0 – 18 months

As a general rule, staff in the nursery will not be expected to change diapers. However in the event that this becomes necessary the following rules will apply:

- Diaper changing must always take place in such a way that another nursery worker can easily see the child that is being changed, as well as the other children and workers in the room.
- Children must be 12 years of age or older, with appropriate training before being permitted to change infant's diapers.



2. Preschool Children: Ages 18 months – age 4

- For preschool children, two adults will escort a group of children to the washroom. Where we do not have two adults available to take children to the washroom, hallway or safety monitors (preferably female) will be appointed to assist with washroom and security duties.
- If just one child must go to the washroom, the adult volunteer should escort the child to the washroom and prop the outside door open. The volunteer should then remain outside the washroom door and wait for the child before escorting him or her back to the classroom. The volunteer should call the child's name if they are taking longer than seems necessary.
- Never be alone with a child in an unsupervised washroom and never go into a washroom cubicle with a child and shut the door.
- When preschool children need assistance in the washroom, an adult may enter the washroom cubicle to assist only when a second adult is within visual contact. If this is not possible, inform another adult when taking a child to the washroom and when returning.
- A second adult must be within visual contact. If this is not possible, inform another adult when taking a child to the washroom and when returning.
- In light of the fact that most abusers are male, and for the protection of our male volunteers, men are not permitted to assist boys or girls of any age in the washrooms.

3. Grades 1-6 (ages 5-10) and Youth (ages 11 and over)

- Children in this age group are permitted to go to the washroom unescorted; however, there will be a hall monitor in the washroom corridor.
- The hall monitor should call the child's name if they are taking longer than seems necessary.
- Never go into a washroom cubicle with a child/youth and shut the door.

Health and Safety Guidelines**A. Sick Children**

A child, who is ill and could therefore expose other children and workers to illness, should not be received into the nursery. Some signs of illness are unusual fatigue or irritability, coughing, sneezing, runny nose and eyes, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, inflamed mouth and throat. Any child with a known communicable disease should not be received into the nursery or a classroom.

**B. Emergencies**

Gateway Church workers are not to give or apply any medication. If a child needs medicating, the parent must give it. No medication will be left in the classroom or with a worker or child. In extreme cases (i.e. peanut allergies, ventilators, etc.) arrangements should be made with written instructions and the permission of the child's parent.

C. Procedures for Dealing with Cuts or Injuries Involving Blood

- Separate the injured child from the other children. Isolate the area where any blood may have dropped on carpet, toys, etc. Apply first aid measures and send someone to locate the parents.
- If other children have had contact with any of the blood from the cut or injury, their parents should be informed.



- Put on latex gloves (available in the first-aid kit) and bandage the injury, avoiding contact with mouth, ears and eyes.
- Carefully wipe up all blood and bloody bandages and remove to a secure, inaccessible waste removal receptacle.

- Any blood on the floor or toys must be washed away using a solution of one part bleach to ten parts water.
- Remove and properly dispose of latex gloves. Wash carefully with sterilizing soap (available in first-aid kit).

D. Cleanliness

- Sanitize the childcare areas weekly. Regularly clean all surfaces, toys, tables, trays, bedding, bibs and doors. Place used toys in a bin marked for washing and clean them each week. Clean carpets every month.

Classroom Staffing and Supervision Guidelines

Workers should always conduct themselves in a Godly manner, being an example of obedience, respect and honesty to those in their care.

Personnel



Programs that involve children and youth must 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.

The Danger:

In one church the elementary grade Sunday school class frequently dismissed before the adult class. While the parents remain in class, the children often run freely around church property. One Sunday, two ten year old boys sexually molest an unsupervised eight year old girl in a vacant classroom.

Our desire is to provide a safe, loving classroom where the child feels comfortable and learning can take place. Therefore we recommend the following guidelines:

A. Two Leaders

When it is not possible to have two leaders in a classroom, the door to the classroom must remain open.



Example:

Fred, a college student and a volunteer worker with the church's high school youth group, announces he is available for transportation if any of the members need a ride to group activities. Anne, a seventeen-year-old high school senior asks Fred for a ride. This violates the two-adult rule. Such arrangements would not be permitted.

Example: Stan, the youth pastor wants to meet with each member of the youth group to get to know them better. He requests that the church reimburse his expenses to take each student out for a coke. The board approves the request, but instructs Stan that two students must be present at each meeting and that he should not meet with any student alone, unless the parental permission rule, as described below, is followed.

Example:

Randy, an adult member of First Church, volunteers to pick up a 10-year old boy on his way to church each week. The boy lives with his mother who is delighted to have a "father figure" express an interest in her son. This arrangement presents not only a risk of molestation, but also of false charges. It should be discouraged, unless a second adult is present with Randy every time the boy is picked up.

B. Obtain Parental Permission

What about situations where an adult has a legitimate reason to be alone with a child? Church staff or volunteer workers must obtain the consent of the child's parent or guardian before going out alone with that child, or spending time with the child in an unsupervised situation. Workers must also notify an appropriate church leader of such meetings in advance. Children must also have parental permission for involvement in church sponsored field trips or overnight events.

Example:

Recently, drugs were discovered in the possession of a fourteen-year-old male member of the youth group while he was at school. Stan, the youth pastor, offers to pick him up after school on Tuesday with the hope of providing the boy adult support. This conduct violates the parental permission rule. Stan must first gain permission from the student's parents before a private meeting can occur. He should also notify the Lead Pastor of his intentions in advance.

Example:

A female member of the youth group explains she has a problem she cannot share with her parents and wants to meet the youth pastor alone after school to discuss it. She insists that the youth pastor not tell her parents. This meeting violates the parental permission rule. The youth pastor can meet with the student if a second, preferably female, volunteer worker is present.

C. Open Doors

When it is necessary that only one adult leader be in a closed room with children (e.g. leader leaves room to take children to the washroom; a small class where there is one teacher for a classroom of 3 children), the door of that room should remain open. All classrooms have a window in the door which allows ministry supervisors, hall monitors and/or parents to look in occasionally without interrupting the teaching process. These windows are never to be covered.

D. Age Expectation

In large churches, where parents may not know the volunteer, it is important to have at least one volunteer who is 18 years of age or older. In some cases where volunteers and parents are known to each other, volunteers between the ages of 12 and 18 may supervise a group of children. When these younger volunteers are used, the open door policy is to be enforced.

E. Preschool Classes

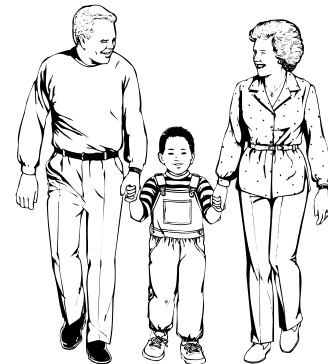
All preschool rooms are to be staffed with at least one female adult worker to better facilitate observance of the washroom guidelines.

F. Supervisory Staff

The supervisory staff should make regular visits to the classroom to make sure the class is properly staffed and supervised.

G. Family Protection

Family ministry teams work well together and should be encouraged as a method of staffing. However, for the protection of this family unit, we recommend the presence of at least one other volunteer not related to the family.



Proper Display of Affection

Touch is an essential responsibility in nurturing lives. Volunteers need to be aware of, and sensitive to, differences in sexual development, cultural differences, family backgrounds, individual personalities, and special needs.

Physical contact with children should be age and developmentally appropriate. The following guidelines are recommended as pure, genuine and positive displays of God's love:



A. Appropriate Touch

Love and caring can be expressed in the following appropriate ways, by:

- Bending down to the child's eye level and speaking kindly; listening to him or her carefully
- Taking a child's hand and leading him or her to an activity
- Putting an arm around the shoulder of a child who needs quieting or comforting.



B. Inappropriate Touch

You must avoid:

- Kissing a child, coaxing a child to kiss you, extended hugging and tickling.
- Touching a child in any area that would be covered by a bathing suit (except when assisting a child with toileting as outlined previously).
- Carrying older children or having them sit on your lap.
- Being alone with a child.

- Taking both of the child's hands as you say, "You did such a good job!" (or "I'm so glad to see you. We've missed you!" etc.)
- Patting a child on the head, hand, shoulder or back to affirm him or her.
- Holding a child by the shoulders or hand to keep his or her attention while you redirect the child's behaviour.
- Gently holding a child's chin to help him or her focus on what you are saying. (important for children with attention deficit disorder)
- Holding a preschool child who is crying

Special Events and Overnight Policies

Teachers are encouraged to have special class activities in their homes, plan social activities and involve their pupils in field trips and service projects. The following precautions need to be taken with these activities.

A. Field Trips and Special Events

- Activities conducted away from the church property should be pre-approved by the church leadership.
- Parents should be notified at least one week prior to the outing.
- Proper written consent and medical release forms are required for each child participating in field trips and special events (See appendices)
- All trips and outings must be supervised by a minimum of two approved, unrelated adult leaders.
- When the transporting of children is involved in an activity, all drivers must have a valid driver's license and current automobile insurance. The number of persons per car must never exceed the number of seat belts.

**B. Overnight Events**

Church sponsored overnight activities may be permitted as long as the following guidelines are met:



- All overnight activities must be pre-approved by the church leadership.
- Proper written consent and medical release forms are required for each child participating in overnight events.
- All overnight activities should have a minimum ratio of one leader for every five children. (A minimum of two leaders at all times. When only two leaders are required, they must be unrelated).
- Each leader should have an assigned group of children for whom they will be responsible during the overnight event. All supervising adults must be approved volunteers.

Chapter 5

Equipment / Facility Requirements

Architectural Precautions

When the church plans to build or to renovate, the following items are to be kept in mind where children's classrooms are involved:

Windows

- Large interior windows that allow for easy viewing by parents and supervisor
- Doors with windows, which also provide for easy viewing. Sight lines through these windows should remain unobstructed at all times.

Washrooms

- Toilets in the preschool area prevent the need for children to leave the room. Windows on preschool washrooms enable helpers to assist the child while in view of other adults.
- Child-size toilets make it possible for children to use the washroom with little assistance.

Nursery Facilities

- Nursery change tables should be in full view.
- Nursery doors should be secured from the inside to prevent anyone from entering unnoticed.
- Nursery sleeping rooms should have a window on the door and a radio transmitter into the adjoining room.
- There should be no baseboard heaters.
- Electrical outlets must be covered or out of reach of children
- Cribs and toys must meet safety standards



Emergency Exit

- An emergency exit plan with maps and procedures should be visible in each classroom.
- All workers need to be familiar with the emergency exit plan.
- Procedures should be reviewed semi-annually for fire emergencies.

First Aid Supplies/Training

- A first-aid box must be kept on hand and all workers are to view the location and contents regularly.
- A review of those ministry leaders holding first-aid certificates should be made before the fall programs commence. There should be a certified first-aid worker for every 35 children in the program.

Chapter 6

Recruitment of Paid Staff and Volunteers

The Ministry Volunteer Application Form and/or Employee Application Form must be completed for all positions involving ministry with children and youth. To protect the church from legal liability and for the protection of all workers, every prospective ministry leader including established members of Gateway Church, must complete the application form found in the Appendix of this document.

Ministry Volunteer Application Form

In cases where children are to be supervised by volunteers, the volunteer should submit the Ministry Volunteer Application Form before interim approval is considered. The Ministry Volunteer Application Form is critical in protecting the church from legal action if a case of child abuse occurs in which a church volunteer is involved.

To protect our children and to be protected from liability, the church must take reasonable action in screening and supervising the volunteers involved in any children's work. (A court can find the church legally liable if it is less than systematic and therefore negligent in screening volunteers). By having everyone fill out these forms and keeping them on file, the church greatly reduces the potential for child abuse and the resultant liability.

Each department must keep its own inventory list of its Ministry Leaders and the status of the application process.

Reference Check

Three personal references are requested on the Ministry Application Form. References that are acceptable are limited to the following:

- Former pastor
- Parents (for minors) - qualifies as one reference
- Teacher (for minors)
- Other volunteer member (who has sufficient strength of relationship to
- Comment on the individual's personal habits and character).
- Employer

At least two of these references will be contacted and asked to affirm the appointment of the volunteer. The person making the contacts, the date, and a summary of the reference's comments will all be recorded; this will become part of the Volunteer's Placement File. (See Appendix 3C) Use the suggested "script" for Telephone Follow-up when screening applications. (Appendix 3D)

Interview

An interview provides the ministry leaders with the opportunity to review the important items from the Ministry Volunteer Application Form in a personal setting. This allows the ministry leaders to ask follow-up questions and to enhance their knowledge of the applicant. The information given in the interview will be available only to the pastoral staff and so has limited confidentiality. The interview will also allow the potential volunteer the opportunity of asking questions about various children's ministries and the reasons behind our child protection procedures.

At the same time, each applicant is to be provided with the application for a Criminal Record Check along with the instruction sheet describing how and where this form is to be processed.

Criminal Record Check

A Criminal Record Check (CRC) will be made for any approved volunteers who accept a ministry position. All paid staff will also submit to a Criminal Record Check for their own protection and for the protection of the church. All records will be placed in the Personnel File set up for that purpose in the Administration Department and will be considered confidential, accessible only by the pastoral staff. Any individual who will not submit to this procedure will be ineligible to be involved with children on behalf of the church. The cost for any CRC's requested by *GTA* will be borne by the church. Minors under 16 years of age are exempt from the CRC.

New workers may begin working for the church provided they can give evidence of having applied for a Criminal Record Check. This grace period will not exceed 120 days.

The CRC's are to be sent to the church to the attention of the Executive Assistant. If there is no criminal record of any sort, the volunteer may be considered for ongoing service in the church.

If there is a record or information, which raises some concern, the designated ministry leader and the pastor in charge of the volunteer will meet to discuss the matter.

If the offense is other than child or sexual abuse, the volunteer may proceed with ministry in the church provided both the pastor and the ministry leader involved agree. The following are criteria to consider when evaluating the information:

- *the number and type of convictions*
- *the age and circumstances of the offender at the time of the offense*
- *the length of time between past criminal activity and the present*
- *the conduct and circumstances of the individual since the offense*
- *the likelihood of the individual repeating the offense*

If the offense is related to abuse of children or of a sexual nature, the volunteer may not be involved in ministry with children on behalf of Gateway Church.

The information contained in the CRC's is considered strictly confidential. Only the affected pastor, his supervisor, and other appropriate senior staff of the church can be privy to the information. The Board of Directors will be consulted for their approval only in the event of disagreement.

“A Plan to Protect” Training

All Ministry Leaders will be equipped with training regarding child safety and child abuse prevention. Each leader must sign a record indicating they have been trained or have read through the “A Plan to Protect” materials; that record must be kept in the Volunteer Placement File. (see Appendix 3E)

Approval Process

- The Director of the department involved must approve all Ministry Leaders.
- Approved volunteers will have completed a screening process which includes:
 - a) Regular attendance at this church for at least six months, or having been received into membership, and
 - b) Completing a Ministry Volunteer Application Form, and
 - c) An interview.

- All forms will be kept permanently.
- As the church commences the screening procedure for volunteer workers, those already active in volunteer service will also complete the Criminal Record Check.
- 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.

What kinds of criminal convictions disqualify an individual for youth work in Gateway Church?

A criminal conviction for a sexual offense involving a minor would certainly disqualify an applicant. In the case of pedophilic behaviour (molestation of a pre-adolescent child) such a conviction should disqualify an individual no matter how long ago it occurred (because of the virtual impossibility that such a condition can be "cured"). Other automatic disqualifiers would include incest, rape, assaults involving minors, murder, kidnapping, child pornography, sodomy, and the physical abuse of a minor.

Other crimes would strongly indicate that a person should not be considered for work with minors in our church. Some crimes would not be automatic disqualifiers, because they would not necessarily suggest a risk of child abuse or molestation. Some property offenses would not be included in this list, particularly if the offense occurred long ago and the individual has a long history of impeccable behaviour.

Should religious conversion make a difference for a youth 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 whatever. 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. This is a reasonable accommodation of the individual's desire to serve Gateway Church. Any 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. A defense – that the molester claimed to have been converted – would likely be viewed with derision by a civil court. Putting a known child molester in a position involving access to children is taking an enormous risk.

Adult survivors of child abuse must meet with a pastor or designate before working with children or youth.

This policy is included because of litigation suggesting that it is negligent for a church to hire children's workers without asking them if they were themselves victims of child abuse. Some courts have said that the statistical correlation between persons who abuse children and who were themselves abused as minors is so high that this kind of question must be asked. Gateway Church wants to respond to these legal developments, while at the same time preserving as much as possible the confidentiality of this kind of information.

Persons who are adult survivors of abuse should not automatically be disqualified from further consideration. Rather this information simply imposes on Gateway Church a higher duty of care. If the Criminal Record Check comes back with no record of any child abuse or molestation, and if there is no other indication that the applicant poses a risk (from references or previous churches), then there is no reason why the person cannot serve. In some instances when warranted, counseling may be recommended.

Chapter 7

Incident Reporting Procedures

If you have any concerns regarding the safety of a child, you should report to your ministry Pastor. He will then work with you in contacting the appropriate child protection agency. That pastor will ensure that the Lead Pastor is informed and the church's legal advisor is contacted. Where a pastor is involved in the allegation, the P.A.O.C. District Office will also be advised.

Any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that a child (or children) is in need of protection is legally required to report the matter to a social worker in the local office of the Ministry for Children and Families. A person who knowingly fails to report in these circumstances is in violation of the law and may be found to have committed an offense. (Please refer to the "Understanding Child Abuse" section earlier in this document.)

Abuse or neglect need not have already occurred for a child to be in need of protection; it is not necessary to wait until a child has been harmed to intervene. When abuse or neglect can be reasonably anticipated and there are reasonable grounds to believe a child is in need of protection, the legal obligation to report applies.

Historical abuse or neglect, that is, abuse or neglect that occurred in the not very recent past, must be reported wherever there are reasonable grounds to believe that a child may be in need of protection. If the alleged offender is in regular contact with a child or children, irrespective of whether it is the same child or children abused in the past, there may be grounds to believe that the child or children are at risk based on the offender's past behaviour. It is particularly vital to report these cases where the alleged abuser is in a position of trust concerning children, such as a teaching position.

Discuss Suspicious Behaviour Immediately

Any inappropriate conduct or relationships between adult volunteer workers and a youth or a child must be confronted immediately and investigated. Prompt warnings must be issued when appropriate, and the situation monitored very closely. The adult worker's services should be terminated immediately for continued violation of sufficient gravity. Ministry Leaders should note when a youth or child appears aloof or withdrawn, or exhibits a marked personality change. This may indicate a problem that deserves attention.

Some conduct just deserves an initial comment.

Example: The church youth group is having a picnic at a local lake. Following a volleyball game, one of the male chaperones begins to massage the shoulders of one of the female youth members. They are seated at a picnic table surrounded by other students. A second adult chaperone discretely pulls the first one aside and comments, "You probably weren't aware, but giving massages falls outside of proper volunteer conduct."

Other conduct requires reporting.

Example. Same facts as the preceding example, but the volunteer worker walks the student to an isolated location and massages her shoulders while laying down on the ground next to her. A second volunteer sees what is happening and immediately reports it to the adult in charge.

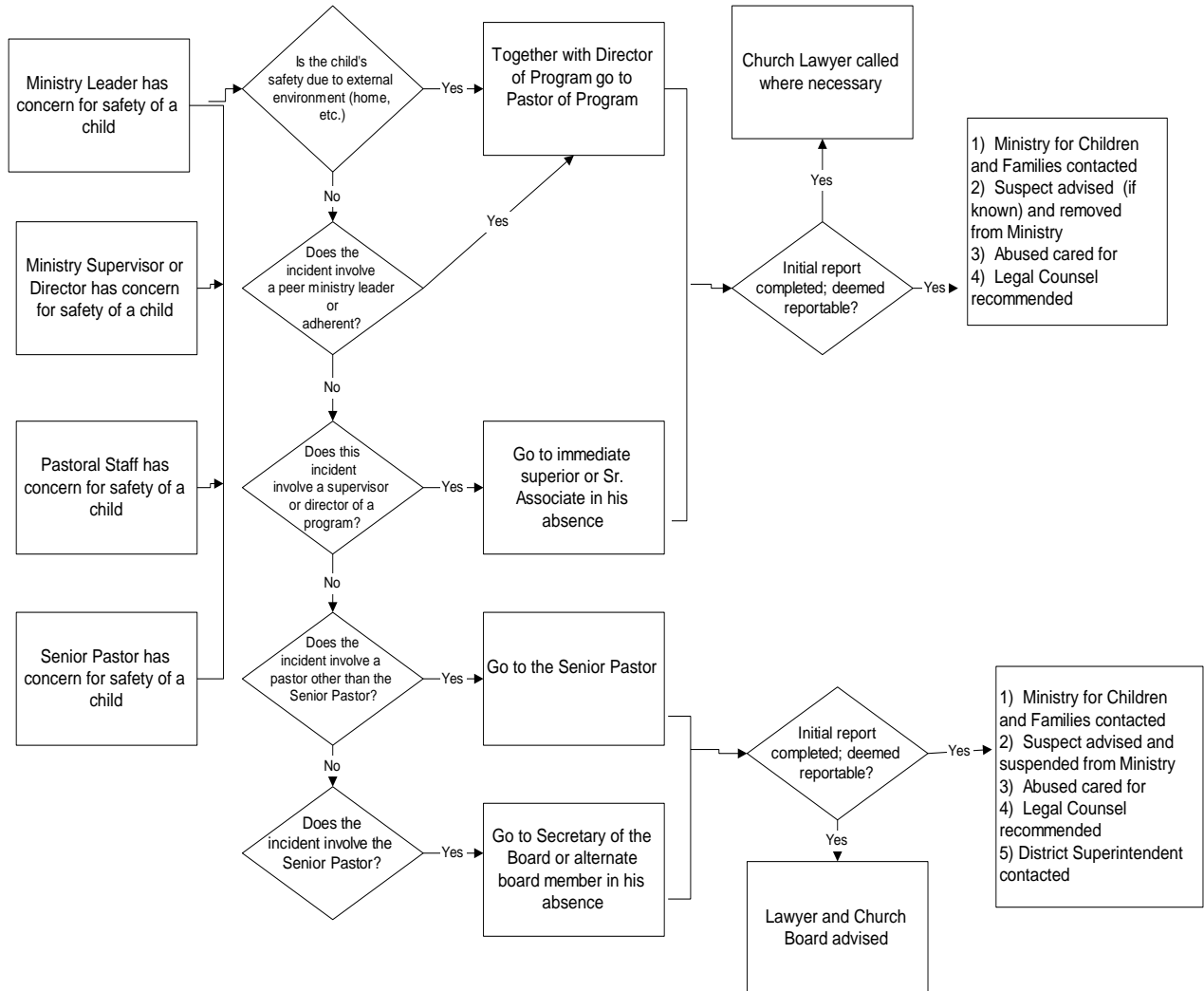
Example. A male youth volunteer is seen kissing a female member of the youth group. The action is immediately reported to the pastor.

When an allegation occurs

In the case of an actual allegation, follow these guidelines:

- Document all your efforts at handling the incident.
- Report the incident immediately to the Lead Pastor or his designate who may in turn draw in the church’s lawyer if required. Do not try to handle this without professional outside assistance. The accused should also consider legal counsel.

The schematic drawing below illustrates the Reporting Lines of Communication for any case of suspected Child Abuse at Gateway Church.



This process must be implemented as soon as possible after the allegation comes to light.
(within one hour is advised)

IMPORTANT:

As soon as possible after the incident comes to your attention:

- **Contact the Children's Aid Society. Do not attempt an in-depth investigation. This should be left to professionals who are familiar with these cases.**
- Do not prejudge the situation, but take the allegations seriously and reach out to the victim and the victim's family. Showing care and support help to prevent further hurt. Extend whatever pastoral resources are needed. Remember that the care and safety of the victim is the first priority. In some situations, churches have responded in a negative or non-supportive manner to the alleged victim. This can increase the anger and pain of the victim and the victim's family. Future reconciliation will be more difficult. The possibility of damaging litigation increases.
- Treat the accused with dignity and support. If the accused is a church worker, that person should be relieved temporarily of his or her duties until the investigation is finished. If the person is a paid employee, arrangements should be made to either maintain or suspend his or her income until the allegations are cleared or substantiated.

Confidentiality

In these matters it is important to keep the information restricted to those who need to be advised, therefore, all suspicions of abuse should be directed only to the pastor of that department or the Lead Pastor. It is the responsibility of the pastoral staff to contact the local office of the Ministry for Children and Families.

The only claim of confidentiality, which overrides the legal duty to report, is solicitor-client privilege. Thus physicians, clergymen and others who consider their professional relationships confidential for certain purposes are not exempt from the duty to report child abuse or neglect.

Responding to the Child

When the child first comes to you, be sure to take his or her word seriously. Don't deny the problem, but stay calm and listen to the child. Give emotional support, reminding the child that he or she is not at fault. Tell the child that he or she was right in telling you about the problem. Do not promise the child you will not tell anyone.

Protection from Liability

Church personnel are required to immediately report to the Children's Aid Society, any suspected case of child abuse. It is not a breach of confidence between church personnel and the child involved. No person is personally liable for anything done or omitted in good faith in the exercise of this responsibility. As church leaders, we are accountable to God to protect His little ones. Although it is our desire to protect the parents as much as legally possible from undue interference by outside authorities into their family, the protection of children from abuse is even more important. We want to follow the principles of submitting to governing authorities (Romans 13:1 ff) while at the same time helping parents to exercise child discipline that is consistent with the Scriptures, and in the best interest of the children.

As part of a child protection investigation, social workers are required under the Child, Family and Community Services Act to assess:

- The child's current state of health;
- Their sense of safety and their views of abuse
- Previous abuse, neglect or harm; and
- The ability of the parent(s) to care for and protect the child.

The social worker will talk to people who have contact with the child and family. They may request records or other types of information. They are entitled to whatever information is needed to complete an investigation. If denied access to a record, they can seek a court order.

When a Ministry Leader receives a request for information regarding a child attending our facility the following process should be followed at all times to assure the health and safety of the child in your care.

- A. Any request from a child protection social worker should be in person and the protection worker should carry and show you photo ID.
- B. On the occasions where there is urgency and the child protection social worker is unable to visit the facility and show photo ID, the protection social worker may telephone you from their office.
 - The social worker is to identify him/herself
 - They are to explain the information they are requesting and the process you are to follow. They WILL NOT ask for information at this time. You are NOT to give information at this time
 - The social worker will give you their name and their office phone number
 - You will check the number given with the phone number of the local offices listed in this chapter to make sure they match
 - You may telephone the district supervisor of child protection to make sure this is a legitimate request.
 - You will then call the number given by the social worker. At that time the social worker will ask for the information needed.
 - You will provide the necessary information
 - You will then ask to be told what happens. This is very important. It becomes extremely important if the child continues to attend our facility.
- C. It is possible that a protection social worker may call from their cell phone. This is the least acceptable form of requesting information from a caregiver. The exact same process as a request by telephone with one additional stipulation:

If it is after hours and the office cannot be contacted or the cell number confirmed, the caregiver is not to give out any information. They can request the social worker appear at the church with photo ID.

- D. No information is to be given out if the request is from a pay phone, or for any other type of request.

Who Must Report

Any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that a child (or children) is in need of protection is legally required to report the matter as outlined in this document. A person who knowingly fails to report in these circumstances is in violation of the law and may be found to have committed an offense.

For working definitions of abuse and neglect, see the "Understanding Child Abuse" section found in Chapter 2.

Social workers designated to receive reports are trained to investigate and assess the need for intervention. Other professionals must not assume this function. A professional who does so and fails to report commits an offense. The Act protects an individual when a report is made. No action would be taken against a person making a report unless it is made maliciously or without reasonable grounds for the belief.

Report Follow-Up

A confidential written report (See Appendix 2B), with conclusions and action taken, should always be made by the pastor heading up that ministry following a child abuse report. These reports should be kept in a confidential personnel file.

Response to Allegations of Abuse

Be Prepared in Advance

Realistically, no practical prevention strategy is 100 percent effective. An accusation of child sexual abuse may occur in any church. Gateway Church has a premeditated plan or strategy to respond to sexual abuse allegations. The church should not try to navigate a crisis situation without a compass to guide it. Wrong actions can multiply the pain and liability inherent in an abuse case.

An effective response strategy recognizes the following underlying principles:

- All allegations are to be taken seriously.
- Situations must be handled forthrightly with due respect for people's privacy and confidentiality.
- Full co-operation must be given to civil authorities under the guidance of our church lawyer.
- Adequate care must be shown for the well being of victims.
- The victim should not be held responsible in any way.

Records

Always have adequate records of workers' applications, references and screening forms. They should be up-to-date and accessible. Records should be kept at least ten years.

Spokesperson

The Lead Pastor or his designate will be the spokesperson for the church. He will speak to the media and the congregation regarding the matter in a discreet, informed, truthful and diplomatic way. (Often, the media interviews several church leaders who have never given any consideration to responding to such inquiries. In such cases, conflicting and contradictory statements can abound, and the public will develop a negative impression of the church. This is avoided when only one person is designated to speak for the church in such cases).

Position Statement

In an allegation of abuse, the statement below is to be used for a public response until all of the facts are uncovered and the case reviewed:

"It is always tragic when children are abused or exploited. Gateway Church is aware of the ever-growing nature of child abuse. We have taken careful precautions to protect the children entrusted to our care. We are distressed by any accusation of child abuse. We will do everything in our power to address any needs in this situation. For the welfare of those involved, all information has been directed to the Children's Aid Society.

This is a clear position statement of Gateway Church regarding child sexual abuse. The policies and established safeguards are included. Having a carefully prepared statement is far superior to making no comment.

This is an opportunity to influence public opinion positively by emphasizing an awareness of the problem of child abuse, a concern for victims, and the extensive steps Gateway Church has taken to reduce the risk and provide a safe environment for children. It lets the media know that Gateway Church takes the risk of child abuse seriously, and that we have acted responsibly. This is not the time for silence or "no comment." We will not surrender the pulpit to those who will criticize and condemn the church. Gateway Church will not engage in denial, minimization, or blame

Often when confronted with an allegation of abuse, a church may respond in one or more of the following ways:

- Deny that the incident occurred, despite clear evidence to the contrary
- Acknowledge that the incident occurred, but minimize it. For example, a church leader may say, "It only happened once," or "It wasn't that serious".
- Blame the victim or the victim's family.

These responses are all inappropriate and are to be avoided.

Don't be Accusatory

Avoid spelling out the details of an accusation in a public interview.

Use a Lawyer

Always have the church's lawyer present while answering any investigative questions from the police or social service agencies. The accused should follow the same procedure with their lawyer.

Chapter 8

Implementation Procedures

The topic of child abuse and this Prevention Plan will create a variety of reactions among congregational members. Many will be in favor of the concept. Others will have questions and reservations. It is important for leadership to continually provide prospective leaders and vested interest groups the need for such a policy then give them opportunities for providing feedback. The topic can be presented in Leadership Seminars and Sunday or mid-week Adult classes. Staff members or other Ministry Leaders will be available to answer concerns and provide specific answers about this particular aspect of the church's policies.

Presenting this Policy

The following key points should be made:

- Child sexual abuse can happen in our church.
- One incident can devastate a child, a family and the church.
- The legal liabilities can be enormous.
- Church leaders may be held liable.
- A prevention program can reduce risk through relatively simple procedures.

It is important to periodically inform the membership of the key issues pertaining to child sexual abuse and why a decision was made to establish a prevention plan. This will continue to nurture an emotional commitment within our membership to maintain a safe church environment for all children and youth.

The climate in these presentations should not be one of sober reflection but of hope. You want the people to realize that Gateway Church is taking action to minister to this need. The focus should be upon the great responsibility God has given to us to care for our children. Scripture verses might be used such as the following: Psalm 78:1-6; Psalm 127; Psalm 46: 1, 6; 2 Samuel 13; Matthew 18:1-6; Matthew 18:10; Luke 18:15-17; Ephesians 5:11-13.

Monitoring of Policy

Department Heads and/or ministry leaders should thoroughly review these policies and procedures as part of their pre-fall program planning.

After the initial emphasis on the program wanes, workers may begin to ignore basic policies, for example, the Two Adult Rule may become routinely neglected. Attention must be given to periodic monitoring that examines the following:

- Has each department trained its workers regarding these policies?
- Are workers following the required policies and guidelines?
- What obstacles exist in complying with the policies?
- What is the level of cooperation?
- Do sufficient materials exist for training and information?
- Are the policies printed and available?

Thoroughly discuss each policy and procedure with your department heads and/or ministry leaders. Work through all concerns. If problems exist in the policies, they should be brought to the attention of the Executive Assistant. Consider revisions, but changes must not sacrifice the integrity of the program. Work at developing a sense of unity before educating workers and volunteers. Also, work with the Provincial authorities, by having them review the policy, to ensure completeness and legal compliance.

Educate Workers and Volunteers

Routines must be established for the training of all new workers who serve the church. Nursery workers fall into a category that we will consider separately.

A. Future Workers

Often, new workers begin together as a group at the start of a new quarter or educational period. Sometimes, however, a new worker becomes active after a program has already begun. A plan must exist to provide training for all workers, regardless of when they begin. Begin with a new member orientation class. All church members should be aware of basic policies concerning working with youth and children.

Group training will occur at the start of each new program year. Individuals who begin at a later date should meet with a designated person to review the policies and procedures and to complete the screening form. These workers should view the entire video presentation and read the policy manual. They will then be enrolled for the next scheduled training class.

B. Annual Training/ Additional Classes

A regularly scheduled annual training program will be offered each fall as school begins and church programs gear up for the new church year. Additional classes will be scheduled as required. This will be coordinated by the Family Ministries and Student Missions Departments.

C. Nursery

Gateway Church uses a number of volunteer workers in the nursery programs. Many of these volunteers may serve only a few hours each year. Special training sessions will be conducted for all volunteer nursery workers outlining nursery policy and procedures, behavioral guidelines, and where to find supplies.

Chapter 9

Accountability

If it is proven that a ministry leader of Gateway Church has committed child abuse, the church will practice discipline according to Matthew 18:15-17, the policy manual of the church and the Ministry Covenant. The church must avoid any undue interference when a report of child abuse has been filed with the Children's Aid Society. The church should ask the agency how it could assist in helping and supporting the hurting child and his or her family. The church should maintain frequent communication and supportive relationships with those suspected or guilty of child abuse as long as these persons exhibit a willingness to listen, change and look to Christ for help. This does not exclude the need for hurting individuals to receive professional counselling.

The complete text of the Ministry Covenant, including disciplinary measures, can be found in the appendices.

An accusation of child sexual abuse may occur in any church. Wrong reactions can multiply the pain and liability inherent in an abuse case.

Glossary of Terms

Child abuse: Defined by law, but generally includes (1) non-accidental physical injury, sexual contact or exploitation, (3) neglect and (4) emotional distress.

Child sexual abuse: Generally any sexual contact with or exploitation between an adult or caregiver and a child or adolescent even if the victim gives consent.

Ephrophilia: An exclusive sexual interest in adolescents usually of the same gender.

Exhibitionism: Sexual perversion marked by a tendency of indecent exposure.

Felony: A serious criminal offense as defined by law

Guarantor: A person or organization that is legally responsible for the actions or debts of another.

Homosexual contact: In reference to child abuse, this indicates the nature of the offense and not the sexual orientation of the offender.

Liability: Legal responsibility, often resulting in monetary damages.

Molestation: Improper sexual advances or activity with a child.

Negligence: A failure to exercise reasonable care.

Negligent selection: A failure to exercise reasonable care in hiring or selecting either paid employees or volunteer workers.

Negligent supervision: A failure to exercise reasonable care in the supervision of either paid employees or volunteer workers.

Pedophilia: An exclusive sexual interest in children who are before the age of puberty

Perpetrator: A person who commits an act of child sexual abuse

Punitive damages: Money damages that can be awarded by a court against a person or organization that engages in reckless behaviour.

Policy: A rule that describes or structures the proper working behaviour of a church staff member or volunteer.

Promiscuity: The tendency towards indiscriminate frequent sexual behaviour

Reasonable care: The care that would be exercised by an ordinarily prudent person under the same or similar circumstances.

Respondent Superior: A legal principle by which an employer is legally responsible for the negligence of its employees committed within the scope of their employment.

Seduction: Inducing another person to engage in sexual contact.

Church: Gateway Church and its related ministries

Volunteer Placement File: A file kept on each prospective volunteer which includes the Ministry Volunteer Application Form, record of criminal security check, record of reference checks, spiritual gift evaluation (if available), past areas of service, and a record of the interview by the Ministry department head.

Prospective Volunteer: Children, youth, or adults associated with Gateway Church either by regular attendance (adherent), or membership, and awaiting approval by the Family Ministries or Student Mission Department head for volunteer service.

Approved Volunteer: A volunteer, who has completed the Ministry Volunteer Application Form, completed a volunteer and, based upon review of the completed forms and interview, is placed in a ministry by the Church Ministries Committee.

Ministry Volunteer Application Form: An application form that has been approved by the Board of Directors that is consistently used in the screening of prospective volunteers. Completed application forms are to be kept confidential.

STATEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL & ESSENTIAL TRUTHS

ARTICLE V of the General Constitution, By-Laws and Essential Resolutions adopted by General Conference 1994

The Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada
2540 Milltower Court
Mississauga, ON L5N 5Z6

**STATEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL AND
ESSENTIAL TRUTHS
The Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada****PREAMBLE**

The Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada stands firmly in the mainstream of historical Christianity. It takes the Bible as its all-sufficient source of faith and practice, and subscribes to the historic creeds of the universal church. In common with historical, **Your Church**ical Christianity, it emphasizes Christ as Saviour and coming King. It also presents Christ as Healer and it adopts the distinctive position that speaking in tongues is the initial evidence when Christ baptizes in the Holy Spirit (See Section VI, 3).

I. HOLY SCRIPTURES

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God¹ by which we understand the whole Bible to be inspired in the sense that holy men of God were moved by the Holy Spirit to write the very words of Scripture.² Divine inspiration extends equally and fully to all parts of the original writings. The whole Bible in the original is, therefore, without error and, as such, is infallible, absolutely supreme and sufficient in authority in all matters of faith and practice.³

The Bible does not simply contain the Word of God, but is, in reality, the complete revelation and very Word of God inspired by the Holy Spirit. Christian believers today receive spiritual illumination to enable them to understand the Scriptures,⁴ but God does not grant new revelations which are contrary or additional to inspired biblical truth.⁵

II. THE GODHEAD

The Godhead exists eternally in three persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. These three are one God, having the same nature and attributes and are worthy of the same homage, confidence, and obedience.⁶

1. THE FATHER

The Father exists eternally as the Creator of heaven and earth, the Giver of the Law, to whom all things will be subjected, so that He may be all in all.⁷

2. THE SON

The Lord Jesus Christ, the eternal and only begotten Son of the Father, is true God and true man.⁸ He was conceived of the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary,⁹ and by His sinless life, miracles and teaching, gave full revelation of the Father.¹⁰

He died upon the cross, the Just for the unjust, as a substitutionary sacrifice.¹¹ He rose from the dead.¹² He is now at the right hand of the majesty on high as our great High Priest.¹³ He will come again to establish His kingdom in righteousness and peace.¹⁴

3. THE HOLY SPIRIT

The Holy Spirit is also God, performing actions and possessing the attributes of Deity.¹⁵ His personality is shown by the fact that He has personal characteristics and that individuals may relate to Him as a person.¹⁶

III. ANGELS**1. CLASSIFICATION**

Angels were created as intelligent and powerful beings to do the will of God and worship Him.¹⁷ However, Satan, the originator of sin, fell through pride and was followed by those angels who rebelled against God. These fallen angels or demons are active in opposing the purposes of God.¹⁸

Those who remained faithful continue before the throne of God and serve as ministering spirits.¹⁹

2. THE BELIEVER AND DEMONS

Demons attempt to thwart God's purposes; however, in Christ, the believer may have complete liberty from the influence of demons.²⁰ He cannot be possessed by them because his body is the temple of the Holy Spirit in which Christ dwells as Lord.²¹

¹ 2 Tim. 3:16,17

² 2 Pet. 1:20,21

³ Psa. 119:160a; Matt. 5:17,18

⁴ 1 Cor. 2:12-14

⁵ Prov. 30:5,6

⁶ Matt. 3:16,17; 28:19; 2 Cor. 13:14

⁷ Gen. 1:1; 1 Cor. 15:28

⁸ John 1:1,14; 10:30; 17; Phil. 2:6,7; Heb. 1:8

⁹ Luke 1:26-35

¹⁰ John 12:49; Acts 2:22; 2 Cor. 5:21; Heb. 7:26

¹¹ Rom. 5:6,8; 1 Cor. 15:3; 1 Pet. 3:18

¹² Matt. 28:6; 1 Cor. 15:4,20

¹³ Acts 1:9-11; 2:33; Heb. 8:1

¹⁴ Matt. 25:31

¹⁵ Acts 5:3,4

¹⁶ John 16:13-14

¹⁷ Psa. 103:20; Rev. 5:11,12

¹⁸ Isa. 14:12-17; Ezek. 28:11-19; Eph. 6:11,12; 1 Tim. 4:1; Jude 6

¹⁹ Heb. 1:14

IV. MAN

Man was originally created in the image and likeness of God.²² **He fell through sin and, as a consequence, incurred both spiritual and physical death.²³ Spiritual death and the depravity of human nature have been transmitted to the entire human race²⁴ with the exception of the Man Christ Jesus.²⁵ Man can be saved only through the atoning work of the Lord Jesus Christ.²⁶**

V. SALVATION**1. ATONEMENT OF CHRIST**

Salvation has been provided for all men through the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross.²⁷ **It is the only perfect redemption and substitutionary atonement for all the sins of the world, both original and actual. His atoning work has been proven by His resurrection from the dead.²⁸ Those who repent and believe in Christ are born again of the Holy Spirit and receive eternal life.²⁹ Furthermore, in the atonement, divine healing was provided for all believers.³⁰**

2. REPENTANCE AND FAITH
Man can be born again only through faith in Christ. Repentance, a vital part of believing, is a complete change of mind wrought by the Holy Spirit,³¹ **turning a person to God from sin.**

3. REGENERATION

Regeneration is a creative work of the Holy Spirit by which man is born again and receives spiritual life.³²

4. JUSTIFICATION

Justification is a judicial act of God by which the sinner is declared righteous solely on the basis of his acceptance of Christ as Saviour.³³

VI. THE CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE**1. ASSURANCE**

Assurance of salvation is the privilege of all who are born again by the Spirit through faith in Christ,³⁴ **resulting in love, gratitude and obedience toward God.**

2. SANCTIFICATION

Sanctification is dedication to God and separation from evil.³⁵ **In experience it is both instantaneous³⁶ and progressive.³⁷ It is produced in the life of the believer by his appropriation of the power of Christ's blood and risen life through the Person of the Holy Spirit.³⁸ He draws the believer's attention to Christ, teaches him through the Word and produces the character of Christ within him.³⁹ Believers who sin must repent and seek forgiveness through faith in the cleansing blood of Jesus Christ.⁴⁰**

3. BAPTISM IN THE HOLY SPIRIT

The baptism in the Holy Spirit is an experience in which the believer yields control of himself to the Holy Spirit.⁴¹ **Through this he comes to know Christ in a more intimate way,⁴² and receives power to witness and grow spiritually.⁴³ Believers should earnestly seek the baptism in the Holy Spirit according to the command of our Lord Jesus Christ.⁴⁴ The initial evidence of the baptism in the**

²⁰ Heb. 2:14; 1 John 3:8; 4:1-4

²¹ Matt. 6:24; 1 Cor. 6:19,20

²² Gen. 1:26; 2:7

²³ Rom. 5:12; James 1:14,15

²⁴ Jer. 17:9; Rom. 3:10-19,23

²⁵ Heb. 7:26

²⁶ John 14:6; Acts 4:12; 1 Tim. 2:5,6

²⁷ Isa. 53:3-6; John 12:32,33; 1 Pet. 2:24

²⁸ Acts 2:36; Rom. 4:25; 1 Cor. 15:14,17,20; Heb. 10:12; 1 John 2:2

²⁹ Acts 20:21; 1 Pet. 1:23,25

³⁰ Isa. 53:4,5; Matt. 8:16b, 17

³¹ Isa. 55:7; Acts. 17:30; Gal. 3:22,26; Eph. 2:8; 1 John 5:10-13

³² John 3:3b,5b,7; 1 Cor. 5:17,18a; 1 Pet. 1:23

³³ Rom. 3:24; 4:3-5; 5:1-2

³⁴ John 10:27-29; Rom. 8:35-39

³⁵ 2 Cor. 6:14; 7:1

³⁶ John 17:17,19; Heb. 10:10,14

³⁷ 1 Thess. 5:23; 2 Tim. 2:19-22; 1 Pet. 1:14-16

³⁸ Rom. 6:11,13,14,18

³⁹ 1 Cor. 13; Gal. 5:22,23; 2 Pet. 1:3-4

⁴⁰ 1 John 1:9; 2:1-2

⁴¹ Matt. 3:11; Acts 1:5; Eph. 5:18

⁴² John 16:13-15

⁴³ 2 Cor. 3:18; Acts 1:8

⁴⁴ Luke 24:49; Acts 1:4,8

Holy Spirit is speaking in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance.⁴⁵ This experience is distinct from, and subsequent to, the experience of the new birth.⁴⁶

4. THE GIFTS OF THE SPIRIT

The gifts of the Spirit are supernatural abilities given by God through the exercising of which believers are enabled to minister effectively and directly in particular situations.⁴⁷ **They serve the dual function of building up the Church, and of demonstrating the presence of God within His Church.⁴⁸**

5. DIVINE HEALING

Divine healing provided in the atonement of Christ⁴⁹ **is the privilege of all believers. Prayer for the sick and gifts of healing are encouraged and practiced.⁵⁰**

VII. THE CHURCH

1. THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH

All who are born again are members of the universal church, which is the Body and Bride of Christ.⁵¹

2. THE LOCAL CHURCH

A. Purpose

The local church is a body of believers in Christ who have joined together to function as a part of the universal church.⁵² **The local church is ordained by God and provides a context in which believers corporately worship God,⁵³ observe the ordinances of the church, are instructed in the faith and are equipped for the evangelization of the world.⁵⁴**

(a) The Lord's Supper

The Lord's Supper is a symbol, memorial and proclamation of the suffering and death of our Lord Jesus Christ. This ordinance of communion is to be participated in by believers until Christ's return.⁵⁵

(b) Water Baptism

Water baptism signifies the believer's identification with Christ in His death, burial and resurrection and is practiced by immersion.⁵⁶

(c) Ministry

A divinely called and ordained ministry is the provision of the Lord to give leadership to the church as it fulfills its purposes.⁵⁷

VIII. THE END OF TIME

1. THE PRESENT STATE OF THE DEAD

At death the souls of the believers pass immediately into the presence of Christ,⁵⁸ **and these remain in constant bliss until the resurrection of the glorified body.⁵⁹**

The souls of the unbelievers remain after death conscious of condemnation⁶⁰ until the final bodily resurrection and judgment of the unjust.⁶¹

2. THE RAPTURE

The rapture, the blessed hope of the church, is the imminent coming of the Lord in the air to receive to Himself His own, both the living who shall be transformed, and the dead in Christ who shall be resurrected.⁶² **This event takes place before the wrath of God is poured**

⁴⁵ Acts 2:1-4, 39; 9:17; 1 Cor. 14:18

⁴⁶ Acts 8:12-17; 10:44-46

⁴⁷ 1 Cor. 12:4-11

⁴⁸ 1 Cor. 12:7; 14:12,24-25

⁴⁹ Matt. 8:16,17

⁵⁰ 1 Cor. 12:28-30; James 5:14

⁵¹ 1 Cor. 12:13; Eph. 5:25b; Col. 1:18; 1 Tim. 3:15

⁵² Acts 14:23; 1 Cor. 16:19

⁵³ John 4:23; Acts 20:7

⁵⁴ Acts 1:8; 11:19-24; 2 Tim. 2:2; 1 Pet. 5:2

⁵⁵ Matt. 26:26-28; 1 Cor. 10:16-17; 11:23-26

⁵⁶ Matt. 28:19; Mark 16:15-16; Acts 2:38,41; 8:36-39; Rom. 6:3-5

⁵⁷ Acts 6:2b-4c; 13:2-4a; 14:23; Eph. 4:8,11-13

⁵⁸ 2 Cor. 5:8; Phil. 1:21,23-24

⁵⁹ Rom. 8:22,23; 1 Cor. 15:42-44; 2 Cor. 5:1,4b

⁶⁰ Luke 16:22-31; John 3:36

⁶¹ Dan. 12:2; John 5:28-29; 2 Thess. 1:7-10; Rev. 20:11-15

⁶² 1 Cor. 15:51-57; Phil. 3:20-21; 1 Thess. 4:13-18; Titus 2:13

out during the tribulation. Believers then will appear before the judgment seat of Christ to be judged according to faithfulness in Christian service.⁶³

3. THE TRIBULATION

The tribulation will be a time of judgment on the whole earth.⁶⁴ **During this period the Antichrist will emerge to offer false hope to the nations.**⁶⁵

4. THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST

The return of Christ to earth in power and great glory will conclude the great tribulation with the victory at Armageddon,⁶⁶ **the defeat of Antichrist and the binding of Satan.**⁶⁷ **He will introduce the millennial age,⁶⁸ restore Israel to her own land, lift the curse which now rests upon the whole creation, and bring the whole world to the knowledge of God.**⁶⁹

5. THE FINAL JUDGMENT

There will be a final judgment in which the unbelieving dead will be raised and judged at the great white throne, according to their works.⁷⁰ **The beast and false prophet, the devil and his angels, and whoever is not found in the Book of Life, shall be cast into the lake of fire, not to annihilation but to everlasting punishment, which is the second death.**⁷¹

6. THE ETERNAL STATE OF THE RIGHTEOUS

The righteous will share the glory of God in the new heaven and the new earth for eternity.⁷²

IX. POSITIONS AND PRACTICES

1. MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

Marriage is a provision of God whereby a man and a woman enter into a lifelong relationship⁷³ **through a marriage ceremony which is recognized by the church and legally sanctioned by the state.**

Marriage establishes a "one-flesh" relationship⁷⁴ which goes beyond a physical union and is more than either a temporary relationship of convenience intended to provide personal pleasure or a contract which binds two people together in a legal partnership. Marriage establishes an emotional and spiritual oneness which enables both partners to respond to the spiritual, physical and social needs of the other.⁷⁵ It provides the Biblical context for the procreation of children.

Marriage is to be an exclusive relationship that is maintained in purity.⁷⁶ It is intended by God to be a permanent relationship. It is a witness to the world of the relationship between Christ and His Church.⁷⁷

Marriage requires a commitment of love, perseverance and faith. Because of its sanctity and permanence, marriage should be treated with seriousness and entered into only after counsel and prayer for God's guidance. Christians should marry only those who are believers.⁷⁸ An individual who becomes a believer after marriage should remain with his or her partner in peace, and should give witness to the gospel in the home.⁷⁹

The Bible holds family life as a position of trust and responsibility. The home is a stabilizing force in society, a place of nurture, counsel, and safety for children.⁸⁰

⁶³ Rom. 14:10-12; 1 Cor 3:11-15; 2 Cor. 5:9-10

⁶⁴ Matt. 24:15,21-22; 1 Thess. 5:1-3

⁶⁵ 2 Thess. 2:3-12; Rev. 13:11-18

⁶⁶ Matt. 24:27,30; Luke 17:24,26-30

⁶⁷ Rev. 16:12-16; 17:8,12-14; 19:11-20:3

⁶⁸ Psa. 2:6-12; Dan. 2:44-45; Luke 22:29-30; Rev. 3:21; 20:6

⁶⁹ Isa. 1:24-27; 2:1-4; Zech. 14:3,4,9; Rom. 8:19-23; Rev. 22:3

⁷⁰ Dan. 7:9-10; John 12:48; Rom. 2:2,6,11,16; Rev. 14:9-11; 20:11-15

⁷¹ Matt. 25:41b; Jude 6; Rev. 20:10,15; 21:8

⁷² Matt. 13:43; John 17:24; 2 Pet. 3:13; Heb. 11:10; Rev. 21:1-2,10,22-23

⁷³ Gen. 2:24; Matt. 19:6

⁷⁴ Matt. 19:5; Mal. 2:15

⁷⁵ Gen. 2:18, 1 Cor. 7:2-5; Heb. 13:4

⁷⁶ Eph. 5:3,26,27

⁷⁷ Eph. 5:25,31,32

⁷⁸ 2 Cor. 6:6:14,15

⁷⁹ 1 Cor. 7:12-14,16

⁸⁰ Eph. 6:4

Marriage can only be broken by "porneia" which is understood as marital unfaithfulness⁸¹ involving adultery, homosexuality, or incest. While the Scriptures give evidence that the marriage vow and "one-flesh" union are broken by such acts, and therefore do recognize the breaking of the marriage relationship, the Scriptures do recommend that the most desirable option would be reconciliation.⁸²

2. DIVORCE

We believe that divorce is not God's intention. It is God's concession to the "hardness of men's hearts."⁸³

We, therefore, discourage divorce by all lawful means and teaching. Our objective is reconciliation and the healing of the marriage union where possible. Marital unfaithfulness should not be considered so much an occasion or opportunity for divorce but rather an opportunity for Christian grace, forgiveness, and restoration. Divorce in our society is a termination of a marriage through a legal process authorized by the State. While the Church recognizes this legal process as an appropriate means to facilitate the permanent separation of spouses, the Church restricts the idea of divorce, in the sense of dissolution of marriage, to reasons specified by the Scriptures.

The weight of the Biblical record is negative and the explicit statement is made, "God hates divorce."⁸⁴ Divorce is more than an action of the courts which breaks the legal contract between the partners in a marriage. It is also the fracture of a unique human relationship between a male and a female. Divorce has profound consequences for the children. Divorce is evidence of the sinful nature expressed in human failure. Jesus gives one explicit cause for the dissolution of marriage: "porneia" or marital unfaithfulness.

Where all attempts at reconciliation have failed and a divorce has been finalized, we extend Christ's love and compassion.

3. REMARRIAGE

Remarriage is the union, legally sanctioned by the State, of a man and woman, one or both of whom have been previously married. It is regarded as acceptable by the Scriptures in the event of the death of the former spouse. It is also regarded as acceptable when there has been sexual immorality on the part of the former partner or the former partner has remarried.

3. TITHING

Tithing was divinely instituted by God under the old covenant and was compulsory upon the people who worshipped God.⁸⁵ **Under the new covenant we are not bound by arbitrary laws; but the principles of right and wrong, as expressed by the law, are fulfilled in the believer's life through grace. Grace should produce as much as, or more than, law demanded. Regular systematic giving is clearly taught in the New Testament. It is known as the grace of giving.⁸⁶ The gauge or rule of this systematic giving is defined in the Old Testament, known as the law of tithing. All Christians should conscientiously and systematically tithe their income to God.**

⁸¹ Matt. 5:32; 19:9

⁸² Eph. 4:32

⁸³ Matt. 19:8

⁸⁴ Mal. 2:16

⁸⁵ Lev. 27:30-32; Mal. 3:10

⁸⁶ 2 Cor. 9:6-15

MY MINISTRY COVENANT

THE MEANING OF THIS COVENANT:

I understand that a covenant is a promise, that it is not merely a mutual acquaintance but a commitment to responsibility and action.

Acknowledgment of WHAT MY MINISTRY LOOKS LIKE AT GLAD TIDINGS ASSEMBLY

Here at Gateway Church we believe that ANY PERSON WHO PARTICIPATES IN ANY FORM OF SERVICE TO THIS BODY, NO MATTER HOW MENIAL IT MAY APPEAR TO BE, IS INVOLVED IN MINISTRY LEADERSHIP. WE FURTHER BELIEVE THAT God intended THESE MINISTRIES be carried out in the spirit of a servant. Although our talents, personalities and gifts may vary, Scripture clearly teaches a leadership style that is uniquely Christian. It has been given to us by the Lord of the Church. Jesus has demonstrated this leadership style, and commanded us to do likewise.

"Do nothing from selfish or empty conceit, but with humility of mind let each of you regard one another as more important than himself; do not merely look out for your own personal interests, but also for the interests of others. Have this attitude in yourselves, which was also in Christ Jesus, who, although He existed in the form of God, did not regard equality with God a thing to be grasped, but emptied Himself, taking the form of a bond-servant, being made in the likeness of men. And being found in appearance as a man, He humbled Himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross." Phil. 2:3-8 (NAS)

Servant Leadership is much more than a leadership style we act out and master like other management styles. Servant leadership begins with the heart, with our attitude and with our motives. A servant-leader can be characterized by submission, love, compassion, persistence in the pursuit of God's will, and self-sacrifice. Reflections from Scripture on Servanthood: *John 17, Phil. 2:3-8, John 6:38-40, John 15:12-13, 1Corinthians 13*

MY QUALIFICATIONS FOR MINISTRY AT GATEWAY CHURCH

A life that qualifies FOR MINISTRY LEADERSHIP at Gateway Church exhibits personal morality and character consistent with the Bible. While recognizing that grace abounds in our experience with Christ and that in Christ there is forgiveness for moral failure, it is also recognized that biblical principles and standards are what qualify and empower an individual to lead.

Models, not just rhetoric, change people. Our primary mandate in this church is to "make disciples, teaching them to obey" (Matt. 28:19). Modeling biblical truth and standards gives those who are young (in age or faith) an example to follow; an illustration of what it means to be a Christian. It gives the church community confidence in the integrity of their church and the quality of our vision.

I ACCEPT the responsibility of MODELING A BIBLICAL LIFESTYLE:

I understand that consistent modeling requires diligence in the pursuit of the biblical lifestyle. There are some things that we can do to renew ourselves from the inside out. There is a need to 'keep short accounts with God' (confession). We must be sensitive to sin so that we can easily identify it and recognize its presence in our own lives. We must immediately go to God and ask forgiveness. A lifestyle of sin evolves through inattention and insensitivity to God's view of sinful behavior.

The biblical lifestyle is both a life of participating and a life of abstaining. In participating we are to fully involve him/herself in the principles and, when appropriate, the programs of our church .

Abstaining is also considered part of the biblical lifestyle. Abstaining from what the Bible refers to as acts of the sinful nature, means not participating in an activity that is harmful to both your personal welfare and that of the church. A list of some acts of the sinful nature is as follows:

Adultery, cohabitation that includes physical intimacy and/or negatively impacts the church as a result of the appearance of evil, occultist practices, dissensions/factions, drunkenness, lesbian or homosexual activity, criminal activity, any sexual abuse, and/or any behaviour that is deemed to be detrimental to the purposes of the church.

By no means is the above list a comprehensive representation of acts that would require disciplinary attention. We are to abstain from ANY ACT OR ATTITUDE that is counter-productive to the purposes of the church or its ministries.

COVENANT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Having received Christ as my Lord and Savior, and in recognition of God's covenants toward us, I understand and agree to the content of this Ministry Covenant. I resolve to minister within the church and within the world as a servant of Jesus Christ, under God, and according to Scripture. The following statements help to further define my commitment:

I. I will protect the unity of my church

- by acting in love toward other members
- by refusing to gossip
- by following the leaders
- by being supportive of Gateway Church's Statement of Faith
- by complying with Gateway Church's Constitution and By-laws.

"So let us concentrate on the things which make for harmony, and on the growth of our fellowship together." (Rom. 14:19)

"Have a sincere love for other believers, love one another earnestly with all your heart." (1 Peter 1:22)

"Do not let any unwholesome talk come out of your mouths, but only what is helpful for building others up according to their needs." (Eph. 4:29)

"Obey your leaders and submit to their authority. They keep watch over you as men who must give an account. Obey them so that their work will be a joy, not a burden, for that would be no advantage to you." (Heb. 13:17)

II. I will share the growth of my church

- by praying for its growth
- by inviting the unchurched to attend
- by warmly welcoming those who visit.

"To the church – We always thank God for you and pray for you constantly." (1Thess.1: 1-2)

"The Master said to the servant, 'Go out to the roads and country lanes, and urge the people there to come so my house will be full'" (Luke 14:23)

"So, warmly welcome each other into the church, just as Christ has warmly welcomed you; then God will be glorified." (Rom. 15:7)

III. I will serve the ministry of my church

- by discovering my gifts and talents
- by actively involving myself in ministry
- by being equipped to serve by my pastors
- by developing a servant's heart
- by ministering in cooperation with others in the Body of Christ
- by supporting, through prayer and affirmation, others' gifts and ministries.

"Serve one another with the particular gifts God has given each of you" (1 Peter 4:10)

"God gave some to be pastors and teachers, to prepare God's people for works of service, so that the Body of Christ may be built up." (Eph. 4:11-12)

"Each of you should look not only to your own interests, but also to the interests of others. Your attitude should be the same as that of Christ Jesus; Who...[took on] the very nature of a servant." (Phil. 2:3-4, 7)

IV. I will support the testimony of my church

- by attending faithfully
- by living a godly life (applying Biblical principles in all aspects of my life)
- by keeping a regular, personal quiet time of Bible reading and prayer and regularly confessing my sins before God
- by giving regularly
- by abstaining from any act or attitude that is counter-productive to the purposes of the church or its ministries.

"Let us not give up meeting together ... but let us encourage one another." (Heb. 10:25)

"Whatever happens, make sure that your everyday life is worthy of the gospel of Christ." (Phil. 1:27)

"Each one of you, on the first day of each week, should set aside a specific sum of money in proportion to what you have earned and use it for the offering". (1 Cor. 16:2)

"A tenth of [all your] produce ... is the Lord's and is holy." (Lev. 27:30)

I understand that Gateway Church is responsible for the welfare of any person entrusted to my care, and thus I will co-operate fully with the staff in the fulfillment of my duties and will keep all information I encounter in my role as a Ministry Leader, confidential. If, at any time, I find that for any reason I am unable to support the policies, procedures, or doctrines of Gateway Church, I will gracefully and quietly resign my position.

If I fail to live a life consistent with God's word so that my witness, the reputation of the Name of Christ and / or the integrity of Gateway Church is compromised, I will withdraw from my position of ministry and submit to a process of restoration.

Name: (Please Print): _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____

DISCIPLINE AND RESTORATION OF MINISTRY LEADERS

All who are involved in Ministry Leadership must practice what they confess with their mouths. Anyone who fails to model and exemplify a lifestyle consistent with God's Word so the integrity and testimony of the church is undermined will be subject to a process of discipline. The paramount concern in any disciplinary action must be the restoration of the reputation and integrity of the name of Christ as represented through the ministry of Gateway Church and the restoration of the person under discipline to a full and complete fellowship in the body.

The Lead Pastor and/or his designate will be primarily responsible for the consistent and adequate application of the discipline and restoration. Generally, anyone who breaches a standard which significantly impacts his or her personal testimony and the corporate reputation of Gateway Church will be asked to submit his/her resignation from ministry leadership and will remain inactive in ministry for a minimum of one year. This year may be extended upon the counsel of the Lead Pastor and/or his designate.

Guiding Principles in the Discipline of Ministry Leaders

The church is spoken of as a body with each member contributing to its overall success and health (1Cor.12). When one part of the body is infected or injured by sin or by being sinned against, a restorative process needs to occur so that full health and strength may be regained.

In a healthy church, the restoring of a sinning ministry leader should be a quiet and normative process. It calls for each of us to care and to love enough to speak to someone who is sinning. Frequently this is all that will be required. There are times, however, when the process of accountability goes beyond a private calling to account or a gentle admonition. In 1 Cor. 5, Paul further extends the process of accountability beyond the realm of interpersonal offenses to behaviours or attitudes that are an offense against the testimony and integrity of the entire church and the name of Jesus Christ. When the offense is interpersonal in nature, and yet resistance occurs and sin persists, the health of the body, the honour of the name of Christ, and obedience to Christ requires that others become involved in the restorative process. The primary instruction in scripture on this process is found in Matthew 18:15-20. (For Scriptural listings of sins see Mark 7:21-22; Romans 16:17; Gal. 5:19-21; II Tim. 3:1-5).

As a local church, Gateway Church is under the authority of the Lord Jesus Christ and is therefore called upon by Him to submit to the authority of local government (Romans 13:1-7). We will act in accordance with all government laws and regulations within the bounds of Scripture.

SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE REPORT FORM

DATE: _____

NAME OF CHILD: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

NAME OF PERSON FILING REPORT:

NAME OF PERSON RECEIVING REPORT:

NATURE OF SUSPECTED ABUSE: (Physical, sexual, emotional, neglect):

INDICATIONS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE: (Including facts, physical signs and course of events where necessary):

Action taken: (Including date and time):

The above information will serve as a guide and will be necessary if a formal report is filed with the police or appropriate government agency. All information received is to be kept **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.

Signed: _____ Signed: _____
(Person Reporting) (Pastor)

Children's / Youth Ministries
890 Sarnia Rd.
London, ON N6H 5K1
phone 519-473-2804 fax 519-473-3940

FOLLOW-UP REPORT
SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE

NAME OF CHILD: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

NAME OF PERSON WHO FILED INITIAL REPORT:

NAME OF PERSON RECEIVING REPORT:

CONCLUSIONS: _____

ACTION TAKEN: (Including date and time):

The above information will serve as a guide and will be necessary if a formal report is filed with the police or appropriate government agency. All information received is to be kept **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
(Pastor)

Children's / Youth Ministries
890 Sarnia Rd.
London, ON N6H 5K1
phone 519-473-2804 fax 519-473-3940

**WAIVER & MEDICAL RELEASE FORM
Field Trips and Special Events**

Activity: _____ Date: _____

Chaperones: _____

Name of Child: _____ Age: _____

Address: _____ PC: _____

Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Emergency Contact: _____ Phone: _____ Relationship to child: _____

Does your child have any severe allergies? (bee stings, food, penicillin, other drugs)

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please explain:

Does your child have any life-threatening allergies?

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please explain:

Is your child bringing any medication with him or her? (Antibiotics, ventilator, Ritalin)

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please explain:

Does your child have any physical, emotional, mental or behavioural concerns or limitations that our staff should be aware of?

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please explain:

Precautions are taken for the safety and health of your child, but in the event of accident or sickness, Gateway Church, its staff, and its volunteers are hereby released from any liability. In the event that your child requires special medication, x-rays or treatment, the parents/guardians will be notified immediately.

Provincial Health Insurance or equivalent medical insurance must cover your child.

Health Card Number: _____

Family Physician: _____ Phone Number: _____

Parent/Guardian's Signature:

Date:

Children's / Youth Ministries

890 Sarnia Rd.

London, ON N6H 5K1

phone 519-473-2804 fax 519-473-3940

**WAIVER & MEDICAL RELEASE FORM
Overnight Events**

Activity: _____ Date: _____

Name of Child: _____ Age _____

Address: _____ Pc _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Emergency Contact: _____ Phone: _____ Relationship to child: _____

Does your child have any severe or life threatening allergies? (bee stings, food, penicillin, other drugs)

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please explain: _____

Is your child bringing any medication with him or her? (Antibiotics, ventilator, Ritalin)

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please explain: _____

Does your child have any physical, emotional, mental or behavioral concerns or limitations that our staff should be aware of?

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please explain: _____

Check if your child currently, or within the last three months, has had any of the following:

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Appendicitis | Ear Infection | Hay Fever | Mumps |
| Asthma | Epilepsy Hepatitis | Severe Stomach Ache | Tonsillitis |
| Bedwetting | Diabetes | Measles (Red) | Sinusitis |
| Chicken Pox | Fainting | Measles (German) | Other |

Date of last Tetanus shot: _____

Precautions are taken for the safety and health of your child, but in the event of accident or sickness Gateway Church, its staff, and its volunteers are hereby released from any liability.

In the event that your child requires special medication, x-rays or treatment, the parents/guardians will be notified immediately.

In case of surgical emergency, I hereby give permissions to the physician selected by Gateway Church to hospitalize, secure proper treatment for, and to order injection, anesthesia or surgery for my child as named above.

Provincial Health Insurance or equivalent medical insurance must cover your child.

Health Card Number _____

Family Physician: _____ Phone: _____

Parent/Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Children's / Youth Ministries
890 Sarnia Rd.
London, ON N6H 5K1
phone 519-473-2804 fax 519-473-3940

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN'S MINISTRY DEPARTMENT

This is an application form to volunteer in the Children's Ministry Department and is to be completed by anyone desiring to minister in any position involving the supervision, teaching or care of minors. It is our desire to provide a safe and secure environment for our children and youth who participate in our programs and use our facilities.

Please note that all applications for ministry involvement will require a Police Record check. While this may seem intrusive, we hope you will view it as a step in the process that has the highest regard for the well being of children, as well as for the protection of every worker and the integrity of the church. Please feel free to discuss any concerns with the Children's Ministry Pastor.

NOTE:

1. This form and all pertinent information will be kept in a locked cabinet in the office, to be accessed only by the pastor who deals with ministries involving minors.
2. Thank you for your interest in the ministry to children. You are entering into a ministry which you will find challenging, rewarding and fulfilling. The ministry to children is a vital ministry here at Glad Tidings. This application will be taken through an approval process. Once this process has taken place, you will be notified as to its conclusion.

Appendix 3A(1)

(Confidential)

NAME _____ DATE OF BIRTH ____/ ____/ ____

ADDRESS _____ POSTAL CODE: _____

TELEPHONE: (HOME) _____ (BUSINESS) _____

Male Female

Single Married Divorced Separated Widow/Widower

Occupation/Place of Work: _____

What area of Children's Ministries are you considering? _____

A. PERSONAL HISTORY

1. Spiritual History:
How long have you been a born-again Christian? _____

2. Interests, Hobbies, Skills:

3. Health problems if any (Medical or Psychiatric): _____

4. Are you presently on medication? Yes No

5. Have you ever been investigated by anyone in authority for a criminal offence.
Yes No

6. Were you a victim of sexual or physical abuse as a child?
Yes No

If yes, please explain:

For anyone who feels vulnerable because of a positive response to the above questions, we want you to know that our concern is for your well-being, and that we desire to help you deal with such matters in every way possible.

B. CHURCH/MINISTRY HISTORY:

- 1. List the names and addresses of other churches you have attended regularly in the past five years, if different from Gateway Church.

- 2. List all church ministry involving minors during the past five years: (identify the church, area of ministry and dates)

- 3. How long have you attended Gateway Church? _____
- Are you a member? _____
- If not, are you willing to attend membership classes? _____

- 3. I have read and agree with the doctrinal statement of faith that is written below.

Yes No

WE BELIEVE...

...the Bible is the inspired and only infallible and authoritative written Word of God.

...there is one God, eternally existent in three persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.

...in the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in His virgin birth, in His sinless life, in His miracles, in His vicarious and atoning death, in His bodily resurrection, in His ascension to the right hand of the Father, in His personal future return to this earth in power and glory to rule a thousand years.

...in the Blessed Hope -- the rapture of the Church at Christ's coming.

...the only means of being cleansed from sin is through repentance and faith in the precious blood of Christ.

...regeneration by the Holy Spirit is absolutely essential for personal salvation.

...the redemptive work of Christ on the cross provides healing of the human body in answer to believing prayer.

...the baptism in the Holy Spirit, according to Acts 2:4, is given to believers who ask for it.

...in the sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit by whose indwelling the Christian is enabled to live a holy life.

...in the resurrection of both the saved and the lost, the one to everlasting life and the other to everlasting damnation.

APPLICANT'S STATEMENT:

The information contained in this application is correct to the best of my knowledge. I hereby authorize Gateway Church to contact persons, churches named in this application, to give you any information they may have regarding my character and fitness for Children's Ministries. I also release all such references from liability for any damage that may result from giving such an evaluation to you.

I understand that Gateway Church is responsible for the welfare of people entrusted to my care and thus agree to be bound by the leadership, statement of faith, and policies of the church and to refrain from unscriptural conduct in the performance of my ministry.

I also agree to attend whatever teacher/ministry training sessions as deemed necessary to prepare myself for ministry.

I further state that I have carefully read the foregoing release and know the contents thereof, and I sign this release on my own free act.

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Witness's Signature: _____ Date: _____

References: Please provides us with two references (not related to you)

1. Name: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Postal Code: _____

2. Name: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Postal Code: _____

**VOLUNTEER MINISTRY APPLICATION FOR
YOUTH MINISTRIES DEPARTMENT**

This is an application form to volunteer in the Youth Ministry Department and is to be completed by anyone desiring to minister in any position involving the supervision, teaching or care of minors. It is our desire to provide a safe and secure environment for our children and youth who participate in our programs and use our facilities.

Please note that all applications for ministry involvement will require a Police Record check. While this may seem intrusive, we hope you will view it as a step in the process that has the highest regard for the well being of children, as well as for the protection of every worker and the integrity of the church. Please feel free to discuss any concerns with the Youth Ministry Pastor.

NOTE:

1. This form and all pertinent information will be kept in a locked cabinet in the office, to be accessed only by the pastor who deals with ministries involving minors.
2. Thank you for your interest in the ministry to children. You are entering into a ministry which you will find challenging, rewarding and fulfilling. The ministry to children is a vital ministry here at Glad Tidings. This application will be taken through an approval process. Once this process has taken place, you will be notified as to its conclusion.

**VOLUNTEER MINISTRY APPLICATION FORM
FOR YOUTH MINISTRIES DEPARTMENT
(Confidential)**

NAME _____ DATE OF BIRTH ____/____/____

ADDRESS _____ POSTAL CODE: _____

TELEPHONE: (HOME) _____ (BUSINESS) _____

Male Female

Single Married Divorced Separated Widow/Widower

Occupation/Place of Work: _____

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C. PERSONAL HISTORY

4. Spiritual History:
How long have you been a born-again Christian? _____

5. Interests, Hobbies, Skills:

3. Health problems if any (Medical or Psychiatric): _____

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 ...in the Blessed Hope -- the rapture of the Church at Christ's coming.
 ...the only means of being cleansed from sin is through repentance and faith in the precious blood of Christ.
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