

SAVANNAH PRESBYTERY

POLICY AND PROCEDURES ON

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Adopted by Presbytery on _____

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Savannah Presbytery
Policy and Procedures on Sexual Misconduct

Introductory Statement

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As God who called you is holy, be holy yourselves in all your conduct.
1 Peter 1:15.

The ethical conduct of all who minister in the name of Jesus Christ is of vital importance to the church because through these representatives an understanding of God and the gospels' good news is conveyed. It is incumbent upon the church, when sexual misconduct occurs, to find ways to care for everyone involved with compassion and justice. (Book of Order G.6.0101 and G.6.0106.)

We believe that Scripture and our faith in Jesus Christ call all of us to assume high ethical and moral standards in all of life, including all expressions of our sexual behavior. Human sexuality is an integral part of who we are as persons. Our commitment is to model the example of Christ and to be rooted in the love of Christ in all relationships. For any Christian to betray trust by sexually abusing another, whether child or adult, is to deny his or her own Christian identity. Such a betrayal is a serious injury to the one abused and a violation of faithfulness to Christ.

We further believe in justice for all persons. Human sexuality can become the basis for oppression and injustice, violating the intention of God's creative order. When the trust relationship is broken, such breach by sexual misconduct produces victims and causes wounds which may require extended care before healing can begin to occur. It also injures the particular congregation as well as the whole body of Christ in ways which require special efforts for healing. Because of the serious consequences of sexual abuse, the Church must make every effort to assure that sexual abuse does not occur within its jurisdiction. When such abuse does occur, the church must make a clear and just response.

All those who serve the church within the Presbytery of Savannah in either a temporary or permanent relationship, including clergy, staff, church officers, and volunteers are expected to adhere to Christian ethical principles in their sexual conduct and in the exercise of authority and power. The Church and its extended ministries are to be seen as safe places in the community; places where it is known that sexual misconduct is not tolerated. This is part of our Christian witness to the community.

The Presbytery of Savannah affirms that all forms of sexual misconduct are sinful and contrary to God's will for humanity.

It is therefore the policy of this Presbytery that sexual misconduct or harassment of any kind by any minister, staff member, church officer, or volunteer will be dealt with immediately in accordance with the Presbytery's policy and procedures on sexual misconduct.

Guiding Principles

All allegations of sexual abuse, sexual harassment and sexual misconduct will be taken seriously. Every allegation will be received, investigated, and acted upon in accordance with the terms of this policy.

The accused person is always presumed innocent until proven guilty. In the context of this policy, no adverse finding will be made public or revealed against an accused person until a full investigation is completed and it has been determined that the complaint has been properly substantiated.

The protection of children is a priority. Persons having reasonable cause to suspect sexual abuse of a child will report it to the appropriate secular agency for immediate investigation.

I. Policy Statement and Purposes

A. Policy Statement

It is the policy of Savannah Presbytery, Presbyterian Church (USA) that all clergy, directors of Christian education, church members, church officers, non-member employees, and volunteers of governing bodies and entities of the Church are to maintain the integrity of the ministerial, employment, professional and volunteer relationships which reflect the high calling of membership in the Church of Jesus Christ. Sexual misconduct is not only a violation of the principles set forth in Scripture, but also of the ministerial employment, professional relationship, and volunteer service expected in the Church, and is never permissible or acceptable.

This policy is intended for the benefit of victims of sexual misconduct who may be: (1) Individual members of a congregation; (2) Individuals who relate to a minister as “pastor” in non-member counseling or a conference setting; (3) Individuals who relate to a minister in specialized ministry, such as a chaplain, pastoral counselor or campus minister.

Those covered by this policy include the following who stand in direct relationship to the Presbytery: Ministers, Christian Educators, Youth Directors, and Seminary Students, as well as church members, church officers, and nonmembers who serve as employees or volunteers under the supervision of the Presbytery or with church entities.

Individual congregations are not covered by this policy; however churches within the Presbytery are encouraged to adopt and implement their own sexual misconduct policies.

B. Purposes

Savannah Presbytery adopts this policy on sexual misconduct for the use of all governing bodies and entities of the Church under its oversight. Its purposes are as follows:

1. To set and enforce standards of ethical behavior consistent with Scripture and secular law;
2. To provide procedures for inquiry and effective response to allegations of the breach of duty of emotional, spiritual, and physical care and protection of other persons;
3. To serve as a guide for the application of powers for governing bodies under the Form of Government and the Rules of Discipline (see Book of Order, D-1.0101 and D-2.0101);
4. To recommend personnel policies for the administration of employer/employee relationships within the governing bodies and entities;
5. To serve as a guide for prevention of sexual misconduct;
6. To demonstrate pastoral concern for those who may be the victims of, or accused of, sexual misconduct;
7. To promote the peace and purity of the Church.

II. Definitions

- A. **Accusation** is a statement or claim that an offense may have occurred. It must be put into writing by the alleged victim or accuser for it to be acted upon.
- B. **Accused** is the term used to represent the person against whom a claim of sexual misconduct is made.

- C. **Accuser** is the term used to represent the person claiming knowledge of sexual misconduct by a person covered by the policy. The accuser may or may not be the victim of alleged sexual misconduct. A person such as a family member, friend or colleague of the alleged victim may be the accuser whose information initiates the inquiry.
- D. **Child Sexual Abuse** includes, but is not limited to, any contact or interaction between a child and an adult when the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the adult person or of a third person. The behavior may or may not involve touching. Sexual behavior between a child and an adult is always considered forced whether or not consented to by the child. In the Presbyterian Church (USA), the sexual abuse definition of a child is anyone under age 18.
- E. **Church**, when spelled with the first letter capitalized, refers to the Presbyterian Church (USA); when spelled with the first letter in lowercase, refers to local churches. The word "congregation" is used loosely for members and participants.
- F. **Employee** is the comprehensive term used to cover individuals who are hired or called to work for the Church, governing body, a local member church, or other institutions or entities formally related to the Church or one of its constituent bodies, for salary or other material compensation.
- G. **Entity** is the term used to refer to any congregation, program, or office managed by a board, committee, council or other body whose membership is elected by a governing body. (See "Manual of the General Assembly," Standing Rule E, I, c.)
- H. **Governing Body** is a representative body composed of elders and ministers of the Word and Sacrament; these are sessions, presbyteries, synods, and the General Assembly. A governing body may establish entities such as day care centers, conference centers, camps, homes for the aged, or other mission entities. A governing body may have both church members and non-members as employees.
- I. **High-risk Occupation** is that which calls for a person to work in close contact: with those who are vulnerable and less capable of protecting themselves; with children, elderly persons, those who are wholly or partially incapacitated; or counseling clients having emotional or personal problems.
- J. **Inquiry** is the term used in the Rules of Discipline to determine whether charges should be filed based upon allegations of an offense received by a governing body (see Book of Order, D-10.0101, D-10.0102 and D-10.0103).
- K. **Investigation** is the term generally used by police, secular prosecutors, and child protective services when responding to allegations of an offense, and persons that are to be investigated will be so advised.
- L. **Mandated Reporter** is a person required by state law to report any and all suspected incidents of child abuse, including child sexual abuse, that come to their attention. Under Georgia law, ministers serving in congregations are not mandated reporters. However, ministers serving as professional counselors or marriage and family therapists or as teachers are mandated to report if they have reasonable cause to believe that a child has been abused. (Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 19-7-5)
- M. **Minister** or **Pastor** refers to one who is ordained to specific pastoral ministry within a congregation or to specialized ministry. This also refers to lay pastors.
- N. **Persons Covered** by this policy include church members, church officers, ministers, and non-members who are employees or volunteers under the supervision of governing bodies or entities.
- O. **Professional staff** describes those staff members who lead programmatic ministries for congregations or Presbyteries but are not ordained ministers. Such people include church musicians, DCE's, Youth Directors, Staff at Presbytery, etc.

P. **Reasonable Suspicion** or **A Reasonable Cause to Suspect** refers to a belief or opinion based on fact or circumstances that are sufficient for a prudent person to want to inquire further or to take protective action or to report to authorities.

Q. **Response** is the action taken by the governing body or entity when a report of sexual misconduct is received.

There are two types of groups called upon to respond when any report of sexual misconduct is received, and both types are utilized in every case. Those two types of groups are:

1. **A RESPONSE TEAM:**

A Response Team is a body constituted by a governing body or entity to facilitate the process of responding to allegations of sexual misconduct by a person covered by this policy. (The structure and function of the Response Team are detailed in Sections VI-VIII of this policy.) The duties of the Response Team may include:

- a. Pastoral care for alleged victims and their families and others;
- b. Pastoral care and rehabilitation for the alleged perpetrators, and care for their families.

2. **AN INVESTIGATING GROUP:**

a. **AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE:** Response by an Investigating Committee is required by the Rules of Discipline (in the case of a minister member of Presbytery). See D-10.0103-105, D-10.0201, and D-10.0202, which give specific direction regarding the Investigating Committee's work and report. This committee determines whether charges should be filed. The IC is appointed by the Moderator of Presbytery as soon as notified by the Stated Clerk that an allegation has been received. There shall be five members of the IC, with one member designated as convener. The IC shall meet within five days after formation and shall conduct its investigation in accordance with the Rules of Discipline in the Book of Order. At the beginning of each and every conference with the accused the IC shall inform the person of his/her rights as stated in D-10.0203. In all cases, the IC will notify the Accuser/Alleged Victim of the date of its intention to contact the accused. The IC's conclusions will be communicated to all parties as provided by D-10.0300-10.0303. If charges are filed, the provisions of D-10.0400ff shall be followed, and trial shall proceed in accordance with D-11.

b. **A PERSONNEL COMMITTEE:** Disciplinary action will be taken in accord with the personnel policies of the Presbytery (in the case of an employee).

R. **Secular Authorities** are the governmental bodies, whether city, county, state, or federal, who are given the responsibility to investigate and/or bring civil or criminal charges against individuals accused of sexual crimes or offenses against adults and children.

S. **Secular Law** is the body of municipal, state, and federal laws and is often referred to collectively as civil and criminal law. Prohibited behavior addressed by this policy may result in criminal and/or civil charges filed under secular law.

T. **Sexual Harassment** as defined for this policy is as follows (reflecting Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964): unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, or their continued status in an institution;

2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such an individual;
3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment; or
4. An individual is subjected to unwelcome sexual jokes, unwelcome or inappropriate touching, or display of sexual visuals that insult, degrade, and/or sexually exploit men, women, or children.

U. **Sexual Misconduct** is the comprehensive term used in this policy to include:

1. Child sexual abuse as defined above;
2. Sexual harassment as defined above;
3. Rape or sexual contact by force, threat, or intimidation;
4. Sexual conduct (such as offensive, obsessive or suggestive language or behavior, unacceptable visual contact, unwelcome touching or fondling) that is injurious to the physical or emotional health of another; and
5. Sexual Malfeasance. Sexual malfeasance is defined for this policy as follows: the broken trust resulting from sexual activities within a ministerial relationship or other professional relationship.

V. **Volunteer** is the term used for one who provides services for governing bodies and entities of the Church and receives no benefits or remuneration. Volunteers include persons elected or appointed to serve on boards, committees, and other groups. For purposes of this policy, volunteers are treated the same as employees. Expectations of the governing body or entity are the same for volunteers as for employees.

III. Standards of Conduct

The ethical conduct of all who minister in the name of Jesus Christ is of vital importance to the Church because through these representatives is conveyed an understanding of God and the gospels' good news. Their manner of life should be a demonstration of the Christian gospel in the Church and the world (Book of Order, G-6.0106).

A. Principles of Conduct

The basic principles guiding this policy are as follows:

1. Sexual misconduct is a violation of the role of pastors, employees, volunteers, counselors, supervisors, teachers, and advisors of any kind who are called upon to exercise integrity, sensitivity, and caring in a trust relationship. The Church has a covenant to act in the best interests of parishioners, clients, co-workers, and students, which is broken when sexual misconduct occurs.
2. Sexual misconduct is a misuse of authority and power which breaches Christian ethical principles by misusing a trust relationship to gain advantage over another for personal pleasure in an abusive, exploitative, and unjust manner. If the parishioner, student, client, or employee initiates or invites sexual content in the relationship, it is the pastor's, counselor's, officer's, volunteer's, or supervisor's responsibility to maintain the appropriate role and prohibit a sexual relationship.
3. Sexual misconduct takes advantage of the vulnerability of children and persons who are less powerful and therefore less able to act for their own welfare. It is antithetical to the gospel call to work as God's servant in the struggle to bring wholeness to a broken world. It violates the mandate to protect the vulnerable from harm.

4. Sexual abuse of another person is any offense involving sexual conduct in relation to (1) any person under the age of 18 years or anyone over the age of 18 without the mental capacity to consent; or (2) any person when the conduct includes force, threat, coercion, intimidation, or misuse of office or position. (Book of Order, D-10.1401b.)

B. Victims and Families

The governing body, entity, and response team will offer care to, and may advise and aid in securing treatment for, the alleged victims of sexual misconduct and their families. It has sometimes been the case that the alleged victim or family is so angry and alienated from the church, that offers of help have been perceived as insincere or attempts at a cover-up. If the alleged victim or family at first refuses, the church should continue to offer help. The church's concern shall never be to protect itself but, rather, to seek the truth and to offer care to alleged victims and accused.

The extent of the damage to the alleged victims of sexual misconduct will vary from person to person, influenced by such factors as the degree of severity of abuse, the age and emotional condition of the alleged victim, personality dynamics, and the importance of their religious faith. The governing body, entity, and response team shall assume in all cases in which a person has been determined to have been a victim that the person has been wounded by the experience.

Feelings of guilt, shame, anger, mistrust, lowered self-esteem, unworthiness, and feelings of alienation from God, self, the religious community, and family are frequent injuries suffered by victims. It is important for the Response Team to be sensitive to the victim's pain and need for healing and to make appropriate pastoral care available.

C. Congregations or Employing Entity

The governing body, employing entity, and Response Team should be aware of the problems a congregation or employing entity may experience resulting from allegations of sexual misconduct by a minister, employee, or volunteer. The allegations may polarize the congregation or organization, damage morale, and create serious internal problems. Efforts should be taken to recognize and identify the problems and heal the damage done to the congregation or organization.

D. The Accused

The governing body or entity may offer treatment and care for the accused and the family of the accused, as well as for alleged victims and families. If the accused is a minister or a certified Director of Christian Education, this is the responsibility of the Committee on Ministry (See Book of Order, G-11.0501). It is important that the representatives of the governing body or other entities do not make a presumption of guilt or over-react to lurid charges. Wherever possible, an attempt should be made to rehabilitate the accused, if found guilty. Where that is not possible or desirable, reasonable attempts should be made to help them get on with their lives in another area of service in the world. In any case, the accused should continue to receive the love and care of the church.

If a person is cleared of charges, it is important that the governing body or entity, when requested to do so by the accused, communicate the acquittal as fully as it deems appropriate.

E. The Non-Victim Accuser

In many cases the non-victim accuser is the parent, guardian, or other advocate for a child who has been the alleged victim of sexual misconduct. Because of a child's minority status, an adult must file the action on behalf of the child.

In cases where the alleged victim is an adult, the non-victim accuser shall observe the following guidelines:

1. For their own protection, the non-victim accusers should have evidence from the alleged victim detailing the charges;

2. The non-victim accuser should be certain that the alleged victim is willing to come forward to testify, or should have strong evidence from another source; and
3. Some objective evidence of the sexual misconduct should be available to substantiate the charges (e.g., medical test results, motel receipts, proof of repeated telephone calls, etc.); otherwise the alleged victim and/or the non-victim accuser could be subject to a legal action for filing a false charge which has resulted in damage to another's reputation and diminished his or her ability to obtain future employment. A false or unsubstantiated accusation may also result in disciplinary action by the governing body of the church against the person(s) making the accusation.

IV. Risk Management

A. Implementation

The General Assembly urges all governing bodies and related entities, including colleges, universities, and theological institutions to establish policies, procedures, and practices related to sexual misconduct. Governing bodies and entities are to take appropriate steps to inform members, employees, volunteers, and students of the standards of conduct and the procedures for effective response when receiving a report of sexual misconduct, without violating the confidentiality of the pastor/parishioner privilege. Governing bodies are reminded of their duty to cooperate with secular authorities in the investigation and prosecution of violations of law, including, but not limited to, the confidentiality of the pastor/parishioner privilege and prohibition against obstruction of justice.

In part, the structures and procedures for responding to allegations of sexual misconduct are mandated by the Book of Order, such as the roles of the Committee on Ministry and the Investigating Committee (see G-11.0502 and D-10.0201, D-10.0202). When child sexual abuse or other misconduct that violates criminal laws is alleged (under circumstances that do not prohibit disclosure), the secular authorities will immediately take control of the investigation and disposition of charges against the accused. Governing bodies and entities will cooperate with secular authorities in any secular investigation of sexual misconduct. Investigation by the governing body may be concurrent and cooperative with investigation by secular authorities. The church has its own disciplinary concerns which are not automatically resolved by a secular court. The governing body or entity has a duty to make its inquiry and enforce disciplinary procedures if warranted when it can be done without interfering with the secular authority, or in cases when civil authorities have dropped action in the case.

Response to complaints of sexual misconduct in the course of employment will be governed by this sexual misconduct policy as it is consistent with the Book of Order. Allegations may result in charges filed against a church member or minister under the Rules of Discipline and may lead to temporary or permanent removal from office. Allegations against those not governed by the Book of Order will be subject to the entity's personnel policy regarding sexual misconduct and may be subject to temporary or permanent removal from employment.

Implementation of this policy will require the Presbytery, the churches, and entities within the Presbytery to adopt educational programs to prevent sexual misconduct and to provide training in pastoral and disciplinary procedures. All pastors, DCE, and other professional staff of a church or the Presbytery must attend one of the meetings on Sexual Misconduct at least once every three (3) years. (See Appendix 'A'.)

B. Liability and Insurance

A governing body or entity may be held liable for harm caused by sexual misconduct of a minister or employee based upon a number of legal theories such as negligent hiring and supervision. Governing bodies and entities must take such potential liability into consideration when establishing hiring and supervisory practices.

Governing bodies and entities should regularly inform their liability insurance carriers of the activities and programs they operate or sponsor and of the duties and responsibilities of officers, employees, and volunteers.

The standard insurance policy must be enhanced by endorsements to cover specific exposures such as camps, day-care operations, shelters, or other outreach programs.

It is also recommended that governing bodies and entities seek to obtain an endorsement to their general liability insurance policy specifically covering sexual abuse and molestation. Such coverage may provide for legal defense expenses and judgments in civil suits brought against the organization, its officers, directors or employees. Ordinarily an insurance company has the duty to defend officers and representatives of an organization. Ordinarily insurance companies do not defend "employees," or cover intentional harm

C. Employment Practices

1. Record Keeping

Accurate record keeping is an essential part of hiring and supervision practices. Every governing body and entity should maintain a personnel file on every employee, including ministers. The file should contain the application for employment, any employment questionnaires, reference responses, and other documents related to this policy.

2. Pre-screening Applicants

Governing bodies and entities are urged to establish stringent hiring practices. If an applicant is unknown, the employer should confirm the applicant's identity by requiring photographic identification such as a driver's license.

Part of pre-employment screening should include specific questions related to discovering previous complaints of sexual misconduct. Governing bodies and entities should ask persons seeking ministerial calls or employment in non-ordained positions questions such as:

- a. Has a civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical complaint ever been sustained against you alleging sexual misconduct by you?
- b. Have you ever resigned or been terminated from a position after allegations of sexual misconduct were made but not resolved?
- c. If so, indicate the date, nature, and place of these allegations, and the name, address, and telephone number of your employer at the time.
- d. Have you been required to receive professional treatment, physical and/or psychological, for reasons related to sexual misconduct by you? If so, please give a short description of the treatment including place and name, address, and phone number of each and every treating physician or other professional.

(A sample employment questionnaire is included as Appendix 'B' of this policy. It may be adapted for use by governing bodies and entities or the questions included in this sample may be integrated into a standard employment questionnaire.)

3. References

The employing governing body or entity is responsible for contacting references for prospective ministers, employees, or volunteers. A written record of the conversations and/or correspondence with references should be kept in the minister's/employee's personnel file.

In dealing with the matter of sexual misconduct in relation to ministers transferring from one position to another, the governing body, careful that no violation of confidentiality occurs, shall assume responsibility for reference checks with previous employers through the synod executive, Presbytery executive, or other authorized persons who would report to the Committee on Ministry either that there had been no reported sexual misconduct or that the committee should inquire into reported sexual misconduct.

The person within the governing body or entity authorized to give a reference is obligated to give truthful information regarding allegations, inquiries, and administrative or disciplinary action related to sexual misconduct of the applicant. The response, however, must be limited to information that is a matter of public record (e.g., Presbytery minutes) or in the applicant's own personnel file that is maintained by the governing body or other entity.

If false or misleading information is given or relevant information is withheld, the applicant shall be removed from consideration.

Applicants shall be informed of negative comments regarding sexual misconduct and shall be given an opportunity to submit additional references or to give other evidence to correct or respond to harmful information obtained from a reference.

D. Distribution

Copies of this policy shall be distributed to all governing body and entity offices and shall be distributed to all employees, and be available to all church members and volunteers. It is intended for use by church members, church officers, employees, and volunteers. The policy shall be made available to persons who accuse others of misconduct, including those who are or claim to be victims of sexual misconduct and their families. The policy shall be distributed to those serving on investigating committees, committees on ministry, and response teams.

Upon receipt of this policy, personnel in high-risk occupations must sign a written acknowledgment of receipt. (See Appendix 'C'.) This acknowledgment shall be kept in the person's personnel file.

E. Volunteers

The policy and guiding principles are intended for volunteers, as well as employees. Often no requirement for screening and application is applied to volunteers. However, the increase of litigation suggests that the Presbytery and local churches should improve the screening and supervising of unpaid volunteers. If the volunteer is new or unknown to the church, some informal checking may be wise before allowing the volunteer to work in high-risk positions such as youth advisor, children's workers, lay counselor, Boy or Girl Scout leaders, or camp counselors. In such cases, it is recommended that there be a six month delay in using volunteers who are new to the church. (A questionnaire similar to that in Appendix B might be adapted for use with volunteers and kept on file in the church or entity office.)

V. Response Procedures

The following procedures are intended primarily for use by governing bodies and entities of the Presbyterian Church (USA). Other groups or organizations affiliated with the Presbyterian Church (USA) should consider adopting similar procedures for use in sexual misconduct cases.

A. Receiving Initial Reports

Reports of sexual misconduct may occur in a variety of ways. Because a governing body or entity cannot control to whom the accuser of sexual misconduct will first speak, it is important that officers, employees, and persons highly visible to church members and visitors understand how reports of incidents are channeled to the proper persons.

Reports of sexual misconduct should never be taken lightly or disregarded and allowed to circulate without concern for the integrity and reputation of the accuser, the accused, and of the Church. Reports should be dealt with as matters of highest confidentiality, before and after they have been submitted to appropriate authorities as outlined below.

The first person to learn of an incident of sexual misconduct should not undertake an inquiry alone or question either the accuser or the accused. If the accuser is hesitant to talk to "higher authorities," the person receiving the initial report has a special pastoral responsibility to encourage willingness to speak with higher authority, lest the Church be unable to respond because no one is able to give firsthand information.

B. **D** Subsequent Reporting

A member of a governing body receiving information from any source shall submit a written statement of the alleged offense to the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk or the chairperson of the committee on ministry. (See D-10.0102b)

Upon receipt of a written statement of an alleged offense, the stated clerk of the Presbytery, without undertaking further inquiry, shall then report to the governing body only that an offense has been alleged, without naming the accused or the nature of the alleged offense, and refer the statement immediately to an investigating committee (D-10.0103).

R VI. Sexual Misconduct Response Team

The Response Team is a body of persons elected by Savannah Presbytery to respond quickly and objectively to reports of sexual misconduct. The Response Team shall work with and be available to the accuser, the accused, the alleged victim, the families of both the alleged victim and the accused, the congregation, and the co-workers of the parties involved.

The Response Team is accountable to the Presbytery and shall be a standing committee composed of nine persons, elected for three year, rotating terms. Members may be re-elected to a second three-year term. It should be composed of persons who will be able to respond skillfully, sensitively, and objectively to situations of alleged sexual misconduct. The Presbytery shall specify a moderator for the Response Team. The Response Team shall be balanced with appropriate representation of men, women, clergy, and lay persons so that the Response Team by its selection and composition would not be subject to a charge of prejudice or bias.

The moderator or designated other, when notified by the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk or the chair of the committee on ministry that a report of alleged sexual misconduct has been received, and after collaboration with the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk and/or the chair of the committee on ministry, shall convene three (3) persons from the Response Team to serve in the specific situation. The Response Team may request resource persons to serve in specific situations. These persons may have specific experience or training in sexual abuse/misconduct, counseling, insurance, or legal issues.

The Response Team shall be trained to respond to allegations of sexual misconduct and to recognize and identify the issues involved in sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, and child sexual abuse. Response Team members should be familiar with the legal, administrative, and disciplinary procedures of the Presbytery as well as the Presbyterian Church (USA). After the initial training, this team shall meet no less than two (2) times per year for familiarization with the policy, the procedures therein, and for continuing education. Persons completing such training shall be certified by the Presbytery.

A. Primary Functions of the Response Team

1. Receive the written report of alleged sexual misconduct from the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk and/or the chair of the committee on ministry;
2. Begin its work as soon as possible but within ten (10) days of written notification;
3. Provide for the pastoral care of all involved parties;
4. Provide assistance to begin the healing process within the congregation;

5. Consider the need for, and to make recommendations to any or all parties involved to seek professional psychological counseling;
6. Recommend educational or employment practices to be implemented in a local church, governing body, or entity to prevent possible additional allegations of misconduct;
7. Remind all parties to contact their insurance carriers as indicated;
8. Advise all parties involved, including the Presbytery, to obtain other counseling as indicated.

B. The Response Team Is NOT Intended to Do the Following:

1. To advocate for any involved party;
2. To act as legal counsel for any involved party;
3. To replace the functions of the committee on ministry, Presbytery council, investigating committee, or the permanent judicial commission;
4. To determine the guilt or innocence of the accused;
5. To enforce a specific disciplinary action;
6. To act as professional counselor for any involved party.

VII. Pastoral Care by the Response Team

- A. Specification: When the accuser claims sexual abuse of a child under the age of eighteen (18) years of age, the Response Team shall not interview the child or children because of possible secondary trauma caused by the interview itself. Secular authorities should be notified immediately by the Response Team if a report has not been filed. The Response Team is to be guided in its actions by the recommendations of secular authorities. If the Response Team needs a consultant to advise it concerning the effects and complications involving a child victim, it should contact an expert in child sexual abuse. The Response Team shall make secular authorities aware that it wishes, insofar as the law allows, to be kept informed of the developments of the allegation(s).
- B. Specification: Upon receiving written notice of alleged sexual misconduct, the Response Team will immediately confer to coordinate the pastoral care process. The Response Team shall do the following:
 1. Meet separately with the accuser, the alleged victim, and the accused to provide pastoral care;
 2. If needed, the Response Team may accompany the Presbytery executive and/or chair of the committee on ministry in meeting with the session or other governing bodies to inform its members that allegations have been made and to inform them of the administrative process of a response by Presbytery under its policy on sexual misconduct;
 3. Assess and recommend resources for the following to the appropriate person, group, or committee within the Presbytery structure or outside sources:
 - a. Pastoral care and/or professional psychological counseling for the alleged victim and accused, and/or families of both;
 - b. Pastoral care and/or needs of the congregation.

When it is determined during the initial contacts that professional counseling is needed for the alleged victim, the accused, and/or their families, the Response Team may refer any or all of them to a counselor (ordinarily separate counselors) specifically trained to work with issues of sexual

misconduct. The Response Team should maintain a referral list of counselors and counseling centers which have special expertise in sexual misconduct issues and issues of faith and spiritual needs.

Additionally, the Response Team and the Presbytery must be sensitive to all parties' ability to pay for counseling services. Although the Church is not obligated to pay for such counseling, it may be considered a congregational or Presbytery response to a need, in which case a time limit should be placed on such counseling services. (Note the Response Program provided by the Board of Pensions.)

VIII. Report to Presbytery, Governing Body, or Entity

The Response Team shall submit a written report of its work to the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk of the Presbytery within thirty (30) days from the date it first receives a report of alleged sexual misconduct. This report shall include:

1. Name and address of the parties involved;
2. A summary of the accusations;
3. A summary of the Response Team's action to date and the current status of the matter to which the Response Team is assigned;
4. Any specific remedy described or sought by the accuser/alleged victim;
5. Any suggestions for further actions to be taken by the governing body or entity; and
6. Response Team's findings and conclusions.

IX. Jurisdiction

A. Accused Covered by the Book of Order—Ministers

Governing body or entity response will vary according to the status of the accused. Church members and ministers are subject to inquiry and discipline under the Book of Order, D-3.0101. The pastoral relationship of ministers serving congregations is subject to oversight by the Presbytery (G-14.0601, G-14.0602, G-14.0603).

Ministers employed by a different Presbytery or a synod or General Assembly entity holding ministerial status in Presbytery. Response to allegations of sexual misconduct by such ministers will be made by the employing entity under its personnel policies. Such ministers will also be subject to the Rules of Discipline as members of a Presbytery.

B. Accused Covered by the Book of Order—Church Members

The session has original jurisdiction in disciplinary cases involving members of the church, each having jurisdiction only over its own members (Book of Order, D-3.0101). A church member who is accused of sexual misconduct away from the congregation to which the member belongs may be prosecuted by secular authorities but may only be removed from membership by the session.

When a church member is accused of sexual misconduct, the disciplinary process is the same as that described for ministers and found in Chapters X-XIII of the Rules of Discipline. An investigating committee must make an inquiry, decide whether to make charges, and prosecute. The session will sit as a court and try the case (Book of Order, D-10.0101 and D-10.0103). The person accused has a right to counsel, to present witnesses, and to cross-examine witnesses. If at any point in the proceedings the accused presents a letter of resignation from the church (effectively "renouncing jurisdiction"), the jurisdiction of the session ends. The session records that the case was closed and the investigating committee is dissolved (Book of Order, D-3.0105).

C. Accused Renouncing Jurisdiction--Ministers and/or Church Members

If at any time the accused renounces the jurisdiction of the church, then such action will be noted and all reports, including those of the Response Team and governing body or entity, will be filed with the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk.

D. Accused Not Covered by the Book of Order

If an allegation of sexual misconduct is made against a person working for an entity of the church but not subject to the Book of Order, the director of the entity shall immediately submit the report to the personnel committee of the entity. The personnel committee may, at its discretion, solicit the assistance of Presbytery's Response Team. A session, presbyter, or entity that ordinarily functions without a personnel committee may appoint an administrative commission for the function described in this section. The personnel committee will refer to, and be guided by, the written personnel policies of the governing body or entity. Its actions shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Determine whether there is a reasonable suspicion that sexual misconduct may have occurred;
2. If it determines that there is a reasonable suspicion that an offense (violation of policy) may have occurred, it will gather additional information to make a determination;
3. Determine any remedies, including termination of employment;
4. Inform the accuser/alleged victim and the accused of the remedy;
5. If it is determined that an offense (violation of policy) was committed, the committee shall prepare a written report that shall be included in the personnel file of the accused. The accused shall be given a copy of the report, and shall be allowed to attach to the written report his/her own written statements and/or Other documents;
6. Notify the accuser/alleged victim and the accused that they have the right to appeal the personnel committee's decision through the procedures of the entity.

X. Presbytery Response

Actions by the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk and the COM Chair shall be guided by the Rules of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church (USA) Constitution, and Presbytery's Sexual Misconduct Policy.

XI. Continued Availability of the Response Team

After the Response Team has submitted its report to the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk and the COM Chair of Savannah Presbytery, the Response Team shall be available to all parties to ensure continued pastoral care.

XII. Media Contact

In order to minimize prejudice in any allegation yet to be decided, all inquiries from the media regarding an allegation of sexual misconduct must be directed to the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk. The alleged victim, the accuser (if different from the alleged victim), the accused, advocates for the accused or the alleged victim, members of the Response Team, the church or employing entity, members of the COM, members of Presbytery, or any others known to have information about the allegations shall be informed that they are not to address questions from the media other than to refer the media to the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk or a spokesperson designated by the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk.

XIII. Governing Body or Entity Record Keeping

The governing body or entity shall keep detailed records of its actions and minutes of its deliberations, including interviews with the accuser, the accused, and other involved parties; copies of reports received from the Response Team; correspondence related to the case; and copies of the reports from committees or commissions. Such records will be held by the Presbytery Executive/Stated Clerk and COM Chair and marked "confidential." The clerk of the governing body or director of the entity will maintain the records while the inquiry is in progress. After the case has been resolved, the investigating committee or personnel committee will prepare a brief summary report. The report will be included in the accused's permanent personnel file (with the exception of the specification noted below). A copy of the report will be given to the accuser and the accused. The accused will have the right to attach a signed personal statement and/or other documents to the report in the permanent personnel file. Decisions of the permanent judicial commission shall be recorded in Presbytery's minutes and shall be included in the accused's permanent personnel file.

Specification: In the case of a sexual misconduct charge involving another adult, when the accused is vindicated of the charge, or the charge has been dropped because it was found to have no substance, the accused's personnel file shall contain no reference to the charge. Neither shall the charge become a part of any reference, by congregational or governing body personnel, for future employment.

XIV. Statute of Limitations

The ability of the Presbytery to respond promptly and justly to sexual misconduct is related in part to the opportunity to receive allegations and to gather evidence soon after the occurrence. This Policy, however, recognizes the special problems sometimes related to discovery and recognition of certain forms of sexual misconduct.

For example, child sexual abuse may not be recognized until the victim of abuse reaches the age of awareness or recognition. Awareness or recognition of child sexual abuse, along with the willingness to come forward, may thus be delayed for many years.

In accord with the Rules of Discipline (D-10.0401) and the Sexual Misconduct Policy approved by the 1991 General Assembly, Presbyterian Church (USA), there is no statute of limitations for filing charges alleging sexual abuse (except as noted in Rules of Discipline, D-10.0401). However, because of the difficulties in evidence, and aware of the psychological complications involved in allegations of abuse many years in the past, the Presbytery and its committees are advised to move with extreme caution in such cases.

The 1998 Book of Order amendment states that an accusation may be made, regardless of the date on which an offense may have occurred. (G-10.0401).

XV. Prevention

1. All inquirers, candidates, ministers, DCEs, lay preachers and employees of Savannah Presbytery are required to sign a written acknowledgment (see Appendix 'C') indicating that they have received a copy of this Sexual Misconduct Policy. This acknowledgment will be kept on file.
2. All ministers and DCEs seeking new calls within Savannah Presbytery shall complete the Personal Information Form currently being distributed by the Call Referral Services of the Presbyterian Church (USA), including Part IV, Sexual Misconduct Information, or its successor form.
3. It is further the policy of Presbytery that all ministers, DCEs, lay employees and volunteer workers of Savannah Presbytery complete a background questionnaire. (See Appendix 'B'.)
4. It is further the policy of Presbytery that all candidates, ministers, DCEs and lay employees of Savannah Presbytery being considered for call/employment within the bounds of the Presbytery shall sign a Release (see Appendix 'D') authorizing a background check.
5. All minister members, DCEs and professional staff members of Presbytery and churches shall be required to attend training on sexual misconduct as provided by Presbytery.
6. The employing church/organization is responsible for contacting references for prospective ministers and lay employees.
7. Savannah Presbytery and all its churches, agencies and committees will adhere to this policy, including its standards, procedures, and practices.
8. This policy shall be distributed to all ministers, lay preachers, employees, volunteers, and entities of Savannah Presbytery. The policy shall also be made available to all persons who accuse others of misconduct.

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APPENDIX A

D

Continuing Education on Sexual Misconduct Offered by Savannah Presbytery

(Required once every three (3) years for all pastors, DCE's and other professional employees of Savannah Presbytery and its churches.)

I have attended a sexual misconduct continuing education event offered by Savannah Presbytery in 2002.

I will attend a sexual misconduct continuing education event offered by Savannah Presbytery in the next three (3) years.

A

Signature

Date

F

T

APPENDIX B

D
The following question is designed to help the Committee On Ministry make an informed decision concerning your proposed relationship in Savannah Presbytery. Answering “yes” will not necessarily disqualify you from being received.

- Have you ever been convicted of, or pled guilty or “no contest” to any sexual misconduct involving a minor or adult, including but not limited to child abuse, child molestation, indecent liberties with a child, incest, adultery, sexual harassment, rape, assault, battery, murder, kidnapping, child pornography, sodomy, or sexual contact with a counselee?

Yes _____ No _____ If yes, explain fully on a separate sheet (identify when and where each accusation was made and how each accusation was resolved.)

A

Signature

F _____
Date

T

APPENDIX C

D

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

I hereby acknowledge that I received on _____ a copy of the “Savannah Presbytery Policies and Procedures on Sexual Misconduct”. I will read the policy and conduct myself in accordance with it.

R

A

Signature

Date

F

T

APPENDIX D

I hereby authorize Savannah Presbytery to make any contacts necessary to verify my prior employment history, and to inquire concerning any prior arrest or criminal records or judicial proceedings involving me as a defendant. By means of this release, I also authorize any authorities to release any and all requested information to Savannah Presbytery.

I have read this release and understand that the information obtained may be used to deny me employment. I agree that I will hold harmless Savannah Presbytery as well as any prior employer, law enforcement authority, or judicial authority from any and all claims, liabilities, and cause of action resulting from the release or the use of this information.

Please print:

Name: _____

D.O.B. _____ SSN: _____

Address: _____

Other addresses during preceding ten years: _____

Signature

Date

Notary Signature

Date

My commission expires on _____