

Washington - North Idaho - Alaska

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT GUIDELINES

2024

The purpose of these Guidelines is to help prevent sexual abuse (SA) and child sexual abuse (CSA), enable prompt reporting to authorities and thorough investigation of abuse, help provide support for victims, and ensure that appropriate actions are taken to safeguard our fellowship with one another.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The purpose of these Guidelines is to help prevent the abuse of children and adults by establishing clear boundaries and best practices, facilitating prompt reporting to authorities and thorough investigation of abuse, providing support for victim survivors, and ensuring that appropriate actions are taken to safeguard our fellowship with one another. These Guidelines address child sexual abuse (CSA), which applies to those under 18 years of age, and adult sexual assault/abuse (SA). **All forms of sexual abuse have NO place in our fellowship and will NOT be tolerated, overlooked, silenced, or covered up.** All sexual abuse allegations will be promptly reported and addressed.

These Guidelines are for all who attend meetings and gatherings in the fellowship. They have been developed with the help of professionals who work directly with CSA/SA or have other relevant backgrounds. Written guidelines provide a framework to define appropriate behavior and consequences in order to help prevent abuse from happening. Policies make things clear, prevent partiality, keep the focus on protecting vulnerable populations, and promote transparency and consistency around how CSA/SA is addressed. As such, these Guidelines detail proper reporting practices, explain the purpose and oversight of the Safety Team, describe how allegations and subsequent investigations will be handled, and outline the practices that will be followed, including fellowship restrictions for perpetrators. Appendices A and B provide detailed definitions of the behaviors referenced throughout this document. The ministry, elders, and friends are expected to follow these guidelines and fully commit to the safety of everyone in our fellowship.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. We want victim survivors to receive full support from our fellowship while fostering a safe environment and aiding in their healing process.
2. We hope to equip all of the fellowship with information and tools to recognize, prevent, and respond appropriately to abuse.
3. Our fellowship should be a safe haven for all, particularly the children and the vulnerable.
4. We seek to encourage perpetrators to take accountability for their actions.

2. PREVENTION OF ABUSE

Preventing sexual abuse requires a multifaceted approach, including awareness, education, and proactive measures. The goal is to stop problematic behaviors before they become abusive. Comprehensive education programs can help individuals recognize, report, and prevent abuse. We **all** have a responsibility to educate ourselves about prevention.

Our fellowship offers the MinistrySafe training program to increase awareness and educate people about sexual abuse. All workers are *required* to take MinistrySafe Awareness Training yearly. Elders and their wives also need to take it yearly. Others in the fellowship are *strongly encouraged* to take the training. The program addresses patterns of grooming behaviors, ways to keep children safe, and key indicators of abuse. MinistrySafe is an important, educational tool for all those who interact with children and provides a helpful introduction to abuse prevention.

It is important for families to learn about these issues and to talk to children about them in an age-appropriate manner. Several educational resources are available to families in this region; some of these are included in Appendix C. These materials cover topics such as safe touch, healthy boundaries, and how to keep children safe. They include guidance for parents on teaching children about body boundaries, recognizing inappropriate behavior, and knowing who to talk to if they feel unsafe.

Prevention also must extend beyond education and must include:

- Establishing and enforcing clear policies and guidelines to create a safer environment.
- Reviewing and updating the Guidelines and educational materials regularly to ensure they reflect current best practices and legal requirements.
- Reporting concerns and red flags to ensure they can be proactively addressed.
- Encouraging a culture of openness and transparency where concerns can be raised without fear of reprisal.

3. THE SAFETY TEAM

The Safety Team consists of 10-15 of the friends, representing different areas throughout our region, and one worker liaison. The team is selected through a process of nomination and interviews. Tenure of Safety Team members is approximately two years with staggered substitutions so that current members can train in new members. A member of the Safety Team may serve up to three consecutive terms (i.e., six years), after which a mandatory break from service lasting the length of a term (i.e., two years) must occur before the possibility of re-nomination arises. After any break in service, the member will need to repeat the nomination and selection process.

The Safety Team is responsible for implementing these Guidelines and responding to allegations within the fellowship. This includes establishing safety measures to prevent abuse, using trauma-informed approaches to respond to disclosures of abuse, overseeing assessments and therapy for offenders, and making decisions regarding safe meeting arrangements. Additionally, the Safety Team provides necessary, ongoing communication to promote the safety and well-being of everyone.

Any allegations, concerning behavior, crossing of boundaries, or violations of this policy (e.g., not abiding by restrictions) should be promptly reported to the Safety Team. Please write an email describing everything you know about the situation and include a phone number for the Safety Team to contact you if needed. The Safety Team email address is wamidaksafety@gmail.com.

If you are a victim and wish to communicate with the Safety Team through an advocate, please feel free to use a trusted person, a professional advocate, or an advocate connected to our fellowship. For information regarding the latter, contact Becky Hamon (907-469-0344 / besafekingsalmon@gmail.com.)

Duties of the Safety Team:

- Undergo training in these Guidelines and maintain rigorous familiarity with these Guidelines.
- Lead in implementing and overseeing compliance with our Guidelines.
- Receive, document, and respond to any policy violations or concerning behavior.
- Respond to any allegations of abuse.
- Communicate information about allegations and investigations.
- When there is an allegation, establish a point of contact (e.g., a Safety Team member, elder, or friend in the field).
- Maintain relationships with third-party investigators as needed.
- Keep records and provide an annual report to workers and elders (i.e., Sunday, Wednesday, and Union) in each field and anyone else who needs to know. The annual reports will include information about alleged offenders in the area and detail their meeting attendance restrictions.

- If an offender moves to a different region, a report will promptly be sent to workers and/or elders in the new location.
- Screen visiting workers to determine, when possible, if there are allegations or safety concerns. This can be done by reaching out to Safety Teams in other regions and/or other organizations for help.
- Screen new elders and workers to ensure there are no allegations or safety concerns.
- Provide current Guidelines to the friends and the staff on an annual basis (or sooner when significant updates are made).
- Maintain records of MinistrySafe completion requirements for elders, elders' wives, and workers.
- Complete continuing education from a qualified organization on an annual basis.
- Help leaders with an ongoing education plan for the region.

If anyone has safety concerns about anyone on the Safety Team, including if you have been a victim and wish to report and remain anonymous about someone on the Safety Team, please report through Becky Hamon, Professional Advocate, at 907-469-0344 or besafekingsalmon@gmail.com

4. REPORTING ABUSE

IMPORTANT: ALL ADULTS within our fellowship are expected to be mandated reporters and therefore must follow the reporting protocols below if they have specific knowledge about a recent or historic allegation of child abuse (even if the victim survivor is now an adult), and if it has not already been reported. If you are in doubt as to whether it has been reported or not, please reach out to the Safety Team. Failure to report abuse of a child within 48 hours of suspecting the abuse or intentionally false reporting may also be punishable by law. Everyone should fully cooperate with law enforcement.

When sexual abuse comes to our attention, we must respond by following the law and with support for the victims. A report based on *reasonable suspicion* or a credible allegation does not require proof that abuse has actually occurred or that the reporter witnessed the incident in question. Reporting is not a determination that abuse has actually occurred; rather, it is a request for an investigation of the situation. A reasonable suspicion of abuse means you have information that suggests that a child or adult has been hurt or harmed by someone. All adults within our fellowship should report reasonable suspicion. There is legal protection for reports made in good faith. Retaliation is not acceptable by anyone in our fellowship for bringing forward in good faith concern about potentially abusive behavior. If it is unclear whether an abuse allegation constitutes reasonable suspicion, communicate directly with the third-party state child abuse hotline to determine whether (1) the abuse allegation constitutes reasonable suspicion, (2) any additional information is needed to determine whether there is a reasonable suspicion of child abuse, or (3) if the allegation should be dismissed and not reported. In general, everyone should be encouraged to err on the side of reporting.

4.1 New Child Sexual Abuse Allegations

This refers to allegations of sexual abuse where the victim is currently a minor.

- **Call 911 immediately** if you believe a child is in immediate danger that could result in death or serious harm.
- **Report the suspected abuse to a state child abuse hotline:** Call the hotline for the state where the offense occurred when there is *reasonable suspicion* that a child is being abused or neglected.
 - Hotline calls are screened to determine if they warrant investigation. State law protects the identity of reporters and gives them immunity from liability as a result of good faith reports.
 - When making a report to authorities, obtain an intake or case number and the name of the caseworker.
 - ***Do not investigate the case yourself.***
 - Do not talk to the alleged abuser about the pending investigation.
 - Keep the identity of victims confidential except for required communications with investigators and the minor's parents/guardians.

- **Report to law enforcement:** Contact law enforcement in the area where the offense occurred; provide the information and pass along the intake/case number and name of the caseworker.
- **Report to the Safety Team:** After any report to authorities, contact a member of the Safety Team as soon as possible.

4.2 Historic Child Sexual Abuse Allegations

This refers to allegations of CSA where the victim survivor was a minor at the time of the abuse but is currently an adult. If you do not have the victim’s permission, do not disclose any identifying information about the victim during any stage of the reporting process.

- **Report it to a state child abuse hotline:** Call the hotline for the state where the offense occurred. Follow the same procedures above for retrieving the case/intake number and case worker name.
- **Report to law enforcement:** Contact law enforcement in the area where the offense occurred; provide the information and pass along the intake/case number and name of the caseworker.
- **Report to the Safety Team:** After any report to authorities, contact a member of the Safety Team as soon as possible.

4.3 Juvenile Child Sexual Abuse Allegations

This refers to allegations of CSA where both the victim and perpetrator are minors. The reporting requirements will follow the same protocols as for CSA, in Section 4.1.1 above.

4.4 Child Abuse Hotlines (used for all CSA reporting in the above Section)

<p>WASHINGTON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-866-END-HARM -Washington State Dept. of Children, Youth, and Families • 800-562-5624 - Washington Child Protective Services • https://tinyurl.com/WashingtonCAC Children’s Advocacy Centers <p>IDAHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 855-552-KIDS (5437) - Idaho Child Protection Service • https://tinyurl.com/IdahoCAC Idaho Network of Children Advocacy Centers 	<p>ALASKA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800-478-4444 - Alaska Office of Children’s Services • Contact OCS and Local Law Enforcement • https://tinyurl.com/AlaskaCAC Alaska Children’s Advocacy Center <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800-656-HOPE - National Sexual Assault Hotline1-800-4-A-Child • www.RAINN.org or www.Childhelp.org • https://tinyurl.com/Victimsofcrimes Office for Victims of Crime
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4.5 New or Historic Sexual Assault Offenses

This refers to allegations where the victim was an adult when the abuse occurred.

- **Report to law enforcement:** This is decided by the victim. The victim should consult with law enforcement or other professionals on whether to proceed in the legal system. Depending on when and where the SA occurred, the statute of limitations for criminal proceedings may or may not have expired.
- **Report to the Safety Team:** Whether the victim chooses to report to law enforcement or not, victims are strongly encouraged to report to the Safety Team.

4.6 Sexual Assault or Abuse Allegations of Vulnerable Adults

This refers to allegations where the victim is considered a vulnerable adult.

All three states in our region have specific laws related to adults who are considered “Vulnerable Adults.” While each state has slight variations in the statutory definition, the broad definition of a vulnerable adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older who is unable to protect themselves from abuse, neglect, and exploitation due to physical or mental impairment. Adults who meet these criteria often have a functional, mental, or physical inability to care for themselves and cannot make, communicate, or implement decisions regarding their person. Examples include individuals with a cognitive or intellectual disability, older individuals, individuals who have Alzheimer’s or dementia, or individuals who are under the guardianship or care of another person or entity. Abuse or exploitation of a vulnerable adult must be reported to the appropriate state agency.

- **Call 911 immediately** if you think the vulnerable adult is in imminent danger.
- **Report to the appropriate state agency:** When there is reasonable suspicion that a vulnerable adult is being abused, report to the state agency where the abuse occurred. Make sure to get the case/intake number and the caseworker’s name.
- **Report to law enforcement** in the area where the offense occurred; provide authorities with the case number and case worker name from the report to the state agency.
- **Report to the Safety Team:** After any report to authorities, contact a member of the Safety Team as soon as possible.

4.7 Vulnerable Adult Abuse Hotlines (used for reporting abuse of vulnerable adults)

<p>WASHINGTON 1-877-734-6277 - Adult Protective Services</p> <p>ALASKA 1-800-478-9996 (in-state only) or 907-269-3666 - Adult Protective Services</p>	<p>IDAHO (208) 334-3833 or 1-877-471-2777</p> <p>Idaho Commission on Aging: https://aging.idaho.gov/area-agencies-on-aging/ [lists specific numbers for areas of Idaho]</p>
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The figure that follows provides a decision-tree flowchart to clarify the reporting process.

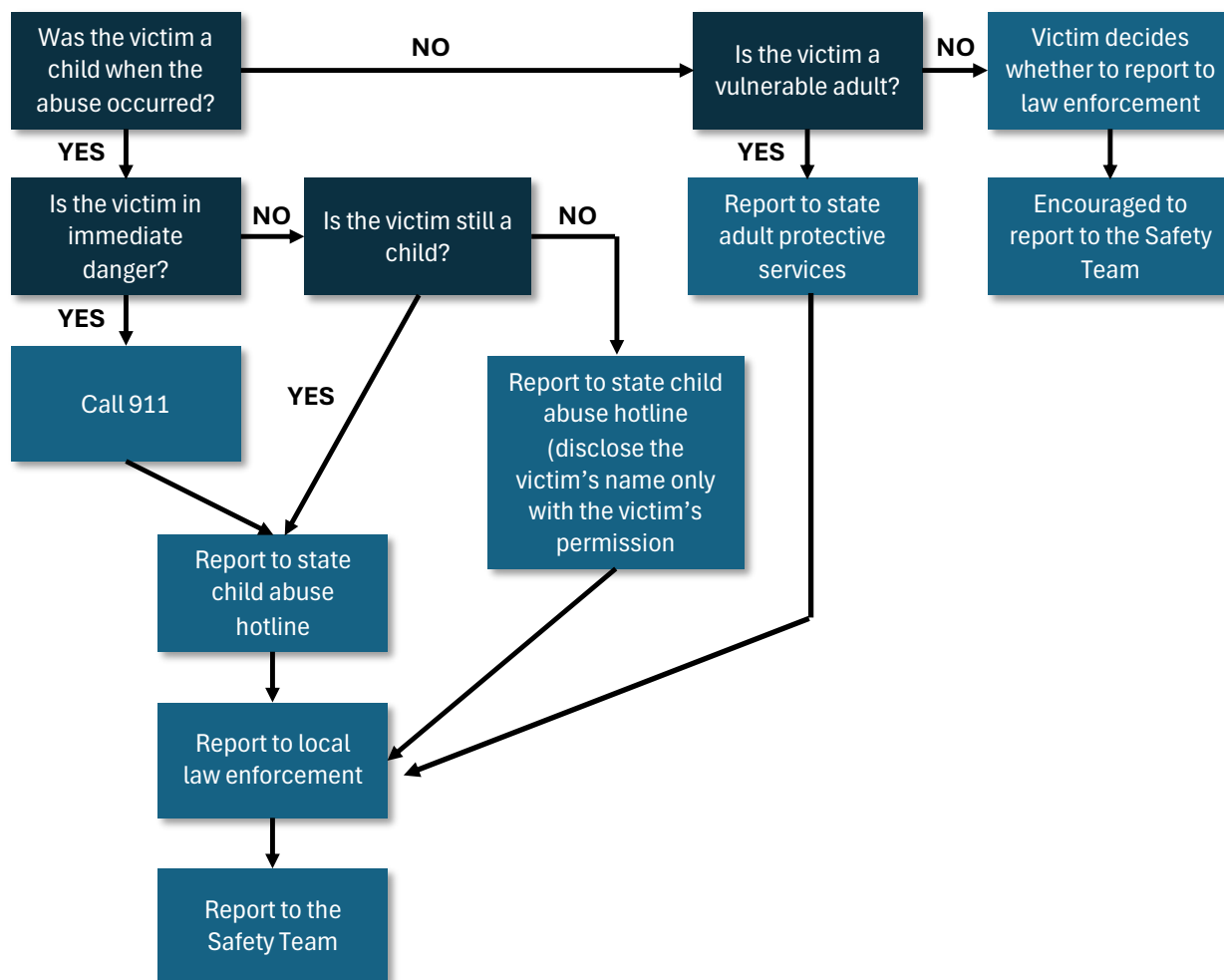


Figure A: Reporting Procedures

Note: If you experience confusion in the process or need support in reporting, you can reach out to the Safety Team. While we do not want to relinquish personal responsibility to report, the Safety Team can assist as you complete the protocol.

5. RESPONSE AND CARE FOR VICTIM SURVIVORS

Providing care and support for all victim survivors of abuse is important. Victim care within our fellowship must be guided by a trauma-informed approach, recognizing the profound impact of abuse on an individual's well-being. We have to understand trauma and recognize that its impact often shapes an individual's perceptions, behaviors, and spiritual lives. We all must acknowledge that the trauma and harm that has been done is real and devastating, and we must support efforts that are meant to bring healing.

We must create a safe fellowship by providing physically and psychologically safe environments where survivors feel accepted, understood, and valued. We need to cultivate a culture of empathy, non-judgment, and confidentiality within our fellowship. We can provide a supportive community for survivors when we educate ourselves on trauma awareness, resilience, and trauma-informed care principles. We understand that each survivor's journey is unique and requires personalized support. We support this by adopting a non-judgmental stance when listening to survivors, by choosing to speak with care and compassion, and by respecting the boundaries others enact to promote their own well-being. Respecting boundaries includes maintaining physical boundaries (e.g., not initiating physical touch with those who may feel uncomfortable with such) and maintaining emotional boundaries (e.g., not pressuring others to speak of their trauma but being willing to listen if they choose to disclose).

While we may not always have answers for everything, we can all journey alongside those who are hurting. We can help them to feel accepted and connected to the fellowship. We must acknowledge that seeking help is a courageous step toward healing. Please refer to Appendix D for Mental Health Resources in the WANIDAK region.

6. THE SAFETY TEAM'S RESPONSE TO ALLEGED SEXUAL ABUSE

The Safety Team receives allegations and reports of abuse, uses trauma-informed approaches with victim survivors, refers them to appropriate services, enacts immediate safety measures, ensures the protocols and restrictions are followed for perpetrators, and coordinates ongoing oversight and communication. These stages are discussed below and represented in the following decision tree.

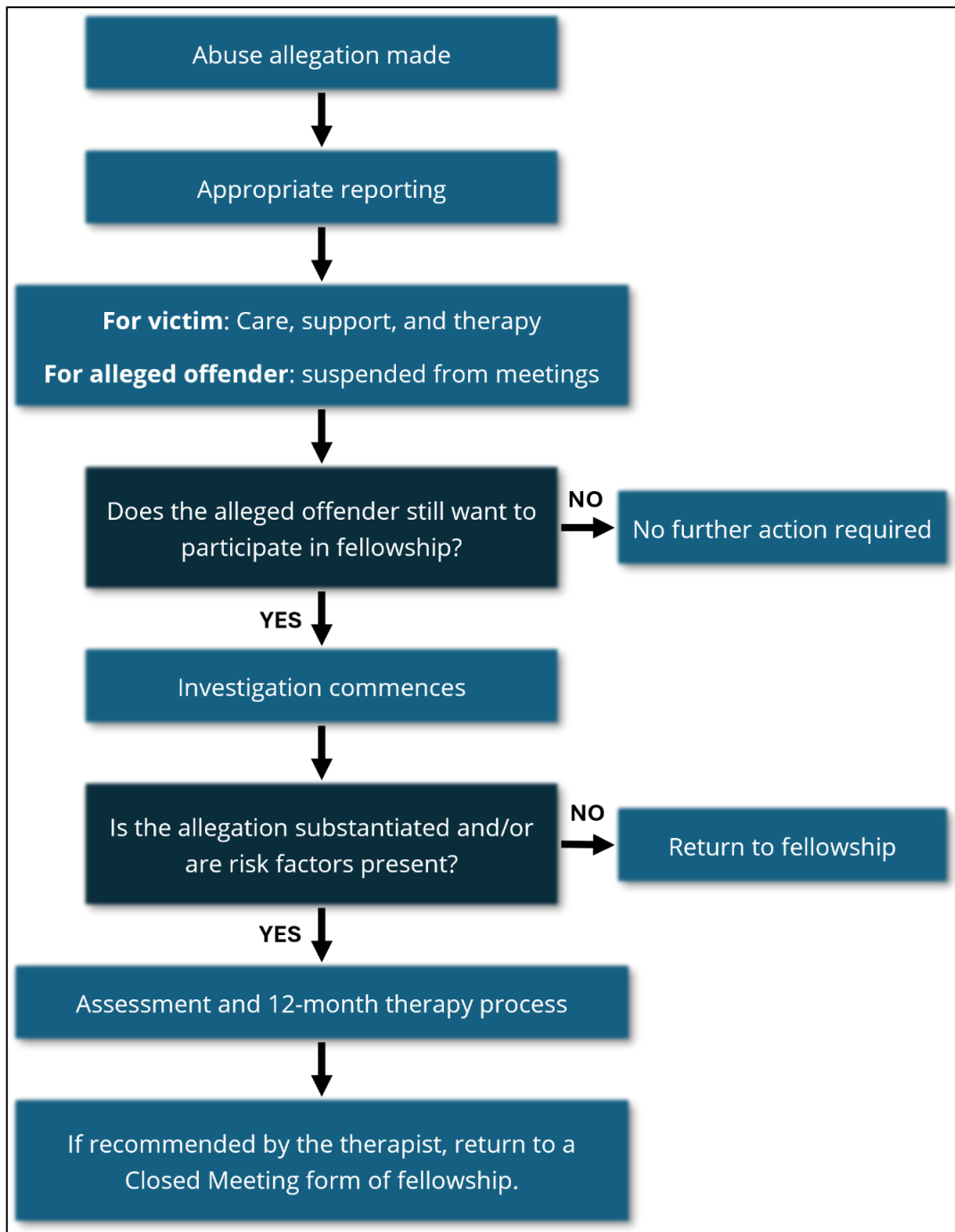


Figure B: Safety Team Response

6.1 Immediate Safety Measures

After receiving an allegation of sexual abuse, whether recent or historic and whether CSA or SA, a Safety Team member will:

- Document the information in an incident report.
- Ensure all necessary reports have been made to the proper authorities. In the absence of appropriate reporting documentation, the Safety Team will report to the authorities.
- Inform the entire Safety Team. If anyone on the Safety Team has a conflict of interest, they will need to recuse themselves from any further involvement in the case. A conflict of interest may include a close relationship with either the victim or the alleged perpetrator that would cause an excessive emotional response or bias/disbelief towards the reporter or alleged offender.
- Notify the overseer and coordinate with workers and elders in the field on the following critical response issues:
 - Inform the alleged offender that all in-person meeting privileges (Sunday fellowship, Bible study, gospel meeting, special meeting, and convention) and call-in fellowship meetings will be revoked pending further investigation. Attendance at funerals (unless for an immediate family member), potlucks, or other open-invitation gatherings where our friends are present will not be permitted. If the individual is a worker, they will also be suspended from the work while the investigation is conducted; this includes ceasing traveling between the friends' homes. If they are an elder, other arrangements for their meeting will be made. To avoid compromising the investigation, no specifics about the allegations will be discussed with the alleged offender (e.g., identity of victim, identity of reporter).
 - Communicate to those with a "need to know" that, as a precautionary measure, the alleged offender is not allowed to be in meetings, pending further investigation. For current cases, these communications will occur after obtaining law enforcement approval in order to avoid compromising any potential investigations. At this stage in the process, those who "need to know" include individuals who attend fellowship meetings with the alleged offender and all elders in the field. If the allegation pertains to a worker, the overseer, or the staff, those in the current region will be informed. Confidentiality will be upheld at this stage of the process, which includes not disclosing the name(s) of victims or details of alleged abuse in the communication with those mentioned above (i.e., fellowship meeting attendees or elders). Further, Safety Team communication regarding the alleged perpetrator is not to be broadcast beyond these two identified groups at this stage of the process (i.e., the investigative stage).

Note: Publicly discrediting or minimizing allegations is never appropriate, especially in a meeting setting.

6.2 Investigation of Allegations

An investigation must be completed (except possibly in cases where there's been an admission of guilt) before consideration of participation in any type of in-person meeting. Depending on the status of the offense, these investigations will either occur by a "Public Authority" such as law enforcement, Social Services, a state-sanctioned review board, or by a third party. Third-party investigations must be conducted by organizations or persons completely independent of our fellowship and should utilize a multidisciplinary team of trained investigators (i.e., current or past law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and/or mental health experts) who are trained in best-practice investigative standards, have significant experience investigating a wide range of misconduct and/or abuse cases, and utilize trauma-informed practices in their investigations. Such investigations may be performed by agencies like GRACE (Godly Response to Abuse in the Christian Environment) or another reputable third-party professional practice.

To be considered for a possible return to 'Closed' (i.e., designated, all-volunteer) in-person meetings, the alleged offender must be willing to fully cooperate with the investigation (whether by Public Authority or third-party) and to consent for the Safety Team to receive all reports and other information about the investigation.

6.2.1 Substantiation Definitions

Substantiated Allegation: An investigation has been completed and the preponderance of the evidence establishes that the reported abuse occurred.

Unsubstantiated Allegation: An investigation was unable to determine by a preponderance of the evidence that the reported abuse has occurred.

A preponderance of the evidence simply means that something has been determined to be *more likely than not*.

6.2.2 Outcomes of Investigations

Convicted, Admitted, or Substantiated by a Public Authority but Not Prosecuted

- If the offender is convicted or admits guilt, or the allegation is substantiated but not prosecuted, the offender will need to complete the Professional Assessment and Therapy Process before consideration can be made for eligibility into a 'Closed' fellowship meeting.
- In some cases where the offender has admitted guilt and at the Safety Team's discretion, further investigation (e.g., by a third party) may still be warranted.

Never Investigated by a Public Authority or Investigated but Not Substantiated

- If the allegation was never investigated by a public authority, or the allegation was investigated but not substantiated nor any admission of guilt made, it will need to undergo a third-party investigation before any consideration can be made for eligibility into a 'Closed' fellowship meeting.

Substantiated by a Third-Party Investigation

- If the allegation is substantiated by the third-party investigation, the offender will need to complete the Professional Assessment and Therapy Process to be considered for eligibility into a 'Closed' fellowship meeting.
- If a specific allegation is not substantiated but the investigation determines there are other substantiated risk factors present, the individual will complete the Professional Assessment and Therapy Process to help determine appropriate fellowship attendance.

Not Substantiated by a Third-Party Investigation

- If the allegation is not substantiated by a third-party investigation, and there are no risk factors identified, then fellowship privileges will be restored.

Communication of Outcomes: Post-investigation, should the allegations or any risk factors be substantiated, or post-admission by the offender, the Safety Team will communicate the status of the offender to those in any field where the perpetrator has lived. If the offender was a worker, it will be communicated to all the states/countries where they have labored or visited. If an allegation is not substantiated at the end of the investigation process, this must also be communicated in the same manner.

6.3 Professional Assessment and Therapy Process

The purpose of the Professional Assessment and Therapy Process is to help the offender be accountable and to determine options for safe attendance in a 'Closed' (designated, all-volunteer) meeting. Such assessments are designed to gather information about an offender's history, risk, and treatment needs. The costs of the professional assessment and therapy will be paid by the offender. Old age or dementia is not a reason to bypass this process. If the offender is not willing or not able to engage in this process, they will not be permitted to attend any 'Closed' meetings. Undergoing the Professional Assessment and Therapy Process does not guarantee an offender's return to limited fellowship but shall be the minimum requirement for such consideration.

The professional assessment will precede a required time period of therapy that must also be completed by the offender. The assessment and its process are explained below.

Acknowledging the Offense: If the offender acknowledges the offense(s) that have been reported and is willing to undergo the Professional Assessment and Therapy Process, the Safety Team then makes all the arrangements for the assessment to be completed. The offender will sign a release of information and provide the results to the Safety Team. Some offenders may refuse assessment and therefore will not be permitted to attend any type of fellowship meetings in person.

Evaluator: The professional completing the assessment must be a professionally licensed clinician specializing in sex offender assessment and/or treatment and preferably a member of the Association for the Treatment and Prevention of Sexual Abuse (ATSA, www.atsa.com). This clinician must not be a member of our fellowship.

Therapist: The therapist must be a professionally licensed clinician specializing in sex offender treatment, preferably holding a membership to ATSA or having a certification as a sex offender treatment provider.

Professional Assessment: The evaluator will review relevant reports, interview the offender, and perform a risk assessment with a polygraph test included. The Safety Team will supply the professional with all the following documents/information that exist:

- Self-disclosures
- Police report
- Court documents
- Convictions
- Plea bargains
- Collateral information
- Information provided by victims or family during the reporting process.

Therapy: The offender must complete twelve (12) months of professional therapy unless the assessing professional recommends a shorter or longer period of treatment. The recommendation would be to have at least 26 sessions.

Safety Plan: At the end of the required therapy, the Safety Team and therapist will work together to develop a Safety Plan, including any restrictions and safeguards. This Safety Plan will be communicated with the local contact, the field workers, and all participants in any 'Closed' meeting that may be established. The Safety Plan will help establish healthy boundaries for the offender. This must be put in writing so there is a common understanding that the Safety Team can help to enforce.

6.4 Safe Meetings and Conventions

The safety and well-being of those in our fellowship and ensuring the care of survivors is our priority. Meetings and conventions need to be as safe as possible for everyone. Elders and convention hosts have the responsibility to make decisions that provide a safe experience for attendees. If an unknown visitor requests to attend a meeting, elders are encouraged to contact the Safety Team to determine if there are any allegations or other safety concerns. Elders should also inform every attendee in the meeting ahead of time about any visitor's attendance.

Safe Fellowship Procedures

- CSA and SA offenders will *not* be allowed to attend *regular* fellowship meetings in person, nor can they call into these meetings. They will not be permitted to attend gospel meetings or conventions in person.
- Based on the professional assessment, the treatment provider's recommendation, and the determination of the Safety Team, an individual Safety Plan will be created. This Safety Plan will detail the types of fellowship that are considered appropriate for the offender, ranging between restriction from all fellowship to closed meetings.

Note: If an offender does not complete the required professional assessment and therapy, closed fellowship meetings will not be allowed.

6.4.1 Sunday and Bible Study Meetings

CSA and SA offenders will *not* be allowed in *regular* fellowship meetings. When deemed appropriate, a 'Closed' meeting may occur.

Closed Meetings

A 'Closed' meeting is a specific, designated meeting that is composed of volunteers. For any type of fellowship or study meeting with an offender, even if it is a call-in meeting, participants must freely volunteer and must never be asked directly or in a group setting if they agree to meet with the offender. These standards apply to all meetings, including meetings held in languages other than English (American Sign Language, Spanish, etc). Consideration should be given such that meetings with an offender are at a non-customary time, so the volunteers can also attend their regular meetings.

For closed meetings, all restrictions recommended in the professional assessment must be followed to ensure safety for all. In addition, all legal restrictions must be followed for any offender on parole or registered as a sex offender. It is recommended that none of the offender's victims be present, though victims who are currently adults may make this choice for themselves. Closed meetings may **not** include children. The one exception would be if there are minors living full-time in the same residence as an offender and there are no legal restrictions in place. Such a meeting would not be open for other offenders to attend in person or remotely. For SA offenders, it is recommended that their closed meetings not include individuals with demographics similar to the offender's victim (e.g., a man who offended against an adult woman should not meet with women). This is for the protection of potential victims as well as the offender. No attendee of a closed meeting can bring visitors.

Formation of Closed Meetings:

If individuals are interested in having fellowship with offenders via a closed meeting, in addition to having their regular Sunday fellowship meetings, they should contact the Safety Team.

The Safety Team will contact the individuals in that region who have expressed willingness to be in a closed meeting, should the need arise. These volunteers should not match the victim demographic of the offender.

The Safety Team will provide educational resources and review grooming behaviors, perpetrator behaviors and traits, and red flag behaviors.

All volunteers in a closed meeting are required to undergo the MinistrySafe training.

All volunteers are expected to abide by the Safety Team's recommendations and respect the limitations of the closed meeting (e.g., not bringing visitors). Failure to follow these expectations may result in removal from the closed meeting.

The closed-meeting volunteers can coordinate with the Safety Team to select a meeting time for the closed meeting. Volunteers can choose to stop attending closed meetings at any time.

If a local, in-person, closed meeting cannot be established, the Safety Team may coordinate with another closed meeting that the offender can attend via call-in.

6.4.2 Gospel Meetings

CSA and SA offenders may not attend in person. Offenders can call in, however, they will not be permitted to listen to a gospel meeting where any of their victims are likely to be present. The Safety Team will work with the offender to identify meetings to call into that may be appropriate for them.

6.4.3 Conventions and Special Meetings

CSA and SA offenders may not attend in person. Offenders can call in, however, they will not be permitted to listen to conventions/meetings where any of their victims are likely to be present. The Safety Team will work with the offender to identify meetings to call into that may be appropriate for them.

6.4.4 Other gatherings

CSA and SA offenders may not attend any open-invitation get-togethers, potlucks, or funerals (except for funerals for immediate family) where our friends are gathered in groups. Offenders may call into funerals. For private gatherings with offenders (e.g., dinner, game nights), all individuals must be informed of the offender's status, and attendance must be voluntary.

7. JUVENILE SEXUAL ABUSE

This includes allegations of CSA where *both* the victim and perpetrator are minors.

It must be acknowledged that **both** children in these cases need help. The child being abused needs the appropriate professional care for the serious lifelong impacts that so many survivors of child sexual abuse experience. The child who has engaged in harmful sexual behavior needs help as well. Licensed medical/mental health professional (psychosexual counseling) care is necessary to help them work through these age-inappropriate sexual behaviors to reduce the likelihood of engaging in harmful sexual behavior in the future.

By taking a **proactive role** in obtaining appropriate services for the offending child, the parents (or other involved adults) can help to ensure that the behavior never happens again. The goal in these cases is to protect the child while helping the child understand the consequences of such behavior.

Offenders who are children are considered by the law and medical community to be more responsive to rehabilitation efforts than adult offenders. Therefore, the name of the offending child and details of the offense should not be inappropriately shared, to prevent that child from being unfairly labeled and stigmatized into adulthood.

There must be **additional** measures taken to protect the confidentiality/identity of both the victim and the minor abuser in these cases. The Safety Team will work with the responsible adults involved with both parties to ensure safety for the affected children and other children who may come in contact with the offender or who have witnessed the problematic behavior. Tools such as discreet meeting changes, assisting the families in accessing counseling services, and developing a Safety Plan to establish healthy boundaries are essential to ensure safety for all parties involved.

8. RED-FLAG OR OTHER CONCERNING BEHAVIORS

Red-flag behaviors are actions or patterns of behavior that indicate potential problems or concerns. Often, these behaviors are considered to be 'grooming.' Grooming behaviors are manipulative behaviors used to gain access to victims, coerce others, and reduce the risk of being caught. No red-flag behavior should be overlooked. *Appendix B* identifies examples of red-flag behaviors.

Please report any concerns to a Safety Team member and they will help determine how the concerns should be addressed. Reporting these behaviors is important as it allows the Safety Team to be aware of any patterns of red-flag interactions and behaviors. In addition to reporting, if you feel comfortable and safe addressing red flags or other concerning behaviors with the individual, please do so. Be mindful that abusers are often skilled at explaining away concerning behaviors.

Responsibilities of the Safety Team Regarding Red-Flag or Concerning Behaviors

When red-flag or other concerning behaviors are reported to the Safety Team, they will do the following:

- Write an incident report to maintain an internal record of the behavior and the steps that are taken.
- Consult with professionals for advice regarding risk and appropriate actions.
- If warranted, give a verbal and written warning to the person exhibiting the behavior.
- If the behavior is repeated, determine a proper response and coordinate with anyone who needs to be involved (i.e., the elder of the meeting, workers in the field, the person who observed or was the recipient of the behavior, etc.).
- If necessary, develop a Safety Plan with the person in question to address the behavior or pattern of behaviors and establish healthy boundaries. This plan will be shared with people who need to be involved for accountability.

9. EXPECTATIONS FOR ALL ADULTS

This section intends to give clarity for safe behavior for those with good intentions and to provide a means of identification for those with ill intent. These expectations are not meant to discourage caring, safe interactions with children. Guidelines cannot be provided for every situation one may encounter. When in situations that do not meet these standards, steps need to be taken to return to an above-reproach environment. Abiding by these expectations benefits everyone and will help to ensure safe interactions.

Everyone must understand that:

- Sexual abuse has ongoing long-term impacts, and the first step in healing for survivors begins with being heard, believed, and able to safely tell of their experiences.
- Children have the right to feel safe at all times, and parents have the right to set boundaries for their children.
- Adults have the right to feel safe at all times, and they can set boundaries for themselves. They can communicate those boundaries to others, by themselves or with the help of another. **Communication is very important.**
- Adults can choose to avoid or leave situations that make them feel unsafe. This includes friends choosing not to invite the workers over, or workers choosing not to visit with someone if they do not feel safe doing so.

ALL adults are accountable for safety and are expected to adhere to the following:

- Report to the authorities and Safety Team any sexual abuse allegations (past or present) as soon as possible. *Note:* If you are a victim of sexual abuse, it is your choice if, and when, you disclose.
- Cooperate fully with all investigating authorities.
- Report red-flag behaviors or other safety concerns to the Safety Team, regardless of the person's status (e.g., friend, co-worker, overseer).
- Hold each other accountable for following our region's CSA/SA policy, including these expectations.
- Inform and remind each other of "The Rule of Two" to help prevent situations where abuse could occur.

FOLLOW "THE RULE OF TWO"

Do not spend time alone with a minor or vulnerable adult who is not part of your own family, including giving rides, going on walks, online messaging, etc. Interactions with minors and vulnerable adults must always be *observable, accountable, and interruptible*.

- Practice **safe** touch and contact with others, including adults and children.
 - Any touch that occurs between two people should be welcomed by both individuals.
 - Any touch that occurs between people whose situation includes a power differential (e.g., worker to one of the friends, or adult to child) should be visible to others.
- Examples of safe touch may include:
 - Handshakes, high-fives, and fist bumps
 - Shoulder-to-shoulder hugs
 - Sitting beside children
 - Pats on the shoulder, back, or head
- Show respect in words. Avoid words that shame, belittle, or sexualize.

Adults will not:

- Pursue or engage in any form of sexual contact with minors.
- Engage in the sexual grooming of children and/or families.
- Relinquish personal responsibility for reporting allegations to the appropriate authorities or use ignorance as an excuse.
- Minimize, cover-up, or falsely report a suspicion or allegation.
- Discourage others from reporting CSA, SA, or red flag behaviors.
- Dismiss a child's concerns or discourage disclosure.
- Attempt to determine the veracity of sexual abuse allegations or investigate CSA or SA reports, including by questioning a child or individuals involved. This is the responsibility of those who are trained to obtain information about CSA and SA.
- Assist someone else's child with toileting, dressing, or undressing, unless they're the designated caregiver.

- Use any type of digital device to send, receive, store, or view child sexual content (sometimes called child pornography), which is a serious crime.
- Photograph children without parental approval, nor share photos of children without parental approval.
- Write emails, message on social media, call, text, or otherwise communicate with minors without the knowledge/approval of their parents/guardians.
- Advise children to keep communications or interactions secret.
- Practice **unsafe** touch and contact with adults or children, including:
 - Kisses
 - Inappropriate, lengthy, or unwanted hugs or embraces
 - Holding children, above the approximate age of 3, on one's lap
 - Wrestling, tickling, or other games involving lots of touch
 - Touching buttocks, genital areas, breasts, or thighs, under or over clothing
 - Remarks relating to sexual attractiveness or sexual development
 - Any display of unwanted affection
 - Share sexualized content (such as images, video, or other media) or engage in any other sexualized communication, including jokes, stories, experiences, and questions, especially with a minor, vulnerable adult, or someone in a power differential.

Workers and elders need to recognize that they serve in a position of trust. In addition to all expectations above, workers and elders are also expected to:

- Uphold and model care and concern for everyone, including victim survivors.
- Understand that their attitudes and words toward allegations of sexual crimes and misconduct, have an effect on the attitudes and spiritual well-being of the friends, and can greatly impact victims. It also affects the public testimony of the fellowship.
- Make every effort to know and follow all laws pertaining to CSA and SA. (Workers and elders [i.e., clergy] are legally mandated reporters in some areas within our region.)
- Educate themselves on the prevention of abuse and be willing to promote safety in the fellowship.
- Report to the Safety Team if approached by an adult (e.g., a fellow worker or other individual in the fellowship) or by a minor in an inappropriate sexual manner, including a sexual insinuation.
- Safeguard personal and confidential information shared by individuals or families (unless required by law or to prevent harm).

- Support those seeking mental health or other professional services when needed.

Workers

Workers' moral and spiritual expectations are found in the Bible. This list does not provide doctrine, but rather practical advice and instruction. In addition to all the expectations above, workers and visiting workers are expected to adhere to the following (to be reviewed annually).

- Respect individual and family boundaries and remember that staying as guests at our friends' homes is a privilege.
- Respect the friends' convictions concerning cultural matters (e.g., clothing, alcohol, media, gaming), and express hope that people will keep their everyday habits the same when workers visit. Workers may express their convictions and share specific advice and counsel with love and care, but this should never be done in a controlling, demanding, or forceful manner.
- Ensure sleeping arrangements accommodate their basic safety/privacy and **never** include sharing a bedroom with children when in homes.
- Ensure that all changing, showering/bathing, and restroom use are private when in homes.

Workers will not:

- Initiate, pursue, or engage in sexual or romantic relationships with any adult under their care as ministers (whether inside or outside their current field) as it is unethical, and often illegal, due to an imbalance of power.
- Take on the role of therapist or mental health professional to victims, alleged or convicted abusers, or other involved parties such as parents or spouses as they do not have the expertise. They can provide spiritual care and guidance and show compassion.
- Be alone in private rooms with friends (adult or child), particularly with the door closed. If situations arise (e.g., a child bursting into a worker's room), they will take immediate steps to return the situation to an "above reproach" environment (e.g., return to the living room).
- Exercise power and control over the friends.

10. CONSEQUENCES FOR GUIDELINES VIOLATION

It is expected that all members of the fellowship will adhere to the Guidelines, including reporting abuse and following the restrictions and recommendations set by the Safety Team. Failure to comply will result in appropriate consequences. The Safety Team will help determine the appropriate response, which may include but is not limited to the following:

- Meeting with the Safety Team to provide education and develop remedial plans.
- Alterations to fellowship privileges (e.g., loss of meeting in one's home, pause in attending meetings, removal from meetings and/or ministry); this will be done in conjunction with the ministry.

11. POLICY UPDATES

This policy will be reviewed a year after its release. Any necessary updates can be made during this review process. Policy updates needed sooner can necessitate a special session. Version control of the document will be tracked. The review process or special session shall include all members of the Safety Team and the Guidelines Team.

12. APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS¹

12.1 Consent

Consent is words or overt actions indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act or contact. Silence or the absence of an explicit “no” does not equal consent. Physical submission by the victim, such as “freezing” or “fawning” in fear, does not equal consent. Consent also implies the ability to say no in a mutual relationship: Children, certain vulnerable adults (based on functioning related to factors such as intellectual disabilities, age, mental health, or other vulnerabilities), or those within a power differential (e.g., with a religious leader, mentor, teacher, or supervisor) are unable to consent to sexual activity. Other circumstances such as intoxication or unconsciousness also render a person unable to give consent to sexual activity. Deception or manipulation of a person also renders that person unable to consent.

Consent must be:

- **Legal:** The other person must be legally able to consent.
- **Revocable:** The other person has the right to change their mind at any time.
- **Conscious:** The other person must be fully conscious, not intoxicated, and in their right mind.
- **Verbal:** Silence or lack of verbal communication does not constitute consent.
- **Ongoing:** The other person must have the opportunity to communicate any change of mind.

12.2 Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

An adult or older adolescent exploiting a child or young adolescent for overt or covert sexual gratification, even without physical contact, including by:

- **Sexual Assault or Touching:** Any form of sexual contact or assault of a child. This includes any sexual touching either under or over the clothes.
- **Exposing a Minor to Obscene Materials:** It is illegal for an adult to expose a minor to obscene materials including pornography.
- **Production, Distribution, or Possession of Child Pornography:** Creating, sharing, or possessing explicit materials involving minors is illegal. This includes photographs, videos, or any other media that exploits children sexually.
- **Online Solicitation:** Adults engaging in inappropriate conversations or attempting to solicit sexual activities with minors online. This can occur through social media, chat rooms, or other online platforms.

¹ Many of these definitions were adapted from a compilation of various resources.

- **Indecent Exposure:** Any adult exposing themselves sexually to a child is engaging in criminal behavior. This includes acts such as masturbation in the presence of a minor or forcing the minor to masturbate; indecent exposure often does not include physical contact between an adult and a minor.
- **Luring or Enticing a Minor:** Attempts to lure or entice a minor into engaging in sexual activities is a criminal offense, even if the attempt was unsuccessful.
- **Sexual Assault:** Any sexual contact or activity with a minor falls under the category of sexual assault and is a criminal act. This includes penetration of the victim's body, no matter how slight.
- **Child Endangerment:** Placing a child in a situation where they are at risk of sexual exploitation or harm can be considered child endangerment and is illegal.
- **Inappropriate Sexual Conversation:** including texts, phone calls, or other media communication

Notes:

- **A child cannot consent to any sexual activity with an adult or significantly older adolescent.**
- Abuse is not the victim's fault. They did not provoke the abuse, and they are not to blame in any way.
- The legal age of consent for sexual activity varies in each jurisdiction (Washington is age 16, Alaska is age 16, Idaho is age 18). The age provisions regarding a possible defense for young offenders also vary. For example, some jurisdictions have special provisions if the younger party is aged 12 years or older and the offender is not more than 2 years older than the younger person.
- "Romeo and Juliet laws" are close-in-age exemptions that allow a person to have consensual sexual relations with a minor if the other person is not more than a given number of years older (Alaska is 4 years, Washington is 2 years, and Idaho law does not have any such exception).
- Even if a Statute of Limitations bars legal proceedings, any abuser should admit guilt, seek treatment, and be willing to be publicly identified to prevent further abuse.
- CSA can occur between any combination of ages and genders when the victim is a minor.

12.3 Sexual Abuse

When a person, in a place of power and/or trust, engages in sexual behavior with a child or an adult under their supervision, authority, mentoring, or spiritual care, including:

- **Sexual Penetration:** Any act or attempted act of vaginal or anal penetration, however slight, by a person's penis, finger, other body part, or an object, and/or any oral-genital contact.
- **Sexual Contact:** Any intentional touching of a person's breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, or other intimate parts; Touching of this type may be over or under clothing and may include the touching or making the person touch the offender's body, or making the person touch their own body; This also includes contact

with non-sexual areas of the body for the sexual gratification of the perpetrator (such as with certain paraphilic disorders).

- **Non-Contact Sexual Acts:** Observing a person's nudity or sexual activity or allowing a person to observe sexual activity; Recording, photographing, transmitting, showing, viewing, streaming, or distributing intimate or sexual images, audio recordings, or sexual information of persons; Exposing one's genitals or inducing a person to expose their own genitals; or Within a power dynamic (boss-employee, doctor-patient, teacher-student, worker-friend, adult-child) communicating sexual desire or sexually stimulating content toward a person (i.e., verbal sexual abuse or verbal sexual harassment).

12.4 Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is contact or behavior that occurs without the consent of the victim. Sexual assault usually refers to criminal acts. Some forms of sexual assault include:

- Penetration of the victim's body (i.e., rape);
- Attempted rape;
- Forcing a victim to perform sexual acts, such as oral sex or penetration of the perpetrator's body;
- Fondling or unwanted sexual touching.

12.5 Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's position, place, or well-being.
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for decisions affecting an individual's place.
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's day-to-day life or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment.

Harassment, sexual or otherwise, can occur in private or public settings. In accordance with our values, sexual harassment is not restricted to what is defined as sexual harassment under the law. We consider any sexualized behavior within a power differential to be a serious form of harassment (including touch or communication, other sexual attention, or any behavior that objectifies or degrades).

Some forms of sexual harassment include:

- Making conditions of employment, living situation, place, or privilege dependent on sexual favors, either explicitly or implicitly;

- Requests for sexual favors;
- Verbal harassment of a sexual nature, including jokes referring to sexual acts or sexual orientation;
- Touching or physical contact;
- Sexual advances;
- Discussing sexual relations/stories/fantasies at work, school, or in other inappropriate places;
- Pressuring someone to engage in sexual behaviors;
- Exposing oneself or performing sexual acts on oneself in view of others; and
- Unwanted sexually explicit photos, emails, or text messages.

Adapted from the legal definition of Sexual Harassment by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission of 1980.

12.6 Mandated Reporter

A mandated reporter has an individual duty to report known or suspected abuse or neglect relating to children, elders, or dependent adults.

12.7 Trauma-Informed Practice

Trauma-informed practice is a strengths-based approach, which seeks to understand and respond to the impact of trauma on people's lives. The approach emphasizes physical, psychological, and emotional safety for everyone, and aims to give individuals the ability to re-establish control of their lives.

12.8 Neglect

Neglect is the failure to meet a child's basic physical and emotional needs, including housing, food, clothing, education, access to medical care, and having feelings validated and responded to appropriately. Neglect falls under mandatory reporter requirements.

12.9 Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is the intentional use of physical force that can result in physical injury. Examples include hitting, kicking, shaking, burning, or other shows of force against a child. Physical abuse falls under mandatory reporter requirements.

13. APPENDIX B: GROOMING AND RED FLAG BEHAVIORS

Grooming refers to patterns of behavior used by sexual predators to form a relationship with, and gain the trust of, potential victims to sexually assault and abuse them. Grooming behaviors are usually employed by someone within the victim's circle of trust such as a family member, coach, teacher, minister, or others who naturally have interaction with the victim. Grooming typically follows a pattern, which includes:

- Selecting a victim
- Gaining access and isolating the victim
- Developing trust and encouraging secret-keeping
- Desensitizing a victim to touch and sexual conversation
- Grooming family and community
- Attempting to excuse their behavior

It is difficult to know someone's true intentions. Regardless, it is important to know and understand common tactics and behaviors of perpetrators to help you identify risks. Examples of red flags or grooming behaviors towards children and the vulnerable may include:

- **Unusual Interest in Child Activities:** Excessive interest in a child's activities *may* signal predatory intent. This could include frequently inquiring about the child's plans, activities, or commitments, and/or displaying a level of involvement that goes *beyond* typical engagement.
- **One-on-One Invitations:** Requests, or insistence, on spending alone time with a child should raise concerns. This behavior *may* be indicative of an adult seeking an opportunity to exploit the child or engage in inappropriate actions.
- **Odd Friendships with Vulnerable Kids:** *Unusual* adult-child friendships involving gifts or activities *may* be a red flag. Children can become vulnerable for various reasons and must be protected even more than usual when going through particularly difficult life transitions.
- **Use of "Angelic" Terms:** An adult consistently refers to a child as "angelic," or "innocent," or uses other similar terms that carry a romantic or sexual undertone that can be a cause for concern. Such language *may* suggest that the adult is viewing the child in a way that goes beyond a healthy, respectful interaction and may be an attempt to groom or manipulate the child.

- **Knowing Too Much About A Child:** Be cautious of adults in-person or online seeking personal information from children. When you notice that someone knows detailed information about your child this *may* be a warning sign.
- **Using Pet Names for Children:** This can be innocent or grooming, but pet names with a romantic or sexual connotation can be a cause for concern. This is particularly true when pet names are used for *specific* children rather than a general term by which someone refers to children.
- **Excessive Gift-Giving:** Consistent, *unexplained* gift-giving from adults *may* indicate something is *potentially* dangerous in the relationship.
- **Encouraging a Child to Lie or Engage in Deceptive Behaviors:** Predators often ask children to keep their relationships secret. They often start small with little lies, and then grow bigger lies once there's a comfort level established for deception.
- **Excessive Physical Contact:** Such as patting or hugging, inappropriate or excessive touching, especially if it makes the child uncomfortable, is a clear warning sign.
- **Ignoring Boundaries:** Disregarding physical or personal boundaries with a child is a concerning behavior that should not be overlooked. For instance, if an adult tries to hug, pat, or touch a child despite the child expressing discomfort or attempting to create distance, it could be an example of ignoring boundaries. This behavior disregards the child's personal space and may raise concerns about inappropriate conduct.
- **Pitting a Child Against Their Guardian or Family:** Attempts to create a rift between a parent/guardian and their child by making comments or engaging in behavior that undermines the parent-child relationship in a seemingly lighthearted or humorous manner. This could be done under the guise of humor, but over time, it may contribute to eroding trust and creating tension between the parent and child and is a form of grooming.
- **Using Inappropriate Language:** Pay attention to adults using sexual language or innuendo when talking to children. An example of using inappropriate language could be when an adult comments on a child's physical appearance, uses suggestive language, or discusses sexual topics in a way that is not suitable for the child's age. This behavior is a warning sign and should be closely watched, as it may suggest an attempt to groom or desensitize the child to inappropriate conversations.
- **Any Use of Control to Motivate Action by a Child:** Overly controlling behavior, limiting the child's autonomy. This may take the form of emotional manipulation tactics to influence the child's thoughts, feelings, or behaviors. This may involve guilt-tripping, gaslighting, or using emotional coercion to maintain control.

- **Excessive Emotional Dependence or Excessive Involvement in Child-Oriented Environments:** Displaying emotional dependence on children for companionship or support. Being consistently present at get-togethers, or other events where children are likely to be without their normal support systems *may* be considered a potential red flag if it occurs often.
- **Excessive Eye Contact with a Child:** Excessive eye contact can make a child feel uncomfortable or intimidated. Children may interpret prolonged eye contact as threatening, especially when it comes from an unfamiliar adult. Predators may use such behavior to assert control or create a sense of unease. Excessive eye contact, especially when combined with other manipulative behaviors, can be part of a strategy to establish a connection and make the child more susceptible to manipulation.

14. APPENDIX C: EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Educational resources play a significant role in preventing CSA and SA by providing individuals with the knowledge and tools necessary to recognize, respond to, and prevent abusive behaviors. By increasing awareness and understanding of abuse, educational resources help to reduce stigma and encourage survivors to seek help. Educational resources help to create a culture of prevention and those affected by it can access the support they need. The following are some available resources; those available in Spanish are listed.

14.1 Safe and Unsafe Touch

[Teaching Children](#)

Español: [Abierto y a menudo](#)

14.2 Grooming

[Warning Signs](#)

Español: [Señales de Advertencia](#)

[Duck Duck Groom by Anna Sonoda](#)

14.3 Conversations with Children

[Educating Your Children](#)

Español: [Campaña de Hot Chocolate Talk® | Committee for Children](#)

[Age Appropriate Conversations](#)

[How Can I Protect My Child](#)

Español: [Como Puedo Proteger A Mi Hijo](#)

14.4 Recognizing and Responding

[Responding to Child Disclosures](#)

[Responding to Adults Disclosing Child Sexual Abuse](#)

[Taking Care of Your Child After a Sexual Assault](#)

14.5 Books for Children

I Said No! A Kid To Kid Book On Keeping Private Parts Private

Español: Dije Que No

Your Body Belongs to You

Español: Mi Cuerpo Me Pertenece

14.6 Books for Adults

The Body Keeps the Score by Bessel A van der Kolk

Español: El Cuerpo Lleva La Cuenta

Boundaries: How to Say No And Take Control Of Your Life by Henry Cloud and John Townsend

Español: Límites

15. APPENDIX D: MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

15.1 Advocacy/Therapy

- [WaNIdAK Advocacy Group](#)
- [RAINN](#)
- [Find Sexual Abuse Group Therapy and Support Groups in Washington - Psychology Today](#) (Washington)
- [Sexual Abuse Treatment Centers in Washington](#) (Washington)
- [Washington | National Sexual Violence Resource Center \(NSVRC\)](#) (Washington)
- [Sexual Assault Therapy | KCSARC](#) (Washington)
- [Little Hooves and Big Hearts](#)
- [Domestic and Sexual Violence Resources - ANDVSA](#) (Alaska)
- [Star Alaska](#) (Alaska)
- [Faces of Hope](#) (Idaho)
- [Idaho Coalition](#) (Idaho)
- [Women's and Children's Alliance](#) (Idaho)

15.2 Funding

- WaNIdAkTherapyFund@gmail.com

15.3 Advocacy and Funding

- [Advocates For The Truth \(AFTT\)](#)
- [Fund Recovery](#)
- [Support, Advocacy and Resource Center](#)
- [Bridges and Balm](#)