Best Practices for Church Facility Use

1. Written Facility Use Policy

- Most churches have a **formal, documented policy** outlining:
 - Who may use the building
 - Space availability
 - Cost (if any)
 - Required forms (e.g. application, waiver, contract)
 - o Rules (e.g. no alcohol, cleanup expectations, security)

2. Tiered Fee Structure

- Churches often use **tiered pricing** based on the group type:
 - Member events (e.g., weddings/funerals): Discounted or cost-only
 - o Partner ministries (e.g., ACTS, CFS): Free or nominal fee
 - o Non-member/non-mission groups (e.g., sports leagues): Full cost recovery or rental rate

3. Liability Waivers & Insurance

- Require signed liability waivers for any recreational use
- Require proof of liability insurance for groups, especially if not church-affiliated
- Include language indemnifying the church

4. Point of Contact or Sponsor

- Every group must have a designated representative who:
 - Signs paperwork
 - o Is accountable for damage or misuse
 - Ensures cleanup and building security

5. Usage Agreement or Contract

- Formal facility use agreement signed by the group and church
- Includes:
 - Dates/times
 - Expected behavior
 - Facility rules
 - Emergency contact procedures

6. Access Control

- Limit key/code distribution
- Consider temporary access codes or scheduled unlocks (some churches use apps or smart locks)

7. Scheduled Maintenance + Communication

- Publish a calendar to avoid conflicts
- Assign a staff member or admin to coordinate scheduling and oversee use

Examples from Other Churches

- Large churches (with staff support) may rent out spaces commercially but still require waivers, deposits, and insurance.
- Medium-sized churches like McKnight typically:
 - Offer free use to mission-aligned ministries
 - Charge modest fees for regular recreational users
 - Have standardized forms (application, waiver, agreement)
- **Smaller churches** may limit access entirely to members or only allow use with elder/staff approval.