2018 Annual Report

Findings and Recommendations

SECRETARIAT
OF CHILD
AND YOUTH
PROTECTION

NATIONAL
REVIEW BOARD

UNITED STATES
CONFERENCE OF
CATHOLIC BISHOPS

JUNE 2019

Report on the Implementation of the

Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People

2018 Annual Report
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

JUNE 2019

Report on the Implementation of the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People

SECRETARIAT OF CHILD
AND YOUTH PROTECTION

NATIONAL REVIEW BOARD

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE
OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS
WASHINGTON, DC

The *2018 Annual Report on the Implementation of the "Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People"* was prepared by the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection for the National Review Board and the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB). It was authorized by the USCCB President, Cardinal Daniel N. DiNardo. It has been directed for publication by the undersigned.

Msgr. J. Brian Bransfield
General Secretary, USCCB

First Printing, May 2019
Second Printing, June 2019

Please note that the following has been corrected since the original printing of the report:

- P. 13 in the fourth paragraph—data was collected from 122 dioceses and eparchies (not 125)
- P. 13 in the fourth paragraph—three eparchies did not participate in either type of audit (all dioceses participated)

CONTENTS

SECTION I

SECTION II

APPENDICES

Office of the President

3211 FOURTH STREET NE, WASHINGTON, DC 20017-1194 • 202-541-3100 • FAX 202-541-3166

His Eminence Cardinal Daniel N. DiNardo
Archbishop of Galveston-Houston
President

Preface

I am pleased to present this sixteenth annual report on the progress of implementing the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. The end of the 2018 audit year has marked a turning point in the Church in the U.S. regarding the sexual abuse crisis. During the summer of 2018, the scandal of former Cardinal-Archbishop McCarrick came to light. After that came the release of the Pennsylvania Grand Jury Report highlighting the extent of the sexual abuse crisis within the state, as well as uncovering situations that did not always put the survivor first. Additional news began to accumulate throughout the summer and into the fall.

While the bishops continue to meet and discuss next steps in greater accountability and transparency, this annual report marks the continued dedication of so many to uphold the spirit of the *Charter*. While much progress is still needed at this time, I would like to acknowledge what has been done by our priests, staff, volunteers, and consultants.. The Church is a far safer place today than when we launched the *Charter* in 2002. Programs of background checks, safe environment trainings, review boards enforcing zero tolerance policies, and victims assistance require hundreds of dedicated, professional teams with child safety as their highest priority. I extend my sincere gratitude to all who have been abused and continue to come forward to share their stories. Because of their bravery in coming forward, victim/survivor assistance and child protection are now core elements of the Church. Others wounded by abuse will continue to receive assistance and pastoral care. Children, youth and the vulnerable will continue to be protected from harm. The Church will continue to be a safer environment for everyone.

While much has been done to ensure survivor ministry and the protection of the vulnerable are core values of the Church, improvements still must be made. When it comes to the protection of young people, the question must always be "what more can be done?" We have in front of us an important opportunity. An opportunity to do better. An opportunity to be better, and to fully live out the mission of the Gospel in bringing healing to those who have been harmed, accountability and justice to those who have caused harm, and keeping children, young people and the vulnerable safe from harm.

We must continually rededicate ourselves to keeping our promise to protect and pledge to heal. Not once, not twice, but every single day. With every action we take, let us all remember to keep the survivor, the child, the vulnerable person, at the center of everything we do.

National Review Board for the Protection of Children and Young People
3211 Fourth Street NE • Washington DC 20017-1194 • 202-541-5413 • Fax 202-541-5410

27 February 2019

His Eminence
Daniel Cardinal DiNardo
President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Your Eminence,

In accordance with Article 10 of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*, the National Review Board has reviewed the results of the annual compliance audit based on the on-site visits conducted by StoneBridge Business Partners for the 2018 cycle. During this audit cycle, 72 dioceses and eparchies were visited. It is important to recognize that this year's audits occurred within the context of the revelations that emerged last summer regarding former Archbishop McCarrick and the subsequent release of the Pennsylvania Grand Jury report. As you are fully aware, these events have led to both frustration and anger among the faithful in the Church, a loss of the credibility of the hierarchy, and a questioning of the efficacy of the audit itself along with a sense that the implementation of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* has been more concerned with "checking-off the box" as opposed to creating a culture of safety within dioceses. This is evidenced by the results of the audits as reported in this year's Annual Report which continue to show signs of complacency and lack of diligence on the part of some dioceses.

Despite its limitations, the audit remains the only instrument by which we can measure the efforts of the bishops to protect children and young people through the establishment of a safe environment within the Church. The audit calls the bishops to accountability and gauges the seriousness with which they are responding to the sexual abuse of minors by the clergy. It is for this reason that the National Review Board calls for a more in-depth audit, as well as ensuring the complete independence of the audit if the bishops hope to regain the trust of the laity in assuring that children and young people are indeed safe within our institutions. This will not only require a new audit instrument, but also a revision of the *Charter* that will incorporate new practices, such as parish audits, that will offer greater assurance of compliance.

While the overwhelming majority of the dioceses have participated in the audit, we have still not achieved 100% participation. Three eparchies did not participate in either the on-site or data collection audit – the Eparchy of St. Mary Queen of Peace, the Eparchy of St. Peter the Apostle, and the Eparchy of Phoenix. Consequently it is not possible to determine whether these eparchies are compliant or non-compliant with the *Charter*. Achieving 100% participation in the audit must be achieved as this will demonstrate to the laity the commitment of the entire episcopate to the protection and safety of children in the Church. In addition, the Diocese of Lincoln was found to be non-compliant with Article 7, which requires open and transparent communications to the public regarding allegations of sexual abuse of minors by the clergy, especially in those parishes that may have been affected.

It should be pointed out that, given the current climate within the Church, StoneBridge noticed a heightened sense of urgency and focus in many of the dioceses that were visited during this cycle. This was evident in the active review of priest files, the release or updating of lists of alleged abusers, and greater emphasis on discussion and transparency with parishioners in individual dioceses/eparchies. This is a welcome change which must be sustained going forward rather than a one-time response to the heightened sense of scrutiny if a lasting cultural change is to take place.

Compared to 2017, the Annual Report notes that the number of allegations, mostly historical, have significantly increased. This can be attributed to the additional allegations received in five New York dioceses as a result of the implementation of their Independent Reconciliation and Compensation programs. What is concerning are the 26 allegations by current minors (12 males and 14 females) reported in 2018. As of June 30, 2018 three of these allegations were substantiated, seven were unsubstantiated, three were unable to be proven, six were

still under investigation, two were referred to religious orders, two involved unknown clerics, and three were incidents of boundary violations not sexual abuse. These current allegations point to the reality that sexual abuse of minors by the clergy should not be considered by bishops as a thing of the past or a distant memory. Any allegation involving a current minor should remind the bishops that they must re-dedicate themselves each day to maintaining a level of vigilance that will not permit complacency to set in or result in a less precise and less thorough implementation of the *Charter*. The fact that approximately 14% of the dioceses/eparchies that had on-site visits will require a follow-up at the end of the next audit cycle is indicative of the laxity that exists in some dioceses that should cause some pause.

The NRB has consistently argued for the inclusion of parish audits in the *Charter* as the only way to determine with greater certainty not only that the diocese is compliant but also that the data being sent to the Chancery is accurate. While this requirement has not been added to the *Charter*, the Annual Report notes that slightly over half of the dioceses/eparchies visited conduct some form of parish audits on their own, either as regular practice or on an "as needed" basis. Twenty-eight of the seventy-two dioceses/eparchies visited chose to have StoneBridge conduct parish audits as part of the on-site audit. Conducting parish audits, in whatever form, will make it easier in implementing the safe environment requirements of the *Charter.* Those bishops who have conducted parish audits demonstrate their seriousness in assessing what is actually taking place in their diocese with the implementation of the *Charter* and are to be commended.

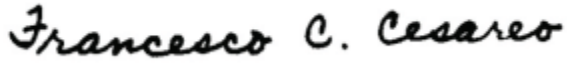
The Annual Report also notes dioceses that require some type of refresher safe environment training, as well as renewed periodic background checks, even though neither is required by the *Charter.* Over three-quarters of the dioceses visited have implemented these best practices which will contribute toward keeping the safety of children at the forefront of people's minds, thereby ensuring a commitment to nurturing a culture of safety.

During the last several years the Annual Report has pointed out recurring concerns that speak to the issue of complacency. This year is no exception. We continue to see the failure to publish reporting procedures in the various languages in which the liturgy is celebrated; poor recordkeeping of background checks; failure to train or background check clergy, employees or volunteers who have contact with children; a high percentage of children not trained, especially in religious education programs; lack of cooperation by parishes in the implementation of safe environment requirements or responding to requests from safe environment personnel; lack of a formal monitoring plan for priests who have been removed from ministry; failure to update policies and procedures in light of the 2011 *Charter* revisions. These are just some of the concerns highlighted in this year's Annual Report that need attention. While not widespread, the fact that in some dioceses these recurring problems are still evident points to lack of diligence that puts children's safety at risk.

We recognize that not all dioceses have the resources they need to support their efforts at implementing the *Charter* as fully as possible. In order to address this reality, dioceses should find ways to collaborate with one another, including sharing resources, which has resulted in a stronger effort in implementing the *Charter* where this has been the approach taken.

This past year has been an unfortunate reminder of the sin and crime of sexual abuse of minors by the clergy, made more dire by the failure of leadership which enabled such abuse to occur. We know that the majority of the current bishops have seriously confronted clerical sexual abuse, which is borne out in the Annual Report. Yet, the Report also evidences areas in need of improvement that will necessitate a renewed effort in addressing this issue in a way that will require bold leadership. The members of the National Review Board commend your own commitment and leadership in calling for meaningful reform, the involvement of the laity, as well as acknowledging the expertise and the efforts of the NRB. The members of the National Review Board pledge to use our expertise and knowledge to provide advice, counsel, and support to the bishops as they continue to address this issue, as we seek to assist you in restoring the credibility of the episcopacy in nurturing a culture of safety for our children.

Sincerely yours in Christ,



Francesco C. Cesareo, Ph.D.
Chairman

Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection
3211 Fourth Street NE • Washington DC 20017-1194 • 202-541-5413 • Fax 202-541-5410

March 6, 2019

His Eminence Daniel Cardinal DiNardo
President, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Dr. Francesco Cesareo
Chairman, National Review Board

Your Eminence and Dr. Cesareo,

The ministry of pastoral care for survivors and the maintenance of safe environments continue to be front and center in dioceses and eparchies. Such endeavors were highlighted during the past summer with the crisis involving Theodore McCarrick and the completion of the Pennsylvania Grand Jury Report. Yes - such revelations especially sixteen years after the Charter are shocking. But as these scandals emerged, victim assistance coordinators and safe environment coordinators were carrying out their roles competently, with compassion and consistency. In dioceses and eparchies, victim assistance coordinators stand ready to listen, to care for, and to accompany survivors and their families.

Working closely with diocesan and eparchial leaders, the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection consistently offered resources through its Resource Toolbox, presented at both religious and secular conferences, and assisted bishops from around the country to strengthen and improve policies, procedures, and sharing best practices. This annual report illustrates the continued efforts in outreach and prevention. It also points out clearly our near misses and gaps.

The Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection remains committed to assisting bishops in keeping the vulnerable safe from harm, accompanying survivors on their paths to healing, and doing more to defend the human dignity of God's little ones than the reputation of the Church. And while zero-tolerance has been the policy of the Church in the United States since 2002, zero-harm to the vulnerable in the Church's care remains our ultimate goal, now and forever.

Sincerely in Christ,

Deacon Bernie Nojadera
Executive Director

280 Kenneth Drive, Suite 100 | Rochester, New York 14623 | 585.295.0550 | StoneBridgeBP.com

STONEBRIDGE BUSINESS PARTNERS

January 23, 2019

His Eminence Daniel Cardinal DiNardo
President, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Dr. Francesco C. Cesareo, PhD
Chairman, National Review Board

His Eminence and Dr. Cesareo,

The 2018 audit period marked the completion of the second year of a three-year audit cycle involving StoneBridge Business Partners. Over the past year, we visited 72 dioceses and eparchies. This marked the eighth consecutive year that StoneBridge Business Partners completed Charter audit procedures on behalf of the Conference. 193 of 197 dioceses and eparchies participated in the audit process this year.

In an on-going effort to produce more efficient and effective audits, this past year we hosted one webinar from the USCCB offices in Washington, DC to educate safe environment coordinators and other diocesan/eparchial representatives on our audit process and approach. This year's webinar along with prior year efforts are available on the USCCB website to assist diocesan/eparchial personnel in their preparation. In July, StoneBridge staff attended a refresher training seminar presentation in conjunction with the Secretariat for Child and Youth Protection (SCYP) at StoneBridge's Rochester, New York headquarters.

Our work is supported by the efforts expended by the diocesan/eparchial personnel who dedicate their working lives to making a difference in maintaining safe environments. We are grateful for their work in implementing and administering the programs and safeguards that are instrumental to this process. None of this would be possible without the support and prioritization from the bishops throughout the country who are fulfilling the promise made in creating this *Charter* in 2002. We appreciate the support and confidence that the Conference has in our organization by trusting us to assist in this worthy cause.

The annual report that follows compiles the information we gathered during our audits and our related findings and comments.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. Englert, Consultant
StoneBridge Business Partners

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY · http://cara.georgetown.edu
2300 WISCONSIN AVENUE, NW · SUITE 400 · WASHINGTON, DC 20007

February 2019

His Eminence Daniel Cardinal DiNardo, President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Dr. Francesco Cesareo, Chair
National Review Board

Dear Cardinal DiNardo and Dr. Cesareo,

In November 2004, the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops commissioned the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to design and conduct an annual survey of all dioceses and eparchies whose bishops and eparchs are members of the USCCB. The purpose of this survey is to collect information on new allegations of sexual abuse of minors and the clergy against whom these allegations were made. The survey also gathers information on the amount of money dioceses and eparchies have expended as a result of allegations as well as the amount they have paid for child protection efforts. The national level aggregate results from this survey for each calendar year are reported in the *Annual Report of the Implementation of the "Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People."*

The questionnaire for the *2018 Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs* was designed by CARA in consultation with the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection and was only slightly different from the versions used for the 2004 through 2017 *Annual Surveys*. As in previous years, CARA prepared an online version of the survey and provided bishops and eparchs with information about the process for completing it for their diocese or eparchy. In collaboration with the Conference of Major Superiors of Men, major superiors of religious institutes – including brother-only institutes – were also invited to complete a similar survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries.

Data collection for 2018 took place between August and January 2019. CARA received responses from all but one of the 196 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB and 196 of the 230 member religious institutes of CMSM, for response rates of 99 percent and 85 percent, respectively. CARA then prepared the national level summary tables and graphs of the findings for 2018, which are presented in this *Annual Report*.

We are grateful for the cooperation of the bishops, eparchs, and major superiors and their representatives in completing the survey for 2018.

Sincerely,

Thomas Gaunt, S.J.

Fr. Thomas P. Gaunt, SJ
Executive Director

Phone: 202-687-8080 · Fax: 202-687-8083 · E-mail: CARA@georgetown.edu

Section I

2018

Chapter One

SECRETARIAT OF CHILD AND YOUTH PROTECTION 2018 PROGRESS REPORT

FROM COMPLACENCY TO URGENCY

Just as the 2018 audit cycle was ending, the Church in the United States was devastated yet again by reports of sexual abuse committed by trusted members of the clergy, including bishops. In June, news broke that Theodore McCarrick had been removed from ministry due to the apparent sexual abuse of a minor. The Pennsylvania Grand Jury Report was released in August, recounting horrific accounts of abuse. Soon after, allegations of sexual abuse and harassment of adults and seminarians also emerged, as did reports that bishops and other Church leaders knew of abuse but did not act. The deep wounds of countless abuse survivors have been re-opened because of this crisis, and today, the entire Church suffers with them.

For many years, the Annual Report issued warnings against a sense of complacency developing in some dioceses. The events of 2018 were the triggers that turned complacency into urgency for many bishops. They served as a springboard for improvements in not only policies and procedures, but also behaviors to support victim/survivors, and to better protect children, youth and adults from abuse.

They also served as a reminder that more than just administrative changes are necessary if we are to create cultures of protection and healing in the Church. The implementation of the guidelines of the *Charter*, as measured by the annual audit, is important. However, what is needed to heal the Church and keep all within its care safe from abuse and other harm is a culture of protection and healing centered on Christ's call to holiness.

Safeguarding does not come about only by carrying out the requirements of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* (*Charter*), but also by remaining dedicated first to the Gospel, and second to the spirit of the *Charter*, especially in their emphases on caring for God's little ones and offering healing and comfort to the suffering.

Many bishops, especially those newly appointed, have been spurred to action. The audit shows their commitments to ensuring multifaceted programs for outreach to victims/survivors are implemented, and that strong child protection policies and procedures are in place. They have also begun to speak in terms of conversion and holiness as solutions to the abuse crisis, rather than just a need for administrative changes.

While it is unfortunate that it took such grave sins and crimes to spur action, as Catholics, we are grateful that God can bring good out of such evils. We encourage any bishops who are hesitant to dedicate enough resources or focus to their mission to protect and heal, to follow the actions of their brother bishops who are now leading the Church's renewal.

BEYOND THE *CHARTER*

The scope of each year's Annual Report is to determine whether a diocese has implemented the *Charter* based on the findings of an external auditor, which is currently StoneBridge Business Partners. Based on this year's audit, overall, while there is

room for improvement (as noted by StoneBridge's report), dioceses are working to carry out the guidelines of the *Charter*. The findings of the audit show that the *Charter's* guidelines, designed to protect minors from sexual abuse by clergy, respond to allegations, and support survivors are working, *insofar as they go*.

However, there remains work to be done. During the 2018 audit cycle, there were 26 allegations brought forward by current minors, of which 3 were substantiated by the end of the audit period (more details on the allegations can be found in the auditor's report). Even one instance of abuse is unacceptable and must lead dioceses to recommit themselves to their mission to protect and heal each and every day.

Furthermore, as the recent history of scandals in the Church in the United States has shown, the *Charter* and the audit are limited in their scope and impact. Accountability for abusive bishops and cardinals, as well as those who failed to act upon reports of abuse, are not addressed by the *Charter*.

In the case of McCarrick, for example, it was not the allegation of sexual abuse of a minor in 2017 brought to the attention of the Archdiocese of New York that was handled ineffectively. Instead, questions remain about the way allegations brought forward involving seminarians and adults were handled, especially by bishops in the past. Questions also remain as to how Theodore McCarrick was elevated to the status of a Cardinal, despite these allegations.

Only some of the scandals that have emerged can find their solutions in the *Charter*. Abuse in the Church encompasses more than just the sexual abuse of minors by clergy. Sexual misconduct against adults, seminarians, and other forms of abuse still exist in the Church, and continued efforts must be carried out to confront these evils.

LESSONS LEARNED IN BISHOPS' ACCOUNTABILITY

The abuses of minors and seminarians committed by McCarrick (and reports that Church leaders, including bishops, did not act upon knowledge of the abuse), and the crimes and grave sins described in the Pennsylvania Grand Jury Report are appalling.

Many point to these issues as proof that bishops' accountability has not been adequately addressed within the *Charter*. This is true to an extent. Although bishops hold themselves accountable to the *Charter* in the *Statement of Episcopal Commitment*, penalties and processes for handling allegations against bishops are not specifically contained in the *Charter*. These penalties and processes are under the purview of the Holy See. This omission is the focus of attention for the USCCB.

Nonetheless, bishops have begun addressing some of these issues of abuse in their dioceses. Some have strengthened their diocesan policies to include the use of lay-majority review boards to assess allegations of sexual abuse against bishops. Efforts to better address sexual misconduct committed against adults and seminarians are also moving forward in dioceses. For example, many safe environment offices deal not only with allegations of sexual abuse of minors, but all allegations of misconduct committed by clerics, Church personnel and volunteers. Many dioceses have also conducted reviews of personnel files and archives to ensure offenders have been removed from ministry and to bring about healing and justice for survivors. Finally, bishops have sought to offer healing and accompaniment to parishioners and survivors affected by abuse through dedicated liturgies and listening sessions.

At the national level, work has been directed towards developing new Standards of Accountability to address sexual misconduct by bishops, against adults and minors. National guidelines are also being considered for investigating complaints against bishops, including the creation of a national third-party compliance hotline and a single national lay commission. A proposal is also being developed for a national network relying upon the established diocesan review boards, with their lay expertise, to be overseen by the metropolitan or senior suffragan. Throughout the developments of these responses, the input of the laity has also been considered and incorporated in the work of the USCCB. Before the time of this publication, the USCCB also awaits the fair and timely completion of the various investigations into the situation surrounding Theodore McCarrick and publication of their results.

While all of these changes are much-needed, more must be done to address the situations not addressed by the *Charter*. As the year 2018 marked the seventeenth anniversary of the implementation

of the *Charter*, proof that the *Charter* is still needed, and that additional methods of protection must be developed, remain evident. Much work has been done in dioceses and parishes, but that work is not yet finished, nor will it ever be.

ARTICLES 8-11 OF THE *CHARTER*

Articles 8 through 11 of the *Charter* ensure the accountability of procedures for implementing the *Charter* across the United States, and therefore are not subject to audit. General information regarding the implementation of these articles on a national level can be found below.

ARTICLE 8

Membership of the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCYP) from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018 included the following bishops shown with the Regions they represented and consultants:

Bishops

November 2016 – November 2017	November 2017 – November 2018
Bishop Edward J. Burns, Chair *Term expires in 2017*	Bishop Timothy L. Doherty, Chair *Term expires in 2020*
Bishop Timothy L. Doherty, Chair-Elect *Term expires in 2020*	Bishop Peter Uglietto *Term expires November 2020*
Bishop Peter Uglietto *Term expires November 2017*	Bishop Terry R. LaValley (II) *Term expires November 2019*
Bishop Terry R. LaValley (II) *Term expires November 2019*	Bishop Michael J. Fitzgerald (III) *Term expires November 2020*
Bishop David A. Zubik (III) *Term expires November 2017*	Bishop Barry C. Knestout (IV) *Term expires November 2020*
Bishop Barry C. Knestout (IV) *Term expires November 2017*	Bishop Joseph R. Kopacz (V) *Term expires November 2019*
Bishop Joseph R. Kopacz (V) *Term expires November 2019*	Bishop Stephen J. Raica (VI) *Term expires November 2018*
Bishop Stephen J. Raica (VI) *Term expires November 2018*	Bishop Edward K. Braxton (VII) *Term expires November 2018*
Bishop Edward K. Braxton (VII) *Term expires November 2018*	Bishop Donald J. Kettler (VIII) *Term expires November 2018*
Bishop Donald J. Kettler (VIII) *Term expires November 2018*	Bishop Mark S. Rivituso (IX) *Term expires November 2020*
Bishop Carl A. Kemme (IX) *Term expires November 2017*	Bishop Patrick J. Zurek (X) *Term expires November 2019*

Bishop Patrick J. Zurek (X)
Term expires November 2019

Bishop Joseph V. Brennan (XI)
Term expires November 2019

Bishop Liam Cary (XII)
Term expires November 2017

Bishop Jorge H. Rodriguez-Novelo (XIII)
Term expires November 2018

Bishop Peter Baldacchino (XIV)
Term expires November 2017

Bishop Jacob Angadiath (XV)
Term expires November 2018

Bishop Joseph V. Brennan (XI)
Term expires November 2019

Bishop Andrew Bellisario, CM (XII)
Term expires November 2020

Bishop Jorge H. Rodriguez-Novelo (XIII)
Term expires November 2018

Bishop William Wack, CSC (XIV)
Term expires November 2020

Bishop Jacob Angadiath (XV)
Term expires November 2018

Consultants

November 2016 – November 2017

Rev. Msgr. Jeffrey Burrill
Associate General Secretary
USCCB

Rev. Brian Terry, SA
President
Conference of Major Superiors of Men

Rev. John Pavlik OFM Cap
Executive Director
Conference of Major Superiors of Men

Rev. Ralph O'Donnell
Executive Director
Secretariat of Clergy, Consecrated Life and Vocations, USCCB

Ms. Rita Flaherty
Diocesan Assistance Coordinator
Diocese of Pittsburgh

Ms. Beth Heidt-Kozisek, PhD
Director
Child Protection Office
Diocese of Grand Island

November 2017 – November 2018

Rev. Msgr. Jeffrey Burrill
Associate General Secretary
USCCB

Rev. Mark Padrez, O.P.
President
Conference of Major Superiors of Men

Rev. Ralph O'Donnell
Executive Director
Secretariat of Clergy, Consecrated Life and Vocations, USCCB

Ms. Mary Ellen D'Dintino
Director, Safe Environment Office
Diocese of Manchester

Ms. Mary Jane Doerr
Director, Office of the Protection of Children and Youth
Archdiocese of Chicago

Ms. Judy Keane
Director of Public Affairs,
USCCB

Ms. Judy Keane
Director of Public Affairs, USCCB

Judge Michael Merz
Former Chair
National Review Board

Mr. Jeffrey Hunter Moon
Director of Legal Affairs
Office of General Counsel, USCCB

Ms. Siobhan Verbeek
Director
Canonical Affairs

Mr. Jeffrey Hunter Moon
Director of Legal Affairs
Office of General Counsel, USCCB

Mr. Donald Schmid
Attorney
Law Offices of Donlad J. Schmid, LLC

Ms. Siobhan Verbeek
Director
Canonical Affairs

The CPCYP meets during the months of March, June, September, and November. At two of those meetings, June and November, the CPCYP meets jointly with the National Review Board (NRB).

NEW BISHOPS' *CHARTER* ORIENTATION

The CPCYP has been asked to assist all bishops and eparchs, especially those newly appointed, to understand the obligations required of them by the *Charter*. In response, the CPCYP and the NRB typically hosts a program specifically to address any questions new bishops and eparchs may have regarding the *Charter* and the annual compliance audits. Beginning in 2011, this orientation has been an annual event during the bishops' General Meeting in November. It remains a great opportunity to share the history of the *Charter* as well as the spirit behind the original promise to protect and pledge to heal made in 2002.

REVISION OF THE *CHARTER FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE*

In June 2018 during the bishops Plenary Assembly, revisions to the *Charter* were passed. The *Charter* revisions include:

- Emphasizing the focus on victims/survivors
- Due regard for the Sacrament of Penance
- Clarification of the audit method and scope
- Clarification regarding Letters of Suitability
- Expanded definition of who needs a Code of Conduct, safe environment training and a background check

The 2018 version of the *Charter* is available on the USCCB website at *www.usccb.org/charter*.

ARTICLE 9

The *Charter* specifically created the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection (Secretariat) and assigned to it three central tasks:

- To assist each diocese/eparchy in implementing Safe Environment programs designed to ensure necessary safety and security for all children as they participate in church and religious activities.
- To develop an appropriate compliance audit mechanism to assist the bishops and eparchs in adhering to the responsibilities set forth in the *Charter*.
- To prepare a public, annual report describing the compliance of each diocese/eparchy with the provisions of the *Charter*.

Considering the financial and other differences, as well as the population and demographics, of each diocese/eparchy, the Secretariat is a resource for dioceses/eparchies for implementing safe environment programs and for suggesting training and development of diocesan personnel responsible for child and youth protection programs. The Secretariat also serves as a resource to dioceses/eparchies on all matters of child and youth protection, including outreach to victims/survivors and child protection efforts.

The Secretariat works closely with StoneBridge Business Partners, auditors, to ensure an appropriate audit mechanism to determine the compliance of the responsibilities set forth in the *Charter* are in place.

The Secretariat's support of dioceses/eparchies includes sponsoring web-based communities to assist the missions of Victim Assistance Coordinators, Safe Environment Coordinators, and Diocesan Review Boards; preparing resource materials extracted from the audits; creating materials to assist in both healing and *Charter* compliance; and providing resources for Child Abuse Prevention Month in April. In keeping with the conference emphasis on collaboration, during the month of October, the Secretariat also focuses on the sanctity and dignity of human life as it joins with the Office of Pro-Life Activities in offering prayers and reflections. The issue of child abuse/child sexual abuse is most certainly a life issue in the full spectrum of protecting life from conception to natural death.

When invited, the Secretariat staff will visit dioceses/eparchies and offer assistance. On a limited basis and as needed, the staff of the Secretariat provides support to and referral of victims/survivors to resources that can aid them in their healing. Staff participates in a variety of collaboration with other child serving organizations.

The Secretariat provides staff support for the CPCYP, the NRB, and its committees. The Secretariat provides monthly reports of its activities to the members of the CPCYP and the NRB. These reports reflect the administrative efforts of the Secretariat within the USCCB, the external support by the Secretariat to the dioceses/eparchies on *Charter* related matters, and the work of the CPCYP and NRB as supported and facilitated by the Secretariat.

SECRETARIAT OF CHILD AND YOUTH PROTECTION STAFF

The following four staff members served in the Secretariat during the audit period of July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018.

Deacon Bernie Nojadera, Executive Director, has been with the Secretariat since 2011. He served as Director of the Office for the Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults with the Diocese of San Jose, California, from 2002-2011. He was a pastoral associate at St. Mary Parish, Gilroy, California (1987-2002). He was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree from St. Joseph College, Mountain View, California, in 1984; a master of social work degree specializing in health and mental health services from San Jose State University in 1991; and a master of arts in theology from St. Patrick's Seminary and University, Menlo Park, California, in 2002. He was ordained a permanent deacon in 2008. He has been a member of the Diocese of San Jose Safe Environment Task Force, involved with the San Jose Police Department's Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, the County of Santa Clara Interfaith Clergy Task Force on the Prevention of Elder Abuse, and the County of Santa Clara Task Force on Suicide Prevention. He has worked as a clinical social worker for Santa Clara County Mental Health (1991-2000) and is a military veteran. He is married and has two adult children.

Melanie Takinen, Associate Director, has been with the Secretariat since August of 2016. From 2011-2016 she served as the Director of Safe Environment Training for the Diocese of Phoenix, where she implemented parish and school site visits to review adherence to diocesan child protection policies and procedures. Other employment includes academic counseling, youth ministry and social services. She holds a Master of Science in Psychology from the University of Phoenix, and a Bachelor of Interdisciplinary Studies with concentrations in Sociology and Education from Arizona State University. She is married and has one child.

Drew Dillingham, Coordinator for Resources and Special Projects, has served the Conference since July 2013. Drew holds a BA in Political Science and a Master's of Public Policy from Stony Brook University, NY. Drew also received a Certificate in Catholic Theology from Saint Joseph's College in Maine and a Diploma in the Safeguarding of Minors

from the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, Italy. Drew and his wife, Kimberly, welcomed their first child in 2018.

Laura Garner, Executive Assistant, joined the staff of the Secretariat on January 3, 2011. Previously, Ms. Garner served as a Staff Assistant in the Office of the General Counsel with the USCCB since 2008. Ms. Garner holds a BA in Psychology from Loyola College and an MA in Art Therapy from George Washington University. Before joining the USCCB, she worked at home as a medical transcriptionist while raising four children. Other employment includes bank teller, paraprofessional, computer educator, and receptionist.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT OF CHILD AND YOUTH PROTECTION

The Secretariat was involved in numerous activities and projects pertaining to healing and prevention over the past year.

- Continued work with the CPCYP and the NRB.
- Collaboration between the Secretariat and dioceses/eparchies regarding all matters of victim/survivor assistance and child and youth protection.
- Planning continued for revisions to the *Charter*, with collaboration from other committees and departments within the USCCB.
- Presentations were prepared and given at various conferences pertaining to healing and child and youth protection within the Church.
- Professional networking relationships were built between the Secretariat and other organizations involved in outreach to victim/survivors and child abuse prevention, including the Conference of Major Superiors of Men, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Boy Scouts of America, the National Children's Advocacy Center, Prevent Child Abuse America, the Healing Voices, Spirit Fire, and the Maria Goretti Network.

CULTURES OF PROTECTION AND HEALING

In collaboration with the CPCYP and the NRB, the Secretariat has developed a training program to assist dioceses in creating cultures of protection and healing. This training program utilizes the principles of High Reliability Organizations (HROs) to assist dioceses in their responses to allegations of abuse and events of harm, as well as to enhance their safe environment programs and prevention strategies. HROs are organizations that operate in situations of high risk for events of harm to occur, yet are able to effectively minimize these risks, and effectively manage an event of harm when it does occur by following certain principles. The initial phase of the HRO training program began in 2017 with seven "alpha site" dioceses who received the initial training (the Dioceses of Manchester, Gary, Kansas City-St. Joseph, Columbus, Baton Rouge, the Eparchy of St. George in Canton, and the Archdiocese of New Orleans). The HRO training program is currently being refined and will later be available to all dioceses as a resource.

ROSARIES FOR HEALING

Beginning in 2017, the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection (Secretariat) began hosting monthly rosaries for healing of victims/survivors of abuse. The rosaries have been live-streamed via USCCB social media outlets. Dioceses have also been encouraged to host a live-streamed rosary, which is shared through the local diocesan and USCCB social media outlets.

CHILD AND YOUTH PROTECTION CATHOLIC LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

The thirteenth annual Child and Youth Protection Catholic Leadership Conference (CYPCLC) was held in June 2018 by the Archdiocese of New Orleans. The theme was "15 Years Later: Renewing our Promise to Protect and our Pledge to Heal." Safe Environment Coordinators, Victim Assistance Coordinators, Diocesan Review Board Chairs, and

other leadership from dioceses across the country attended. Presentations included resources for outreach to victims/survivors and information on improving safe environment programs and child protection. The Secretariat hosted a workshop for new safe environment and victim assistance coordinators.

WEBINARS AND PODCASTS

The Secretariat has been working in consultation with the NRB to host multiple webinars and podcasts throughout the year, which are available on the USCCB.org website. Podcast topics include various national organizations and ministries pertaining to survivor outreach and child and youth protection.

RESOURCE TOOLBOX

Through collaboration with the NRB and with assistance from StoneBridge Business Partners in collecting documents, the Secretariat has maintained a "Resource Toolbox" to assist dioceses/eparchies in *Charter* implementation. The Toolbox contains hundreds of documents gathered from dioceses/eparchies on all articles of the *Charter*. The Toolbox is available to all victim assistance and child and youth protection staff, as well as diocesan/eparchial review board chairs. Additional resources will continue to be accepted into the Toolbox on an ongoing basis.

ARTICLE 10

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops established the NRB during their meeting in June of 2002. The functions of the Board were modified slightly and reconfirmed in June of 2005 when the Charter was revised. The purpose of the NRB is to collaborate with the USCCB in preventing the sexual abuse of minors by persons in the service of the Church in the United States.

The membership of the NRB during the audit period was as follows:

Term expires in 2021
Ms. Amanda Callanan
Ms. Suzanne Healy
Dr. Christopher McManus
Ms. Eileen Puglisi

Term expires in June 2020
Dr. Francesco Cesareo, Chair
Adm. Garry Hall (ret.)
Mr. Ernie Stark

Term expires in 2019
Mr. Howard Healy
Ms. D. Jean Ortega-Piron
Mr. Donald Wheeler

Term expires in 2018
Judge M. Katherine Huffman
Ms. Nelle Moriarty
Mr. Donald Schmid

The chair is appointed by the USCCB President from persons nominated by the NRB. In 2016 Archbishop Kurtz re-appointed Dr. Francesco Cesareo to be chair for a second four-year term expiring in June 2020. The other officers are elected by the Board, and committee chairs are appointed by the NRB chair.

The NRB officers and committees were as follows:

Chair: Dr. Francesco Cesareo
Vice Chair: Mr. Don Wheeler
Secretary: Ms. Kate Huffman

Its four committees are:

The Audit Committee, chaired by Mr. Don Wheeler, continued its work of keeping the audit process updated and effective, as well as obtaining documents for the Resource Toolbox.

The Research and Trends Committee, chaired by Ms. D. Jean Ortega-Piron, moved forward in discussing current trends in child and youth protection as well as beginning discussions on what is needed for a future research study.

The Communications Committee, chaired by Ms. Nelle Moriarty, is developing ways to assist dioceses/eparchies in getting out to the faithful the progress the church has made in combating child sexual abuse.

The Nominations Committee chaired by Mr. Howard Healy, elicited nominations of potential NRB candidates for terms beginning in June of 2018.

Additional information concerning the NRB can be found at: *http://www.usccb.org/about/child-and-youth-protection/the-national-review-board.cfm*

ARTICLE 11

President of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, Archbishop Daniel Cardinal DiNardo, has shared a copy of this Annual Report with the Holy See.

CONCLUSION

THE CHURCH AS A LOVING MOTHER

The Church would not be where it is today regarding survivor/victim outreach and child and youth protection without the courage of victims/survivors of sexual abuse who continue to come forward to share their stories. We must be ever grateful to them for the role they continue to play in bringing healing and accountability to the Church. Our efforts must be toward their healing and the prevention of future abuse.

Policies and protocols are important but what is needed now more than ever in the Church today is a return to holiness and a culture that puts Christ and his "little ones" at the center. Within the Church's mission to save souls, also resides the duty to protect those in Her care, and to offer healing and comfort to those who have been abused in any way. The Church "must be like a loving mother who loves all her children but cares for all and protects with a special affection those who are smallest and defenseless."

We must always endeavor to improve and move forward. Creating a culture of protection and healing throughout the Church remains at the forefront of work of the CPCYP, the NRB, and the Secretariat. It is our hope that our efforts to strengthen this culture will help the Church to offer effective outreach and support to victims/survivors, uphold a policy of "zero-tolerance" for abuse and to prevent any type of abuse.

God creates every person with an inherent human dignity, and it is up to each one of us to ensure that all people are treated with the respect they deserve as children of God. As we carry out the work of serving victims/survivors and creating safe environments, we join in the mission of the Gospel by working together to create cultures of protection and healing. May the Holy Spirit guide our efforts.

STONEBRIDGE
Business Partners

Chapter Two

STONEBRIDGE BUSINESS PARTNERS 2018 AUDIT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This Audit Report summarizes the results of the 2018 *Charter* audits for inclusion in the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection's Annual Report, in accordance with Article 9 of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. Article 9 states, "The Secretariat is to produce an annual public report on the progress made in implementing and maintaining the standards in this *Charter*. The report is to be based on an annual audit process whose method, scope, and cost are approved by the Administrative Committee on the recommendation of the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People. This public report is to include the names of those dioceses/eparchies which the audit shows are not in compliance with the provisions and expectations of the *Charter*."

The 2018 *Charter* audits represent the second year of the 2017-2019 audit cycle. StoneBridge Business Partners (StoneBridge) was contracted to audit the 197 Catholic dioceses and eparchies in the United States on behalf of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB), the USCCB Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People, and the National Review Board.

StoneBridge Business Partners is a specialty consulting firm headquartered in Rochester, New York, which provides forensic, internal, and compliance auditing services to leading organizations nationwide. The substantive auditing processes utilized by StoneBridge are tailored to the specific objectives of each engagement. For the USCCB, StoneBridge worked with the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection (SCYP) to develop a comprehensive audit instrument, revise the charts used to collect data, and train StoneBridge staff and diocesan/eparchial personnel on the content, expectations and requirements of the *Charter* audits.

During 2018, StoneBridge visited 72 dioceses and eparchies ("on-site audits"), and collected data ("data collection audits") from 122 others. Of the 72 dioceses/eparchies that received on-site audits during 2018, one diocese was found non-compliant with certain aspects of the *Charter*. To be found compliant with the data collection audit, the 125 dioceses/eparchies only needed to submit Charts A/B and C/D. Therefore, all of the dioceses and eparchies participating in the data collection audits were found compliant with the audit requirements. Three eparchies did not participate in either type of audit.

For on-site audits, compliance with the *Charter* was determined based on implementation efforts during the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. The audit included Articles 1 through 7, and 12 through 17. Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11 are not the subject of these audits, but information on each of these Articles can be found in Section One of the Annual Report.

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE AND NON-PARTICIPATION

Due to a lack of openness and transparency regarding the communication of allegations to affected communities, the Diocese of Lincoln was found non-compliant with Article 7 for the 2018 audit period.

StoneBridge will be following up with the diocese at the close of the 2019 audit period to inquire about the progress made on rectifying this issue.

The Eparchy of St. Mary Queen of Peace, Eparchy of St. Peter the Apostle and the Eparchy of Phoenix did not participate in either the on-site or data collection process in 2018, so no information on these locations could be included in this report.

COMMENTS ON THE AUDIT ENVIRONMENT

There were a number of unusual and infrequent events that occurred during the calendar year 2018. While these events did not impact the audit period of July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, the events were noteworthy for their scope and presence while the audit work was ongoing.

In June of 2018, the US Conference of Catholic Bishops revised the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. While this process did not have an immediate impact on the work of the auditors, it did lead to discussion regarding the impact of the changes while we performed our on-site visits from July to December 2018. One particular issue reported in the media was that the *Charter* did not apply to the Bishops themselves. As originally stated and restated in the Bishops Statement of Episcopal Commitment we quote, **"We will apply the requirements of the *Charter* also to ourselves."** It has been our position since our initial report in 2011 that the *Charter* indeed applies to Bishops.

Several significant subsequent events impacted the performance of the audit procedures for the period ending June 30, 2018. The Pennsylvania Grand Jury Report on six Dioceses in Pennsylvania was released and allegations of abuse regarding former Cardinal McCarrick were announced. These two events triggered a number of investigations by federal and state governmental authorities in various dioceses and eparchies across the United States. In some cases our work needed to be delayed in order to accommodate the timing of these investigations. In addition, on-going diocesan/eparchial efforts demonstrated a focus and urgency that StoneBridge had not previously observed in prior years.

The November 2018 Bishop's Plenary Assembly agenda was primarily devoted to addressing a response to the events of 2018. While the response of the US Conference was slowed by a request from the Vatican, we have observed individual dioceses/eparchies actively reviewing priest files and in some cases releasing or updating lists of alleged abusers. In addition, we have observed an increased emphasis on discussion and transparency with parishioners regarding both current events and safe environment work the church has been performing. While we applaud these efforts, we are concerned the effort is one of response to an outside influence rather than a proactive measure from within. We encourage individual Bishops to continue discerning what is an appropriate path for the Conference to pursue regarding *Charter* issues and other forms of abuse within the clergy. Regardless of differing ideologies, the collective body of Bishops must provide leadership to the thousands of employees and volunteers who implement the decisions of individual Bishops on a daily basis in their parishes.

As we discuss *Charter* issues with Bishops, it is apparent that the complexities of the abuse issues are both overwhelming and difficult for one individual to form an effective response to. We encourage Bishops to engage their review boards, outside legal professionals, and others in the laity with expertise in the areas of abuse to assist in the development of an effective response.

COMMENTS ON SELECTIVE AUDIT TOPICS

We have noted in past years that there are varying degrees of resources available within the dioceses/eparchies we visit. If dioceses/eparchies with fewer resources could access dioceses/eparchies with more resources, we believe that *Charter* implementation efforts would be enhanced across the Conference. It is our observation that when resources of dioceses and eparchies are shared, a stronger and more vibrant effort in implementing the *Charter* is often the result. As an example, the California Conference has monthly conference calls for the Safe Environment Coordinators, Victims Assistance Coordinators, and other staff members. This collaboration has led to a sharing of what is effective in *Charter* implementation. We believe other regions of the United States should consider a collaborative approach.

As described further in the Audit Process section of the report, StoneBridge issues two letters at the end of an on-site audit; a compliance letter and a management letter. The receipt of a management letter is optional unless a comment is considered an issue that could potentially affect the compliance of the diocese or eparchy in the future. The letter states that these issues must be resolved or compliance could be compromised at their next on-site audit. StoneBridge then follows up with these dioceses and eparchies at the end of the following audit year to see what progress they have made with the recommendations.

- Approximately 14% of the dioceses/eparchies we visited during the current audit period will require follow-up at the end of the 2018/2019 audit period. StoneBridge does this to ensure that procedures have been strengthened in order to avoid a potential state of non-compliance with the *Charter*.
- For the on-site audits requiring follow-up from the 2016/2017 audit period, StoneBridge noted one location that had not made any improvements in the recommendations that were made. StoneBridge will follow-up with this location again at the end of the 2018/2019 audit period.

Of the 122 data collection audits completed for the 2018 audit year, StoneBridge issued two memos which highlight potential issues with the diocese's compliance related to children's training.

There are a number of steps that Dioceses and Eparchies have taken which go beyond the specific requirements of the *Charter*. Based on our on-site visits and data collection work for the audit period ending June 30, 2018 here are some statistics regarding selected topics:

- Over 95% of on-site visits requested an optional management letter from the auditors during the period. These letters provide suggestions for consideration to the Bishop for their consideration while implementing *Charter* procedures within their Diocese/Eparchy.
- Approximately 54% of dioceses/eparchies indicated that they perform parish audits in some form on a regular or "as needed" basis. It is our observation that Chancery offices who maintain regular face-to-face contact with parishes have better results in implementing training and background check procedures than those who do not. StoneBridge continues to suggest to dioceses/eparchies that they consider the feasibility of implementing a formal process to periodically visit parish and school locations in order to review documentation and assess compliance with safe environment requirements. These visits would allow the diocese/eparchy to gain a better understanding of how policies and procedures are being implemented at the parish and school level and assist in ensuring compliance with safe environment requirements. We believe the key element in this process is the development of a personal relationship of staff between the two locations.
- Over 78% of dioceses/eparchies indicated that they require some type of adult refresher training. Although not required by the *Charter*, StoneBridge continues to suggest to dioceses/eparchies that they consider implementing a policy for renewing safe environment training for all clergy, employees, and volunteers on a periodic basis (suggested every 5 to 7 years). The refresher training is a good way to ensure that everyone is aware of the importance of the program and will provide them with any new information regarding the protection of children and young people that may have developed from the last time they received training.
- Approximately 88% of dioceses/eparchies indicated that they require background check renewals. Although not required by the *Charter*, StoneBridge continues to suggest to dioceses/eparchies that they consider renewing background checks periodically (suggested every 5 to 7 years). Renewing background checks would ensure that the diocese/eparchy has the most up to date information on those working with children and youth.
- Of the 72 locations visited this audit period, twenty-eight dioceses elected to have Stonebridge conduct parish/school audits. A total of 108 parishes/schools were visited. Although this is optional, StoneBridge continues to encourage dioceses/eparchies to include these in their visits, especially if they do not currently conduct their own audits. Please refer to *Appendix III* for a list of dioceses that requested

parish audits during their scheduled on-site audit by StoneBridge auditors in 2018.

- In an effort to offer more comprehensive information to dioceses and eparchies about *Charter* knowledge and implementation efforts at the parish and school level, StoneBridge offered a web-based audit survey to all dioceses/eparchies. The survey was not a required part of the audit, but simply an optional tool for dioceses and eparchies to distribute to parish/school locations. The survey is made available to those participating in both data collection and on-site audits each year. Therefore, some dioceses may elect to use it more than once. Since initially offering this survey in the 2013/2014 audit period, it has been used a total of 69 times.

While not specifically required by the *Charter*, we believe these activities provide for a stronger Safe Environment than without. We encourage the continuation of these activities and will continue to suggest these activities where appropriate.

OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Section I below details the topics discovered during the on-site audits that StoneBridge believes could have an impact on a diocese's/eparchy's ability to fully implement the *Charter*.

Section II details the suggestions StoneBridge made to dioceses/eparchies to help improve the current policies, procedures, and programs related to the *Charter*.

SECTION I

Policies and Procedures

- 4% of dioceses/eparchies visited do not have reporting procedures available in printed form in all principal languages in which the liturgy is offered. This potentially limits the ability of non-English speaking populations to report instances of abuse.

Screening and Training Issues

- StoneBridge noted 4% of dioceses/eparchies where background checks were not being completed in a timely manner and/or poor record-keeping of the background check database, which can lead to individuals going unscreened.

- StoneBridge observed 4% of dioceses and eparchies where some clergy, employees, and volunteers were not trained or background checked, but have contact with children. It is important that dioceses/eparchies are effectively monitoring parishes and schools to ensure those working with children have the proper training and background checks.

- Approximately 6% of dioceses/eparchies report a high percentage of children as untrained. The majority of the gaps are related to training in the parish religious education classes. For various reasons, dioceses/eparchies reported difficulties in getting parishes to cooperate. It is the responsibility of the diocese/eparchy to work with parishes to ensure the training program for children/youth is working effectively.

Monitoring Issues

- During our on-site audits, diocesan/eparchial safe environment personnel expressed difficulties in getting parishes and schools to respond to their requests. This affects the ability to effectively monitor compliance with the safe environment program requirements to ensure the safety of children and youth in the diocese/eparchy. This occurred in approximately 7% of the Dioceses visited during the current year. In these instances, StoneBridge recommended greater involvement and program support by the diocesan/eparchial leadership.

- As part of the audit process, StoneBridge requested dioceses/eparchies to provide a list of employees and volunteers from select parishes/schools to demonstrate that the locations can support the training and background check figures being reported to the dioceses/eparchy. For approximately 8% of locations visited

during the current audit year, this proved to be a difficult task as parishes and schools were not required to submit any type of roster with their annual reporting to the diocese. The diocese/eparchy cannot effectively monitor compliance without at least being able to verify the number of people being reported from parishes/schools each year.

- StoneBridge noted that 3% of dioceses/eparchies have clergy who have been removed from ministry, but there is no formal plan in place to monitor their whereabouts or activities. StoneBridge suggested that dioceses/eparchies collaborate internally and externally with other dioceses to create a program to formally monitor the whereabouts of clergy on prayer and penance.

- The auditors observed a significant increase in the number of dioceses reviewing clergy personnel files to ensure any past *Charter*-related issues were handled appropriately. Many of these reviews were started after the events unfolded in the fall of 2018. StoneBridge observed 24% of dioceses/eparchies who had not started a file review, or had not done one in quite some time. We suggested that these locations consider this type of review.

SECTION II

Monitoring Issues

- Although renewal training and background checks are not required by the *Charter*, we noted approximately 15% of Dioceses/eparchies that were not effectively monitoring compliance with their own internal policy requirements for renewal training and background checks. Dioceses/eparchies not using a centralized database rely significantly on parishes and schools to ensure compliance with safe environment requirements. In these cases, the ability to verify compliance at the local level is limited unless those dioceses/eparchies conduct parish/school audits on a regular basis.

Policies and Procedures

- StoneBridge continued to make suggestions to approximately 30% of the dioceses/eparchies visited this year regarding policies and procedures that failed to consider the 2011 *Charter* updates.

- StoneBridge observed approximately 18% of dioceses/eparchies whose policies were missing one or more aspects required by Article 5 of the *Charter*. These include the treatment of the accused, encouraging the accused to retain counsel, restoring an accused's good name, presumption of innocence during an investigation, and affirmation that clergy who are credibly accused will be permanently removed from ministry. While the auditors were able to confirm that these are the practices of the dioceses/eparchies, we suggested that they include specific language in their policy to ensure it is clear what the policies are with regard to these topics.

- 21% of dioceses/eparchies did not have a policy in place regarding the relocation of clergy who have committed an act of sexual abuse. Although the auditors confirmed the practice of the diocese/eparchy was in line with *Charter* requirements, we suggested that these locations update their policy to include specific language on this topic.

- Article 12 requires dioceses/eparchies to maintain a "safe environment" program which the diocesan/eparchial Bishop deems to be in accord with Catholic moral principles. This is typically done through a promulgation letter. As part of the audit process, StoneBridge requested to see a copy of the most recent promulgation letter from the Bishop. In 10% of dioceses/eparchies visited, the auditors observed outdated letters that were not all inclusive of programs being used by parishes and schools. Another 10% were using letters from a previous Bishop. StoneBridge suggested that dioceses/eparchies review the safe environment programs currently being used and issue updated letters as needed.

- 8% of dioceses/eparchies were not tracking absences for children's training, ultimately

reporting all children as trained on Chart C/D. We suggested that these locations start requiring parishes and schools to track attendance to ensure that the children's training is being appropriately tracked each year.

- StoneBridge observed that 10% of dioceses/eparchies are not requiring pastors to certify that they have received and implemented the safe environment curriculum at their parish. As suggested in Bishop Aymond's 2006 memo to the bishops, the diocese/eparchy should require documentation from each pastor that the parish has received the required safe environment program curricula and materials and has implemented them. StoneBridge suggested to dioceses/eparchies that they consider implementing some type of annual certification from pastors to assist in the monitoring of overall compliance with safe environment requirements.

- The auditors observed 6% of dioceses that required adults to complete safe environment training and submit to a background check only if they had "substantial contact" with minors. We suggested that these locations consider broadening their existing policy to require training and background checks for everyone whose duties include contact with minors.

- 4% of dioceses/eparchies allowed individuals a grace period of 30-90 days to complete the safe environment training. During this time, they were allowed to begin their ministry with the diocese. We suggested that these locations consider shortening the grace period or mandating that both the background check and training be completed prior to working with children.

- In addition to reviewing allegations of clergy sexual abuse of minors, diocesan/eparchial review boards should also be periodically reviewing their *Charter*-related policies and procedures. StoneBridge noted approximately 5% of review boards that have not reviewed the policies and procedures. Dioceses and eparchies are encouraged to use the resources and talents of their review board members to ensure that *Charter* related policies and procedures are relevant.

- Based on visits to the parishes/schools and discussions with diocesan/eparchial personnel, the auditors found that information on how to make a report of sexual abuse wasn't consistently displayed at the parishes or schools of approximately 10% of the locations visited. Some parishes/schools publish the information in weekly bulletins, others display it in prominent locations. Dioceses/eparchies need to reinforce the importance of posting this information at the parishes/schools to ensure that everyone has access to the information should they need to use it.

- The auditors observed that approximately 6% of dioceses/eparchies were not requiring individuals to sign off on the Code of Conduct. It is important to ensure that individuals have read the Code and understand what is expected of them in their employment/ministry with the diocese/eparchy.

- With respect to policies regarding communications, the auditors typically observe that dioceses have a policy detailing the processes for responding to media inquiries, procedures that should be considered in the event that an allegation occurs, and who can speak on behalf of the diocese if the media is seeking comments. For the current audit period, StoneBridge observed 14% of dioceses/eparchies who did not have a formal communication's policy, or one that had not been updated in some time.

AUDIT PROCESS

The following paragraphs detail the audit process, including a description of what is to be expected of dioceses/eparchies with regard to audit documents, audit preparation, on-site visits, and the completion of the audit.

Prior to the start of the audit year, StoneBridge and the SCYP hosted one webinar from the USCCB offices in Washington, DC to educate safe environment coordinators and other diocesan/eparchial representatives on our audit process and approach.

Whether participating in an on-site audit or a data collection audit, each diocese and eparchy is required to complete two documents; Chart A/B

and Chart C/D. These Charts were developed by StoneBridge and the SCYP, and are used to collect the information necessary from each diocese for inclusion in the Annual Report.

Chart A/B summarizes allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a cleric as reported to a specific diocese during the audit year. Chart A/B contains information such as the number of allegations, the date the alleged abuse was reported, the approximate dates the alleged abuse occurred, the nature of the allegations including whether the victim is a current minor, the outcome of any investigations, if the allegation was reported to the diocesan review board and the status of the accused cleric as of the end of the audit period. Chart A/B also reports the number of abuse survivors and/or family members served by outreach during the audit period. Information from Chart A/B is used to compile statistics related to Charter Articles 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Chart C/D summarizes the compliance statistics related to Articles 12 and 13, such as:

- total children enrolled in Catholic schools and parish religious education programs
- total priests, deacons, candidates for ordination, employees, and volunteers ministering in the diocese or eparchy
- total number of individuals in each category that have received safe environment training and background evaluations
- programs used for training each category
- agencies used for background evaluations
- frequency of training and background evaluations
- method used for collecting the data from parishes and schools

Statistics from Charts A/B and C/D are presented in *Appendix I.*

During a data collection audit, StoneBridge reviewed both Charts A/B and C/D for completeness and clarified any ambiguities. Afterward, the Charts were forwarded to the SCYP as proof of the diocese/eparchy's participation.

In addition to Charts A/B and C/D, on-site audit participants are required to complete the Audit Instrument, which asks a diocese or eparchy to explain how they are compliant with each aspect of the *Charter*, by Article. During the audit, StoneBridge verified Audit Instrument responses through interviews with diocesan/eparchial personnel and review of supporting documentation.

StoneBridge staff employ various interview techniques during the performance of these audits. The interview style tends to be more relaxed and conversational, versus interrogative. The intent is to learn about an interviewee's role(s) at the diocese or eparchy, specifically as his or her role(s) relate to *Charter* implementation. In addition, auditors may interview survivors of abuse and accused clerics, if any are willing. The objective of these interviews is to ensure that both survivors and the accused are being treated in accordance with guidelines established in the *Charter.*

Parish audits are an optional, but nonetheless important part of the audit methodology. During parish audits, StoneBridge auditors, often accompanied by diocesan/eparchial personnel, visit random diocesan/eparchial parishes and schools to assess the effectiveness of the *Charter* implementation program. StoneBridge staff review database records and a selection of physical files maintained at the parish or school to determine whether employees and volunteers are appropriately trained and background checked. The auditors interview parish/school personnel, and visually inspect posted information on how or where to report an allegation of abuse, such as victim/survivor assistance posters in vestibules, or contact information in weekly bulletins. The auditors also inquire as to the parishes' policies involving visiting priests.

Again this year, in an effort to offer more comprehensive information to dioceses and eparchies about *Charter* knowledge and implementation efforts at the parish and school level, StoneBridge offered a web-based audit survey to dioceses/eparchies. The survey was not a required part of the audit, but simply an optional assessment tool for dioceses and eparchies to distribute to parish/school locations. The survey consisted of 29 *Charter* related questions, such as "How would you rate the level of comprehension of safe environment related policies and procedures among staff, volunteers, and parishioners?" and "Are copies of the code of conduct and/or diocesan/eparchial standards of ministerial behavior made available to clergy and other personnel/volunteers of the parish?" The electronic surveys were to be completed by someone at each parish/school who

has some responsibility for the implementation of the *Charter* at that location. Survey results were transmitted electronically back to StoneBridge. Prior to arriving on-site, auditors reviewed and summarized the results of the survey, and shared these with diocesan/eparchial personnel.

At the completion of each on-site audit, the auditors prepare two letters. The first letter is called the Compliance Letter. This letter communicates to bishops and eparchs whether their dioceses/eparchies are found to be in compliance with the *Charter*. The Compliance Letter is brief, and states that the determination of compliance was "based upon our inquiry, observation and the review of specifically requested documentation furnished to StoneBridge Business Partners during the course of our audit." Any specific instances of noncompliance, if applicable, would be identified in this communication and expanded upon accordingly.

The second letter, called the Management Letter, communicates to the bishop or eparch any suggestions that the auditors wish to make based on their findings during the on-site audit. Any comments made in these letters, as each Management Letter states, "do not affect compliance with the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*; they are simply suggestions for consideration." The receipt of a management letter is optional unless a comment is considered to be something that could potentially affect the compliance of the diocese or eparchy in the future, then a written management letter is mandatory. In this situation, the comments are separated in the letter from the other ones that are simply suggestions. The letter states that these issues must be resolved or it could affect compliance at their next on-site audit. As part of the audit process, StoneBridge follows up with these dioceses and eparchies at the end of the following audit year to see what progress they have made with the recommendations.

In any case, suggestions for improvements are delivered verbally during the on-site audit. A list of all the dioceses and eparchies that received on-site audits during 2018 can be found in *Appendix II* of this report.

At the completion of each data collection audit, a bishop or eparch will receive a data collection compliance letter. The letter states whether or not a diocese or eparchy is "in compliance with the data collection requirements for the 2017/2018 *Charter* audit period." Receipt of this letter does not imply that a diocese or eparchy is compliant with the *Charter*. Compliance with the *Charter* can only be effectively determined by participation in an on-site audit.

A diocese/eparchy may also receive a data collection memo with their compliance letter. These memos do not affect the compliance of the dioceses/eparchy. They are issued for situations that could potentially cause compliance issues in the future, during the next on-site audit.

A description of each Article and the procedures performed to determine compliance are detailed below:

ARTICLE 1

Article 1 states, "Dioceses/eparchies are to reach out to victims/survivors and their families and demonstrate a sincere commitment to their spiritual and emotional well-being. This outreach may include counseling, spiritual assistance, support groups, and other social services agreed upon by the victim and the diocese/eparchy." The most common form of outreach provided is payment or reimbursement for professional therapy services. Some dioceses/eparchies will offer other forms of financial support on a case-by-case basis.

When the victim/survivor comes forward him or herself, or with the assistance of a friend or relative, dioceses and eparchies are able to freely communicate with the survivor about available support services and assistance programs. When a survivor comes forward through an attorney, by way of a civil or bankruptcy claim, or the diocese/eparchy is made aware of an allegation as part of an ongoing investigation by law enforcement, dioceses and eparchies may be prevented from providing outreach directly to the survivor. In some cases, however, we find that dioceses and eparchies have attempted to fulfill their *Charter* obligation under Article 1 by communicating information about available support services and assistance programs to the agents of the survivors.

To assess compliance with Article 1, StoneBridge reviewed documentation to support efforts made during the current audit period to offer outreach to victims.

ARTICLE 2

Article 2 has multiple compliance components related to a diocese/eparchy's response to allegations of sexual abuse of minors. First, Article 2 requires that policies and procedures exist for prompt responses to allegations of sexual abuse of minors. StoneBridge reviewed these policies for completeness, including updates to policies for *Charter* revisions. In the most recent *Charter* update of 2011, the definition of "sexual abuse" was updated to include "the acquisition, possession, or distribution of child pornography by a cleric."

Second, Article 2 requires dioceses and eparchies to "have a competent person or persons to coordinate assistance for the immediate pastoral care of persons who report having been sexually abused as minors by clergy or other church personnel." Most dioceses and eparchies fulfill this requirement by appointing a Victim Assistance Coordinator ("VAC"). Survivors are directed to contact this individual to make reports about child sexual abuse by clergy. Sometimes the contact person is not the VAC, but a different individual working in the pastoral center, even a member of clergy (discussed earlier).

Article 2 also states that "procedures for those making a complaint are to be available in all principal languages in which the liturgy is celebrated in the diocese/eparchy and be the subject of public announcements at least annually." Dioceses and eparchies comply with this component by publishing versions of policies and procedures in multiple languages on their website. The existence of these procedures is typically made known to the public by an announcement in the diocesan/eparchial paper or newsletter, and some form of publication at the parish level.

The fourth component of compliance with Article 2 concerns the review board. The *Charter* requires every diocese and eparchy to have an independent review board "to advise the diocesan/eparchial bishop in his assessment of allegations of sexual abuse of minors and his determination of a cleric's suitability for ministry." In addition, the review board is charged with regularly reviewing policies and procedures for responding to allegations. A diocese's or eparchy's compliance with this component of Article 2 is determined by interviews with review board members, and the review of redacted meeting minutes and agendas from review board meetings that took place during the audit period.

ARTICLE 3

Article 3 prohibits dioceses and eparchies from requesting confidentiality as part of their settlements with survivors. Confidentiality is only allowed if requested by the survivor, and must be noted so in the text of the agreement. As evidence of compliance with this Article, dioceses and eparchies provided auditors with redacted copies of complete settlement agreements for review.

ARTICLE 4

Article 4 requires dioceses and eparchies to report an allegation of sexual abuse of a minor to the public authorities and cooperate with their investigation. Additionally, dioceses/eparchies are to advise victims of their right to make a report to public authorities in every instance. Compliance with Article 4 is determined by a review of related policies and procedures, correspondence with local authorities regarding new allegations, and interviews with diocesan/eparchial personnel responsible for making the reports. In some instances, auditors reach out to the applicable public authorities and confirm diocesan cooperation.

Article 4 also covers the reporting protocol for an allegation of abuse against an individual who habitually lacks the use of reason. The *Charter* was updated in 2011 to include in the definition of a "minor" any adult who "habitually lacks the use of reason." During the review of policies and procedures, auditors attempted to locate specific language regarding this matter in relevant diocesan and eparchial policies.

ARTICLE 5

Article 5 of the *Charter* has two components: removal of credibly accused clerics in accordance with canon law, and the fair treatment of all clerics against whom allegations have been made, whether the allegations are deemed credible or not. Accused clerics should be accorded the same rights as victims during an investigation of an allegation.

They should be offered civil and canonical counsel, accorded the presumption of innocence, and given the opportunity to receive professional therapy services.

Compliance with Article 5 is determined by a review of policies and procedures, review of relevant documentation (such as decrees of dismissal from the clerical state, decrees mandating a life of prayer and penance, prohibitions concerning the exercise of public ministry, etc.), and interviews with diocesan/eparchial personnel.

ARTICLE 6

Article 6 is concerned with establishing and communicating appropriate behavioral guidelines for individuals ministering to minors. Compliance with Article 6 is determined by a review of a diocese/eparchy's Code of Conduct, related policies and procedures, and through interviews with diocesan/eparchial personnel.

ARTICLE 7

Article 7 requires dioceses/eparchies to be open and transparent with their communications to the public regarding allegations of sexual abuse of minors by clergy, especially those parishes that may have been affected. The *Charter* does not address the timeliness of such communication, so for the purposes of our audit, a diocese or eparchy was considered compliant if the diocese could demonstrate that at the very least, a cleric's removal is formally announced to the affected parish community.

ARTICLE 8-11

Refer to Chapter One for information regarding these articles, as they are not subject to the audit.

ARTICLE 12

Article 12 of the *Charter* calls for the education of children and those who minister to children about ways to create and maintain a safe environment for children and young people. For a diocese or eparchy to be considered compliant with Article 12, the bishop and his staff must be able to demonstrate that training programs exist, the bishop approves the programs, and the appropriate individuals have participated in the training.

During the audits, StoneBridge reviewed training program materials, letters of promulgation regarding the programs, and a database or other record-keeping method by which a diocese/eparchy tracks whether or not individuals have been trained.

ARTICLE 13

Article 13 of the *Charter* requires dioceses and eparchies to evaluate the background of clergy, candidates for ordination, educators, employees, and volunteers who minister to children and young people. Specifically, they are to utilize resources of law enforcement and other community agencies. To assess compliance, StoneBridge reviewed the background check policy and a database or other record-keeping method by which a diocese/eparchy tracks the background check clearances.

Article 13 also addresses the policies and procedures in place for obtaining necessary suitability information about priests or deacons who are visiting from other dioceses or religious orders. To determine compliance, StoneBridge requested copies of letters of suitability received during the period, and inquired as to the diocese/eparchy's retention policy for those letters.

ARTICLE 14

Article 14 governs the relocation of accused clerics between dioceses. Before clerics who have been accused of sexual abuse of a minor can relocate for residence, the cleric's home bishop must communicate suitability status to the receiving bishop. To assess compliance with Article 14, auditors reviewed diocesan/eparchial policies to understand the procedures for receiving transferred and visiting priests and deacons. StoneBridge also inquired of the appropriate personnel to confirm that practice was consistent with the policy.

ARTICLE 15

Article 15 has two components, only one of which is subject to our audit. That requirement is for bishops to have periodic meetings with the Major Superiors

of Men whose clerics are serving within a diocese or eparchy. The purpose of these meetings is to determine each party's role and responsibilities in the event that an allegation of sexual abuse of a minor is brought against a religious order cleric. To assess compliance with Article 15, auditors reviewed copies of calendar appointments, letters documenting the meetings, and discussions with Bishops and delegates who were involved in the meetings.

ARTICLE 16

Article 16 requires dioceses and eparchies to cooperate with other organizations, especially within their communities, to conduct research in the area of child sexual abuse. At minimum, dioceses and eparchies should participate in the annual Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA), the results of which are included in the SCYP's Annual Report.

Auditors inquired of dioceses and eparchies as to what other churches and ecclesial communities, religious bodies, or institutions of learning they have worked with in the area of child abuse prevention.

ARTICLE 17

Article 17 covers formation of clergy, from seminary to retirement. Compliance with this Article is assessed by interviewing diocesan/eparchial personnel responsible for formation of clergy and candidates for ordination, and by review of supporting documentation such as registration forms for clergy seminars, textbooks used for the formation of candidates for the permanent deaconate, and brochures describing priestly retreats.

DEFINITIONS

The definitions presented below refer to select terms used in this report.

- "Bishop" refers to the head of any diocese or eparchy, and is meant to include bishops, eparchs, and apostolic administrators.
- "Candidates for ordination" refers to all men in formation, including seminarians and those preparing for the permanent diaconate.
- "Canon Law" refers to the body and laws of regulations made by or adopted by ecclesiastical authority for the government of the Christian organization and its members.
- "Children and youth" includes all students enrolled in diocesan/eparchial schools and religious education classes.
- "Clergy" is defined as the body of all people ordained for religious duties. In the context of the Charter, clergy includes priests and deacons.
- "Deacons" includes religious order or diocesan deacons in active or supply ministry in a diocese/eparchy (including retired deacons who continue to celebrate occasional sacraments).
- "Educators" includes paid teachers, principals, and administrators in diocesan/eparchial and parish schools.
- "Employees" refers to paid persons (other than priests/deacons or educators) who are employed by and work directly for the diocese/eparchy or parish/school such as central office/chancery/pastoral center personnel, youth ministers who are paid, parish ministers, school support staff, and rectory personnel.
- "Investigation ongoing" describes an allegation in which the diocese/eparchy has started an investigation, but has not yet completed it and has not yet determined credibility.
- "Laicized" or more correctly, "removed from the clerical state" results in the cessation of obligations and rights proper to the clerical state.
- "Minor" includes children and youth under age 18, and any individual over the age of 18 who habitually lacks the use of reason.
- "Priests" includes religious order or diocesan priests in active or supply ministry in a diocese/eparchy (including retired clerics who continue to celebrate occasional sacraments).
- "Sexual Abuse" in context to the Charter involves a "delict against the sixth commandant of the Decalogue committed by a cleric with a minor below the age of eighteen years." In addition, as of 2011, it includes "the acquisition, possession, or distribution by a cleric of pornographic images of minors under the age of

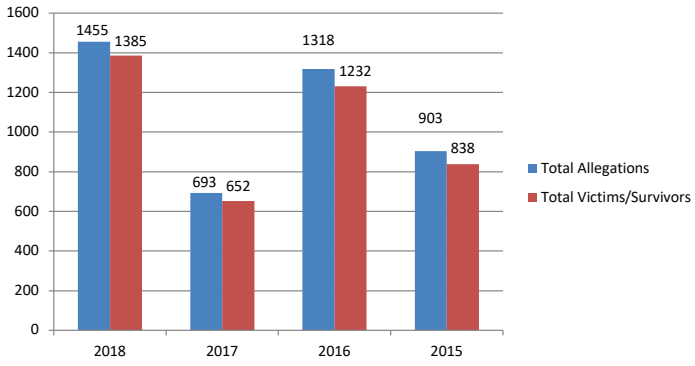
fourteen, for purposes of sexual gratification, by whatever means or using whatever technology."

- "Substantiated" describes an allegation for which the diocese/eparchy has completed an investigation and the allegation has been deemed credible/true based upon the evidence gathered through the investigation.
- "Survivor/victim" refers to any victim of clergy sexual abuse while he or she was a minor, as defined above.
- "Unable to be proven" describes an allegation for which the diocese/eparchy was unable to complete the investigation due to lack of information.
- "Unsubstantiated" describes an allegation for which an investigation is complete and the allegation has been deemed not credible/false based upon the evidence gathered through the investigation.
- "Volunteers" refers to unpaid personnel who assist the diocese/eparchy (including parishes and schools) such as catechists, youth ministers, and coaches.

APPENDIX I: STATISTICS

Between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, 1,385 survivors of child sexual abuse by clergy came forward in 126 Catholic dioceses and eparchies involving 1,455 allegations. These allegations represent reports of abuse between a specific alleged victim and a specific alleged accused, whether the abuse was a single incident or a series of incidents over a period of time. The abuse was purported to have occurred from the 1940's to the present. Chart 1-1 below summarizes the total allegations and total victims/survivors from 2015 through 2018.

Chart 1-1: Total Allegations/Total Victims 2015–2018

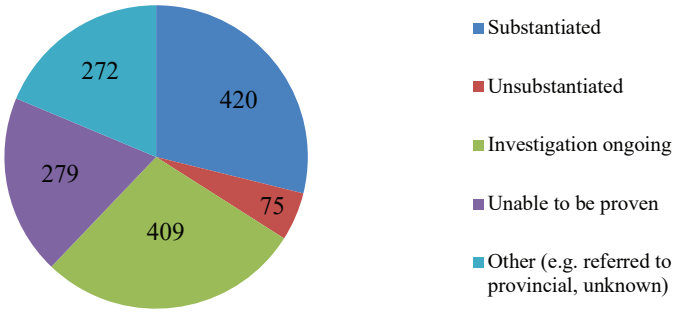


Compared to 2017, the number of allegations has increased significantly. This is mainly due to the additional allegations received in five New York State dioceses as a result of the implementation of their Independent Reconciliation and Compensation programs. These programs allow those who have previously come forward to dioceses as well as those who have not yet come forward, to be considered for some type of monetary compensation. As a result of these programs, an additional 785 allegations were received by these five dioceses.

For purposes of this audit, the investigation of an allegation has five potential outcomes. An allegation is substantiated when the diocese/eparchy has completed an investigation and the allegation has been deemed credible/true based upon the evidence gathered through the investigation. An allegation is unsubstantiated when an investigation is complete and the allegation has been deemed not credible/false based upon the evidence gathered through the investigation. An allegation is unable to be proven when the diocese/eparchy was unable to complete the investigation due to lack of information. This is generally the outcome of an investigation when the accused cleric is deceased, or his status or location is unknown. Since the information collected was as of June 30, 2018, some allegations were still under investigation. These were categorized as "investigation ongoing." In other cases, an investigation had not yet begun for various reasons or the allegation had been referred to another diocese/eparchy. These were categorized as "Other." Chart 1-2 below

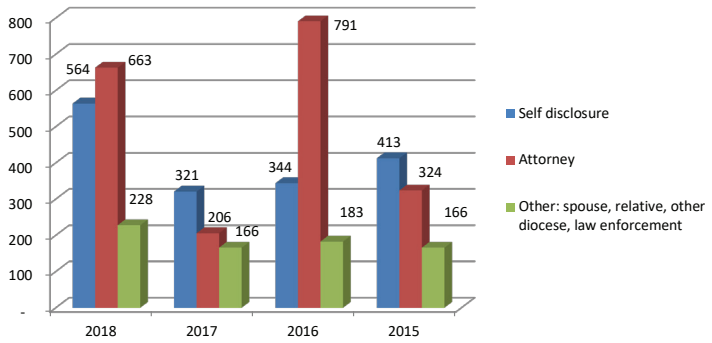
summarizes the status of the 1,455 allegations as of June 30, 2018.

Chart 1-2: Status of Allegations as of June 30, 2018



A total of 663 allegations were brought to the attention of the diocesan/eparchial representatives through an attorney, making this the principal reporting method during the 2017/2018 audit period. The second most popular method of reporting was through self-disclosure, which represented 564 of the total allegations. The remaining 228 reports were made by spouses, relatives, or other representatives such as other dioceses, eparchies, religious orders, or law enforcement officials who brought the allegations to the attention of the diocese/eparchy on behalf of the survivor. Chart 1-3 below summarizes the ways in which allegations were received from 2015 through 2018.

Chart 1-3: Methods of Reporting Allegations 2015-2018



Compared to 2017, the number of allegations reported through an attorney has increased significantly. As previously noted, this was mainly due to the Independent Reconciliation and Compensation Programs implemented in dioceses throughout New York State.

During the current audit period, dioceses and eparchies provided outreach and support to 472 victims/survivors and their families who reported during this audit period. Continued support was provided to 1,542 victims/survivors and their families who reported abuse in prior audit periods.

As part of the audit procedures, StoneBridge asked dioceses and eparchies to report on Chart A/B the date the abuse was reported as well as the date outreach services were offered. StoneBridge then compared these dates to determine how promptly dioceses and eparchies responded to victims/survivors to offer outreach as required by Article 1. Of the 1,385 victims/survivors who reported during the audit period, 69%, or 952 of them were offered outreach. Those who were not offered outreach were instances where the victim stated in their report to the diocese or eparchy that they did not want any help, anonymous reporting, lack of contact information for the victim, and victims who came through an attorney. Of the total who did receive an offer for outreach, 66%, or 629 of them were offered outreach within 10 days of reporting the abuse, 7%, or 71 were offered outreach between 11 and 30 days of reporting, and 27%, or 252 individuals were above 30 days due to specific circumstances related to attorneys, lawsuits, investigations, or difficulty in contacting the victim.

There were no allegations involving an adult who "habitually lacks the use of reason" during the 2018 audit period.

Of the allegations of child sexual abuse by clergy reported during the audit period, 26 involved current minors. Of this total, 12 were male and 14 were female.

Of the 26 allegations made by current minors, three were substantiated as of June 30, 2018 and the clergy were removed from ministry. These allegations came from three different dioceses.

Seven of the 26 allegations from minors were unsubstantiated as of June 30, 2018.

Three of the 26 allegations from minors were categorized as "unable to be proven" as of June 30, 2018.

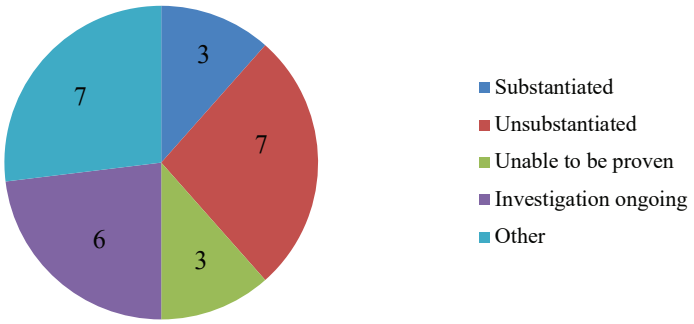
Investigations were still in process for six of the allegations at June 30, 2018. The auditors will follow up with these dioceses/eparchies at the end of the

2019 audit period to inquire about the status of these allegations.

In the "other" category, two allegations were referred to the religious order for their investigation, two were unknown clerics, and three were listed as other as they were not claims of sexual abuse of a minor, but boundary violations.

Chart 4-1 below summarizes the status of each of the 26 claims made by current year minors as of June 30, 2018.

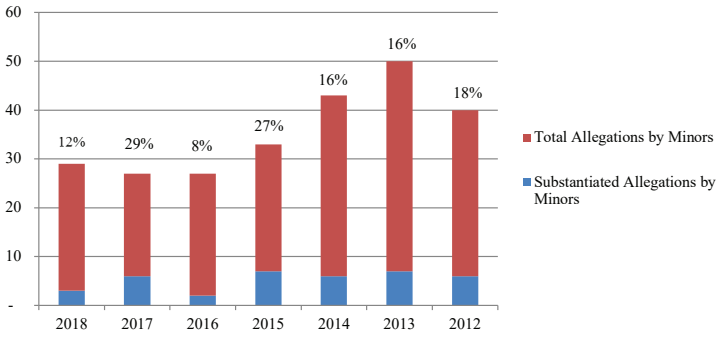
Chart 4-1: Status of Claims by Minors as of June 30, 2018



There were five allegations involving minors from the 2017 audit period that were listed as investigation ongoing at the end of the audit period. As part of the audit procedures for the 2018 audit period, StoneBridge followed up with dioceses/eparchies on these claims to inquire of the outcome. Of the five, one was substantiated, two were unable to be proven, and two were still being investigated as of the end of the 2018 audit period.

Chart 4-2 below compares the percentage of substantiated claims by minors to total claims by minors over the last seven years.

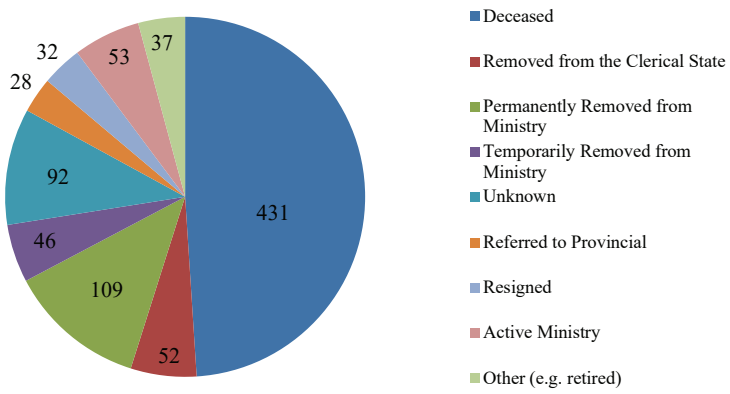
Chart 4-2: Substantiated Allegations Versus Total Allegations Made by Current Minors 2012 - 2018



The number of clerics accused of sexual abuse of a minor during the audit period totaled 880. The accused clerics were categorized as priests, deacons, unknown, or other. An "unknown" cleric is used for a situation in which the victim/survivor was unable to provide the identity of the accused. "Other" represents a cleric from another diocese for which details of ordination and/or incardination were not available/provided. Accused priests for the audit period totaled 801. Of this total, 667 were diocesan priests, 99 belonged to a religious order, and 35 were incardinated elsewhere. There were 13 deacons accused during the audit period. Allegations brought against "unknown" clerics totaled 43, and 23 "other" clerics were accused. Of the total identified clerics, 393 or 49% of them had been accused in previous audit periods.

See Chart 5-1 below for a summary of the status of the 880 accused clerics as of June 30, 2018.

Chart 5-1: Status of Accused Clerics as of June 30, 2018



During the 2018 audit period, six allegations were brought against clerics for possession of child pornography. As of June 30, 2018, four of these allegations were still under investigation, one allegation was unsubstantiated, and one investigation was terminated as the accused passed away during the process.

These six clerics are included in the statistics presented in Chart 5-1 above.

StoneBridge compiled the current year safe environment training data below. The figures provided by dioceses/eparchies for Article 12 were not audited by StoneBridge. It is important to note that the figures reported in the adult categories below represent individuals who have been trained at least once. The *Charter* does not require clergy, employees, and volunteers to renew safe environment training, but some diocese and eparchies choose to require some form of refresher training. A complete list of safe environment training programs used in dioceses and eparchies is posted on the SCYP website.

Children	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Dioceses/eparchies participating	194	194	194	190	188	191	189	187
Total children	4,244,165	4,411,279	4,538,756	4,666,507	4,828,615	4,910,240	4,993,243	5,143,426
Total children trained	3,946,631	4,117,869	4,267,014	4,371,211	4,484,609	4,645,700	4,684,192	4,847,942
Percent trained	93.0%	93.3%	94.0%	93.7%	92.9%	94.6%	93.8%	94.3%
Percent opted out	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%

Priests	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total priests	34,151	33,917	35,815	36,158	35,470	36,131	38,199	38,374
Total priests trained	33,879	33,448	35,475	35,987	35,319	35,914	38,006	38,150
Percent trained	99.2%	98.6%	99.1%	99.5%	99.6%	99.4%	99.5%	99.4%

Deacons	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total deacons	16,497	16,328	16,423	16,300	16,164	16,245	15,796	15,342
Total deacons trained	16,401	16,177	16,294	16,251	16,089	16,129	15,680	15,259
Percent trained	99.4%	99.1%	99.2%	99.7%	99.5%	99.3%	99.3%	99.5%

Candidates for Ordination	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total candidates	6,819	7,028	6,902	6,577	6,602	6,458	6,372	6,474
Total candidates trained	6,709	6,944	6,847	6,473	6,503	6,360	6,232	6,385
Percent trained	98.4%	98.8%	99.2%	98.4%	98.5%	98.5%	97.8%	98.6%

Educators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total educators	176,357	172,832	162,988	164,628	161,669	168,782	168,067	159,689
Total educators trained	174,817	170,678	159,764	162,803	160,757	167,953	166,311	158,390
Percent trained	99.1%	98.8%	98.0%	98.9%	99.4%	99.5%	99.0%	99.2%

Other Employees	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total other employees	268,757	270,750	269,250	269,090	256,668	257,222	258,380	249,133
Total other employees trained	262,920	263,606	258,978	260,356	250,087	251,146	249,918	240,180
Percent trained	97.8%	97.4%	96.2%	96.8%	97.4%	97.6%	96.7%	96.4%

Volunteers	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total volunteers	2,242,109	2,088,272	1,984,063	1,976,248	1,971,201	1,936,983	1,920,001	1,850,149
Total volunteers trained	2,199,956	2,041,019	1,912,152	1,930,262	1,931,872	1,902,143	1,876,558	1,781,849
Percent trained	98.1%	97.7%	96.4%	97.7%	98.0%	98.2%	97.7%	96.3%

StoneBridge compiled the current year background evaluation data below from the 194 dioceses and eparchies that participated in either an on-site or data collection audit. The figures provided by dioceses/eparchies for Article 13 were not audited by StoneBridge. As with Article 12, these figures represent individuals who have been background checked at least once. The *Charter* is silent as to the frequency of screening, but many dioceses and eparchies have begun rescreening their clergy, employees, and volunteers.

Priests	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Dioceses/eparchies participating	194	194	194	190	188	191	189	187
Total priests	34,151	33,917	35,815	36,158	35,470	36,131	38,199	38,374
Total priests background checked	33,929	33,540	35,346	35,720	35,308	35,970	38,045	38,129
Percent checked	99.3%	98.9%	98.7%	98.8%	99.5%	99.6%	99.6%	99.4%

Deacons	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total deacons	16,497	16,328	16,423	16,300	16,164	16,245	15,796	15,342
Total deacons background checked	16,472	16,222	16,050	16,257	16,006	16,199	15,695	15,291
Percent checked	99.8%	99.4%	97.7%	99.7%	99.0%	99.7%	99.4%	99.7%

Candidates for Ordination	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total candidates	6,819	7,028	6,902	6,577	6,602	6,458	6,372	6,474
Total candidates background checked	6,743	6,971	6,841	6,577	6,568	6,428	6,320	6,386
Percent checked	98.9%	99.2%	99.1%	100.0%	99.5%	99.5%	99.2%	98.6%

Educators	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total educators	176,357	172,832	162,988	164,628	161,669	168,782	168,067	159,689
Total educators background checked	174,912	170,719	157,468	158,556	160,273	168,013	164,935	158,855
Percent checked	99.2%	98.8%	96.6%	96.3%	99.1%	99.5%	98.1%	99.5%

Other Employees	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total other employees	268,757	270,750	269,250	269,090	256,668	257,222	258,380	249,133
Total other employees background checked	265,620	265,599	260,409	263,690	251,189	253,587	250,092	241,063
Percent checked	98.8%	98.1%	96.7%	98.0%	97.9%	98.6%	96.8%	96.8%

Volunteers	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total volunteers	2,242,109	2,088,777	1,984,063	1,976,248	1,971,201	1,936,983	1,920,001	1,850,149
Total volunteers background checked	2,200,527	2,022,360	1,927,053	1,935,310	1,931,612	1,898,136	1,861,160	1,790,178
Percent checked	98.1%	96.8%	97.1%	97.9%	98.0%	98.0%	96.9%	1,790,178

APPENDIX II: ON-SITE AUDITS PERFORMED BY STONEBRIDGE DURING 2018

- Archdiocese of Atlanta
- Diocese of Baker
- Archdiocese of Baltimore
- Diocese of Belleville
- Diocese of Biloxi
- Diocese of Boise
- Diocese of Bridgeport
- Diocese of Camden
- Diocese of Colorado Springs
- Diocese of Corpus Christi
- Diocese of Covington
- Diocese of Crookston
- Diocese of Dodge City
- Diocese of Evansville
- Diocese of Fairbanks
- Diocese of Fresno
- Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston
- Diocese of Grand Island
- Diocese of Great Falls-Billings
- Diocese of Greensburg
- Diocese of Honolulu
- Archdiocese of Indianapolis
- Diocese of Juneau
- Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas
- Diocese of La Crosse
- Diocese of Lafayette, LA
- Diocese of Lake Charles
- Diocese of Lansing
- Diocese of Laredo
- Diocese of Las Cruces
- Diocese of Lincoln
- Diocese of Little Rock
- Archdiocese of Los Angeles
- Archdiocese of Louisville
- Diocese of Manchester
- Diocese of Memphis
- Diocese of Metuchen
- Archdiocese of New Orleans
- Diocese of New Ulm
- Diocese of Ogdensburg
- Archdiocese of Oklahoma City
- Diocese of Orlando
- Armenian Catholic Eparchy of Our Lady of Nareg
- Diocese of Owensboro
- Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Passaic
- Diocese of Paterson
- Archdiocese of Philadelphia
- Diocese of Portland, ME
- Diocese of Raleigh
- Diocese of Richmond
- Diocese of Rochester
- Diocese of Sacramento
- Diocese of Saginaw
- Diocese of Salina
- Diocese of San Bernardino
- Archdiocese of San Francisco
- Archdiocese of Santa Fe
- Diocese of Santa Rosa
- Diocese of Savannah
- Archdiocese of Seattle
- Diocese of St. Augustine
- Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis
- Diocese of Steubenville
- Diocese of Superior
- Diocese of Toledo
- Diocese of Tucson
- Diocese of Wilmington
- Diocese of Winona
- Diocese of Worcester

APPENDIX III: 2018 ONSITE AUDITS INVOLVING STONEBRIDGE PARISH/SCHOOL VISITS

- Archdiocese of Anchorage
- Diocese of Arlington
- Archdiocese of Atlanta
- Diocese of Baker
- Archdiocese of Baltimore
- Diocese of Belleville
- Diocese of Biloxi
- Diocese of Colorado Springs
- Diocese of Covington
- Diocese of Evansville
- Diocese of Grand Island
- Diocese of Honolulu
- Archdiocese of Indianapolis
- Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas
- Diocese of La Crosse
- Diocese of Las Cruces
- Diocese of Manchester
- Archdiocese of New Orleans
- Diocese of New Ulm
- Diocese of Ogdensburg
- Diocese of Owensboro
- Diocese of Portland, ME
- Diocese of Rochester
- Diocese of Savannah
- Diocese of St. Augustine
- Diocese of Toledo
- Diocese of Winona
- Diocese of Worcester

Section II

2018

CENTER FOR APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE APOSTOLATE
Georgetown University, Washington, DC • January 2019

Chapter Three

2018 SURVEY OF ALLEGATIONS AND COSTS

A SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE SECRETARIAT OF CHILD AND YOUTH PROTECTION UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

INTRODUCTION

At their Fall General Assembly in November 2004, the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) commissioned the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to design and conduct an annual survey of all the dioceses and eparchies whose bishops or eparchs are members of the USCCB. The purpose of this survey is to collect information on new allegations of sexual abuse of minors and the clergy against whom these allegations were made. The survey also gathers information on the amount of money dioceses and eparchies have expended as a result of allegations as well as the amount they have paid for child protection efforts. The national level aggregate results from this survey for each calendar year are prepared for the USCCB and reported in its *Annual Report of the Implementation of the "Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People."* A complete set of the aggregate results for ten years (2004 to 2013) is available on the USCCB website.

Beginning in 2014, the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection changed the reporting period for this survey to coincide with the reporting period that is used by dioceses and eparchies for their annual audits. Since that time, the annual survey of allegations and costs captures all allegations reported to dioceses and eparchies between July 1 and June 30. This year's survey, the 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs, covers the period between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. Where appropriate, this report presents data in tables for audit year 2018 compared to audit year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), 2016 (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016), 2015 (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015), and 2014 (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014).[1]

The questionnaire for the *2018 Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs* for dioceses and eparchies was designed by CARA in consultation with the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection and was nearly identical to the versions used from 2004 to 2017. As in previous years, CARA prepared an online version of the survey and hosted it on the CARA website. Bishops and eparchs received information about the process for completing the survey in their mid-July correspondence from the USCCB and were asked to provide the name of the contact person who would complete the survey. The Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM) also invited major superiors of religious institutes of men to complete a similar survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries. Religious institutes of brothers also participated in the survey of men's institutes, as they have since 2015. This

1 Before 2014, this survey was collected on a calendar year basis. For discussion of previous trends in the data, refer to the 2013 Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs as reported in the *2013 Annual Report on the Implementation of the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*, published by the USCCB Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection.

year's questionnaire was the first to have alterations in sections to measure the diagnosis of the alleged offenders.

CARA completed data collection for the 2018 annual survey on January 17, 2019. All but one of the 196 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB completed the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent.[2] The Diocese of Pittsburgh declined to participate. A total of 196 of the 230 religious institutes that belong to CMSM responded to the survey, for a response rate of 85 percent. The overall response rate for dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes was 92 percent, higher than the response rate of 86 percent for this survey last year. Once CARA had received all data, it then prepared the national level summary tables and graphs of the findings for the period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

DIOCESES AND EPARCHIES

The Data Collection Process

Dioceses and eparchies began submitting their data for the 2018 survey in August 2018. CARA and the Secretariat contacted every diocese or eparchy that had not sent in a contact name by late September, 2018 to obtain the name of a contact person to complete the survey. CARA and the Secretariat sent multiple reminders by e-mail and telephone to these contact persons, to encourage a high response rate.

By January 17, 2019, 195 of the 197 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB had responded to the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent. The participation rate among dioceses and eparchies has been nearly unanimous each year of this survey. Beginning in 2004 and 2005 with response rates of 93 and 94 percent, respectively, the response reached 99 percent each year from 2006 to 2014, was 100 percent for 2015 and 2016, and was 99 percent last year and this year.

A copy of the survey instrument for dioceses and eparchies is included in this report in Appendix I.

Credible Allegations Received by Dioceses and Eparchies

As is shown in Table 1, the responding dioceses and eparchies reported that between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, they received 864 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a diocesan or eparchial priest or deacon.[3] These allegations were made by 858 individuals against 436 priests or deacons. Of the 864 new allegations reported during this reporting period (July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018), three allegations (less than 1 percent) involved children under the age of 18 in 2018. Nearly all of the other allegations were made by adults who are alleging abuse when they were minors.

Table 1. New Credible Allegations Received by Dioceses and Eparchies

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (+/-) 2017-2018	Percentage Change
Victims	291	314	728	369	858	+489	+133%
Allegations	294	321	730	373	864	+491	+132%
Offenders	211	227	361	290	436	+146	+50%

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Compared to the previous year (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), the numbers of victims, allegations, and offenders reported for July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018 represent a 132 percent increase in allegations, a 133 percent increase in victims, and a 51 percent increase in offenders reported.

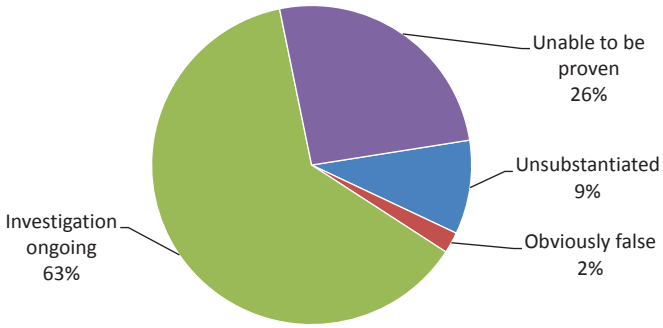
Determination of Credibility

Every diocese and eparchy follows a process to determine the credibility of any allegation of clergy sexual abuse, as set forth in canon law and the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. Figure 1 presents the outcome for all 840 allegations received between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 that did not meet the threshold for credibility during that time period. Dioceses and eparchies were asked to categorize new allegations this year that have *not* met the threshold for credibility into one of four categories: unsubstantiated, obviously false, investigation ongoing, or unable to be proven.

2 Due to an error on CARA's part, one recently established eparchy was not included in CARA's survey of dioceses and eparchies for this project: St. Mary Queen of Peace Syro-Malankara Catholic Eparchy in USA and Canada. The eparchy has one bishop and 20 priests and is headquartered in Elmont, New York.

3 The reported numbers from four dioceses within the State of New York, when combined, make up 68 percent of the 864 credible allegations and 48 percent of the 436 alleged offenders.

Figure 1. Determination of Credibility for New Allegations: Dioceses and Eparchies

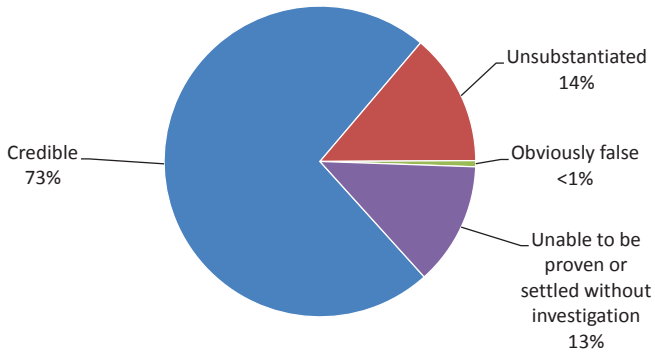


Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

As can be seen in Figure 1, more than three-fifths of these allegations are still being investigated (63 percent), a quarter are unable to be proven (26 percent), one in ten (9 percent) is unsubstantiated, and 2 percent (18 allegations) have been determined to be false.

Figure 2 presents the disposition for the 313 allegations received before July 1, 2017 that were resolved by June 30, 2018. Nearly three in four (73 percent) were found to be credible, 13 percent were unable to be proven or settled without investigation, 14 percent were found to be unsubstantiated, and less than 1 percent (two allegations) were determined to be false.

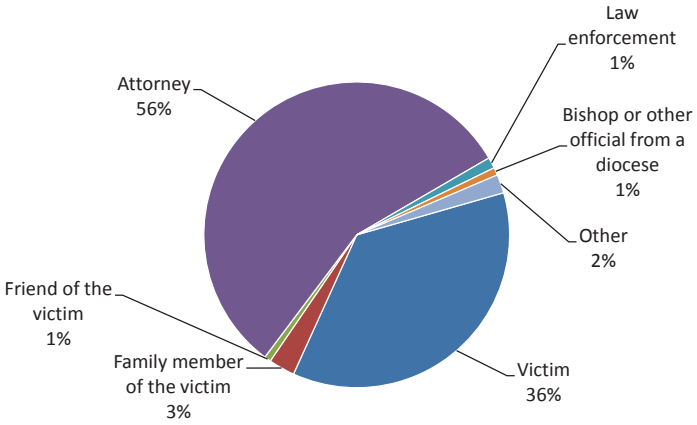
Figure 2. Resolution in 2018 of Allegations Received before July 1, 2017: Dioceses and Eparchies



Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 3 illustrates the way in which the 864 new credible allegations of abuse were reported to the dioceses or eparchies between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. More than half of new allegations were reported by an attorney (56 percent) and nearly two-fifths were reported by a victim (36 percent). Less than one in 20 were reported by any other category of persons: a family member of a victim (3 percent), a friend of a victim (1 percent), a bishop or other official from a diocese (1 percent), and law enforcement (1 percent). Two percent were reported by an "other" source, such as a therapist, former teacher, the news media, a pastor or priest of the diocese, a parishioner, a document review by the diocese, a witness, or an anonymous source.

Figure 3. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse: Dioceses and Eparchies



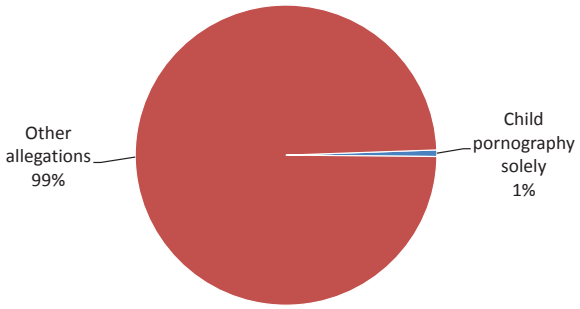
Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Compared to year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), there are more allegations reported by attorneys (56 percent in 2018 compared to 36 percent in 2017) and less reported by victims (36 percent in 2018 compared to 45 percent in 2017) or by a family member (3 percent in 2018 compared to 10 percent in 2017).

Figure 4 presents the percentage of all new allegations of abuse that were cases solely involving child pornography. Of the 864 total allegations from

July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, six allegations solely involved child pornography.

Figure 4. Percentage of Allegations Involving Solely Child Pornography: Dioceses and Eparchies



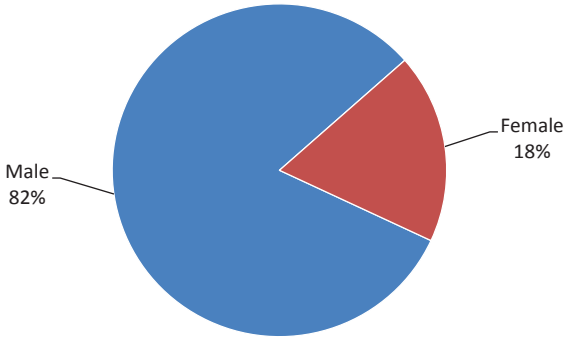
Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

The percentages in Figure 4 are identical to those reported for the previous year (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), where four allegations (1 percent) solely involved child pornography.

Victims, Offenses, and Offenders

The sex of seven of the 858 alleged victims reported between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 was not identified in the allegation. Among those for whom the sex of the victim was reported, 82 percent (694 victims) were male and 18 percent (157 victims) were female. This proportion is illustrated in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Sex of Abuse Victim: Dioceses and Eparchies

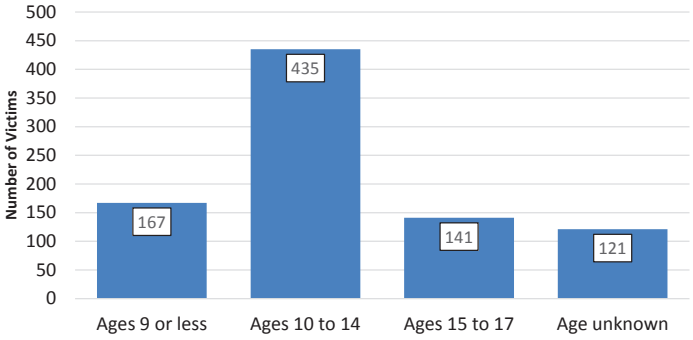


Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

The percentages reported for year 2018 in Figure 5 are identical to those reported for year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), where 82 percent of the victims were male and 18 percent were female.

Nearly three-fifths (59 percent) of the 864 allegations involved victims who were between the ages of 10 and 14 when the alleged abuse began. About one-fifth was under age 10 (22 percent) or between the ages of 15 and 17 (19 percent). For over one-tenth, the age could not be determined (14 percent). Figure 6 presents the distribution of victims by age at the time the alleged abuse began.

Figure 6. Age of Victim When Abuse Began: Dioceses and Eparchies

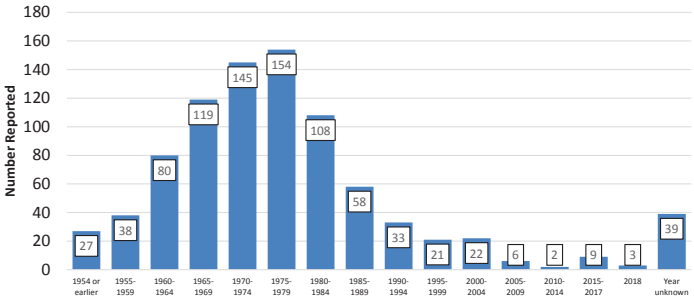


Source:2018 Survey of Costs and Allegations

The proportion of victims between the ages 10 and 14 increased between year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017) and 2018, from 48 percent to 59 percent. The other age categories were similar, with those under age ten increasing from 19 percent in 2017 to 22 percent in 2018 and those ages 15 to 17 decreasing from 20 percent in 2017 to 19 percent in 2018.

Figure 7 shows the years in which the abuse reported between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 was alleged to have occurred or begun. Forty-seven percent of all new allegations were said to have occurred or began before 1975, 43 percent between 1975 and 1999, and 5 percent since 2000. The most common time period for allegations reported was 1975-1979 (154 allegations), followed by 1970-1974 (145 allegations). For 39 of the new allegations (5 percent) reported between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, no time frame for the alleged abuse could be determined by the allegation.

Figure 7. Year Alleged Offense Occurred or Began: Dioceses and Eparchies

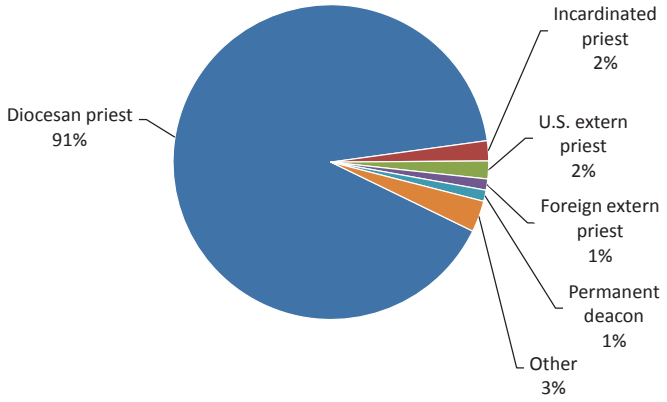


Source:2018 Survey of Costs and Allegations

Proportionately, the numbers reported in Figure 7 for year 2018 are very similar to those reported for year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017). For that time period, 48 percent of alleged offenses occurred or began before 1975, 40 percent between 1975 and 1999, 6 percent after 2000, and 7 percent had no time frame.

Of the 436 diocesan or eparchial priests or deacons that were identified in new allegations between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, more than nine-tenths (92 percent) had been ordained for the diocese or eparchy in which the abuse was alleged to have occurred (91 percent were diocesan priests and 1 percent was a permanent deacon). One to 2 percent of those identified were priests incardinated into that diocese or eparchy at the time of the alleged abuse (2 percent), extern priests from another U.S. diocese or eparchy (2 percent), or extern priests from another country (1 percent). Three percent of alleged perpetrators were classified as "other," most commonly because they were either unnamed in the allegation or their name was unknown to the diocese or eparchy. Figure 8 displays the ecclesial status of offenders at the time of the alleged offense.

Figure 8. Ecclesial Status of Alleged Perpetrator: Dioceses and Eparchies

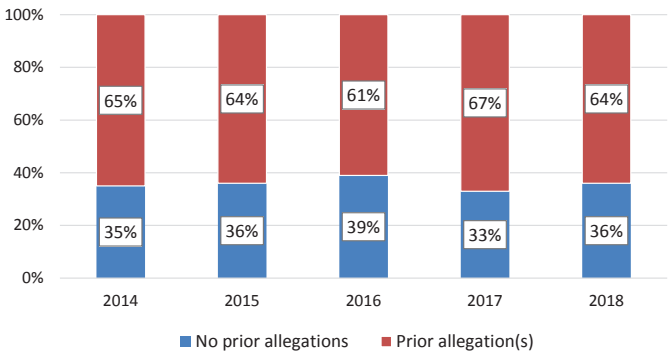


Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

The percentages in Figure 8 for year 2018 are similar to those reported for year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), where 88 percent of alleged perpetrators were priests who had been ordained for the diocese or eparchy in which the abuse was alleged to have occurred. All other categories reported for that time period represented 1 to 5 percent of alleged perpetrators, similar to the percentages shown in Figure 8.

Similar to previous years, nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of the 436 priests and deacons identified as alleged offenders between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 had already been identified in prior allegations. Figure 9 depicts the proportion that had prior allegations each year.

Figure 9. Percentage of Alleged Perpetrators with Prior Allegations: Dioceses and Eparchies

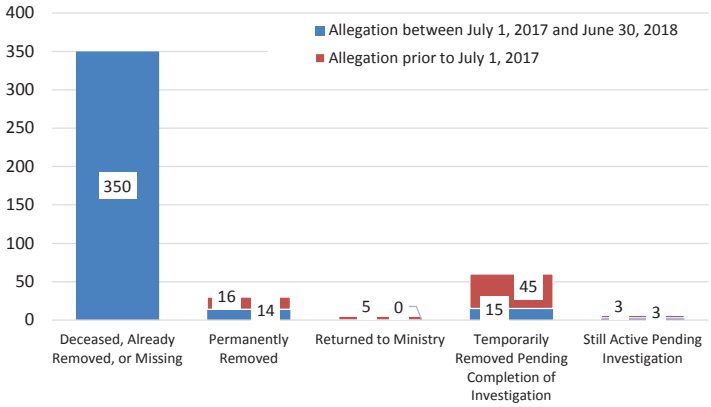


Source: 2018 Survey ofAllegations and Costs

More than nine in ten alleged offenders (92 percent) identified between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing. Another 14 priests or deacons (4 percent) identified during year 2018 were permanently removed from ministry during that time. In addition to the 14 offenders who were permanently removed from ministry between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, another 16 priests or deacons who had been identified in allegations of abuse *before* July 1, 2017 were permanently removed from ministry between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

While no priests or deacons identified during year 2018 were returned to ministry between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, based on the resolution of allegations against them, five priests or deacons who had been identified in allegations of abuse before July 1, 2018 were returned to ministry between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, based on the resolution of allegations against them. In addition, 15 priests or deacons have been temporarily removed from ministry pending completion of an investigation and another 45 remain temporarily removed pending completion of an investigation from a previous year. Notwithstanding the year in which the abuse was reported, six diocesan and eparchial clergy remain in active ministry pending a preliminary investigation of an allegation. Finally, the current status of 13 percent of the alleged perpetrators for year 2018 was not reported by responding dioceses or eparchies. Figure 10 shows the current status of alleged offenders.

Figure 10. Current Status of Alleged Perpetrators: Dioceses and Eparchies



Source: 2018Survey of Allegations and Costs

Costs to Dioceses and Eparchies

Dioceses and eparchies that responded to the survey and reported costs related to allegations paid out $239,172,851 between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. This includes payments for allegations reported in previous years. Thirty-eight responding dioceses and eparchies reported no expenditures during this time period related to allegations of sexual abuse of a minor. Table 2 presents payments by dioceses and eparchies according to several categories of allegation-related expenses.

Table 2. Costs Related to Allegations by Dioceses and Eparchies

	Settlements	Other Payments to Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2014	$56,987,635	$7,176,376	$12,281,089	$26,163,298	$3,890,782	**$106,499,180**
2015	$87,067,257	$8,754,747	$11,500,539	$30,148,535	$3,812,716	**$141,283,794**
2016	$53,928,745	$24,148,603	$11,355,969	$35,460,551	$2,020,470	**$126,914,338**
2017	$162,039,485	$10,105,226	$10,157,172	$27,912,123	$2,761,290	**$212,975,296**
2018	$180,475,951	$6,914,194	$20,035,914	$25,990,265	$5,755,823	**$239,172,147**
Change (+/-) 2017-2018	+$18,436,466	-$3,191,032	+$9,878,742	-$1,921,858	+$2,994,533	**+$26,196,851**

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

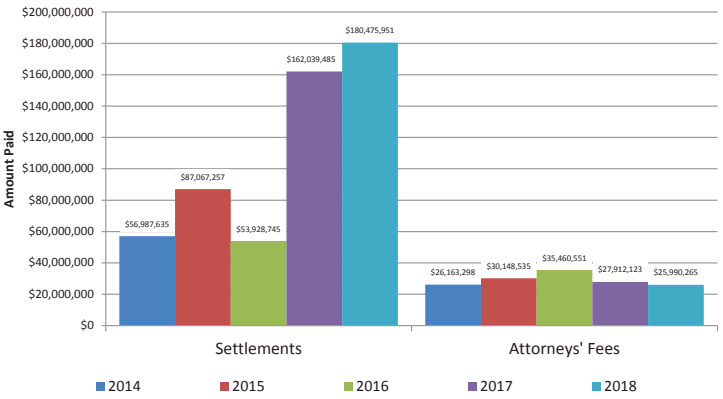
Three-fourths of the payments made by dioceses and eparchies between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017 were for settlements to victims (75 percent) and a tenth of the total cost is for attorney's fees[4] (11 percent). Other payments to victims, if not already included in the settlement, account for 3 percent of all allegation-related costs, and support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounts to another 8 percent.

Among the "other" allegation-related costs reported by dioceses and eparchies ($5,755,823 or 2 percent) are payments for items such as investigations of allegations, USCCB compliance audit costs, review board costs, insurance costs, background checks, administrative costs, compensation program costs, training costs, bankruptcy-related costs, monitoring services for offenders, canonical trial expenses, consulting fees, and future victims' trust administration fees.

As can be seen in Table 2, the total costs for year 2018 ($239,172,147) is 12 percent higher than that reported for year 2017 ($212,975,296). That increase is mostly due to the increase in the amount paid in settlements and for the support for offenders for the year 2018. Four dioceses reported very high settlement costs of more than $19 million each, altogether accounting for 82 percent of the $180,475,951 paid out in settlement to victims.

Figure 11 displays the costs paid by dioceses and eparchies for settlements and for attorneys' fees for audit years 2014 through 2018. Compared to year 2017, settlements have increased by 11 percent and attorney's fees have decreased by 7 percent.

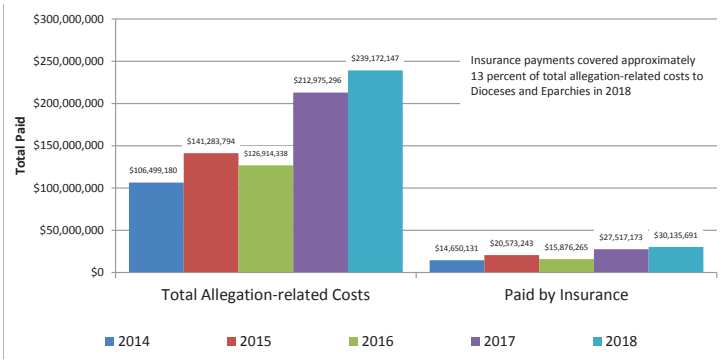
Figure 11. Payments for Settlements and Attorney's Fees: Dioceses and Eparchies



Source: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

In Figure 12, the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies are shown as well as the approximate proportion of those costs that were covered by diocesan insurance. Diocesan insurance payments covered $27,517,173 (13 percent) of the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, identical to the 13 percent paid by insurance during year 2016 (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016).

Figure 12. Proportion of Total Allegation-related Costs Paid by Insurance: Dioceses and Eparchies



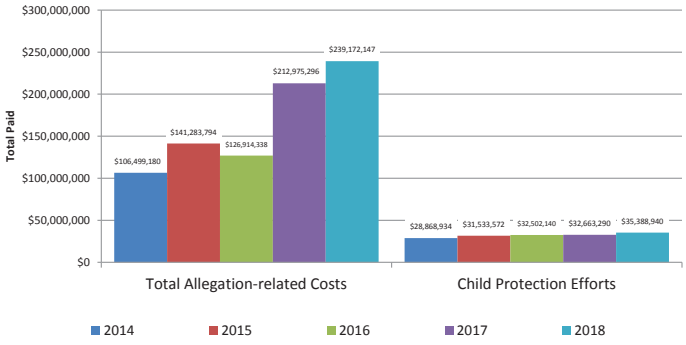
Source: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

In addition to allegations-related expenditures, at least $35,388,940 was spent by dioceses and eparchies for child protection efforts such as safe environment coordinators, training programs and background checks. This represents an 8 percent increase from the amount reported for child

4 Attorneys' fees include all costs for attorneys paid by dioceses and eparchies between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor.

protection efforts ($32,663,290) for year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017). Figure 13 compares the allegation-related costs to child protection expenditures paid by dioceses and eparchies in audit years 2014 through 2018.

Figure 13. Total Allegation-related Costs and Child Protection Efforts: Dioceses and Eparchies



Source: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Adding together the total allegation-related costs and the amount spent on child protection efforts reported in year 2018, the total comes to $274,561,087. This is a 12 percent increase from the $245,638,586 reported during audit year 2017.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

The Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM) also encouraged the major superiors of religious institutes of men to complete a survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries. Since 2014, brother-only institutes were also invited to participate in the survey. Much of the survey was nearly identical to the survey for dioceses and eparchies and was also available online at the same site as the survey for dioceses and eparchies. CMSM sent a letter and a copy of the survey to all member major superiors in early September 2018, requesting their participation. CARA and CMSM also sent several reminders by e-mail to major superiors to encourage them to respond. By December 11, 2018, CARA received responses from 196 of the 230 institutes that belong to CMSM, for a response rate of 85 percent. This is higher than the response for previous years of this survey, which was 74 percent for 2017, 78 percent in 2016, 77 percent in 2015, 73 percent in 2014, 2012, 2011, 2009, 2008, and 2007, 72 percent in 2010, 71 percent in 2004, 68 percent in 2006, and 67 percent in 2005.

A copy of the survey instrument for religious institutes is included in Appendix II.

Credible Allegations Received by Religious Institutes

The responding religious institutes reported that between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 they received 187 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor committed by a priest, brother, or deacon of the community.[5] These allegations were made by 186 persons against 87 individuals who were priest, brother, or deacon members of the community at the time the offense was alleged to have occurred.

Table 3 presents these numbers. Of the 187 new allegations reported by religious institutes between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, one involved a child under the age of 18 in 2018. Nearly all of the other allegations were made by adults who are alleging abuse when they were minors.

Table 3. New Credible Allegations Received by Religious Institutes

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (+/-) 2017-2018	Percentage Change
Victims	39	70	183	62	186	+124	**+200%**
Allegations	40	71	184	63	187	+124	**+197%**
Offenders	34	49	102	43	87	+44	**+102%**

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Compared to year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), the numbers for year 2018 represent a 102 percent increase for the number of offenders and a 197-200 percent increase for the numbers of allegations and victims. Much of the spike in 2018's numbers is linked to a single religious institute that had many allegations go forward due to a Chapter 11 filing.

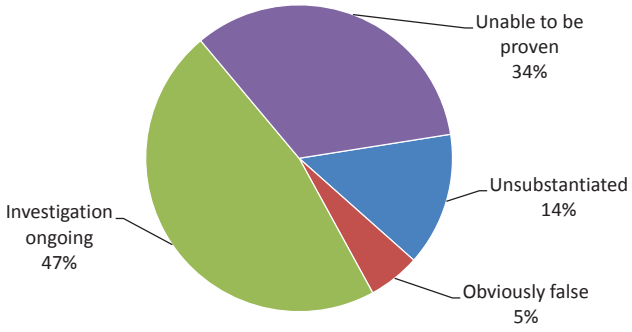
Determination of Credibility

Every religious institute follows a process to determine the credibility of any allegation of clergy sexual abuse, as set forth in canon law and as advised

5 About half (49 percent) of the new credible allegations come from four religious institutes, one of whom had 64 new allegations proceed this reporting year due to a Chapter 11 filing. These four institutes also identified 20 of the 87 alleged offenders.

in the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. Figure 14 presents the outcome for 128 allegations received between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 that did not meet the threshold for credibility. This is the third year that religious institutes were asked to categorize new allegations that have not met the threshold for credibility into one of four categories: unsubstantiated, obviously false, investigation ongoing, and unable to be proven.

Figure 14. Determination of Credibility for New Allegations: Religious Institutes

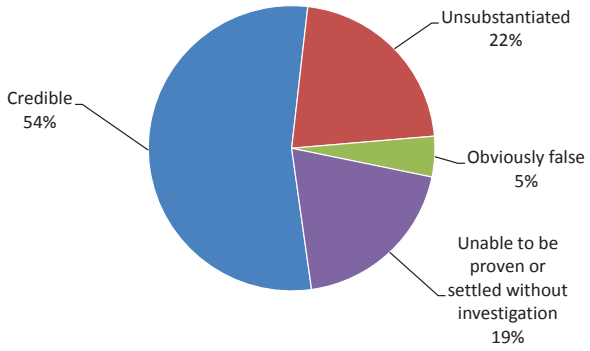


Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

As can be seen in Figure 14, nearly half of new allegations that have not met the threshold for credibility are still being investigated (47 percent), a third are unable to be proven (34 percent), just over one in ten is unsubstantiated (14 percent), and 5 percent have been determined to be false.

Figure 15 shows how those allegations received before July 1, 2017 were resolved by June 30, 2018. More than half were found to be credible (54 percent), about one in five was found to be unsubstantiated (22 percent), one in five was unable to be proven or settled without investigation (19 percent), and one in 20 was determined to be false (5 percent).

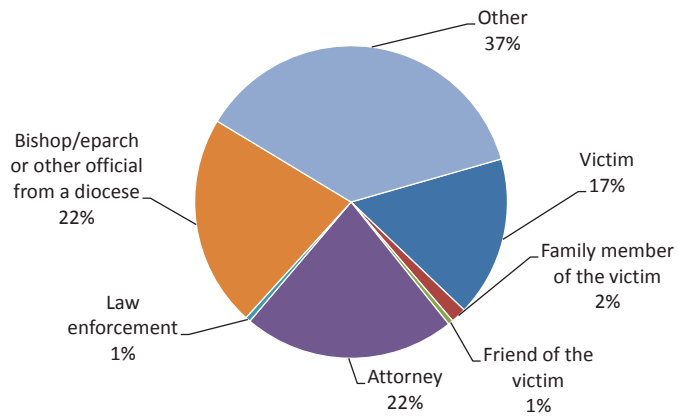
Figure 15. Resolution in 2018 of Allegations Received before July 1, 2017: Religious Institutes



Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 16 displays the way in which the 187 new credible allegations of abuse were reported to the religious institutes between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. About a fifth of allegations were reported to the institute by an attorney (22 percent) or by a bishop/eparch or official from a diocese (22 percent). About one-sixth was reported by the victim (17 percent), with 2 percent reported by a victim's family and 1 percent by a victim's friend. One percent was reported by law enforcement. Among the 37 percent who wrote in an "other" source, 64 were part of the claims filed in Chapter 11 process, with some of these 64 having been filed as lawsuits in previous years but those lawsuits had not moved forward and were later withdrawn; two others were reported by school administrators and two more were reported by a victims abuse coordinator.

Figure 16. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse: Religious Institutes

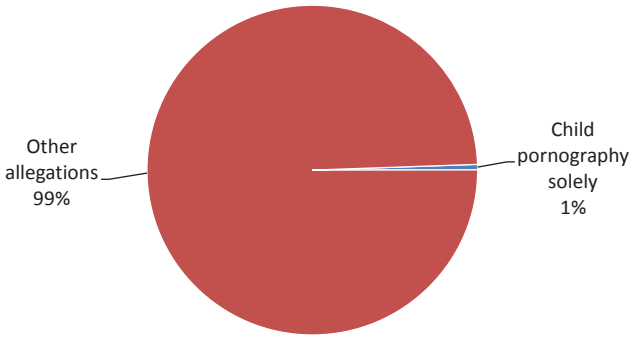


Source:2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Compared to year 2017, more allegations were reported by an "other" source (37 percent compared to 9 percent) and fewer allegations were reported by an attorney (22 percent compared to 35 percent) or by a bishop/eparch or other official from a diocese (22 percent compared to 35 percent).

One of the 187 new allegations was a case solely involving child pornography, as is shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17. Percentage of Allegations Involving Solely Child Pornography: Religious Institutes



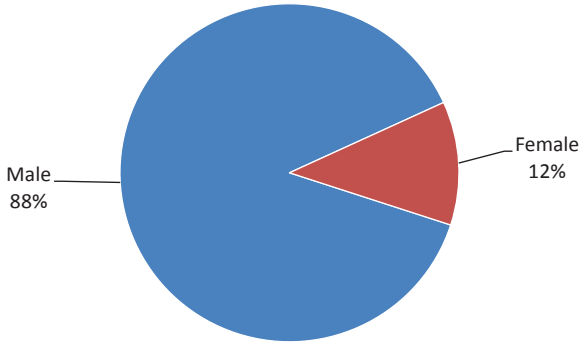
Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

In report year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), one of the allegations solely involved child pornography, identical to the one reported for 2018.

Victims, Offenses, and Offenders

Among the 186 alleged victims for whom the sex of the victim was reported, nearly nine-tenths were male (88 percent); just over one in ten (12 percent) was female. The proportion male and female is displayed in Figure 18.

Figure 18. Sex of Abuse Victim: Religious Institutes

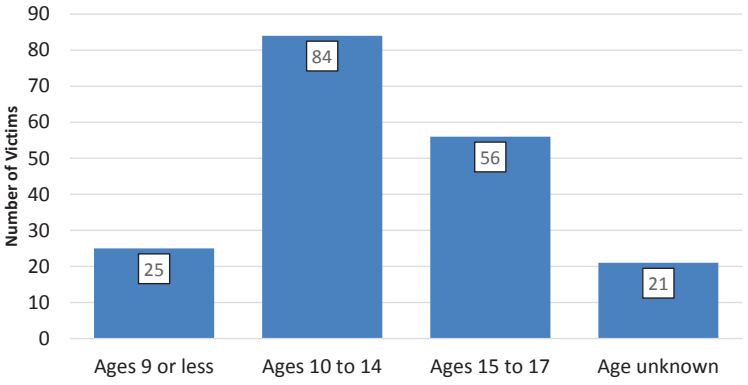


Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

The percentage male among victims (88 percent) is slightly higher than that reported for year 2017 (84 percent).

More than four in ten victims (45 percent) were ages 10 to 14 when the alleged abuse began, with another three-tenths (30 percent) between ages 15 and 17. More than one in ten were under age ten (13 percent) and for one in ten (11 percent) an age was not reported. Figure 19 presents the distribution of victims by age at the time the alleged abuse began.

Figure 19. Age of Victim When Abuse Began: Religious Institutes



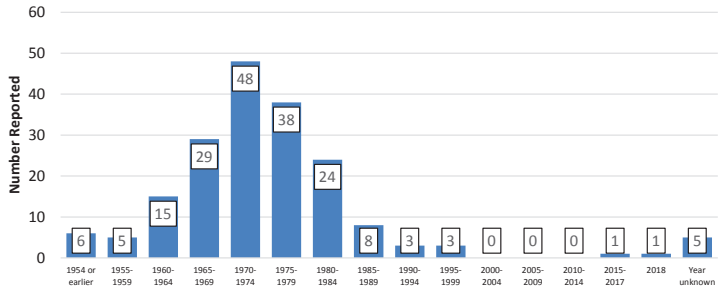
Source:2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

The proportions for the previous reporting year (2017) differ only slightly from those presented in Figure 19. Between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, 45 percent of the victims were between the ages of 10 and 14 (identical to the 45 percent reported in 2018), 29 percent were between 15 and 17

(compared to 30 percent in 2018), 16 percent were under age 10 (compared to 14 percent in 2018), and 10 percent were of an unknown age (compared to 11 percent in 2018).

More than half of new allegations reported between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 (55 percent) are alleged to have occurred or begun before 1975. Forty-one percent occurred or began between 1975 and 1999, and 1 percent (two allegations) occurred or began after 2000. Religious institutes reported that 1970-1974 (48 allegations) was the most common time period for the alleged occurrences. Figure 20 illustrates the years when the allegations reported in year 2018 were said to have occurred or begun.

Figure 20. Year Alleged Offense Occurred or Began: Religious Institutes

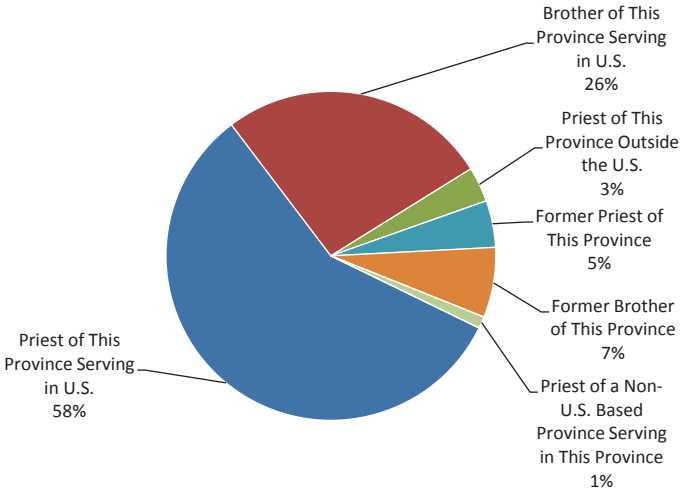


Source:2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

In the previous reporting year (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), 47 percent are alleged to have occurred or begun before 1975, 50 percent between 1975 and 1999, and 3 percent since 2000.

The survey for 2018 again asks about both religious priests and religious brothers who were alleged perpetrators. Figure 21 displays the ecclesial status of offenders at the time of the alleged abuse. Of the 87 religious priests and brothers against whom new allegations were made between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, nearly six in ten (58 percent) were priests of a U.S. province of the religious institute serving in the United States at the time the abuse was alleged to have occurred, a quarter (26 percent) were religious brothers of a U.S. province of the religious institute, and none were deacons of a U.S. province of the religious institute. About one in 20 was either a former priest of the province (5 percent) or a priest of the province assigned outside of the U.S. (3 percent). Seven percent were formerly brothers of the province but no longer members of the religious institute. Finally, 1 percent was a priest member of a non-U.S. based province but serving in the province of the religious institute.

Figure 21. Ecclesial Status of Alleged Perpetrator: Religious Institutes



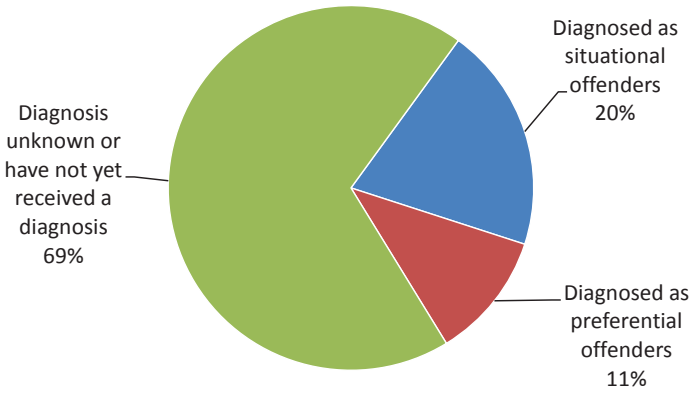
Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Compared to the previous reporting year (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), there is a higher proportion of brothers of the province assigned within the U.S. who are alleged perpetrators (from 17 percent in 2017 to 26 percent in 2018).

This year, for the first time, questions were added to the survey for religious institutes concerning the psychological diagnosis of the alleged perpetrators reported in the current year, with definitions provided to responding religious institutes. Those diagnosed as situational offenders were defined as those who molest "the child for various reasons – most often because of availability – whether male or female – but do NOT have a preference for pre-pubescent children." Perpetrators diagnosed as preferential offenders "are most often 'pedophiles,' who prefer and seek out jobs or ministries with pre-pubescent children." Finally, those whose diagnosis is not known are those whose records are too "unclear to distinguish any type." The proportion of alleged perpetrators from the 2018 reporting year that fit each definition is presented in Figure 22 below. More than two in three do not have diagnoses (69 percent), 20 percent have been identified

as situational offenders, and 11 percent have been identified as preferential offenders.

Figure 22. Diagnosis of Alleged Perpetrators Reported in 2018: Religious Institutes

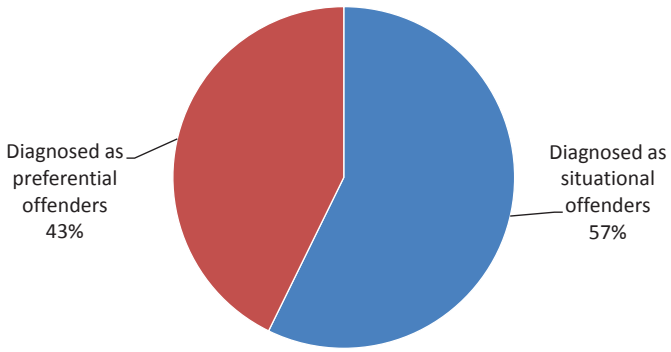


Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations andCosts

Among those reported in Figure 22, responding religious institutes were also asked how many from each category were known to have reoffended. One-quarter of those diagnosed as situational offenders re-offended (25 percent), one-third of those diagnosed as preferential offenders re-offended (33 percent), and less than one-tenth of those undiagnosed re-offended (7 percent).

Also for the first time, similar questions were added concerning the psychological diagnosis of the alleged perpetrators who were identified prior to July 1, 2017. The proportion of alleged perpetrators from previous years that fit each definition is presented in Figure 23 below. A total of 131 previous alleged offenders were included in the reporting. Nearly six-tenths (57 percent) have been identified as diagnosed situational offenders and 43 percent have been identified as preferential offenders.[6]

Figure 23. Diagnosis of Alleged Perpetrators in 2017 or Earlier: Religious Institutes



Source: 2018 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Among those reported in Figure 23 above, responding religious institutes were also asked how many from each category were known to have reoffended. About one in 20 of those diagnosed as situational offenders re-offended (7 percent), identical to the percentage of those diagnosed as preferential offenders who re-offended (7 percent),

COSTS TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

The responding religious institutes reported paying $23,447,390 between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 for costs related to allegations. This includes costs paid during this period for allegations reported in previous years. Table 4 presents the payments by religious institutes across several categories of allegation-related expenses.

6 In contrast to the series of questions represented in the previous pie chart, those whose diagnosis is not known were not included in this series of questions.

Table 4. Costs Related to Allegations by Religious Institutes

	Settlements	Other Payments to Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2014	$5,950,438	$570,721	$3,121,958	$2,611,220	$326,130	**$12,580,467**
2105	$5,451,612	$337,696	$2,507,513	$3,592,233	$446,696	**$12,335,750**
2016	$6,451,112	$533,626	$2,887,150	$4,427,186	$106,389	**$14,405,463**
2017	$6,749,006	$466,591	$2,869,490	$5,097,723	$798,569	**$15,981,379**
2018	$13,870,340	$403,710	$3,330,931	$4,527,393	$1,315,016	**$23,447,390**
Change (+/-) 2017-2018	*+$7,121,334*	*-$62,881*	*+$461,441*	*-$570,330*	*+$516,447*	*+$7,466,011*

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

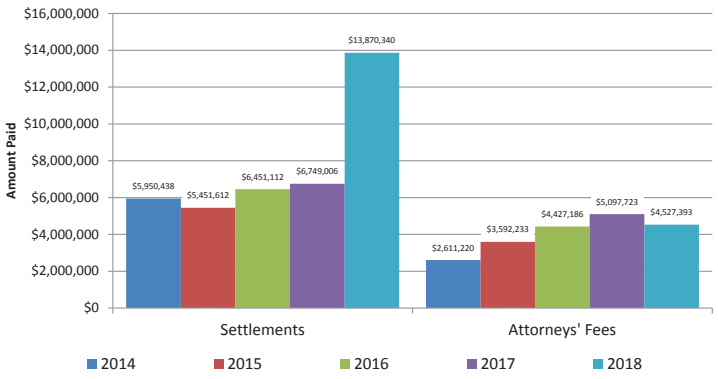
Six-tenths of the payments made by religious institutes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017 (59 percent of all costs related to allegations reported by religious institutes) were for settlements to victims.[7] Other payments to victims, outside of settlements, were $403,710 (2 percent). Attorneys' fees were an additional $4.5 million (19 percent). Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounted to $3,330,931 (14 percent).

An additional $1,315,016 (6 percent) was for other costs. Payments designated as "other costs" reported by religious institutes included bankruptcy costs, investigators, consultant fees, Praesidium accreditation costs, Review Board costs, administrative expenses, and travel costs.

Compared to the previous year (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), total costs related to allegations were up 47 percent for 2018, mostly due to an increase in the amounts of settlements paid to victims.

Figure 24 illustrates the settlement-related costs and attorney's fees paid by religious institutes during reporting years 2014 through 2018. Four religious institutes with relatively large settlements account for 72 percent of all settlement-related costs in year 2018. Compared to year 2017, settlement-related costs increased by about $7 million, an increase of 106 percent. Attorneys' fees in year 2018 decreased by more than $500,000 compared to year 2017, an 11 percent decrease.

Figure 24. Payments for Settlements and Attorneys' Fees: Religious Institutes

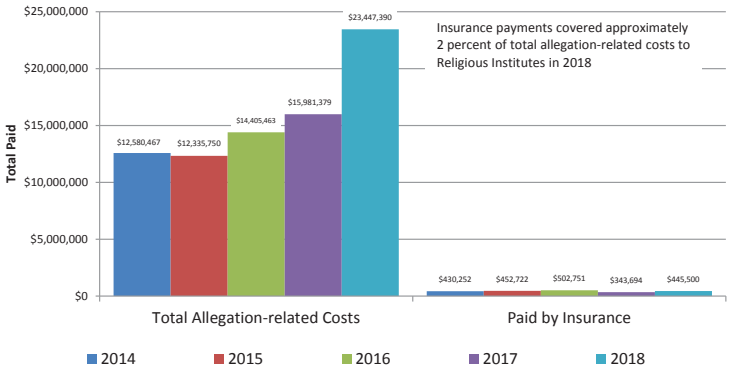


Source: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Religious institutes that responded to the question reported that 2 percent of the total costs related to allegations between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 were covered by religious institutes' insurance. Figure 25 displays the total allegation-related costs paid by religious institutes for reporting years 2014 to 2018 as well as the costs that were covered by insurance. The percentage covered by insurance in year 2017 (3 percent) was slightly higher than the percentage in year 2018 (2 percent).

7 The settlements to victims paid by three of the religious institutes account for 72 percent of the $13,870,340 paid by religious institutes overall.

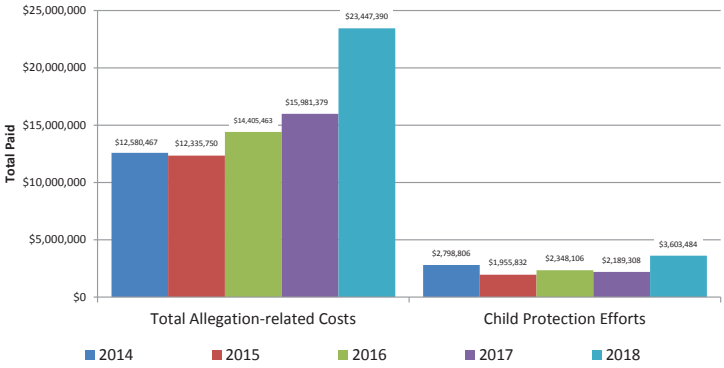
Figure 25. Approximate Percentage of Total Paid by Insurance: Religious Institutes



Source: AnnualSurvey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

In addition to allegation-related expenses, religious institutes spent about $3.6 million ($3,603,484) for child protection efforts between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, such as training programs and background checks. This is a 65 percent increase compared to the $2,189,308 reported spent on child protection efforts in year 2017.[8] Figure 26 compares the settlement-related costs and child protection expenditures paid by religious institutes in audit years 2014 through 2018.

Figure 26. Total Allegation-Related Costs and Child Protection Efforts: Religious Institutes



Source: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Altogether, religious institutes reported $27,050,874 in total costs related to child protection efforts as well as all costs related to allegations that were paid between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, an 49 percent increase from the $18,170,687 combined total reported by religious institutes in these two categories last year.

TOTAL COMBINED RESPONSES OF DIOCESES, EPARCHIES, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

Tables 5, 6, and 7 present the combined total responses of dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes. These tables depict the total number of allegations, victims, offenders, and costs as reported by these groups for the period between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. Dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes combined received 1,051 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a diocesan, eparchial, or religious priest, religious brother, or deacon. These allegations were made by 1,044 individuals against 523 priests, religious brothers, or deacons. Of the 1,051 reported new allegations, 44 (or 4 percent) are allegations that are reported to have occurred since calendar year 2000.

Table 5. New Credible Allegations Received Combined Totals

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (+/-) 2017-2018	Percentage Change
Victims	330	384	911	431	1,044	+613	+142%
Allegations	334	392	914	436	1,051	+615	+141%
Offenders	245	276	463	333	523	+190	+57%

Source: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Compared to year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), year 2018 saw a 141 percent increase in allegations and a 142 percent increase in victims reported, as well as a 57 percent increase in offenders. As was noted earlier, a substantial proportion of the increase in new allegations (65 percent) comes from the combined reporting of four dioceses and four religious institutes.

Dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes reported paying out $262,619,537 for costs related to allegations between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. This includes payments for allegations reported in previous years. Table 6 presents the payments across several categories of allegation-related expenses.

8 Some of this increase is due to 11 more religious institutes reporting their dollar figures for reporting year 2018 than had done so in reporting year 2017. In addition, nine religious institutes reported an average increase of about $147,000 in their child protection amounts for year 2018 compared to 2017.

Table 6. Costs Related to Allegations Combined Totals

	Settlements	Other Payments to Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2014	$62,938,073	$7,747,097	$15,403,047	$28,774,518	$4,216,912	**$119,079,647**
2015	$92,518,869	$9,092,443	$14,008,052	$33,740,768	$4,259,412	**$153,619,544**
2016	$60,379,857	$24,682,229	$14,243,119	$39,887,737	$2,126,859	**$141,319,801**
2017	$168,788,491	$10,571,817	$13,026,662	$33,009,846	$3,559,859	**$228,956,675**
2018	$194,346,291	$7,317,904	$23,366,845	$30,517,658	$7,070,839	**$262,619,537**
Change (+/-) 2017-2018	+$25,557,800	-$3,235,913	+$10,340,183	-$2,742,188	+$3,510,980	+$33,397,862
Percentage Change	+15%	-31%	+79%	-8%	+99%	+15%

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Three-fourths of the payments (74 percent) were for settlements to victims.[9] Attorneys' fees accounted for an additional 12 percent. Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounted to 9 percent of these payments. An additional 3 percent were for other payments to victims that were not included in any settlement. A final 3 percent of payments were for other allegation-related costs.

9 Seventy-seven percent of the $194,346,291 paid in settlements to victims in reporting year 2018 come from the settlements reported from four dioceses.

Dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes paid $39,290,069 for child protection efforts between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. This is a 12 percent increase from the amount spent on such child protection efforts in the previous reporting year. Dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes expended a total of $262,619,537 for costs related to allegations between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. Table 7 presents the combined allegation-related costs and child protection expenditures paid by dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes.

Table 7. Costs Related to Child Protection Efforts and to Allegations Combined Totals

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY2018
Total amounts for all child protection efforts, including SEC/VAC salaries and expenses, training programs, background checks, etc.	$31,667,740	$33,489,404	$34,850,246	$34,852,598	$39,290,069
Total costs related to allegations	$119,079,647	$153,539,897	$141,319,801	$228,956,675	$262,619,537
TOTAL	**$150,747,387**	**$187,029,301**	**$176,170,047**	**$263,809,273**	**$301,909,606**

Source: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2018

Altogether, dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes reported $301,611,961 in total costs related to child protection efforts as well as costs related to allegations that were paid between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. This represents a 14 percent increase from that reported for year 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017).

Appendices

2018

Appendix A

2011 Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People

Preamble

Since 2002, the Church in the United States has experienced a crisis without precedent in our times. The sexual abuse of children and young people by some deacons, priests, and bishops, and the ways in which these crimes and sins were addressed, have caused enormous pain, anger, and confusion. As bishops, we have acknowledged our mistakes and our roles in that suffering, and we apologize and take responsibility again for too often failing victims and the Catholic people in the past. From the depths of our hearts, we bishops express great sorrow and profound regret for what the Catholic people have endured.

Again, with this 2011 revision of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*, we re-affirm our deep commitment to creating a safe environment within the Church for children and youth. We have listened to the profound pain and suffering of those victimized by sexual abuse and will continue to respond to their cries. We have agonized over the sinfulness, the criminality, and the breach of trust perpetrated by some members of the clergy. We have determined as best we can the extent of the problem of this abuse of minors by clergy in our country, as well as commissioned a study of the causes and context of this problem.

We continue to have a special care for and a commitment to reaching out to the victims of sexual abuse and their families. The damage caused by sexual abuse of minors is devastating and long-lasting. We apologize to them for the grave harm that has been inflicted on them, and we offer our help for the future. The loss of trust that is often the consequence of such abuse becomes even more tragic when it leads to a loss of the faith that we have a sacred duty to foster. We make our own the words of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II: that the sexual abuse of young people is "by every standard wrong and rightly considered a crime by society; it is also an appalling sin in the eyes of God" (Address to the Cardinals of the United States and Conference Officers, April 23, 2002).

Along with the victims and their families, the entire Catholic community in this country has suffered because of this scandal and its consequences. In the last nine years, the intense public scrutiny of the minority of the ordained who have betrayed their calling has caused the vast majority of faithful priests and deacons to experience enormous vulnerability to being misunderstood in their ministry and even to the possibility of false accusations. We share with them a firm commitment to renewing the image of the vocation to Holy Orders so that it will continue to be perceived as a life of service to others after the example of Christ our Lord.

We, who have been given the responsibility of shepherding God's people, will, with his help and in full collaboration with all the faithful, continue to work to restore the bonds of trust that unite us. Words alone cannot accomplish this goal. It will begin with the actions we take in our General Assembly and at home in our dioceses and eparchies.

We feel a particular responsibility for "the ministry of reconciliation" (2 Cor 5:18) which God, who reconciled us to himself through Christ, has given us. The love of Christ impels us to ask forgiveness for our own faults but also to appeal to all—to those who have been victimized, to those who have

offended, and to all who have felt the wound of this scandal—to be reconciled to God and one another.

Perhaps in a way never before experienced, we have felt the power of sin touch our entire Church family in this country; but as St. Paul boldly says, God made Christ "to be sin who did not know sin, so that we might become the righteousness of God in him" (2 Cor 5:21). May we who have known sin experience as well, through a spirit of reconciliation, God's own righteousness.

We know that after such profound hurt, healing and reconciliation are beyond human capacity alone. It is God's grace and mercy that will lead us forward, trusting Christ's promise: "for God all things are possible" (Mt 19:26).

In working toward fulfilling this responsibility, we have relied first of all on Almighty God to sustain us in faith and in the discernment of the right course to take.

We have received fraternal guidance and support from the Holy See that has sustained us in this time of trial.

We have relied on the Catholic faithful of the United States. Nationally and in each diocese, the wisdom and expertise of clergy, religious, and laity have contributed immensely to confronting the effects of the crisis and have taken steps to resolve it. We are filled with gratitude for their great faith, for their generosity, and for the spiritual and moral support that we have received from them.

We acknowledge and affirm the faithful service of the vast majority of our priests and deacons and the love that their people have for them. They deservedly have our esteem and that of the Catholic people for their good work. It is regrettable that their committed ministerial witness has been overshadowed by this crisis.

In a special way, we acknowledge those victims of clergy sexual abuse and their families who have trusted us enough to share their stories and to help us appreciate more fully the consequences of this reprehensible violation of sacred trust.

Let there now be no doubt or confusion on anyone's part: For us, your bishops, our obligation to protect children and young people and to prevent sexual abuse flows from the mission and example given to us by Jesus Christ himself, in whose name we serve.

As we work to restore trust, we are reminded how Jesus showed constant care for the vulnerable. He inaugurated his ministry with these words of the Prophet Isaiah:

The Spirit of the Lord is upon me,
because he has anointed me
to bring glad tidings to the poor.
He has sent me to proclaim liberty to captives
and recovery of sight to the blind,
to let the oppressed go free,
and to proclaim a year acceptable to the Lord.
(Lk 4:18-19)

In Matthew 25, the Lord, in his commission to his apostles and disciples, told them that whenever they show mercy and compassion to the least ones, they show it to him.

Jesus extended this care in a tender and urgent way to children, rebuking his disciples for keeping them away from him: "Let the children come to me" (Mt 19:14). And he uttered a grave warning that for anyone who would lead the little ones astray, it would be better for such a person "to have a great millstone hung around his neck and to be drowned in the depths of the sea" (Mt 18:6).

We hear these words of the Lord as prophetic for this moment. With a firm determination to restore the bonds of trust, we bishops recommit ourselves to a continual pastoral outreach to repair the breach with those who have suffered sexual abuse and with all the people of the Church.

In this spirit, over the last nine years, the principles and procedures of the *Charter* have been integrated into church life.

- The Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection provides the focus for a consistent, ongoing, and comprehensive approach to creating a secure environment for young people throughout the Church in the United States.
- The Secretariat also provides the means for us to be accountable for achieving the goals of the *Charter*, as demonstrated by its annual reports on the implementation of the *Charter* based on independent compliance audits.
- The National Review Board is carrying on its responsibility to assist in the assessment of diocesan compliance with the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*.
- The descriptive study of the nature and scope of sexual abuse of minors by Catholic clergy in the United States, commissioned by the National

Review Board, has been completed. The resulting study, examining the historical period 1950-2002, by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice provides us with a powerful tool not only to examine our past but also to secure our future against such misconduct.

- The U.S. bishops charged the National Review Board to oversee the completion of the *Causes and Context* study.
- Victims' assistance coordinators are in place throughout our nation to assist dioceses in responding to the pastoral needs of those who have been injured by abuse.
- Diocesan/eparchial bishops in every diocese are advised and greatly assisted by diocesan review boards as the bishops make the decisions needed to fulfill the *Charter*.
- Safe environment programs are in place to assist parents and children—and those who work with children—in preventing harm to young people. These programs continually seek to incorporate the most useful developments in the field of child protection.

Through these steps and many others, we remain committed to the safety of our children and young people.

While it seems that the scope of this disturbing problem of sexual abuse of minors by clergy has been reduced over the last decade, the harmful effects of this abuse continue to be experienced both by victims and dioceses.

Thus it is with a vivid sense of the effort which is still needed to confront the effects of this crisis fully and with the wisdom gained by the experience of the last six years that we have reviewed and revised the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. We now re-affirm that we will assist in the healing of those who have been injured, will do all in our power to protect children and young people, and will work with our clergy, religious, and laity to restore trust and harmony in our faith communities, as we pray for God's kingdom to come, here on earth, as it is in heaven.

To make effective our goals of a safe environment within the Church for children and young people and of preventing sexual abuse of minors by clergy in the future, we, the members of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, have outlined in this *Charter* a series of practical and pastoral steps, and we commit ourselves to taking them in our dioceses and eparchies.

TO PROMOTE HEALING AND RECONCILIATION WITH VICTIMS/SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS

ARTICLE 1. Dioceses/eparchies are to reach out to victims/survivors and their families and demonstrate a sincere commitment to their spiritual and emotional well-being. The first obligation of the Church with regard to the victims is for healing and reconciliation. Each diocese/eparchy is to continue its outreach to every person who has been the victim of sexual abuse* as a minor by anyone in church service, whether the abuse was recent or occurred many years in the past. This outreach may include provision of counseling, spiritual assistance, support groups, and other social services agreed upon by the victim and the diocese/eparchy.

Through pastoral outreach to victims and their families, the diocesan/eparchial bishop or his representative is to offer to meet with them, to listen with patience and compassion to their experiences and concerns, and to share the "profound sense of solidarity and concern" expressed by His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, in his Address to the Cardinals of the United States and Conference Officers (April 23, 2002). Pope Benedict XVI, too, in his address to the U.S. bishops in 2008 said of the clergy sexual abuse crisis, "It is your God-given responsibility as pastors to bind up the wounds caused by every breach of trust, to foster healing, to promote reconciliation and to reach out with loving concern to those so seriously wronged."

We bishops and eparchs commit ourselves to work as one with our brother priests and deacons to foster reconciliation among all people in our dioceses/eparchies. We especially commit ourselves to work with those individuals who were themselves abused and the communities that have suffered because of the sexual abuse of minors that occurred in their midst.

ARTICLE 2. Dioceses/eparchies are to have policies and procedures in place to respond promptly to any allegation where there is reason to believe that sexual abuse of a minor has occurred. Dioceses/eparchies are to have a competent person or persons to coordinate assistance for the immediate pastoral care of persons who report having been sexually abused as minors by clergy or other church personnel. The procedures for those making a complaint are to be readily available in printed form in the principal languages in which the liturgy is celebrated in the diocese/eparchy and be the subject of public announcements at least annually.

Dioceses/eparchies are also to have a review board that functions as a confidential consultative body to the bishop/eparch. The majority of its members are to be lay persons not in the employ of the diocese/eparchy (see Norm 5 in *Essential Norms for Diocesan/Eparchial Policies Dealing with Allegations of Sexual Abuse of Minors by Priests or Deacons*, 2006). This board is to advise the diocesan/eparchial bishop in his assessment of allegations of sexual abuse of minors and in his determination of a cleric's suitability for ministry. It is regularly to review diocesan/eparchial policies and procedures for dealing with sexual abuse of minors. Also, the board can review these matters both retrospectively and prospectively and give advice on all aspects of responses in connection with these cases.

ARTICLE 3. Dioceses/eparchies are not to enter into settlements which bind the parties to confidentiality unless the victim/survivor requests confidentiality and this request is noted in the text of the agreement.

TO GUARANTEE AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS

ARTICLE 4. Dioceses/eparchies are to report an allegation of sexual abuse of a person who is a minor to the public authorities. Dioceses/eparchies are to comply with all applicable civil laws with respect to the reporting of allegations of sexual abuse of minors to civil authorities and cooperate in their investigation in accord with the law of the jurisdiction in question.

Dioceses/eparchies are to cooperate with public authorities about reporting cases even when the person is no longer a minor.

In every instance, dioceses/eparchies are to advise victims of their right to make a report to public authorities and support this right.

ARTICLE 5. We affirm the words of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, in his Address to the Cardinals of the United States and Conference Officers: "There is no place in the priesthood or religious life for those who would harm the young."

Sexual abuse of a minor by a cleric is a crime in the universal law of the Church (CIC, c. 1395 §2; CCEO, c. 1453 §1). Because of the seriousness of this matter, jurisdiction has been reserved to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (*Motu proprio Sacramentorum sanctitatis tutela*, AAS 93, 2001). Sexual abuse of a minor is also a crime in all civil jurisdictions in the United States.

Diocesan/eparchial policy is to provide that for even a single act of sexual abuse of a minor*—whenever it occurred—which is admitted or established after an appropriate process in accord with canon law, the offending priest or deacon is to be permanently removed from ministry and, if warranted, dismissed from the clerical state. In keeping with the stated purpose of this *Charter*, an offending priest or deacon is to be offered therapeutic professional assistance both for the purpose of prevention and also for his own healing and well-being.

The diocesan/eparchial bishop is to exercise his power of governance, within the parameters of the universal law of the Church, to ensure that any priest or deacon subject to his governance who has committed even one act of sexual abuse of a minor as described below (see note) shall not continue in ministry.

A priest or deacon who is accused of sexual abuse of a minor is to be accorded the presumption of innocence during the investigation of the allegation and all appropriate steps are to be taken to protect his reputation. He is to be encouraged to retain the assistance of civil and canonical counsel. If the allegation is deemed not substantiated, every step possible is to be taken to restore his good name, should it have been harmed.

In fulfilling this article, dioceses/eparchies are to follow the requirements of the universal law of the Church and of the *Essential Norms* approved for the United States.

ARTICLE 6. There are to be clear and well-publicized diocesan/eparchial standards of ministerial behavior and appropriate boundaries for clergy and for any other paid personnel and volunteers of the Church in positions of trust who have regular contact with children and young people.

ARTICLE 7. Dioceses/eparchies are to be open and transparent in communicating with the public about sexual abuse of minors by clergy within the confines of respect for the privacy and the reputation of the individuals involved. This is especially so with regard to informing parish and other church communities directly affected by sexual abuse of a minor.

TO ENSURE THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF OUR PROCEDURES

ARTICLE 8. By the authority of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on Sexual Abuse is renewed, and it is now constituted the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People. It becomes a standing committee of the Conference. Its membership is to include representation from all the episcopal regions of the country, with new appointments staggered to maintain continuity in the effort to protect children and youth.

The Committee is to advise the USCCB on all matters related to child and youth protection and is to oversee the development of the plans, programs, and budget of the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection. It is to provide the USCCB with comprehensive planning and recommendations concerning child and youth protection by coordinating the efforts of the Secretariat and the National Review Board.

ARTICLE 9. The Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection, established by the Conference of Catholic Bishops, is to staff the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People and be a resource for dioceses/eparchies for the implementation of "safe environment" programs and for suggested training and development of diocesan personnel responsible for child and youth protection programs, taking into account the financial and other resources, as well as the population, area, and demographics of the diocese/eparchy.

The Secretariat is to produce an annual public report on the progress made in implementing and maintaining the standards in this *Charter*. The report is to be based on an annual audit process whose method, scope, and cost are to be approved by the Administrative Committee on the recommendation of the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People. This public report is to include the names of those dioceses/eparchies which the audit shows are not in compliance with the provisions and expectations of the *Charter*.

As a member of the Conference staff, the Executive Director of the Secretariat is appointed by and reports to the General Secretary. The Executive Director is to provide the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People and the National Review Board with regular reports of the Secretariat's activities.

ARTICLE 10. The whole Church, especially the laity, at both the diocesan and national levels, needs to be engaged in maintaining safe environments in the Church for children and young people.

The Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People is to be assisted by the National Review Board, a consultative body established in 2002 by the USCCB. The Board will review the annual report of the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection on the implementation of this *Charter* in each diocese/eparchy and any recommendations that emerge from it, and offer its own assessment regarding its approval and publication to the Conference President.

The Board will also advise the Conference President on future members. The Board members are appointed by the Conference President in consultation with the Administrative Committee and are accountable to him and to the USCCB Executive Committee. Before a candidate

is contacted, the Conference President is to seek and obtain, in writing, the endorsement of the candidate's diocesan bishop. The Board is to operate in accord with the statutes and bylaws of the USCCB and within procedural guidelines to be developed by the Board in consultation with the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People and approved by the USCCB Administrative Committee. These guidelines are to set forth such matters as the Board's purpose and responsibility, officers, terms of office, and frequency of reports to the Conference President on its activities.

The Board will offer its advice as it collaborates with the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People on matters of child and youth protection, specifically on policies and best practices. The Board and Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People will meet jointly several times a year.

The Board will review the work of the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection and make recommendations to the Director. It will assist the Director in the development of resources for dioceses.

The Board will offer its assessment of the Causes and Context study to the Conference, along with any recommendations suggested by the study.

ARTICLE 11. The President of the Conference is to inform the Holy See of this revised *Charter* to indicate the manner in which we, the Catholic bishops, together with the entire Church in the United States, intend to continue our commitment to the protection of children and young people. The President is also to share with the Holy See the annual reports on the implementation of the *Charter*.

TO PROTECT THE FAITHFUL IN THE FUTURE

ARTICLE 12. Dioceses/eparchies are to maintain "safe environment" programs which the diocesan/eparchial bishop deems to be in accord with Catholic moral principles. They are to be conducted cooperatively with parents, civil authorities, educators, and community organizations to provide education and training for children, youth, parents, ministers, educators, volunteers, and others about ways to make and maintain a safe environment for children and young people. Dioceses/eparchies are to make clear to clergy and all members of the community the standards of conduct for clergy and other persons in positions of trust with regard to children.

ARTICLE 13. Dioceses/eparchies are to evaluate the background of all incardinated and non-incardinated priests and deacons who are engaged in ecclesiastical ministry in the diocese/eparchy and of all diocesan/eparchial and parish/school or other paid personnel and volunteers whose duties include ongoing, unsupervised contact with minors. Specifically, they are to utilize the resources of law enforcement and other community agencies. In addition, they are to employ adequate screening and evaluative techniques in deciding the fitness of candidates for ordination (cf. United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, *Program of Priestly Formation* [Fifth Edition], 2006, no. 39).

ARTICLE 14. Transfers of clergy who have committed an act of sexual abuse against a minor for residence, including retirement, shall be as in accord with Norm 12 of the Essential Norms. (Cf. *Proposed Guidelines on the Transfer or Assignment of Clergy and Religious*, adopted by the USCCB, the Conference of Major Superiors of Men [CMSM], the Leadership Conference of Women Religious [LCWR], and the Council of Major Superiors of Women Religious [CMSWR] in 1993.)

ARTICLE 15. To ensure continuing collaboration and mutuality of effort in the protection of children and young people on the part of the bishops and religious ordinaries, two representatives of the Conference of Major Superiors of Men are to serve as consultants to the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People. At the invitation of the Major Superiors, the Committee will designate two of its members to consult with its counterpart at CMSM. Diocesan/eparchial bishops and major superiors of clerical institutes or their delegates are to meet periodically to coordinate their roles concerning the issue of allegations made against a cleric member of a religious institute ministering in a diocese/eparchy.

ARTICLE 16. Given the extent of the problem of the sexual abuse of minors in our society, we are willing to cooperate with other churches and ecclesial communities, other religious bodies, institutions of learning, and other interested organizations in conducting research in this area.

ARTICLE 17. We commit ourselves to work individually in our dioceses/eparchies and together as a Conference, through the appropriate committees, to strengthen our programs both for initial priestly formation and for the ongoing formation of priests. With renewed urgency, we will promote programs of human formation for chastity and celibacy for both seminarians and priests based upon the criteria found in *Pastores Dabo Vobis*, the *Program of Priestly Formation*, the *Basic Plan for the Ongoing Formation of Priests*, and the results of the Apostolic Visitation. We will continue to assist priests, deacons, and seminarians in living out their vocation in faithful and integral ways.

CONCLUSION

As we wrote in 2002, "It is within this context of the essential soundness of the priesthood and of the deep faith of our brothers and sisters in the Church that we know that we can meet and resolve this crisis for now and the future."

We wish to re-affirm once again that the vast majority of priests and deacons serve their people faithfully and that they have the esteem and affection of their people. They also have our love and esteem and our commitment to their good names and well-being.

An essential means of dealing with the crisis is prayer for healing and reconciliation, and acts of reparation for the grave offense to God and the deep wound inflicted upon his holy people. Closely connected to prayer and acts of reparation is the call to holiness of life and the care of the diocesan/eparchial bishop to ensure that he and his priests avail themselves of the proven ways of avoiding sin and growing in holiness of life.

IT IS WITH RELIANCE ON PRAYER AND PENANCE THAT WE RENEW THE PLEDGES WHICH WE MADE IN THE ORIGINAL *CHARTER*:

We pledge most solemnly to one another and to you, God's people, that we will work to our utmost for the protection of children and youth.

We pledge that we will devote to this goal the resources and personnel necessary to accomplish it.

We pledge that we will do our best to ordain to the priesthood and put into positions of trust only those who share this commitment to protecting children and youth.

We pledge that we will work toward healing and reconciliation for those sexually abused by clerics.

Much has been done to honor these pledges. We devoutly pray that God who has begun this good work in us will bring it to fulfillment.

This *Charter* is published for the dioceses/eparchies of the United States. It is to be reviewed again after two years by the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People with

the advice of the National Review Board. The results of this review are to be presented to the full Conference of Bishops for confirmation.

NOTE

* For purposes of this *Charter*, the offense of sexual abuse of a minor will be understood in accord with the provisions of *Sacramentorum sanctitatis tutela* (SST), article 6, which reads:

> §1. The more grave delicts against morals which are reserved to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith are:
>
> 1º the delict against the sixth commandment of the Decalogue committed by a cleric with a minor below the age of eighteen years; in this case, a person who habitually lacks the use of reason is to be considered equivalent to a minor.
>
> 2º the acquisition, possession, or distribution by a cleric of pornographic images of minors under the age of fourteen, for purposes of sexual gratification, by whatever means or using whatever technology;
>
> §2. A cleric who commits the delicts mentioned above in §1 is to be punished according to the gravity of his crime, not excluding dismissal or deposition.

In view of the Circular Letter from the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, dated May 3, 2011, which calls for "mak[ing] allowance for the legislation of the country where the Conference is located," Section III(g), we will apply the federal legal age for defining child pornography, which includes pornographic images of minors under the age of eighteen, for assessing a cleric's suitability for ministry and for complying with civil reporting statutes.

If there is any doubt whether a specific act qualifies as an external, objectively grave violation, the writings of recognized moral theologians should be consulted, and the opinions of recognized experts should be appropriately obtained (*Canonical Delicts Involving Sexual Misconduct and Dismissal from the Clerical State*, 1995, p. 6). Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the diocesan bishop/eparch, with the advice of a qualified review board, to determine the gravity of the alleged act.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DIOCESES AND EPARCHIES

This questionnaire is designed to survey dioceses and eparchies about credible accusations of abuse and the costs in dealing with these allegations. The results will be used to demonstrate progress in implementing the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People *and reducing the incidence of sexual abuse within the Church.*

All data collected here are entirely confidential. Only national aggregate results will be reported.

ALL DATA REPORTED HERE REFER TO THE PRECEDING AUDIT YEAR – JULY 1, 2017-JUNE 30, 2018.

As of June 30, 2018 the total number of allegations received between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 that did not meet the threshold for a credible allegation because they were:

80 A1. Unsubstantiated.
18 A2. Obviously false.
526 A3. Investigation ongoing.
216 A4. Unable to be proven.

(*See accompanying glossary for the definitions of these terms.*)

The total number of allegations received prior to July 1, 2017 that were resolved by June 30, 2018 as:

228 B1. Credible.
43 B2. Unsubstantiated.
2 B3. Obviously false.
40 B4. Unable to be proven or settled without investigation.

CREDIBLE ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2017-JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE: An allegation is defined as one victim alleging an act or acts of abuse by one alleged perpetrator. Only ***credible allegations*** *(see accompanying glossary for definitions) are appropriate for inclusion below.*

864 1. Total number of new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor reported against a priest or deacon in the diocese **between July1, 2017 and June 30, 2018**. (Do not include clergy that are members of religious institutes as they will be reported by their religious institutes).

6 2. Of the total number in item 1, the number of allegations that involved solely child pornography.

Of the total number in item 1, the number that were first reported to the diocese/eparchy by:
Choose only one category for each allegation. (The sum of items 3-9 should equal item 1).

313 3. Victim.
24 4. Family member of the victim.
6 5. Friend of the victim.
487 6. Attorney.
10 7. Law enforcement.
7 8. Bishop or official from another diocese.
17 9. Other:_____.

Of the total number in item 1 (excluding the solely child pornography cases), the number of alleged victims that are:

694 10. Male.
157 11. Female.
13 Gender not reported

Of the total number in item 1 (excluding the solely child pornography cases), the number of alleged victims in each age category when the alleged abuse began: (Choose only one category for each allegation).

167 12. 0-9.
435 13. 10-14.
141 14. 15-17.
121 15. Age unknown.

Of the total number in item 1, the number that are alleged to have begun in:
Choose only one category for each allegation. (The sum of items 16-31 should equal item 1).

27 16. 1954 or earlier.
38 17. 1955-1959.
80 18. 1960-1964.
119 19. 1965-1969.
145 20. 1970-1974.
154 21. 1975-1979.
108 22. 1980-1984.
58 23. 1985-1989.
33 24. 1990-1994.
21 25. 1995-1999.
22 26. 2000-2004.
6 27. 2005-2009.
2 28. 2010-2014.
9 29. 2015-2017.
3 30. 2018.
39 31. Time period unknown.

ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

NOTE: Include any perpetrators who are or were ordained members of the clergy legitimately serving in or assigned to the diocese or eparchy at the time the credible allegation(s) was alleged to have occurred. ***Do not include clergy that are members of religious institutes as they will be reported by their religious institutes.***

436 32. Total number of priests or deacons against whom new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor have been reported between July1, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

Of the total number in item 32, how many were in each category below at the time of the alleged abuse?
Choose only one category for each alleged perpetrator. (The sum of items 33-38 should equal item 32).

395 33. Diocesan priests ordained for this diocese or eparchy.
9 34. Diocesan priests incardinated later in this diocese or eparchy.
8 35. Extern diocesan priests from another U.S. diocese serving in this diocese or eparchy.
5 36. Extern diocesan priests from a diocese outside the United States serving in this diocese or eparchy.
5 37. Permanent deacons.
14 38. Other:_____.

Of the total number in item 32, the number that:

280 39. Have had one or more previous allegations reported against them prior to July 1, 2017.
350 40. Are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing.
14 41. Have been permanently removed or retired from ministry between July1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 based on allegations of abuse.
0 42. Have been returned to ministry between July1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
15 43. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2018).
3 44. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2018).
54 Unreported

Indicate the total number of alleged perpetrators identified ***prior to July 1, 2017*** *that:*

16 45. Were permanently removed or retired from ministry between July1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 based on allegations of abuse.
5 46. Were returned to ministry between July1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
45 47. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2018).
3 48. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2018).

COSTS

$35,388,940 49. Amounts paid for **all child protection** efforts, including SEC/VAC salaries and expenses, training programs, background checks, etc.

Indicate the approximate total amount of funds expended by the diocese between July1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 for ***payments as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor*** *(notwithstanding the year in which the allegation was received):*

$180,475,951 50. All settlements paid to victims.
$6,914,194 51. Other payments to victims (e.g., for therapy or other expenses, if separate from settlements).
$20,035,914 52. Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.).
$25,990,265 53. Payments for attorneys' fees.
$5,755,823 54. Other allegation-related costs:_____.
12.56% 55. Approximate percentage of the amount in items 50-54 that was covered by diocesan insurance.

In the event it is necessary for clarification about the data reported here, please supply the following information:
Name and title of person completing this form:_____
Arch/Diocese:_____Phone:_____

Thank you for completing this survey.

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA), 2300 Wisconsin Ave NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20007
Phone: 202-687-8080 Fax: 202-687-8083 E-mail CARA@georgetown.edu

APPENDIX C

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

This questionnaire is designed to survey religious institutes, societies of apostolic life or the separate provinces thereof and will be used to demonstrate progress in implementing the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People *and reducing the incidence of sexual abuse within the Church.*

All data collected here are entirely confidential. Only national aggregate results will be reported.

ALL DATA REPORTED HERE REFER TO THE PRECEDING AUDIT YEAR – JULY 1, 2017-JUNE 30, 2018.

As of June 30, 2018, the total number of allegations received between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 that did not meet the threshold for a credible allegation because they were:

18 A1. Unsubstantiated.
7 A2. Obviously false.
60 A3. Investigation ongoing.
43 A4. Unable to be proven.

(*See accompanying glossary for the definitions of these terms.*)

The total number of allegations received prior to July 1, 2017 that were resolved by June 30, 2018 as:

94 B1. Credible.
38 B2. Unsubstantiated.
8 B3. Obviously false.
34 B3. Unable to be proven or settled without investigation.

CREDIBLE ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2017-JUNE 30, 2018

NOTE: An allegation is defined as one victim alleging an act or acts of abuse by one alleged perpetrator. Only ***credible allegations*** *(see accompanying glossary for definitions) are appropriate for inclusion in this survey.*

187 1. Total number of new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor reported against a priest, deacon, or perpetually professed brother in the religious institute between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. (**Only include members of the religious institute who are clergy or perpetually professed brothers.**)

1 2. Of the total number in item 1, the number of allegations that involved solely child pornography.

Of the total number in item 1, the number that were first reported to the religious institute by:
Choose only one category for each allegation. (The sum of items 3-9 should equal item 1).

31 3. Victim.
3 4. Family member of the victim.
1 5. Friend of the victim.
41 6. Attorney.
1 7. Law enforcement.
41 8. Bishop or other official from a diocese.
69 9. Other:_____.

Of the total number in item 1 (excluding the solely child pornography cases), the number of alleged victims that are:

164 10. Male.
22 11. Female.

Of the total number in item 1 (excluding the solely child pornography cases), the number of alleged victims in each age category when the alleged abuse began: (Choose only one category for each allegation).

25 12. 0-9.
84 13. 10-14.
56 14. 15-17.
21 15. Age unknown.

Of the total number in item 1, the number that are alleged to have begun in:
Choose only one category for each allegation. (The sum of items 16-30 should equal item 1).

6 16. 1954 or earlier
5 17. 1955-1959
15 18. 1960-1964
29 19. 1965-1969
48 20. 1970-1974
38 21. 1975-1979
24 22. 1980-1984
8 23. 1985-1989
3 24. 1990-1994
3 25. 1995-1999
0 26. 2000-2004
0 27. 2005-2009
0 28. 2010-2014
1 29. 2015-2017
1 30. 2018
5 31. Time period unknown

ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

*NOTE: Include any perpetrators who are or were **ordained members of the religious clergy or were perpetually professed brothers** legitimately serving in or assigned to a diocese or eparchy or within the religious institute at the time the credible allegation(s) was alleged to have occurred.*

87 32. Total number of ***clergy or perpetually professed brothers*** against whom new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor have been reported between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

Of the total number in item 32, how many were in each category below at the time of the alleged abuse?
Choose only one category for each alleged perpetrator. (The sum of items 33-38 should equal item 32).

Priests		Brothers		
50	33a.	23	33b.	Member of this province assigned within the United States.
3	34a.	0	34b.	Member of this province assigned outside the United States.
4	35a.	6	35b.	Formerly of this province but no longer a member of the religious institute.
0	36a.	0	36b.	Member of another U.S. province but serving in this province of the religious institute.
1	37a.	0	37b.	Member of a non-U.S. based province but serving in this province of the religious institute.

0 38. Deacon members of the religious institute.

Of the total number in item 32, the number that:
16 39. Are diagnosed situational offenders.
9 40. Are diagnosed preferential offenders.
55 41. Not known or have not yet received a diagnosis.

4 42. *Of the total number of diagnosed situational offenders in item 39*, the number who have reoffended.
3 43. *Of the total number of diagnosed preferential offenders in item 40*, the number who have reoffended.
4 44. *Of the total number of undiagnosed offenders in item 41*, the number who have reoffended.

*Indicate the total number of alleged perpetrators identified **prior to** **July 1, 2017** that:*
75 45. Are diagnosed situational offenders.
56 46. Are diagnosed preferential offenders.

5 47. *Of the total number diagnosed situational offenders in item 45*, the number who have reoffended.
4 48. *Of the total number diagnosed preferential offenders in item 46*, the number who have reoffended.

COSTS

$3,603,484 49. Amounts paid for **all child protection** efforts, including monitoring and supervising personnel and efforts, workshops, background checks, etc.

*Indicate the approximate total amount of funds expended by the religious institute between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 for **payments as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor** (notwithstanding the year in which the allegation was received):*
$13,870,340 50. All settlements paid to victims.
$403,710 51. Other payments to victims (e.g., for therapy or other expenses, if separate from settlements).
$3,330,931 52. Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.).
$4,527,393 53. Payments for attorneys' fees.
$1,315,016 54. Other allegation-related costs:_____.
1.91% 55. Approximate percentage of the amount in items 50-54 that was covered by insurance of the religious institute.

In the event it is necessary for clarification about the data reported here, please supply the following information:
Name and title of person completing this form:_____

Institute:_____Phone:_____

Thank you for completing this survey.
Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA), 2300 Wisconsin Ave NW, Suite 400A, Washington, DC 20007
Phone: 202-687-8080 Fax: 202-687-8083 E-mail CARA@georgetown.edu

A PRAYER for HEALING

VICTIMS OF ABUSE

God of endless love,
ever caring, ever strong,
always present, always just:
You gave your only Son
to save us by his Blood on the Cross.

Gentle Jesus, shepherd of peace,
join to your own suffering
the pain of all who have been hurt
in body, mind, and spirit
by those who betrayed the trust placed in them.

Hear the cries of our brothers and sisters
who have been gravely harmed,
and the cries of those who love them.
Soothe their restless hearts with hope,
steady their shaken spirits with faith.
Grant them justice for their cause,
enlightened by your truth.

Holy Spirit, comforter of hearts,
heal your people's wounds
and transform brokenness into wholeness.
Grant us the courage and wisdom,
humility and grace, to act with justice.
Breathe wisdom into our prayers and labors.
Grant that all harmed by abuse may find peace in justice.
We ask this through Christ, our Lord. Amen.