2019 Annual Report

Findings and Recommendations

SECRETARIAT
OF CHILD
AND YOUTH
PROTECTION

NATIONAL
REVIEW BOARD

UNITED STATES
CONFERENCE OF
CATHOLIC BISHOPS

JUNE 2020

Report on the Implementation of the

Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People

2019 Annual Report
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

JUNE 2020

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SECRETARIAT OF CHILD
AND YOUTH PROTECTION

NATIONAL REVIEW BOARD

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE
OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS
WASHINGTON, DC

The *2019 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, Archbishop José H. Gomez. It has been directed for publication by the undersigned.

Msgr. J. Brian Bransfield
General Secretary, USCCB

First Printing, May 2020

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

His Excellency Archbishop José H. Gomez
Archbishop of Los Angeles
President

Preface

The Catholic Church in the United States has confronted the scandal of child sexual abuse by clergy for nearly 20 years. My brother bishops and I want to apologize to all those who have endured abuse at the hands of someone in the Church and we want to express our pastoral commitment to helping every victim-survivor find healing and hope.

From out of the failures of our past, Catholic dioceses across the country have worked hard to put in place policies and programs to protect young people and to create safe environments in our parishes, schools and other ministries. Hundreds of thousands of adults throughout the country have been trained in abuse prevention and reporting. Hundreds of thousands more in leadership positions have been fingerprinted or undergone other forms of extensive background checks. Dioceses have also implemented strict reporting requirements, working closely with local law enforcement officials to report abuse allegations and remove accused perpetrators from ministry.

As a result of these efforts, which would not be possible without the advice of courageous abuse survivors, and the commitment of tens of thousands of lay professionals and volunteers, new cases of sexual misconduct by priests involving minors are rare today in the Catholic Church in the United States. That is a key finding of this year's independent audit on the Church's abuse prevention efforts. As you will read in the pages that follow, nationwide in 2019, from out of more than 37,000 diocesan and religious order priests, there were 37 allegations involving current year minors, of which 8 were substantiated and the priests were removed from ministry. All of these allegations were reported to law enforcement. Of course, every case is one too many, and we remain vigilant and determined to prevent this evil.

This is the seventeenth annual independent audit of the U.S. bishops' implementation of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* that we adopted in 2002 and have updated several times since then. This year's report covers 2019, a year that also marked an important new moment in the Church's ongoing efforts to increase accountability and transparency in our handling of allegations of abuse.

In February 2019, Pope Francis convened the first-ever global summit on the protection of minors in the Church. As a follow up to this summit, in May, Pope Francis issued *Vos estis lux mundi* ("You Are the Light of the World"), setting new rules and procedures to ensure that the world's bishops and religious superiors are held accountable for allegations made against them for either committing abuse or mishandling abuse claims.

In response to *Vos estis*, the U.S. bishops in their November 2019 annual meeting affirmed our episcopal commitment to hold ourselves to the highest standards of accountability before God and

before the family of God. Among several important new measures, we have implemented a toll-free telephone and online mechanism for reporting allegations of abuse and sexual misconduct involving bishops.

I invite you to study these pages, which include the independent audit of the firm StoneBridge Business Partners, along with a progress report from the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection. What this report shows, once more, is that the Church's commitment to this vital work of safeguarding our children, youth, and vulnerable adults is working. On behalf of my brother bishops, I would like to extend my gratitude to the many priests, lay staff, volunteers, and consultants for their dedication to this effort.

Again, I want to express the bishops' deep sorrow for our past failures and the damage that was done to victims and their families. I pray that together, through our continued efforts, we can continue working toward the goal of ending the scourge of child sexual abuse, not only in the Church but in the wider society.

May we all find hope in Jesus Christ, may the Blessed Virgin Mary be a mother to us all, and may God grant us peace.

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

7 March 2020

Most Reverend José H. Gomez
President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Your Excellency,

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 2019 cycle. During this audit cycle, 64 dioceses and eparchies were visited. The environment in which the audit process took place continued to be impacted by factors both within and outside of the Church. The issuance of *motu proprio Vos Estis Lux Mundi* by Pope Francis and the subsequent approval of measures in response to *Vos Estis* by the bishops of the United States, signaled an important and positive response to the revelations that emerged regarding Mr. McCarrick the previous year. Nonetheless, subsequent revelations of episcopal wrongdoing, the establishment of compensation plans for victims, the announcement of new grand jury investigations in several states, the filing of new lawsuits regarding abuse, and a growing desire among the laity for greater involvement in addressing this issue has led many to question whether the audit is sufficiently adequate to determine if a culture of safety within dioceses has taken root. 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.

While 194 of the 197 dioceses and eparchies have participated in the audit, we have still not achieved 100% participation.[1] 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 St. Nicholas of Chicago.[2] Consequently, it is not possible to determine whether these eparchies are compliant or non-compliant with the *Charter*. Achieving 100% participation in the audit will demonstrate to the laity the commitment of the entire episcopate to the protection and safety of children in the Church. In addition, three dioceses were found to be non-compliant with certain articles of the *Charter*. The Diocese of Oakland was non-compliant with Article 13 for failing to evaluate the background of a visiting priest.[3] The Diocese took steps to address this failure. The Ukrainian Archeparchy of Philadelphia was found non-compliant with Article 2 due to a non-functioning Review Board. This was addressed with the naming of new members to the Review Board and its subsequent meeting. The St. Thomas Syro-Malabar Catholic Diocese was also found non-compliant with Article 2 because of a non-functioning Review Board.

Although not required by the *Charter,* this year's audit found that 60% of dioceses/eparchies perform parish audits of some type, either regularly or on an "as needed" basis.[4] In addition, 27 of the 64 dioceses visited by Stonebridge requested that parish and school audits be conducted as part of the on-site audit.[5] These dioceses are to be commended for recognizing that it is only through parish audits that a bishop can have confidence that the policies and procedures in place to ensure a safe environment are being implemented. It is for this reason that the National Review Board has consistently argued for the inclusion of parish audits in the *Charter*. Until this occurs and every

1 USCCB, Stonebridge Business Partners. "2019 Audit Report: Issues of Non-Compliance." *2019 Annual Report*, p. 16.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 USCCB, Stonebridge Business Partners. "2019 Audit Report: Additional Actions of Dioceses and Eparchies." *2019 Annual Report*, p. 18.
5 Ibid.

diocese implements parish audits, it is difficult to conclude that a diocese has indeed established a culture of safety.

Safe environment training and background checks are key components in the Church's efforts to respond to potential abuse. This year's audit found that three-quarters of the dioceses/eparchies require some form of on-going training and over 85% require the renewal of background checks.[6] While not requirements of the *Charter*, dioceses/eparchies that have initiated these practices are models in signaling the importance of creating an environment that places the protection of children at the center of their response. However, as the Annual Report notes, a small percentage of dioceses/eparchies did not train or conduct background checks of their clergy, employees, or volunteers even though they had contact with children. Equally concerning was the finding that a high percentage of children, mainly those in religious education programs, did not receive any safe environment training in approximately 5%-10% of dioceses/eparchies.[7] The apparent resistance by some parishes and schools to provide safe environment training places children at greater risk.

The number of allegations of sexual abuse within the Church saw a dramatic increase in the audit conducted for 2019. The overwhelming majority of these allegations were historical in nature due to the implementation of compensation programs, bankruptcies, clergy file reviews, and lawsuits. However, of the 4,434 allegations, thirty-seven involved current minors which makes clear that the sexual abuse of minors in the Church is not a thing of the past but continues to be an issue that requires the undivided attention and energy of the bishops. Failure to do so will make it more difficult to nurture a culture of safety in which the laity can feel confident that children will be safe in our schools and parishes.

The current year's Annual Report highlights concerns also noted in previous years that speak to the issue of complacency. 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; dysfunctional Diocesan Review Boards; 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 25-30% of dioceses these recurring problems are still evident points to lack of diligence that puts children's safety at risk.[8] Although dioceses continue to do good work in creating cultures of protection and healing, the fact remains the Church's efforts will be measured based on the weakest links. If one diocese is at risk, the whole Church is also at risk.

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 credibility that has been lost among 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 further revision of the *Charter* that will incorporate new practices, such as parish audits, offering greater assurance of compliance.

The Church in the United States continues to feel the effects of the events that came to light in the summer and fall of 2018, as well as additional allegations against bishops that have surfaced in 2019. We know that many 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 an on-going effort in addressing this issue in a way that will require courageous

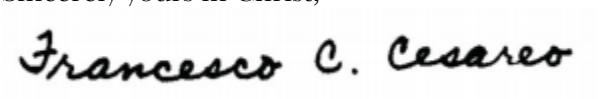
6 Ibid.

7 USCCB, Stonebridge Business Partners. "2019 Audit Report: Other Audit Findings and Comments: Section I-Implementation Observations." *2019 Annual Report*, p. 20.

8 USCCB, Stonebridge Business Partners. "2019 Audit Report: Other Audit Findings and Comments: Section II-Policy and Procedure Observations." *2019 Annual Report*, p. 20.

leadership, as well as an openness to the co-responsibility of the laity in responding to this ever-present crisis. The members of the National Review Board commend your own commitment and leadership to creating a culture of safety in the Church that will lead to meaningful reform. 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

February 28, 2020

His Excellency Archbishop José H. Gomez
President, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Dr. Francesco Cesareo
Chairman, National Review Board

Your Excellency and Dr. Cesareo,

The Church's journey towards healing and reconciliation requires consistent and competent applications of mindfulness, the implementation of safe environment practices such as: background checks, safe environment training, and quality victim assistance and accompaniment. This is a ministry that requires patience and endurance. It is a slow but steady process of developing right relationships, behavior and cultural changes. The *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* is a good starting point. The *Charter* became the roadmap for this journey and dioceses/eparchies continue to grow and learn, becoming champions of safeguarding and victim assistance. The audit process assists bishops and Safe Environment Coordinators and Victim Assistance Coordinators in carrying out plans to protect and heal. Outreach/Accompaniment of survivors/victims, safe environment education, vigilance, and the return to health, safety and holiness are our goals.

The sexual abuse crisis has changed the behaviors and attitudes of many. For some, this crisis has strengthened their faith and resolve – has confirmed the importance of keeping the faith and ultimately relying on the mercy, goodness, and plan of God. For others, this crisis has destroyed lives and faith and trust in God. The theological implications point to the need to reconnect appropriately with God and with each other. Understanding what is happening in the Church and Her response is part of the solution. Working to creating opportunities for discussion, for developing and maintaining right relationships with our young people and those who are vulnerable is also needed if our Church is to grow and learn from this crisis.

This audit reflects the efforts of dioceses/eparchies. It highlights gaps and near misses that if left unattended will develop into bigger gaps and larger problems. Dioceses/eparchies need to practice sound, clear, and transparent communications of their policies and practices for creating and maintaining safe environments, outreach, and accompaniment. While the audit is a great tool that can assist in these endeavors, additional steps must still be taken to continually enhance the overall culture to reflect the core values of safety, outreach and accompaniment. Only by promoting a culture of protection and healing can we prevent the evil of sexual abuse and bring true healing to those affected by this crime.

May we remain vigilent in our preparation and education of recognizing all forms of abuse and may we always stand ready to take action and to accompany anyone who has been harmed. May God bless us as we continue to live out the Gospel call to protect and heal.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Deacon Bernie Nojadera
Executive Director

STONEBRIDGE
Business Partners

100 South Clinton Avenue
Suite 1500
Rochester, NY 14604

P 585.295.0550
TF 888.247.9764
F 585.295.0650
W StoneBridgeBP.com

January 20, 2020

Most Reverend José H. Gomez
President, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

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

Archbishop Gomez and Dr. Cesareo,

The 2019 audit period marked the completion of the third year of a three-year audit cycle involving StoneBridge Business Partners. Over the past year, we visited 64 dioceses and eparchies. This marked the ninth consecutive year that StoneBridge Business Partners completed Charter audit procedures on behalf of the Conference. 194 of 197 dioceses and eparchies participated in the audit process.

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 and prior year's sessions are available on the USCCB website. In May, 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 A · WASHINGTON, DC 20007

February 2020

Most Reverend José Gomez, President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Dr. Francesco Cesareo, Chair
National Review Board

Dear Archbishop Gomez 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 *2019 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 2018 *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 2019 took place between August and December 2019. CARA received responses from all but one of the 196 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB and 181 of the 228 member religious institutes of CMSM, for response rates of 99 percent and 79 percent, respectively. CARA then prepared the national level summary tables and graphs of the findings for 2019, 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 2019.

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

PLACING SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AT THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1964

Section I

2019

Chapter One

SECRETARIAT OF CHILD AND YOUTH PROTECTION 2019 PROGRESS REPORT

AUDIT YEAR IN REVIEW

The current audit year began on July 1, 2018 and ended June 30, 2019. The following is a summary of events throughout this audit year and beyond to illustrate the environment in which the Catholic Church's child and youth protection staff now find themselves. These events encompass aspects of the Church's work in child and youth protection, not only revisions to the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People,* but also changes at both the civil and canonical levels.

PRIOR TO THE AUDIT YEAR:

June 2018

- Pope Francis removes former-Cardinal Theodore McCarrick from public ministry after the Vatican receives substantiated claims of sexual abuse of a minor by McCarrick five decades before.

DURING THE AUDIT YEAR:

July 2018

- The aftermath of the Theodore McCarrick scandal in which our office along with the dioceses around the nation receive an influx of negative correspondence, press, and scrutiny from the public.
- A New York Times report demonstrates that the Diocese of Metuchen and the Archdiocese of Newark settled claims of adult misconduct by Mr. McCarrick in 2004 and 2007.
- Pope Francis accepts Mr. McCarrick's resignation from the College of Cardinals.
- Pope Francis imposes on Mr. McCarrick, suspension *a divinis* and directs him to observe a life of prayer and penance in seclusion.
- Bishop Biegler of Cheyenne imposes further restrictions on Bishop Emeritus Joseph Hart due to two, previously unknown, credible sexual abuse allegations against Hart, who was investigated thrice over the last three decades.

August 2018

- The Pennsylvania Grand Jury report is released encompassing a review of all the dioceses in the state other than the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. The report chronicles the hideous abuse committed not only by priests, but bishops and efforts to cover-up that abuse.
- Cardinal Wuerl is implicated in that cover-up through discoveries made by the Pennsylvania Grand Jury during his tenure as the Bishop of Pittsburgh.
- Pope Francis accepts the resignation of Cardinal Wuerl as the Archbishop of Washington, DC

and he then becomes Apostolic Administrator of the Archdiocese.

- Nationwide, there is an outcry for attorneys general to investigate the Catholic Church's handling of abuse allegations. Future grand jury investigations are announced in other states such as Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Guam and the District of Columbia. 45 Attorneys General promise future file reviews and investigations.
- Missouri Attorney General Hawley launches investigation into Catholic Church handling of sexual abuse.
- Archbishop Carlo Maria Vigano, former Apostolic Nuncio to the United States, releases testimony alleging the existence of a culture of cover-up and homosexuality in the global Church. He calls for the resignation of Pope Francis due to his knowledge of abuse by Mr. McCarrick. Archbishop Vigano releases two more letters in subsequent months. Bishops make public statements calling for an investigation into the claims made by Vigano.
- In a report from Buffalo Eyewitness News, columnist Charlie Specht states that Bishop Richard Malone protected offenders of clergy sex abuse and allowed them to remain in ministry.
- The Diocese of Lincoln and Archdiocese of Boston launch investigations into abuse in diocesan seminaries.
- Pope Francis issues *Letter to the People of God* regarding the abuse crisis.

September 2018

- The Administrative Committee accepts Action Items to be proposed to the Plenary Assembly in November including:

    1. Approved the establishment of a third-party reporting system that will receive confidentially, by phone and online, complaints of sexual abuse of minors by a bishop and sexual harassment of or sexual misconduct with adults by a bishop and will direct those complaints to the appropriate ecclesiastical authority and, as required by applicable law, to civil authorities.
    2. Instructed the USCCB Committee on Canonical Affairs and Church Governance to develop proposals for policies addressing restrictions on bishops who were removed or resigned because of allegations of sexual abuse of minors or sexual harassment of, or misconduct with adults, including seminarians and priests.
    3. Initiated the process of developing a Code of Conduct for bishops regarding the sexual abuse of a minor; sexual harassment of or sexual misconduct with an adult; or negligence in the exercise of his office related to such cases.
    4. Supported a full investigation into the situation surrounding Mr. McCarrick, including his alleged assaults on minors, priests, and seminarians, as well any responses made to those allegations. Such an investigation should rely upon lay experts in relevant fields, such as law enforcement and social services.

- Pope Francis accepts the resignation of then-Bishop Michael Bransfield of the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston since he had reached age 75.
- Pope Francis appoints Archbishop William Lori of Baltimore to launch an investigation into sexual and financial abuse claims against Bishop Bransfield and appoints Archbishop Lori as Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston.
- Pennsylvania bishops pledge to implement diocesan compensation programs for victims of clergy sexual abuse.
- Nebraska, New Mexico, Florida, Missouri, Illinois, New York, and New Jersey announce investigations into the Catholic Church marking a rising trend of jurisdictions announcing investigations in response to the Pennsylvania grand jury report.
- A Federal Bankruptcy Court approves the Archdiocese of St. Paul-Minneapolis bankruptcy settlement. It is the largest settlement of the abuse scandal settled through bankruptcy.

October 2018

- At the direction of Pope Francis, the USCCB announces a week-long retreat for the bishops to attended in January 2019 in Chicago.
- More dioceses respond to the demands of the public and begin to electronically release names of credibly accused clergy that had served in the diocese.
- The Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection hosts a think-tank on high reliability training in the Archdiocese of New Orleans. Former NRB member, Dr. Angelo Giardino presents, and Stacie Schrieffer LeBlanc, a current NRB member, attends. Diocesan representatives include the Dioceses of Baton Rouge, Gary, Kansas City – St. Joseph, Columbus, Manchester, the Archdiocese of New Orleans, and the Eparchy of St. George in Canton.
- The Vatican announces a review of Mr. McCarrick's files. The Vatican releases a statement remarking, "both abuse and its cover-up can no longer be tolerated and a different treatment for Bishops who have committed or covered up abuse, in fact represents a form of clericalism that is no longer acceptable."
- The US Department of Justice announces an investigation of Pennsylvania Dioceses.

November 2018

The following took place at the November Plenary Assembly of Bishops in Baltimore:

- The Action Items scheduled to be voted on are put on hold due to correspondence received from the Congregation for Bishops. The proposed Action Items will instead be brought to the Meeting of Episcopal Conference Presidents in Rome Regarding the Protection of Minors in the Church from February 21-24. Cardinal Blase Cupich of the Archdiocese of Chicago is selected as an organizer of the conference.
- A resolution to encourage the Holy See to release the findings of its investigation into Mr. Theodore McCarrick is voted down, 83-137.
- Church Militant, a Catholic Church watchdog, holds a rally calling for accountability outside the bishops' hotel in Baltimore, MD.
- The National Review Board issues recommendations to the body of bishops at the Plenary Assembly. Dr. Francesco Cesareo, the Chairman, presents a special report to the body.
- A day of prayer is held on the first day of the Plenary Assembly for the bishops. Survivors of abuse present to the body during the day of prayer.

AFTER THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY:

- A study from the Ruth Institute is released, alleging a connection between homosexuality and the abuse crisis.
- Five Pennsylvania dioceses launch compensation programs for victims of clergy sexual abuse.

December 2018

- Archbishop Bernard Hebda of St. Paul and Minneapolis restricts the ministry of Archbishop John Nienstedt and calls upon the Holy See to further investigate allegations of misconduct.
- The Holy See announces that Cardinal George Pell and Cardinal Francisco Javier Errazuriz, are no longer members of the Council of Cardinals due to allegations of sexual abuse and cover-up. In that same announcement the Vatican accepts the resignation of Cardinal Laurent Monsengwo from the Council of Cardinals due to age.
- The Audit Workgroup interviews vendors for the audit cycle beginning in 2020.
- Illinois Attorney General's Office releases grand jury report into file review of Catholic Church.
- Archdiocese of Santa Fe files for bankruptcy due to clergy sexual abuse settlements.
- Pope Francis accepts the resignation of Bishop Alexander Salazar, an auxiliary bishop of Los Angeles, when a civil investigation into the Archdiocese uncovered that Archdiocesan officials had known about the abuse committed by Bishop Salazar for over a decade.

January 2019

- The U.S. bishops attend a week-long retreat at Mundelein Seminary in Illinois with a focus on prayer and reflection for survivors and further responding to sexual abuse. Capuchin Friar Father Raniero Cantalamessa, O.F.M. Cap., Preacher to the Papal Household, directed the retreat under the theme of "He appointed Twelve, to be with Him and to Send Out to Preach" based on Mark 3:14.
- Diocese of Scranton launches compensation program for victims of clergy sexual abuse.

February 2019

- Pope Francis holds an international summit of all Episcopal Conferences in Rome to address the clergy sexual abuse crisis internationally.
- Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith removes Mr. McCarrick from the clerical state due to allegations of sexual abuse of minors and sexual abuse of seminarians, and abuse of power.
- The New York State House passes the Child Victims Act, removing the statute of limitations for one year regarding abuse cases effective August 14, 2019. Later in the year, California follows suit with a three-year window effective January 1, 2020.

March 2019

- Cardinal Pell of Australia and former member of the Roman Curia, is sentenced to six years in prison for crimes of sexual abuse.

April 2019

- Vatican removes Guam Archbishop Anthony Apuron for substantiated allegations of sexual abuse.
- USCCB personnel visit Rome to discuss U.S. plans on bishop accountability.
- Vatican appoints Archbishop Wilton Gregory as the new Archbishop of Washington.
- Georgia Attorney General launches file review of two dioceses in the state.

May 2019

- Pope Francis issues a letter, *Vos estis lux mundi*, motu proprio with directives for all episcopal conferences to follow regarding child and youth protection.
- Dallas police raid diocesan office in order to procure clergy sex abuse files.

June 2019

- The USCCB cancels their Spring Retreat meeting in California and hold a working meeting in Baltimore to continue to address the crisis.
- Three new bishop accountability reforms were approved by the body of bishops:

  1. *Protocol Regarding Available Non-Penal Restrictions on Bishops*
  2. *Affirming Our Episcopal Commitments*
  3. *Directives for the Implementation of the Provisions of Vos estis lux mundi Concerning Bishops and their Equivalents*

- A third-party reporting system for violations of bishops was also approved and is to be implemented by May 31, 2020.
- Investigation into Former Bishop Michael Bransfield is completed and Archbishop Lori, pending further instruction from the Holy See, prohibits Bishop Michael Bransfield from residing in the Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston, or from celebrating sacraments there due to substantiated sexual harassment of adults, as well as financial mismanagement.
- New Jersey's five dioceses launch compensation programs for victims of clergy sexual abuse.

OUTSIDE THE AUDIT YEAR:

August 2019

- The Associated Press releases an article reporting two victims pressured into receiving unjust settlements from a Religious Order. In November the same victims filed suit in New York under the Child Victims Act naming a diocese as one of the defendants.

- Bishop Binzer, auxiliary bishop of Cincinnati and vicar general, accused of cover-up stating that he failed to report allegations of inappropriate behavior by a priest with minors.

September 2019

- The Diocese of Rochester NY files for bankruptcy protection due to the number of claims received under NY State's Child Victims Act.
- Archbishop Bernard Hebda of St. Paul-Minneapolis opens investigation into fellow Minnesota Bishop Michael Hoeppner of Crookston to examine possible cover-up of clergy sexual abuse by the Bishop.

October 2019

- Bishop Nicholas DiMarzio of Brooklyn is selected to begin Vatican investigation into Bishop Richard Malone.
- The Vatican launches investigation into Bishop Emeritus Joseph Hart of Cheyenne.

November 2019

- The Associated Press releases an article sharply criticizing Diocesan Review Boards
- Bishop Hoeppner admits he mishandled an allegation of sexual abuse of a minor by a priest brought to his attention in 2011. Archbishop Hebda concludes his investigation, forwards results to the Vatican and awaits further instruction.
- Bishop DiMarzio of Brooklyn is accused of sexual abuse of a minor.

December 2019

- Pope Francis abolishes the "Pontifical Secret" regarding clergy abuse files.
- Pope Francis accepts the resignation of Bishop Malone of Buffalo.

January 2020

- Cardinal Timothy Dolan of New York launches an investigation into claims against Bishop DiMarzio, under the provisions of *Vos estis lux mundi*.

Moving Forward from the Present Abuse Crisis

The current audit cycle began July 1, 2018, during a rocky summer filled with abuse revelations that re-opened the issues of child sexual abuse and accountability within the Church. Throughout the summer of 2018, the issues of Mr. Theodore McCarrick, grand jury investigations, abuse of seminarians and other issues were all made public. The events during the Summer of 2018 sparked the second abuse crisis within the Catholic Church in the United States – particularly as the issue of leadership and bishop accountability began to take center stage. The deep wounds of countless survivors of abuse have been re-opened because of this crisis, and today, the entire Church suffers with them.

Since 2018 we continue to see an evolution across dioceses and eparchies in how they implement not only the *Charter*, but how they operate. As of December 2019, 149 dioceses and eparchies have publicly shared their lists of credibly accused clergy. Some dioceses have held listening sessions to allow the people of God and the public to share their concerns, questions and hopes. Others have established compensation programs to create an easier process for victims/survivors to engage in restorative justice.

The issue of sexual abuse within the Catholic Church received global attention throughout the past two decades. In February 2019, Pope Francis invited leaders from every Episcopal Conference to attend a global summit on sexual abuse of minors at the Vatican. In May 2019, the Holy Father released the Motu Proprio, *Vos estis lux mundi* ("You are the light of the world"), calling for every diocese across the globe to establish reporting requirements for sexual abuse allegations and standards for accountability within the Church.

On a national level, in June 2019 the bishops approved three central documents regarding the issue of the accountability of bishops:

- *Directives for the Implementation of the Provisions of Vos estis lux mundi Concerning Bishops and Their Equivalents*
- *Affirming Our Episcopal Commitments*

- *Protocol Regarding Available Non-Penal Restrictions on Bishops*

In addition to these documents, the USCCB also approved the establishment of a national third-party reporting system designed specifically to report allegations of abuse and cover-up by bishops.

Each measure of accountability outlined above contributes to a sense of urgency in avoiding complacency. However, despite all measures in place, complacency still exists. For example, this year over fifty dioceses submitted documentation for the annual audit after the initial deadline. Working toward creating cultures of protection and healing requires competence and consistency. Ensuring the healing of victims/survivors and the prevention of abuse should be core values in all dioceses and eparchies in order to cultivate cultures of protection and healing.

What more should we do?

The scope of each year's Annual Report is to determine diocesan implementation of the *Charter* based on the findings of an external auditor, currently StoneBridge Business Partners. Each year, the annual audit typically uncovers that the guidelines in the *Charter* are working at most dioceses and eparchies. However, the audit is limited in its scope and impact. Much of what was reported in the Summer of 2018 was not directly under the scope of the *Charter*. For instance, we often hear that boundary violations remain a big concern for dioceses and eparchies. While boundary violations must continue to be addressed, they do not fall under the *Charter* and therefore are not audited. The lack of addressing boundary violations in the *Charter* could lead to inconsistencies with the handling of boundary violations within each diocese and eparchy.

While parish and school audits are not specifically outlined in the *Charter*, conducting parish and school audits is the only way to verify the requirements of the *Charter* are followed at the local level. The National Review Board (NRB) consistently recommends the use of parish and school audits as a means of ensuring complete transparency and open communication between dioceses/eparchies and the local level.

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, 2018 to June 30, 2019 included the following bishops shown with the Regions they represented and consultants:

November 2017 – November 2018	November 2018 – November 2019
Bishops	
Bishop Timothy L. Doherty, Chair *Term expires in 2020*	Bishop Timothy L. Doherty, Chair *Term expires in 2020*
Bishop Peter Uglietto (I) *Term expires November 2020*	Bishop Peter Uglietto (I) *Term expires November 2020*
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 Barry C. Knestout (IV)
Term expires November 2017

Bishop Joseph R. Kopacz (V)
Term expires November 2019

Bishop Stephen J. Raica (VI)
Term expires November 2018

Bishop Edward K. Braxton (VII)
Term expires November 2018

Bishop Donald J. Kettler (VIII)
Term expires November 2018

Bishop Mark S. Rivituso (IX)
Term expires November 2020

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

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

Bishop Michael J. Fitzgerald (III)
Term expires November 2020

Bishop Barry C. Knestout (IV)
Term expires November 2020

Bishop Joseph R. Kopacz (V)
Term expires November 2019

Bishop David Walkowiak (VI)
Term expires November 2021

Bishop Donald J. Hying (VII)
Term expires November 2021

Bishop John T. Folda (VIII)
Term expires November 2021

Bishop Mark S. Rivituso (IX)
Term expires November 2020

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

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

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

Bishop Stephen J. Berg (XIII)
Term expires November 2021

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

Bishop Joy Alappat (XV)
Term expires November 2021

Consultants

Rev. Msgr. Jeffrey Burrill
Associate General Secretary
USCCB

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

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'Intino
Director, Safe Environment Office
Diocese of Manchester

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

Mr. Donald Schmid
Former NRB Member

Ms. Judy Keane
Director of Public Affairs,
USCCB

Mr. James Rogers
Chief Communications Office
USCCB

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

Ms. Siobhan Verbeek
Director
Canonical Affairs

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

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

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

Mr. Donald Schmid
Former NRB Member

Ms. Chieko Noguchi
Director of Public Affairs,
USCCB

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

Ms. Siobhan Verbeek
Director
Canonical Affairs

The CPCYP meets during the months of March, June, September, and November. In 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 host a program specifically to address any questions new bishops and eparchs may have regarding the *Charter* and the annual 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.

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's 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 Secretariat 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, 2018 – June 30, 2019.

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.

Drew Dillingham, Coordinator for Resources and Special Projects, served the Conference beginning in July 2013. Drew holds a BA in Political Science and a Master 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 served with the Secretariat until May 2019.

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.

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.
- Collaborations with other USCCB Committees, such as: Committee on Canonical Affairs and Church Governance, Committee on Clergy, Consecrated Life, and Vocations, Office of General Counsel, Secretariat of Laity, Marriage, and Family Life.

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, prevention strategies and response plans. 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.

Seven "alpha site" dioceses, including one eparchy, have already been trained to become an HRO. The HRO initiative is currently on its "beta phase" where eight additional dioceses will be trained in the coming year. Eventually the Secretariat will have an online training program available to all dioceses and eparchies.

The Secretariat has begun sharing information regarding the HRO initiative with other child serving organizations and prevention agencies. In June 2019 the Secretariat presented a poster on HROs at the annual conference for the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children.

CHILD AND YOUTH PROTECTION CATHOLIC LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

The fourteenth annual Child and Youth Protection Catholic Leadership Conference (CYPCLC) was held in March 2019 hosted by the Diocese of Camden, in partnership with all dioceses in the state of New Jersey. The theme was "Full of Grace." 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.

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 continues to maintain 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 continue to be added into the Toolbox on an ongoing basis.

ARTICLE 10

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops established the National Review Board (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 2022
Ms. Stacie Schrieffer-LeBlanc
Ms. Theresa Simak
Ms. Jan Slattery

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

The chair is appointed by the USCCB President from persons nominated by bishops. 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. Ernie Stark
Secretary: Ms. Jan Slattery

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. Amanda Callanan, 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

Since the last annual report much has occurred, but one central element remains: the Church would not be where it is today regarding creating cultures of protection and healing without the courage of victims/survivors of sexual abuse who come forward to share their stories. We continue to be grateful to them for their courage in bringing the darkness into light. Our efforts strive to accompany them in their healing journey and do all that we can to prevent what happened to them from happening to someone else.

While the Church has made significant progress in maintaining safe environments and cultures of protection and healing, our work continues. We must always strive to improve upon what we already do to keep moving forward. Creating and maintaining cultures of protection and healing throughout the Church is a consistent core value of the CPCYP, the NRB, and the Secretariat. It is our hope that these efforts to strengthen the culture will help bring healing to victims/survivors and greater protection of children, youth and the vulnerable.

As a Church, we are stronger together. We are stronger when victims/survivors come forward to share their stories and seek healing. We are stronger when we all work together to create a culture of safety where all children, youth and vulnerable are protected from abuse and other harm. We are stronger when we all respect the inherent human dignity of all people, as being made in the image and likeness of God. We are stronger when we follow Jesus, let His teachings guide us and do not stand in the way of His will. We are stronger when we listen and when we love. May the Holy Spirit continue to guide our efforts as we journey towards healing, health, and holiness.

STONEBRIDGE
Business Partners

Chapter Two

STONEBRIDGE BUSINESS PARTNERS 2019 AUDIT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This Audit Report summarizes the results of the 2019 *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 2019 *Charter* audits represent the third 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 2019, StoneBridge visited 64 dioceses and eparchies ("on-site audits") and collected data ("data collection audits") from 130 others. Of the 64 dioceses/eparchies that received on-site audits, there were three instances of non-compliance with certain aspects of the *Charter*. To be found compliant with the data collection audit, the 130 dioceses/eparchies only needed to submit Charts A/B and C/D. Therefore, 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 and one diocese partially participated in the data collection audit.

For on-site audits, compliance with the *Charter* was determined based on implementation efforts during the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. 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 1 Chapter 1 of the Annual Report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INSTANCES OF ALLEGED SEXUAL ABUSE INVOLVING MINORS

The topic of sexual abuse of minors is a significant societal issue. It is estimated by RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network) that there are approximately 60,000 substantiated cases of child sexual abuse annually within the United States. The efforts

of the US Conference of Catholic Bishops regarding this issue are documented in the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* first drafted in 2002 and revised in 2005, 2011, and 2018.

During the last five audit periods (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019), Dioceses and Eparchies of the US Conference reported 138 allegations involving minors. Approximately 25% of those allegations have been substantiated. Despite the efforts of the *Charter*, the statistics indicate there are clergy in ministry within the US Conference who sexually abuse minors.

INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

For the 2019 audit period, there were three findings of Non-Compliance.

The Diocese of Oakland was found non-compliant with Article 13 for a failure to evaluate the background of a visiting priest. Upon discovery of the failure to follow Diocesan policy an investigation was launched by the Diocese of Oakland and actions were taken to remediate the failure.

The Ukrainian Archeparchy of Philadelphia was found non-compliant with Article 2 due to a non-functioning Review Board during the audit period. Subsequent to the audit period, additional members were named to the Review Board and a meeting was held to remediate the instance of non-compliance.

St. Thomas Syro-Malabar Catholic Diocese was found non-compliant with Article 2 due to a non-functioning Review Board during the audit period.

INSTANCES OF NON-PARTICIPATION

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

COMMENTS ON THE AUDIT ENVIRONMENT

The *Charter* addresses sexual abuse of a minor which is a crime in all jurisdictions of the United States. Since June of 2018 and subsequent to the audit period, there have been several media reports documenting events involving the US Conference and its clergy. The reported events are not necessarily all directly related to the *Charter* itself. We believe these events have an impact on how the public views the audit process, the *Charter,* and implementation of Safe Environments within Dioceses/Eparchies. The following timeline marks events we believe have a significant impact on the Audit Environment:

June 2018 – The US Bishops voted in favor of the third revision to the *Charter* first released in 2002.

June 2018 – Cardinal Theodore McCarrick removed from active ministry. McCarrick resigned from the College of Cardinals in July 2018.

August 2018 – Pennsylvania released a grand jury report spanning more than 70 years of abuse allegations against Roman Catholic clergy.

September 2018 – Nebraska, New Mexico, Florida, Missouri, Illinois, New York, and New Jersey announced investigations into the Catholic Church marking a rising trend in response to the Pennsylvania grand jury report.

September 2018 – Bishop Michael Bransfield resigned. Pope Francis directed Archbishop Lori to conduct an investigation of Bransfield due to allegations of sexual harassment and financial mismanagement.

September 2018 – A US Bankruptcy court approved the Archdiocese of St. Paul-Minneapolis bankruptcy settlement. It was the largest bankruptcy settlement of the abuse scandal.

October 2018 – The Vatican announced a review of McCarrick's files. The Vatican released the following statement, "both abuse and its cover-up can no longer be tolerated and a different treatment for Bishops who have committed or covered up abuse, in fact represents a form of clericalism that is no longer acceptable."

October 2018 – The Archdiocese of Boston expanded its seminary inquiry.

October 2018 – The US Government announced an investigation of Pennsylvania Dioceses.

November 2018 – The Vatican asked the US Conference to delay voting on proposed measures intended to create greater accountability for Bishops

and a higher degree of transparency regarding allegations of sexual abuse of a minor.

December 2018 – Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP) publicly acknowledged the actions of two US Bishops for their positive efforts on abuse issues.

January 2019 – US Bishops participated in a retreat at Mundelein Seminary at the invitation of Pope Francis.

February 2019 – Vatican announced McCarrick has been removed from the clerical state.

February 2019 – Vatican Summit on the clerical sexual abuse crisis and child protection was attended by presidents of the world's bishop's conferences.

February 2019 – Australian Cardinal Pell convicted on five charges of sexual abuse.

February 2019 – New York State passed the Child Victims Act removing the statute of limitations for one year regarding abuse cases effective August 14, 2019. Later in the year, California followed suit with a three-year window effective January 1, 2020.

May 2019 – Pope Francis issued *Vos Estis Lux Mundi,* which established procedures for reporting allegations of sexual abuse of minors or vulnerable person by clerics, including bishops, or members of religious orders. The document also holds church leaders accountable for actions or omissions relating to the handling of abuse reports.

May 2019 – USCCB released the *2018 Annual Report on the Protection of Children and Young People*

June 2019 – US bishops voted affirmatively on four measures in response to *Vos Estis Lux Mundi:*

- The establishment of a Third-Party Reporting system to receive confidential reports of possible violations by Bishops of *Vos Estis Lux Mundi.*
- Protocols for imposing limitations on former bishops who were removed from office for grave reasons.
- Implementing a bishop code of conduct, including the affirmation that the *Charter* is expanded to include bishops as well as priests and deacons.
- A plan for optimal implementation of *Vos Estis Lux Mundi* in the United States, including an outline for lay involvement.

July 2019 – Bishop Bransfield banned from public ministry.

August 2019 – The Associated Press released an article reporting two victims pressured into receiving unjust confidential settlements from a Religious Order. In November the victims filed suit in New York under the Child Victims Act naming a Diocese as one of the defendants.

September 2019 – The Diocese of Rochester, NY filed for bankruptcy protection due to the number of claims received under NY State's Child Victims Act.

November 2019 – The Associated Press released an article sharply criticizing Diocesan Review Boards.

December 2019 – Pope Francis abolished the "Pontifical Secret" over clergy abuse files.

These media reports represent both charter-related and non-*Charter* related events. Forms of abuse that are not *Charter* related may be morally reprehensible, however, those abuses may not specifically be a crime within the United States. Non-*Charter* abuses do have an impact on the Audit Environment and potentially confuse individuals on the objectives of the audit process. Clarity over what relates specifically to the *Charter* is essential for proper implementation of the *Charter*.

We observed other actions that impacted the audit environment within the 197 Dioceses and Eparchies that make up the US Conference including:

- Filing of new lawsuits regarding abuse issues,
- Establishment of compensation plans for victims,
- Dioceses/Eparchies reviewing clergy files for instances of inappropriate behavior,
- Dioceses/Eparchies releasing or updating lists of alleged abusers,
- A significant increase in reported allegations of sexual abuse from past periods, and
- An increased emphasis on discussion and transparency with parishioners and support for victim-survivors.

The audit environment is complex, dynamic and specific to each Diocese/Eparchy. We believe the

complexities of the abuse issues are both overwhelming and difficult for one individual to form an effective response too. We encourage Bishops to engage their review boards, outside legal professionals, professionals with abuse related expertise, and others in laity to assist in the development of an effective response within their Diocese/Eparchy.

We recognize the structure of the Church and Canon Law leaves the response of the Church in the hands of each Bishop. We encourage Bishops to continue discerning an appropriate path for the US Conference as a whole to pursue regarding *Charter* issues and other forms of abuse within the clergy.

COMMENTS ON SELECTIVE AUDIT TOPICS

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS OF DIOCESES AND EPARCHIES

There are a number of steps that Dioceses and Eparchies have taken that go beyond the specific requirements of the *Charter*. We believe these activities provide for a stronger Safe Environment and we encourage the continuation of these activities.

- Over 95% of on-site visits requested an optional management letter from the auditors during the period. These letters provide suggestions to the Bishop for their consideration while implementing *Charter* procedures within their Diocese/Eparchy.
- Approximately 60% 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 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 relationship that enhances communications between the parish and chancery locations.
- Over 75% of dioceses/eparchies indicated that they require some type of reoccurring adult 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 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.
- Over 85% 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 ensure that the diocese/eparchy has the most up to date information on those working with children and youth.
- 27 dioceses elected to have Stonebridge conduct parish/school audits as part of our on-site visit. A total of 127 parishes/schools were visited. While optional, StoneBridge continues to encourage dioceses/eparchies to include these in their visits, especially if they do not currently conduct their own audits.

LIMITATIONS OF THE AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Failure to Participate in the Audit Process

Participation in the audit process is not required under the *Charter*. Stonebridge has yet to witness full participation from all Dioceses and Eparchies during the nine audit cycles we have been engaged. Until there is full participation in an audit period, we are

limited in our ability to opine on whether or not the *Charter* has been fully implemented within the US conference.

Parish/School Site visits

As noted under additional actions, approximately 60% of Dioceses/Eparchies have a formal process in place to visit parishes and schools to verify implementation of *Charter* policies at a local level. This leaves approximately 40% of Dioceses and Eparchies that do not have a visitation procedure in place to verify that parishes and schools have effectively implemented *Charter* procedures at the local level. While this process is not a *Charter* requirement, the lack of on-site verification of implementation limits our visibility on whether or not the *Charter* has been effectively implemented within those Dioceses and Eparchies.

Review of Clergy Files

A number of Dioceses and Eparchies have undertaken a review of Clergy files in recent months. Subsequent to some of these reviews, Dioceses and Eparchies have either released lists of clergy who have substantiated allegations of sexual abuse of a minor or updated lists previously released. The file review information and the lists published by Dioceses and Eparchies are not part of the audit process.

Seminaries

Stonebridge makes inquiries of Diocesan staff responsible for the formation of seminarians. Stonebridge does not normally visit Seminaries located within a Diocese.

Resources of Dioceses and Eparchies and Submission of Data on Charts A/B and C/D

We have noted in past years that each Diocese and Eparchy has different levels of resources available to implement the *Charter*. Some Dioceses/Eparchies have developed practically seamless methods for requesting and collecting the necessary data to support whether their clergy, employees, and volunteers who work with children are appropriately trained and background checked. Other dioceses and eparchies continue to struggle with outdated information, lack of cooperation at the parish/school level, and inefficient processes for the information gathered.

There are a variety of methods used by the Dioceses and Eparchies to collect the information. Upon review of the information, we noted instances of incomplete or inaccurate information being provided on Charts A/B and C/D. Additionally, over 35% of Dioceses and Eparchies submitted this data past the due date. The late submission limits the ability to review Charts A/B and C/D for completeness and accuracy. It is important to note that while there is a review of the information submitted, Stonebridge does not audit the data collected from Charts A/B and C/D.

OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

The following sections detail observations Stonebridge auditors made during the on-site audit process of this audit period. We believe that if addressed proactively by Dioceses and Eparchies, a safer environment could be achieved. Each topic is categorized by *Charter* article and the frequency with which it was encountered.

Section I details topics we believe could have an impact on a diocese's/eparchy's ability to fully implement the *Charter*.

Section II details topics we believe would facilitate the improvement of policies, procedures, and programs related to the *Charter*.

SECTION I – IMPLEMENTATION OBSERVATIONS

10-15% of Dioceses/Eparchies visited

Article 2 - Policies and Procedures

- Reporting procedures were not 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.
- Reporting procedures were not consistently displayed at parishes and schools.

Article 7 – Communications Policy
- No formal Communications Policy concerning communications with the public regarding sexual abuse of minors by clergy.

5-10% of Dioceses/Eparchies visited

Articles 12 and 13 – Screening, Training and Monitoring Issues
- Some clergy, employees, and volunteers were not trained or background checked, but had 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.
- A high percentage of children were reported as untrained. Many of the gaps were 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.
- 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.
- Parishes/schools had difficulty in providing a current listing of employees and volunteers to demonstrate training and background check figures being reported to the diocese/eparchy. In some cases, parishes/schools were not required to submit any type of roster with their annual reporting to the diocese/eparchy. 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.
- Poor recordkeeping of individuals trained and background checked led to inaccurate reporting of statistics on Chart C/D.

Less than 5% of Dioceses/Eparchies visited

Article 13 – Screening Issues
- Policy regarding visiting priests and letters of suitability were not uniformly followed.

Article 14 – Monitoring Issues
- There was no formal plan in place to monitor the whereabouts or activities of clergy removed from active ministry.

SECTION II - POLICY AND PROCEDURE OBSERVATIONS

25 to 30% of Dioceses/Eparchies visited

Article 2 – Review Board Functioning
- We observed a variety of topics indicating some dysfunction of Review Boards including lack of meetings, inadequate composition or membership, not following the by-laws of the Board, members not confident in their duties, lack of rotation of members, and lack of review of Diocesan/Eparchial policies and procedures.

  The Review Board is intended to be a confidential consultative body to assist the Bishop. Dioceses/Eparchies are encouraged to use the resources and talents of their review board members to ensure that *Charter* related policies and procedures are relevant.

Articles 2, 5, and 6 – Policies and Procedures/Codes of Conduct
- The Child Protection Policy did not include language regarding Child Pornography or Individuals who habitually lack the use of reason per the 2011 *Charter* update.
- The Codes of Conduct did not include language regarding Child Pornography or Individuals who habitually lack the use of reason per the 2011 *Charter* update.

These topics indicate that there is not an active internal review process by the Review Board of Diocesan/Eparchial policies and procedures as suggested by the *Charter*.

Article 12 – Promulgation Letters

- 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. We observed either outdated letters that were not inclusive of programs in use by parishes and schools, letters from a previous Bishop, or no documented promulgation.

15 to 25% of Dioceses/Eparchies visited

Article 2 – Victims Assistance Coordinators

- There were instances where the Victim's Assistance Coordinator was a member of clergy or was performing duties that could be considered a conflict of interest when coordinating pastoral care for those sexually abused.

Article 12 – Safe Environment Training

- Renewal training is not required by the *Charter*. We noted Dioceses/Eparchies that were not effectively monitoring compliance with their own internal policy requirements for renewal training.

Article 13 – Background Screening

- Renewal of Background Checks is not required by the *Charter*. We noted Dioceses/Eparchies that were not effectively monitoring compliance with their own internal policy requirements for renewal of background checks.

10 to 15 % of Dioceses/Eparchies visited

Article 14 – Relocation of Clergy

- No policy in place regarding the relocation of clergy who have committed an act of sexual abuse.

Article 15 – Communication with Religious Orders

- There was poor or no communication with major Superiors of clerical institutes.
- We noted a lack of documentation of meetings and coordination of roles.

5 to 10% of Dioceses/Eparchies visited

Article 5 – Diocesan/Eparchial Directories

- The Directories of Clergy had not been updated to omit clergy removed from active ministry.

Article 6 – Codes of Conduct

- There were instances of dioceses/eparchies not maintaining or requiring signed acknowledgements of the Code of Conduct.

Article 12 – Training Programs

- Training programs (particularly for children) were not consistently applied within the Diocese/Eparchy.

Article 17 – Initial and Ongoing Formation for Clergy

- Limited resources were committed to formation programs.

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. This webinar and other information on the audit process is available for review on the USCCB website.

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 is 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. 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 is optional, unless compliance is considered in jeopardy, and is called the Management Letter. This 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." When a situation exists where compliance is in jeopardy, the comments regarding potential compliance issues are separated in the letter from the 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 2019 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 2018/2019 *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 onsite 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.

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.

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. The existence of these procedures is typically made known to the public by an announcement in the diocesan/eparchial paper, newsletter, website, 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 may be 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, letters to 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 a minimum, a cleric's removal is formally announced to the affected parish community.

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 the recordkeeping 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 the recordkeeping 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 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.

CONCLUSION

By authorizing these annual audits, the bishops and eparchs of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops demonstrate their commitment to the protection of children and the prevention of sexual abuse of the vulnerable among us. Prevention is made possible by the commitment and effort of the personnel involved in the *Charter's* implementation. We recognize the dedication of these individuals and we are grateful for the opportunity to collaborate with them throughout the year. Finally, we thank the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People, the National Review Board, and the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection for their ongoing support of the audit process.

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."

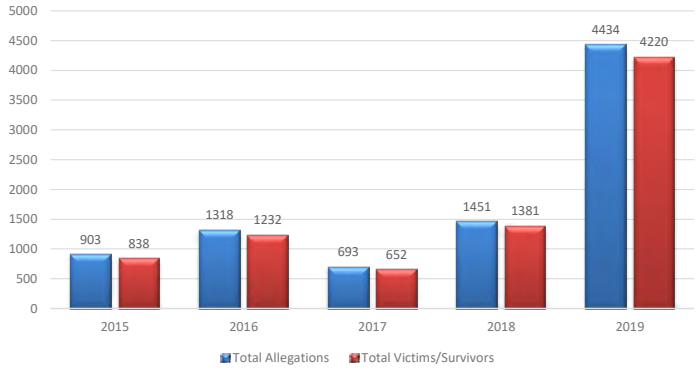
- "Substantiated" describes an allegation for which the diocese/eparchy has completed an investigation and the allegation has been deemed credible/true based upon the evidence gathered through the investigation.
- "Survivor/victim" refers to any victim of clergy sexual abuse while he or she was a minor, 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

TOTAL ALLEGATIONS

Between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, 4,434 allegations were reported by 4,220 victims/survivors of child sexual abuse by clergy throughout 194 Catholic dioceses and eparchies. These allegations represent reports of abuse between an alleged victim and an alleged accused, whether the abuse was a single incident or a series of incidents over a period of time. The abuse was alleged to have occurred from the 1940's to the present. Chart 1-1 below summarizes the total allegations and total victims/survivors by audit year from 2015 through 2019.

Chart 1-1: Total Allegations 2015-2019



Compared to 2018, the number of allegations increased significantly. This is in part due to the additional allegations received as a result of lawsuits, compensation programs, and bankruptcies, making up approximately 37% of allegations. These programs allow those who have previously reported allegations as well as those who have not yet come forward, to be considered for some type of monetary compensation. Additionally, 3% of allegations were a result of clergy file reviews reported during the current audit period.

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 the diocese/eparchy has completed an investigation 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, 2019, 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 4,434 allegations as of June 30, 2019.

Chart 1-2: Status of Allegations as of June 30, 2019

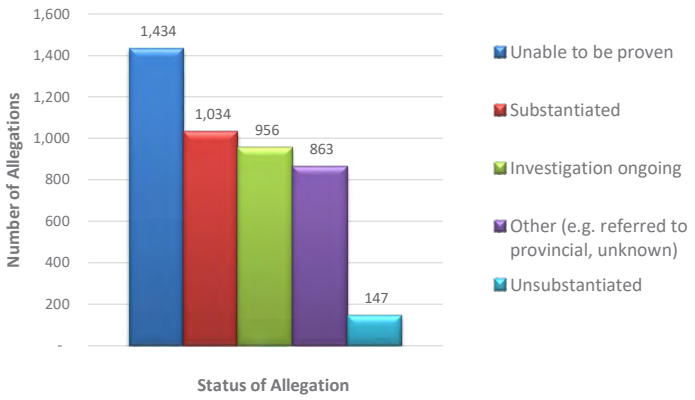
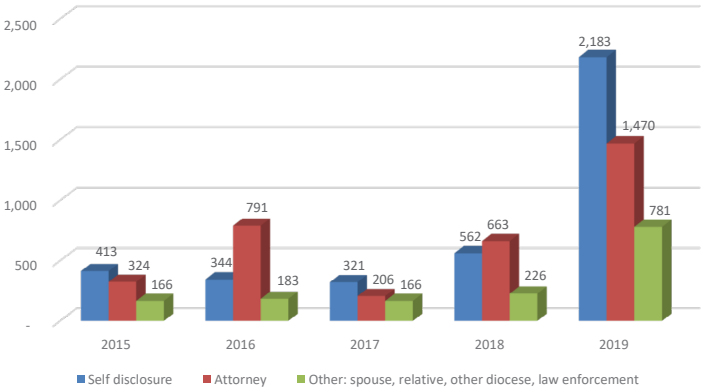


Chart 1-3 below summarizes the ways in which allegations were received from 2015 through 2019. Out of the 4,434 allegations, a total of 2,183 were brought to the attention of the diocesan/eparchial representatives through self-disclosure, making this the principal reporting method during the 2018/2019 audit period. The second most popular method of reporting was through an attorney, which represented 1,470 of the total allegations. The remaining 781 reports were made by spouses, relatives, or other representatives such as other dioceses/eparchies, religious orders, clergy members, or law enforcement officials on behalf of the victim/survivor.

Chart 1-3: Methods of Reporting Allegations 2015-2019



Compared to 2018, the number of allegations reported through an attorney increased significantly. As previously noted, this was mainly due to the compensation programs, lawsuits, and bankruptcies implemented in dioceses throughout the US.

During the current audit period, dioceses/eparchies provided outreach and support to 1,138 victims/survivors and their families who reported during this audit period. Continued support was provided to 1,851 victims/survivors and their families who reported abuse in prior audit periods.

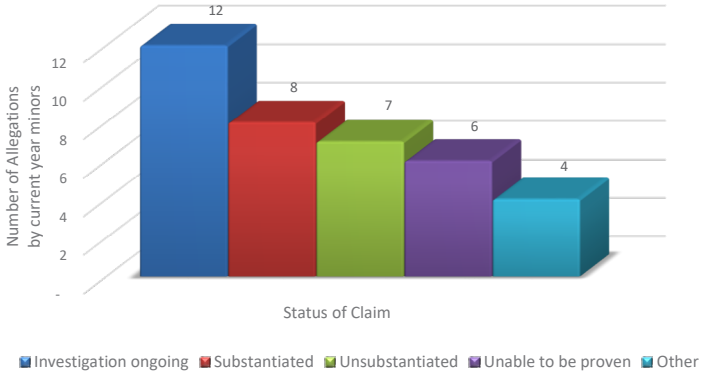
As part of the audit procedures, StoneBridge asked dioceses and eparchies to report on Chart A/B the date the abuse was reported as well as the date outreach services were offered. StoneBridge compared these dates to determine how prompt outreach services were offered to victims/survivors from the dioceses and eparchies as required by Article 1. Of the 4,220 victims/survivors who reported during the audit period, 60%, or 2,515 were offered outreach. Instances of anonymous reporting, lack of contact information for the victim, victims who came through an attorney, allegations reported due to clergy file reviews, and situations where the victim stated in their report that they did not want any help are explanations of why outreach services were not offered to victims/survivors. Of those who did receive an offer for outreach, 13%, or 327 of them were offered outreach within 30 days of reporting the abuse and 87%, or 2,188 individuals were above 30 days due to specific circumstances related to attorneys, lawsuits, investigations, clergy file reviews, or difficulty in contacting the victim.

Allegations involving Minors

Out of the 4,434 allegations, 37 involved current year minors—consisting of 12 males, 19 females, and six are unknown. Eight of the allegations were substantiated, which resulted in the removal of the accused clergy from ministry. These substantiated allegations derived from seven different dioceses. Of the remaining allegations, 12 were categorized as investigation ongoing, seven were unsubstantiated, six were categorized as "unable to be proven," and four were categorized as "other." Of the four categorized as "other," three were referred to the respective provincial and one was referred to another diocese. Chart 4-1 below

summarizes the status of each of the 37 claims made by current year minors as of June 30, 2019.

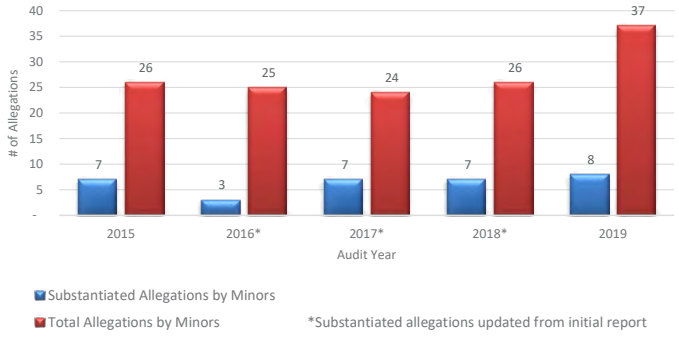
Chart 4-1: Status of claims by current year minors as of June 30, 2019



Revisions to the *Charter* in 2011 included classification of allegations to expand to those who "habitually lack the use of reason" and the acquisition, possession and distribution of child pornography. There were five allegations involving adults who "habitually lacks the use of reason." There were two allegations involving child pornography, one allegation was still under investigation and one investigation was referred to the provincial as of June 30, 2019.

Part of StoneBridge's audit procedures is to follow up with prior year allegations that involved minors where the investigation was ongoing. For the period ending June 30, 2018, there were six allegations followed up on. Currently, four of the allegations have been substantiated—the remaining two allegations are still categorized as investigation ongoing. Chart 4-2 below compares the total number of allegations by minors with substantiated claims by minors over the last five years.

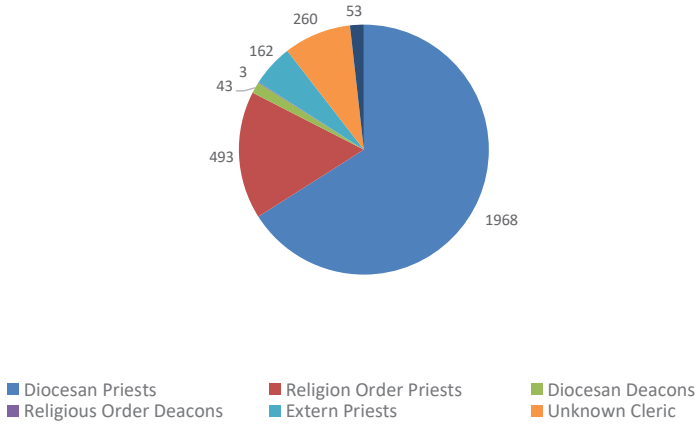
Chart 4-2: Total Allegations by Minors vs. Substantiated Allegations 2015-2019



Accused Clerics

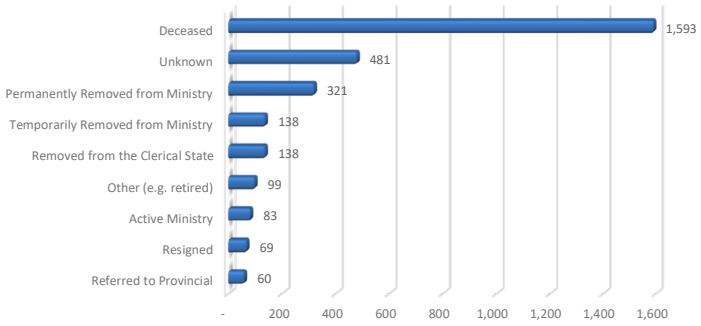
The number of clerics accused of sexual abuse of a minor during the audit period totaled 2,982. The accused clerics were categorized as priests, deacons, unknown, or other. An "unknown" cleric is used for a situation in which the victim/survivor was unable to provide the identity of the accused. "Other" 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 2,623. Of this total, 1,968 were diocesan priests, 493 belonged to a religious order, and 162 were incardinated elsewhere. There were 46 deacons accused during the audit period. Of this total, 43 were diocesan deacons, and three were religious order deacons. Allegations brought against "unknown" clerics totaled 260, and 53 "other" clerics were accused. Of the total identified clerics, 1,052, or 35%, had been accused in previous audit periods. See Chart 4-3 below for summary of accused type.

Chart 4-3: Accused Type



See Chart 5-1 below for a summary of the status of the 2,982 accused clerics as of June 30, 2019.

Chart 5-1: Status of Accused Clerics as of June 30, 2019



Training and Background Check Statistics

StoneBridge collected current year safe environment training for each diocese/eparchy. The figures provided by dioceses/eparchies for Article 12 were not audited by StoneBridge. The *Charter* does not require clergy, employees, and volunteers to renew safe environment training or background check information. However, some dioceses/eparchies choose to require some form of refresher training and background check renewal. A complete list of safe environment training programs used in dioceses and eparchies can be found on the SCYP website. It is important to note that the figures reported in the categories below, excluding the children category, represent individuals who have been trained at least once.

TRAINING

Children	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Dioceses/eparchies participating	194	194	194	194	190	188	191	189
Total children	4,008,467	4,209,857	4,411,279	4,538,756	4,666,507	4,828,615	4,910,240	4,993,243
Total children trained	3,685,276	3,914,972	4,117,869	4,267,014	4,371,211	4,484,609	4,645,700	4,684,192
Percent trained	91.9%	93.0%	93.3%	94.0%	93.7%	92.9%	94.6%	93.8%
Percent opted out	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%

Priests	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total priests	33,628	33,814	33,917	35,815	36,158	35,470	36,131	38,199
Total priests trained	33,244	33,542	33,448	35,475	35,987	35,319	35,914	38,006
Percent trained	98.9%	99.2%	98.6%	99.1%	99.5%	99.6%	99.4%	99.5%

Deacons	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total deacons	16,344	16,414	16,328	16,423	16,300	16,164	16,245	15,796
Total deacons trained	16,204	16,318	16,177	16,294	16,251	16,089	16,129	15,680
Percent trained	99.1%	99.4%	99.1%	99.2%	99.7%	99.5%	99.3%	99.3%

Candidates for Ordination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total candidates	6,564	6,787	7,028	6,902	6,577	6,602	6,458	6,372
Total candidates trained	6,482	6,677	6,944	6,847	6,473	6,503	6,360	6,232
Percent trained	98.8%	98.4%	98.8%	99.2%	98.4%	98.5%	98.5%	97.8%

Educators	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total educators	173,236	175,151	172,832	162,988	164,628	161,669	168,782	168,067
Total educators trained	170,611	173,611	170,678	159,764	162,803	160,757	167,953	166,311
Percent trained	98.5%	99.1%	98.8%	98.0%	98.9%	99.4%	99.5%	99.0%

Other Employees	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total other employees	273,156	267,052	270,750	269,250	269,090	256,668	257,222	258,380
Total other employees trained	264,847	261,215	263,606	258,978	260,356	250,087	251,146	249,918
Percent trained	97.0%	97.8%	97.4%	96.2%	96.8%	97.4%	97.6%	96.7%

Volunteers	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total volunteers	2,218,853	2,205,252	2,088,272	1,984,063	1,976,248	1,971,201	1,936,983	1,920,001
Total volunteers trained	2,136,439	2,163,099	2,041,019	1,912,152	1,930,262	1,931,872	1,902,143	1,876,558
Percent trained	96.3%	98.1%	97.7%	96.4%	97.7%	98.0%	98.2%	97.7%

BACKGROUND CHECKS

Priests	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Dioceses/eparchies participating	194	194	194	194	190	188	191	189
Total priests	33,628	33,814	33,917	35,815	36,158	35,470	36,131	38,199
Total priests background checked	33,195	33,592	33,540	35,346	35,720	35,308	35,970	38,045
Percent checked	98.7%	99.3%	98.9%	98.7%	98.8%	99.5%	99.6%	99.6%

Deacons	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total deacons	16,344	16,414	16,328	16,423	16,300	16,164	16,245	15,796
Total deacons background checked	16,320	16,389	16,222	16,050	16,257	16,006	16,199	15,695
Percent checked	99.9%	99.8%	99.4%	97.7%	99.7%	99.0%	99.7%	99.4%

Candidates for Ordination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total candidates	6,564	6,787	7,028	6,902	6,577	6,602	6,458	6,372
Total candidates background checked	6,506	6,711	6,971	6,841	6,577	6,568	6,428	6,320
Percent checked	99.1%	98.9%	99.2%	99.1%	100.0%	99.5%	99.5%	99.2%

Educators	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total educators	173,236	175,151	172,832	162,988	164,628	161,669	168,782	168,067
Total educators background checked	170,163	173,706	170,719	157,468	158,556	160,273	168,013	164,935
Percent checked	98.2%	99.2%	98.8%	96.6%	96.3%	99.1%	99.5%	98.1%

Other Employees	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total other employees	273,156	267,052	270,750	269,250	269,090	256,668	257,222	258,380
Total other employees background checked	268,417	263,915	265,599	260,409	263,690	251,189	253,587	250,092
Percent checked	98.3%	98.8%	98.1%	96.7%	98.0%	97.9%	98.6%	96.8%

Volunteers	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total volunteers	2,218,853	2,205,252	2,088,777	1,984,063	1,976,248	1,971,201	1,936,983	1,920,001
Total volunteers background checked	2,156,234	2,163,670	2,022,360	1,927,053	1,935,310	1,931,612	1,898,136	1,861,160
Percent checked	97.2%	98.1%	96.8%	97.1%	97.9%	98.0%	98.0%	96.9%

APPENDIX II: ON-SITE AUDITS PERFORMED BY STONEBRIDGE DURING 2019

- Diocese of Alexandria
- Diocese of Arlington
- Diocese of Beaumont
- Diocese of Birmingham
- Diocese of Brooklyn
- Diocese of Cleveland
- Diocese of Columbus
- Diocese of Des Moines
- Archdiocese of Dubuque
- Eparchy of St. Josaphat of Parma
- Eparchy of St. Thomas of Chicago of the Syro-Malabar
- Diocese of Erie
- Diocese of Fall River
- Diocese of Fargo
- Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend
- Diocese of Gallup
- Diocese of Gary
- Diocese of Grand Rapids
- Diocese of Houma-Thibodaux
- Diocese of Jackson
- Diocese of Kalamazoo
- Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, MO
- Diocese of Knoxville
- Diocese of Lafayette, IN
- Diocese of Las Vegas
- Diocese of Lexington
- Diocese of Lubbock
- Diocese of Madison
- Diocese of Marquette
- Archdiocese of Miami
- Archdiocese of Military Services
- Archdiocese of Milwaukee
- Archdiocese of Mobile
- Archdiocese of New York
- Diocese of Oakland
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon for Maronites
- Diocese of Palm Beach
- Diocese of Pensacola-Tallahassee
- Diocese of Peoria
- Archeparchy of Philadelphia for Ukrainians
- Archeparchy of Portland, OR
- Diocese of Portland, ME
- Diocese of Providence
- Diocese of Pueblo
- Diocese of Rapid City
- Diocese of Rockford
- Archdiocese of San Antonio
- Diocese of San Diego
- Diocese of San Jose
- Diocese of Springfield-Cape Girardeau
- Diocese of St. Cloud
- Romanian Eparchy of St. George in Canton
- Archdiocese of St. Louis
- Eparchy of St. Maron of Brooklyn for the Maronites
- Eparchy of St. Thomas, VI
- Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford
- Diocese of Tulsa
- Diocese of Tyler
- Diocese of Venice
- Diocese of Victoria
- Archdiocese of Washington, DC
- Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston
- Diocese of Wichita
- Diocese of Yakima

APPENDIX III: 2019 ONSITE AUDITS INVOLVING STONEBRIDGE PARISH/SCHOOL VISITS

- Diocese of Alexandria
- Diocese of Arlington
- Diocese of Columbus
- Diocese of Erie
- Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend
- Diocese of Gary
- Diocese of Grand Rapids
- Diocese of Jackson
- Diocese of Kalamazoo
- Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, MO
- Diocese of Lafayette, IN
- Diocese of Lexington
- Diocese of Marquette
- Archdiocese of Miami
- Archdiocese of Milwaukee
- Diocese of Palm Beach
- Diocese of Pensacola-Tallahassee
- Archdiocese of Portland, OR
- Diocese of Portland, ME
- Diocese of Pueblo
- Diocese of Rapid City
- Diocese of Springfield-Cape Girardeau
- Diocese of St. Cloud
- Archdiocese of St. Louis
- Diocese of Tulsa
- Diocese of Venice
- Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston

Section II

2019

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

Chapter Three

2019 SURVEY OF ALLEGATIONS AND COSTS

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

FEBRUARY 2020, JONATHON L. WIGGINS, PH.D., MARK M. GRAY, PH.D.

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 July 1-June 30 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 *2019 Survey of Allegations and Costs*, covers the period between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Where appropriate, this report presents data in tables for audit year 2019 compared to audit year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), 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 *2019 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 2018. 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,

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.

and monasteries. Religious institutes of brothers also participated in the survey of men's institutes, as they have since 2015. This year's questionnaire was the second to have alterations in sections of the survey for religious institutes to measure the diagnoses of the alleged offenders.

CARA completed data collection for the 2019 annual survey in December 2019. All but one of the 197 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB completed the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent.[2] A total of 181 of the 228 religious institutes that belong to CMSM responded to the survey, for a response rate of 79 percent. The overall response rate for dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes was 89 percent, lower than the response rate of 92 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, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

DIOCESES AND EPARCHIES

The Data Collection Process

Dioceses and eparchies began submitting their data for the 2019 survey in September 2019. CARA and the Secretariat contacted every diocese or eparchy that had not sent in a contact name by late August 2019 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 December 2019, all but one of the 197 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB had responded to the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent.[3] 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 for 2017, 2018, and 2019.

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, 2018 and June 30, 2019, they received 2,237 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a diocesan or eparchial priest or deacon.[4] These allegations were made by 2,237 individuals against 1,391 priests or deacons. Of the 2,237 new allegations reported during this reporting period (July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019), one allegation (less than 1 percent) involved a minor under the age of 18 in 2019. 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	2019	Change (+/-) 2018-2019	Percentage Change
Victims	291	314	728	369	858	2,237	+1,379	+161%
Allegations	294	321	730	373	864	2,237	+1,373	+159%
Offenders	211	227	361	290	436	1,391	+955	+219%

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2014-2019

Compared to the previous year (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), the numbers of victims, allegations, and offenders reported for July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 represent a 159 percent increase in allegations, a 161 percent increase in victims, and a 219 percent increase in offenders reported.

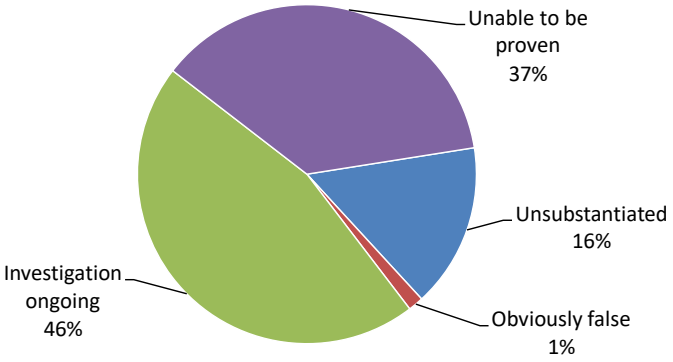
Determination of Credibility

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 1,787 allegations received between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 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:

2 The Diocese of Sioux City in Iowa did not provide a response.
3 The Diocese of Sioux City in Iowa did not provide a response.
4 The reported numbers from eight dioceses/archdioceses within the Commonwealth/State of Pennsylvania – where the state's attorney general office investigated six of the state's eight dioceses in recent years – when combined, make up 31 percent of the 2,237 credible allegations and 30 percent of the 1,391 alleged offenders.

unsubstantiated, obviously false, investigation ongoing, or unable to be proven.

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



As can be seen in Figure 1, nearly half of these allegations are still being investigated (46 percent), almost four-tenths are unable to be proven (37 percent), one in six (16 percent) is unsubstantiated, and 1 percent (26 allegations) has been determined to be false.

Figure 2 presents the disposition for the 778 allegations received before July 1, 2018 that were resolved by June 30, 2019. More than six-tenths (63 percent) were found to be credible, 29 percent were unable to be proven or settled without investigation, 7 percent were found to be unsubstantiated, and 1 percent (seven allegations) were determined to be false.

Figure 2. Resolution in 2019 of Allegations Received before July 1, 2018: Dioceses and Eparchies

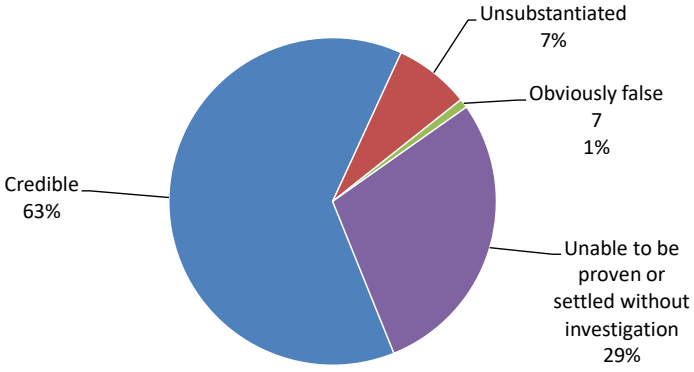
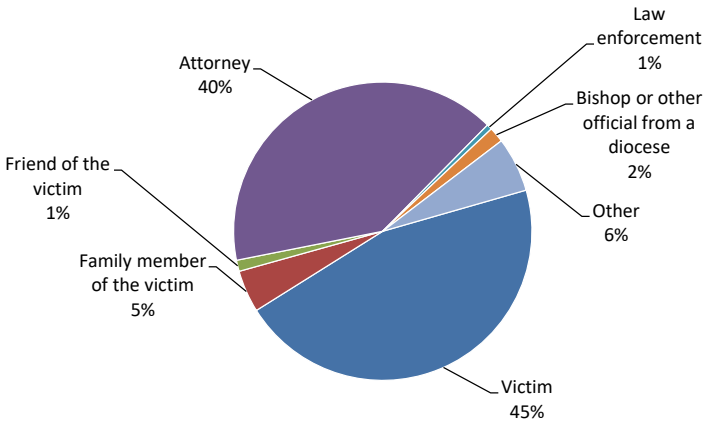


Figure 3 illustrates the way in which the 2,237 new credible allegations of abuse were reported to the dioceses or eparchies between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Nearly half of new allegations were reported by a victim (45 percent) and four-tenths were reported by an attorney (40 percent). One in 20 or less was reported by any other category of persons: a family member of a victim (5 percent), a friend of a victim (1 percent), a bishop or other official from a diocese (2 percent), and law enforcement (1 percent). Six percent were reported by an "other" source, such as a pastor, priest, or deacon of the diocese; an independent diocesan investigator; the alleged perpetrator; a therapist; a document review by the diocese; unrelated third parties; an insurance broker; a witness; a school official; bankruptcy court; and discovery via a Facebook post.

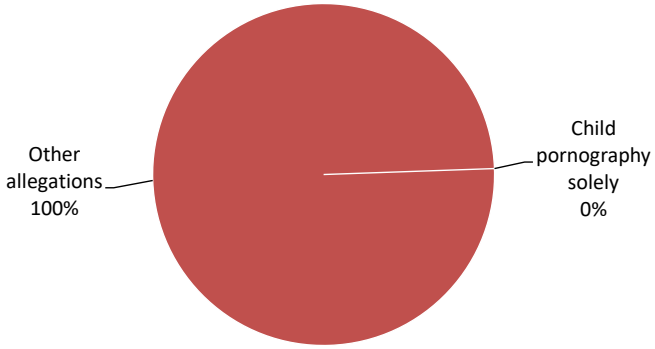
Figure 3. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse: Dioceses and Eparchies



Compared to year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), there are more new credible allegations reported by victims (46 percent in 2019 compared to 36 percent in 2018) and fewer allegations reported by attorneys (40 percent in 2019 compared to 56 percent in 2018).

Figure 4 presents the percentage of all new allegations of abuse that were cases solely involving child pornography. Of the 2,237 total allegations from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019, no allegations solely involved child pornography.

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

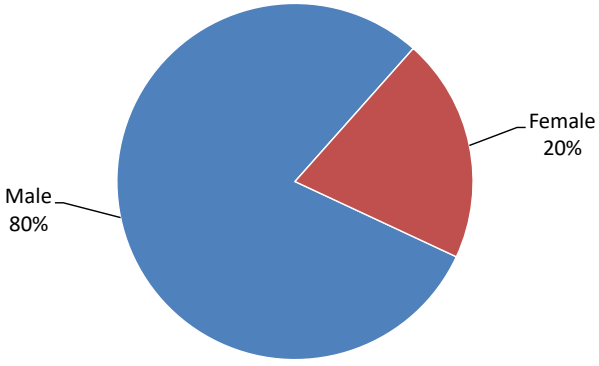


In the previous year (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), six allegations (1 percent) solely involved child pornography.

Victims, Offenses, and Offenders

The gender of 14 of the 2,237 alleged victims reported between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 was not identified in the allegation. Among those for whom the gender of the victim was reported, 80 percent (1,770 victims) were male and 20 percent (453 victims) were female. This proportion is illustrated in Figure 5.

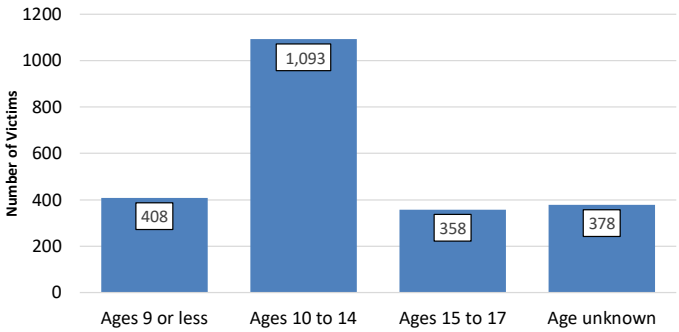
Figure 5. Gender of Abuse Victim: Dioceses and Eparchies



The percentages reported for year 2019 in Figure 5 are very similar to those reported for year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), where 82 percent of the victims were male and 18 percent were female.

Some 378 of the 2,237 new credible allegations involved victims of unknown ages when the alleged abuse began. Among those where the ages are known, nearly six in ten (59 percent) allegations involved victims who were between the ages of 10 and 14 when the alleged abuse began. About two-tenths were under age 10 (22 percent) or between the ages of 15 and 17 (19 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

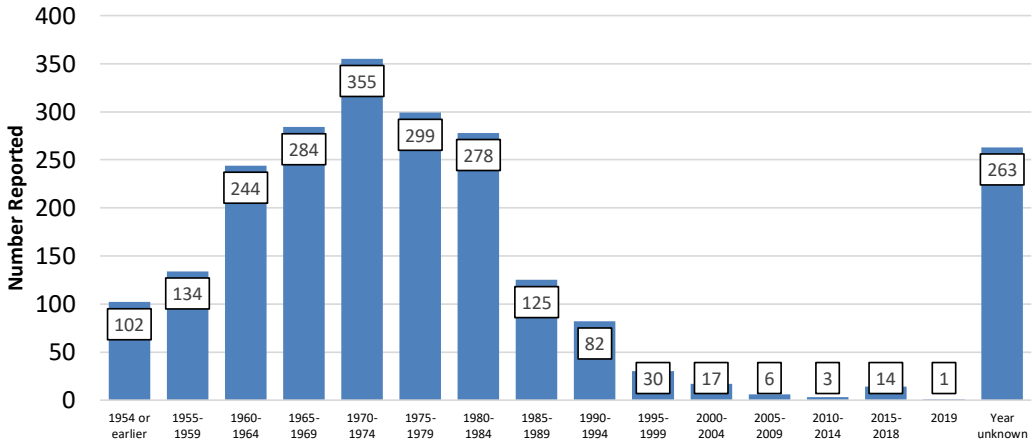


This year's percentages are nearly identical to those in year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018). For that time period, 22% of allegations involved victims ages 9 or less, 59% involved victims between the ages of 10 and 14, and 19% involved victims between the ages of 15 and 17.

Figure 7 shows the years in which the abuse reported between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 was alleged to have occurred or begun. For 263 of the new allegations (5 percent) reported between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, no time frame for the alleged abuse could be determined by the allegation. Among those where a time frame could be determined, 57 percent of all new allegations were said to have occurred or began before 1975, 41 percent between 1975 and 1999, and 2 percent since 2000. The most common time period for allegations reported was

1970-1974 (355 allegations), followed by 1975-1979 (299 allegations).

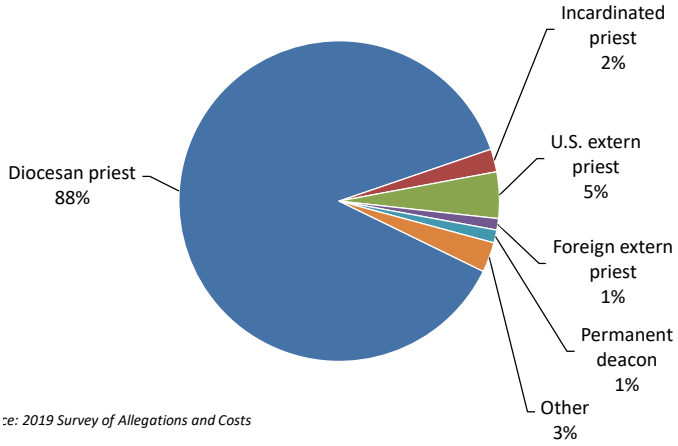
Figure 7. Year the Alleged Offense Occured or Began: Dioceses and Eparchies



Proportionately, the numbers reported in Figure 7 for year 2019 differ some from those reported for year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018). For that time period, 50 percent of alleged offenses occurred or began before 1975, 45 percent between 1975 and 1999, and 5 percent after 2000.

Of the 1,391 diocesan or eparchial priests or deacons that were identified in new allegations between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, nine-tenths (89 percent) had been ordained for the diocese or eparchy in which the abuse was alleged to have occurred (88 percent were diocesan priests and 1 percent was a permanent deacon). One to 5 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 (5 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



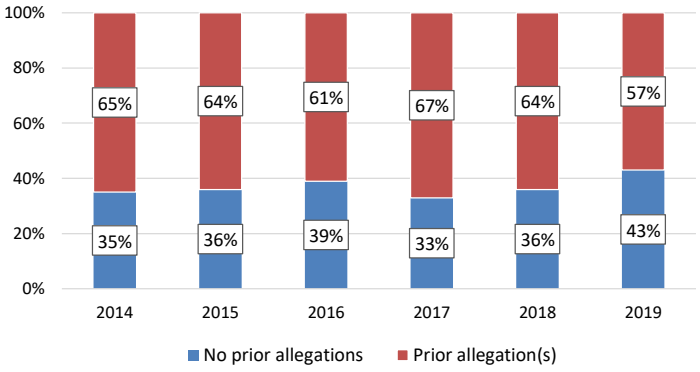
ce: 2019 Survey of Allegations and Costs

The percentages in Figure 8 for year 2019 are similar to those reported for year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), where 92 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 above.

Slightly lower than in previous years, nearly six-tenths (57 percent) of the 1,391 priests and deacons identified as alleged offenders between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 had already been identified

in allegations in previous years. Figure 9 depicts the proportion that had prior allegations each year.

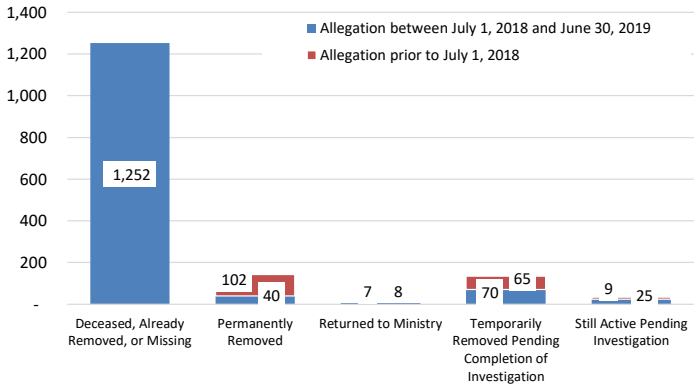
Figure 9. Percentage of Alleged Perpetrators with Prior Allegations: Dioceses and Eparchies



Nine in ten alleged offenders (90 percent) identified between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing. Another 40 priests or deacons (3 percent) identified during year 2019 were permanently removed from ministry during that time. In addition to the 40 offenders who were permanently removed from ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, another 102 priests or deacons who had been identified in allegations of abuse *before* July 1, 2018 were permanently removed from ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019.

Eight priests or deacons identified during year 2019 were returned to ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, based on the resolution of allegations against them; in addition, seven priests or deacons who had been identified in allegations of abuse *before* July 1, 2019 were returned to ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, based on the resolution of allegations against them. Additionally, 70 priests or deacons have been temporarily removed from ministry pending completion of an investigation and another 65 remain temporarily removed pending completion of an investigation from a previous year. Notwithstanding the year in which the abuse was reported, 34 diocesan and eparchial clergy remain in active ministry pending a preliminary investigation of an allegation. Figure 10 shows the current status of alleged offenders.

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



Costs to Dioceses and Eparchies

Dioceses and eparchies that responded to the survey and reported costs related to allegations paid out $281,611,817 between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. This includes payments for allegations reported in previous years. Thirty-five 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**
2019	$200,963,319	$15,890,882	$12,054,682	$43,294,968	$9,407,966	**$281,611,817**
Change (+/-) 2018-2019	*+$20,487,368*	*+$8,976,688*	*-$7,981,232*	*+$17,304,703*	*+$3,652,143*	***+$42,439,670***
Percentage Change	*+11%*	*+130%*	*-40%*	*+67%*	*+64%*	***+18%***

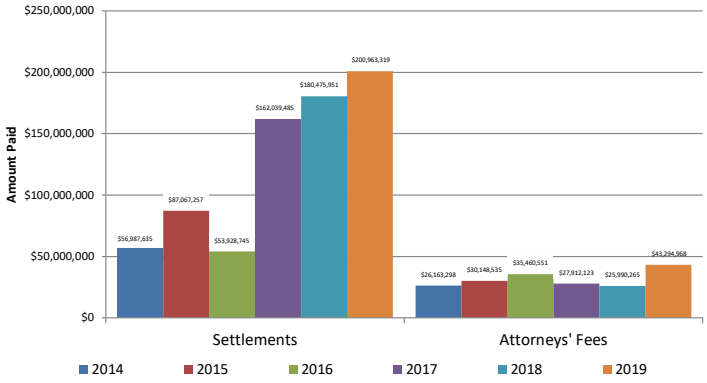
Seven-tenths of the payments made by dioceses and eparchies between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 were for settlements to victims (71 percent) and more than a tenth of the total cost is for attorney's fees (15 percent). Other payments to victims – those not already included in the settlement – account for 6 percent of all allegation-related costs, and support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounts to another 4 percent.

Among the "other" allegation-related costs reported by dioceses and eparchies ($9,407,966 or 3 percent) are payments for items such as investigations of allegations, USCCB compliance audit costs, review board costs, insurance costs, mediation/arbitration costs, administrative costs, monitoring services for offenders, consulting fees, and travel fees.

As can be seen in Table 2, the total costs for year 2019 ($281,611,817) is 18 percent higher than that reported for year 2018 ($239,172,147). That increase is mostly due to the increase in the amount paid in settlements and for attorneys' fees for the year 2019. Concerning the increase of settlement fees, it is notable that six dioceses/archdioceses in the state of New York together account for half of all settlement costs.

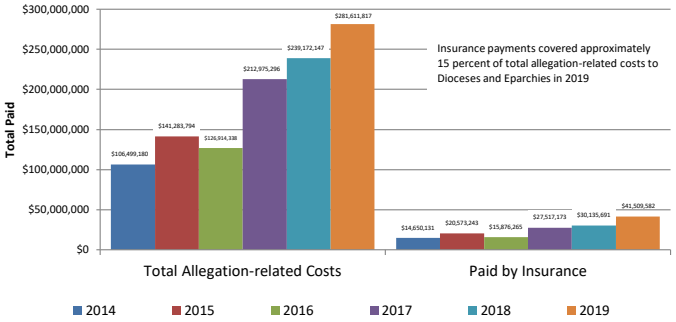
Figure 11 displays the costs paid by dioceses and eparchies for settlements and for attorneys' fees for audit years 2014 through 2019. Compared to year 2018, attorneys' fees have increased by 67 percent and settlements have increased by 11 percent.

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



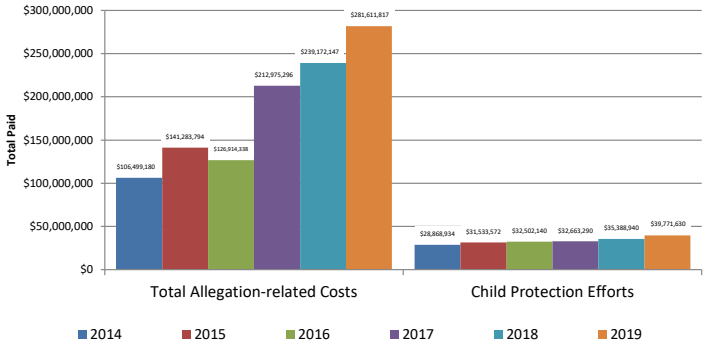
In Figure 12, the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies are shown as well as the approximate proportion of those costs that were covered by diocesan insurance. Diocesan insurance payments covered approximately $41,509,582 (15 percent) of the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Insurance covered 13 percent of the total allegation-related costs during year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018).

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



In addition to allegations-related expenditures, at least $39,771,630 was spent by dioceses and eparchies for child protection efforts such as safe environment coordinators, training programs and background checks. This represents a 13 percent increase from the amount reported for child protection efforts ($35,338,940) for year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018). Figure 13 compares the allegation-related costs to child protection expenditures paid by dioceses and eparchies in audit years 2014 through 2019.

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



Adding together the total allegation-related costs and the amount spent on child protection efforts reported in year 2019, the total comes to $321,383,447. This is a 17 percent increase from the $274,561,087 reported during audit year 2018.

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, and 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 an email about the survey to all member major superiors in August 2019, requesting their participation. CARA and CMSM also sent several reminders by email to major superiors to encourage them to respond. By December 6, 2019, CARA received responses from 181 of the 228 institutes that belong to CMSM, for a response rate of 79 percent. This is consistent with the response for previous years of this survey, which was 85 percent in 2018, 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, 2018 and June 30, 2019 they received 320 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 318 persons against 233 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 320 new allegations reported by religious institutes between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, one involved a child under the age of 18 in 2019. 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

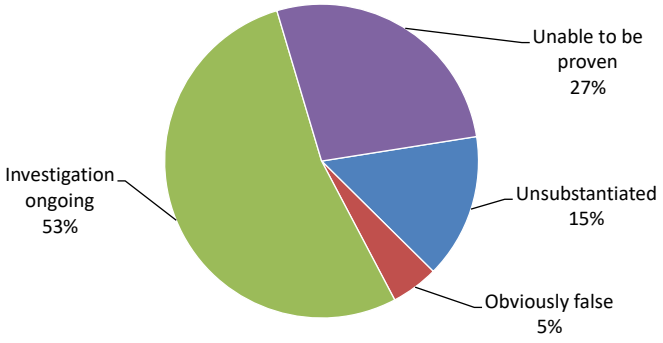
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change (+/-) 2018-2019	Percentage Change
Victims	39	70	183	62	186	318	+132	**+71%**
Allegations	40	71	184	63	187	320	+133	**+71%**
Offenders	34	49	102	43	87	233	+146	**+168%**

Compared to year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), the numbers for year 2019 represent a 168 percent increase for the number of offenders and a 71 percent increase for the numbers of allegations and victims.

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 in the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. Figure 14 presents the outcome for 369 allegations received between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 that did *not* meet the threshold for credibility. This is the fourth 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



As can be seen in Figure 14, more than half of new allegations that have not met the threshold for credibility are still being investigated (53 percent), about a quarter are unable to be proven (27 percent), over one in ten is unsubstantiated (15 percent), and 5 percent have been determined to be false.

Figure 15 shows how those allegations received before July 1, 2018 were resolved by June 30, 2019. Half of the 273 previously-received allegations were found to be credible (50 percent), almost a quarter were found to be unsubstantiated (23 percent), a quarter were unable to be proven or settled without investigation (24 percent), and less than one in 20 was determined to be false (3 percent).

Figure 15. Resolution in 2019 of Allegations Received before July 1, 2018: Religious Institutes

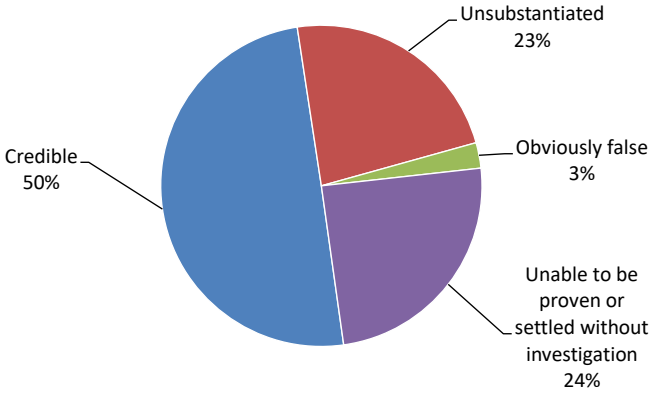
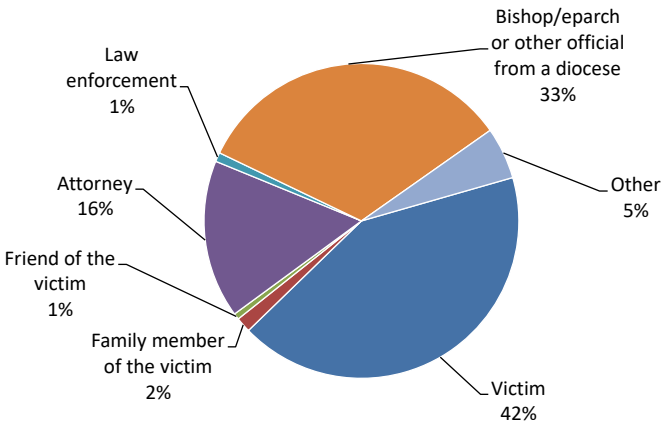


Figure 16 displays the way in which the 320 new credible allegations of abuse were reported to the religious institutes between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. About two-fifths of allegations were reported to the institute by the victim (42 percent), a third were reported by a bishop/eparch or official from a diocese (33 percent), and one-sixth was reported by an attorney (16 percent). One in 20 or less was reported by a family member of the victim (2 percent), a friend of the victim (1 percent), law enforcement (1 percent), or some "other" source (5 percent). Among the 5 percent who wrote in an "other" source, five were reported by a school, one by a parishioner, one by a religious priest serving in the diocese, one by a Victims Abuse Coordinator, one was revealed in the papers served in a lawsuit, and one as part of a court summons.

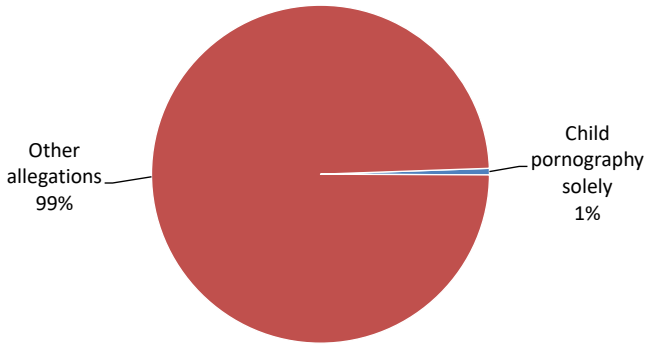
Figure 16. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse: Religious Institutes



Compared to year 2018, more allegations were reported by the victim (17 percent compared to 42 percent) and by a bishop/eparch or other official from a diocese (22 percent compared to 33 percent). Fewer allegations were reported by an "other" source (37 percent compared to 5 percent) and by an attorney (22 percent compared to 16 percent).

Two of the 320 new allegations were cases solely involving child pornography, as is shown in Figure 17.

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

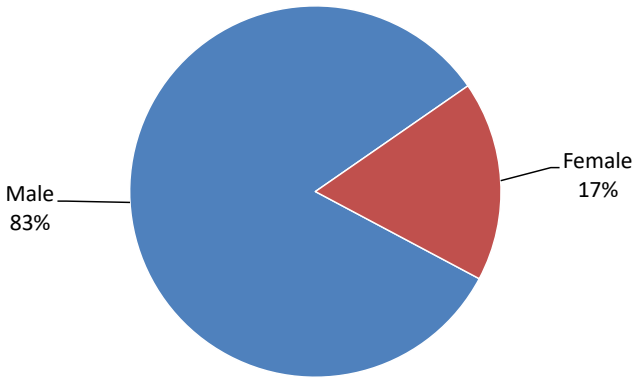


In report year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), one of the allegations solely involved child pornography (1 percent).

Victims, Offenses, and Offenders

For ten of the allegations, the gender of the alleged victim is unknown. Among the 308 alleged victims for whom the gender of the victim was reported, about eight-tenths were male (83 percent) and one-sixth was a female (17 percent). These proportions are displayed in Figure 18.

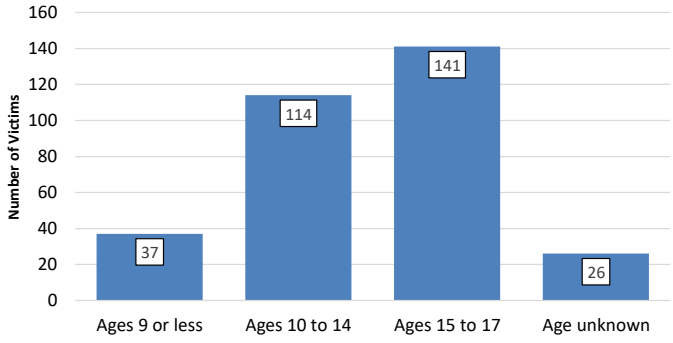
Figure 18. Gender of Abuse Victim: Religious Institutes



The percentage male among victims (83 percent) is slightly lower than that reported for year 2018 (88 percent).

The age of 26 of the victims when the alleged abuse occurred is unknown. Among those where the age was known, nearly half (48 percent) were ages 15 to 17 when the alleged abuse began, four in ten were ages 10 to 14 (39 percent), and more than one in ten were under age ten (13 percent). Figure 19 presents the distribution of victims by age at the time the alleged abuse began.

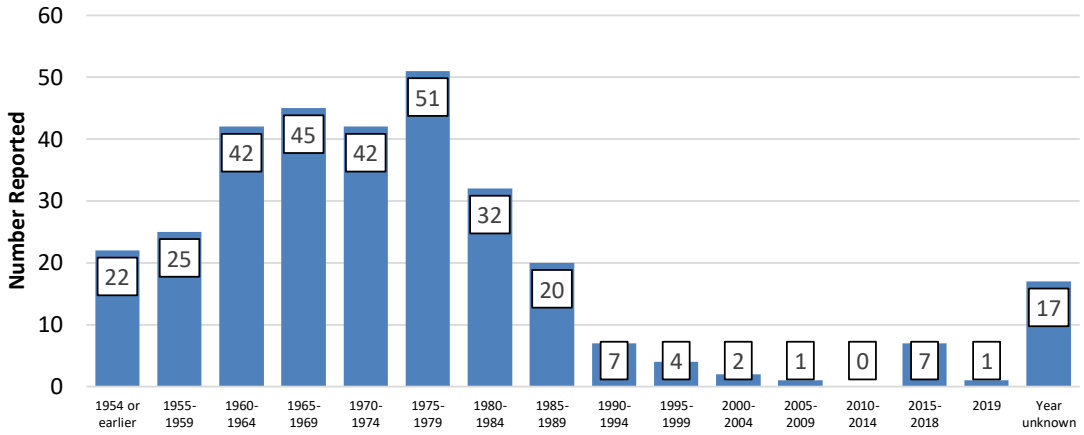
Figure 19. Age of Victim When Abuse Began: Religious Institutes



The proportions for the previous reporting year (2018) differ some from those presented in Figure 19. Between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, 34 percent of the victims were between 15 and 17 (compared to 48 percent in 2019), 51 percent were between the ages of 10 and 14 (compared to the 39 percent reported in 2019), and 15 percent were under age 10 (compared to 13 percent in 2019).

Seventeen of the allegations did not mention a time frame. Among those where a time frame was known, more than half of new allegations reported between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 (58 percent) are alleged to have occurred or begun before 1975. Thirty-eight percent occurred or began between 1975 and 1999, and 4 percent (ten allegations) occurred or began after 2000. Religious institutes reported that 1975-1979 (51 allegations) was the most common time period for the alleged occurrences. Figure 20 illustrates the years when the allegations reported in year 2019 were said to have occurred or begun.

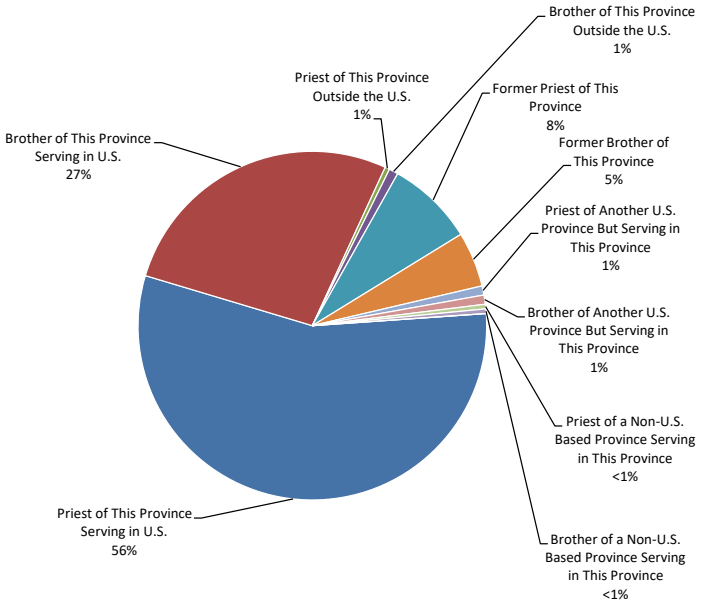
Figure 20. Year the Alleged Offense Occured or Began: Religious Institutes



In the previous reporting year (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), 57 percent are alleged to have occurred or begun before 1975, 42 percent between 1975 and 1999, and 1 percent since 2000.

The survey for 2019 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 233 religious priests and brothers against whom new allegations were made between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, nearly six in ten (56 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, about a quarter (27 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. Less than one in ten was either a former priest of the province (8 percent) or a priest of the province assigned outside of the U.S. (1 percent). Five percent were formerly brothers of the province but no longer members of the religious institute. Finally, less than 1 percent was a priest member or brother member of a non-U.S. based province but serving in the province of the religious institute.

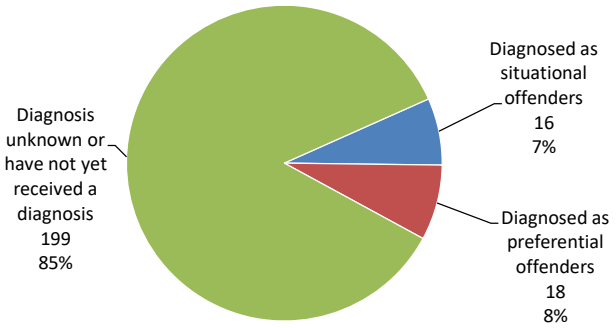
Figure 21. Ecclesial Status of Alleged Perpetrator: Religious Institutes



Compared to the previous reporting year (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), the percentages reported in 2019 are similar. In 2018, 58 percent of the alleged perpetrators were priests of the province, 26 percent were brothers of the province, 7 percent were former brothers of the province, and 5 percent were former priests of the province.

This year, for the second 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 2019 reporting year that fit each definition is presented in Figure 22 below. More than eight in ten do not have diagnoses (85 percent), 8 percent have been identified as preferential offenders, and 7 percent have been identified as situational offenders.

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



Among those reported in Figure 22, responding religious institutes were also asked how many from each category were known to have reoffended. Among the 16 offenders diagnosed as situational offenders, five re-offended (31 percent). Among the 18 offenders diagnosed as preferential offenders, 15 re-offended (83 percent). Finally, among the 199 whose diagnosis is unknown, 39 re-offended (20 percent).

Costs to Religious Institutes

The responding religious institutes reported paying $41,407,188 between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 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.

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**
2019	$30,131,119	$930,972	$3,594,140	$5,899,252	$851,705	**$41,407,188**
Change (+/-) 2018-2019	*+$16,260,779*	*+$527,262*	*+$263,209*	*+$1,371,859*	*-$463,311*	***+$17,959,798***
Percentage Change	*+117%*	*+131%*	*+8%*	*+30%*	*-35%*	***+77%***

Almost three-quarters of the payments made by religious institutes between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 (73 percent of all costs related to allegations reported by religious institutes) were for settlements to victims. Other payments to victims, outside of settlements, were $930,972 (2 percent). Attorneys' fees were an additional $5.9 million (14 percent). Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounted to $3,594,140 (9 percent).

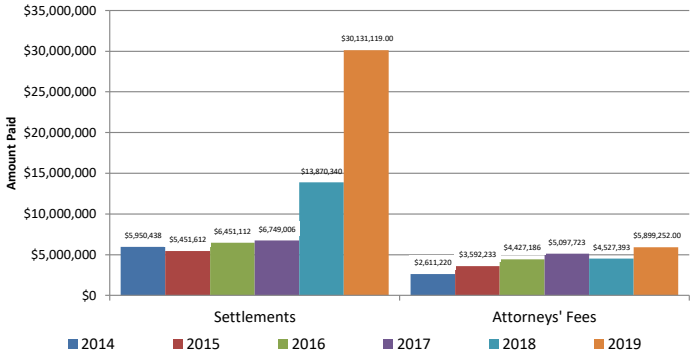
An additional $851,311 (2 percent) was for other costs. Payments designated as "other costs" reported by religious institutes included investigators, travel costs, reviews and audits of files, and training costs.

Compared to the previous year (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), total costs related to allegations were up 77 percent for 2019, mostly due to a 117 percent increase in the amounts of settlements paid to victims.

Figure 23 illustrates the settlement-related costs and attorney's fees paid by religious institutes during reporting years 2014 through 2019. One religious institute with a relatively large settlement accounts for 65 percent of all settlement-related costs in year 2019. Compared to year 2018, settlement-related costs in 2019 increased by about $16 million, an increase of 117 percent. Attorneys' fees in year 2019 increased

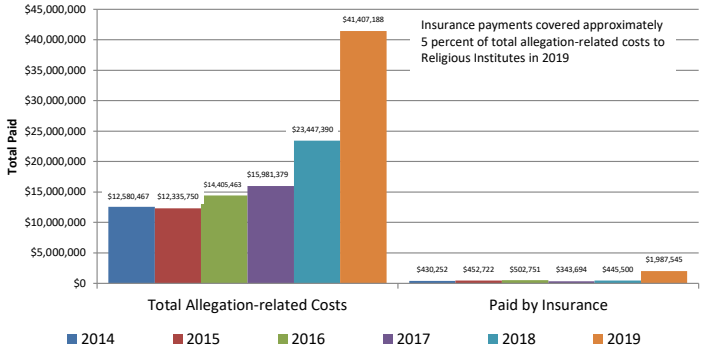
by more than $1.4 million compared to year 2018, a 30 percent increase.

Figure 23. Payments for Settlements and Attorneys' Fees: Religious Institutes



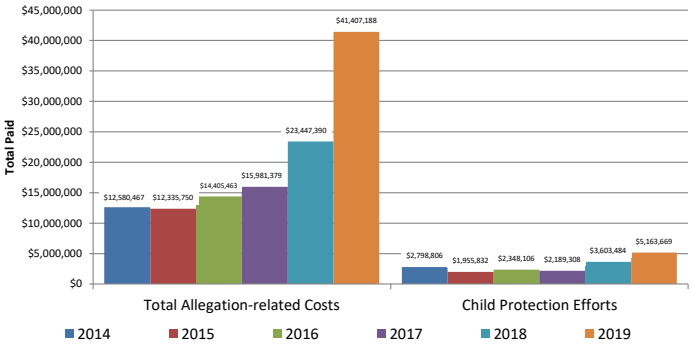
Religious institutes that responded to the question reported that 5 percent of the total costs related to allegations between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 were covered by religious institutes' insurance. Figure 24 displays the total allegation-related costs paid by religious institutes for reporting years 2014 to 2019 as well as the costs that were covered by insurance. The percentage covered by insurance in year 2018 (2 percent) was lower than the percentage in year 2019 (5 percent).

Figure 24. Proportion of Total Allegation-related Costs Paid by Insurance: Religious Institutes



In addition to allegation-related expenses, religious institutes spent about $5.1 million ($5,163,669) for child protection efforts between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, such as training programs and background checks. This is a 43 percent increase compared to the $3,603,484 reported spent on child protection efforts in year 2018. Figure 25 compares the settlement-related costs and child protection expenditures paid by religious institutes in audit years 2014 through 2019.

Figure 25. Total Allegation-related Costs and Child Protection Efforts: Religious Institutes



Altogether, religious institutes reported $46,570,857 in total costs related to child protection efforts as well as all costs related to allegations that were paid between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, a 72 percent increase from the $27,050,874 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, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes combined received 2,257 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 2,255 individuals against 1,624 priests, religious brothers, or deacons. Of the

2,257 reported new allegations, 52 (or 2 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	2019	Change (+/-) 2018-2019	Percentage Change
Victims	330	384	911	431	1,044	2,555	+1,511	+145%
Allegations	334	392	914	436	1,051	2,557	+1,506	+143%
Offenders	245	276	463	333	523	1,624	+1,101	+211%

Compared to year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), year 2019 saw a 143 percent increase in allegations and a 145 percent increase in victims reported, as well as a 211 percent increase in offenders. As was noted earlier separately, a substantial proportion of the increase in new allegations (31 percent) comes from the combined reporting of eight Commonwealth/State of Pennsylvania dioceses/archdioceses and four religious institutes.

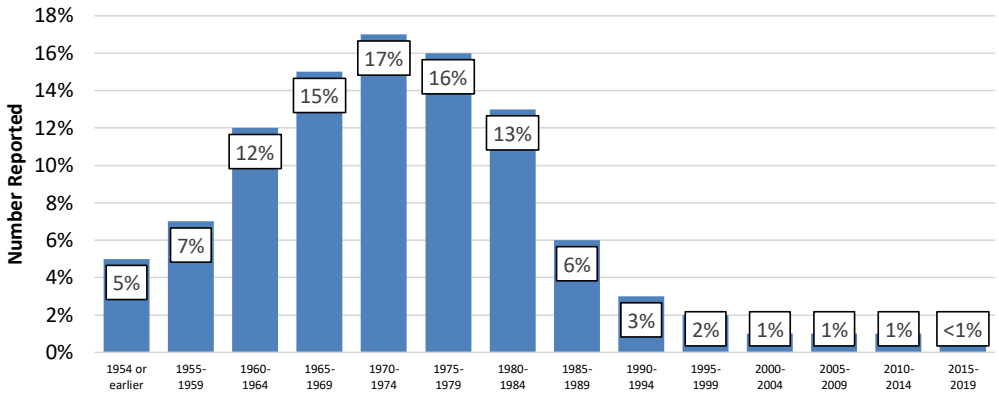
Cumulative View of Year the Alleged Offenses Occurred or Began – 2004 to 2019

Using data that CARA has been collecting from dioceses, eparchies and religious institutes since 2004, Figure 26, below, presents the year that each alleged offense occurred or began for all data collected from 2004 to 2019.[6] Of necessity, the figure only displays those allegations for which the year the alleged offenses occurred or began was known. As can be seen, 57 percent of cumulative credible allegations occurred or began before 1975,[7] 40 percent occurred or began between 1975 and 1999, and 3 percent began or occurred since 2000.

6 As the data collection periods for dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes changed from a calendar year period for the 2004 to 2013 surveys to a fiscal year calendar of July1 to June 30 for the 2014 to 2019 surveys, there is some double counting during the years 2013 and 2014. Any over count would have a negligible effect on this analysis.

7 While the percentages in the figure add up to 56 percent, 57 percent is what the non-rounded percentages, including the decimal points, add up to.

Figure 26. Year Alleged Offenses Occured or Began Cumulatively for 2004-2019: Dioceses, Eparchies and Religious Institutes



Among all new credible allegations reported by dioceses/eparchies and religious institutes to CARA from 2004-2019:

- 12 percent occurred or began in 1959 or earlier
- 27 percent occurred or began in the 1960s
- 34 percent occurred or began in the 1970s
- 19 percent occurred or began in the 1980s
- 5 percent occurred or began in the 1990s
- 2 percent occurred or began in the 2000s
- 1 percent occurred or began in the 2010s

Combined Costs Related to Allegations for 2019

Dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes reported paying out $323,019,005 for costs related to allegations between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. This includes payments for allegations reported in previous years. Table 6 presents the payments across several categories of allegation-related expenses.

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**
2019	$231,094,438	$16,821,854	$15,648,822	$49,194,220	$10,259,671	**$323,019,005**
Change (+/-) 2018-2019	+$36,748,147	+$9,503,950	-$7,718,023	+$18,676,562	+$3,188,832	+$60,399,468
Percentage Change	+19%	+130%	-33%	+61%	+45%	+23%

More than seven-tenths of the payments (72 percent) were for settlements to victims.[8] Attorneys' fees accounted for an additional 15 percent. Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounted to 5 percent of these payments. An additional 5 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.

8 Fifty-two percent of the $231,094,438 paid in settlements to victims in reporting year 2019 come from the settlements reported from six dioceses and one religious institute.

Combined Costs Related to Child Protection Efforts and Allegations

Dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes paid $44,935,299 for child protection efforts between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. This is a 14 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 $323,019,005 for costs related to allegations between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. 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

	Total Amounts for All Child Protection Efforts, Including SEC/VAC Salaries and Expenses, Training Programs, Background Checks, etc.	Total Costs Related to Allegations	TOTAL
FY 2014	$31,667,740	$119,079,647	**$150,747,387**
FY 2015	$33,489,404	$153,539,897	**$187,029,301**
FY 2016	$34,850,246	$141,319,801	**$176,170,047**
FY 2017	$34,852,598	$228,956,675	**$263,809,273**
FY 2018	$39,290,069	$262,619,537	**$301,909,606**
FY 2019	$44,935,299	$323,019,005	**$367,954,304**
Change (+/-) 2018-2019	*+$5,645,203*	*+$60,399,468*	***+$66,044,698***
Percentage Change	*+14%*	*+23%*	***+22%***

Altogether, dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes reported $367,954,304 in total costs related to child protection efforts as well as costs related to allegations that were paid between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. This represents a 22 percent increase from that reported for year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018).

Appendices

2019

Appendix A

2018 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[1] 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 for victims, their families, and the entire Church. 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.

We share Pope Francis' "conviction that everything possible must be done to rid the Church of the scourge of the sexual abuse of minors and to open pathways of reconciliation and healing for those who were abused" (Letter of His Holiness Pope Francis to the Presidents of the Episcopal Conferences and Superiors of Institutes of Consecrated Life and Societies of Apostolic Life Concerning the Pontifical Commission for the Protection of Minors, February 2, 2015).

Again, with this 2018 revision of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*, we re-affirm our deep commitment to sustain and strengthen 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 its causes and context. We will use what we have learned to strengthen the protection given to the children and young people in our care.

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 each victim for the grave harm that has been inflicted on him or her, and we offer our help now and 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 St. 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). We will continue to help victims recover from these crimes and strive to prevent these tragedies from occurring.

Along with the victims and their families, the entire Catholic community in this country has suffered because of this scandal and its consequences. 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 often casts over them an undeserved air of suspicion. We share with all priests and deacons a firm commitment to renewing the integrity 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. We have seen that words alone cannot accomplish this

goal. We will continue to take action in our Plenary 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 feel 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 rely, first of all, on Almighty God to sustain us in faith and in the discernment of the right course to take.

We receive fraternal guidance and support from the Holy See that sustains us in this time of trial. In solidarity with Pope Francis, we express heartfelt love and sorrow for the victims of abuse.

We rely on the Catholic faithful of the United States. Nationally and in each diocese/eparchy, the wisdom and expertise of clergy, religious, and laity contribute immensely to confronting the effects of the crisis and taking 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 receive from them.

We acknowledge and re-affirm the faithful service of the vast majority of our priests and deacons and the love that 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 and thank victims of clergy sexual abuse and their families who have trusted us enough to share their stories and to help us understand more fully the consequences of this reprehensible violation of sacred trust. With Pope Francis, we praise the courage of those who speak out about their abuse; their actions are "a service of love, since for us it sheds light on a terrible darkness in the life of the Church." We pray that "the remnants of the darkness which touch them may be healed" (Address to Victims of Sexual Abuse, July 7, 2014).

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 sixteen 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 safe 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/eparchial 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, was completed in February 2004. 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. The Study, which calls for ongoing education, situational prevention, and oversight and accountability, was completed in 2011.
- Victims' assistance coordinators are in place throughout our nation to assist dioceses and eparchies in responding to the pastoral needs of the abused.
- Diocesan/eparchial bishops in every diocese/eparchy are advised and greatly assisted by diocesan and eparchial 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 the number of reported cases of sexual abuse has decreased over the last sixteen years, the harmful effects of this abuse continue to be experienced both by victims and dioceses/eparchies.

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 sixteen 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 the Kingdom of God 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 St. 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 and other media 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 with due regard for the seal of the Sacrament of Penance. Diocesan/eparchial personnel 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 St. 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." Pope Francis has consistently reiterated this with victims of clergy sexual abuse.

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 notes) 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 with regard to their contact with minors.

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. The Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People is a standing committee of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. 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*. The audit method refers to the process and techniques used to determine compliance with the *Charter*. The audit scope relates to the focus, parameters, and time period for the matters to be examined during an individual audit.

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, at both the diocesan/eparchial and national levels, must 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 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 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. For example, the Board will continue to monitor the recommendations derived from the *Causes and Context* study. The Board and Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People will meet jointly every year.

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

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 minors, parents, ministers, employees, volunteers, and others about ways to sustain and foster a safe environment for minors. Dioceses/eparchies are to make clear to clergy and all members of the community the standards of conduct for clergy and other persons with regard to their contact with minors.

ARTICLE 13. The diocesan/eparchial bishop is to evaluate the background of all incardinated priests and deacons. When a priest or deacon, not incardinated in the diocese/eparchy, is to engage in ministry in the diocese/eparchy, regardless of the length of time, the evaluation of his background may be satisfied through a written attestation of suitability for ministry supplied by his proper ordinary/major superior to the diocese/eparchy. Dioceses/eparchies are to evaluate the background of all their respective diocesan/eparchial and parish/school or other paid personnel and volunteers whose duties include contact with minors. Specifically, they are to utilize the resources of law enforcement and other community agencies. Each diocese/eparchy is to determine the application/renewal of background checks according to local practice. In addition, they are to employ adequate screening and evaluative techniques in deciding the fitness of candidates for ordination (see USCCB, *Program of Priestly Formation* [Fifth Edition], 2006, no. 39 and the *National Directory for the Formation, Ministry and Life of Permanent Deacons in the United States*, n.178 j).[2]

ARTICLE 14. Transfers of all priests and deacons who have committed an act of sexual abuse against a minor for residence, including retirement, shall be in accord with Norm 12 of the Essential Norms (see *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 and diaconal formation and their ongoing formation. 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, no. 50*, the *Program of Priestly Formation*, and the *Basic Plan for the Ongoing Formation of Priests*, as well as similar, appropriate programs for deacons based upon the criteria found in the *National Directory for the Formation, Ministry and Life of Permanent Deacons in the United States*. 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 reaffirm that the vast majority of priests and deacons serve their people faithfully and that they have their esteem and affection. They also have our respect and support 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 and deacons avail themselves of the proven ways of avoiding sin and growing in holiness of life.

IT IS WITH RELIANCE ON THE GRACE OF GOD AND IN A SPIRIT OF PRAYER AND PENANCE THAT WE RENEW THE PLEDGES WHICH WE MADE IN THE 2002 *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 diaconate and 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 seven 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. Authoritative interpretations of its provisions are reserved to the Conference of Bishops.

NOTES

1 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:

1° 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.

2° 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.

2 In 2009, after consultation with members of the USCCB Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People and the Conference of Major Superiors of Men and approval from the USCCB Committee on Canonical Affairs and Church Governance, additional Model Letters of Suitability, now available on the USCCB website, were agreed upon and published for use by bishops and major superiors in situations which involve both temporary and extended ministry for clerics.

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, 2018-JUNE 30, 2019.

As of June 30, 2019 the total number of allegations received between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 that did not meet the threshold for a credible allegation because they were:

_____ A1. Unsubstantiated.
_____ A2. Obviously false.
_____ A3. Investigation ongoing.
_____ A4. Unable to be proven.

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

The total number of allegations received prior to July 1, 2018 that were resolved by June 30, 2019 as:

_____ B1. Credible.
_____ B2. Unsubstantiated.
_____ B3. Obviously false.
_____ B4. Unable to be proven or settled without investigation.

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

CREDIBLE ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2018-JUNE 30, 2019

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.*

_____ 1. Total number of new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor reported against a priest or deacon in the diocese **between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019**. (Do not include clergy that are members of religious institutes as they will be reported by their religious institutes.)

_____ 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.)

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

Of the total number in item 1 (excluding the solely child pornography cases), the number of alleged victims that are:
(Choose only one category for each allegation. The sum of items 10-12 should equal item 1 *minus* item 2.)

_____ 10. Male.
_____ 11. Female.
_____ 12. Gender unknown.

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. The sum of items 13-16 should equal item 1 *minus* item 2.)

_____ 13. 0-9.
_____ 14. 10-14.
_____ 15. 15-17.
_____ 16. 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 17-32 should equal item 1.)

_____ 17. 1954 or earlier.
_____ 18. 1955-1959.
_____ 19. 1960-1964.
_____ 20. 1965-1969.
_____ 21. 1970-1974.
_____ 22. 1975-1979.
_____ 23. 1980-1984.
_____ 24. 1985-1989.
_____ 25. 1990-1994.
_____ 26. 1995-1999.
_____ 27. 2000-2004.
_____ 28. 2005-2009.
_____ 29. 2010-2014.
_____ 30. 2015-2018.
_____ 31. 2019.
_____ 32. 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.***

_____ 33. Total number of priests or deacons against whom new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor have been reported between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019.

_____ 34. Of the total number in item 33, the number that have had one or more previous allegations reported against them prior to July 1, 2018.

Of the total number in item 33, 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 35-40 should equal item 33.)

_____ 35. Diocesan priests ordained for this diocese or eparchy.
_____ 36. Diocesan priests incardinated later in this diocese or eparchy.
_____ 37. Extern diocesan priests from another U.S. diocese serving in this diocese or eparchy.
_____ 38. Extern diocesan priests from a diocese outside the United States serving in this diocese or eparchy.
_____ 39. Permanent deacons.
_____ 40. Other:_____.

Of the total number in item 33, the number that:
(Choose only one category for each alleged perpetrator. The sum of items 41-45 should equal item 33.)

_____ 41. Are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing.
_____ 42. Have been permanently removed or retired from ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 based on allegations of abuse.
_____ 43. Have been returned to ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
_____ 44. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2019).
_____ 45. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2019).

*Indicate the total number of alleged perpetrators identified **prior to July 1, 2018** that:*

_____ 46. Were permanently removed or retired from ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 based on allegations of abuse.
_____ 47. Were returned to ministry between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
_____ 48. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2019).
_____ 49. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of June 30, 2019).

COSTS

$_____ 50. 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 July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 for **payments as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor** (notwithstanding the year in which the allegation was received):*

$_____ 51. All settlements paid to victims.
$_____ 52. Other payments to victims (e.g., for therapy or other expenses, if separate from settlements).
$_____ 53. Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.).
$_____ 54. Payments for attorneys' fees.
$_____ 55. Other allegation-related costs:_____.
_____% 56. Approximate percentage of the amount in items 51-55 that was covered by diocesan insurance.

If your diocese or eparchy made a financial settlement to victims in the past year (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019), which of the following monetary sources/changes did your diocese or eparchy use for those settlements:
(Please check all that apply. If no financial settlements were made, please skip this question.)

☐ 57. Sale of property.
☐ 58. Restructuring of debt.
☐ 59. Insurance pay-outs.
☐ 60. Bankruptcy filing.
☐ 61. Elimination of programs or services
☐ 62. Staff reductions.
☐ 63. Other _____.

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 400A, Washington, DC 20007
Phone: 202-687-8080 Fax: 202-687-8083 E-mail: CARA@georgetown.edu

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate
Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs

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, 2018-JUNE 30, 2019.

As of June 30, 2019 the total number of allegations received between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 that did not meet the threshold for a credible allegation because they were:

_____ A1. Unsubstantiated.
_____ A2. Obviously false.
_____ A3. Investigation ongoing.
_____ A4. Unable to be proven.

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

The total number of allegations received prior to July 1, 2018 that were resolved by June 30, 2019 as:

_____ B1. Credible.
_____ B2. Unsubstantiated.
_____ B3. Obviously false.
_____ B4. Unable to be proven or settled without investigation.

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

CREDIBLE ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED JULY 1, 2018-JUNE 30, 2019

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.*

_____ 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, 2018 and June 30, 2019. (**Only include members of the religious institute who are clergy or perpetually professed brothers.**)

_____ 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.)

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

Of the total number in item 1 (excluding the solely child pornography cases), the number of alleged victims that are:
(Choose only one category for each allegation. The sum of items 10-12 should equal item 1 *minus* item 2.)

_____ 10. Male.
_____ 11. Female.
_____ 12. Gender unknown.

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. The sum of items 13-16 should equal item 1 *minus* item 2.)

_____ 13. 0-9.
_____ 14. 10-14.
_____ 15. 15-17.
_____ 16. 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 17-32 should equal item 1.)

_____ 17. 1954 or earlier.
_____ 18. 1955-1959.
_____ 19. 1960-1964.
_____ 20. 1965-1969.
_____ 21. 1970-1974.
_____ 22. 1975-1979.
_____ 23. 1980-1984.
_____ 24. 1985-1989.
_____ 25. 1990-1994.
_____ 26. 1995-1999.
_____ 27. 2000-2004.
_____ 28. 2005-2009.
_____ 29. 2010-2014.
_____ 30. 2015-2018.
_____ 31. 2019.
_____ 32. 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.*

_____ 33. 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, 2018 and June 30, 2019.
_____ 34. Of the total number in item 33, the number that have had one or more previous allegations reported against them prior to July 1, 2018.

Of the total number in item 33, 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 35-40 should equal item 33.)

Priests	**Brothers**	
____ 35a.	____ 35b.	Member of this province assigned within the United States.
____ 36a.	____ 36b.	Member of this province assigned outside the United States.
____ 37a.	____ 37b.	Formerly of this province but no longer a member of the religious institute.
____ 38a.	____ 38b.	Member of another U.S. province but serving in this province of the religious institute.
____ 39a.	____ 39b.	Member of a non-U.S. based province but serving in this province of the religious institute.

____ 40. Deacon members of the religious institute.

Of the total number in item 33, the number that:

_____ 41. Are diagnosed situational offenders.
_____ 42. Are diagnosed preferential offenders.
_____ 43. Not known or have not yet received a diagnosis.

_____ 44. *Of the total number of diagnosed situational offenders in item 41*, the number who have reoffended.
_____ 45. *Of the total number of diagnosed preferential offenders in item 42*, the number who have reoffended.
_____ 46. *Of the total number of undiagnosed offenders in item 43*, the number who have reoffended.

COSTS

$_____ 47. 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, 2018 and June 30, 2019 for **payments as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor** (notwithstanding the year in which the allegation was received):*

$_____ 48. All settlements paid to victims.
$_____ 49. Other payments to victims (e.g., for therapy or other expenses, if separate from settlements).
$_____ 50. Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.).
$_____ 51. Payments for attorneys' fees.
$_____ 52. Other allegation-related costs:_____.
_____% 53. Approximate percentage of the amount in items 48-52 that was covered by insurance of the religious institute.

If your religious institute, society of apostolic life or province made a financial settlement to victims in the past year (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019), which of the following monetary sources/changes were used for those settlements:
(Please check all that apply. If no financial settlements were made, please skip this question.)

☐ 54. Sale of property.
☐ 55. Restructuring of debt.
☐ 56. Insurance pay-outs.
☐ 57. Bankruptcy filing.
☐ 58. Elimination of programs or services.
☐ 59. Staff reductions.
☐ 60. Other _____.

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.