

Secretariat of
Child and
Youth Protection

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National
Review Board

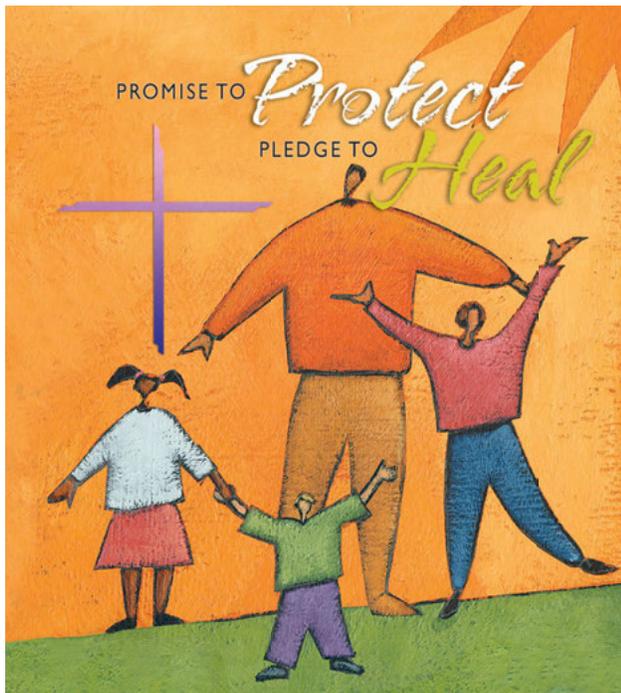
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United States
Conference of
Catholic Bishops

2012 Annual Report

Findings and Recommendations

MAY 2013

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



2012 Annual Report

Findings and Recommendations

MAY 2013

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

SECRETARIAT OF CHILD AND
YOUTH PROTECTION

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NATIONAL
REVIEW BOARD

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UNITED STATES
CONFERENCE OF
CATHOLIC BISHOPS

United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Washington, DC

The *2012 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 reviewed by the USCCB President, Cardinal Timothy M. Dolan, and has been authorized for publication by the undersigned.

Msgr. Ronny E. Jenkins, JCD
General Secretary, USCCB

The findings and recommendations in this *2012 Annual Report on the Implementation of the “Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People”* are based on the information provided by the dioceses and eparchies.

First Printing, May 2013

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Office of the President

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Cardinal Timothy M. Dolan
Archbishop of New York
President, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Preface

I am pleased to present to you the final report of the tenth consecutive annual audit of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. The annual audit continues to ascertain diocesan and eparchial compliance with the provisions of the *Charter*. The annual report, based as it is on the results of the audit process, is an essential component of the audit. It includes the findings of StoneBridge Business Partners and the results of the 2012 Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) Survey of Allegations and Costs.

Over the past ten years, millions of clergy, employees, and volunteers have been trained to provide safe environments for children. I acknowledge with great appreciation all those who contributed time and effort to this significant achievement. At the same time, we also renew our steadfast resolution never to lessen our common commitment to protect children and young people entrusted to our pastoral care. We seek with equal determination to promote healing and reconciliation for those harmed in the past, and to assure that our audits continue to be credible and maintain accountability in our shared promise to protect and our pledge to heal.

I am happy to share this annual report with you and I am encouraged by the thousands of you who are tireless in your prayers and actions to help safeguard our youth. May our collective efforts continue to be richly blessed and sustained daily by the Holy Spirit, who renews our faith and trust and helps us to move from darkness into the Lord's own marvelous light.



National Review Board for the Protection of Children and Young People

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March 2013

Timothy Cardinal Dolan
President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Your Eminence,

On behalf of the National Review Board and its Audit Committee, and in conjunction with the Secretariat for the Protection of Children and Young People, I am pleased to provide you with the 10th Annual Report detailing the results of this past year's compliance audit. I appreciate the support from you and Bishop R. Daniel Conlon as well as the USCCB General Secretary, Msgr. Ronny Jenkins, and General Counsel Anthony Picarello in strengthening the audit process to include source documents. This marks the first audit in which the enhanced audit process was fully implemented. As you know, this extensive process is a critical accountability tool. It serves, for you as the nation's bishops, to demonstrate to each other and to all of the faithful the seriousness with which you take the promises made in the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. The new auditors are looking at the *Charter* and compliance with a fresh perspective. It is my hope that dioceses/eparchies will view this audit as an opportunity to improve their practices. Each of the bishops has received recommendations that provide suggestions to enhance and improve the implementation of the *Charter*. These recommendations are not related to issues of compliance, but go beyond what is required by the *Charter* to create safe environments.

There has been much disturbing news in the media the past few months. It is precisely because of the way abuse was handled in the past that we now have the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. One failure is too many; we need to keep working to fully implement all the requirements of the *Charter*. This report can serve to let the laity know the positive strides that have been made in the Church, namely, bishops taking the *Charter* seriously and doing what they can to protect children.

As this report demonstrates, the vast majority of the bishops in our country continue to comply and cooperate with this important audit process. Unfortunately, one diocese and five eparchies do not yet comply since they have not participated in this year's audit. They are:

- Diocese of Lincoln
- Chaldean Eparchy of Saint Peter the Apostle of San Diego
- Eparchy of Newton
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Nareg in New York for Armenian Catholics
- Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Deliverance of Newark for Syriacs

Based on that refusal, they are all found not to be in compliance with the *Charter*.

It is my understanding that all of the dioceses will be included in next year's Audit. We need to work with each of the eparchies to see how they can be included in the Audit so that there will be 100 percent compliance with the audit process. For the sake of our young people, their well-being, their safety, and their faith, we can do no less.

I also want to take this opportunity to draw your attention especially to the recommendations made in this report. I highlight the importance of good record-keeping regarding background checks and participation in safe environment

training. I also highlight the great significance of involving parishes in the audit process; abuse happened in the parishes where our children learn and live their young, growing faith. From the NRB's perspective, parish participation in the audit process is an essential next step in what "makes the *Charter* real" for the laity in those parishes. What we have come to see is that protecting children from sexual abuse is a race without a finish, and more, rather than less, effort is necessary to keep this sacred responsibility front and center.

In concluding, I thank you for your own commitment to the safety and well-being of our children. Their spiritual, physical, and mental health are what we are protecting and we owe it to them, and to their trust in us as adults in their lives, to do our very best to keep them safe and protected in our care.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Al J. Notzon, III". The signature is written in black ink and includes a small flourish at the end.

Mr. Al J. Notzon, III
Chairman



Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection

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March 2013

Timothy Cardinal Dolan
President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Mr. Al Notzon III
Chairman
National Review Board

Your Eminence and Chairman Notzon,

The continued efforts to carry out the bishops' Promise to Protect and Pledge to Heal are seen in this Annual Report. Clearly, we see the commitment in the majority of our dioceses and eparchies. There is, however, much work that needs to be continued. Recent high-profile failings of *Charter* implementation point to the importance of the continued use of the annual audit and the National Review Board. This report highlights the continued endeavors of diocesan and eparchial safe environment offices.

Overall, clergy, employees, volunteers, parents, and youth are being trained and background checked. Diocesan Review Boards are being utilized. Communication and relationships between ordinaries and religious superiors continue to evolve. And most importantly, outreach and care for our victims and family members, who have been tragically affected by this grave sin, are being met. Are we doing all that we can do? For some, there needs to be continual refinement, re-education, and training so that any allegation presented would be addressed with accuracy and confidence instead of hesitance and inconsistency. For some, diocesan policies need to be updated and reviewed.

The SCYP 2012 Progress Report convinces me that, in the end, our continued efforts to develop trusting relationships with our victims/survivors, our safe environment policies to educate and promote awareness, and our insistence that background checks will be carried out thoroughly will assist us in overcoming this evil and that we will triumph—all possible by the grace of God.

Deacon Bernie Nojadera
Executive Director



March 7, 2013

Cardinal Timothy M. Dolan, President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Mr. Al J. Notzon, III, Chair
National Review Board for the Protection of Children and Young People

Your Eminence and Mr. Notzon,

In accordance with the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* and in cooperation with the Secretariat for Child and Youth Protection (SCYP), StoneBridge Business Partners has completed our second year of involvement with the *Charter* audit initiative. During 2012, we visited 71 dioceses and eparchies, and reviewed documentation submitted by 118 others. The information gathered by both the on-site and data collection audits has been compiled, and the resultant findings will be presented in the annual report that follows.

As part of our continuing efforts to update the audit approach and document requests, we worked closely with several groups this past year to garner their input and support. The National Review Board and the SCYP were instrumental in helping us present our desired modifications to the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) at the beginning of the year. We are grateful for your personal support and leadership in guiding them through the Conference for their endorsement.

Beginning in March 2012, we hosted workshops around the country to educate safe environment coordinators and other diocesan/eparchial representatives on the changes being made. In June, StoneBridge staff attended a refresher training seminar presented in conjunction with the SCYP at StoneBridge's Rochester, New York headquarters. The audits commenced in July, and were completed in December. We continued to strive for consistency in the audit process, and this is reflected in the suggestions made on-site, and the subsequent management letter comments issued.

We are pleased to continue serving the USCCB, especially this past year, as the Church celebrated the tenth anniversary of the *Charter*. We recognize the important role that this document plays in maintaining a safe environment for children and young people in the United States, and we are grateful for the work of the diocesan/eparchial personnel who devote their lives to this worthy cause.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Marasco', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

James I. Marasco, Director
StoneBridge Business Partners



Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY • <http://cara.georgetown.edu>

2300 WISCONSIN AVENUE, NW • SUITE 400 • WASHINGTON, DC 20007

March 2013

His Eminence Timothy Cardinal Dolan, President
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

Mr. Al J. Notzon, III, Chair
National Review Board for the Protection of Children and Young People

Dear Cardinal Dolan and Mr. Notzon,

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 *2012 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 2011 *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 clerical and mixed religious institutes were also invited to complete a similar survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries.

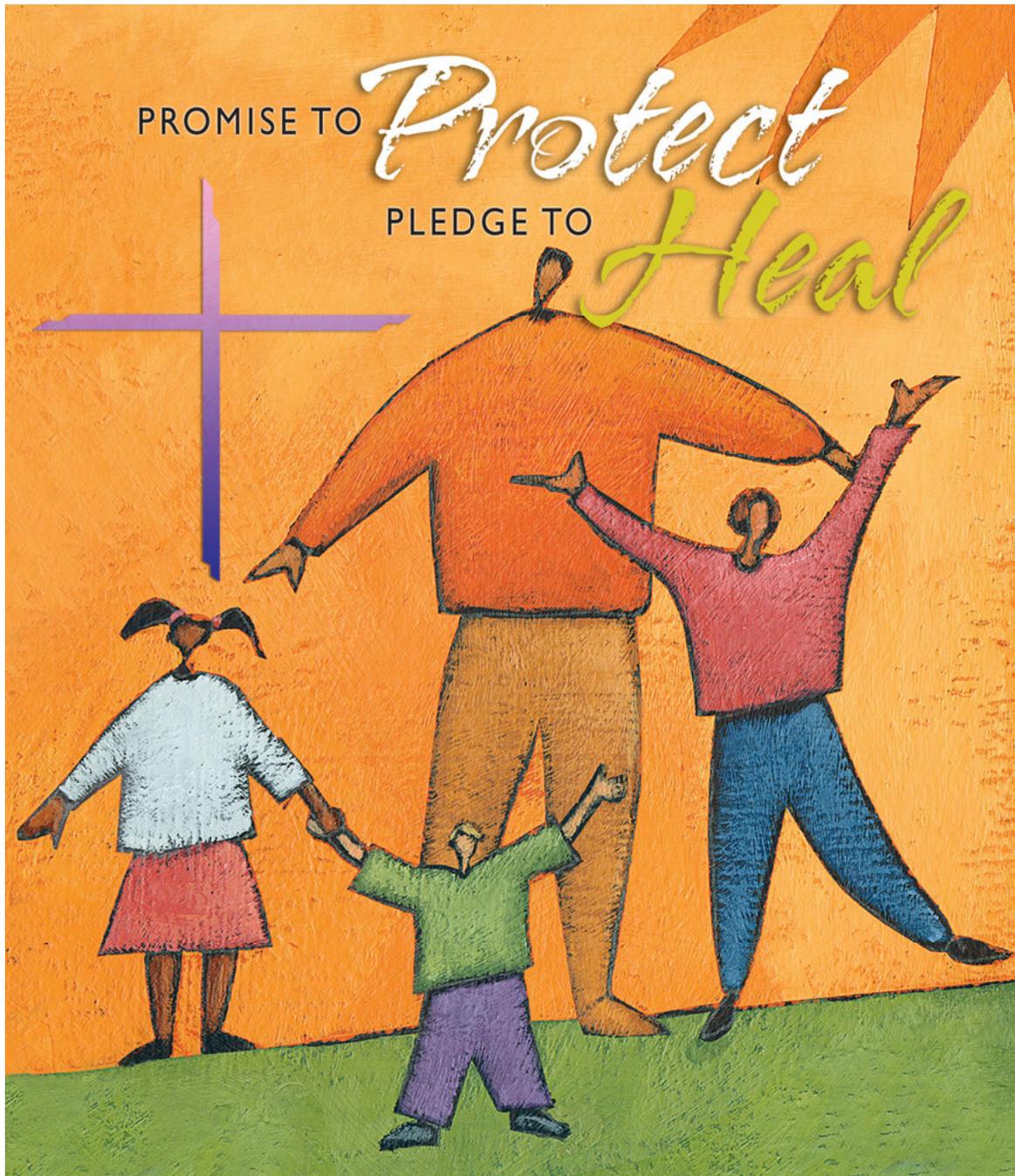
Data collection for 2012 took place between December 2012 and February 2013. CARA received responses from 193 of the 195 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB and 157 of the 215 clerical and mixed religious institutes of CMSM, for response rates of 99 percent and 73 percent, respectively. CARA then prepared the national level summary tables and graphs of the findings for 2012, with comparisons to 2004 through 2011, 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 2012.

Sincerely,

Fr. Thomas P. Gaunt, SJ
Executive Director

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



Section I

CHAPTER ONE

Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection 2012 Progress Report

The Preamble to the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* cites that:

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

The annual audit is one such action that is helping to restore the bonds of trust. The audit continues to unearth scenarios that force the Church to remain vigilant and to continually work towards better practices, policies, and procedures. Most of those scenarios involve past mistakes made and serve to remind us **why** the bishops approved the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* ten years ago. The scenarios that point out the lapses made in the current audit year remind us we can never ease up on the requirements of the *Charter*.

The audit shows thirty-four minors brought forth allegations against church personnel; six were determined to be credible accusations and civil authorities were notified in all instances. Our job is not over until that number is zero. More detailed information about the thirty-four allegations can be found in Article 1 findings. The Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection will continue to support and respond to dioceses/eparchies as they work to implement all the requirements of the *Charter*.

The 2012 Audit was the second year of a three-year cycle of auditing dioceses/eparchies which had been approved in 2008 by the Administrative Committee on the recommendation of the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People and National Review Board. This cycle called for one-third of the dioceses and eparchies (the Eastern Catholic equivalent of a diocese) to receive full, onsite audits, and the remaining two-thirds of the

dioceses/eparchies to participate in a data collection audit. This data is collected and reviewed by StoneBridge Business Partners. This year 71 dioceses/eparchies participated in full, onsite audits, and 118 dioceses/eparchies participated in data collection audits.

Readers will notice the format change of the Audit Findings. StoneBridge Business Partners were asked to submit their findings in the same manner as other compliance reports. It was felt that doing so allowed StoneBridge to cover all aspects of the audit.

COMPLIANCE

Sixty-eight of the dioceses/eparchies that participated in the 2012 onsite audit process were found to be fully compliant with the *Charter*; three dioceses were found noncompliant with one Article. As is standard for compliance audits, auditors provided recommendations to all dioceses or eparchies that participated in an onsite audit. These recommendations were, in the opinion of the auditors, areas in which the diocese or eparchy could strengthen or streamline their current practices. They were not compliance related. Six dioceses/eparchies refused to be audited and are also identified in the Scope Limitations Section of the StoneBridge Audit Report. They are:

- Diocese of Lincoln
- Chaldean Eparchy of Saint Peter the Apostle of San Diego
- Eparchy of Newton
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Nareg in New York for Armenian Catholics
- Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Deliverance of Newark for Syrians

Since it is at the parish level where the implementation of the *Charter* truly makes a difference, the National Review Board strongly advocates parish

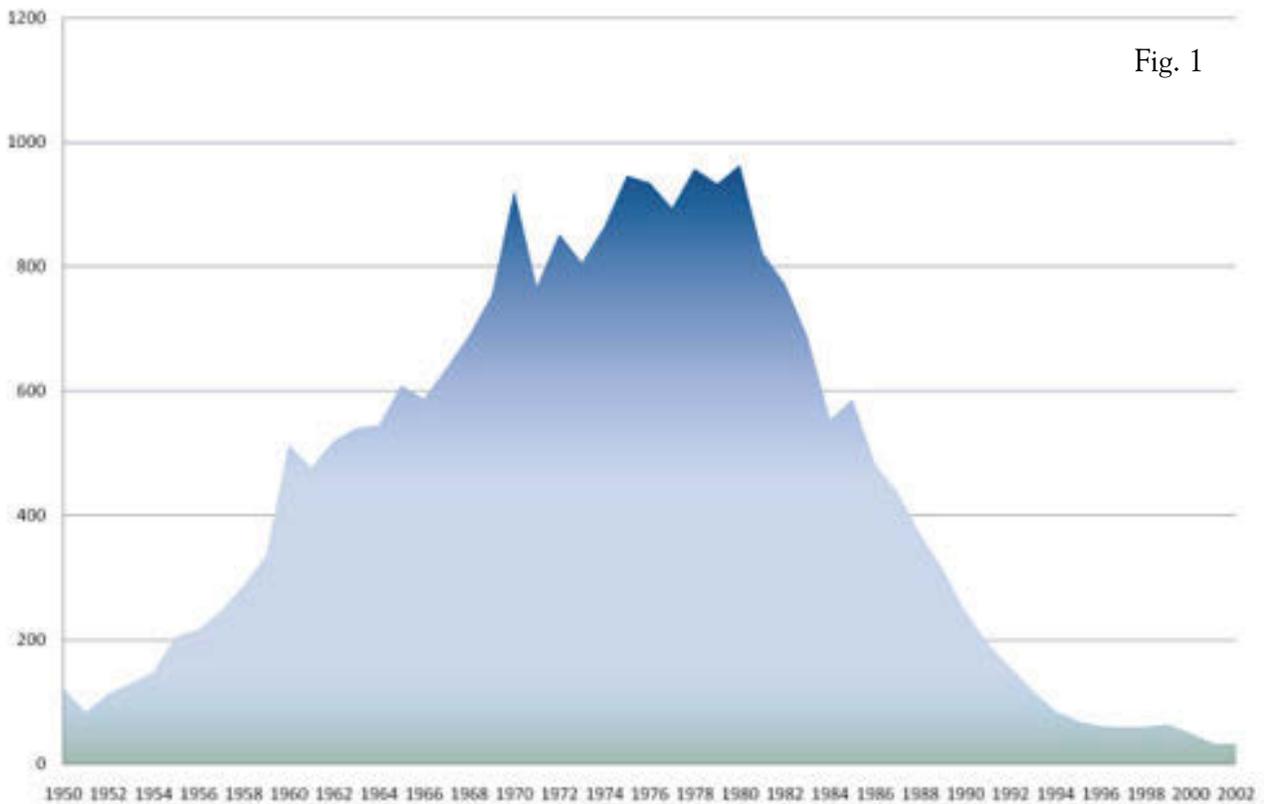
audits. The numbers of dioceses/eparchies consenting to have auditors conduct parish audits reached twenty in 2012. The parish audits allow the dioceses/eparchies to ascertain the extent to which its parishes are following diocesan/eparchial procedures. The parishes are selected by the auditors. Demographics considered include the location of the parish and whether the parish includes a school. Parish interviews were conducted in person, onsite at the parish or school.

ALLEGATIONS

As noted earlier, thirty-four allegations were made by current minors. Of those thirty-four allegations, six were considered credible by law enforcement. Law

enforcement also found twelve were determined to be unfounded or unable to be proven, three were determined to be false allegations, one was determined to be a boundary violation, and fifteen were still under investigation at the time of the audit. Also during the 2012 audit period, 887 adults who were victims/survivors of abuse in the past came forward to report an allegation for the first time. These allegations continue to fall into the curve described in the Nature and Scope Study done in 2004. (Fig. 1)

Allegations were made against 805 priests and 11 deacons. Of that number, 242 are deceased and 287 had been named in previous audits, 64 had already been laicized, 172 have been removed from ministry this year, and 132 allegations were unfounded or unable to be proven.



OUTREACH

In the 2012 audit period, dioceses/eparchies provided outreach to 428 people who came forward during the 2012 audit year seeking assistance with healing and/or reconciliation. An additional 1,742 people who had come forth in years past continued to be served by outreach by dioceses/eparchies.

TRAINING AND BACKGROUND EVALUATIONS

Dioceses/eparchies continue to do a tremendous job of creating safe environments by offering safe environment training and evaluating the backgrounds of its clerics, employees, and volunteers who work with children. As in the past, over 99 percent of clerics and over 96 percent of employees and volunteers were trained. In addition, over 4.6 million children received safe environment training. Background evaluations were conducted on over 99 percent of clerics; 97 percent of educators; 95 percent of employees; and 96 percent of volunteers. This level of training and background evaluations strengthen the hedge of protection surrounding our children.

The *Charter* compliance audits confirm which diocese/eparchy is carrying out what the bishops pledged to do in 2002. The audits, with the exception of the six dioceses/eparchies that refused to be audited, make it clear that the bishops are upholding their Promise to Protect and their Pledge to Heal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Secretariat is aware of the many Additional Actions dioceses/eparchies do beyond the requirements of the *Charter*. Those actions are to be commended.

Because past abuse occurred in the parish, parish audits that determine the extent to which diocesan policy is being carried out remain an important goal. Parents must know that their children are safe in parishes and schools. They must know that parish and school personnel are actively involved in creating and maintaining safe environments and know what to do should they see disturbing behavior. Parish audits, whether done by the diocese or StoneBridge Business Partners, are a must.

The problem with recordkeeping is still relevant. Records must be easy to keep and update if they are to be useful in the creation of safe environments. Parishes must be able to determine whether or not personnel have participated in the required training and background evaluations.

Articles 8-11, summed up in the heading *To Ensure the Accountability of Our Procedures*, are not subject to the audit as they pertain to administrative activities out of the control of individual dioceses/eparchies. Therefore, compliance to the requirements is reported here.

ARTICLE 8

Membership of the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCYP) from July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012, included the following bishops, shown with the regions they represented and consultants:

November 2010–November 2011

Bishops

Bishop Blase J. Cupich, Chair
Term expired in November 2011

Bishop Richard J. Malone (I)
Term expired November 2011

November 2011–November 2012

Bishop R. Daniel Conlon, Chair
Term expires in 2014

Bishop Peter Uglietto
Term expires November 2014

Bishop Dennis J. Sullivan (II)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Timothy Senior (III)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop Mitchell T. Rozanski (IV)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Richard Stika (V)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Bernard A. Hebda (VI)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop Edward K. Braxton (VII)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop John M. LeVoir (VIII)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop Michael O. Jackels (IX)
Term expired November 2011

Bishop Patrick J. Zurek (X)
Term expired November 2011

Bishop Clarence Silva (XI)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Michael W. Warfel (XII)
Term expired November 2011

Bishop Paul Etienne (XIII)
Term expired November 2011

Bishop John G. Noonan (XIV)
Term expired November 2011

Bishop Gerald N. Dino (XV)
Term expires November 2012

Consultants

Rev. Msgr. Brian Bransfield
Associate General Secretary
USCCB

Rev. Msgr. Stephen Rossetti
Abbott Giles Hayes, OSB
President
Conference of Major Superiors of Men

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

Rev. William Shawn McKnight
Executive Director
Secretariat of Clergy, Consecrated Life and Vocations,
USCCB

Bishop Dennis J. Sullivan (II)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Timothy Senior (III)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop Mitchell T. Rozanski (IV)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Richard Stika (V)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Bernard A. Hebda (VI)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop Edward K. Braxton (VII)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop John M. LeVoir (VIII)
Term expires November 2012

Bishop James V. Johnston Jr.
Term expires November 2014

Bishop Oscar Cantú S.T.D.
Term expires November 2014

Bishop Clarence Silva (XI)
Term expires November 2013

Bishop Edward J. Burns
Term expires November 2014

Bishop James S. Wall
Term expires November 2014

Bishop Gerald M. Barbarito
Term expires November 2014

Bishop Gerald N. Dino (XV)
Term expires November 2012

Rev. Msgr. Brian Bransfield
Associate General Secretary
USCCB

Rev. Msgr. Stephen Rossetti
Fr. Tom Smolich SJ
President
Conference of Major Superiors of Men

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

Rev. William Shawn McKnight
Executive Director
Secretariat of Clergy, Consecrated Life and
Vocations, USCCB

Sr. Mary Ann Walsh RSM
Director
Office of Media Relations

Judge Michael Merz

Mrs. Helen Osman,
Secretary
Office of Communications, USCCB

Mr. Anthony Picarello
General Counsel
Office of General Counsel, USCCB

Sr. Mary Ann Walsh RSM
Director
Office of Media Relations

Judge Michael Merz

Mrs. Helen Osman,
Secretary
Office of Communications, USCCB

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

Dr. Barbara Anne Cusack
Chancellor
Archdiocese of Milwaukee

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

The 2012 Anglophone Conference

Bishop R. Daniel Conlon with Mr. Al Notzon III, Chair of the National Review Board, and Deacon Bernie Nojadera, Executive Director of the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection, attended the fourteenth Anglophone Conference in Rome, Italy, in February 2012.

The 2013 Anglophone Conference will convene in Rome with the theme: *Youth Protection Going Global*. The USCCB will be cohost with the Episcopal Conference of Sri Lanka for that conference.

New Bishops' Charter Orientation

The CPCYP has been asked to assist all bishops and eparchs, especially those appointed since the *Charter* was adopted in 2002 and revised in 2005 and 2011, to understand the obligations required of them by the *Charter*. In response, the CPCYP prepared a program designed to address questions new bishops and eparchs may have regarding the *Charter* or the annual compliance audits. This Orientation was held during the Bishops' General Meeting in November of 2011 and has become an annual event since it is critical to share with the new bishops not only the genesis of the wording of the *Charter* but also the spirit behind the commitments made in the *Charter*.

Source Documentation

StoneBridge Business Partners thought it critical that they give unqualified findings to the dioceses/eparchies participating in the annual audit. In order for that to happen, auditors would need to see source documentation to verify the information given on the audit instrument. In some instances, state laws regarding privacy had to be reviewed. With the assistance of the USCCB General Secretary, General Counsel, and a variety of stake holders, an agreement was reached that would provide the auditors source documentation while upholding all local, state, civil, and ecclesiastic laws.

ARTICLE 9

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

- To assist each diocese and eparchy (the Eastern Catholic equivalent of a diocese) 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 *Charter's* provisions

Taking into account the financial and other resources, as well as the population and demographics of the diocese/eparchy, the SCYP 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.

StoneBridge Business Partners was awarded a three-year contract to conduct the audits. The SCYP worked closely with them to ensure an appropriate audit mechanism to determine the compliance of the responsibilities set forth in the *Charter* was in place. The instrument used in the 2012 audit was updated after consultation with a variety of stakeholders to add source documentation. Access to source documents allowed the auditors to give unqualified findings. The majority of the audit instrument remained unchanged from past audit instruments.

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

On a limited basis and as needed, the staff of the SCYP provides support to and referral of victims/survivors to resources that can aid them in their heal-

ing. When invited, the SCYP staff will visit dioceses/eparchies and offer assistance.

Plans were made to hold an annual training that would be web accessible. Topics would range from legal and canonical issues to dealing with victims/survivors and understanding the importance of handling allegations in a competent and professional manner.

The SCYP provides staff support for the CPCYP, the NRB, and its committees. The SCYP provides monthly reports to the members of the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCYP) and the National Review Board (NRB). These reports reflect the administrative efforts of the SCYP within the USCCB, the external support by the SCYP to the (arch) dioceses/eparchies on *Charter*-related matters, and the work of the CPCYP and NRB as supported and facilitated by the SCYP.

During the audit period of July 1, 2011–June 30, 2012, the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection (SCYP) consisted of the following four staff members: Executive Director Deacon Bernie Nojadera, Associate Director Mary Jane Doerr, Executive Assistant Laura Garner, and Staff Assistant Cortney Kerns.

Deacon Bernie Nojadera, Executive Director, 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 from St. Joseph College, Mountain View, California, in 1984; a Master of Social Work 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 children.

Mary Jane Doerr, Associate Director, holds a Bachelor of Arts in behavioral sciences from Nazareth College, Kalamazoo and a Master of Arts in educational leadership from Western Michigan University. She has more than 20 years' experience as an educator in the following roles: as a classroom teacher, an elementary school principal, and a college instructor. She joined the Diocese of Kalamazoo in 1994 where she worked in stewardship and development. In 2003 she was appointed the Safe Environment Coordinator for the diocese and in 2006 was promoted to the Director of the Safe Environment Office. This role included Victim Assistance coordination and overseeing all compliance issues related to the implementation of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. She assumed the role of associate director in the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection in July 2008. She is the mother of two adult children.

Laura Garner, Executive Assistant, joined the staff of the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection 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 Bachelor of Arts in psychology from Loyola College and an Master of Arts in art therapy from George Washington University. Before joining the USCCB, she worked at home as a medical transcriptionist while raising four children.

Cortney Kerns, Staff Assistant, is from Hagerstown, Maryland and attended Mount St. Mary's University in Emmitsburg, MD. She graduated cum laude in 2008 with a degree in Chemistry. She joined the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection in July 2008.

Additional information on the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection can be found via the following link: <http://www.usccb.org/about/child-and-youth-protection/who-we-are.cfm>

ARTICLE 10

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops established the National Review Board during their meeting in June of 2002. The functions of the Board were revised slightly and reconfirmed in June of 2005 when the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* was revised. The purpose of the National Review Board 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 National Review Board during the audit period was as follows:

Dr. Ana Maria Catanzaro
Term expired June 2012

Dr. Ruben Gallegos
Term expired June 2012

Dr. Thomas Plante
Term expired June 2012

Mr. Michael J. Clark
Term expires June 2013

Dr. Antoine Garibaldi
Term expires June 2013

Dr. Charles Handel
Term expires June 2013

Judge Anna Moran
Term expires June 2013

Mr. Al Notzon III
Term expires June 2013

Mr. Stephen A. Zappala Jr.
Term expires June 2014

Mrs. Coleen Kelly Mast
Term expires June 2015

Dr. Angelo Giardino
Term expires June 2015

Ms. Susan King
Term expires June 2015

The chair is appointed by the USCCB President from persons nominated by the NRB. In January 2011, Timothy Cardinal Dolan named Mr. Al Notzon III to be chair for a two-year term expiring in June 2013. 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:

Chairman: Mr. Al Notzon III
Secretary: Dr. Ana Maria Catanzaro

Its four committees are:

The **Audit Committee**, chaired by Judge Anna Moran, continued its work of keeping the audit process updated and effective. The **Best Practices Committee**, chaired by Dr. Angelo Giardino, looked at ways to measure the effectiveness of safe environment training for children and adults. During the course of their work, it was felt a more accurate name for the committee was **Research and Trends** and so the committee name was changed. The **Communications Committee**, chaired by Judge Anna Moran focused on the 10-Year Progress Report. The **Nominations Committee** chaired by Mr. Michael Clark, elicited nominations of potential NRB candidates for terms beginning in 2013.

Those members whose term began in June 2012 are:

Dr. Francesco Cesareo
Term expires June 2016
Ms. Kathleen Asdorian
Term expires June 2016
Mr. Michael Montelongo
Term expires June 2016

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

ARTICLE II

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

Status of Recommendations from the 2011 Audit Period

As a result of the 2010 recommendations, the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection and the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People developed a training program addressing the given recommendations. The first seminar, available as both a live workshop and webinar training, was a success. Such programs will become an annual event called *Charter Implementation Training*.

Topics included in the 2012 training dealt with the background of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*, handling allegations, review boards, red flag behavior, and the audit.

The 2013 training session is in the planning stage and will include the issues identified in the 2012 Audit Report as well as the National Review Board Recommendations based on the Causes and Context Study.

CHAPTER TWO

StoneBridge Business Partners 2012 Audit Report

OBJECTIVE

This Audit Report summarizes the results of our audits for inclusion in the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection's (SCYP) 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 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*."

BACKGROUND

StoneBridge Business Partners, headquartered in Rochester, New York, is a specialty consulting firm established in the mid-nineties from a base of certified public accountants. We focus on providing forensic, internal, and compliance auditing services to leading organizations nationwide. The audit programs utilized in our substantive auditing process are tailored to the specific objectives of each engagement.

In 2010, the USCCB's Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People and the National Review Board selected StoneBridge Business Partners to perform the next cycle of *Charter* audits. Between 2010 and 2011, the SCYP worked closely with StoneBridge leadership to develop a comprehensive audit program, revise the documents used to collect data, and train StoneBridge staff and diocesan/eparchial personnel on the content and requirements of the *Charter*. StoneBridge staff were provided additional training by the SCYP in June 2012, following the most recent *Charter* revision. The issuance of the 2012 Annual Report marks the completion of the second year in a three-year audit cycle.

SCOPE

During 2012, StoneBridge visited 71 dioceses and eparchies, and collected data from 118 others. One diocese and five eparchies refused to participate in either type of audit, and cannot be considered compliant with the *Charter*. Of the 71 dioceses/eparchies that received onsite audits during 2012, three were found not compliant, but only with respect to certain Articles of the *Charter*. Results of the audits are discussed in detail in the Audit Findings & Recommendations section of this report.

Compliance with the *Charter* was determined based on implementation efforts during the period from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. Our examinations included Articles 1 through 7, and 12 through 17. Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11 are not the subject of these audits, and are therefore excluded from this report.

METHODOLOGY

This section describes in detail the process by which these audits were performed.

Whether participating in an onsite audit or a data collection audit, each diocese and eparchy must complete two documents, Chart A/B and Chart C/D. The 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. During a data collection audit, StoneBridge reviews the Charts for completeness, and forwards the Charts to the SCYP as proof of participation. This year, the Charts were required to be submitted by September 1, 2012, which extended the deadline by an additional month as compared to last year. Forty-three dioceses and eparchies were granted extensions, and submitted their information by the end of the calendar year.

Chart A/B summarizes all 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 nature of the allegations, the outcome of any investigations, and the status of the accused cleric as of the end of the audit period. Chart A/B also reports the number of victim/survivors and/or family members served by outreach during the audit period. Statistics from Chart A/B are discussed in the Audit Findings & Recommendations section of this report.

Chart C/D summarizes other Charter-related statistics, such as:

- total children enrolled in Catholic schools and parish religious education programs
- total clergy, 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 or background evaluations, if applicable
- programs used for training each category
- agencies used for background evaluations

Statistics from Chart C/D are discussed in the Audit Findings & Recommendations section of this report.

In addition to Chart A/B and Chart C/D, onsite audit participants are required to complete the Audit Instrument, which allows the diocese/eparchy to explain its specific compliance activities related to each Article of the *Charter*. During the audit, StoneBridge verifies responses through interviews with diocesan/eparchial personnel, and observes and reviews relevant documentation.

As a supplement to the Audit Instrument, dioceses and eparchies participating in onsite audits were provided with an Information Request Letter. This letter described, by Article, the types of documentation that the auditors planned to review once onsite. The purpose of the letter was to assist diocesan/eparchial personnel with preparing for the audit, and maximize the efficiency of the auditors while onsite. In most cases, dioceses and eparchies were fully prepared for the audit, and the necessary documentation was assembled in binders or folders by Article.

StoneBridge staff employs various interview techniques during the performance of these audits. Our interview style tends to be more relaxed and con-

versational, versus interrogative. Our intent is to learn about an interviewee's role(s) at the diocese or eparchy, specifically as those roles relate to *Charter* implementation. Through conversation, we seek to verify and expand on the information reported in Chart A/B, Chart C/D, and the Audit Instrument. Our objective is to understand the *Charter* implementation process at a diocese/eparchy so that we may identify potential weaknesses, and recommend ways to strengthen existing programs.

Parish audits are important part of our audit methodology. Parish audits are currently optional for dioceses and eparchies, but strongly encouraged, as they are usually indicative of the strength of a diocese or eparchy's *Charter* implementation program. StoneBridge staff, often accompanied by diocesan/eparchial personnel, visit parishes and/or Catholic schools within a diocese or eparchy to assess the effectiveness of its *Charter* implementation program. During a parish audit, StoneBridge staff may review training records and evidence that background evaluations are being performed where required. We take a tour of the parish or school, and attempt to locate information on how or where to report an allegation of abuse. Usually, parishes and/or schools will display victim/survivor assistance posters in their vestibules, or publish the information periodically in weekly bulletins. For dioceses and eparchies that do not self-audit, parish audits are helpful in pointing out areas of the parish-level *Charter* implementation program that could be improved, but may be overlooked at the diocesan/eparchial-level. This year, StoneBridge conducted parish audits at twenty dioceses:

- Diocese of Arlington
- Archdiocese of Atlanta
- Archdiocese of Baltimore
- Diocese of Belleville
- Diocese of Boise
- Diocese of Covington
- Diocese of Grand Island
- Diocese of Great Falls-Billings
- Archdiocese of Kansas City
- Diocese of Las Cruces
- Archdiocese of Los Angeles
- Diocese of Manchester
- Archdiocese of Milwaukee
- Diocese of Owensboro
- Diocese of Portland, Maine

SCOPE LIMITATIONS

The most common scope limitation encountered in the *Charter* audit process was the unwillingness of most dioceses and eparchies to allow us to conduct parish audits during their onsite audits. Although an understanding of *Charter* implementation may be gained through interview of personnel and review of documentation at the diocesan/eparchial level, greater proof of compliance—or lack thereof—can be found at the parishes and schools. Without the opportunity to observe compliance activities at parishes and schools, the auditors must rely solely on the information provided by the diocese or eparchy, instead of observing the program firsthand.

Another limitation is frequent turnover in diocesan/eparchial personnel. When a key player in a *Charter* implementation program steps down, or his or her position is otherwise vacated, most dioceses and eparchies attempt to fill the position, at least temporarily, with existing personnel. During this time, important compliance components may be overlooked or neglected. Records are often lost, and successors to the position are often placed in key roles without formal orientation. These individuals, we found in three cases, were not fully aware of their responsibilities under the *Charter*, and were unable to answer certain questions posed by the auditors.

Use of estimates in the preparation of Chart C/D continues to be a problem. While some dioceses and eparchies are able to provide exact figures as of June 30 of the audit year, others report information that is collected earlier in the year, or make estimates based on criteria established in the past. As a result, the data compiled for the annual report is not an accurate reflection of compliance with Article 12 and Article 13 as of a certain date; instead, it is a rough estimate.

Finally, as long as dioceses and eparchies continue to refuse participation in the *Charter* audit process, we will not have a complete and accurate picture of *Charter* compliance during a given period. This year, we were pleased to visit new Bishop Liam Cary in the Diocese of Baker. The Diocese of Baker had not participated in either type of audit since 2009. One

diocese and five eparchies did not participate in the audit process this year, either by refusing an onsite audit, or failing to respond to StoneBridge's requests for information:

- Diocese of Lincoln
- Chaldean Eparchy of Saint Peter the Apostle of San Diego
- Eparchy of Newton, Our Lady of the Annunciation, Boston (Melkite Greeks)
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Nareg in New York of Armenian Catholics
- Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Deliverance of Newark for Syrians

AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Article I

From July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012, 921 victims/survivors in the United States came forward to the Catholic Church with allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a cleric. Article 1 of the *Charter* states, "The first obligation of the Church with regard to the victims is for healing and reconciliation." Accordingly, the Church provides victims/survivors with various outreach services such as meetings with bishops or other Church representatives, healing Masses, support groups, and most commonly, counseling by licensed professionals. Dioceses and eparchies provided outreach to 428 of the new victims/survivors who came forward in this audit period, and continued serving 1,742 victims/survivors who came forward in prior audit periods. The disparity between victim/survivors who reported abuse and victim/survivors who received outreach can be attributed largely to the rise in reports made by attorneys on behalf of victims as part of lawsuits. In these cases, dioceses and eparchies are legally prohibited from contacting the victims/survivors directly to offer support.

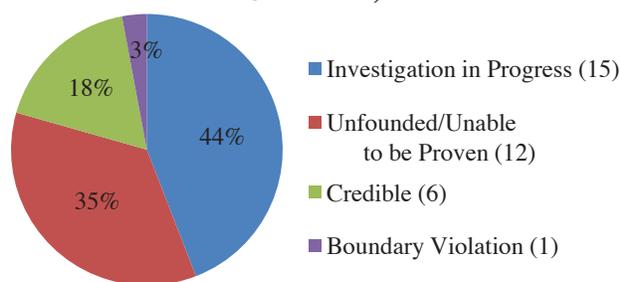
At the time the alleged abuse was reported, 887 victims/survivors were adults, and thirty-four victims/survivors were minors. The increase in adult reports is a direct result of large lawsuits brought against the

Diocese of Helena in 2011. The activity in Helena accounts for much of the 30 percent increase in allegations as compared to the prior audit period.

The number of victims/survivors who were minors at the time of reporting increased from twenty-one in the prior audit period, to thirty-four between 2011 and 2012. Of those minor victims/survivors, fifteen were male, thirteen were female, and the gender of six was unknown, due to the lack of detail provided by the third parties making the reports. The victims/survivors ranged in age from five years to seventeen years. We learned during the audit process that in many of these incidences, the young victims/survivors were aware that the behavior by the cleric was wrong, and immediately made reports to trusted adults, who in turn contacted the authorities and dioceses/eparchies for assistance. Perhaps the willingness and ability of these children to make immediate reports of the alleged abuse is a result of the extensive training efforts made within parishes and schools. Prior to the *Charter*, children may not have been afforded the knowledge that dioceses and eparchies provide through safe environment training programs today. Training programs and requirements are discussed further under Article 12 in this section.

As the chart below illustrates, twelve of the allegations brought by minors were unfounded or unable to be proven, and six were deemed credible. As of June 30, 2012, fifteen allegations were still being investigated by law enforcement.

Status of Allegations by Minors as of June 30, 2012



Four of the minor victims/survivors who came forward in this audit period were abused by international priests. An international priest, for purposes of this report, is defined as a priest born and formed out-

side of the United States. One allegation was brought against a priest from Kenya, which was later determined to be a boundary violation, and three allegations were made against the same priest from the Philippines. All of these allegations were still being investigated at the time of the audit. Both priests were immediately removed from ministry at the time the allegations were reported. Both priests had served in their respective dioceses for years, and no allegations had been previously brought against them.

All dioceses and eparchies visited during the audit period were found to be compliant with Article 1.

Article 2

There are four main components to Article 2 of the *Charter*: the existence and content of policies and procedures for handling allegations of sexual abuse of minors, communication of those procedures, the role of the review board, and the role of the Victim Assistance Coordinator (VAC). Dioceses and eparchies are required to have written policies and procedures that provide for prompt response to allegations of sexual abuse of minors. All dioceses and eparchies have these policies in place, and some were developed prior to the adoption of the *Charter*. However, we noted in at least nine instances, dioceses and eparchies have not updated their policies and procedures in years. With high turnover in certain roles, as discussed in the Scope Limitations section of this report, policies and procedures can quickly become obsolete. Where gaps in the flow of information exist, problems inevitably arise. We recommended in some of our Management Letters that dioceses and eparchies review their policies at least annually, with the assistance of the diocesan/eparchial review board.

The role of the review board in a diocese or eparchy is to advise the bishop or eparch on the suitability for ministry of a cleric accused of sexual abuse of a minor. Some bishops and/or eparchs restrict the function of the review board to this narrow definition. Other bishops and eparchs utilize the review board for a myriad of other issues – from matters of suspected financial misconduct to allegations of sexual misconduct with adults. In the interest of objectivity,

the required makeup of the review board is simply a lay majority. The board must be comprised of at least five members who serve five-year renewable terms. The bishops and eparchs are free to appoint whom they wish, as long as most of those members are not employed by the diocese or eparchy. Review boards are also required to meet regularly to review policies and procedures for handling allegations of sexual abuse of minors. As stated previously, we recommended to onsite audit participants that this be done at least annually. Four dioceses visited during 2012 had not convened their review boards during the audit period, but had within a short period before or after the audit period. The Diocese of Lake Charles was found not compliant with Article 2 because its review board had not met in several years due in part to a lack of new allegations. Our recommendation to Bishop Provost of Lake Charles was to begin convening the review board regularly, if only to review existing policies and procedures. The Diocese of Lake Charles was compliant with all other Articles in the *Charter*.

Article 2 also requires bishops and eparchs to delegate a Victim Assistance Coordinator capable of providing and/or arranging outreach for victims/survivors. Every diocese and eparchy that participated in an onsite audit during 2012 had a qualified individual in the VAC role. VACs are typically counselors or social workers whose education and/or experience has been with victims/survivors of abuse. In 2002, in the wake of the *Charter*, most VAC positions created were full-time. Today, many dioceses and eparchies have chosen to outsource the position to a local licensed counselor. While this practice may have financial or other advantages for the diocese or eparchy, it also has its drawbacks, and diocese and eparchies should weigh the costs and benefits of both forms of victim assistance when deciding which method to use. We noted during our audits that VACs who were subcontractors of the diocese or eparchy were generally out of touch with the review board. When asked, some review board members stated that they had never met their respective VACs, and instead received all case information from personnel in a leadership role at the diocese/eparchy. Worse still, three VACs, one outsourced and two in-house, had not been given a formal orientation when they began in their role. The individuals were

unfamiliar with the diocese or eparchy's policies and procedures for intake, and may be at risk of overlooking *Charter* requirements, such as offering victims/survivors a meeting with the bishop.

During our parish audits, we attempted to locate victim assistance information posted in vestibules or bulletins. In cases where we were unsuccessful, we noted so in the Management Letter. The *Charter* not only requires that the procedures and contact information for reporting allegations of sexual abuse of minors be published, but also made available in the principal languages spoken in the diocese/eparchy. This was a common problem among dioceses with highly diverse populations. We suggested that dioceses and eparchies use volunteer translators if available, and maintain electronic copies on the website if printing is too costly.

Article 3

Article 3 recognizes that dioceses and eparchies occasionally enter into settlements with victims/survivors of sexual abuse by clergy. The *Charter* requires that dioceses and eparchies refrain from entering into settlement agreements which require confidentiality. Exceptions may be made, but only at the request of the victim/survivor. Most settlement agreements entered into by dioceses and eparchies are not bound by confidentiality. In the rare cases we found during our audits that confidentiality had been requested, we were able to review redacted settlement agreements and/or the agreement's confidentiality clause to confirm that confidentiality was in fact requested by the victim/survivor, and not the diocese or eparchy. All dioceses and eparchies visited during 2012 were compliant with Article 3.

Article 4

The *Charter* acknowledges the role of the public authorities in matters of sexual abuse of minors by clergy in Article 4, which requires dioceses and eparchies to report any and all allegations involving minors to the authorities in accordance with civil law, and to cooperate with those authorities during investigations of these matters. All dioceses and eparchies examined during 2012 included mandated reporter language in their policies and procedures, as

applicable. Most dioceses and eparchies have developed intake forms which require the VAC or other individual taking the report to advise the alleged victims/survivors of their right to contact authorities. Many dioceses and eparchies offer to make the report on behalf of the victim/survivor, especially where required by statute. Typically, dioceses and eparchies have long standing relationships with child protective services and local law enforcement. In these cases, we were able to verify through interviews the level of cooperation by dioceses and eparchies with the authorities. All dioceses and eparchies examined were found compliant with Article 4.

Article 5

Article 5 of the *Charter* commands that “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.”

The total number of clerics accused of sexual abuse of a minor during the audit period was 805. For purposes of this report, clerics were categorized as a priest, deacon, unknown, or other. By “unknown” is meant that the victim/survivor was unable to provide the identity of the accused. “Other” represents a cleric from another diocese for whom details of ordination and/or incardination were not provided. Accused priests numbered 571, of which 436 were diocesan priests, 101 belonged to a religious order, 34 were incardinated elsewhere. There were 11 deacons accused during the period, of which 9 were incardinated in a specific diocese, and 2 were religious. Allegations brought against unknown clerics numbered 209, and 14 other clerics were accused.

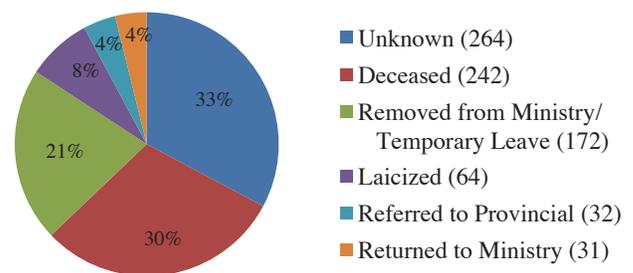
287 of these clerics had been accused in previous audit periods, and 132 of this year’s allegations were either unfounded or unable to be proven.

Class action lawsuits and even smaller suits often fail to name a specific cleric, so dioceses and eparchies must label these clerics as “unknown.” As discussed earlier, because Helena’s 202 allegations came

through these lawsuits, the accused clerics have yet to be identified. It could be one priest or deacon involved in each incident of alleged abuse, or it could be hundreds of clerics. We have taken a conservative approach and identified each allegation as a separate cleric for report purposes. Helena’s activity during the audit period greatly contributed to the increase in “unknown” clerics from prior years.

The status of the 805 accused clerics as of June 30, 2012 is illustrated below.

**Status of Accused Clerics
as of June 30, 2012**



In July 2011, the *Charter* was updated to include child pornography in its definition of sexual abuse against a minor. During the audit period, five clerics were removed from ministry because of allegations of possession of child pornography. These five clerics are included in the statistics presented above. Additional information on how dioceses and eparchies have responded to this change in the *Charter* is provided under Article 6 in this section.

While bishops and eparchs have a responsibility to treat an act of sexual abuse of a minor as a crime against the Church, bishops and eparchs also have a duty to protect the reputation of the accused cleric, and to presume him innocent until proven guilty. During our audits, we attempted to verify that Article 5 is upheld in this manner by inquiring as to the circumstances of the accused cleric’s removal. In addition, if the accused cleric was later cleared of any wrongdoing, we attempted to obtain evidence of a public announcement clearing his name, whether by website article or parish bulletin.

All dioceses and eparchies examined were found compliant with Article 5.

Article 6

Article 6 requires that dioceses and eparchies publish standards of conduct for clergy, employees, and volunteers who minister to children. Most dioceses and eparchies accomplish this by developing and disseminating a Code of Conduct, which is often signed by and retained for each individual in ministry. Codes of Conduct vary in length from one page to many, and frequently list prohibited behaviors. During our audits, we reviewed sample Codes of Conduct, and attempted to verify that child pornography was listed as a prohibited behavior. Despite the fact that the *Charter* was updated to include child pornography one year before the audits began, sixteen dioceses and eparchies visited had not yet updated their Codes of Conduct or policies and procedures accordingly. We issued many Management Letter comments to that effect, and recommended that the review board update all policies and procedures, as well as the Code of Conduct, to refer explicitly to the possession and/or distribution of child pornography. All dioceses and eparchies audited were compliant with Article 6, in that they all had established policies to address conduct by clergy and other personnel.

Article 7

Article 7 specifically requires openness and transparency about allegations of sexual abuse of minors by clergy. While Article 5 deals with the protection of an accused cleric's reputation, Article 7 extends the same protection to the victim/survivor. Dioceses and eparchies must strike a balance between dealing openly with the public, and maintaining appropriate levels of confidentiality. During our audits, we inquired as to the information shared with the public – either announced at the parish, or published in writing on the website or in parish bulletins. In the past, it was common for dioceses and eparchies to announce that an accused priest had simply “been placed on administrative leave”. We found during our audits that dioceses and eparchies are forthright with their communities, and respectful of all parties to the allegation. No dioceses or eparchies were found non-compliant with Article 7.

Article 8 through Article 11

Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11 are not audited.

Article 12

Article 12 of the *Charter* calls for the education and training for children, youth, parents, ministers, educators, volunteers and others about ways to make and maintain a safe environment for children and young people. Training programs must be approved and promulgated by the sitting bishop or eparch. Children's training continues to be a complicated task for diocesan/eparchial personnel, primarily at the parish level. Declining attendance by children enrolled in religious education programs has resulted in increasing numbers of untrained children. Inefficient or poorly managed database systems have failed to keep accurate numbers, and information drawn from those databases was incomplete. We also found that the dioceses/eparchies that group certain grades together for training purposes in their schools and parishes have more difficulties tracking and compiling annual numbers than dioceses/eparchies who choose to train their children every year. Finally, even though training occurs, some pastors neglect to submit their parish data altogether.

Despite these challenges, the Catholic Church in the United States has provided training to 93.8 percent of the over 4.9 million children placed in its care during the audit period. Because the Church recognizes that parents are the first teachers, dioceses and eparchies give parents the opportunity to opt their children out of safe environment training. If parents choose to opt out, dioceses and eparchies provide these parents with written materials to assist with the children's instruction. Only 1.5 percent of children were opted out of training this year, a slight increase from the prior year.

Article 12 of the *Charter* also calls for training adults in the Church on how to create and maintain a safe environment for the children placed in their care. Required participants in safe environment training include the bishop or eparch, priests, deacons, candidates for ordination, educators, employees, volunteers, and any other individuals who may have “ongoing, unsupervised” contact with children. Dioceses and eparchies define the terms “ongoing” and “unsupervised” differently, which results in inconsistencies among trained individuals throughout the country. A retired deacon who occasionally

helps out in his parish on the East coast may be required to renew his training every three years, but a Midwest counterpart may not be required to take any training at all. Based on the individual diocese or eparchy's policy, we compiled the number of persons in each category who were required to be trained, and compared it to the number of persons who actually were trained. The following statistics reflect that methodology:

Category	Number Required	Number Trained	%
Priests	38,199	38,006	99.5
Deacons	15,796	15,680	99.3
Candidates for Ordination	6,372	6,232	97.8
Educators	168,067	166,311	99.0
Employees	258,380	249,918	96.7
Volunteers	1,920,001	1,876,558	97.7
Total	2,406,815	2,352,705	97.8

During our audits, we found that more than half of all dioceses and eparchies use the VIRTUS program for providing safe environment training. Most dioceses and eparchies use VIRTUS for either children's or adults' training. Other popular programs used throughout the United States include Praesidium and Child Lures. For a complete list of safe environment training programs used, please see the compilation posted on the SCYP website.

The *Charter* does not require clergy, employees, and volunteers to renew safe environment training, but some dioceses and eparchies choose to require some form of refresher. Many organizations require updates or topical training so that members may keep abreast of changes in industry or environment. In the same way, dioceses and eparchies should be reevaluating their training programs and/or offering refresher training so that adults who work with children may be in tune with societal changes. The most widely used example is the increased use of social media and text messages for communication, which is discussed under Other Findings in this section of the audit report. In cases where safe environment training was not renewed for clergy, employees, and volunteers, we issued a Management Letter comment suggesting that dioceses and/or eparchies consider developing a program to that end.

Another problem related to adult training, which we noted during our onsite audits, was varying training requirements. Some diocesan/eparchial policies require all personnel and volunteers to undergo training, regardless of their level of interaction with children. Other dioceses and eparchies publish lists of which personnel must receive safe environment training. Because of inconsistent application or interpretation of training policies, exceptions were noted. In a number of cases, we were able to point to scenarios where an individual would work with children, but may not be trained. As a result, we issued Management Letter comments recommending that dioceses and eparchies clarify their training requirements to ensure that they are aligned with the requirements of the *Charter*.

As mentioned in the Scope Limitations section of this report, problems with the databases used in certain dioceses and eparchies contributed to poor reporting on Chart C/D. Our Management Letters pointed out weaknesses in tracking training and background check records, misuse of the database by parishes due to confusion or complexity, and possible improvements for optimal utilization of existing databases. We hope that these suggestions allow for better reporting in future periods.

The Diocese of Tulsa was found not compliant with Article 12. Auditors were unable to determine whether or not parishes were providing safe environment training to children in religious education and the volunteers working with those children. The Diocese of Tulsa is actively soliciting information from parishes to ensure that training is occurring in those locations.

The Diocese of Baker was also found not compliant with Article 12. Safe environment training was not provided to children during the audit period because a new training program was being developed. The Diocese of Baker has since begun training children using the new program, and expects to comply with Article 12 in future audit periods.

All other dioceses and eparchies audited were compliant with Article 12.

Article 13

Article 13 of the *Charter* calls for all adults who work with children in the Catholic Church to undergo a background check or other form of screening. While the *Charter* is silent as to the frequency of screening, we noted that most dioceses and eparchies have begun rescreening their clergy, employees, and volunteers. Some dioceses rescreen these individuals annually, and others rescreen every 2-10 years. Those dioceses and eparchies which have chosen not to rescreen their clergy, employees, and volunteers noted that the practice can be cost-prohibitive. Some dioceses and eparchies combat this issue by assigning the cost of rescreening volunteers to the parish, or even the volunteers themselves.

The following chart illustrates the status of dioceses’ and eparchies’ screening processes as of June 30, 2012. Gaps between the individuals required to be screened and those actually screened usually represent background checks that are in process at this date.

Category	Number Required	Number Screened	%
Priests	38,199	38,045	99.6
Deacons	15,796	15,695	99.4
Candidates for Ordination	6,372	6,320	99.2
Educators	168,067	164,935	98.1
Employees	258,380	250,092	96.8
Volunteers	1,920,001	1,861,160	96.9
Total	2,406,815	2,336,247	97.1

The most common background check agency used by dioceses and eparchies is ChoicePoint or LexisNexis. Mind Your Business, Inc., and Hire Right, Inc. round out the top three agencies used for screening. For a complete list of background screening agencies used, please see the compilation posted on the SCYP website.

The most common issue we found related to background checks was that many dioceses and eparchies fail to rescreen individuals working with children. Though frequent background checks are not a requirement of the *Charter*, they are a recommended practice. If a diocese or eparchy does not frequently rescreen individuals, it may not be notified of an arrest made or other crime committed subsequent

to the initial screening. Where background check methodologies do not allow for automatic subsequent arrest reports, dioceses and eparchies have begun the process of rechecking their clergy, employees, and volunteers every few years. Through our Management Letters, we encouraged those dioceses and eparchies that have yet to rescreen personnel and volunteers working with children to consider adopting this practice.

Management Letter comments related to the accuracy of databases used to track background screening results were included with similar comments made with Article 12. See Article 12 in this section for further detail.

All dioceses and eparchies examined were compliant with Article 13 during the audit period.

Article 14

Through Article 14, the *Charter* calls for an end to the relocation of accused clerics between dioceses, as was the practice years ago. 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. For audit purposes, this Article is further interpreted to include Norm 12, which states that “Every bishop/eparch who receives a priest or deacon from outside his jurisdiction will obtain the necessary information regarding any past act of sexual abuse of a minor by the priest or deacon in question.”

During our audit, we reviewed diocesan/eparchial policies to understand the procedures for receiving transferred and visiting priests and deacons. We inquired of the appropriate parties the protocol for such transfer, and attempted to confirm that practice was consistent with the policy. We also requested copies of letters of suitability received during the period, and further inquired as to the diocese or eparchy’s retention policy for those letters. Some dioceses and/or eparchies retain the letters indefinitely. Others discard the letters as soon as a visiting cleric’s stay has expired. Many Management Letters recommended clarifying the suitability letter policy, and establishing a corresponding retention policy. All dioceses and eparchies audited were compliant with Article 14.

Article 15

Article 15 has two major components, only one of which is subject to our audit. That is, periodic meetings are required between bishops or eparchs and the Major Superiors of Men whose clerics are serving within the bishop/eparch's territory. 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. Although the *Charter* fails to define "periodic," we recommended that bishops and eparchs meet or otherwise correspond with the Major Superiors annually. More importantly, we recommended that the bishop or eparch document these meetings. Not only is documentation helpful during an audit, it can easily be referred to in the event that an allegation against a religious is brought to the diocese/eparchy's attention. All dioceses examined in 2012 were compliant with Article 15.

Article 16

The *Charter* recognizes that dioceses and eparchies play important roles in their local communities. 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 the most basic level, dioceses and eparchies are required to participate in the annual CARA Survey, the results of which are included in the SCYP's Annual Report. With the exception of the Diocese of Lincoln, all dioceses and eparchies submitted data to CARA, and were therefore found compliant with Article 16. The only recommendation concerning Article 16 made during our audits was for dioceses and eparchies to retain a copy of the CARA survey submission for recordkeeping purposes. The Additional Actions compilation on the SCYP website provides more examples of cooperation with local organizations and communities.

Article 17

Article 17 covers formation of clergy, from the seminary through retirement. During our audit, we interviewed vocation directors, vicars for clergy, seminary rectors, pastors, and other key personnel responsible for formation of clergy and candidates for ordination.

We inquired as to the programs used, the topics discussed, and overall attendance and clergy feedback. We observed examples of registration forms for clergy seminars, textbooks used for the formation of candidates for the permanent diaconate, and brochures advertising priestly retreats. While some dioceses and eparchies do not have stringent formation requirements for existing priests and deacons, we noted that others require certain hours of formation each year so that a cleric's faculties may be renewed. Despite these differences, all dioceses and eparchies audited during 2012 were found compliant with Article 17.

Other Findings

As society and technology change, households, businesses, and organizations must react. Accordingly, we noted potential oversights in many safe environment policies.

- Some personnel listed in diocesan/eparchial directories used personal email addresses to conduct parish or other church-related activities, even though the diocese or eparchy provided those individuals a diocese or parish sponsored email address. We recommended in some Management Letters that dioceses and eparchies create a policy which requires the use of "official" email addresses for parish or other church activities. This is especially important for individuals such as coaches, who may have the opportunity to contact children directly through email. With an official email address, dioceses and eparchies have more oversight of electronic communication.
- Many diocesan and parish personnel use social media outlets and text messaging for personal communication. Recently, children have been signing up on social networks, providing opportunities for them to interact with adults in a virtual setting. Many children are provided with cell phones and the ability to text. Dioceses and eparchies may not have a policy governing electronic interaction with children, either through social media or text messaging. We recommended in our Management Letters that dioceses and eparchies develop policies regarding virtual interaction with children under their

care within the diocese/eparchy or parish. This should include teachers, catechists, coaches, and the like. Such a policy would protect both the children and the adults, as even an innocent comment can be misconstrued.

General Recommendations

The following recommendations apply to all dioceses and eparchies, and are simply suggestions for improving existing *Charter* compliance programs.

- We strongly encourage dioceses and eparchies to participate in parish audits. In addition, we encourage diocesan personnel, such as the Safe Environment Coordinator (SEC), to accompany the auditors. We have found that the physical presence of the SEC reassures the parishes under audit, and more importantly, allows for open communication between the parish and the SEC. Parish audits are especially recommended for dioceses and eparchies that do not self-audit. Without visiting a parish, the diocese or eparchy may not fully understand the challenges associated with implementing its policy at the parish level.
- We recommend that dioceses and eparchies create detailed job descriptions for all key personnel in its *Charter* implementation program, and create a flowchart to illustrate how the program works. This practice will not only assist the diocese or eparchy during periods of turnover or transition, but may also point out opportunities for streamlining processes. In addition, new hires or volunteers involved with implementation should be provided an orientation to review an individual's duties and role in the program using the job description and flow chart.
- We recommend that dioceses and eparchies continually assess the quality and performance of databases used for recordkeeping, especially records that relate to maintaining a safe environment for children and youth. Dioceses and eparchies should be willing to commit the necessary resources to allow for efficient and effective tracking of compliance for both active and inactive employees and volunteers.

- Finally, we strongly recommend that dioceses and eparchies ensure that background screening agencies used for *Charter* compliance include records from all appropriate jurisdictions. Local, state, national, and sex offender registry checks should be included in the background screening package purchased.

CONCLUSION

The Catholic Church in the United States continues to handle the issue of sexual abuse of minors by clergy effectively through the implementation of the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*. By authorizing these audits each year, the bishops and eparchs of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops demonstrate their unyielding commitment to the protection of children. The year 2012 marked the tenth anniversary of the *Charter*, and the results of our audits demonstrate that the Catholic Church in the United States has made significant progress in appropriately handling allegations of sexual abuse of minors.

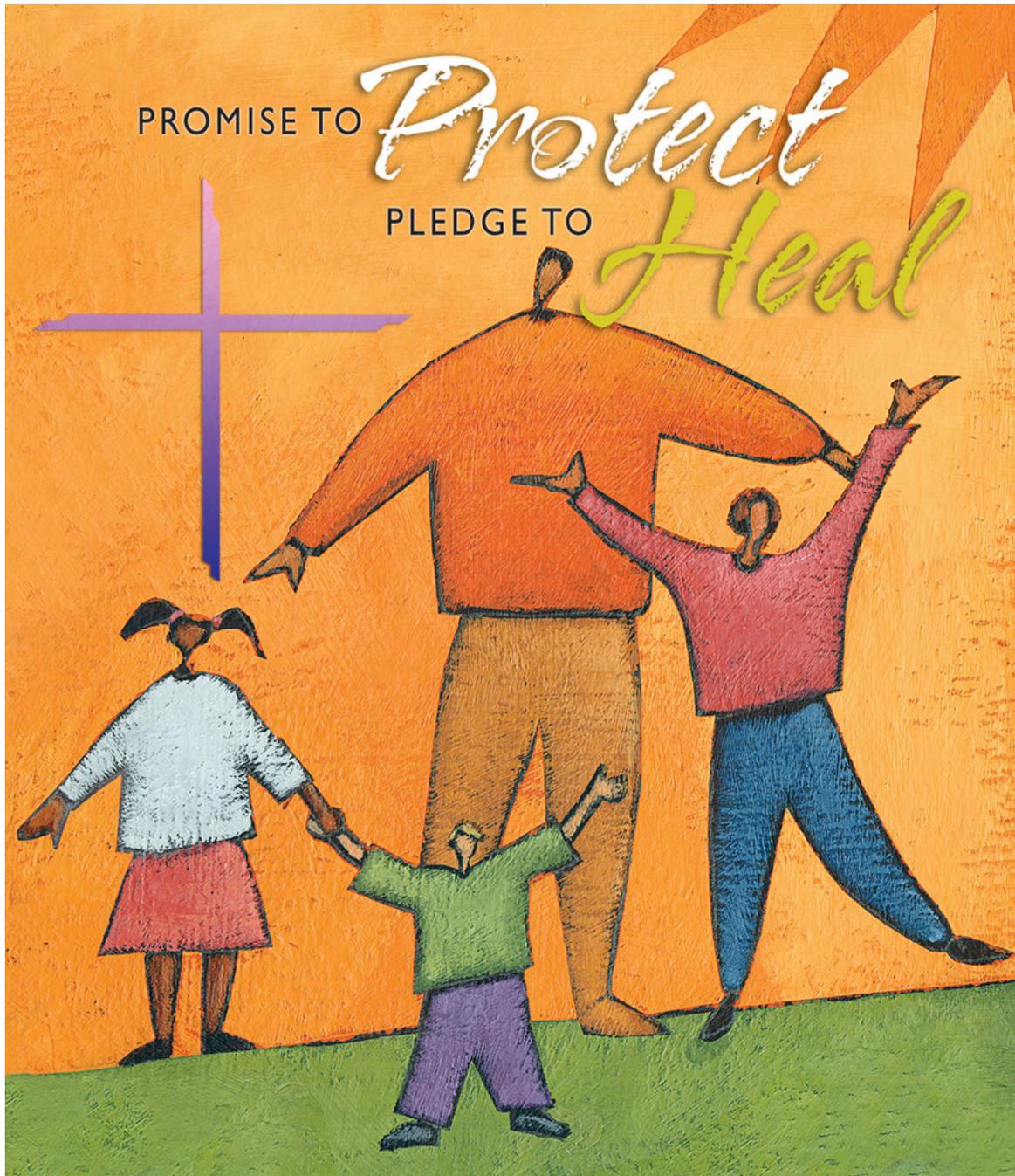
Furthermore, the Church has made a significant contribution to the prevention of sexual abuse of minors. Under the *Charter*, prevention takes the form of training programs provided to children and adults; the screening of clergy, candidates for ordination, educators, employees, volunteers, and others; as well as the ongoing formation provided to existing clergy. Prevention is made possible by the commitment and effort of the personnel involved in the *Charter's* implementation. We recognize the work these individuals do in the area of child abuse prevention, and are grateful for the opportunities to collaborate with them during the audit process.

We thank the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection for working closely with the dioceses and eparchies to strengthen their programs, policies, and procedures related to the *Charter*.

Finally, we thank the National Review Board for allowing StoneBridge to continue the great work of ensuring that the Church remains a safe place for all children.

APPENDIX A: ONSITE AUDITS PERFORMED BY STONEBRIDGE DURING 2012

- Diocese of Amarillo
- Diocese of Arlington
- Archdiocese of Atlanta
- Diocese of Baker
- Archdiocese of Baltimore
- Diocese of Belleville
- Diocese of Biloxi
- Diocese of Boise
- Diocese of Bridgeport
- Diocese of Brooklyn
- Diocese of Camden
- Archdiocese of Chicago
- Diocese of Colorado Springs
- Diocese of Corpus Christi
- Diocese of Covington
- Diocese of Dodge City
- Diocese of Fairbanks
- Diocese of Fresno
- Diocese of Grand Island
- Diocese of Great Falls-Billings
- Diocese of Greensburg
- Diocese of Honolulu
- Archdiocese of Indianapolis
- Diocese of Kalamazoo
- Archdiocese of Kansas City, Kansas
- Diocese of La Crosse
- Diocese of Lafayette in Louisiana
- Diocese of Lake Charles
- Diocese of Lansing
- Diocese of Laredo
- Diocese of Las Cruces
- Archdiocese of Little Rock
- Archdiocese of Los Angeles
- Archdiocese of Louisville
- Diocese of Manchester
- Diocese of Memphis
- Diocese of Metuchen
- Archdiocese of Milwaukee
- Archdiocese of New Orleans
- Diocese of New Ulm
- Diocese of Ogdensburg
- Archdiocese of Oklahoma City
- Diocese of Orlando
- Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite)
- Diocese of Owensboro
- Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Passaic
- Diocese of Paterson
- Archdiocese of Philadelphia
- Archdiocese of Portland, Maine
- Diocese of Raleigh
- Diocese of Rochester
- Diocese of Sacramento
- Diocese of Saginaw
- Diocese of Salina
- Diocese of San Bernardino
- Archdiocese of San Francisco
- Archdiocese of Santa Fe
- Diocese of Santa Rosa
- Diocese of Savannah
- Archdiocese of Seattle
- Diocese of St. Augustine
- Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis
- Diocese of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
- Diocese of Steubenville
- Diocese of Superior
- Diocese of Toledo
- Diocese of Tucson
- Diocese of Tulsa
- Diocese of Wilmington
- Diocese of Winona
- Diocese of Worcester



Section II

CHAPTER THREE

2012 CARA Survey of Allegations and Costs: A Summary Report

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."*

The questionnaire for the *2012 Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs* 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 2011. 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 early-November 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 clerical and mixed religious institutes to complete a similar survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries.

CARA completed data collection for the 2012 annual survey on February 21, 2013. All but two of the 195 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB completed the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent. The Diocese of Lincoln once again declined to participate and the Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon of Los Angeles did not respond by the cut-off date. A total of 157 of the 215 clerical and mixed religious

institutes that belong to CMSM responded to the survey, for a response rate of 73 percent. The overall response rate for dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes was 85 percent, about the same response rate as in previous years for this survey. CARA then prepared the national level summary tables and graphs of the findings for calendar year 2012, with tables comparing allegations and costs from 2004-2012, which are presented in this report.

DIOCESES AND EPARCHIES

The Data Collection Process

Dioceses and eparchies began submitting their data for the 2012 survey in early December 2012. CARA and the Secretariat contacted every diocese or eparchy that had not sent in a contact name by late December 2012, to obtain the name of a contact person to complete the survey. CARA and the Secretariat sent multiple e-mail and phone reminders to these contact persons to encourage a high response rate.

By February 21, 2013, all but two of the 195 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB had responded to the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent. The Diocese of Lincoln once again declined to participate and the Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon of Los Angeles did not respond by the cut-off date. The participation rate among dioceses and eparchies has been nearly unanimous each year of this survey; starting at 93 percent in 2004 and 94 percent in 2005, and has remained at 99 percent since 2006.

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

Credible Allegations Received by Dioceses and Eparchies in 2012

The responding dioceses and eparchies reported that between January 1 and December 31, 2012, they received 397 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a diocesan or eparchial priest or deacon. These allegations were made by 390 individuals

against 313 priests or deacons. As Table 1 shows, this is a decrease from 2011 in the numbers of victims, allegations, and offenders reported, and the fewest allegations and victims reported since data collection for these annual reports began in 2004.

Compared to 2011, new reports of allegations decreased by 20 percent (from 495 new credible allegations in 2011 to 397 new credible allegations in 2012). The number of alleged offenders also decreased by nearly a quarter, from 406 alleged offenders reported in 2011 to 313 alleged offenders reported in 2012.

Of the 397 new allegations reported in 2012, some eleven allegations (3 percent), involved children under the age of eighteen in 2012. The remaining 386 allegations were made by adults who are alleging abuse when they were minors. By comparison, twenty-one allegations in 2011 (4 percent of all new allegations in 2010 or 2011), seven allegations in 2010 (2 percent of all new allegations in 2010), eight allegations in 2009 (2 percent of all new allegations in 2009), ten allegations in 2008 (2 percent of all new allegations received in 2008), four allegations in 2007 (less than 1 percent of all new allegations received in 2007), fourteen allegations in 2006 (2 percent of all new allegations received in 2006), nine allegations in 2005 (1 percent of all new allegations received in 2005), and twenty-two allegations in 2004 (2 percent of new allegations received in 2004) involved children under the age of eighteen in each of those years.

Figure 1 illustrates the way in which allegations were reported to the dioceses or eparchies in 2012. Four in ten new allegations (40 percent) were reported by the victim and a third (32 percent) were reported by an attorney.

Compared to 2011, there are few differences in who reported the allegations:

- Allegations reported by attorneys increased slightly, from 25 percent in 2011 to 32 percent in 2012.
- A family member reported 12 percent of allegations in 2012, compared to 10 percent in 2011.
- Eight percent of all allegations were reported by someone other than the victim, an attorney, a family member, a friend, law enforcement, or a bishop from another diocese, compared to 6 percent in 2011. Some of these other persons reporting allegations include a victim assistance coordinator from another diocese, a woman religious, other priests, a deacon, a co-worker, self-admission by an accused priest, a camp counselor, counselors or therapists, and anonymous reports.

Figure 2 presents the percentage of all new allegations of abuse that were cases involving solely child pornography. Of the 3997 total allegations, seven allegations involved only child pornography, compared to six reported in 2011 and two reported in 2010.

Victims, Offenses, and Offenders in 2011

The sex of ten of the 390 alleged victims reported in 2012 was not identified in the allegation. Among those for whom the sex of the victim was reported, 84 percent (318 victims) were male and 16 percent (62 victims) were female. This proportion is illustrated in Figure 3.

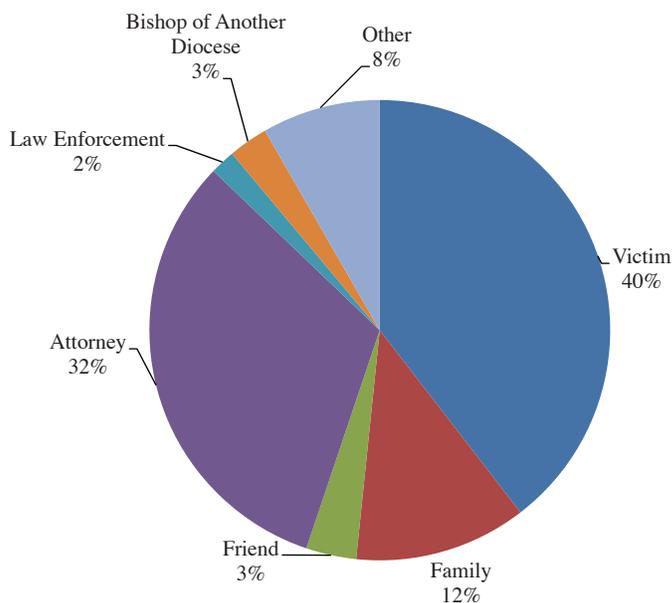
The proportion of male and female victims is nearly identical to that reported in 2011 and in 2010 (82 percent males and 18 percent females).

Table 1. New Credible Allegations Reported by Dioceses and Eparchies

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change (+/-) 2011-2012	Percentage Change
Victims	889	690	632	598	620	398	426	489	390	-99	-20%
Allegations	898	695	635	599	625	398	428	495	397	-98	-20%
Offenders	622	463	394	415	423	286	345	406	313	-93	-23%

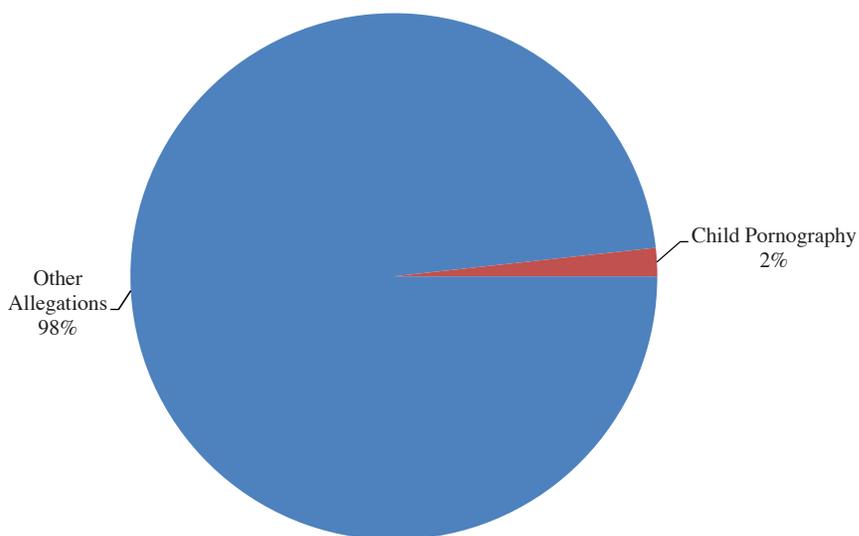
Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012

**Figure 1. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse:
Dioceses and Eparchies**



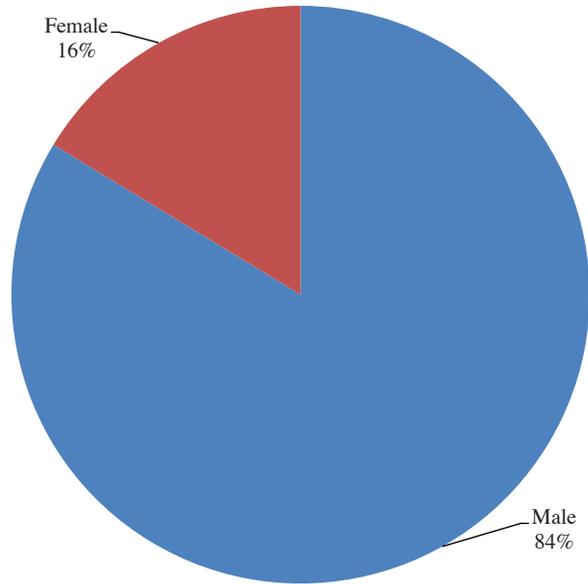
Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

**Figure 2. Percentage of Allegations Involving Only Child Pornography:
Dioceses and Eparchies**



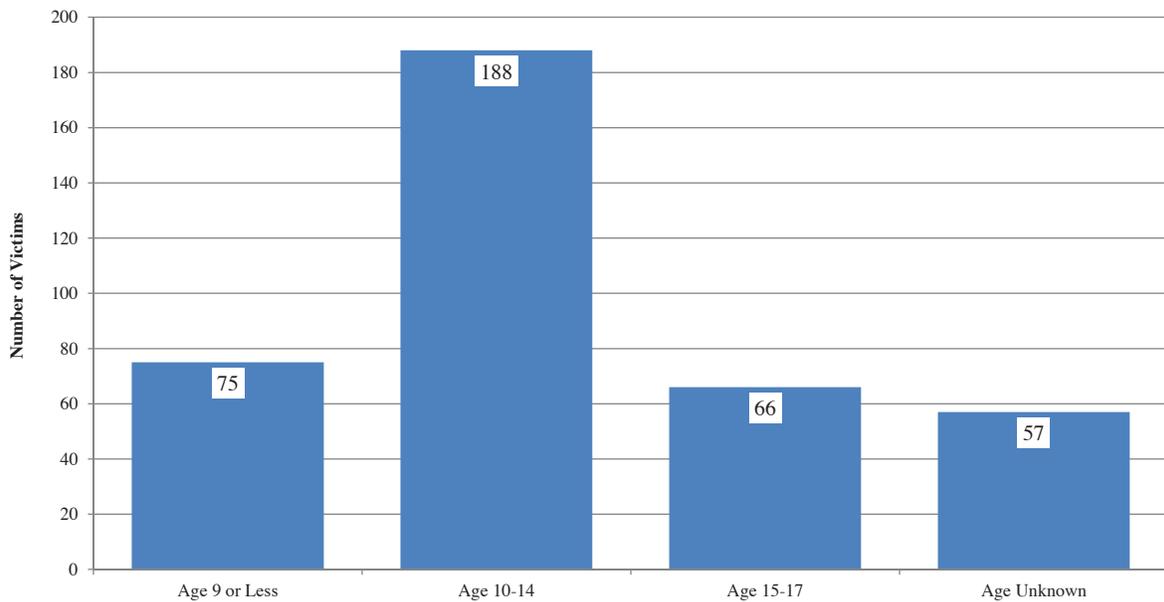
Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

**Figure 3. Sex of Abuse Victim:
Dioceses and Eparchies**



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

**Figure 4. Age of Victim When Abuse Began:
Dioceses and Eparchies**



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Half of the victims (48 percent) were between the ages of ten and fourteen when the alleged abuse began. About the same proportion of the victims were between the ages of fifteen and seventeen (17 percent) or under age ten (19 percent). The age could not be determined for a sixth of victims (15 percent). Figure 4 presents the distribution of victims by age at the time the alleged abuse began.

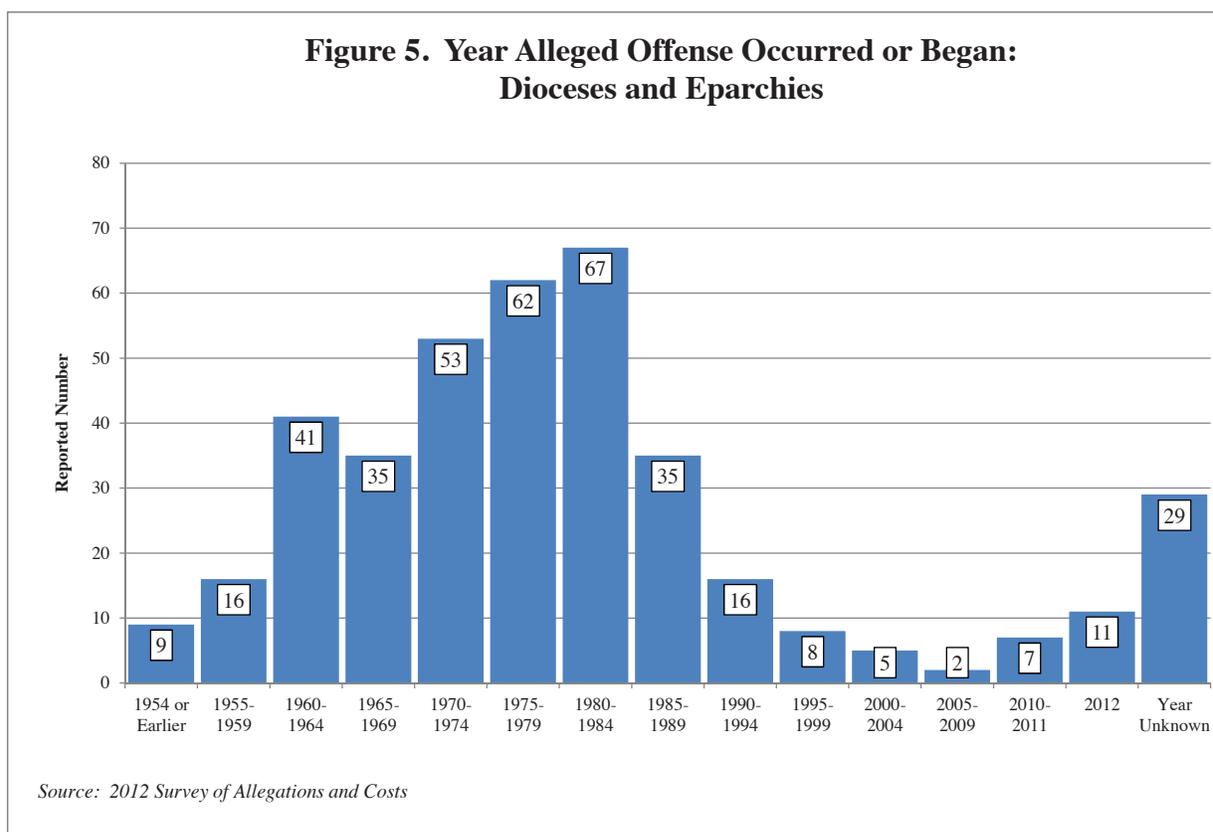
Figure 5 shows the years in which the abuse reported in 2012 was alleged to have occurred or begun. Two-thirds of new allegations (66 percent) occurred or began between 1960 and 1984. The most common time period for allegations reported in 2012 was 1975-1979 (sixty-two allegations) or 1980-1984 (sixty-seven allegations). This is approximately the same time pattern that has been reported in previous years, with most allegations reportedly occurring or beginning between the mid-1960s and the mid-1980s. For twenty-nine new allegations reported in 2012 (7 percent), no time frame for the alleged abuse could be determined by the allegation.

Of the 313 diocesan or eparchial priests or deacons that were identified in new allegations in 2012,

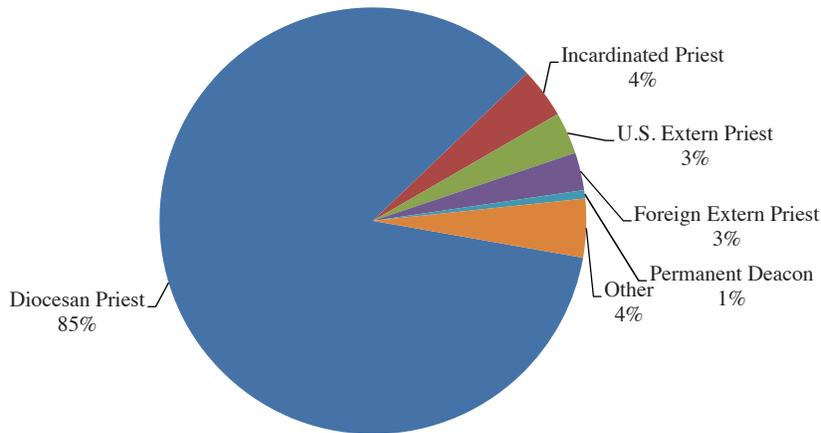
nearly all (85 percent) had been ordained for the diocese or eparchy in which the abuse was alleged to have occurred. At the time of the alleged abuse, 4 percent of alleged perpetrators were priests who were incardinated into that diocese or eparchy and 3 percent were extern priests who were serving in the diocese temporarily. Just two of the alleged perpetrators (1 percent) identified in new allegations in 2012 were permanent deacons. Four 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 6 displays the ecclesial status of offenders at the time of the alleged offense.

Almost three in five (58 percent) of the 313 priests and deacons identified as alleged offenders in 2012 had already been identified in prior allegations. In 2011, that proportion was 64 percent. Figure 7 depicts the percentage with prior allegations in 2012, compared to previous years.

Three-quarters of alleged offenders (77 percent) identified in 2012 are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing. Another fifteen

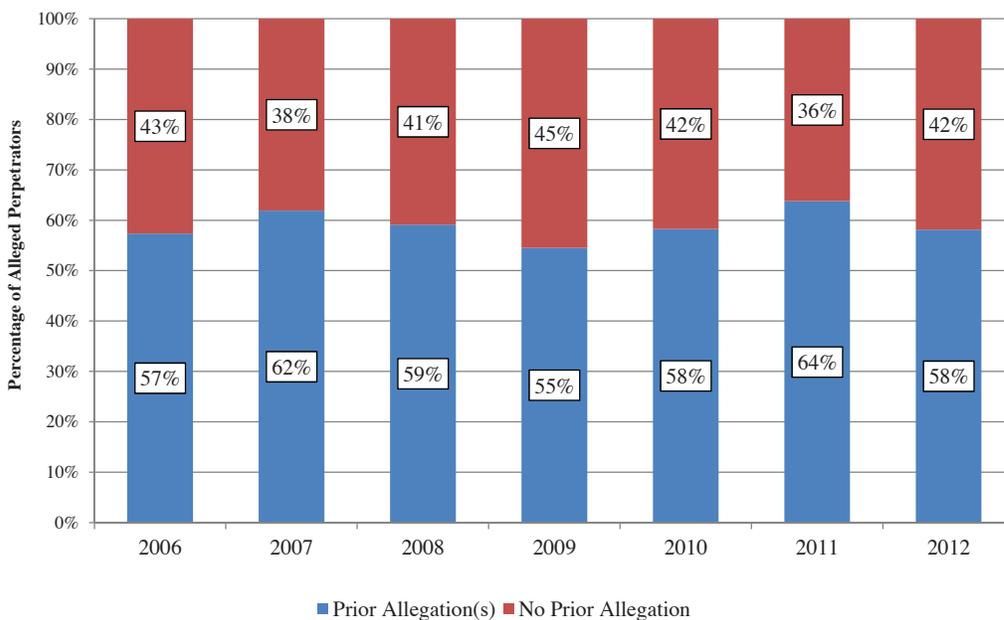


**Figure 6. Ecclesial Status of Alleged Perpetrator:
Dioceses and Eparchies**



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

**Figure 7. Percentage of Alleged Perpetrators with Prior Allegations:
Dioceses and Eparchies**



Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2012

priests or deacons (5 percent) were permanently removed from ministry in 2012. In addition to the fifteen offenders identified in 2012 and permanently removed from ministry in 2012, another twenty-nine priests or deacons who had been identified in allegations of abuse *before* 2012 were permanently removed from ministry in 2012.

Thirteen priests or deacons were returned to ministry in 2012 based on the resolution of an allegation made during or prior to 2012 (five who were identified in 2012 and eight who were identified before 2012). In addition, 124 priests or deacons (thirty-three who were identified in 2012 and ninety-one who were identified before 2012) have been temporarily removed from ministry pending completion of an investigation. Notwithstanding the year in which the abuse was reported, four diocesan and eparchial clergy remain in active ministry pending a preliminary investigation of an allegation (three who were identified in 2012 and one who was identified prior to 2012). Figure 8 shows the current status of alleged offenders.

Of the 397 new credible allegations reported in 2012, fifty-one new allegations (13 percent) were unsubstantiated or determined to be false by December 31, 2012. In addition, thirty-nine allegations received prior to 2012 were unsubstantiated or determined to be false during 2012. Figure 9 presents the percentage of all new credible allegations received in 2012 that were unsubstantiated or determined to be false in 2012, compared to previous years.

Costs to Dioceses and Eparchies in 2012

Dioceses and eparchies that responded to the survey and reported costs related to allegations paid out \$112,966,427 in 2012. This includes payments in 2012 for allegations reported in previous years. Thirty-seven responding dioceses and eparchies reported no expenditures in 2012 related to allegations of sexual abuse of a minor. Table 2 compares payments by dioceses and eparchies from 2004 through 2012 across several categories of allegation-related expenses. The total costs reported by dioceses and eparchies in 2012 are \$4,286,721 more than those reported in 2011.

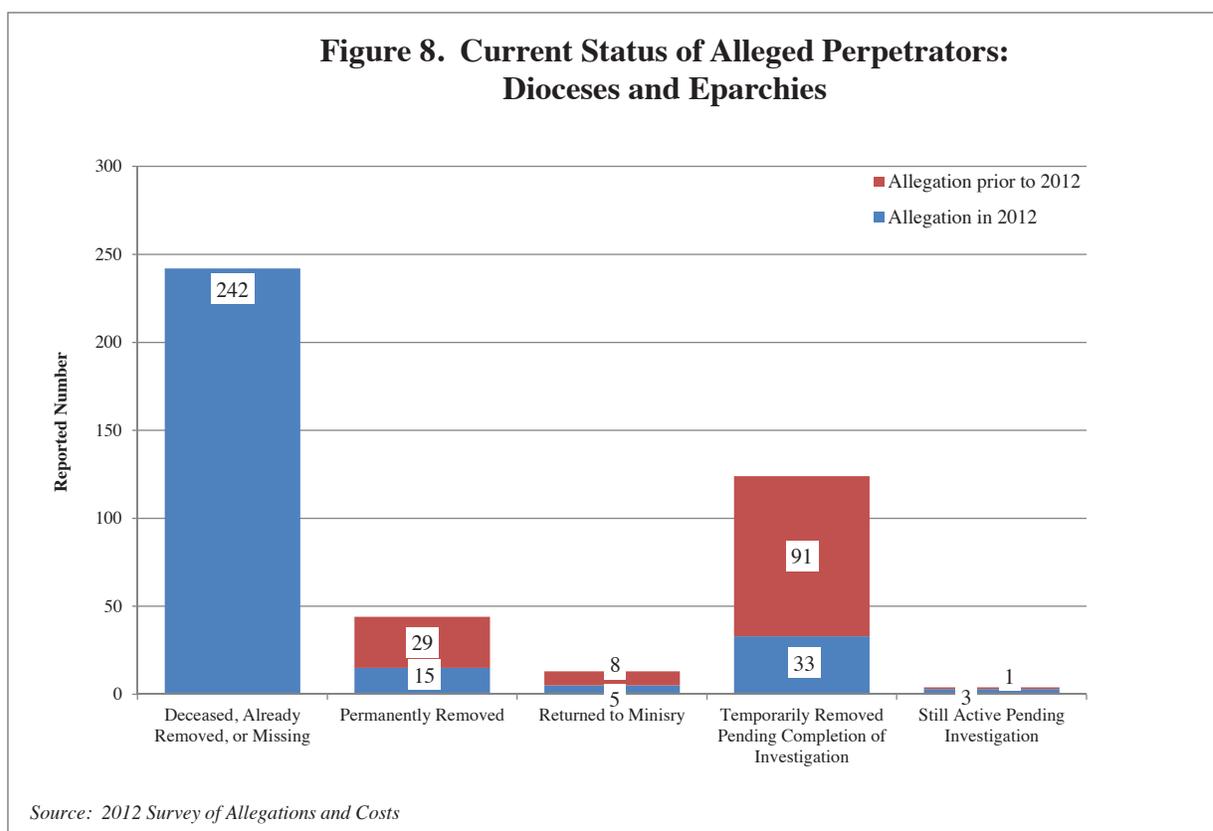
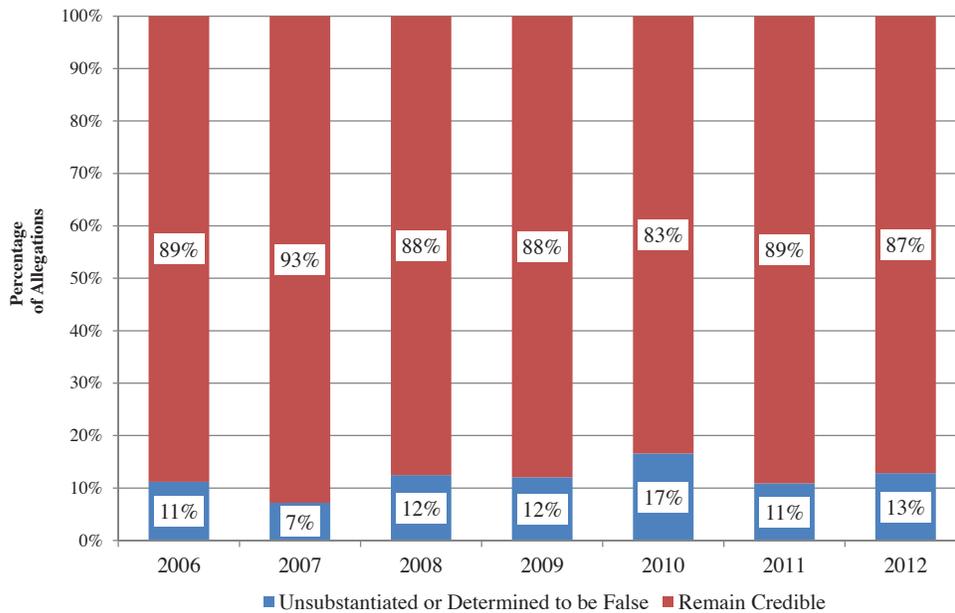


Figure 9. New Allegations Unsubstantiated or Determined to be False: Dioceses and Eparchies



Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2012

Table 2. Costs Related to Allegations by Dioceses and Eparchies

	Settlements	Therapy for Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2004	\$93,364,172	\$6,613,283	\$1,413,093	\$32,706,598	\$5,485,011	\$139,582,157
2005	\$386,010,171	\$7,648,226	\$11,831,028	\$36,467,516	\$3,729,607	\$445,686,548
2006	\$220,099,188	\$9,731,815	\$30,362,609	\$69,780,366	\$2,996,581	\$332,970,559
2007	\$420,385,135	\$7,243,663	\$13,347,981	\$53,394,074	\$4,308,005	\$498,678,858
2008	\$324,181,740	\$7,114,697	\$11,605,914	\$29,572,948	\$3,766,432	\$376,241,731
2009	\$55,048,006	\$6,536,109	\$10,894,368	\$28,705,402	\$3,255,744	\$104,439,629
2010	\$70,375,228	\$6,423,099	\$9,931,727	\$33,895,944	\$3,077,435	\$123,703,433
2011	\$50,374,648	\$6,142,810	\$9,862,110	\$36,737,366	\$5,562,772	\$108,679,706
2012	\$56,005,245	\$7,211,667	\$11,818,662	\$35,341,740	\$2,589,113	\$112,966,427
Change (+/-)						
2011-2012	\$5,630,597	\$1,068,857	\$1,956,552	-\$1,395,626	-\$2,973,659	\$4,286,721

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012

Half of the payments by dioceses and eparchies in 2012 (50 percent) were for settlements to victims. Attorneys' fees constituted close to a third (31 percent) of the total cost (\$35,341,740).¹ Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounted to another 10 percent of allegation-related costs (\$11,818,662).² An additional 6 percent of the total cost was for payments for therapy for victims (if not already included in the settlement). Payments for settlements and therapy for victims as well as support for offenders increased, while payments for attorneys' fees and other costs both decreased over those reported in 2011.

- 1 Attorneys' fees include all costs for attorneys paid by dioceses and eparchies in 2012 as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor.
- 2 This reported cost increased substantially after 2004, largely due to a change in question wording. In 2005, the question was changed from "Payments for therapy for offenders" to "Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.)" to more accurately capture the full costs to dioceses and eparchies for support of alleged offenders.

Among the "other" costs reported by dioceses and eparchies (\$2,589,113) are payments for items such as investigations of allegations, medical costs and other support for victims or survivors, litigation costs, travel expenses and emergency assistance for victims, therapy and other support for family members of victims, monitoring services for offenders, advertising, insurance premiums, diocesan review board, and USCCB compliance audit costs.

Figure 10 displays the costs paid by dioceses and eparchies for settlements and for attorneys' fees from 2004 through 2012.

Compared to 2011, amounts paid for settlements in 2012 increased by 11 percent and the amount paid in attorneys' fees decreased by 4 percent. Amounts paid for therapy for victims and support for offenders increased by 17 and 20 percent, respectively, while the amount paid for other costs decreased by 53 percent during that time.

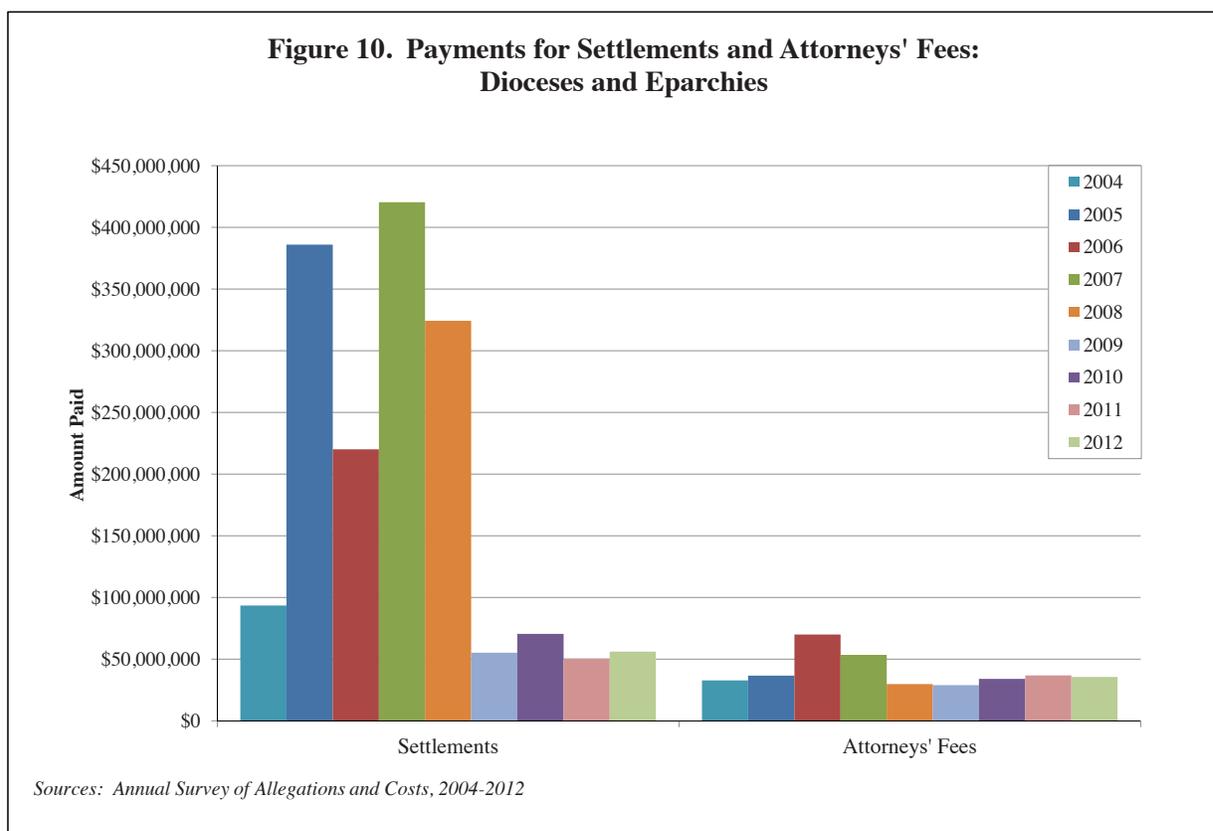


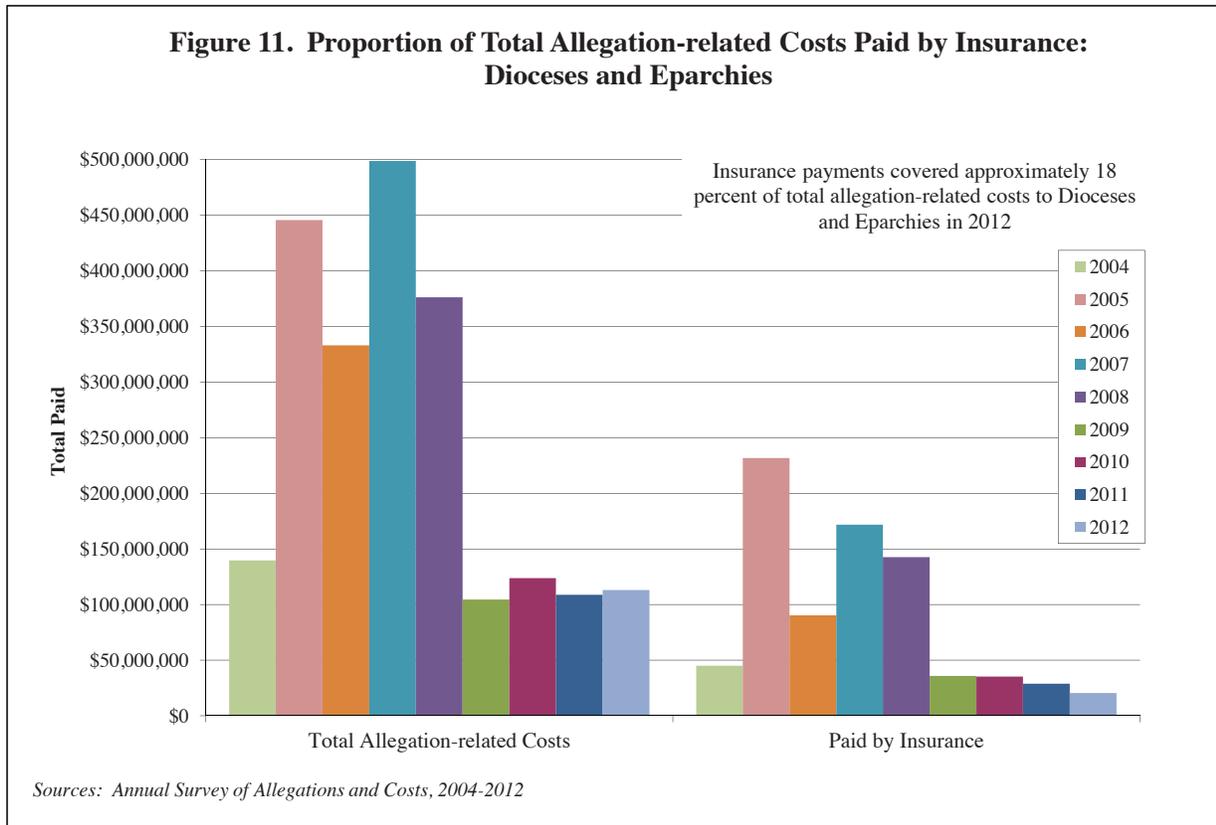
Figure 11 illustrates the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies and the approximate proportion of those costs that were covered by diocesan insurance. Diocesan insurance payments covered not quite a fifth (18 percent) of the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies in 2012. By comparison, insurance paid for 27 percent of the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies in 2011, just over a quarter (27 percent) in 2010, a third (34 percent) in 2009, 38 percent in 2008, a third (34 percent) in 2007, just over a quarter (27 percent) in 2006, nearly half (49 percent) in 2005, and a third (32 percent) in 2004.

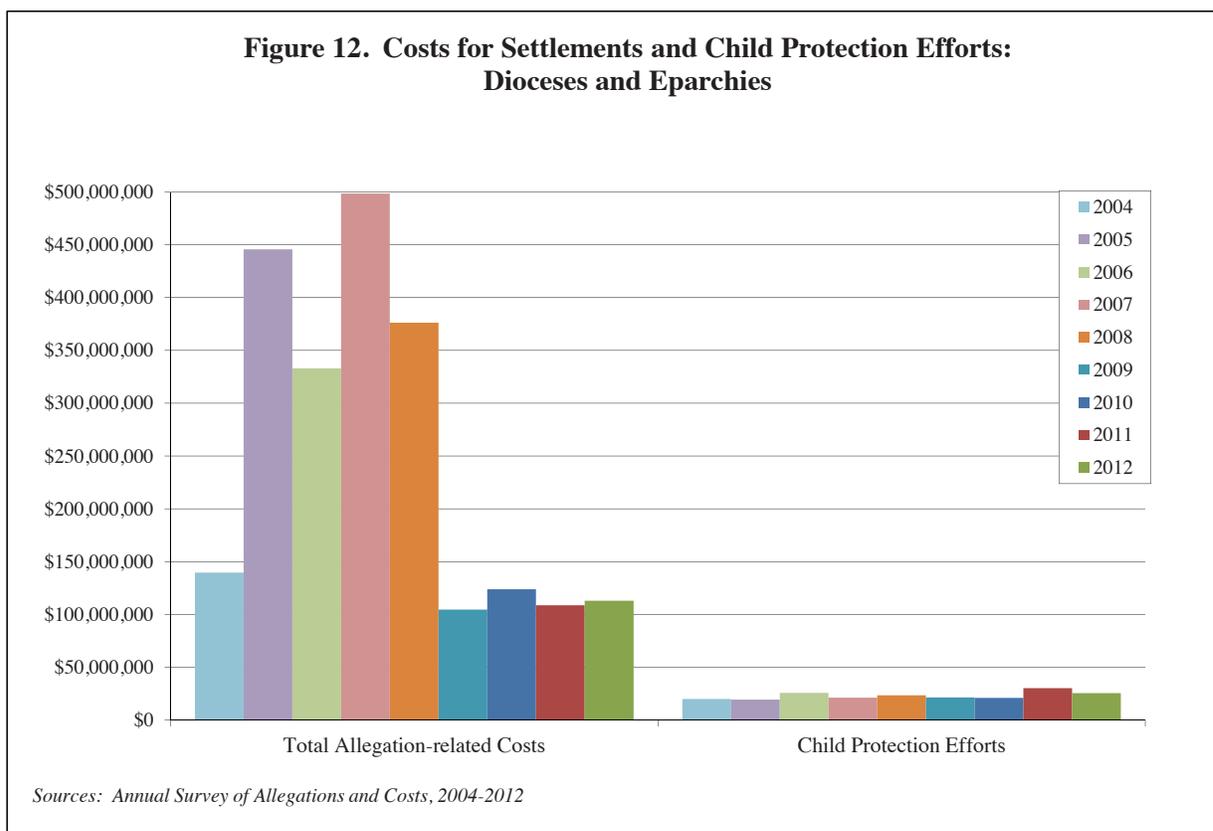
In addition to allegation-related expenditures, at least \$25,318,477 was spent by dioceses and eparchies for child protection efforts such as safe environment coordinators, training programs, and background checks, a decrease of 16 percent from the \$30,129,584 reported for those expenses in 2011. Figure 12 compares the allegation-related costs to

child protection expenditures paid by dioceses and eparchies from 2004 through 2012.

CLERICAL AND MIXED RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

The Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM) also encouraged the major superiors of clerical and mixed religious institutes to complete a survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries. This survey was nearly identical to the survey for dioceses and eparchies and was also available online at the same site as the survey for dioceses and eparchies. CMSM sent a letter and a copy of the survey to all member major superiors in mid-November 2012, requesting their participation. CARA and CMSM also sent several e-mail and fax reminders to major superiors to encourage them to respond. By January 31, 2013, CARA received responses from 157 of the 215 clerical and mixed religious institutes that belong to CMSM, for a response rate of 73 percent. This is





very similar to the response for previous years of this survey, which was also 73 percent in 2011, 72 percent in 2010, 73 percent in 2009, 2008, and 2007, 68 percent in 2006, 67 percent in 2005, and 71 percent in 2004.

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

Credible Allegations Received by Clerical and Mixed Religious Institutes in 2012

The responding clerical and mixed religious institutes reported that between January 1 and December 31, 2012, they received 74 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor committed by a priest or deacon of the community. These allegations were made against 60 individuals who were priest or deacon members of the community at the time the offense was alleged to have occurred. Table 3 presents these numbers and the comparable numbers reported from 2004 through 2012. New reports of allegations

decreased by 25 percent from 2011 and the number of alleged offenders increased by 9 percent to a level equal to that reported in 2010 and 2009.

One of the new allegations reported by religious institutes in 2012 involved a child under the age of eighteen in 2012; this allegation involved child pornography alone. The other seventy-three allegations were made by adults who are alleging abuse as minors in previous years. By comparison, two new allegations in 2011 (2 percent of new allegations received in 2011), none in 2010 or 2009, three allegations in 2008 (2 percent), one allegation in 2007 (1 percent), three allegations in 2006 (4 percent), no allegations in 2005, and one allegation in 2004 involved children under the age of eighteen in each of those years.

Figure 13 displays the way in which allegations were reported to the religious institutes in 2012. Four in ten allegations (42 percent) were reported by the victim. One in four (24 percent) allegations were reported by an attorney. A bishop or eparch,

most typically from the diocese or eparchy in which the accused offender was serving at the time the alleged abuse occurred, reported 18 percent of allegations. Five percent of allegations were reported by a family member and 11 percent were reported by someone else.

Compared to 2011, the proportion of all allegations that were reported by a victim or by law enforcement

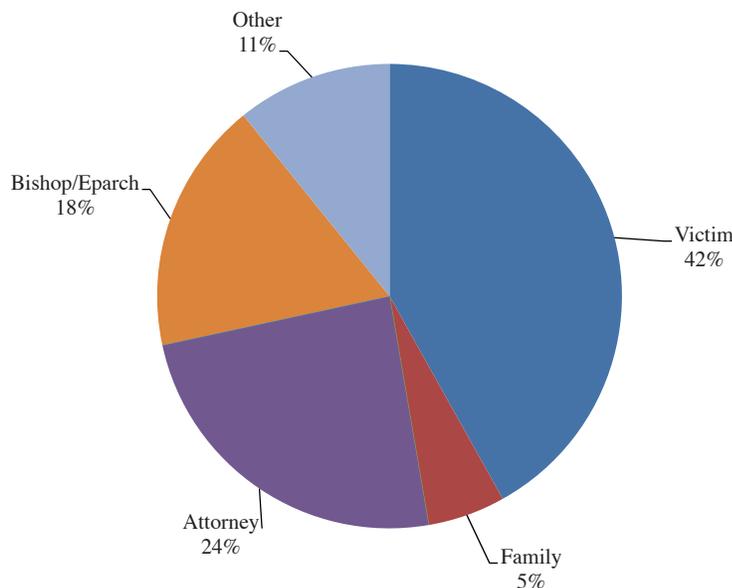
decreased and the proportion reported in some other way than the options listed increased. These percentage changes, however, are the result of small differences in the number of allegations within the categories because the total number of allegations reported by religious institutes (74) is much smaller than the total number reported by dioceses and eparchies

Table 3. New Credible Allegations Reported by Religious Institutes

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change (+/-) 2010-2011	Percentage Change
Victims	194	87	78	91	176	115	75	99	73	-26	-26%
Allegations	194	88	79	92	178	115	77	99	74	-25	-25%
Offenders	134	69	54	76	95	60	60	55	60	5	9%

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012

Figure 13. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse: Religious Institutes



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

(397). Some of the differences in reporting in recent years include:

- Victims reported 42 percent of allegations in 2012, compared to 54 percent in 2011, 39 percent in 2010, 15 percent in 2009, 23 percent in 2008, and 38 percent in 2007.
- A bishop or eparch reported 18 percent of allegations in 2012, compared to 14 percent in 2011, 32 percent in 2010, 9 percent in 2009, 10 percent in 2008, and 30 percent in 2007.
- Attorneys reported 24 percent of allegations in 2012, compared to 21 percent in 2011 and 2010, 68 percent in 2009, 60 percent in 2008, and 16 percent in 2007.
- Family members reported 5 percent of allegations in 2012, compared to 5 percent in 2011 and 2010, 7 percent in 2009, and 3 percent in 2008 and 2007.
- Eleven percent of new credible allegations in 2012 were reported by “Other,” compared to 2 percent in 2011, 3 percent in 2010, 1 percent in 2009, 1 percent in 2008, and 10 percent in 2007.

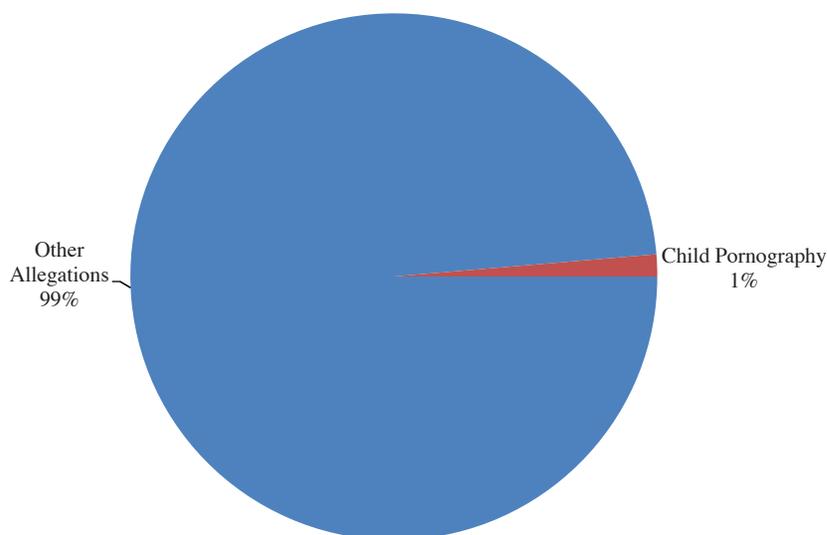
- None of the allegations reported in 2012 were reported by law enforcement, compared to 2 percent of the allegations reported in 2011.

One of the seventy-four new allegations was a case solely involving child pornography, as is shown in Figure 14. None of the allegations in 2011, 2010 or 2009, two allegations in 2008, one allegation each in 2007, 2006, 2005, and none in 2004 involved child pornography alone.

Victims, Offenses, and Offenders in 2012

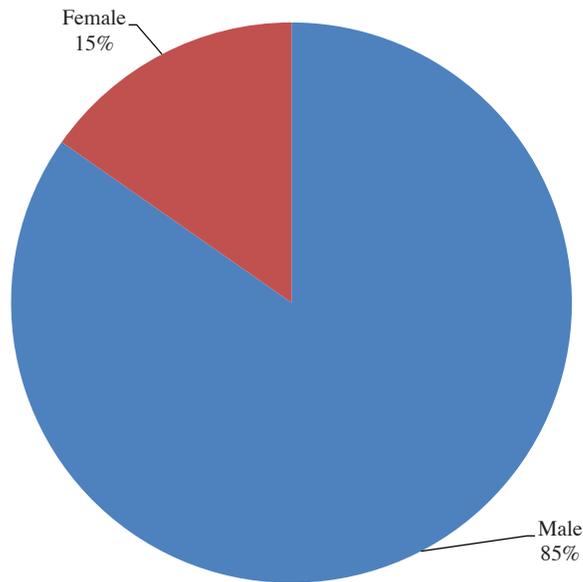
Nearly all the alleged victims reported in 2012 were male (85 percent); one in six (15 percent) were female. By comparison, in 2011 the ratio was 94 percent male and 6 percent female; in 2010 the ratio was 77 percent male and 23 percent female; in 2009 religious institutes reported that eight in ten alleged victims were male and fewer than one in five were female. The proportion male and female is displayed in Figure 15.

Figure 14. Percentage of Allegations Involving Only Child Pornography: Religious Institutes



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

**Figure 15. Sex of Abuse Victim:
Religious Institutes**



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Half of victims (49 percent) were ages ten to fourteen when the alleged abuse began and more than a third (37 percent) were between fifteen and seventeen. Less than one in ten (7 percent) was under age ten and the age of the victim could not be determined for four of the new allegations (5 percent). Figure 16 presents the distribution of victims by age at the time the alleged abuse began.

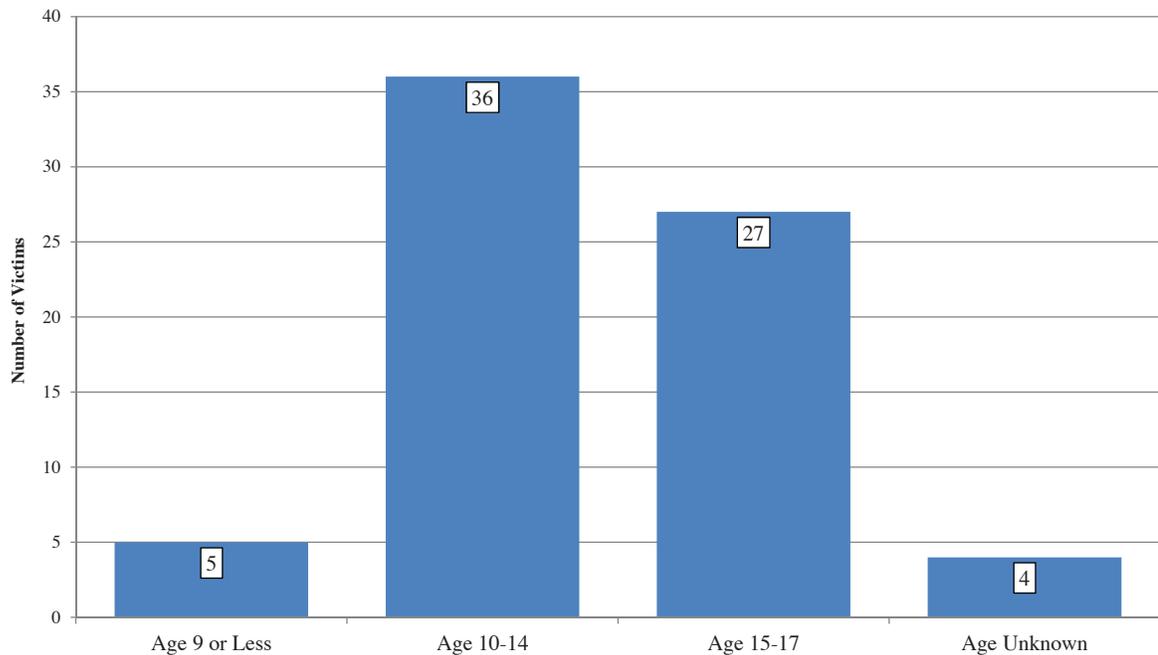
Three in ten new allegations reported in 2012 (28 percent) are alleged to have occurred or begun before 1970 and two in three (64 percent) were between 1970 and 1990. Religious institutes reported that 1970-1974 (fourteen allegations) and 1975-1979 (fifteen allegations) was the most common time period for the alleged occurrences, identical to the mid-1970s time frame that was most commonly reported in prior years. Five of the new allegations reported in 2012 are alleged to have occurred or begun since 1989. Figure 17 illustrates the years when the allegations reported in 2012 were said to have occurred or begun.

Of the sixty religious priests against whom new allegations were made in 2012, most (82 percent) were priests of a U.S. province or community, serving in the United States at the time the abuse was alleged to have occurred. None of those identified in new allegations in 2012 were deacons. Figure 18 displays the ecclesial status of offenders at the time of the alleged abuse.

A little more than one in ten alleged offenders (12 percent) were priests who were members of the province at the time of the alleged abuse but who are no longer a member of the religious institute. Another 3 percent were priests of the province who were assigned outside of the United States at the time of the alleged abuse and 3 percent were priests who were members of another province at the time of the alleged abuse.

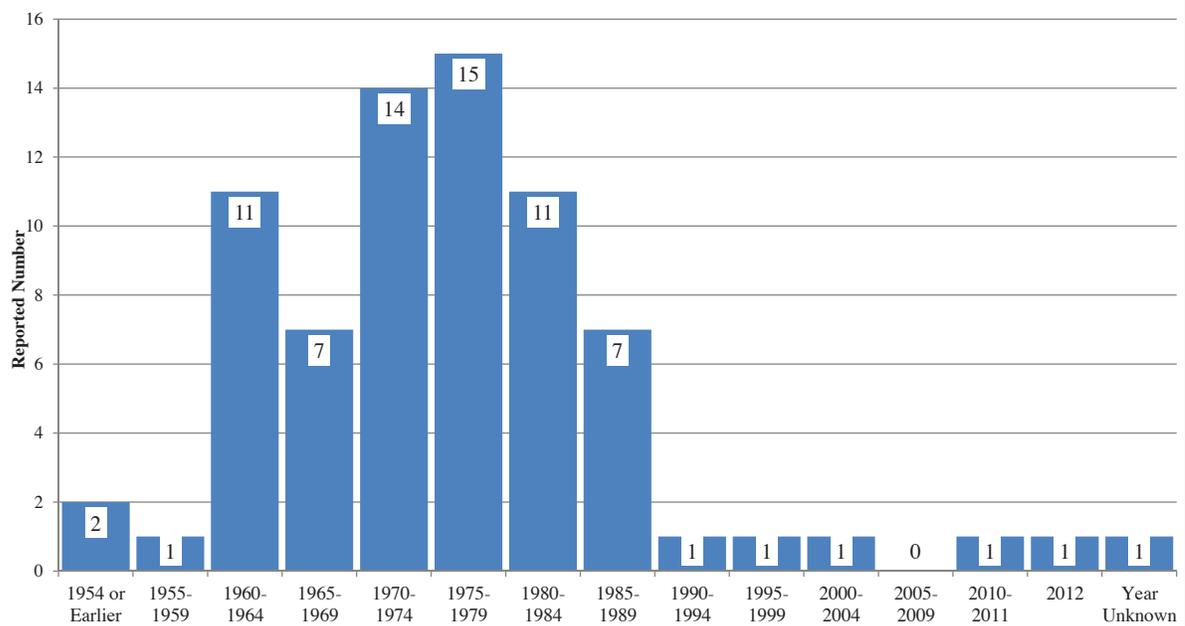
About half of the religious priests against whom new allegations were made in 2012 had no prior allegations and half had already been the subject of previ-

**Figure 16. Age of Victim When Abuse Began:
Religious Institutes**



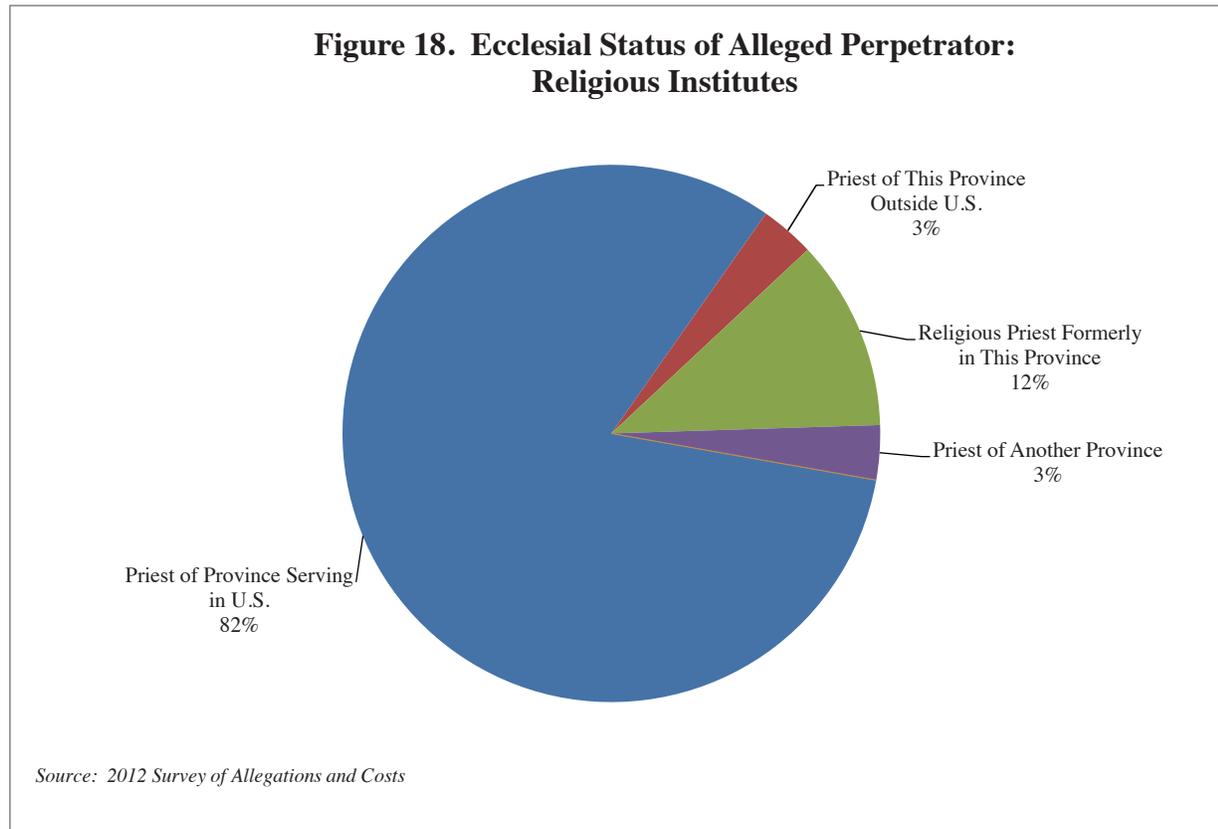
Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

**Figure 17. Year Alleged Offense Occurred or Began:
Religious Institutes**



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 18. Ecclesial Status of Alleged Perpetrator: Religious Institutes



ous allegations in prior years. This is similar to the pattern reported from 2007 through 2010, when the majority of the alleged perpetrators had no previous allegations against them. Only in 2006 and 2011 did a majority of the alleged perpetrators have prior allegations. Figure 19 presents the proportions for 2012 compared to previous years.

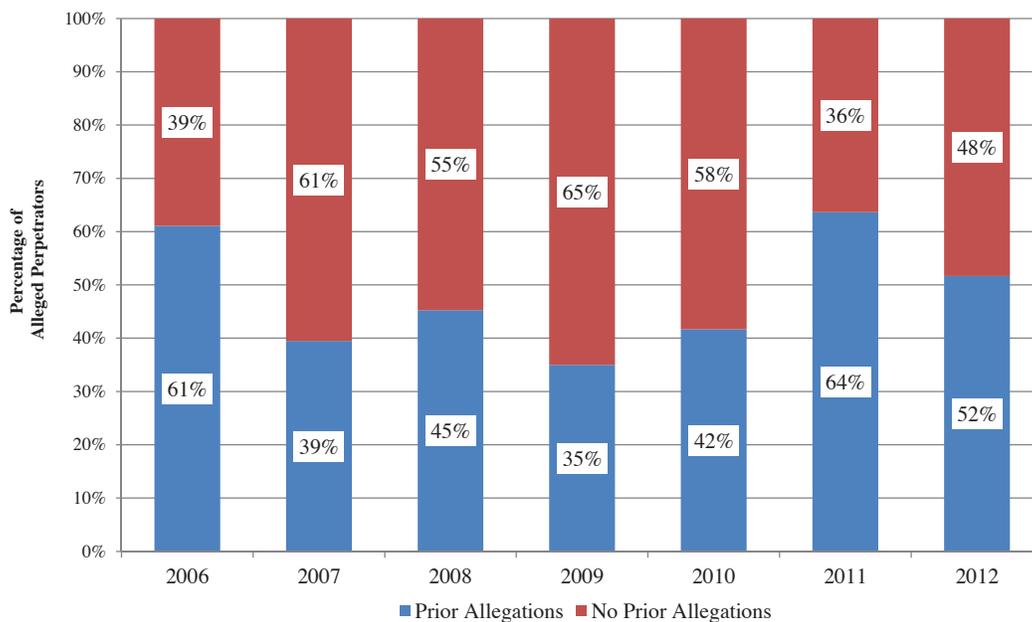
Two-thirds of the alleged offenders identified in 2012 (thirty-nine priests) were deceased, had already been removed from ministry, or had already left the religious institute at the time the allegation was reported. Another 10 percent of alleged offenders identified in 2012 were permanently removed from ministry in 2012. Figure 20 displays the current status of alleged offenders.

In addition to the offenders identified in 2012 and permanently removed from ministry in 2012, another seventeen priests who had been identified in allegations of abuse *before* 2012 were permanently removed from ministry in 2012.

Four priests were returned to ministry in 2012 based on the resolution of an allegation made in 2012 or earlier. In addition, twelve religious priests (two who were identified in 2012 and ten who were identified before 2012) were temporarily removed pending completion of an investigation. Four priests are reported to be in active ministry pending a preliminary investigation of an allegation, notwithstanding the year in which the abuse was reported.

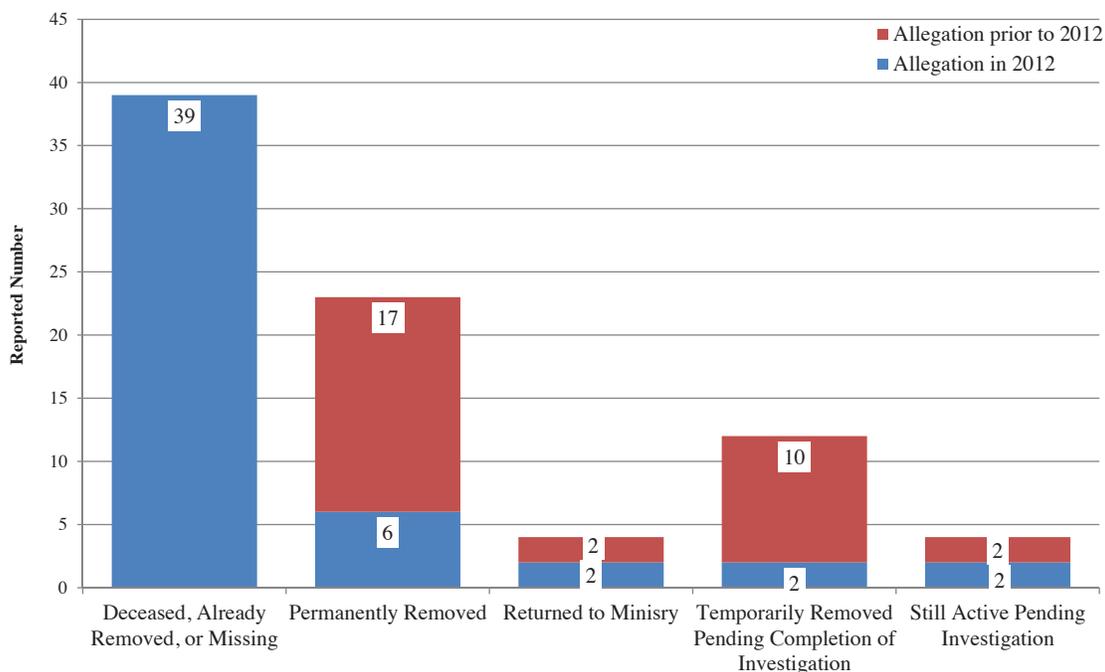
Of the seventy-four new allegations reported to religious institutes in 2012, 11 percent (eight new allegations) were determined to be unsubstantiated by December 31, 2012. Another 11 allegations received prior to 2012 were also determined to be unsubstantiated during 2012. Figure 21 presents the percentage of all new allegations received in 2012 that were determined to be unsubstantiated in 2012 and compares it with the same data for previous years.

Figure 19. Percentage of Alleged Perpetrators with Prior Allegations: Religious Institutes



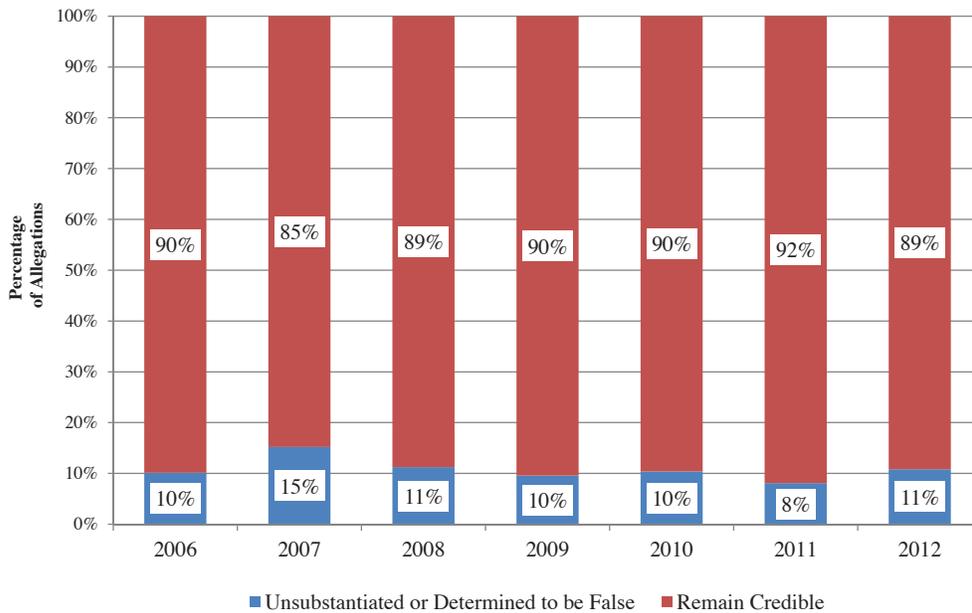
Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2012

Figure 20. Current Status of Alleged Perpetrators: Religious Institutes



Source: 2012 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 21. New Allegations Unsubstantiated or Determined to be False: Religious Institutes



Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2012

Costs to Clerical and Mixed Religious Institutes in 2012

The responding clerical and mixed religious institutes reported \$20,139,384 paid out in 2012 for costs related to allegations. This includes costs paid in 2012 for allegations reported in previous years. Table 4 compares the payments by religious institutes from 2004 through 2012 across several categories of allegation-related expenses. The total reported allegation-related costs to clerical and mixed religious institutes declined by 43 percent from the amount reported in 2011, largely due to decreased settlement costs.

Three-fifths of the payments by religious institutes in 2012 (61 percent) were for settlements to victims. Attorneys’ fees were an additional three million dollars (15 percent of all costs related to allegations reported by religious institutes). Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses,

etc.) amounted to \$2,917,666 (14 percent).³ An additional \$690,743 (3 percent) was for payments for therapy for victims (if not included in the settlement).

Payments designated as “other costs” reported by religious institutes (\$1,130,259, or 2 percent of the grand total) included victim outreach and assistance programs, consultants and investigators, training, background checks on candidates, external review board, and Praesidium expenses. The costs in this category are in line with those reported in 2011 and earlier. An extraordinary expense at one institute accounted for the much higher reported “other costs” the last two years.

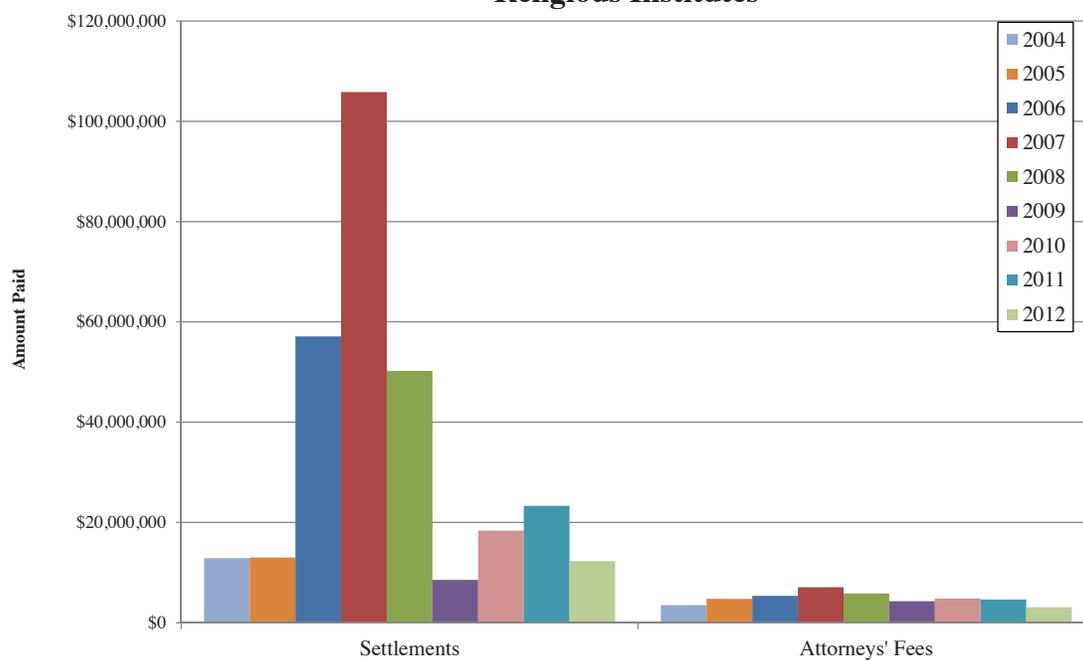
Figure 22 illustrates the settlement-related costs and attorneys’ fees paid by religious institutes from 2004

³ The difference in cost here between 2004 and later years is largely attributable to a change in question wording in 2005. See the explanation in the previous footnote.

**Table 4. Costs Related to Allegations
by Religious Institutes**

	Settlements	Therapy for Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2004	\$12,877,637	\$793,053	\$456,237	\$3,544,847	\$548,880	\$18,220,654
2005	\$13,027,285	\$755,971	\$1,838,110	\$4,784,124	\$841,434	\$21,246,924
2006	\$57,114,232	\$913,924	\$1,905,534	\$5,374,850	\$318,595	\$65,627,135
2007	\$105,841,148	\$691,775	\$2,097,993	\$7,073,540	\$781,375	\$116,485,831
2008	\$50,226,814	\$792,426	\$2,620,194	\$5,856,003	\$406,029	\$59,901,466
2009	\$8,527,837	\$754,744	\$1,632,585	\$4,291,209	\$441,992	\$15,648,367
2010	\$18,361,845	\$543,821	\$1,842,696	\$4,844,435	\$327,950	\$25,920,747
2011	\$23,307,134	\$804,175	\$2,083,899	\$4,654,670	\$4,522,132	\$35,372,010
2012	\$12,297,073	\$690,743	\$2,917,666	\$3,103,643	\$1,130,259	\$20,139,384
Change (+/-)						
2011-2012	-\$11,010,061	-\$113,432	\$833,767	-\$1,551,027	-\$3,391,873	-\$15,232,626

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012

**Figure 22. Payments for Settlements and Attorneys' Fees:
Religious Institutes**

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012

through 2012. Settlement costs in 2012 are most similar to those paid out in 2004, 2005, and 2009. Four religious institutes with relatively large settlements in 2007 accounted for 70 percent of the settlement costs in that year. Attorneys' fees have remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2012.

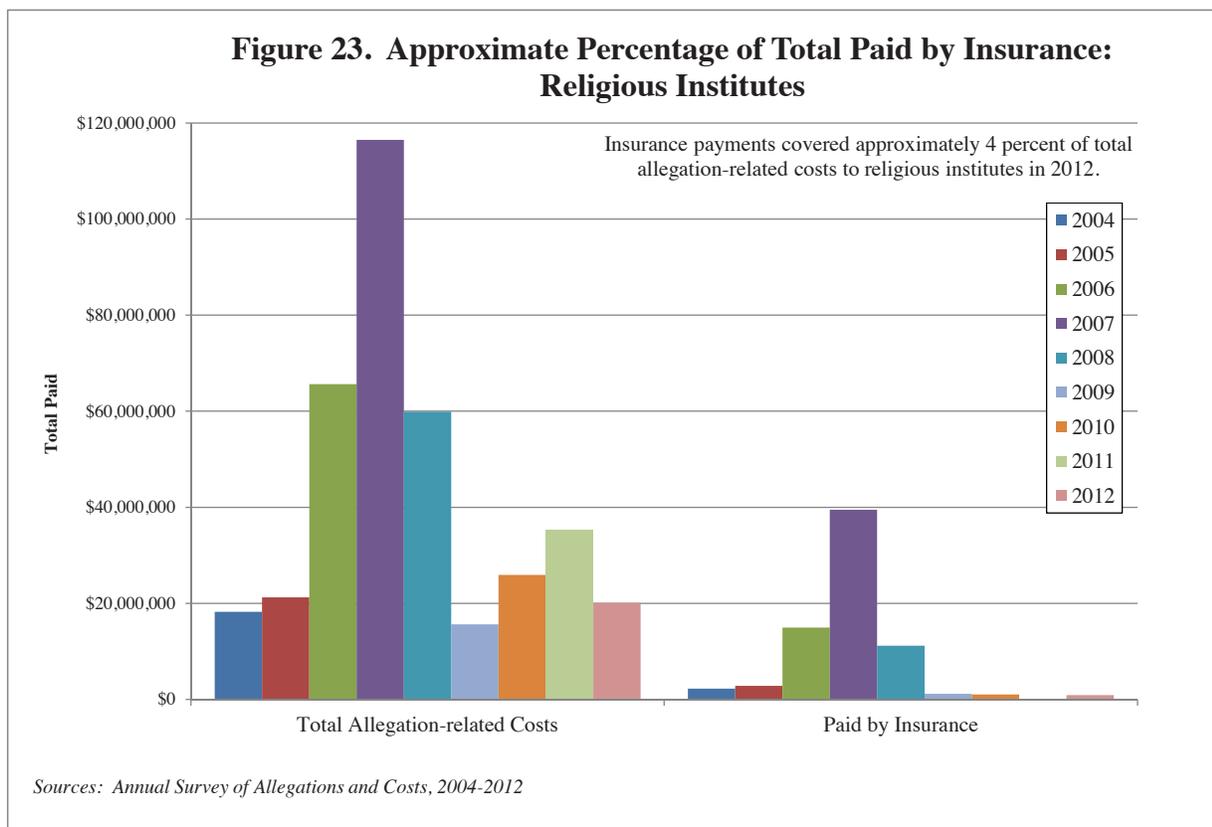
Figure 23 displays the total allegation-related costs paid by religious institutes from 2004 through 2012 and the proportion of those costs that were covered by insurance. Very little (4 percent) of the total allegation-related costs paid by religious institutes in 2012 was covered by insurance, almost identical to the 3 percent in 2011 and 4 percent in 2010 that was covered by insurance. By comparison, 7 percent of the total allegation-related costs in 2009, 19 percent in 2008, 34 percent in 2007, 23 percent in 2006, 13 percent in 2005, and 12 percent in 2004 were covered by insurance.

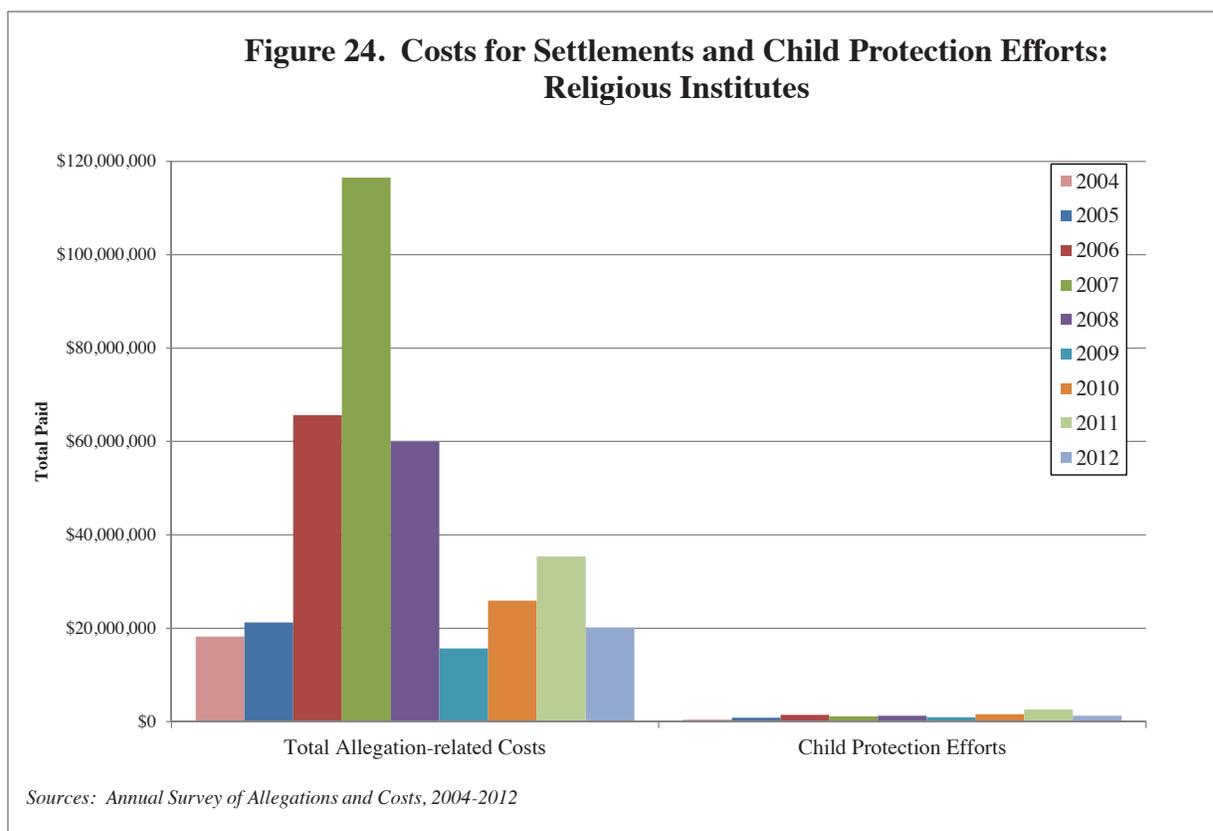
In addition to allegation-related expenditures, religious institutes spent more than a million dollars

(\$1,264,610) for child protection efforts, such as training programs and background checks. This is similar to the amount paid by religious institutes in previous years for child protection efforts. Figure 24 compares the settlement-related costs and child protection expenditures paid by religious institutes in 2004 through 2012.

TOTAL COMBINED RESPONSES OF DIOCESES, EPARCHIES, AND CLERICAL AND MIXED RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

Tables 5, 6, and 7 present the combined total responses of dioceses, eparchies, and clerical and mixed religious institutes. These tables depict the total number of allegations, victims, offenders, and costs as reported by these groups in 2011. In addition, the tables also show the same combined figures for 2004 through 2011 to compare the totals across years.





As Table 5 shows, the total number of new allegations and victims decreased each year from 2004 through 2007, increased in 2008, and decreased to their lowest level in 2012. The total number of new allegations and victims reported in 2012 is substantially lower than in 2011, decreasing by 21 percent each.

By comparison, the total number of alleged offenders decreased each year between 2004 and 2006, increased in 2007 and 2008, and decreased again in 2009. The total number of alleged offenders increased again in 2010 and 2011, but is lower in 2012 than in any previous year except 2009. Compared to 2011, the number of alleged offenders decreased by 19 percent.

Table 6 displays the combined total costs for payments related to allegations, as reported each year from 2004 to 2012.

- The total costs related to allegations increased by 3 percent between 2011 and 2012. These total costs had increased nearly every year between 2004 and 2007, but have been decreasing since then.

- The amount paid in settlements in 2007 was unusually large, while the amount paid for therapy for victims, support for offenders, and attorneys' fees was highest in 2006.
- The overall trend across the categories is one of generally increasing costs related to allegations each year from 2004 to 2006 or 2007 and then decreasing costs in 2008 and 2009. For the last three years, total costs related to allegations have been just under \$150 million per year.
- In 2012, attorney's fees and other costs decreased, while the amount paid in settlements increased by 8 percent from that paid in 2011. Costs related to therapy for victims and support for offenders increased by 15 and 16 percent, respectively.

Table 7 compares the total costs for allegation-related expenses and the amount expended for child protection efforts from 2004 through 2012. The total amount spent for allegation-related expenses increased by 3 percent between 2011 and 2012, while the total amount reported for child protection efforts decreased by 19 percent during the same period.

**Table 5. New Credible Allegations Reported
Combined Totals**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change (+/-) 2011-2012	Percentage Change
Victims	1083	777	710	689	796	513	501	588	463	-125	-21%
Allegations	1092	783	714	691	803	513	505	594	471	-123	-21%
Offenders	756	532	448	491	518	346	405	461	373	-88	-19%

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012

**Table 6. Costs Related to Allegations
Combined Totals**

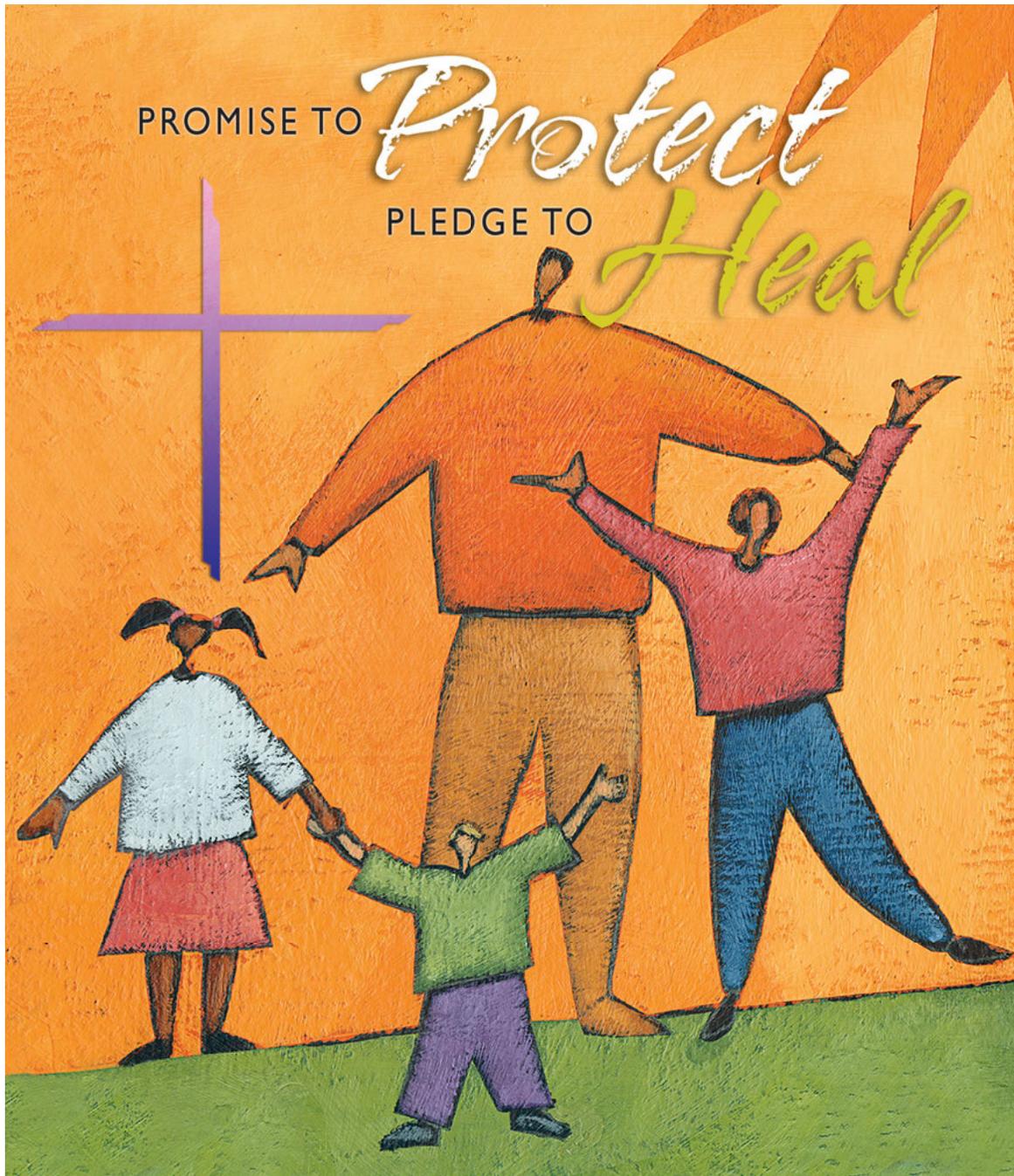
	Settlements	Therapy for Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2004	\$106,241,809	\$7,406,336	\$1,869,330	\$36,251,445	\$6,033,891	\$157,802,811
2005	\$399,037,456	\$8,404,197	\$13,669,138	\$41,251,640	\$4,571,041	\$466,933,472
2006	\$277,213,420	\$10,645,739	\$32,268,143	\$75,155,216	\$3,315,176	\$398,597,694
2007	\$526,226,283	\$7,935,438	\$15,445,974	\$60,467,614	\$5,089,380	\$615,164,689
2008	\$374,408,554	\$7,907,123	\$14,226,108	\$35,428,951	\$4,172,461	\$436,143,197
2009	\$63,575,843	\$7,290,853	\$12,526,953	\$32,996,611	\$3,697,736	\$120,087,996
2010	\$88,737,073	\$6,966,920	\$11,774,423	\$38,740,379	\$3,405,385	\$149,624,180
2011	\$73,681,782	\$6,946,985	\$11,946,009	\$41,392,036	\$10,084,904	\$144,051,716
2012	\$79,312,379	\$8,015,842	\$13,902,561	\$39,996,410	\$7,111,245	\$148,338,437
Change (+/-) 2011-2012	\$5,630,597	\$1,068,857	\$1,956,552	-\$1,395,626	-\$2,973,659	\$4,286,721

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012

**Table 7. Costs for Settlements and Child Protection
Combined Totals**

	Settlement- related Costs	Child Protection Efforts
2004	\$157,802,811	\$20,199,409
2005	\$466,933,472	\$20,054,984
2006	\$398,597,694	\$27,001,731
2007	\$615,164,689	\$22,153,145
2008	\$436,143,197	\$24,558,498
2009	\$120,087,996	\$22,223,022
2010	\$149,624,180	\$22,545,999
2011	\$144,051,716	\$32,725,511
2012	\$148,338,437	\$26,583,087
Change (+/-)		
2011-2012	\$4,286,721	-\$6,142,424

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2012



Appendices

APPENDIX A

2011 Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

We feel a particular responsibility for “the ministry of reconciliation” (2 Cor 5:18) which God, who reconciled us to himself through Christ, has given us. The love of Christ impels us to ask forgiveness for our own faults but also to appeal to all—to those who have been victimized, to those who have offended, and to all who have felt the wound of this scandal—to be reconciled to God and one another.

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

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

In working toward fulfilling this responsibility, we have relied first of all on Almighty God to sustain

us in faith and in the discernment of the right course to take.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection provides the focus for a consistent, ongoing, and comprehensive approach to creating a secure environment for young people throughout the Church in the United States.
- The Secretariat also provides the means for us to be accountable for achieving the goals of the *Charter*, as demonstrated by its annual reports on the implementation of the *Charter* based on independent compliance audits.
- The National Review Board is carrying on its responsibility to assist in the assessment of diocesan compliance with the *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*.
- The descriptive study of the nature and scope of sexual abuse of minors by Catholic clergy in the United States, commissioned by the National Review Board, has been completed. The resulting study, examining the historical period 1950-2002, by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice provides us with a powerful tool not only to examine our past but also to secure our future against such misconduct.
- The U.S. bishops charged the National Review Board to oversee the completion of the *Causes and Context* study.
- Victims' assistance coordinators are in place throughout our nation to assist dioceses in responding to the pastoral needs of those who have been injured by abuse.

- Diocesan/eparchial bishops in every diocese are advised and greatly assisted by diocesan review boards as the bishops make the decisions needed to fulfill the *Charter*.
- Safe environment programs are in place to assist parents and children—and those who work with children—in preventing harm to young people. These programs continually seek to incorporate the most useful developments in the field of child protection.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 1. Dioceses/eparchies are to reach out to victims/survivors and their families and demon-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 7. Dioceses/eparchies are to be open and transparent in communicating with the public about sexual abuse of minors by clergy within the confines

of respect for the privacy and the reputation of the individuals involved. This is especially so with regard to informing parish and other church communities directly affected by sexual abuse of a minor.

TO ENSURE THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF OUR PROCEDURES

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

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

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

The Secretariat is to produce an annual public report on the progress made in implementing and maintaining the standards in this *Charter*. The report is to be based on an annual audit process whose method, scope, and cost are to be approved by the Administrative Committee on the recommendation of the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People. This public report is to include the names of those dioceses/eparchies which the audit

shows are not in compliance with the provisions and expectations of the *Charter*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO PROTECT THE FAITHFUL IN THE FUTURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION

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

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

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

It is with reliance on prayer and penance that we renew the pledges which we made in the original *Charter*:

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

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

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

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

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

This *Charter* is published for the dioceses/eparchies of the United States. It is to be reviewed again after two years by the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young People with the advice of the National Review Board. The results of this review are to be presented to the full Conference of Bishops for confirmation.

NOTE

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

§1. The more grave delicts against morals which are reserved to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith are:

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.

APPENDIX B



Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate 2012 Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs

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 CALENDAR YEAR –
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 2012.**

ALLEGATIONS

NOTE: An allegation is defined as one victim alleging an act or acts of abuse by one alleged perpetrator. Only credible allegations (those that are admitted or established after an appropriate process in accord with canon law) are appropriate for inclusion in this survey.

- 397 1. Total number of new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor reported against a priest or deacon in the diocese between January 1 and December 31, 2012. (Do not include clergy that are members of religious institutes as they will be reported by their religious institutes).
- 7 2. Of the total number in item 1, the number of allegations that involved only 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).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>157</u> 3. Victim. | <u>7</u> 7. Law enforcement. |
| <u>48</u> 4. Family member of the victim. | <u>11</u> 8. Bishop or official from another diocese. |
| <u>14</u> 5. Friend of the victim. | <u>33</u> 9. Other: _____. |
| <u>127</u> 6. Attorney. | |

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

- 318 10. Male.
62 11. Female.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>75</u> 12. 0-9. | <u>66</u> 14. 15-17. |
| <u>188</u> 13. 10-14. | <u>57</u> 15. Age unknown. |

Of the total number in item 1, the number that are alleged to have begun in:

Choose only one category for each allegation. (The sum of items 16-30 should equal item 1).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>9</u> 16. 1954 or earlier. | <u>62</u> 21. 1975-1979. | <u>5</u> 26. 2000-2004. |
| <u>16</u> 17. 1955-1959. | <u>67</u> 22. 1980-1984. | <u>2</u> 27. 2005-2009. |
| <u>41</u> 18. 1960-1964. | <u>35</u> 23. 1985-1989. | <u>7</u> 28. 2010-2011. |
| <u>35</u> 19. 1965-1969. | <u>16</u> 24. 1990-1994. | <u>11</u> 29. 2012. |
| <u>53</u> 20. 1970-1974. | <u>8</u> 25. 1995-1999. | <u>29</u> 30. Time period unknown. |

- 51 31a. Total number of new credible allegations received between January 1 and December 31, 2012 that were unsubstantiated or determined to be false by December 31, 2012.
- 39 31b. Total number of credible allegations received prior to January 1, 2012 that were unsubstantiated or determined to be false between January 1 and December 31, 2012.

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.***

- 313 32. Total number of priests or deacons against whom new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor have been reported between January 1 and December 31, 2012.

Of the total number in item 32, how many were in each category below at the time of the alleged abuse?

Choose only one category for each alleged perpetrator. (The sum of items 33-38 should equal item 32).

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

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

- 182 39. Have had one or more previous allegations reported against them prior to January 1, 2012.
242 40. Are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing.
15 41. Have been permanently removed or retired from ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on allegations of abuse.
5 42. Have been returned to ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
33 43. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).
3 44. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).

*Indicate the total number of alleged perpetrators identified **prior to January 1, 2012** that:*

- 29 45. Were permanently removed or retired from ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on allegations of abuse.
8 46. Were returned to ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
91 47. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).
1 48. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).

COSTS

Indicate the approximate total amount of funds expended by the diocese between January 1 and December 31, 2012 for payments as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor (notwithstanding the year in which the allegation was received):

- \$ 56,005,245 49. All settlements paid to victims.
 \$ 7,211,667 50. Payments for therapy for victims (if separate from settlements).
 \$ 11,818,662 51. Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.).
 \$ 35,341,740 52. Payments for attorneys' fees.
 \$ 2,589,113 53. Other (Please report SEC/VAC expenses in item 55): _____.
AVG=18% 54. Approximate percentage of the amount in items 49-53 that was covered by diocesan insurance.
 \$ 25,318,477 55. Total amount paid for all child protection efforts (training programs, background checks, etc.).

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.

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APPENDIX C



Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate 2012 Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs

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 CALENDAR YEAR –
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 2012.***

ALLEGATIONS

NOTE: An allegation is defined as one victim alleging an act or acts of abuse by one alleged perpetrator. Only credible allegations (those that are admitted or established after an appropriate process in accord with canon law) are appropriate for inclusion in this survey.

 74 1. Total number of new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor reported against a priest or deacon in the religious institute between January 1 and December 31, 2012. (**Only include members of the religious institute who are clergy.** Allegations against religious brothers should **NOT** be reported).

 1 2. Of the total number in item 1, the number of allegations that involved only 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).

<u> 31 </u> 3. Victim.	<u> 0 </u> 7. Law enforcement.
<u> 4 </u> 4. Family member of the victim.	<u> 13 </u> 8. Bishop or other official from a diocese.
<u> 0 </u> 5. Friend of the victim.	<u> 8 </u> 9. Other: _____.
<u> 18 </u> 6. Attorney.	

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

 61 10. Male.
 11 11. Female.

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

<u> 5 </u> 12. 0-9.	<u> 27 </u> 14. 15-17.
<u> 36 </u> 13. 10-14.	<u> 4 </u> 15. Age unknown.

Of the total number in item 1, the number that are alleged to have begun in:

Choose only one category for each allegation. (The sum of items 16-30 should equal item 1).

<u> 2 </u> 16. 1954 or earlier.	<u> 15 </u> 21. 1975-1979.	<u> 1 </u> 26. 2000-2004.
<u> 1 </u> 17. 1955-1959.	<u> 11 </u> 22. 1980-1984.	<u> 0 </u> 27. 2005-2009.
<u> 11 </u> 18. 1960-1964.	<u> 7 </u> 23. 1985-1989.	<u> 1 </u> 28. 2010-2011.
<u> 7 </u> 19. 1965-1969.	<u> 1 </u> 24. 1990-1994.	<u> 1 </u> 29. 2012.
<u> 14 </u> 20. 1970-1974.	<u> 1 </u> 25. 1995-1999.	<u> 1 </u> 30. Time period unknown.

 8 31a. Total number of new credible allegations received between January 1 and December 31, 2012 that were unsubstantiated or determined to be false by December 31, 2012.

 11 31b. Total number of credible allegations received prior to January 1, 2012 that were unsubstantiated or determined to be false between January 1 and December 31, 2012.

ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

*NOTE: Include any perpetrators who are or were ordained members of the religious clergy 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. Include **only clergy (NOT RELIGIOUS BROTHERS)** that are members of religious institutes.*

 60 32. Total number of priests or deacons against whom new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor have been reported between January 1 and December 31, 2012.

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

- 50 33. Religious priests of this province assigned within the United States.
- 2 34. Religious priests of this province assigned outside of the United States.
- 7 35. Religious priests formerly of this province but no longer a member of the religious institute.
- 2 36. Religious priests not of this province but serving in this province of the religious institute.
- 0 37. Deacon members of the religious institute.
- 0 38. Other: _____.

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

- 31 39. Have had one or more previous allegations reported against them prior to January 1, 2012.
- 39 40. Are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing.
- 6 41. Have been permanently removed or retired from ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on allegations of abuse.
- 2 42. Have been returned to ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
- 2 43. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).
- 2 44. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).

*Indicate the total number of alleged perpetrators identified **prior to January 1, 2012** that:*

- 17 45. Were permanently removed or retired from ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on allegations of abuse.
- 2 46. Were returned to ministry between January 1 and December 31, 2012 based on the resolution of allegations of abuse.
- 10 47. Remain temporarily removed from ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).
- 2 48. Remain in active ministry pending investigation of allegations (as of December 31, 2012).

COSTS

Indicate the approximate total amount of funds expended by the religious institute between January 1 and December 31, 2012 for payments as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor (notwithstanding the year in which the allegation was received):

- \$ 12,297,073 49. All settlements paid to victims.
- \$ 690,743 50. Payments for therapy for victims (if separate from settlements).
- \$ 2,917,666 51. Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.).
- \$ 3,103,643 52. Payments for attorneys' fees.
- \$ 1,130,259 53. Other (Please report Safe Environment expenses in item 55): _____.
- _____AVG=4 % 54. Approximate percentage of the amount in items 49-53 that was covered by insurance of the religious institute.
- \$ 1,264,610 55. Total amount paid for all child protection efforts (training programs, background checks, etc.).

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: _____

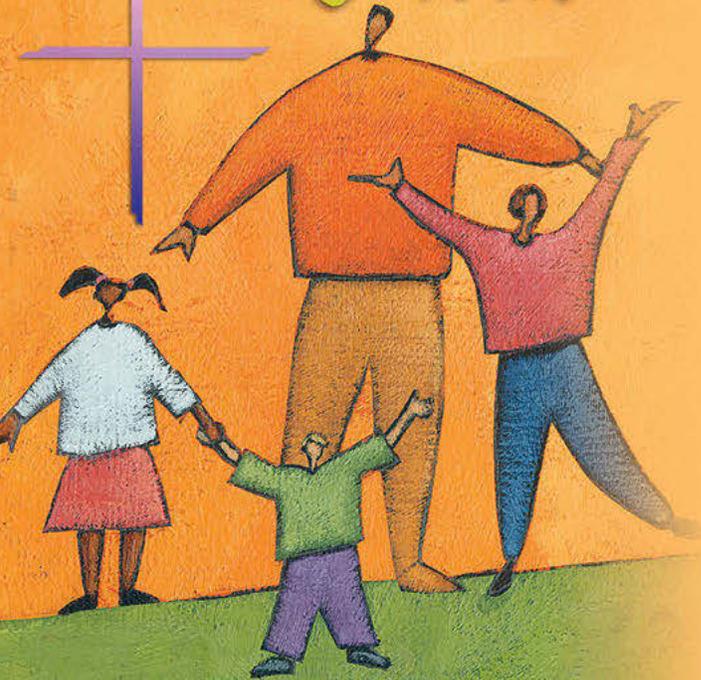
Thank you for completing this survey.
 Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA), 2300 Wisconsin Ave NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20007
 Phone: 202-687-8080 Fax: 202-687-8083 E-mail CARA@georgetown.edu
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PROMISE TO

Protect

PLEDGE TO

Heal



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 the blood of his 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 our cries as we agonize
over the harm done to our brothers and sisters.
Breathe wisdom into our prayers,
soothe restless hearts with hope,
steady shaken spirits with faith:
Show us the way to justice and wholeness,
enlightened by truth and enfolded in your mercy.

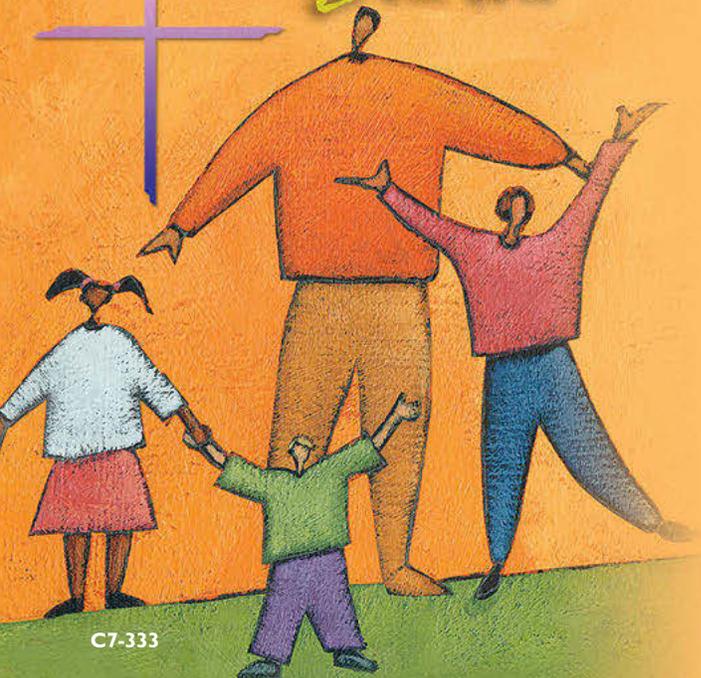
Holy Spirit, comforter of hearts,
heal your people's wounds
and transform our brokenness.
Grant us courage and wisdom, humility and grace,
so that we may act with justice
and find peace in you.
We ask this through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PROMESA DE

Proteger

COMPROMISO
PARA

Sanar



ORACIÓN PARA

Sanar

Victimas de Abuso

Dios de amor infinito,
siempre bondadoso, siempre fuerte,
siempre presente, siempre justo:
Tú diste a tu único Hijo
para salvarnos por la sangre de su cruz.

Jesús Bueno, pastor de paz,
une a tu propio sufrimiento
el dolor de todos quienes han sido heridos
en cuerpo, mente y espíritu
por aquellos quienes traicionaron
la confianza puesta en ellos.

Oye nuestro llanto mientras sufrimos
por el daño causado a nuestros hermanos y hermanas.
Infunde sabiduría en nuestras oraciones,
alivia nuestros corazones intranquilos con la esperanza,
enderezza los espíritus tambaleantes con fe:
Muéstranos el camino hacia la justicia y la entereza,
danos la luz de la verdad y cúbrenos con tu misericordia.

Espíritu Santo, consolador de corazones,
cura las heridas de tu pueblo
y rescátanos de nuestra dispersión.
Danos valentía y sabiduría, humildad y gracia
para que así actuemos con justicia
y encontremos paz en ti.
Te lo pedimos por Cristo, Nuestro Señor. Amén.