



Childers' Report:

*Archdiocese of Chicago Accused Priest Abuser
Monitoring System*

and

Independent Ad Hoc Advisory

Committee Report:

*Advice and Actions Taken on Defenbaugh and
Childers' Reports*

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REPORT ON THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO
ACCUSED PRIEST ABUSER MONITORING SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

This report details the review and assessment of the monitoring system currently in place and used by the Archdiocese of Chicago to monitor priests who have been removed from public ministry because there was reason to suspect that they engaged in sexually abusive behavior with minors, or priests against whom such activity has been alleged. For the purposes of this report, all of the priests being monitored are referred to as “accused priest abusers.” That moniker is for descriptive purposes only, and does not imply that any judgments or conclusions about the alleged behavior have been made.

Part One of this report details the findings based upon on-site visits to residences where the accused priest abusers live, as well as interviews with monitors, treatment providers, and Archdiocesan officials.

Part Two of this report lists recommendations detailing ways in which the monitoring program can be improved, making it more effective in reducing the likelihood of further sexual victimization by the accused priest abusers.

PART I: FINDINGS

MONITORING SYSTEM

The Archdiocese of Chicago has assumed moral responsibility for monitoring priests who have been removed from public ministry because there was reason to suspect that they engaged in sexually abusive behavior with minors, or priests against whom such activity has been alleged. An effective monitoring system geared toward reducing the further sexual victimization perpetrated by accused priest abusers does not exist. Instead, there exists an “honor system” wherein the accused priest abusers are presumed to be truthful, live in relative anonymity in unrestricted environments, enjoy unlimited and unrestricted movement, and suffer little if any consequences for failing to comply with Archdiocesan monitoring protocols.

The monitoring that is currently being done is based exclusively upon the self-reported activities of the accused priest abusers. There are few attempts to corroborate or verify any information provided by the abusers.

MONITORS

The persons assigned to be monitors of the accused priest abusers are provided little if any background information relative to the sexual abuse behavior of the priest(s) they are responsible to monitor. The monitors are not officially advised of the type of sexual abuse committed by the accused priest abuser, the sex or age of victims, the length of abuse, where the abuse took place, or details about evaluations/treatment. As a result, the monitors are unaware of the “red flags” that might suggest relapse or high risk

situations. They are restricted from making informed decisions about the accused priest abusers because they lack any information about the illicit sexual behavior.

One monitor did report requesting information about the sexual activity of the priest he was assigned to monitor, and was advised by the Archdiocese that such information could not be revealed because of confidentiality. Several of the monitors related that they did not wish to know anything about the sexual behavior of the accused priest abusers, because they considered those behaviors to be “private issues” and “none of their business.”

More often than not, the monitors are instructed to “watch” the accused priest abuser, or “keep an eye” on him. Monitors are not provided any kind of directives, written or verbal, as to what exactly their responsibilities as monitors should be. Moreover, it was unclear to most of the monitors what procedures exist for informing the Archdiocese if they do have any concerns about the accused priest abuser.

The monitors are all clergy or religious - three priests, two nuns and one deacon. None of the monitors have received any type of training relative to sex offender management procedures, sex offender identification, or sex offender treatment or supervision.

DAILY LOGS

Pursuant to directives of The Office of Professional Responsibility, all of the accused priest abusers are expected to maintain daily written logs. (Attachment 1) The accused abusers are expected to log, in writing, their daily activities. The logs are

supposed to be completed daily, collected by the monitor at the end of each month, and submitted to the Professional Responsibility Administrator for review.

The submission of these logs by the accused priest abusers is inconsistent. Some of the accused priest abusers are more compliant than others. According to the various monitors, some of the priests do submit the form within a week. Other accused priest abusers wait until they fall far behind, and then turn in a week, weeks or months backlogs of forms. It is not known if the logs are completed on a daily basis. Submitting the logs pursuant to a standardized protocol and in a timely fashion is an issue that should be addressed.

At least one accused priest abuser has not completed any daily logs for months. There have been no consequences for this noncompliant behavior.

When the accused priest abuser eventually completes his log, he is directed to submit it to the monitor, who in turn signs the form and forwards it to the Professional Responsibility Administrator in Chicago for her review and signature. When both the monitors and the Professional Responsibility Administrator sign or stamp their signatures to these logs, they are attesting to nothing more than the receipt of the logs. They are not attesting to the veracity or accuracy of any of the information reported in the logs.

The use of logs can be a very effective tool in sex offender management and risk control. However, the logs are only useful so long as the activities revealed in them can be corroborated, directly, through third parties, or by means of electronic surveillance. Without corroboration, there is no reason to be certain that the activities reported in the logs correspond to reality. Essentially, these logs are only a reflection of the accused priest abusers self-reported activities. As a monitoring tool, they serve no significant

purpose. Moreover, it is apparent that the accused priest abusers are only expected to log activities outside their residences. It would be beneficial for them, from both a clinical and supervision perspective, to also log the activities in which they participate while at home. It is important to know how they occupy their leisure time.

TRAVEL/VACATION

The accused priest abusers are expected to generate a document prior to traveling or going on vacation. A “Travel/Vacation Notification” form is used for this purpose. (Attachment 2) In practice this form appears to be used only for the purposes of notification. Although the accused priest abuser is supposed to “obtain concurrence with the Agreement, prior to a scheduled departure,” such concurrence does not appear to be practiced with regularity. The completed form reflects the accused priest abuser’s destination, the departure and return date, and the person by whom the accused priest abuser would be monitored while traveling or on vacation. It is unclear if this designated monitor is provided any training, direction or support by the archdiocese. Moreover, it is unclear if the archdiocese may approve or disapprove this person acting as a monitor. The form itself is signed by the accused priest abuser, and the Professional Responsibility Administrator. It is not signed by the monitor. The practice of allowing a sex offender to travel with a responsible person is common in sex offender management. However, the person accepting this responsibility, better referred to as a “chaperone” than a “monitor,” is usually evaluated for appropriateness, afforded training relative to sex offender behavior and relapse prevention, and designated as a signatory on a chaperone form.

There are no deadlines established for submission of Travel/Vacation Notification forms. That is, the accused priest abuser could submit the form, and begin travel immediately.

The form also reflects that, “Inappropriate situations and locations incompatible with a priestly lifestyle are to be avoided.” However, there could certainly be situations and locations totally compatible with a priestly lifestyle that are totally incompatible for accused priest abusers.

RESIDENCES

Residence #1

Twelve accused priest abusers currently live at the Cardinal Stritch Retreat House, located on the grounds of St. Mary of the Lake University in Mundelein, Illinois. The priest abusers are referred to as “permanent residents” at this facility. The Retreat House Director, a Permanent Deacon, acts as monitor for all twelve accused priest abusers.

The accused priest abusers have unrestricted movement, and are not mandated to be present at the retreat house for any particular time. Although the monitor believes that most of them are in the facility at night, there is no effort to verify their presence. In addition, no procedures exist requiring the accused priest abusers to sign in or out of the facility. They may or may not be present in the residence at any given time. At least one accused priest abuser spends most of his nights at a private residence other than the Retreat House.

The retreat house provides a variety of retreat experiences to priests, deacons, religious and deacons' wives. Thus, individuals participating in the retreat activities, and who commonly stay overnight in the facility's guest rooms, are both male and female.

The retreat house is neither a secure nor restricted living setting for the accused priest abusers. The rooms in which the accused priest abusers live are distributed throughout the three story structure. The accused priest abusers have complete freedom of movement within the structure, and around the grounds. They live on the same floors as those occupied by the retreat participants.

All of the accused priest abusers possess a master key that allows them access to the retreat building 24 hours a day, as well as access to all of the guest rooms. Apparently, the locks on all the rooms are identical. Accordingly, it would be possible for the accused priest abusers to gain entry to the rooms of retreat attendees. Such affordable access could pose significant risk issues.

The Archdiocese has made no apparent effort to advise retreat participants of the presence of accused priest abusers in the retreat house, possibly even in the room next to theirs. Doing so might impact the number of persons willing to participate in retreat activities at the facility. However, not doing so could jeopardize participants' safety.

The monitor has no access to, nor is he familiar with, the sexual offending patterns of any of the accused priest abusers. In addition, he does not discuss issues related to sexual offending with any of these accused priest abusers.

It is a generally accepted practice in sex offender management to proscribe sex offenders from having access to or being in possession of certain material. This material typically includes: adult and child pornography, child erotica, sexual paraphernalia, items

taken from victims, diaries describing sexual deviant fantasies and behaviors, and many more. There are important clinical reasons why sex offenders should not be in possession of this kind of material. The material may be used to reinforce deviant sexual desires, to disinhibit sexual acting out, and to affirm cognitive distortions related to offending behavior. It appears that the accused priest abusers are not proscribed from having any of this material in their rooms, or in their possession. There is no protocol prohibiting possession of this material, nor is there a protocol requiring or allowing occasional inspections of the accused priest abuser rooms to determine the presence of these materials.

Several accused priests in the retreat house have computers. One of them has a computer through which he can connect to the internet by a dial-up modem. The risks of a sex offender having unlimited access to the internet are obvious.

Currently, the accused priest abusers who reside at the Cardinal Stritch Retreat House are not being effectively monitored, either in residence or in the community. They are free to come and go as they please with little accountability and few apparent consequences for noncompliance with rules and protocols. They have access to unsuspecting potential victims staying at the retreat house, even those behind locked doors. They have access to potential victims in the community, because there is no way to determine if they are engaging in high risk behavior, or exhibiting relapse potential. Lacking strategies or efforts to corroborate any of their self-reported activity, these accused priest abusers are afforded a high degree of anonymity.

Residence #2

Two accused priest abusers reside at a nursing/retirement home in a northern suburb of Chicago. Each live in single rooms located in an “independent living” wing of the facility. The accused priest abusers have full and total access to all other living areas of the facility. One of the priests has a computer in his room, and may access the internet via a telephone modem. There are several public areas in the facility, including a chapel, where family and friends of the other residents, including children, may congregate.

The monitor for both of the accused priest abusers at this facility is a nun. She has no knowledge of the sexual abuse behavior of either priest, and has never had a discussion with either of them detailing their abusive behavior. She has not been provided any information relative to the abuse behavior by the Archdiocese. She has not been made privy to the results of any evaluations that indicate the level of risk for reoffending that either accused priest abuser might pose. She is unaware if either priest is in treatment, and has never had any type of contact with a treatment provider.

The monitor, other religious at the facility, and some lay administrative staff are aware of the status of the accused priest abusers. All other employees who might have contact with the priests, including security staff, are unaware of their status as accused sexual abusers.

None of the families of the residents are informed that the accused priest abusers live at the facility. The facility also accommodates volunteers, including adolescent confirmation candidates earning confirmation hours. The candidates, their parents, and their school and parish authorities are not officially advised of the presence of the two accused priest abusers in the facility.

Accused Priest Abuser Monitoring Report

The monitor collects the logs of the accused priest abusers at the end of the month and submits them to the Professional Responsibility Administrator. She is uncertain if the accused priest abusers complete the logs on a daily basis; she only sees them at the end of the month. Neither she nor anyone else attempts to corroborate any of the self-reported activities described in the logs. She presumes what the accused priest abusers report is true.

The accused priest abusers who reside at this facility are not being effectively monitored, either in residence or in the community. They enjoy unrestricted movement, both within the facility and in the community. They have access to unsuspecting potential victims at the facility, including infirm residents, residents' family members (including children), and teenage volunteers. They have access to potential victims in the community, since there is no way to determine if they are engaging in high risk behavior, or exhibiting relapse potential. Lacking strategies or efforts to corroborate any of their self-reported activity, these accused priest abusers, like the others described in this report, are afforded a high degree of anonymity.

Residence #3

Two accused priest abusers live in this retirement home for priests in a southern suburb of Chicago. Each accused priest abuser is assigned a retired priest as a monitor. Neither monitor has been afforded any information relative to the sexual activity of the accused priest abusers. They understand, only through what they read in the newspaper and hear through the grapevine, that one of the accused priests victimized adults, and the other accused priest victimized children. The Archdiocese is in the process of selling

some land adjacent to the retirement home to a local municipality, which plans to build children's playground on the site.

The monitors have never been made privy to any information gleaned from psychological evaluations, including the risk to reoffend posed by either accused priest abuser. Neither monitor has ever received any official directions detailing their responsibility as monitors. They are not certain who they would contact if they wish to report concerns about the accused priest abusers to the Archdiocese.

One of the accused priest abusers never submits logs. According to the monitor, he is "excused" from this obligation. The other accused priest abuser does submit logs, but the monitor never corroborates any of the information therein. Indeed, this monitor indicated that he "trusted" the accused priest abuser, and assumes any self-reported activity to be true.

One of the accused priest abusers has traveled out of town, but has not submitted a Travel/Vacation Notification Form.

Each accused priest abuser has his own room. One of them has a computer that has a dial-up modem. There are plans for the facility to wire throughout for high speed internet access.

Neither of the monitors has had in-depth discussions with the accused priest abusers regarding the nature of the sexual abuse, and both voiced their discomfort in doing so.

The two priests living at the residence are not being effectively monitored. They have unrestricted movement, and there is no effort to corroborate their self-reported activity. Their monitors are uninformed about the accused priest abusers' sexual history,

and are reluctant to learn about it. Although they do not appear to have access to potential victims at the residence, both of the accused priest abusers own cars, and are allowed unrestricted movement in the community.

Adjacent to the retirement home, and connected to it by tunnels, is a nursing home operated by Catholic Charities. One of the accused priest abusers who resides at the Cardinal Stritch Retreat House in Mundelein works at this nursing home twice a week. He works in the dining area bussing tables, usually from 10:30 am-7:30 pm. His status as an accused priest abuser is known to the nursing home administrator and some of her staff, but not to the patients or their families. There is a chapel in the nursing home that is open to the public, including children, and which currently provides Perpetual Eucharistic Adoration. The accused priest abuser often spends time in this chapel.

Residence #4

One priest abuser lives in a nursing home facility in Chicago. The accused priest abuser lives in a single room on the first floor of this two story facility. His access to other areas of the nursing home is unlimited. He owns a laptop, but his monitor does not know if he has access to the internet.

His monitor, a nun, has been provided no written documentation relative to the accused priest abuser's sexual molestation history. She believes that there were three allegations against him, long ago. She has initiated conversations about the sexual behavior with the accused priest abuser on two occasions, and he has responded that he could not remember any details.

The monitor believes that the accused priest abuser is in treatment, but does not know where or with whom. She has never had any contact with a treatment provider, and

has never seen any kind of treatment summary. Likewise, she has neither seen, nor been privy to, any information from psychological evaluations.

The other residents of the nursing home, and their families, are not officially advised of the priest's sexual abuse history. There is a chapel in the facility, and the public, including children, may attend services there.

The monitor collects the completed logs from the accused priest abuser at the end of the month and forwards them to the Professional Responsibility Administrator. None of the self-reported activity in the logs is corroborated.

Due to the general policy of the nursing home, none of the residents, including the accused priest abuser, may leave the facility unaccompanied. The accused priest abuser may only leave accompanied by a chaperone. It is unclear if these chaperones are made aware of details of the priest's sexual history or patterns of abuse.

Residence #5

One priest has been removed from his parish in South Holland, Illinois pending an investigation into allegations of sexual abuse. This accused priest abuser is currently living in a private home in LaPorte, Indiana. He is monitored by a local priest in LaPorte. This monitor indicates that he has only met personally with the accused priest abuser on one occasion. However, he also related that the accused priest abuser calls him on a daily basis and provides information about his activities for that day. There is no attempt to corroborate any of this activity. The monitor has driven by the home in which the accused priest abuser resides, but has never entered the residence. The monitor has received little information from the Archdiocese relative to the alleged sexual abuse behavior, but relates that the accused priest abuser has shared some of that information

with him. According to the monitor, the accused priest abuser reports that the allegations were predicated by “recovered memories” that the alleged victim became aware of in therapy. The monitor believes that “this is all baloney,” and doubts the allegations are credible. The monitor has not maintained any regular contact with the Archdiocese.

TREATMENT

The accused priest abusers are encouraged to participate in treatment, but the decision to initiate or remain in treatment is at their discretion. Treatment is not mandated. Currently, eleven accused priest abusers are involved in some kind of treatment; six others are not involved in treatment.

The psychologist who provides treatment to most of the accused priest abusers is a general practitioner, and does specialize in sex offender specific treatment. He does not utilize current sex offender actuarial instruments that measure risk to re-offend, partly because the alleged abuse occurred twenty or more years ago, and partly because he questions the validity and reliability of these instruments. He questions focusing on sex offender specific treatment for the accused priest abusers since none of them were adjudicated through the court system and are technically not “sex offenders.”

A therapist who provides treatment to just one accused priest abuser is also a general practitioner, and does not provide sex offender specific treatment to the priest. The focus of treatment for this accused priest is “supportive” therapy. The therapist has weekly individual sessions with the accused priest abuser, and all of the sessions are conducted by telephone. This therapist currently treats no sex offenders. She is not

familiar with the sex offender specific actuarial instruments used to predict risk of re-offense.

The third therapist who provides treatment is currently treating two of the accused priest abusers. This therapist, who provides treatment conjointly with a psychologist and psychiatrist, suggests that the therapy is sex offender specific, and involves group treatment weekly and individual treatment as needed. She believes that one of the accused priest abusers that she treats is also in treatment with another therapist outside of her practice. She has not communicated with this other therapist.

None of the current therapists use clinical polygraphy as a treatment tool, nor do they require the accused priest abusers to develop written relapse prevention plans, or generate individual offense cycles.

The therapists all indicate that they have a good relationship with the Archdiocese. However, their contact with the Archdiocese is minimal. There are no regularly scheduled meetings with diocesan personnel, and there are no requirements for routine submission of treatment reports to any diocesan officials.

The Illinois Sex Offender Management Board has developed standards for the evaluation, treatment and management of sex offenders. This board has also developed an “Approved Providers List” of therapists who meet established criteria to provide sex offender specific treatment. A list of these approved providers for Cook and Lake Counties is attached to this report. (Attachment 3) None of the therapists currently providing treatment to accused priest abusers are included on this list.

The Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) is an international organization focused on the prevention of sexual abuse through effective management of

sex offenders. ATSA provides ethical guidelines for sex offender treatment, publishes a quarterly journal of treatment research, and offers regional and national training conferences specific to sex offender management and treatment. None of the therapists providing treatment to the accused priest abusers are members of ATSA.

EVALUATIONS

Confidentiality prohibited the review of any evaluations completed on the accused priest abusers. However, attorneys for the archdiocese did discuss the nature of the testing and the evaluation procedures. The identification of those evaluated was not revealed. From these discussions, it did not appear that the evaluations focused on the sexual abuse that prompted the referral for evaluation. The psychological testing sounded general in nature. There was no indication of use of sex offender specific actuarial risk assessment instruments, or clinical polygraphy to validate sexual history or sexual misconduct.

Evaluations completed some years ago did seem to focus on the sexual abuse issues, and included use of physiological instruments to measure sexual arousal patterns. It is noted that the accused priest abusers themselves determine whether or not to undergo an evaluation, and may choose their own evaluator.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the Archdiocese has made a good faith effort to provide some sort of monitoring for accused priest abusers, the monitoring is insubstantial due to almost total dependence of the accused priest abusers' self-reported activities, and lack of

corroboration of those activities. In this current “honor” system, the accused priest abusers are essentially self-monitored. They may choose whether or not to be in treatment, choose the type of treatment, choose the treatment provider, choose when, where and with whom they travel, choose where they work and choose what to report on their daily logs. They may be required to reside at particular sites, but even there they have unrestricted movement with no curfew restrictions. This current “honor” system of monitoring allows the accused priest abusers to remain relatively anonymous. Sex offenders strive for and thrive on anonymity. It is anonymity that allows them to offend against many victims, and offend over very long periods of time. Effective monitoring crushes anonymity.

A major and profound weakness in this monitoring system is the lack of communication among the parties who have some direct responsibility for the accused priest abuser. The treatment provider does not communicate regularly with the Professional Responsibility Administrator, the Professional Responsibility Administrator does not communicate regularly with the Vicar for Priests, and nobody communicates regularly with the monitors.

The potential consequence of this failure to communicate effectively is well illustrated in the case of Father Dan McCormack. Shortly after Father McCormack was questioned by Chicago Police Officers about child molestation allegations in late August, 2005, a Vicar of Priests assigned another priest to act as monitor. The monitor lived in the St. Agatha Parish rectory with Father McCormack, but was not assigned to that parish. His ministerial duties were elsewhere, and he spent very little time in the rectory. The Vicar asked the monitor to ensure that Father McCormack would not be alone with

minors in the rectory. In response, the monitor advised that he was rarely in the rectory, and that he had plans to be out of town several times in the near future, including the imminent Labor Day weekend. The Vicar told the monitor to advise him if he were going to be out of town for any longer than a week.

There was no communication between the monitor, the Vicar, or any other Archdiocesan officials until Father McCormack was arrested in January, 2006. The monitor had received no direction regarding his monitoring responsibilities, other than to ensure that McCormack was not alone in the rectory with minors. The monitor was not provided any details about the sexual abuse allegations, including where the sexual abuse took place, or the age and sex of the victims. He was not advised that Father McCormack should not be in schools or should not coach. The monitor asked for some details about the offense behavior, but was told that the information could not be revealed to him.

The monitor was not advised that Father McCormack should complete daily logs or submit travel notification forms. Father McCormack told the monitor that he submitted to an evaluation, and that the evaluation determined that he was not a risk to children. The monitor was never advised by diocesan officials that any evaluations had been completed, or what the evaluations concluded or recommended. The monitor has never been officially advised that his monitoring duties are terminated.

So long as the monitoring of accused priest abusers is based on an “honor system,” and does not ensure effective communication among all parties, it is likely that situations similar to those of Father McCormack will reoccur. The next section of this report recommends a model for accused priest abuser monitoring and supervision which, if implemented correctly, could result in curtailing further incidents such as this.

PART II: RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the most effective and current strategies for sex offender management used in the public sector. These management strategies are typically used to monitor and supervise sex offenders on probation, parole, and other kinds of court ordered supervision. The strategies and model of management described are applicable to monitoring priests who have been determined to be culpable of sexual abuse behavior, as well as priests against whom unsubstantiated but credible allegations have been made. It is acknowledged that the Archdiocese must deal with certain ecclesiastical and canonical issues that might limit the operationalization of these recommendations.

1. *Collaborative system of monitoring.*

It is recommended that the current passive “honor” system of monitoring be replaced with a more aggressive and proactive system of monitoring and supervision. The model of sex abuser monitoring that might best fit the needs of the Archdiocese is the collaborative case management team model. Absolutely essential for this model to be effective is regular communication among all the parties involved with the accused priest abusers and requires the establishment of a Case Management Team. Minimally, the Case Management Team should consist of an Archdiocesan Casemanager, treatment providers, monitors, and others whom the Archdiocese determines to be stakeholders in these matters.

2. *Archdiocese of Chicago (AOC) Casemanager.*

It is recommended that the Archdiocese create a staff position of Archdiocesan Accused Priest Abuser Casemanager. This person would assume managerial and operational responsibilities for all aspects of the accused priest abuser monitoring system. As the leader of the Case Management Team, this person would ensure that other team members remain in close contact with one another through regularly scheduled case management team meetings. Ideally, the individual chosen for this position would be a professional with experience in sex offender supervision and treatment.

In addition to ensuring communication between other members of the case management team, this AOC Casemanager should also have regular contact with the accused priest abusers. As the “field operator” of the team, the AOC Casemanager would make unannounced home visits to the accused priest abusers, establish the validity of information contained in daily logs, approve of travel companions, and ensure in general that the accused priest abusers are adhering to all the protocols that have been established.

3. *Case management team meetings*

The Case Management Team Meeting would be the primary mechanism for coordination of services to the accused priest abuser and sharing of information among the team members. The Case Management

Team meetings should be used as a pro-active, not reactive form of monitoring. That is, the meetings of this team should not be predicated by crises, but should be used to prevent situations from evolving into crises. It is a preventative form of sex abuser monitoring, the purpose of which is to manage risk in a very aggressive and active fashion.

The AOC Casemanager should be expected to monitor the monitors. This would involve informing the monitors of the sexual abuse behavior of the accused priest abusers, patterns of the abuse, victimology, “triggers” for re-offense, and other pertinent information. This is a critical function, as the current monitors operate with little if any knowledge or direction.

4. *Written guidelines for monitors*

There should be written guidelines establishing the duties and responsibilities of the monitors. These guidelines should be reviewed with a prospective monitor before that person is designated as a monitor. Should the designated persons be uncomfortable with the monitoring responsibilities, then that person should not be appointed as a monitor. In addition to detailing the responsibilities of the monitors, these written guidelines should also describe in detail the actions the monitor should take in reporting suspected activity of the accused priest abusers.

5. *Initial meeting between Case Management Team and accused priest abuser*

As soon as an accused priest abuser is placed on monitoring, the case management team should meet collectively with him. Minimally, this meeting would include the AOC Casemanager, treatment provider, and monitor. It should be made very clear in this meeting what the responsibilities of all the parties are relative to the monitoring of the accused priest abuser. The protocols for monitoring should be reviewed, and any questions about those protocols answered. The frequency and modality of treatment should be determined at this time, and any restricted activities or movement clarified.

6. *Corroboration of activities*

The current monitoring system is based almost exclusively on self-reporting by the accused priest abuser. Therefore the current system it is best described as an “honor” system. For a monitoring system to be effective there must be some attempts to corroborate this self-reported activity. The AOC Casemanager, as the “field operative” of the Case Management Team, should have the primary responsibility for corroborating this self-reported activity. The corroboration of activities could also be enhanced by employing services of private security firms, or utilizing electronic surveillance techniques, particularly Global Position Satellite (GPS) techniques.

7. *Daily logs*

The Clergy Daily Log is used as a self-reporting mechanism by the accused priest abuser. Without corroboration of the activities, the logs serve little if any monitoring function. However, the logs could become very helpful once the AOC Casemanager, or others, begin to aggressively use them to corroborate the activities reported therein.

There are additional ways to improve the use of daily logs. First, there should be some standardization regarding requirements for completion and submission of the logs. For instance, the logs should be submitted to the monitor within 24 hours of their completion. Second, the logs should reflect activity in residence, as well as in the community. This should include descriptions of residential leisure time activities. The books and movies that an abuser reads or watches could have clinical significance, and be used therapeutically. Contact with other accused priest abusers, and the nature of those contacts, could also prove useful for both clinical and monitoring purposes.

The accused priest abuser should list any incidental contact he has with minors that occurs either in residence or in the community. This incidental contact is inevitable. By logging this material, the accused priest abuser can exhibit his progress in therapy by how he handled the situation of contact. (For example, this may include sexual fantasies the contact might have triggered, and descriptions of how the priest responded to the fantasies.)

The logs could also be used to reflect the accused priest abuser's management of money. He could be advised to record in a separate section of the log, moneys received and money spent. If he was also told to maintain receipts for items and services, these receipts could later be cross-checked with the information described in the logs. This allows further corroboration of self-reported activity.

8. *Travel/Vacation Notification*

It is recommended that the AOC Casemanager discuss travel plans with the accused priest abuser prior to his departure. Thus, the Travel/Notification Form should be submitted in a timely fashion. The accused priest abuser is expected to travel with a "monitor." It is recommended that this traveling companion be designated as a "chaperone." In addition, it is strongly recommended that the Case Management Team meet with the chaperone prior to the scheduled departure. It cannot be assumed that the chaperone chosen by the accused priest abuser is fully informed about his sexual offending history. If information is lacking, the chaperone would be unable to assist the accused priest abuser in avoiding in high risk situations. In other words, "inappropriate situations" should be defined, clarified and operationalized.

There are some countries that the accused priest abusers who have a history of child molestation should be encouraged to avoid because of the flourishing child sex trade, such as Thailand, the Philippines, and India.

While the accused priest abuser is traveling, he should still be expected to complete daily logs. These daily logs should be initialed by the chaperone. When the accused priest abuser and chaperone return from traveling, they should be debriefed by the Case Management Team.

9. *Residences*

All of the residences where accused priest abusers currently live present issues of third party risk. The accused priest abusers at the Cardinal Stritch Retreat House should not have keys that unlock the doors to all the rooms in that facility. It is recommended that the locks be changed on their room doors, and that they surrender their master keys to the Retreat House Director.

Only monitors of the accused priest abusers, and some staff, are aware that priest abusers reside in these various facilities. Other persons who reside at those facilities, or who use those facilities, including children, are not made aware of their presence. Accordingly, the accused priest abusers reside at all of these facilities in relative anonymity.

The Archdiocese should consider making some sort of notification to others (residents, employees, families of residents, volunteers, etc.), allowing them to make their own informed decisions.

10. *Individual specific protocols*

The Individual Specific Protocols that detail the conditions of treatment and monitoring that each accused priest abuser is expected to conform to may be refined based upon the sexual abuse history of each accused abuser. For instance, there might be a prohibition from being within a certain distance of a victim's home or school, a prohibition from being in public parks, a prohibition from being in movie theaters, all contingent upon past patterns of sexual abuse.

Pornography is frequently used by sex offenders to reinforce deviant fantasies and disinhibit sexual behavior. Accordingly, proscription against pornography should be considered on a case-by-case basis. Additionally, accused priest abusers with access to the internet should be proscribed from accessing pornographic sites, or entering chat rooms used by children or adolescents. If there is reason to suspect that an accused priest abuser is using a personal computer for these inappropriate purposes, then the Case Management Team should demand that software be loaded on the computer that would allow the Case Management Team to track the web sites visited by the accused priest abuser.

11. *Sex offender specific evaluations*

Since sexual abuse was the behavior resulting in the accused priest abusers being removed from public ministry and being placed on monitoring, it follows that all of them should receive sex offender specific evaluations. The Illinois Sex Offender Management Board has established

standards for the evaluation and treatment of sex offenders. (Attachment 4, *20 Illinois Administrative Code 1905*) It is recommended that the Archdiocese adopt the general standards for conducting evaluations as described in this document, Sections 1905.230 through 1905.250. The Illinois Sex Offender Management Board has also generated a list of approved sex offender specific evaluators and treatment providers. It is recommended that the Archdiocese utilize these providers to conduct evaluations for the accused priest abusers. (Attachment 3)

In addition, it is recommended that the Archdiocesan officials provide all information relative to the sexual abuse, including victim statements and investigative reports, to the evaluator.

As a general practice, it is also recommended that the evaluators of the accused priest abusers submit to peer review to determine if there might be ways to improve their evaluations.

12. *Sex offender specific treatment*

The Illinois Sex Offender Management Board has also established standards for sex offender specific treatment. (Attachment 4, *20 Illinois Administrative Code 1905*) It is recommended that the Archdiocese adopt the standards for sex offender specific treatment as described in this document, Section 1905.300 through Section 1905.320. Additionally, it is recommended that the Archdiocese utilize treatment professionals who are

identified on the Sex Offender Management Board approved providers list.
(Attachment 3)

The treatment provider should be an active and willing participant of the Case Management Team. Otherwise, the collaborative effort to monitor the accused priest abuser is undercut. The input of the treatment provider is critical to help the other Case Management Team members to understand the dynamics of the accused priest abuser, and to identify potential triggers for relapse behavior.

It is recommended that the treatment provider submit a monthly written progress report on each accused priest abuser. The report should be submitted to the AOC Casemanager. The report should detail time, date and modality of each therapy session, issues addressed, cooperativeness of the accused priest abuser, level of denial, attainment of treatment goals, identification of sexual fantasies, triggers for reoffending, and current level of risk for reoffending.

Sex offender treatment providers should submit to some form of peer review, and should be expected to stay current with the latest research and methods in the field.

13. *Mandatory treatment*

Treatment for accused priest abusers should be mandated. It is acknowledged that the Archdiocese is limited in what it can mandate an accused priest abuser to do. However, it should be recognized that the

behavior that resulted in the priest being removed from ministry is sexual victimization, and the likelihood for further sexual victimization may best be reduced through a combination of sex offender specific treatment and monitoring. If an accused priest abuser refuses to participate in evaluation or treatment services, then the Archdiocese should consider imposition of swift and significant sanctions. These could include confinement to residence, restricted movement, no movement without approved chaperones, employment restrictions, etc.

14. *Clinical polygraphy*

Clinical polygraphy has become a standard tool for sex offender evaluation, treatment and monitoring. Clinical polygraphs may be used to detect deception regarding compliance to monitoring protocols, adherence to a relapse prevention plan, abstention from deviant sexual activities, and disclosure of deviant or inappropriate behavior. The Illinois Sex Offender Management Board has identified licensed polygraph examiners who have undergone sex offender specific polygraph training. (Attachment 5)

It is recommended that the Archdiocese consider use of clinical polygraphy to enhance monitoring, evaluations and treatment of accused priest abusers.

15. *Periodic drug testing*

Sex offenders frequently use drugs and alcohol to purposefully disinhibit themselves, which allows them to more readily act out sexually. Accused priest abusers should submit to periodic drug tests. If it is determined by these tests or other means that the accused priest abuser is abusing drugs or alcohol, then he should be referred for substance abuse counseling. The substance abuse counselor would then become a member of the Case Management Team.

16. *Levels of monitoring*

Different levels of monitoring should be adopted predicated by the accused priest abusers' compliance with established protocols, progress in treatment, acceptance of responsibility, financial stability, presence of narcissistic behavior, active substance abuse, and other dynamic factors. The Case Management Team should be responsible for adjusting the level of monitoring. A high level of monitoring may result in increased therapy sessions, increased Case Management Team Meetings, increased personal contacts by the AOC Casemanager, increased collateral contacts by the AOC Casemanager, frequent drug testing, use of third party surveillance, use electronic surveillance, and use of clinical polygraphy.

17. *Record keeping*

It is recommended that a central file for each accused priest abuser be maintained by the AOC Casemanager. This file should include all documents relating to the sexual abuse, including victim statements, investigative reports, evaluations, and treatment summaries. In addition, the AOC Casemanager should maintain notes that chronicle any and all contact between the accused priest abuser and other entities involved in monitoring the accused priest abuser. Every chronological note should include date, type of contact, duration of contact, place of contact, name of persons spoken to, and a narrative of the issues discussed.

In addition, it is also recommended that the monitors maintain and generate chronological notes similar to those described above, and that these notes be submitted to the AOC Casemanager along with the Daily Logs.

18. *Training*

All Archdiocesan staff who deal with accused priest abusers, especially the AOC Casemanager and monitors, should receive extensive training in sex offender management. That training should include sex offender typologies, grooming behaviors, paraphilias, defenses of sex offenders, relapse prevention, “triggers,” and monitoring strategies.


Accused Priest Abuser Monitoring Report


The Archdiocese of Chicago has made a good faith effort to provide some kind of monitoring for accused priest abusers. Unfortunately, the current monitoring system lacks essential elements required to reduce the likelihood of future sexual victimization.

Removing an accused priest abuser from an assigned parish or other ministerial office, and stripping him of public ecclesiastical functions, does not necessarily reduce his risk to sexually reoffend. Certainly, both of those actions are steps in the right direction. However, until and unless the accused abuser's sexual proclivities are identified through sex offender specific evaluations, treated with sex offender specific treatment, and monitored closely by a team of professionals dedicated to public safety, his likelihood to reoffend remains undaunted.

Implicit to the effectiveness of these recommended strategies and procedures is the ability and willingness of the Archdiocese to demand the accused priest abusers comply with monitoring and treatment protocols. Absent the means to enforce such compliance, an effective monitoring system geared toward reducing further sexual victimization by accused priest abusers is, in this writer's opinion, unattainable.

The Archdiocese has proclaimed that the protection of children is paramount. To that end, it is respectfully recommended that the monitoring strategies and procedures described in this report, or ones similar to them, be adapted, developed and implemented by the Archdiocese as soon as possible.


Terry D. Childers, LCSW


Date



Independent Ad Hoc Advisory Committee
Report of Advice and Actions Taken on
Defenbaugh & Childers' Reports

February 15, 2007

Francis Cardinal George, O.M.I.
Archbishop of Chicago
155 East Superior Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

**Re: Report of Advice and Actions Taken
on Consultants' Recommendations**

Your Eminence,

We have worked with you and your staff over the past eight months on critical issues related to the Archdiocese's response to allegations of child sexual abuse by clerics (priests and deacons). These issues were identified in the published independent consultants' reports from Defenbaugh & Associates and Terry D. Childers. You asked us to examine and evaluate the implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports as well as to suggest enhancement of the Archdiocese's response.

Introduction

We discussed the consultants' findings and recommendations with you and your staff and offered our frank advice about specific recommendations. We also reviewed pertinent materials and reports of actions taken by the Archdiocese. We expressed continuing and overriding concern that the safety of children be paramount in all considerations. We acknowledged that the process rights of the accused clerics need to be respected. We believe our discussions were heard and received with proper care and consideration. Our recommendations and subsequent Archdiocesan actions, as reported to us, reflect our advice and input.

As we conclude this process, we want to summarize now our advice about the most important areas of concern related to the Archdiocese's response to the recent allegations of clerical sexual abuse of minors and the actions the Archdiocese has taken to implement our advice. Attachments describing the specific recommendations contained in each consultant's report together with the action taken are appended to this letter. We are also appending copies of the relevant reporting protocols the Archdiocese maintains with the Cook and Lake County State's Attorneys and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

Temporary withdrawal from ministry of a cleric accused of abuse

We advised that in all cases involving an allegation of the sexual abuse of a minor by an active cleric, the cleric should immediately be withdrawn from ministry pending the outcome of any investigation by public authorities and the Archdiocesan process. (In the past, it had been Archdiocesan practice in some cases to allow the accused cleric to remain in place with monitoring during an investigation.) The Archdiocese agreed and has implemented this in practice. Policy revisions will include this requirement.

Reporting and Follow-up

We advised that there should be one number to call when someone wants to report abuse, request information or is unsure how to report. This number should be published broadly and frequently. A related concern is that there are too many obscure acronyms: Professional Conduct Advisory Committee (PCAC), Professional Responsibility Administrator (PRA), Professional Review Board (PRB), etc. Individuals responsible for processing allegations need to have self-evident titles and the overall office needs to be identified more clearly; e.g., Office for the Protection of Children and Youth. Job functions should be clearly evident from the job titles. We concluded that some restructuring and streamlining of offices may be necessary. The Archdiocese agreed and has restructured these offices under the administrative supervision of the Director of the Archdiocesan Office for the Protection of Children and Youth. The Office of Professional Responsibility has been renamed the Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review and the Professional Responsibility Administrator is now the Director of the office. The professionals involved in these processes have been regrouped and relocated to this central office at 737 N. Michigan Ave. A central number (800-994-6200) for reporting the sexual abuse of minors by clerics has been established and has been broadly publicized. The Archdiocesan web site and *The Catholic New World* have been disseminating this information for some months.

In light of the deficiencies noted in the consultants' reports regarding the processing of the McCormack matter, we evaluated the manner of consultation with the Archbishop in the event of an allegation of clerical sexual abuse of a minor. Over the years it has been an effective practice in the Archdiocese that information related to clerical sexual misconduct is communicated to the Archbishop in three ways. The first and most important is the independent Review Board. The Review Board makes primary recommendations to the Archbishop regarding the safety of children and current fitness for ministry of the accused cleric.

The second channel of communication is the internal Professional Conduct Administrative Committee, chaired by the Chancellor, which is comprised of the staff involved in the administration and management of all other aspects of a clerical sexual abuse matter. We understand the PCAC utilizes an administrative Work Flow Chart when an allegation is received to insure that its various responsibilities (notification to

civil authorities, victim assistance, community outreach, communications, etc.) are undertaken promptly and fulfilled.

The third channel of communication is the Vicars for Priests who advise the Archbishop on issues related to the health and welfare management of the cleric involved. It is imperative that all involved are committed to these processes so that all relevant information is brought to the attention of the Cardinal.

We advised that the Work Flow Chart be reviewed and enhanced and that the PCAC process be confirmed. We support the need for a revised and explicit checklist that is rigorously applied when an allegation comes in, especially when an alleged victim, still a minor, is involved. This checklist should include the sequence of actions to be taken, by whom, and with the timeline, starting on the first day, of decisions to be made. We specifically refer to the process for communicating and deciding about the temporary withdrawal of a cleric pending further investigation. The checklist must include reporting to public authorities. The Archdiocese reports that it has reviewed and revised the Work Flow Chart. The responsibility identified in the flow chart should be the subject of periodic training, review and distribution.

Investigations

We recommended that trained investigators be retained in the investigation of allegations of the sexual abuse of minors to expedite investigation and add to the effectiveness of the Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review. Professional investigators have been interviewed for possible future use. In recent investigations, professional investigators with law enforcement backgrounds were used by the administrator to gather information. This is expected to continue.

Cooperation with civil authorities

State's Attorneys Since 2003, the Archdiocese has maintained written reporting and communications protocols with the State's Attorneys of Cook and Lake counties. This is to facilitate the reporting of all allegations of sexual misconduct with minors. The relationships were established to insure consistency and effectiveness in reporting that would be difficult to maintain if the Archdiocese attempted to report directly to police in the numerous municipalities in Cook and Lake counties. We agree with this process. We understand that all allegations of sexual misconduct with minors have been reported pursuant to the protocol and we find this practice to be appropriate.

The Department of Children and Family Services In February 2006, the Archdiocese and DCFS established a Joint Protocol entitled Commitment to Improving Child Safety and Protection. Pursuant to the protocol, the Archdiocese agreed to report all allegations of sexual misconduct with minors to DCFS, even if not required to do so under the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (ANCRA), and to defer to and cooperate with DCFS investigations. Further, the Archdiocese agreed to share relevant information regarding substantiated past allegations in order that DCFS may determine if

any children are currently at risk. We are advised that the agreement with DCFS contemplates an annual review to evaluate its effectiveness. We recommend that be done to make sure the protocol remains effective and appropriate and particularly to confirm that the Archdiocese maintains the primary responsibility to investigate allegations brought by adults as DCFS is precluded from doing so under ANCRA.

Training and compliance

We advised that the mandated reporting requirements established by ANCRA and the Archdiocese's internal reporting policies must be emphasized continuously. Archdiocesan training programs have been enhanced. Nevertheless, training and retraining must occur with regularity. Both lay and clerical personnel of the Archdiocese of Chicago must be accountable for noncompliance. In addition, all of the prevention programs—Virtus, Child Lures, background checks, Child Abuse and Neglect Tracking System, etc., must be vigorously administered.¹ The Archdiocese agreed and has been conducting continuous training over the past months. We are advised that more than 59,000 criminal background checks have been completed. Over 56,000 employees and volunteers have completed Virtus training. 185 parishes have indicated compliance with the child education program, Child Lures. 200,000 children and young people have received this training. The Archdiocese has hired a former senior employee of DCFS with experience in managing training programs to serve as Director of Safe Environment in the Office for the Protection of Children and Youth. The Vicar General has advised all clerics that prevention training is mandatory. The Auditors for the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Office for the Protection of Children and Young People reviewed all compliance programs during a weeklong onsite visit in October 2006 and reported that the Archdiocese is in full compliance with the specific requirements of the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People.

The Chancellor will report annually on the fulfillment of these requirements. The new Director of Safe Environment will prepare a mission statement that describes these reporting and training enhancements and make clear that there will be accountability for failure to comply with the requirements. We recommend that training programs emphasize that failures to comply with statutory or internal reporting requirements will be acted upon, either by reporting to public authorities in the case of mandated reporters or internal discipline. The committee emphasizes that any failure to report, whether external or internal, should result in disciplinary action. The Archdiocese has developed a mission statement for the Professional Conduct Administrative Committee and established a process to evaluate continuously internal misconduct management programs.

Status of clerics, residential programs and supervision

¹ The Virtus Program is an interactive program designed to increase public awareness about child sexual abuse and to provide adults with the knowledge and tools needed to help prevent and respond appropriately to child sexual abuse. The Child Lures School Program identifies the common lures used by predators in crimes against children and adults. Recognizing and identifying these lures can better protect children.

The committee notes that the Childers evaluation of the Archdiocesan supervision programs was conducted from the perspective of an expert in the administration of probation programs for convicted sex offenders. These offenders are subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the courts and for that reason failure to comply with conditions of probation can result in enforceable penalties, including the return to prison. As a private organization, dealing in the main with clerics who have not been found guilty by any secular authority, the Archdiocese does not possess these powers. Compliance with Archdiocesan supervision protocols for clerics is essentially voluntary. Nevertheless, the evaluator's specific recommendations are helpful and should be implemented to the extent possible so that clerics understand they are accountable for their behavior.

In this context, the committee first considered whether the Archdiocese should attempt to supervise offending clerics at all, recognizing that withdrawal from ministry takes away public priestly rights and faculties. Can these clerics be separated from the clerical state as a consequence of their misconduct, either by way of laicization under canon law or voluntary resignation? We were advised that the involuntary laicization (removal of a cleric from the clerical state) is a determination of the Holy See under canon law and requires unequivocal documented proof. In any event, the laicization process would only be available in cases that have completed the canonical process and would not apply to clerics whose cases are pending. It is our understanding that, as a practical matter, laicization is granted in all but the extraordinary case, only with the agreement of the cleric involved. It is also important to note that we were informed that about 18 men out of 1450+ living Archdiocesan clerics require supervision. Thirteen are age sixty-five or older. Several are infirm and seven reside in retirement or nursing homes.

Nevertheless, the Archdiocese needs to maintain as effective a program as possible to supervise clerics involved in these processes. We believe that the existing Archdiocesan programs for supervision of these clerics, while far from perfect as noted by the evaluator, constitute a sincere and practical attempt to fulfill this moral responsibility. As one of our members noted, limited supervision is better than no supervision as would be the case if the men lived freely in the community. We also noted that the Archdiocesan supervision programs far exceed that which is required of registered convicted sex offenders under state law. We also recognize that the supervision of sex offenders is a societal issue generally and that the Archdiocese is not alone in questioning the effectiveness of supervision programs.

We recommend that efforts should be made to encourage younger clerics determined to have engaged in clerical sexual misconduct to resign voluntarily with appropriate opportunities for continuing treatment. Ways should be found to enforce more restrictive living conditions for those who will not resign. Many of the evaluation recommendations have been implemented. Specifically, security at Koenig Hall has been improved, external surveillance cameras have been installed, on-site full-time supervision has been enhanced. The local authorities are consulted and advised. On-site personnel in

other residences have been fully briefed on the specifics of each cleric's offenses. Programs for treatment and therapy are being enhanced to recognize the nature of the behaviors involved. The Archdiocese has reviewed the supervision programs of other dioceses across the country to create more restrictive congregate living situations. The Archdiocese continues to explore what further improvements can be implemented. The Archdiocese is working to clarify what is canonically possible in terms of involuntary laicization.

File integration, consolidation and review

We advised that all files be reviewed and that a unified cleric personnel system be created, which integrates all clerics' records. The Archdiocese has conducted a review of all the files of all living Archdiocesan priests for any information about previous child abuse not already known. They report that no instances of information that have not been acted on were identified in any file. This exercise of reviewing all files is the first step in the construction, now underway, of an integrated, unified records management and file system for clergy.

Conclusion

From our review of all of these issues, we believe that policies and practices have been changed to address and correct confusion and inadequacies in the areas of withdrawal from ministry, mandated reporting and precision in roles, responsibilities and assignments. We are assured by the Archdiocese that compliance in safety programs has improved and enhanced training of reporters and programs for children has occurred. The Archdiocese needs to continue with this high level of engagement. We still remain concerned about the supervision/monitoring system. We urge the Archdiocese to seek to persuade canonical authorities to permit involuntary laicizations in cases where abuse has been founded and affirmed by the Holy See.

We hope that the varied professional and personal perspectives of the members of the committee have been helpful in identifying and confirming action to be taken. We appreciate the competence and dedication of the people involved in administering these most difficult issues, including the ability to admit and reflect upon mistakes. We note that none of us is aware that any diocese or archdiocese has exceeded the efforts and/or structural changes made in this Archdiocese to meet these most sensitive issues.

From all that we have seen, we might best conclude by suggesting that, in the consideration of any issue regarding sexual abuse of minors, the question first be asked, "How will this decision impact the protection of children?" We are confident that if this primary concern drives the decision-making related to sexual misconduct with children, the action taken will be responsible and appropriate.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of assistance to the Church. If we can be of further assistance in the future, we would be pleased to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

The Ad Hoc Committee

Mary Anne Brown

Rev. John Collins

Julia Quinn Dempsey

Michael J. Howlett, Jr.

Joseph J. Iacono

Joseph G. Klest

Ronald P. Laurent

Raymond Rose

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Attachments

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Jimmy M. Lago
Chancellor



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**KEY FINDINGS OF INDEPENDENT DUE DILIGENCE
REVIEW BY DEFENBAUGH & ASSOCIATES, INC.
JANUARY 2007**

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	ARCHDIOCESAN ACTION
1. ANCRA compliance issues.	1. Issues related to compliance with ANCRA must be reported to Archdiocesan Office of Legal Services and to the State's Attorney.	Information provided to State's Attorney. Meeting with Cook County State's Attorney office on 7/5/06. The discussion was confirmed by letter.
	2. Establish a training curriculum for employees on reporting requirements. Require written acknowledgement of reporting requirements.	Archdiocese has created the full-time position of Director of Safe Environment within the Office for the Protection of Children and Youth to enhance and oversee Archdiocesan training programs. The Archdiocese has hired a former official of DCFS with experience in the management of training programs to serve as the director.
	3. Establish liaison with Child Advocacy Center for training.	See action note above. Staff has met with representatives of the Child Advocacy Center to consider opportunities for services and support.
	4. Develop new policies and procedures in concert with DCFS Safety Plan and other DCFS policies and procedures.	DCFS protocol in place.
2. Resigned priests with substantiated allegations could pose a threat to children.	1. Continue to establish an effective liaison with DCFS.	The Professional Responsibility Administrator (now the Director of the Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review) is in regular contact with DCFS investigators to share relevant information on cases.
	2. Prioritize closed cases for resigned priests for appropriate DCFS investigation and action.	DCFS has completed a review of all substantiated allegations of sexual misconduct by priests with minors.
3. Delayed notification of 3 days to Cardinal George regarding the arrest of a priest.	Cardinal George should take appropriate administrative action.	Appropriate changes have been made to confirm reporting and notification to Cardinal George. Chancellor has been designated the lead person in all misconduct cases. Other personnel involved in the administration of such cases have been made aware of the responsibility to report to Cardinal George immediately.
4. Archdiocesan officials did not follow policy in notification of Cardinal George of the arrest of Fr. McCormack.	Cardinal George should take appropriate administrative action.	See action note above.
5a Non-action created situations in which children were placed at risk.	Priests, employees and parishioners must report any allegation of misconduct which may have any undertone of a possible sexual misconduct nature.	Policy revision to clarify the definition of an allegation and the responsibilities of a mandated reporter in process. Training issues on reporting to both DCFS and internal reporting have been addressed through enhanced training programs and a publication (<u>Children Matter Network</u>) distributed to all parishes, schools and through the Archdiocesan website.
5b. Information existed in the seminarian files that could have	1. All allegations of misconduct on the part of a seminarian must be documented and maintained	This is currently the policy of the Archdiocese.

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	ARCHDIOCESAN ACTION
influenced the actions taken by Archdiocesan officials at the onset of the Fr. McCormack case.	in his personnel file.	
	2. Seminarian files should be transferred to the diocese/eparchy for which he is being ordained.	The seminary records and retains school records in accordance with state law. All academic and formation information is shared with the sending diocese on a regular basis throughout the tenure of the seminarian.
	3. Seminaries and universities training people for ministry should publicize standards of ministerial behavior and appropriate boundaries.	All students in Archdiocesan training programs sign the Archdiocesan Code of Conduct, undergo a background check and receive Safe Environment training. Any students at local universities or institutions of higher education who volunteer or work in Archdiocesan parishes, agencies or schools are also required to comply with those standards.
	4. All types of files for all living archdiocesan priests should be reviewed for any allegations of misconduct.	File review has been completed.
6. School personnel have not received sufficient training regarding what to do upon receipt of an allegation.	Establish a more robust training curriculum on mandated reporters and their responsibilities.	See action note above re: Director of Safe Environment.
7. An inadequate definition of an “anonymous” allegation resulted in action on that complaint not being taken.	1. An allegation that can be followed up to acquire adequate information must be reported to and acted on by the Professional Responsibility Administrator.	Current policy reflects this recommendation. Additional revisions in process.
	2. The policy on anonymous allegations must be included in training curriculum of Archdiocesan staff.	This topic has been included in training curriculum for misconduct management staff.
8. “ Memos to file” were found to be incomplete. They did not document action taken or to whom such memos may have been copied.	All documents should clearly indicate the action taken toward resolution of the issue and a listing of copies distributed.	This topic has been included in training curriculum for misconduct management staff.
9. Delayed reporting of derogatory information that resulted in an inappropriate appointment of Fr. McCormack as a Dean.	Appropriate policies and procedures must be in place that not only insure prompt reporting but also thorough investigation.	File review procedures have been changed to prevent such errors in the future.
10. Not all staff members and volunteers at Our Lady of the Westside had completed Virtus training. The child education (Child Lures) program was not fully implemented at the school. There have been only 12 volunteers who have done criminal background checks.	1. Archdiocese should provide immediate resources to ensure completion of Safe Environment training.	More than 59,000 criminal background checks have been completed. Over 56,000 employees and volunteers have completed Virtus training. 185 parishes have indicated compliance with the child education program, Child Lures. 200,000 children and young people have received this training. Our Lady of the Westside has completed this training.
	2. The Archdiocese should establish proper oversight of all school personnel to ensure compliance with policies, Charter and Norms, and safe environment programs.	The Office of Catholic Schools and The Office for the Protection of Children and Youth are responsible for compliance with policies, Charter and Norms and Safe Environment Programs. Pastors, principals and Directors of Religious Education have been specifically notified of their responsibility for compliance.
	3. Immediately institute the Child Lures program at Our Lady of the Westside school.	Child Lures has been completed at both Our Lady of the Westside campuses.
	4. Advise National Review Board auditors to review the status of safe environment program compliance with volunteers.	The Archdiocese requested that the National Review Board do a complete onsite audit. The audit was conducted in

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	ARCHDIOCESAN ACTION
		2006. The auditors found the Archdiocese to be in full compliance.
11. An allegation of sexual abuse of a minor at a protestant Church has been brought to the attention of the Archdiocese.	The Archdiocese should affect appropriate liaison with that church.	Allegation was reported to appropriate church officials and to DCFS.
12. The Archdiocese failed to implement protocols established for monitoring priests who are accused of sexual misconduct with a minor.	The Archdiocese should conduct a thorough review of monitoring and establish sound protocols for such supervision.	An independent review by Terry Childers has been completed. The status of those recommendations is contained in a separate report to the Ad Hoc Committee.
13. Past file reviews have been incomplete and ineffective in identifying allegations or problematic behavior.	Conduct an independent file review.	File review has been completed. No unaddressed allegations of sexual abuse were discovered.

14. Post revised policies on the Archdiocesan website.	Conduct periodic reviews of website to ensure information is current and accurate.	Website review has been done and a process for periodic review of website has been established.
15. RADAR, the archdiocesan designed Access database that tracks all elements of misconduct with minors, needs to be upgraded.	1. Upgrade to Access 2002 from older version of Access.	Database technology has been reviewed and enhanced. Information Technology office is considering further enhancements.
16. PRA provides written materials to person making an allegation as to their right to contact public authorities.	PRA should provide a copy of Policies, Section 1100, but also a document, which delineates methods for contacting public authorities.	This recommendation has always been the policy and practice of the Professional Responsibility office.
17. Archbishop was not notified of the allegation and arrest of Fr. McCormack until 3 days after his return to the Archdiocese.	The Archbishop should be included in the copy count of the notification memos.	Appropriate changes have been made in reporting and notification to Cardinal George. Chancellor has been designated the lead person in all misconduct cases. Other personnel involved in the administration of such cases have been made aware of the responsibility to report to Cardinal George immediately.
18. PRA review of files must be upgraded.	1. All files are to be reviewed including seminary files.	This recommendation has been implemented.
	2. All files are to be reviewed for relevance by the PRA rather than the owner of the file.	This recommendation has been implemented.
	3. PRA should document the results of such file review to indicate both positive and negative results.	This has been the practice of the Office of Professional Responsibility.
19. A review of Fr. Bennett file found no indication of whether interim action, to include temporary withdrawal or restrictions had been considered or recommended to Cardinal George.	PRA should document any interim action decision or recommendation. If other Archdiocesan officials were consulted, their input should also be documented.	This recommendation has been implemented.
20. Delays in removing Fr. Bennett from his pastoral duties were due to him not having been provided with canonical counsel.	1. Canonical counsel should be identified and assigned at about the same time as such advice is given regarding civil counsel.	This recommendation has been implemented.
	2. Canonical counsel should be obtained from outside the Archdiocese and this should be included in the Policies of the Archdiocese.	This recommendation has been implemented.
	3. The Cardinal should immediately remove a priest or deacon from pastoral duties as soon as there is reasonable belief to suspect the allegation is true and particularly after recommendation of the PRA.	This recommendation has been implemented.
21. No specific time parameters are given for DCFS to complete its	Archdiocese should revisit protocol with DCFS to ensure that the Archdiocesan investigation can	An evaluation of our experience has been prepared and an annual review of the

investigation.	begin within a reasonable time period and appropriate action can be taken.	protocol with DCFS will take place.
22. All personnel with access to RADAR do not use it.	Mandate use of RADAR and provide refresher training.	Use of RADAR and appropriate training is in process. The Vicar General and the Director of Communications have been trained in retrieving information. Further training is being implemented.
23. Documentation on information presented to the Review Board in the Fr. Bennett case was incomplete.	Copies of reports presented to the Review Board during the Initial Review should be included in the appropriate case files.	This recommendation has been implemented.
24. Documentation in investigative files included only substantive information.	All investigative activity should be documented including activity that failed to produce any results.	This is now the practice of the Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review.
25. Assignment of a trained investigator would enhance investigative results and speed up the process.	Use retired law enforcement investigators.	The Director of the Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review is utilizing retired law enforcement officers as investigators.
26. File review failed to locate reports by PRA and provided to the Review Board during the Review for Cause.	Implement a procedure whereby a copy of the reports presented to the Review Board during the Review for Cause are included in appropriate case files.	This protocol has been implemented.
27. The Work Flow Chart is not in concert with Section 1100 of the policies.	Work flow chart should accurately reflect steps currently being followed during an investigation and Section 1100 should reflect the sequence of these steps.	The revision of Section 1100 is in process. The Work Flow Chart has been updated. Final updates when the work on Section 1100 is completed.
28. Step # 17 is missing from Work Flow Chart.	Review Work Flow Chart for accuracy and clarity.	Numbering error has been corrected.
29. Professional Conduct Administrative Committee, (PCAC) is mentioned in Section 1100 but without an official mandate, mission, or specific authority.	Delineate an official mandate, mission and authority.	Mission statement has been adopted.
30. The function of PCAC during the review process is unclear.	1. Delineate an official mandate, mission and authority. Include membership composition and procedures.	Mission statement has been adopted. The Chancellor has been designated Chair of PCAC.
	2. Responsibilities of PCAC with respect to their involvement in the Review Process should also be delineated and included in Section 1100.	Mission Statement has been adopted. Policy revision in process.
31. Administrative Checklist is a comprehensive and practical document to ensure policies and procedures are followed.	1. Review the Checklist (Work Flow Chart) for compliance with current policy and then use the checklist as a management tool.	The Work Flow Chart replaced the checklist. Revisions and updates have been made to the Work Flow Chart as a management tool. This is an internal document for administrative use.
	2. Establish a tickler system to review and revise Work Flow Chart.	A tickler system has been established for continuing review of the Work Flow Chart.
32. PRA is not provided equal access to all personnel-related files during file review.	1. All policies and procedures are to be in concert with each other.	Policy review and revision is near completion. Director of Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review currently reviews all files. The Chancellor assures compliance with file production.
	2. PRA should have same access to all files to personally review for relevant information.	This recommendation has been implemented.
33. There are several investigative steps undertaken prior to the Initial Review.	1. Work Flow Chart delineates actual process currently being followed. Section 1100 of the policies needs to reflect these processes.	Policy review and revision in process.
	2. Revise the Administrative Checklist to correspond to Work Flow Chart.	The Work Flow Chart is the updated version of the Administrative Checklist and is now used for internal management.

**SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING
THE TERRY D. CHILDER'S REPORT
(Abuser Supervision System)
JANUARY 2007**

ISSUE	CHILDER'S RECOMMENDATIONS	ARCHDIOCESAN ACTIONS
1. Collaborative system of supervision.	Replace current monitoring system with a more proactive system of supervision, which includes a case management team with a Case Manager. The specifics of a collaborative supervision system will include regular meetings of the case management team, and written responsibilities for supervisors.	Changes have been made to supervision system. For example, supervisors have been given a summary of the history of the person he or she is supervising as well as copies of all required forms and reports. Following ad hoc committee recommendations regarding supervision, a new supervision system with a Case Manager is being developed.
2. Supervision protocols	Establish supervision protocols for each priest. Such protocols will include the daily log system, residency requirements, overnight stays outside of the residence, vacation protocols, methods of accountability for protocols, and individual protocols for each removed priest that are specific to his situation. Name proscriptions against pornography and install software that allows for monitoring of internet use. Case management Team should be responsible for readjusting the level of supervision predicated upon the priest's compliance with protocols, treatment progress, etc.	Protocols for each priest have been reviewed and revised. The Director of the Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review and the Vicars for Priests have met with each removed priest to establish new interim protocols. Implementation will be completed upon establishment of an Archdiocesan supervision program. There are proscriptions against pornography. Protocols have been adjusted based on compliance with established protocols for each removed priest.
3. Daily logs	Improve the daily log system to include corroboration of self-reported activities, standardization of completion and submission of logs, and reporting of incidental contact with minors.	The daily log system has been improved utilizing many of the suggestions from this report. Revisions have been made to the daily log system and standardization of submission requirements has been implemented. The Case Manager will be responsible for corroborating the self-reported activity of the removed priest.
4. Travel/Vacation Notification	Travel/vacation requests are to be submitted in a timely fashion. The priest must travel with an approved and trained supervisor. The daily log must be completed while traveling and verified by the supervisor. Travel may not be allowed to countries known to have a flourishing child sex trade such as Thailand, Philippines and India.	Processes for approving travel requests have been tightened and implemented. Approval of the supervisor and orientation of the supervisor are now required. Travel to countries such as those named will be prohibited though no such requests have been made. Completion of daily logs while traveling has always been required.
5. Residences	Establishment of appropriate residences for all removed priests with proper safeguards. Proper notification of others should be required. Key systems and other supervision tools should be in place for each residence.	Establishment of appropriate residences for each removed priest is central to supervision planning. Implications for local communities must be addressed and respected. Directors of current residences have received substantive information about each priest in the residence including history and individual protocols. At Koenig Hall, security has been enhanced with installation of video monitoring system and a new key system. All employees have received the necessary information. Children and youth do not participate in programs at the Retreat House.
6. Sex offender specific evaluations and treatment.	Implement sex offender specific evaluation and treatment for each priest removed from ministry. Utilize treatment professionals who are identified on the Sex Offender management Board approved providers list. Frequency and modality of treatment should be part of each priest's protocol.	Treatment programs are being re-evaluated to include sex offender appropriate evaluation and treatment. Treatment transition issues will be addressed. Group therapy opportunities will be evaluated. Consideration will be given to the use of a single therapist for these treatment services for the Archdiocese who would then meet regularly with the Case Manager.
7. Clinical polygraphy	Clinical polygraphy has become a standard tool to detect deception regarding compliance with protocols, etc.	Archdiocesan officials have met with officials in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia and are evaluating

		new supervision protocols enacted in Philadelphia. Philadelphia protocols include clinical polygraphy.
8. Periodic drug testing	Removed priests should submit to to periodic drug testing. If abuse of drugs or overuse or abuse of alcohol is detected, referral is made for substance abuse counseling and the counselor becomes part of the Case Management Team.	Drug testing has been mandated on rare occasions when substance abuse is suspected. Immediate referral to substance abuse counselors and alcohol treatment programs has always been our process when drug or alcohol abuse is detected
9. Record Keeping	Central file should be maintained by Case Manager on history and all aspects of supervision.	Central files with all of this information are maintained in the Office For Child Abuse Investigations and Review. Ongoing communication occurs with each supervisor.
10. Training	All staff who deal with removed priests should receive extensive training in sex offender management.	The Director of the Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review is evaluating a proposal for sex offender management training. The Office for Child Abuse Investigations and Review and supervisors have attended training sessions. Proposals to implement training for all misconduct management staff are being evaluated.

AMENDED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This amended memorandum reflects the understanding of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago (the “Archdiocese”) and the State’s Attorneys of Cook and Lake Counties, Illinois (the “State’s Attorney”) regarding communication between the Archdiocese and the State’s Attorney of information related to allegations of sexual misconduct with minors by clerics. It amends the Memorandum of Understanding established in October 2003. Nothing in this memorandum is intended to change, waive, modify or diminish in any way the rights and obligations under the law of any of the parties, including the requirements of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (“ANCRA”). Rather, this memorandum is intended to facilitate the transmittal of information which might otherwise be subject to protracted legal process, in order that children are protected and the civil authorities have the information necessary to perform their legitimate duties.

Background

In 1993, the Archdiocese implemented its Policies for Education, Prevention, Assistance to Victims and Procedures for Determination of Fitness for Ministry (the “Policies”). Pursuant to the policies, archdiocesan employees and agents are required to report all allegations of clerical sexual misconduct with a minor as required by ANCRA and to the Professional Responsibility Administrator (the “Administrator”). The Administrator, in turn, is obligated to cooperate with civil authorities in any investigation (Policies § 1104.2). In 2003, the Congregation for Bishops approved a Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People and Essential Norms for Diocesan Policies Dealing with Allegations of Sexual Abuse of Minors by Priests or Deacons. The Charter and Norms confirm that diocesan representatives are to report allegations of clerical sexual misconduct with minors to the appropriate authorities and cooperate with official investigations (Charter Article 4, Essential Norms §11).

Notification and Cooperation

Pursuant to the applicable laws, policies, charter and norms, the Administrator promptly will notify the State's Attorney in writing of any allegation of clerical sexual misconduct with a minor.¹ The report normally will include, to the extent known: the name, address, date of birth and age of the person making the allegation; the name, address, date of birth, ministry status and history of the cleric involved as well as current clerical status and current address; the date and location of the alleged occurrence, and any other information that may be available.

The report normally will be completed within 48-72 hours. If the report takes longer than 48-72 hours the State's Attorney will be notified of that fact. If the alleged victim is currently a minor, the report will take place immediately. The State's Attorney will receive and maintain the information in a secure manner reflecting that the information is preliminary and unverified.

The Archdiocese will cooperate with any investigation or request for further information by the State's Attorney or other law enforcement agency.

In the event the State's Attorney determines that no further investigation or action is warranted, the information provided by the Archdiocese and others will be kept confidential. If, in the judgement of the State's Attorney, a crime has been committed but prosecution is time-barred, that determination will be communicated to all of the parishes. In the event the State's Attorney conducts an investigation, the Archdiocese is not aware of the investigation and the investigation does not result in the filing of a criminal charge, the State's Attorney will inform the Archdiocese of the matter to the extent allowable by law in order that the Archdiocese may act to protect children.

¹ In the course of interviewing an individual making an allegation of sexual misconduct with a minor, the Administrator provides written information describing the individual's opportunity to report the matter to civil authorities. This information includes the name and contact information for the Department of Children and Family Services and the Cook and Lake County State's Attorneys.

In the event another agency, including but not limited to the Department of Children and Family Services, conducts an investigation the Archdiocese shall inform the State's Attorney of the existence of such investigation and/or action taken.

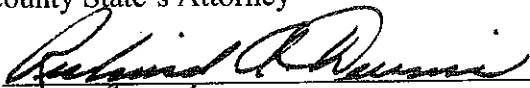
Legal Issues

In the event the Archdiocese is unable to provide certain information by reason of law or legal privilege, it will advise the State's Attorney that it is withholding information and the reason for doing so. If the parties are unable to resolve the question, the State's Attorney, in its sole discretion, may utilize legal process to compel production of the information and the Archdiocese may respond to that process as a legal matter. The parties recognize that in some cases a judicial determination may be necessary to resolve an issue and the parties agree to facilitate the review of such a matter by the appropriate court.

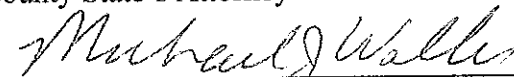
Conclusion

The Archdiocese will maintain a record of allegations referred to the State's Attorney. Representatives of the Archdiocese and State's Attorney will meet regularly to review and discuss any issues regarding the clarity of this understanding or effective transmittal of information. In the event the Archdiocese or State's Attorney determine to change its practice regarding anything described in this memorandum, it shall advise the other party of its intent to change and the reasons for it prior to effecting the change. If the parties agree to make a change in any practice described in the understanding, the change should be incorporated into the understanding in a writing signed by the parties.

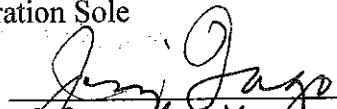
Richard A. Devine
Cook County State's Attorney

by: 
date: 3/17/06

Michael J. Waller
Lake County State's Attorney

by: 
date: 3-16-06

Catholic Bishop of Chicago, a
Corporation Sole

by: 
date: March 11, 2006

Amended Memorandum of Understanding March 14, 2006


COMMITMENT TO IMPROVING CHILD SAFETY AND PROTECTION
**Joint Protocol for the Archdiocese of Chicago and the Department of Children and
Family Services**

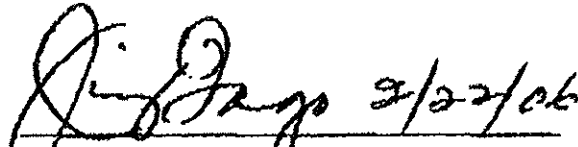
2/22/2006

1. All relevant materials, such as training manuals and Internet website information of the Archdiocese of Chicago will highlight the DCFS hotline number, and the state mandated reporting law. DCFS will provide mandated reporter training to Archdiocese staff, if requested.
2. The Archdiocese of Chicago will immediately report to the DCFS Hotline all allegations of child abuse when it involves its clergy, employees, and volunteers according to the requirement of ANCRA.
3. The Department of Children and Family Services will take the lead in all child abuse investigations involving any clergyman, employee, or volunteer of the Archdiocese. The Department will provide to clergy all the required due process rights, such as notice and hearing. The Archdiocese of Chicago will suspend its own investigation until DCFS has completed its child abuse and neglect investigation. Nothing contained in this Joint Protocol shall be construed to prohibit the Archdiocese of Chicago Office of Professional Responsibility from receiving allegations of child abuse and the Office of Assistance Ministry from providing assistance to those who may have been abused; but in no event shall any report to the Office of Professional Responsibility relieve or absolve the mandated reporter of his/her obligation to immediately call the hotline.
4. The Department of Children and Family Services shall provide the Archdiocese of Chicago with interim notifications and reports, as required by ANCRA.
5. The Archdiocese of Chicago will cooperate with the Department of Children and Family Services to put into place a safety plan that ensures the protection of children during the investigation of an allegation against a clergyman, employee, and/ or volunteer. Similarly as it does with all child care institutions, the Department will design the terms and conditions of the safety plan and work with the Archdiocese so that children are safe and protected.
6. The Archdiocese of Chicago and the Department of Children and Family Services may agree that the safety plan might require the imposition of conditions that require the temporary removal of the clergyman until the investigation has been completed and a finding has been determined.
7. Within 48 hours of the conclusion of a child abuse and neglect investigation of a clergyman or employee of the Archdiocese of Chicago, the Department of Children and Family Services will provide the finding in writing to the Archdiocese of Chicago so that the Archdiocese can make a determination of the status of that clergyman or employee.
8. If the allegations are indicated, the clergyman and/or employees will be placed on the State Central Registry as required by law, which will likely result in restrictions in employment and access to children.
9. Once an indicated finding has been sustained through the administrative hearing process, the Archdiocese of Chicago will impose a safety plan for the duration that the indicated

perpetrator remains on the State Central Register and continues to be an active or inactive clergyman, including retired clergymen.

10. Going forward, the Archdiocese of Chicago agrees that it will report any allegations of past child abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse, even if the person who was allegedly abused is no longer a minor.
11. The Archdiocese of Chicago also agrees to share relevant information with the Department about abuse allegations already brought by adults alleging child abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse when they were minors, to help in assessing whether there might be continuing risk to children.
12. The Archdiocese of Chicago shall modify its internal personnel rules and procedures to comport with this joint protocol
13. At least once annually the parties shall review this Joint Protocol to ensure that it remains relevant to the safety of children. In the event the Archdiocese of Chicago or the Department of Children and Family Services determine to change its practice regarding anything described in this Joint Protocol, it shall advise the other party of its intent to change and the reasons for it prior to effecting the change. If the parties agree to make a change in any practice described in the understanding, the change should be incorporated into the understanding in a writing signed by the parties. Nothing in this Joint Protocol is intended to change, waive, modify or diminish in any way the rights and obligations under the law of any of the parties.


Bryan Samuels, Director, DCFS


Jimmy M. Lago, Chancellor, Archdiocese



October 23, 2006

Francis Cardinal George
Archdiocese of Chicago
PO Box 1979
Chicago, IL 60690-1979

Attention: Cardinal George

Based on the analysis of the results of the 2006 Full Audit of the Archdiocese of Chicago, you have been found to be in compliance with the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People.

The conclusions reached as to the compliance of your Diocese with the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People are based on the completeness and accuracy of the information furnished by the Diocese to The Gavin Group, Inc. during the course of this audit.

Sincerely,
William A. Gavin
The Gavin Group, Inc.

One Seal Harbor Road. Suite 704 Winthrop, Massachusetts 02152 Tel: 617-539-1717.
Fax: 617-539-1126 Email: bgavs@aol.com



Español >> Polish >>

- ▶ Reporting Child Abuse
- ▶ Policies
- ▶ Protection of Children and Youth
- ▶ Covenant to Protect Children
- ▶ Seminarian and Deacon Candidate Programs
- ▶ Office of Professional Responsibility
- ▶ Access to Information
- ▶ Healing

The Children Matter Network is a partnership created to promote and protect the dignity of children.

REPORTING CHILD ABUSE
Department of Children and Family Services Hotline
1-800-25-ABUSE
1-800-358-5117 (TDD)

In 2005, the Archdiocese of Chicago incorporated the Child Lures Prevention School Program in parish Religious Education classes and in religion classes in Catholic elementary schools. This program educates children on safety prevention in the areas of sexual exploitation, abduction, Internet crime, drugs and school violence.

The two testimonies below come from parents of children in these classes who saw the benefit of this important element in their child's education.

PARENT TESTIMONY 1

Thank you for speaking to the 8th grade students about Myspace. Thought I'd share the feedback from my 8th grade daughter. My daughter was attending a program at our church. Her adult teacher took the opportunity to enlighten the children about some of the dangers of the popular Myspace site. My daughter and I did not discuss what was said on the way home, but as soon as she walked into the house she announced that she was removing herself from Myspace. She was warned of the dangers many times by her Dad and I. However, I think when it came from her teacher it held more weight and she listened. I am here today to tell you that after removing herself from Myspace six months ago, she has never gone back to it, and this was a decision she made all on her own. Thank you. I am forever grateful for her teacher and my daughter for listening and taking herself off the site.



Image courtesy of the Child Lures Prevention School Program

[Visit The Children Matter Network](http://www.childrenmatter.org)
www.childrenmatter.org

