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## GUIDELINES

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**FOR DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS  
OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS  
COMMITTED BY PRIESTS, DEACONS,  
PASTORAL AGENTS, EMPLOYEES OR  
VOLUNTEERS OF THE ARCHDIOCESE AND ITS PARISHES**

JANUARY 2014

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# 1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops (CCCB) on sexual abuse (June, 1992), recommends that every bishop prepare and maintain a current basic protocol regarding situations of sexual abuse. Several persons, holding various responsibilities, must take action in these situations. Thus, interventions must follow a formal sequence, particularly as a same abuse case could be referred to several jurisdictions. Before outlining a protocol relating to sexual abuse committed by priests, deacons, pastoral agents, employees or volunteers of the archdiocese and its parishes, the insights guiding the development of this protocol should be reminded.

## 1.1 A PASTORAL APPROACH

Sexual abuse on children or teenagers is unacceptable in our society, all the more if committed by priests or persons holding a pastoral mandate. Our solidarity within the Church must inspire us to move towards eliminating the evil itself, rather than remaining silent, as sometimes was done in the past.

Ad Hoc Committee of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops (CCCB) on sexual abuse has set a threefold objective for its report:

- to deal more adequately and fairly with cases of sexual abuse;
- to work towards eradicating the blight of sexual abuse within the ranks of priests, deacons, pastoral agents, employees or volunteers of the archdiocese and its parishes, even if the cases are scarce;
- to contribute to the eventual elimination of this plague in society as a whole by educating and sensitizing the Catholic population.

Pursuing these objectives, the Church shows compassion and concern for all the persons involved in these situations.

## 1.2 LEGAL BACKGROUND

### 1.2.1 YOUTH PROTECTION ACT

This Act applies to any child whose security or development is or may be considered to be in danger, especially if he suffers sexual abuse. In any compromise situation, the Director of Youth Protection takes all steps required to protect the child.

Section 39 of the said Act requires that any person, even a person bound by professional secrecy, who has reasonable grounds to believe that the security or development of a child is or may be considered to be in danger within the meaning of subsection (g) of section 38, if the child is a victim of sexual abuse, must bring the situation to the attention of the Director of Youth Protection without delay.

Any professional, any teacher, any employee of an institution, any policeman or policewoman, any pastoral agent and any member of the clergy who, in the performance of their duties, delivers some form of care to the child, is bound to report any act of sexual abuse against that child.

### 1.2.2 CRIMINAL CODE

A sexual assault is an assault of a sexual nature. « Assault » is defined in section 265 of the Criminal Code.

A person commits an assault when, without the consent of another person, he applies force intentionally or unintentionally to that other person, or attempts or threatens, by an act or a gesture, to apply force to another person.

A «sexual assault» exists when the core elements of an assault are present in a context with sexual implications.

A sexual assault includes any aggression on a body part deemed private according to moral standards. Any act of sexual assault committed by an adult against a child, even by a parent adult, may have criminal impacts.

### 1.2.3 CIVIL CODE OF QUEBEC

According to section 1457 of the Civil Code of Quebec, every person has a duty to abide by the rules of conduct which lie upon him, according to the circumstances, usage or law, so as not to cause injury to another.

Any person having committed a sexual assault could thus be liable to reparation for injury caused to another by the act or fault of another person or by the act of things in his custody.

In a recent adjudication, the Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that the limitation of actions applicable to cases of bodily or psychological damage was effective only at the time where the aggrieved person became really aware of the damage suffered.

Thus, in the case of past crimes, the tortfeasors may be denounced and victims may seek redress before the courts.

### 1.2.4 THE CODE OF CANON LAW

Canons 1717 and 1718 require that the Ordinary, when informed of an offence, initiate an inquiry and implement canonical procedures, if needed, while preserving the accused's right to a good reputation (can. 220).

If the plaintiff is less than 38 years old, the Ordinary must refer the case to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in due course.

These principles being laid, various procedural considerations apply to the local Ordinary's action.

## **2. LIABILITY STRUCTURE**

### **2.1.1 LOCAL ORDINARY**

The bishop of the diocese

### **2.1.2 THE BISHOP'S DELEGATE AND SUBDELEGATE**

Two persons appointed by the bishop, who chair the advisory committee (committee) to deal with complaints received, according with procedures set out in section 3, meet the complainant as quickly as possible and ensure the complaint is genuine.

### **2.1.3 ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Formed of at least three (3) persons having a professional expertise in a relevant field, the advisory committee plays a twofold role:

- provide an advice on the validity of the complaint and appropriate action, if required;
- assist the bishop, with its expertise, in discarding his duties with respect to the victims.

## **3. RECEIVING AN ALLEGATION**

### **3.1 ALLEGATION OF SEXUAL ABUSE ON A MINOR**

Anyone serving the Church in ministry as a priest, a deacon, a pastoral agent, in employment or in a volunteer position who receives an allegation of sexual abuse of a child or a teenager on the part of clergy, religious, lay employees or volunteers of the archdiocese or parish has a legal obligation to report the allegation to the Director of Youth Protection (DYP).

He/she also has an obligation to report it to the bishop's delegate, who will also contact the DYP to report the allegation.

If the allegation refers to an historical abuse, the delegate will inform the DYP if the accused is still living.

### 3.1.1 DEALING WITH A THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINANT

The delegate will contact the complainant immediately to verify the allegation. If the allegation concerns sexual abuse of a minor, the delegate will advise the complainant of the complainant's obligation to report the allegation to the DYP. The delegate will also advise the complainant about the complainant's right to contact the police and will offer support in helping the complainant exercise that right.

### 3.1.2 ALLEGED VICTIMS

The delegate will proceed to attempt to contact the alleged victim in order to verify the allegation, including cases of anonymous allegations. In all contact between an alleged victim and the delegate, the alleged victim will be treated with respect, dignity and compassion.

The delegate will advise the alleged victim to contact the police (or to let him/her contact the police on the victim's behalf), to exercise his/her right, offering support if needed.

Once the allegation has been verified, the delegate informs the bishop and calls a meeting of the advisory committee as soon as possible.

The bishop will inform the diocesan insurers of the allegation.

### 3.1.3 OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

If the bishop receives information concerning a criminal or civil action against a member of the archdiocese arising from actions within or outside the archdiocese, he will advise the delegate as soon as possible; the latter will call a meeting of the advisory committee as soon as possible.

### 3.1.4 THE SACRAMENT OF CONFESSION

The bishop or any priest involved in this procedure should not hear the sacramental confession of the alleged direct victim or of the accused. Notwithstanding the above, the sacramental seal of confession remains sacred and must not be broken.

## 3.2 PROCESSING AN ALLEGATION

### 3.2.1 THE ACCUSED

The delegate who has met the complainant will meet at the earliest convenience the accused.

That meeting with the accused has the following aims:

- a) Inform the accused of the facts raised in the complaint;
- b) Assure him/her that his/her rights will be honoured;
- c) Offer him/her the psychological, legal or any other assistance he/she needs;
- d) Inform him/her of the nature of the allegation and of our own obligations relating to the allegation to the Director, Youth Protection;
- e) Inform him/her of the processing that will take place;
- f) Forbid him/her to have any contact with the complainant, the alleged victim and his/her family;
- g) Invite him/her, if appropriate, to withdraw voluntarily from his/her position or, if deemed necessary, recommend to the bishop to withdraw him/her from his/her position.

The delegate draws a report of the meeting and the bishop is informed. If needed, the bishop states in a written criminal precept, the delegate's requests (f, g).

As soon as an investigation is initiated, that is, as soon as an allegation has been laid, the bishop will immediately place the accused on a leave of absence from parish ministry or from other Church related responsibilities, and will brief the delegate and the diocesan spokesperson

### 3.2.2 CANONICAL OBLIGATIONS

In the case of the sexual abuse of a minor by a priest or deacon, if the alleged direct victim is under the age of 38 at the time the complaint is made, the bishop will also initiate a canonical investigation according to Canon 1717 of the Code of Canon Law and refer the case to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith in due course. If the alleged victim is over the age of 38, the advisory committee will advise the bishop on whether he should request the Congregation to waive the statute of limitations and proceed with the canonical investigation and referral to the Congregation.

### 3.2.3 THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S ROLE

The delegate, having called a meeting of the advisory committee, will continue to consult with and report to the advisory committee during the investigative process. The advisory committee will help determine and will evaluate the delegate's action.

The care to be afforded the alleged victim and members of his or her family will figure among the first issues to be considered by the advisory committee. Referral will be made to the victims' care advisor in the appropriate cases.

If the matter is being pursued by the DYP and/or the police, the delegate will not undertake an investigation but will remain vigilant and will maintain appropriate ongoing communication with the civil authorities. In particular, he will ensure that a representative of the archdiocese will monitor and observe any criminal trial arising from the Complaint.

If at the conclusion of a DYP investigation or a police investigation no charges are laid but the advisory committee deems the innocence of the accused in question, the advisory committee shall direct the delegate to investigate the allegations in order to make a comprehensive report to the advisory committee for recommendations to the bishop.

If the complainant has chosen not to go to the police with a complaint of sexual assault, the delegate will investigate the allegations under the direction of the advisory committee in order to make a comprehensive report to the advisory committee for recommendations to the bishop.



### 3.3 CONCLUDING PHASE

If a judicial process or the advisory committee determines that an offence has been committed, the advisory committee will make recommendations to the bishop on issues of censure and future placement of the accused and ongoing care of the victim. In particular, no diocesan priest, deacon, pastoral agent, employee or volunteer of the archdiocese found guilty of the offence or alleged to have committed the offence will be transferred to another diocese for ministerial duty.

If a judicial process or the advisory committee determines that no offence has been committed, the advisory committee will bring the case to a close. The delegate will inform, according to necessity, the bishop, the complainant, the accused and the diocesan spokesperson. If the accused had been put on a leave of absence, the accused is permitted to resume his/her duties. If there has been publicity, every step possible will be taken to restore the good name of the accused.

If an out of court settlement is reached in a civil action, the bishop, through the delegate, will make the terms of the settlement known to the advisory committee. He will confirm that no confidentiality clause has been included in the settlement, nor any language intended to stifle transparency and openness. The advisory committee will advise the bishop on the recommended follow up to such a settlement.

In situations where no solid conclusion can be reached as to guilt, the advisory committee will advise the bishop through the delegate on actions to take. In such cases, the bishop will allow himself to be guided by the principles of risk reduction in determining future action.

Throughout this process, the advisory committee will recommend and oversee the implementation of other related decisions taken by the bishop in the following areas:

- Ongoing care for the direct victim and the indirect victims with the assistance, as indicated, of the victims' care advisor.
- Pastoral care of affected parishioners, including written communications, community meetings, presence of the bishop, intervention of counselors, etc.
- Information to the clergy.
- Public communication.
- The therapeutic, pastoral, and canonical status of the accused.
- The status of any criminal charges or civil actions.

### 3.4 ONGOING ACTION

The delegate will keep a written record of all allegations received and of meetings of the advisory committee. This record will be entered into the regular diocesan archives.

The delegate will meet as soon as possible with any diocesan administrator or newly appointed diocesan bishop to inform him thoroughly of ongoing cases and to brief him on past cases.

The bishop will commission an independent audit of these guidelines and their implementation not less often than every five years. This audit will be entrusted to an accredited agency with the purpose of studying the effectiveness and relevance of the diocesan guidelines and recommending improvements, as necessary. The delegate's record will be made available to the auditing agency.

The bishop will make the results of the review available to the public.

### 3.5 PROTOCOL OF INTERVENTION REGARDING OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS

Other situations may arise, such as the exposure of violations of the Criminal Code, committed against adults, or otherwise of actions which, while not violating the Criminal Code, are incompatible with the obligations of a member of the clergy.

The bishop may be informed of such situations by a denunciation of a complainant, of the police or through the media.

Under such circumstances, the delegate will refer, according to the specific aspects of each case, to the procedure set out in the last two sections, after removing any mention of the Director, Youth Protection.

The delegate assesses with the advisory committee the steps to be taken.

When the acts committed are offences against Church obligations, which do not fall under civilian jurisdiction, the delegate assesses with the advisory committee the procedure to be implemented according to the Code of Canon Law, particularly in Canons 1717 and 1718, Annex C.

In all such situations, a consistent concern will be sustained regarding an assistance to the persons denounced and the victims.

## 4. CARE OF VICTIMS

Over the past decades, leaders and members of the Catholic Church throughout the world have come to recognize the terrible harm that sexual abuse and assault can inflict on victims, particularly when they are minors. This recognition, though belated, now impels us to place the victim's needs first in our response to any complaint or revelation of harm. The archdiocese is therefore committed to the pastoral support of victims, victims' families, or other persons affected. Without being exhaustive, the following illustrates how this support can be implemented.

### 4.1 IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

Support must first be evidenced in the attitudes of those who receive a complaint. Compassion to the victim implies speed in response, respect in listening, care in questioning and sensitivity to the person's needs at that particular time.

The opportunity must be given to a complainant to be accompanied by a friend, family member, colleague or professional when meeting the diocesan delegate to report an incident and in subsequent meetings.

The victim's greatest need is to be heard and to be told of the church leadership's sorrow that the person has been hurt. A personal word of apology will be offered by the bishop whenever guilt has been established. Whether or not guilt is established, the complainant needs to know that his or her complaint is taken seriously in determining the course of action to be taken with the accused.

### 4.2 COMPASSION AND CONCERN

The archdiocese will immediately offer its support to the alleged direct victim and his or her family. (The same statement is made at section 4).

Any and all assistance rendered will be understood as reflecting the Church's pastoral compassion and concern. Such assistance does not imply an admission of liability or responsibility or of an individual's guilt. The archdiocese's readiness to provide professional or other compassionate help before the facts are adjudicated by a church or secular process is simply a reflection of the Church's commitment to healing for all God's children.

Support may include counseling, spiritual direction, support groups or other social services.

### 4.3 EXPLANATION OF THE PROCESS

It is important for victims to know early in the process of healing what the archdiocese can do for them and what it cannot do and why. For this reason, the bishop's delegate will give the complainant a copy of sections two and three of the archdiocese's guidelines and explain the process involved.

The complainant will be kept informed throughout the process and of its outcome. In particular, information concerning eventual treatment, restrictions or placement of the accused will be shared.

### 4.4 OUT-OF-COURT SETTLEMENTS

In any out of court settlement, it is essential that the victim be assisted by independent counsel, even if the archdiocese must help pay these legal costs. In any settlement, the archdiocese will not impose a confidentiality clause, recognizing that it is important for the victim to be free to tell his or her story.

### 4.5 VARIA

The archdiocese will endeavour to participate in community activities meant to foster education and healing around the issue of sexual abuse and assault.

The negotiation of a settlement is under the responsibility of the diocesan director of administrative services. The bishop's delegate is not involved in this negotiation.

## 5. CARE OF THE ACCUSED

The immediate concern for the alleged victim, which characterizes the response of the archdiocese in all reports of possible sexual abuse or assault, does not rule out concern for the accused. The Gospel bids us never to forget the basic humanity of both victim and perpetrator and to consider both of them as individuals in need of healing. What is more, the presumption of innocence, built into both common law and civil law, requires that, until guilt is established, the accused be spared the indignity of prejudgment, that his/her right to be heard and to a proper defense be upheld, and that his/her reputation be protected. In case of guilt, proper support and treatment will be offered to the accused and, in the case of priests and deacons, future standing within the ministry will be determined.

## 5.1 NOTIFICATION OF ALLEGATION

If an allegation is made against a living clergy, employee or volunteer in the archdiocese, the accused will be informed by the delegate and offered the chance to respond.

If the clergy, employee or volunteer is a member of a religious order, the regional superior will be advised.

If the clergy is incardinated in another diocese, his bishop will be advised.

If the allegation concerns events having occurred outside the archdiocese, the bishop of that diocese will be advised.

## 5.2 CONSEQUENCES OF A CREDIBLE ALLEGATION

If the allegation is found to be credible or the accused is charged by the police, the accused will immediately be relieved of all duties for the duration of the process.

If the accused is a cleric, he will be encouraged to attend a qualified treatment centre that specializes in treating sexual disorders and that evaluates patient outcomes in a professional manner.

Upon the advice of the advisory committee, the bishop, pursuant to Canon 1337, will impose residence in a given place or territory; he will further prohibit public ministry in the celebration of the sacraments, pending the outcome of the process.

The accused will be offered pastoral support such as therapy/counseling, group support or other social services. In the case of a salaried employee or priest, the archdiocese will continue to provide salary and benefits for the duration of the process, excluding appeals. In the case of a priest removed from ministry, the archdiocese will ensure that room and board are provided in an adequate environment.

## 5.3 CIVIL LITIGATION ONLY

If the allegation is made through the initiation of civil litigation only, the advisory committee will advise the bishop on which limitations should be imposed on the accused.

## 5.4 PAYMENT FOR LEGAL COUNSEL

The accused will be encouraged to retain the assistance of civil and canonical counsel when applicable. In civil criminal cases, according to the bishop's determination, the archdiocese could offer to guarantee a loan<sup>1</sup>, if one is needed, to cover legal expenses in the first instance. In the eventuality that the accused is determined to be not guilty of the allegation, the archdiocese will reimburse the loan.

In the case of civil litigation, it might arise that the accused wishes to retain separate legal representation from the archdiocese or the parish. In such a case, the accused would be responsible for his or her own legal expenses.

## 5.5 INFORMING THE ACCUSED

The delegate will ensure that the accused is kept informed throughout the archdiocese's process.

## 5.6 CRIMINAL TRIALS

If a criminal trial is held, the archdiocese will appoint a representative to monitor the trial.

## 5.7 CONCLUSION OF THE DIOCESAN PROCESS

If at the conclusion of the archdiocese's process, the allegation has been determined to be without basis in fact, the accused will be reinstated in his or her position and all efforts will be made to re-establish his good reputation.

If at the conclusion of the archdiocese's process, the allegation has been determined to be true, the bishop will impose permanent restrictions on the accused. In the case of a cleric, upon the recommendation of the advisory committee, he will seek to have the cleric removed from the clerical state. He will not permit a cleric to be transferred to another jurisdiction to undertake ministry.

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<sup>1</sup> This directive does not imply that the diocesan leadership supports the accused against the victim. The presumption of innocence compels the archdiocese to offer some aid to a cleric, an employee or a volunteer who has become exposed to a criminal trial in the context of their ministry or work.

If at the conclusion of the archdiocese's process, it is impossible to determine the truth of the allegation, the bishop will seek the advice of the advisory committee and will make decisions in conformity with the principle of risk reduction, keeping in mind that the safety of parishioners, particularly young ones, is of primary importance.

If the accused is a member of a religious order, the preceding directives will be adapted, taking into account the order's responsibility to provide care, financial support and lodging for the accused. Determinations to be made at the end of the process will be the responsibility of the religious superior.

## 5.8 OTHERS AFFECTED

During the archdiocese's process, other members of the clergy, employees or volunteers who are involved with or affected by the process will be offered information and support; in particular, the archdiocese will assume any legal expenses involved if professional counsel is required during interviews.

## 5.9 INFORMING DIOCESAN CLERGY

The priests of the archdiocese will be regularly updated on the evolution of the process.

Special attention will be afforded to the priest who takes up the ministry from which an accused priest has been removed. Regular updates, support, counseling and legal advice will be offered, according to necessity.

## INTERPRETATION

In this policy,

**“Adult”** means a person aged 18 or over.

**“Accused”** means the one against whom an allegation is made.

**“Advisory committee”** means an interdisciplinary body or group of at least three persons named by the bishop, chaired by the delegate, and including the sub delegate, and the diocesan spokesperson.

The committee attends to every complaint received by the delegate as well as to all cases brought forward through criminal or civil action. The principal duty of this committee is to ensure that these guidelines are followed throughout the life of a case and that the procedure is prompt, reasonable and fair. This group allows the delegate to exercise his/her responsibilities, and advises the bishop through his delegate on actions he should take regarding the victim, the accused and the broader community affected by the case. Throughout the process the committee will cooperate with civil authorities, always respecting the rights of both the victim and of the accused.

Before sitting on this committee prospective members will receive training related to their responsibilities. They are also sworn to confidentiality regarding the identity of complainants and accused.

**“Allegation”** means a statement or accusation of sexual abuse or sexual assault that is yet to be proven.

**“Child”** means one who is under 16 years of age at the time of the offence.

**“Complainant”** means a person who raises an allegation; this may be the alleged direct victim or a third party.

**“Direct Victim”** means a child who has been sexually abused by an adult, an adult survivor of child sexual abuse, or an adult who has been sexually assaulted. When an allegation is received, the one who claims to be a victim (or is identified as a victim by a complainant) will be treated as a victim unless there is a substantive doubt regarding the complaint.

**“Delegate and sub delegate”** means the person appointed by the bishop, to act as the principal agent within the archdiocese for receiving and handling allegations of sexual abuse or sexual assault. They can be either clergy or lay. When necessary, the sub delegate takes over the delegate’s responsibilities as outlined in these guidelines.

**“Diocesan spokesperson”** means the person appointed by the bishop who is competent in media relations and who supplies accurate, pertinent information to the public at appropriate times.

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**“Historical abuse”** means a case of sexual abuse that has come to light after the victim has completed 16 years of age.

**“Indirect victim”** means the parents, foster parents, siblings, spouse, children, extended family, and close friends of the direct victim.

**“Lay employee”** means a member of the laity who is employed by a parish or the archdiocese to perform any duties.

**“Legal obligation to report”** means the obligation imposed by the Youth Protection Act. According to Section 39 of the said Act, a person who, even if bound by professional secrecy, has reasonable grounds to believe that the security or development of a child is or may be considered to be in danger within the meaning of subsection (g) of Section 38, if the child is subjected to sexual abuse, must bring the case to the attention of the Director, Youth Protection without delay.

**“Sexual abuse”** means contact or interaction between a child and an adult when the child is being used as an object of sexual gratification by the offending adult.

**“Victims' care advisor”** means a qualified, competent individual named by the bishop to facilitate individualized support for a victim, both during and after the investigative process, upon referral by the advisory committee. The advisor is sworn to confidentiality regarding the identity of complainants and accused. The bishop will name a substitute advisor when warranted.

The support offered can include counseling/therapy paid for by the archdiocese. The advisor also makes proposals for the care of indirect victims. Acting outside any pastoral concern, the help offered through the advisor is intended to be without prejudgment of the allegation.

If charges have been laid, or an investigation by the Director, Youth Protection or the Police is ongoing, no meeting will be held with the victim unless proper authorization is obtained from the police or judicial authorities.

**“Volunteer”** means an unpaid person who is engaged in a recognized diocesan or parish activity.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### **Celebret**

A document issued to a priest or deacon by his legitimate superior attesting to his incardination in a diocese or religious order and stating that there are no canonical impediments to his celebration of the sacraments.

### **Clergy (cleric)**

Includes deacons, priests, and bishops.

### **Code of Canon Law**

A body of church law last revised in 1983 to be observed by members of the Catholic Church and made up of 1752 canons or individual laws relating to persons, sacraments, material goods, and organizations. Two sections of the Code deal with sanctions in the Church (offences and punishments) and with processes (trials) relating to them: c. 1311 to c. 1752. It is the responsibility of the Bishop to see that all canons are followed in the diocese. Diocesan policies must also be in accord with civil law.

### **Diocese**

The Catholic people of a given area under the pastoral care of a bishop. In this document, the part of the Archdiocese of Gatineau which comprises all Roman Catholics living in the territory along the Ottawa River between Luskville and Fassett, and, to the North, up to Lac Sainte-Marie, Val-des-Monts, Chénéville and Boileau.

### **Religious**

All who commit themselves to live the evangelical counsels (poverty, chastity, and obedience) in an institute or society approved by the Catholic Church, e.g. sisters, nuns, monks, brothers, etc.

### **Sacramental Seal**

The obligation imposed upon priests and bishops, upon pain of excommunication, not to act on or divulge information that has been acquired in the celebration of the sacrament of Reconciliation (confession).



## PERSONAL COMMITMENT

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I hereby state that I have seized the meaning and scope of this protocol: *“Guidelines for dealing with allegations of sexual abuse of minors”* **through a conscientious reading.**

I subscribe to this protocol’s principles and values and make a commitment to comply with these as a person serving the Church as a priest, deacon, pastoral agent, employee or volunteer. I therefore commit myself to the legal obligation to report any case to the Director, Youth Protection (DYP).

I also commit myself to inform the bishop’s delegate who will also inform the DYP of such allegation.

Name in bold letters: _____	Signature: _____
Role in the Church: _____	Date: _____

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