

DIOCESE OF SUPERIOR MORALS AND ETHICS POLICY

This policy pertains to five areas of concern: Fair employment, child abuse of a minor or a person who habitually lacks the use of reason, sexual misconduct, harassment, and drug or alcohol presence in schools. This policy also addresses three sets of procedures to be followed; namely, special procedures relating to allegations of child abuse and sexual misconduct, harassment reporting procedures, and grievance procedures. Unfair employment practices, child abuse, sexual misconduct, harassment, and drug or alcohol abuse are clearly contrary to Christian principles of morality. It is, however, the purpose of this policy to assure compliance with the Bishops' *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People*, as it may be amended from time to time, and the applicable provisions of civil law.

1. PRAENOTANDA

- I. DEFINITIONS: For the purposes of this policy only:
- A. "CHILD" means a person who has not yet attained the age of 18 years.
 - B. "CHILD ABUSE"
 - 1. Child abuse is currently defined by Wisconsin State Law as including:
 - a. Physical injury inflicted on a child by other than accidental means. Physical injury includes but is not limited to lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe or frequent bruising or great bodily harm.
 - b. Sexual intercourse or sexual contact involving a child.
 - c. Sexual exploitation of a child.
 - d. Permitting, allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution.
 - e. Emotional damage, which means harm to a child's psychological or intellectual functioning which is exhibited by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or outward aggressive behavior, or a combination of those behaviors, which is caused by the child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person exercising temporary or permanent control over the child and for which the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian has failed to obtain the treatment necessary to remedy the harm. Emotional damage may be demonstrated by a substantial and observable change in behavior, emotional response or cognition that is not within the normal range for the child's age and stage of development.

- f. Forcing a child to view sexually explicit material.
 - g. Neglect, which means failure, refusal or inability on the part of a parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person exercising temporary or permanent control over a child, for reasons other than poverty, to provide necessary care, food, clothing, medical or dental care or shelter so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child.
2. The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops' *Charter and Norms* refers to child abuse as sexual abuse of minors. This includes a minor or a person who habitually lacks the use of reason.
- a. Sexual abuse shall include any offense by a cleric against the Sixth Commandment of the Decalogue with a minor as understood in CIC, canon 1395 §2, and CCEO, canon 1453 §1 (*Sacramentorum sanctitatis tutela, article 6 §1*).
 - b. If there is any doubt whether a specific act qualifies as such, the writings of recognized moral theologians should be consulted and the opinions of recognized experts should be appropriately obtained (*Canonical Delicts, p. 6*).
 - c. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the diocesan bishop with the advice of a qualified review board to determine the gravity of the alleged act.
- C. "CLERGY" or "CLERIC" means all priests and deacons who are officially assigned to a position or office by the diocesan bishop.
- D. "COORDINATOR OF ASSISTANCE" This person coordinates assistance for the immediate pastoral care of persons who claim to have been sexually abused when they were minors by priests, deacons or other church personnel.
- E. "DIOCESAN BISHOP" means the Bishop of the Diocese of Superior.
- F. "DIOCESE" or "DIOCESAN" includes the Diocese of Superior as a corporate entity, all its parishes, and all entities of which the diocesan bishop is the corporate president, including the Catholic Charities Bureau, Inc., along with all of its subsidiary corporations.
- G. "EMPLOYEES" are paid personnel who assist in the work of the parish or Diocese on an ongoing or more than incidental basis.
- H. "HARASSMENT" means persistent and unwelcome conduct, either verbal or non-verbal, between or among personnel in the workplace based on race, color, creed, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, sex, arrest or conviction record, marital status, sexual orientation or membership in the military reserve.

Harassment policies apply to all employees and Diocesan personnel should apply such policies to many non-employees as well. Diocesan harassment policies will, when possible, be applied to interactions with: agents, consultants, guests, parishioners, students, suppliers and vendors at the workplace or at a social function, whether or not there is a formal basis for legal liability or nexus to the Diocese. The goal of the policy is to eradicate harassing interactions in all contexts but not expand legal liability where there is no legal duty to act.

- I. "INCARDINATED" means the canonical attachment of a cleric to the jurisdiction and support of the diocesan Bishop.
- J. "MINOR" means a person who has not yet attained the age of 18 years or a person who habitually lacks the use of reason.
- K. "PASTOR" includes pastors, temporary administrators, pastoral administrators, parish directors, parish life coordinators, or any person appointed by the bishop to oversee a parish or church institution.
- L. "PERSONNEL" includes all priests, deacons, seminarians, religious, lay employees, and volunteers who assist in the work of the parish or diocese on an ongoing or more than incidental basis.
- M. "REVIEW BOARD" consists of at least five persons of outstanding integrity and good judgment in full communion with the Church. The majority of the review board members will be lay persons who are not in the employ of the diocese; but at least one member should be a priest who is an experienced and respected pastor of the diocese, and at least one member should have particular expertise in the treatment of the sexual abuse of minors. The diocesan director of administrative services, diocesan attorney and judicial vicar serve as staff support to the review board. Norms governing the review board are included under 3. PROCEDURES I.D.
- N. "SEXUAL CONTACT" means any intentional touching of intimate parts for the purpose of sexually degrading or sexually humiliating any person or sexually arousing or gratifying the perpetrator, or any other such action.
- O. "SEXUAL MISCONDUCT" means any unwelcome sexual advances, unwelcome physical contact of a sexual nature, or unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature by personnel, while engaged in the work of the Diocese of Superior or its associated parishes, perpetrated against other adults served by the church.
- P. "SUBSTANTIATED ACCUSATIONS" are those which civil authorities or the review board members have determined to be supported by sufficient evidence, or have been admitted to, or are not contested by the perpetrator.
- Q. "VOLUNTEERS" are non-paid personnel who assist in the work of the parish or diocese on an ongoing or more than incidental basis and who work with children, the very elderly or those who are mentally or physically infirm.

II. EDUCATION

- A. Adults are responsible for their sexual growth and maturity. Although education alone cannot shape mature attitudes and behavior, nor can it change inappropriate behavior, the diocese will from time to time provide educational opportunities concerning morals and ethics issues.

- B. All personnel are encouraged to participate in any scheduled diocesan presentations on morals and ethics issues; however, the following personnel must make every reasonable effort to attend these programs when they are offered:
 - 1. All priests and deacons working in the diocese.
 - 2. Parish directors, parish life coordinators, pastoral administrators and pastoral associates.
 - 3. Youth ministers working in the diocese.
 - 4. All school principals and directors/coordinators of religious education.
 - 5. All administrators of institutions under the aegis of the Catholic Charities Bureau of the diocese.

III. REFERENCE AND BACKGROUND CHECKS

- A. All references given by applicants should be contacted before an applicant is hired.

- B. At the beginning of their initial service to a parish or the diocese all clergy, employees and volunteers are to complete and sign the “Morals and Ethics Assurance Statement.”

- C.
 - 1. Those employees and volunteers whose work with the Church places them in contact with minors are required to comply with the background check and safe environment training as required by the Bishops’ *Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People* as defined by the Diocese of Superior.

 - 2. The Diocese of Superior maintains that working with young people is a privilege rather than a right. Any employee or volunteer who is unwilling or unable to fulfill the screening and training requirements mandated by the *Charter* is not permitted to serve in any capacity that involves contact with minors.

2. POLICIES

I. FAIR EMPLOYMENT POLICY

- A. Because the Diocese of Superior is an equal opportunity employer, it is the policy of the Diocese of Superior and its associated parishes to base employment on the qualifications and competence of the applicant. There shall be no discrimination in employment on any basis prohibited by law such as race, color, sex, national origin, citizenship or disability.
- B. Preference may be given to an applicant who is a Catholic if, in the judgment of the Pastor or the diocesan director of administrative services, the position is clearly related to Catholic religious teachings and beliefs.
- C. Religious restrictions may be applicable in hiring of certain positions such as teachers, administrators, etc. Where religious preferences are applicable, some or all of the personnel for these positions may be required to be practicing Catholics, i.e., having admission to full sacramental life in the Church.
- D. Grievance procedures (cf. 3. Procedures, III) are provided for employees who have grievances with their supervisors.

Volunteers are not employees and do not receive the same benefits or procedural protections as employees.

II. CHILD ABUSE POLICY

- A. Child abuse of a minor or a person who habitually lacks the use of reason by personnel of the diocese or its associated parishes, while performing the work of the diocese or parish, is outside the scope of the duties and employment of all personnel and will not be tolerated.
- B. The diocese expects those personnel mandated by Wisconsin statute 48.981 to report suspected cases of child abuse to fully comply with the state requirements (cf. 3. Procedures, I, A. 1.). Any person who reports in good faith is immune from either civil or criminal liability.
 - 1. Whoever willfully violates Section 48.981 Statutes of the Wisconsin Children's Code by failure to report as required may be fined or imprisoned.
 - 2. The primary purpose of the statute is the protection of children. Accordingly, when any mandated reporter has reasonable cause to believe in good faith that child abuse has occurred or will occur, and is made aware of this not through the child but through the abuser, the professional may make a report to the authorities. Although reporting in this instance is permissive, rather than mandatory, the statute's immunity provisions apply.

- C. Possession of child pornography by any employee is grounds for immediate termination. In addition, the employee's supervisor must report this abuse to appropriate authorities.

III. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

Sexual misconduct by personnel while performing the work of the diocese or parish is outside the scope of the duties and employment of all personnel of the diocese and will not be tolerated.

Any adults served by personnel of the diocese or its associated parishes who believe they have been victimized through sexual misconduct shall report the incident to the pastor, the diocesan director of administrative services (715-394-0211) or the coordinator of assistance (715-718-1110). The pastor upon receiving this report shall immediately make a verbal report of the incident to the director of administrative services.

Possession of any type of pornography by any employee will be considered grounds for termination.

IV. HARASSMENT POLICY

It is the policy of the Diocese of Superior and its associated parishes to provide a working environment free of harassment. Allegations of such harassment shall be promptly and thoroughly investigated and, if warranted, appropriate corrective action, including discipline, shall be taken.

If the complainant alleges that the harassment included sexual contact, the complaint will be treated as an allegation of sexual misconduct. Such an allegation shall be immediately reported to the pastor or the diocesan director of administrative services.

V. DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY FOR SCHOOLS

All parish schools shall provide a school environment free from the non-medical use of alcohol, drugs, and mood-altering substances. Accordingly, the following activities and conduct shall be strictly prohibited:

- A. The illegal manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia (as defined by state law) by personnel on parish school premises or while engaged in parish school-sponsored events.
- B. The possession, use or distribution of alcoholic beverages by personnel on school premises during normal school hours.
- C. The presence of personnel on school premises during the school day if, in the judgment of the principal or the principal's delegate, the individual is under the influence of alcohol, drugs or mood-altering substances.

D. The use of all tobacco products on school premises.

All personnel are expected to abide by the provisions of this policy. Those who violate this policy shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. In addition, they may be referred for prosecution in accordance with provisions of local, state, and federal law.

3. PROCEDURES

I. SPECIAL PROCEDURES RELATING TO ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE OR SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Pastoral responsibility and care for all parties concerned demands clear, practical procedures within the church community itself. When any allegation of child abuse or sexual misconduct is made against any personnel of the diocese, the following procedures shall be taken:

A. INITIAL PROCEDURES

1. In regard to child abuse, Wisconsin Statute (S48.981) includes any clergy, member of religious order/congregation, school administrator, teacher, counselor, nurse, child care worker, or related professionals among those listed as mandated reporters.

In the Diocese of Superior, all catechists and volunteers who work with minors within the programs offered by the parishes or diocese are mandated-to-report child abuse.

Any mandated reporter, or catechist or volunteer mandated-to-report, who has reasonable cause (that set of facts which would cause a reasonably prudent person to conclude that abuse will occur or has occurred) to suspect child abuse or who has reason to believe that a child has been threatened with abuse and that the abuse will occur, is obligated to report the case as soon as possible but within 24 hours, by telephone or personal visit to the local county child welfare agency, the office of the county sheriff or the city police department.

The principal or catechetical leader (director of religious education or coordinator of religious education) and pastor are to be informed of the incident and the report made to authorities following the reporting procedures outlined in the diocesan Safe Environment Resource Binder.

The pastor upon learning about any such report shall immediately notify the diocesan director of administrative services or his/her designate. If the pastor is the subject of the report, the report should be made to the local dean who will then immediately notify the diocesan director of administrative services.

2. Upon receiving notification of allegations regarding child abuse or sexual misconduct the diocesan director of administrative services, or his/her designate, shall immediately assure that this incident has been properly reported to the civil authorities, notify the diocesan bishop, the diocesan attorney (as determined by the bishop or diocesan director of administrative services), the claims/risk manager, the coordinator of assistance and the members of the review board as determined by the review board procedures, and, when appropriate, religious communities.
3. Each incident reported to the parish or diocese shall be immediately investigated in a manner that does not interfere with any criminal investigation and with a high level of Christian care, concern, and confidentiality for the alleged victim, the family of the alleged victim, the person reporting the incident, the accused, the family of the accused and the community served. Any investigation of an allegation against priests or deacons shall be made in accord with canon law without prejudice to Wisconsin Statute S48.981. Care is to be taken to avoid defamation of the character of all parties involved during the investigation of the allegation.
4. The diocesan director of administrative services must be notified of any media contact or inquiries regarding an incident of child abuse or sexual misconduct by personnel of the parish or diocese.

B. ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE BY CLERGY

1. When an allegation of sexual abuse of a minor or a person who habitually lacks the use of reason by a priest or deacon is received, it must be reported immediately to civil authorities (S48.981).

Thereafter, a preliminary investigation in accordance with canon law will be initiated and conducted promptly and objectively (CIC, canon 1717; CCEO, canon 1468).

- a. During the investigation, the accused enjoys the presumption of innocence, and all appropriate steps shall be taken to protect his reputation. The accused will be encouraged to retain the assistance of civil and canonical counsel and will be promptly notified of the results of the investigation.
- b. When there is sufficient evidence that sexual abuse of a minor has occurred, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith shall be notified. The bishop shall then apply the precautionary measures mentioned in CIC canon 1722, or CCEO, canon 1473 and withdraw the accused from exercising the sacred ministry or any ecclesiastical office or function, impose or prohibit residence in a given place or territory, and prohibit public participation in the Most Holy Eucharist pending the outcome of the process.

- c. The alleged offender may be requested to seek and may be urged voluntarily to comply with an appropriate medical and psychological evaluation at a facility mutually acceptable to the diocese and the accused.
 - d. When even a single act of sexual abuse of a minor by a priest or deacon is admitted or is established after an appropriate process in accordance with canon law, the offending priest or deacon will be removed permanently from ecclesiastical ministry, not excluding dismissal from the clerical state if the case so warrants (*Sacramentorum sanctitatis tutela, article 6, CIC, canon 1395 §2; CCEO, canon 1453 §1*).
 - e. If the penalty of dismissal from the clerical state has not been applied (e.g., for reasons of advanced age or infirmity), the offender ought to lead a life of prayer and penance. He will not be permitted to celebrate Mass publicly or to administer the sacraments. He is to be instructed not to wear clerical garb or to present himself publicly as a priest.
2. The bishop shall convene the review board and refer the incident to them for their review.
 3. The accused shall be temporarily suspended from employment with or without pay or benefits as determined by the person's supervisor. The suspension shall be issued in a written and dated memorandum and shall continue until further investigation is completed. Ordinarily, the accused individual shall, for the protection of all concerned, avoid parish or institutional property until the full investigation has been completed.
 4. If the accused is incardinated for the Diocese of Superior but on leave to work in another diocese, the diocesan bishop shall immediately inform the bishop of the other diocese in writing.
 5. If the accused is a member of a religious order/congregation working in the Diocese of Superior, the diocesan bishop shall immediately inform that individual's religious superior in writing.
 6. If the accused is incardinated in a diocese other than the Diocese of Superior but working in the Diocese of Superior, the diocesan bishop shall immediately inform that individual's diocesan bishop in writing.
 7. If a pastor is removed, the bishop and/or his delegate will meet with the leadership of the parish to explain the reason for removal of the pastor and to discuss interim operations of the parish.

C. FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURES FOR SUBSTANTIATED ACCUSATIONS

1. At all times, the bishop has the executive power of governance, within the parameters of the universal law of the Church, through an administrative act, to remove an offending cleric from office, to remove or restrict his faculties, and to limit his exercise of priestly ministry.
2. Sexual abuse of a minor by a cleric is a crime in the universal law of the Church (CIC, canon 1395 §2; CCEO, canon 1453 §1) and is a crime in all civil jurisdictions in the United States.
3. The bishop shall exercise his power of governance to ensure that any priest or deacon who admits to, does not contest, or is found to have committed even one act of sexual abuse of a minor shall not continue in active ministry.
4. No priest or deacon who has committed an act of sexual abuse of a minor may be transferred for a ministerial assignment in another diocese. Every bishop who receives a priest or deacon from outside his jurisdiction will obtain the necessary information regarding any past act of sexual abuse of a minor by the priest or deacon in question.
5.
 - a. Before such a diocesan priest or deacon can be transferred for residence to another diocese, the bishop shall forward, in a confidential manner, to the bishop of the proposed place of residence, any and all information concerning any act of sexual abuse of a minor and any other information indicating that he has been or may be a danger to children or young people.
 - b. In the case of the assignment for residence of such a clerical member of an institute or a society into a local community within a diocese, the major superior shall inform the diocesan bishop and share with him in a manner respecting the limitations of confidentiality found in canon and civil law all information concerning any act of sexual abuse of a minor and any other information indicating that he has been or may be a danger to children or young people so that the bishop can make an informed judgment that suitable safeguards are in place for the protection of children or young people. This will be done with due recognition of the legitimate authority of the bishop; of the provisions of CIC, canon 678, (CCEO, canons 415 §1 and 554 §2), and of CIC, canon 679; and of the autonomy of the religious life (CIC, canon 586).
6. Any non-clergy personnel who admits to, does not contest, or is found to have committed even one act of sexual abuse of a minor shall be removed from employment and any position of responsibility within the diocese. Upon termination paid personnel shall receive any accrued salary and payment for unused vacation time.

7. Any personnel, whether clergy or non-clergy, who admits to, does not contest, or is found to have committed an incident of sexual misconduct, shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
8. The diocesan director of administrative services shall keep appropriate records of each substantiated accusation. Such records shall be marked confidential and be kept at the chancery under lock, with access limited to only the diocesan bishop, diocesan director of administrative services, claims/risk manager, and diocesan attorney (as determined by the bishop or diocesan director of administrative services) unless otherwise required by law.

D. NORMS GOVERNING THE DIOCESE OF SUPERIOR REVIEW BOARD

1. **Composition and Appointment:** The Diocese of Superior Review Board, established by the bishop, will be composed of at least five (5) persons of outstanding integrity and good judgment in full communion with the Church. In addition, the diocesan director of administrative services, the judicial vicar, and an attorney shall serve as staff support to the board.
2. **Qualifications:** The majority of the review board members will be lay persons who are not in the employ of the diocese; but at least one member should be a priest who is an experienced and respected pastor of the diocese, and at least one member should have particular expertise in the treatment of the sexual abuse of minors.
3. **Term:** The members will be appointed for a term of five (5) years which can be renewed.
4. **Functions:** The functions of the review board may include:
 - a. Advising the diocesan bishop in his assessment of allegations of sexual abuse of minors and in his determination of suitability for ministry.
 - b. Reviewing diocesan policies for dealing with sexual abuse of minors.
 - c. Offering advice on all aspects of these cases, whether retrospectively or prospectively.
5. **Confidentiality.** All matters submitted to and proceedings of the Diocese of Superior Review Board are confidential. Therefore, all of its communications, proceedings and records may not be disclosed or made public.

6. **Providing Assistance:** If an allegation is found by the review board to be a substantiated accusation, regardless of the findings of the civil authorities, then the bishop or his delegate shall contact the victim (and family, if appropriate) immediately so as to offer whatever help may be needed. When appropriate, economic, medical, psychological or spiritual assistance shall be offered to the victim and the accused in a spirit of Christian justice and charity.

E. FALSE ALLEGATIONS AND UNSUBSTANTIATED ACCUSATIONS

1. Both civil law and canon law (cc.1390-91) provide penalties for the crime of falsehood in which individuals become victims of false denunciation and calumny.
2. In the event an accusation of child abuse or sexual misconduct is determined to be unsubstantiated by the bishop after consultation with the review board, the accused may be returned to all rights and privileges. Furthermore, every step possible will be taken to restore the good name of the person determined by the bishop to have been falsely accused.

II. HARASSMENT REPORTING PROCEDURES

The Diocese of Superior has a mandatory procedure for reporting harassment which is found below.

- A. The alleging victim is encouraged to first make it known to the alleged harassing party that the unacceptable behavior is unwelcome.
- B. If the alleging victim is unwilling or unable to communicate with the alleged harassing party, or if the behavior continues, the harassment shall be reported to the pastor (or parochial administrator, parish life coordinator, or parish director). If the alleged harassing party is the pastor (or parochial administrator, parish life coordinator, or parish director), then the report shall be directed to the diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services. Upon receipt of a report an attempt will be made to resolve the issue internally. If the diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services is the alleged harassing party, the diocesan vicar general shall carry out the responsibilities in these procedures.
- C. If the issue is not internally resolved within ten (10) working days:
 1. A formal, written complaint may be filed by the alleging victim with the diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services. The written complaint shall contain a brief statement of the problem and a possible remedy.
 2. The diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services will present the alleged harassing party with a

copy of the written complaint within ten (10) working days of first receipt of the written complaint.

3. The alleged harassing party will submit to the diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services a written response within ten (10) working days of receiving the complaint.
4. The diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services will review the complaint and the response, if any, and may choose to hear testimony from the alleging victim, alleged harassing party and witnesses if additional information is required.
5. The diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services will report findings and make recommendations for action to the alleged harassing party's immediate supervisor within thirty (30) working days of first receiving the written complaint. If the alleged harassing party is the pastor, the diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services shall forward these findings and recommendations to the vicar general who will bring this process to completion.
6. The immediate supervisor will notify the alleging victim, the alleged harassing party and the diocesan coordinator of assistance or the diocesan director of administrative services of the action taken.
7. The alleging victim or alleged harassing party may appeal the actions taken by the immediate supervisor by filing such an appeal to the pastor (or parochial administrator, parish life coordinator, or parish director) within ten (10) working days of notification of these actions. If the alleged harassing party is the pastor (or parochial administrator, parish life coordinator, or parish director), the appeal is to be filed with the vicar general.
8. The appeal will be processed in accordance with the grievance procedures of the parish as detailed in the "Grievance Procedures" (cf. Grievances Procedures, III).

III. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

The established grievance procedure contained herein shall represent the first formal action to be taken by an employee in the event of a grievance.

- A. A grievance is defined to be a controversy existing between any employee and their supervisor concerning the following:
 1. Interpretation or application of the contents of the personnel policies;
 2. Interpretations of job descriptions;
 3. Wages, hours, and other terms of employment;

4. Ethical concerns.

- B. It is expected that the alleging victim and that person's supervisor will try to resolve a grievance through informal discussion before implementing the formal grievance procedure. Before initiating the formal procedure, the alleging victim must put the grievance in writing and present it to the above-referenced supervisor. The formal grievance procedure is as follows:
1. In the event the dispute is not resolved through informal means, the alleging victim and the supervisor shall meet with the pastor to discuss the written grievance. If the grievance is with the pastor, the alleging victim should contact the vicar general. The vicar general will then bring this to completion. An attempt will be made to reach a mutually satisfactory adjustment within ten (10) working days, if not on the day of the meeting. The supervisor shall provide the alleging victim, in writing, a summary of that meeting and the agreed upon grievance adjustment within (10) working days.
 2. In the event the grievance cannot be resolved through intervention, one or both of the aggrieved parties may refer the grievance to the diocesan bishop. The Bishop or his delegate will respond to the grievance in writing to both parties within ten (10) working days.
- C. In the event the above procedures are not followed or the diocese does not take action consistent with the procedures as set out above, the alleging victim may contact the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Equal Rights Division, 201 East Washington Avenue, PO Box 8928, Madison, WI 53708, Phone: 608-266-6860.

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