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5	_	s for Plaintiff	mike@andersonadvocates.com
6			josh@andersonadvocates.com (Pro Hac Vice Pending)
7			(170 True 7 tee 1 chains)
8	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA		
9			
10	IOHN I	B DOE, a married man,	Case No.:
11	JOHN J.	b bob, a married man,	
12	V.	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT
13			(Tort – Negligence – Non-Motor
14 15	THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF Vehicle) THE DIOCESE OF CORPUS CHRISTI, a		
16	corporation sole; JOHN DOE 1-100; JANE DOE 1-100; and BLACK & WHITE		
17	Corporations 1-100,		
18		Defendants.	
19	Plaintiff, for his complaint, states and alleges the following:		
20	JURISDICTION		
21	1.	Plaintiff, John JB Doe, is a resident	of Yavapai County, Arizona. The acts,
22		events, and or omissions occurred in	Yavapai Arizona. This cause of action
23		arises out of acts, events or omissi	ions that occurred in Yavapai County,
24		Arizona.	
25	2.	Defendant The Roman Catholic Ch	nurch of the Diocese of Corpus Christ
26		(Corpus Christi) is a corporation sol	le. Pope Pius X erected the Diocese or
27		Corpus Christi on March 23, 1912.	The presiding Bishops of the Diocese of

Corpus Christi during the relevant times at issue in this Complaint were Bishop

- Emmanuel Ledvina (1921 1949), Bishop Mariano S. Garriga (1949 1965), Bishop Thomas J. Drury (1965 1983), Bishop Rene J. Gracida (1983 1997), Bishop Roberto O. Gonzalez (1997 2000), Bishop Edmond Carmody (2000 2010), Bishop Wm. Michael Mulvey (2010 present). Bishop Mulvey is presently governing Bishop of the Diocese of Corpus Christi.
- 3. The Diocese of Corpus Christi has several programs that seek out the participation of children including, but not limited to, schools and other educational programs. The Diocese, through its officials, has complete control over those activities and programs involving children. The Diocese has the power to appoint, train, supervise, monitor, remove, and terminate each and every person working with children within the Diocese.
- 4. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi, acting through its Bishops, priests, brothers, clerics, provincials, employees, and agents of any kind caused acts, events, or omissions to occur in Yavapai County, Arizona out of which these claims arise.
- 5. Father Clement Hageman was a Roman Catholic priest who caused acts, events, or omissions to occur in Arizona out of which these claims arise. At all times alleged, Father Clement Hageman was employed by and was the actual or apparent agent of Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi and acting within the course and scope of his employment and or actual or apparent authority with Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi.
- 6. At all times material, Father Clement Hageman, was an adult male resident of Arizona.
- 7. Father Clement Hageman was ordained a Catholic priest for the Diocese of Corpus Christi in approximately 1930. In approximately 1940 the Bishop of the Diocese of Corpus Christi authorized Father Hageman to work as a priest in Arizona under his authority, and under the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese of Gallup.

- 8. Father Clement Hageman was under the supervision, employ, and/or control of Defendants Diocese of Corpus Christi when he committed the wrongful acts, events, and or omissions alleged herein.
- 9. At all times alleged, Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi, and Father Clement Hageman, their Bishops, Archbishops, priests, brothers, clerics, provincials, employees, and or agents were acting within the course and scope of employment or alternatively, acting within their actual or apparent authority. At all times alleged Father Clement Hageman was acting as an agent or employee of Defendants Dioceses of Corpus Christi and acting within the course and scope of his employment and or actual or apparent authority with those Defendant. The wrongful acts, events, or omissions committed by Defendants and by those priests, brothers, clerics, Bishops, Archbishops, employees and agents who acted individually and in conspiracy with the other to hide and cover up Father Clement Hageman's history, pattern, and propensity to sexually abuse Catholic children were done within the course and scope of their authority with their employing entities, or incidental to that authority and were acquiesced in, affirmed, and ratified by those entities.
- 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, there existed a unity of interest and ownership among Defendants and each of them, such that any individuality and separateness between Defendants, and each of them, ceased to exist. Defendants, and each of them, were the successors-in-interest and or alter egos of the other Defendants, and each of them, in that they purchased, controlled, dominated and operated each other without any separate identity, observation of formalities, or other manner of division. At all times alleged, Defendants acted in concert with their co-defendants and others to commit the wrongful acts. To continue maintaining the façade of a separate and individual existence between and among Defendants, and each of them, would serve to perpetuate a fraud

and an injustice.

- 11. Defendants JOHN DOE 1-100, JANE DOE 1-100, and BLACK AND WHITE CORPORATIONS 1-100, are fictitious names designating an individual or individuals or legal entities not yet identified who have acted in concert with the named Defendants either as principals, agents, co-participants, or co-conspirators whose true names Plaintiff may insert when identified.
- 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times alleged herein, Defendants and each of them and JOHN DOES 1-100, JANE DOES 1-100, and BLACK and WHITE CORPORATIONS 1-100, inclusive, were the agents, representatives and or employees of each and every other Defendant. In doing the things hereinafter alleged, Defendants, and each of them, JOHN DOES 1-100, JANE DOES 1-100, and BLACK and WHITE CORPORATIONS 1-100, inclusive, were acting within the course and scope of said alternative personality, capacity, indemnity, agency, representation and or employment and were within their actual or apparent authority.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 14. At all times material, Father Clement Hageman is and or was a Roman Catholic cleric employed by Defendants Diocese of Corpus Christi. Father Clement Hageman remained under the direct supervision, employ, and control of Defendant Corpus Christi acting within the course and scope of his employment and or actual or apparent authority with Defendant Corpus Christi.
- 15. Father Clement Hageman attended De Mazenod Seminary in San Antonio, Texas. He also attended St. Meinrad Seminary in St. Meinrad, Indiana.
- 16. Father Clement Hageman originally studied for the priesthood for a religious community of fathers and brothers, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. During his formation, however, Father Clement Hageman was forced to leave the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

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- 17. On or about August 19, 1927, Bishop Emmanuel B. Ledvina of the Diocese of Corpus Christi agreed to sponsor Father Clement Hageman for the remainder of his priestly formation.
- 18. On June 10, 1930, a Roman Catholic Bishop ordained Father Clement Hageman into the priesthood for the Diocese of Corpus Christi.
- 19. At all times alleged, Father Clement Hageman worked as a Roman Catholic priest in Arizona under the direction, control, supervision, and authority of the Bishop of the Diocese of Corpus Christi.
- 20. By 1939, other priests of the Diocese of Corpus Christi learned that Father Clement Hageman was sexually abusing boys. On April 24, 1939, Father D. Laning wrote Bishop Ledvina apologizing for having to share with him the "sad facts of his case." Father Laning assured the Bishop that there was "no public knowledge of the affair at all" and that he was "keeping the boys concerned as close to me as possible." Father Laning informed Bishop Ledvina that he advised Father Clement Hageman to "ask for admission to a monastery for the balance of his life, or, ask for secularization." Father Laning shared with Bishop Ledvina that he does "not feel that [Hageman] will overcome his weakness."
- 21. On April 25, 1939, the Bishop of Corpus Christi wrote Father Laning explaining that Father Clement Hageman should "either go into some monastery for the rest of his life and keep on at least saying Mass, or to apply to the Holy See for laicization." Father Hageman went to the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Oshkosh, Wisconsin "to do penance and to give proof of the sincerity of his repentance."
- 22. After some period of time in the hospital, Father Clement Hageman requested permission from the Bishop of Corpus Christi to serve as a priest for the Alexian Brothers. On September 23, 1939 the Bishop of Corpus Christi warned the Rector of the Alexian Brothers that Father Clement Hageman should not be

- trusted. Bishop of Corpus Christi had "no confidence in [Hageman's] promises."
- 23. In 1940, Father Clement Hageman again asked the Bishop of Corpus Christi for permission to serve as a priest for the Diocese of New Haven. On September 23, 1940, the Bishop of Corpus Christi wrote the Bishop of New Haven explaining that after leaving Corpus Christi and going to another place in the South where he was to be supervised by an older priest Father Clement Hageman could not "brace himself against his besetting sin (cum pueris)." (Latin for playing with boys).
- 24. In 1940, Father Clement Hageman left the Diocese of New Haven and went to the Archdiocese of Santa Fe. The Archbishop of Santa Fe recommended that Father Clement Hageman return to ministry in one of the rural parishes in the newly formed Diocese of Gallup. On December 16, 1940, the Bishop of the Diocese of Gallup wrote the Bishop of Corpus Christi stating, "I was in Santa Fe last week and I asked Archbishop Gerken what was the trouble with Father Hageman. On September 23, 1939, the Bishop of Corpus Christi banished Father Clement Hageman, and he answered that he was guilty of playing with boys. Of course this did not sound good to me. So I though the best thing I could do was write Your Excellence, and get your opinion of this priest."
- 25. On December 21, 1940, the Bishop of Corpus Christi responded in a telegram to the Bishop of Gallup confirming that Hageman sexually abused boys, but suggested to the Bishop of Gallup to try him out: "ARCHBISHOP GERKIN TOLD YOU RIGHT BELIEVE MAN MIGHT BE GIVEN A CHANCE WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE AROUND HERE CASE TOO WELL KNOWN AROUND HERE TRY HIM OUT MAYBE PROVE TRUSTWORTHY AT LAST."
- 26. The Bishop of the Diocese of Corpus Christi authorized Father Clement Hageman to serve in rural Catholic parishes throughout Arizona. With the

authorization and permission of the Bishop of Corpus Christi, Father Clement Hageman served at the following Catholic parishes in Arizona:

- a. 1942 to 1953: Administrator, Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, Holbrook, Arizona;
- b. 1953 to 1963: Administrator, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Kingman, Arizona;
- c. 1964 to 1965: Administrator, Mission Churches of Mayer, AZ and Camp Verde, Arizona;
- d. 1965 to 1975 (death): Administrator, Madre de Dios Catholic
 Church, Winslow, Arizona.
- 27. Defendant Corpus Christi authorized and approved of Father Clement Hageman's placement at various Catholic parishes where he served as a Roman Catholic priest and in positions of trust where he had access to and worked with children as an integral part of his work.
- 28. Plaintiff and his family attended St. Joseph's Mission Catholic Church in Mayer, Arizona. Plaintiff and his family came in contact with Father Clement Hageman as an agent and representative of the Roman Catholic Church, the Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi, and at St. Joseph's.
- 29. Plaintiff participated in youth activities, educational activities, and or church activities with Father Clement Hageman at St. Joseph's. Plaintiff, therefore, developed great admiration, trust, reverence, and respect for the Father Clement Hageman as a Roman Catholic priest, including Defendant and their agents. During and through these activities, Plaintiff, as a minor and vulnerable child, was dependent on Defendant and Father Clement Hageman, Defendants had custody of Plaintiff and accepted the entrustment of Plaintiff and, therefore, had responsibility for Plaintiff and authority over Plaintiff.
- 30. In approximately 1964, when Plaintiff was approximately 11 years old, Father Clement Hageman engaged in unpermitted sexual contact with Plaintiff,

- including, but not limited to sexual contact as defined by Arizona Revised Statutes § 13-1401 and or § 13-1405.
- 31. Plaintiff's relationship to Defendants and Father Clement Hageman, as a vulnerable child, student and participant in religious ceremonies, was one in which Plaintiff was subject to the ongoing influence of Defendant and Father Clement Hageman.
- 32. The culture of the Catholic Church over Plaintiff created pressure on Plaintiff not to report the abuse Plaintiff suffered.
- 33. The Bishop of Corpus Christi has a responsibility to ensure that priests of the Diocese of Corpus are living a chaste life. The Bishop of Corpus Christi also has a responsibility to make sure that the priests working as priests, ministers, educators, and spiritual guides are fulfilling the promise of celibacy.
- 34. The Bishop of Corpus Christi has a special relationship with young children and students who are taught by Roman Catholic priests.
- 35. Catholic priests were assigned to Catholic parishes to teach children about the Roman Catholic faith as part of the teaching function of the Roman Catholic Church.
- 36. Under the direction, supervision, control, authority and appointment made by the Bishop of Corpus Christi, Father Clement Hageman worked in rural Catholic parishes in Arizona, including but not limited to his position at St. Joseph's Mission Catholic Church.
- 37. By assigning Father Clement Hageman leadership positions, educational positions, and other assignments, the Bishop of Corpus Christi represented to Catholics, non-Catholics and the public, including Plaintiff and his family that Father Clement Hageman had the requisite moral, spiritual, emotional and intellectual qualities to serve as a teacher, religious educator, minister, spiritual guide, priest and or administrator at St. Joseph's Mission Catholic Church and/or as a representative and agent of the Diocese of Corpus Christi. The

Diocese of Corpus Christi, through its bishops, priests, brothers, clerics, agents, and or employees of any kind were negligent in allowing Father Clement Hageman into the diocese and was negligent in allowing Father Clement Hageman to serve in the diocese because the Diocese of Corpus Christi knew, should have known, and or was deliberately ignorant that Father Clement Hageman posed an unreasonable risk of harm to Catholic children, including Plaintiff. By authorizing Hageman to work in the at St. Joseph's Mission Catholic Church and other assignments, the Diocese of Corpus Christi intentionally, recklessly, or negligently misrepresented.

- 38. Upon information and belief, Defendant knew, should have known, and or were deliberately ignorant that Father Clement Hageman engaged in sexual misconduct and was not fit to work as a priest before he was authorized by the Bishop of Corpus Christi to work in Arizona.
- 39. The Bishop of Corpus Christi authorized, permitted, and or allowed Father Clement Hageman to teaching positions and or parishes and or missions in Arizona including but not limited to the parishes described above where Father Clement Hageman had contact with children, including Plaintiff, through his work.
- 40. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi, through its bishops, archbishops, priests, brothers, provincials, employees, and or agents of any kind, knew or should have known that Father Clement Hageman would have contact with children while assigned to positions in Catholic Churches, parishes, schools, and missions in Arizona.
- 41. Defendants Diocese of Corpus Christi through its Bishops, priests, deacons, agents, and or employees engaged in a pattern and practice of transferring pedophile priests throughout the State of Arizona and or United States in an attempt to cover up clergy sexual misconduct. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi allowed other pedophile priests from Corpus Christi to relocate to other

- diocese, cities, and states in an effort to conceal clergy sexual abuse of children.
- 42. The Diocese of Corpus Christi, through their Bishops, priests, deacons, agents, and or employees worked together with other Bishops, priests, deacons, agents, and or employees to transfer Father Clement Hageman to Arizona where Father Clement Hageman's history of sexual misconduct was not known and not likely to be discovered.
- 43. Defendants, in keeping with the official and unofficial policies of the Roman Catholic Church, attempted to conceal and cover-up Father Clement Hageman's sexual abuse of children.
- 44. The Roman Catholic Church, including Defendants, maintain a culture of secrecy and concealment in all matters involving the sexual misdeeds of priests and clerics. The culture of secrecy and concealment of clergy sexual abuse has been the official and unofficial policy of the Roman Catholic Church, and each Defendant, for decades.

Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi covered up and fraudulently concealed Father Clement Hageman 's history and propensity of sexual abuse before authorizing Hageman to work as a priest in Arizona.

- 45. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 46. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi and Father Clement Hageman, individually and in concert with each other, acting through its priests, Bishops, Archbishops, provincials, employees, or agents of any kind knew, should have known, and or were deliberately ignorant that Father Clement Hageman sexually abused children. Defendant the Diocese of Corpus Christi and Father Clement Hageman also knew, should have known, and or were deliberately ignorant Father Clement Hageman's propensity to sexually abuse children.
- 47. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi and Father Clement Hageman, priests, Bishops, Archbishops, provincials, employees, or agents of any kind did not disclose, warn, or report the sexual abuse or Father Clement Hageman's

- propensity to sexually abuse children. Instead, acting individually and in concert with each other and other priests, bishops, dioceses, and archdioceses, and co-conspirators, Defendants kept the news of Father Clement Hageman's sexual abuse and propensity to engage in sexual abuse from church members and students, including Plaintiff and his family.
- 48. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi and Father Clement Hageman, their priests, Bishops, Archbishops, and agents of any kind followed the orders, commandments, directives, policies, or procedures of the Roman Catholic Church mandated by the priests, Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, Vatican, the Holy See, the Holy Office, and the Holy Father requiring that all matters and details regarding clergy sexual abuse be kept absolutely secret. The secrets of priest sexual abuse were commonly regarded as a secret of the Holy Office. In keeping with the policies, procedures and directives of the Roman Catholic Church, Defendants, and each of them, kept information about Father Clement Hageman's sexual abuse of children or his propensity to sexual abuse children secret.
- 49. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi and Father Clement Hageman, their priests, Bishops, Archbishops, and agents of any kind also followed the orders, commandments, directives, policies, or procedures of the Roman Catholic Church mandated by the Vatican, the Holy See, the Holy Office, Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals and the Holy Father allowing a priest accused of sexual abuse to be transferred to a new assignment without ever disclosing the priest's history of sexual abuse.
- 50. Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi and Father Clement Hageman acted individually and in concert with one another and others including but not limited to other priests, bishops, archbishops, diocese, and archdiocese to engage in a pattern and practice of protecting priests and clerics who sexually abused parishioners and children by ratifying, concealing, failing to report, or

- failing to investigate clergy sexual abuse, molestation, and or sexual misconduct.
- 51. The Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi acting through its agents and or employees, including priest, bishops, archbishops, clerics, allowed priests under their supervision and control to have contact with minors after becoming aware of allegations of sexual misconduct.
- 52. The Bishop of the Diocese of Corpus Christi, individually and in concert with other bishops, priest, clerics, employees, and agents of any kind transferred pedophile priests to situations where children could be further victimized.

Defendants are estopped from alleging the statute of limitations as a defense because they fraudulently concealed Father Clement Hageman's abuse of children and his propensity to sexually abuse children.

- 53. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 54. Defendants Diocese of Corpus Christi and Father Clement Hageman, through its priests, Bishops, Archbishops, and agents of any kind assigned Father Clement Hageman to ministries throughout the United States, including positions located in the Diocese of Corpus Christi.
- 55. Defendant, and each of them, did not reveal to the congregation of faithful Catholics, students, and parents, including Plaintiff and his family, that Father Clement Hageman engaged in sexual contact with children.
- 56. Defendant, and each of them, knew, should have known and or were deliberately ignorant that Father Clement Hageman continued to sexually abuse and or have sexual contact with children.
- 57. Defendant, and each of them, individually and in conspiracy with the other priests, bishops, archbishops, and agents of any kind, led the congregation of faithful Catholics, students and parents to believe that Father Clement Hageman was fit to serve as a Roman Catholic priest ministering and educating

children throughout Arizona. In keeping with the orders, commandments, directives, policies, or procedures of the Roman Catholic Church mandated by the priests, Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, Vatican, the Holy See, the Holy Office, and the Holy Father requiring that all matters and details regarding clergy sexual abuse be kept absolutely secret, Defendants individually and in conspiracy with each other and other priests, bishops, archbishops, diocese, and agents of any kind, did not reveal to the congregation of faithful Catholics, students and parents in Arizona, including Plaintiff and his family, that Father Clement Hageman sexually abused children.

- 58. Defendants are equitably estopped from alleging the statute of limitations as a defense in this case because of the inequitable conduct of Defendants, because of their attempts to fraudulently conceal the abuse and breaches of fiduciary duties.
- 59. All Defendants, with their pattern and practice of ignoring, covering up, and or fraudulently concealing Father Clement Hageman's sexual abuse of Plaintiff and other children, demonstrated deliberate indifference, conscious disregard, and reckless disregard to Plaintiff's mental and physical well-being.
- 60. All Defendants' pattern and practice of ignoring, covering up, and fraudulently concealing repeated and frequent sexual abuse perpetrated by Father Clement Hageman and other clergy was done pursuant to the Catholic Church's official and unofficial policies and practices.

COUNT I

SEXUAL ASSAULT / SEXUAL ABUSE / SEXUAL CONDUCT WITH A MINOR

(A.R.S. §§ 13-1404, 13-1405, 13-1406, 13-1410 and the common law)

- 61. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 62. Father Clement Hageman intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently engaged in sexual contact with Plaintiff.
- 63. Father Clement Hageman intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently

- engaged in sexual contact with Plaintiff John JB Doe, without his consent and when he was a minor incapable of consenting to such sexual contact.
- 64. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' wrongful acts Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future physical and emotional injury including, but not limited to great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.
- 65. The allegations set forth in this Count constitute traditional negligence and negligence per se for violation of A.R.S. § 13-3623 and other relevant statutes and laws, including the common law, enacted for the protection of a specific class of persons of which Plaintiff is a member.

COUNT II NEGLIGENCE AGAINST DEFENDANT DIOCESE OF CORPUS CHRISTI

- 66. Plaintiff incorporates all consistent paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth under this count.
- 67. Each Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care to protect Plaintiff from injury.
- 68. Each Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty of care because each Defendant had a special relationship with Plaintiff.
- 69. Defendants also had a duty arising from the special relationship that existed with Plaintiff, Plaintiff's parents, and other parents of young, innocent, vulnerable children to properly train and supervise its clerics. This special relationship arose because of the high degree of vulnerability of the children entrusted to their care. As a result of this high degree of vulnerability and risk of sexual abuse inherent in such a special relationship, Defendants had a duty

- to establish measures of protection not necessary for persons who are older and better able to safeguard themselves.
- 70. Each Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from harm because each Defendant also had a special relationship with Father Clement Hageman
- 71. Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care because they solicited youth and parents for participation in their youth programs; encouraged youth and parents to have the youth participate in their programs; undertook custody of minor children, including Plaintiff; promoted their facilities and programs as being safe for children; held their agents, including Father Clement Hageman, out as safe to work with children; encouraged parents and children to spend time with their agents; and/or encouraged their agents, including Father Clement Hageman, to spend time with, interact with, and recruit children.
- 72. By accepting custody of the minor Plaintiff, Defendants established an *in loco* parentis relationship with Plaintiff and in so doing, owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from injury. Further, Defendants entered into a fiduciary relationship with Plaintiff by undertaking the custody, supervision of, and/or care of the minor Plaintiff. As a result of Plaintiff being a minor, and by Defendants undertaking the care and guidance of the Plaintiff, Defendants also held a position of empowerment over Plaintiff. Further, Defendants, by holding themselves out as being able to provide a safe environment for children, solicited and/or accepted this position of empowerment. Defendants, through its employees, exploited this power over Plaintiff and, thereby, put the minor Plaintiff at risk for sexual abuse.
- 73. By establishing and/or operating the Diocese of Corpus Christi, accepting the minor Plaintiff as a participant in their programs, holding their facilities and programs out to be a safe environment for Plaintiff, accepting custody of the minor Plaintiff *in loco parentis*, and by establishing a fiduciary relationship

with Plaintiff, Defendants entered into an express and/or implied duty to properly supervise Plaintiff and provide a reasonably safe environment for children, who participated in their programs. Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to properly supervise Plaintiff to prevent harm from foreseeable dangers. Defendants had the duty to exercise the same degree of care over minors under their control as a reasonably prudent person would have exercised under similar circumstances.

- 74. By establishing and operating the Diocese of Corpus Christi, which offered educational programs to children and which may have included a school, religious education, and or religious ceremonies, and by accepting the enrollment and participation of the minor Plaintiff as a participant in those educational programs, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to properly supervise Plaintiff to prevent harm from generally foreseeable dangers.
- 75. Each Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty to protect Plaintiff from harm because Defendants invited Plaintiff onto their property and Father Clement Hageman posed a dangerous condition on Defendants' property.
- 76. Each Defendant breached its duties to Plaintiff. Defendants failed to use ordinary care in determining whether their facilities were safe and/or determining whether they had sufficient information to represent their facilities as safe. Defendants' breach of their duties include, but are not limited to: failure to protect Plaintiff from a known danger, failure to have sufficient policies and procedures in place to prevent child sex abuse, failure to properly implement policies and procedures to prevent child sex abuse, failure to take reasonable measures to ensure that policies and procedures to prevent child sex abuse were working, failure to adequately inform families and children of the risks of child sex abuse, failure to investigate risks of child molestation, failure to properly train the employees at institutions and programs within Defendants' geographical confines, failure to train the minors within

Defendants' geographical confines about the dangers of sexual abuse by clergy, failure to have any outside agency test their safety procedures, failure to protect the children in their programs from child sex abuse, failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care for child safety, failure to investigate the amount and type of information necessary to represent the institutions, programs, leaders and people as safe, failure to train their employees properly to identify signs of child molestation by fellow employees, failure by relying upon mental health professionals, and/or failure by relying on people who claimed that they could treat child molesters.

- 77. Defendants also breached their duty to Plaintiff by failing to warn Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family of the risk that Father Clement Hageman posed and the risks of child sexual abuse in Catholic institutions. They also failed to warn them about any of the knowledge that Defendants had about child sexual abuse.
- 78. Defendants breached their duties to Plaintiff by failing to use reasonable care. Defendants' failures include, but are not limited to, failing to properly supervise Father Clement Hageman, failing to properly supervise Plaintiff, and failing to protect Plaintiff from a known danger.
- 79. Defendants additionally violated a legal duty by failing to report known and/or suspected abuse of children by Father Clement Hageman and/or its other agents to the police and law enforcement.
- 80. Defendants knew or should have known that Father Clement Hageman was a danger to children before Father Clement Hageman sexually assaulted Plaintiff.
- 81. Prior to the sexual abuse of Plaintiff, Defendants learned or should have learned that Father Clement Hageman was not fit to work with children. Defendants, by and through their agents, servants and/or employees, became aware, or should have become aware of Father Clement Hageman's propensity to commit sexual abuse and of the risk to Plaintiff's safety. At the very least,

Defendants knew, should have known, and or were deliberately ignorant that they did not have sufficient information about whether or not their leaders and people working in the Diocese of Corpus Christi and through Arizona, including elementary school and high schools were safe.

- 82. Defendants knew, should have known, and or were deliberately ignorant that there was a risk of child sex abuse for children participating in Catholic programs and activities within the Diocese. At the very least, Defendants knew should have known, and or were deliberately ignorant that they did not have sufficient information about whether or not there was a risk of child sex abuse for children participating in Catholic programs and activities within the Diocese.
- 83. Defendants knew or should have known that Defendants had numerous agents who had sexually molested children. Defendants knew or should have known that child molesters have a high rate of recidivism. They knew or should have known that there was a specific danger of child sex abuse for children participating in their youth programs.
- 84. However, despite this knowledge, Defendants negligently deemed that Father Clement Hageman was fit to work with children; and/or that any previous suitability problems Father Clement Hageman had were fixed and cured; and/or that Father Clement Hageman would not sexually molest children; and/or that Father Clement Hageman would not injure children.
- 85. Defendants' actions created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff. As a vulnerable child participating in the programs and activities Defendants offered to minors, Plaintiff was a foreseeable victim. Additionally, as a vulnerable child who Father Clement Hageman had access to through Defendants' facilities and programs, Plaintiff was a foreseeable victim.
- 86. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' wrongful acts Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future physical and emotional injury

including, but not limited to great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT III NEGLIGENT TRAINING AND SUPERVISION OF EMPLOYEES AGAINST DEFENDANTS DIOCESE OF CORPUS CHRISTI

- 87. Plaintiff incorporates all consistent paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth under this count.
- 88. At all times material, Father Clement Hageman was employed by Defendants and was under each Defendant's direct supervision, employ, and control when he committed the wrongful acts alleged herein. Father Clement Hageman engaged in the wrongful conduct while acting in the course and scope of his employment with Defendants and/or accomplished the sexual abuse by virtue of his job-created authority.
- 89. Defendants had a duty, arising from their employment of Father Clement Hageman, to ensure that he did not sexually molest children.
- 90. Further, Defendants owed a duty to train and educate employees and administrators and establish adequate and effective policies and procedures calculated to detect, prevent, and address inappropriate behavior and conduct between clerics and children.
- 91. The abuse complained of herein occurred on Defendants' property and/or with the use of their chattels.
- 92. Defendants breached their duties to Plaintiff by actively maintaining and employing Father Clement Hageman in a position of power and authority through which Father Clement Hageman had access to children, including Plaintiff, and power and control over children, including Plaintiff.

- 93. Defendants were negligent in the training, supervision, and instruction of their employees. Defendants failed to timely and properly educate, train, supervise, and/or monitor their agents or employees with regard to policies and procedures that should be followed when sexual abuse of a child is suspected or observed. Defendants were additionally negligent in failing to supervise, monitor, chaperone, and/or investigate Father Clement Hageman and/or in failing to create, institute, and/or enforce rules, policies, procedures, and/or regulations to prevent Father Clement Hageman 's sexual abuse of Plaintiff. In failing to properly supervise Father Clement Hageman, and in failing to establish such training procedures for employees and administrators, Defendants failed to exercise the degree of care that a reasonably prudent person would have exercised under similar circumstances.
- 94. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' wrongful acts Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future physical and emotional injury including, but not limited to great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT IV NEGLIGENT RETENTION OF EMPLOYEES AGAINST DEFENDANTS DIOCESE OF CORPUS CHRISTI

- 95. Plaintiff incorporates all consistent paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth under this count.
- 96. At all times material, Father Clement Hageman was employed by Defendants and was under each Defendant's direct supervision, employ, and control when he committed the wrongful acts alleged herein.

97. Defendants negligently retained Father Clement Hageman with knowledge of Father Clement Hageman's propensity for the type of behavior which resulted in Plaintiff's injuries in this action. Defendants failed to investigate Father Clement Hageman's past and/or current history of sexual abuse and, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known of Father Clement Hageman's propensity for child sexual abuse. Defendants should have made an appropriate investigation of Father Clement Hageman and failed to do so. An appropriate investigation would have revealed the unsuitability of Father Clement Hageman for continued employment and it was unreasonable for Defendants to retain Father Clement Hageman in light of the information they knew or should have known.

- 98. Defendants negligently retained Father Clement Hageman in a position where he had access to children and could foreseeably cause harm which Plaintiff would not have been subjected to had Defendants taken reasonable care.
- 99. In failing to timely remove Father Clement Hageman from working with children or terminate the employment of Father Clement Hageman, Defendants failed to exercise the degree of care that a reasonably prudent person would have exercised under similar circumstances.
- 100. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' wrongful acts Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future physical and emotional injury including, but not limited to great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT V BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY (All Defendants)

- 101. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 102. Defendants' relationship with Plaintiff was one of spiritual guide, counselor, and shepherd. As a fiduciary to Plaintiff, Defendants owed a duty to investigate, obtain, and disclose sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual abuse, molestation, sexual propensities, and other inappropriate acts of its priests, including Father Clement Hageman. As fiduciary, counselor and spiritual guide, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to work solely for his benefit.
- 103. Defendants breached their fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiff.
- 104. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' breach Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future physical and emotional injury, including but not limited to, great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT VI INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS (All Defendants)

- 105. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 106. Defendants' wrongful conduct, including sexual abuse, conspiracy to conceal sexual abuse, failure to report Father Clement Hageman's sexual abuse of children, acquiescence, affirmance, and ratification of Father Clement Hageman's sexual abuse exceeds the bounds of decency and were extreme and outrageous causing Plaintiff to suffer severe emotional and psychological distress.
- 107. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' wrongful conduct Plaintiff

suffered and will continue to suffer in the future physical and emotional injury, including but not limited to great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT VII ENDANGERMENT (All Defendants)

- 108. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 109. Defendants have a duty to protect children from foreseeable and unjustifiable risks of harm.
- 110. Defendants knew, should have known and or were deliberately ignorant that Father Clement Hageman posed a significant risk of injury to Catholic children, including Plaintiff. Defendants attempted to conceal and cover-up Father Clement Hageman's sexual deviancy and sexual abuse of children to avoid scandal and prevent others from discovering Father Clement Hageman's sexual abuse of children, his history of child sexual abuse, and his propensity to sexual abuse children.
- 111. Defendants, individually and or in agreement with each other, assigned Father Clement Hageman to the missions, schools, and or parishes in and throughout Arizona including.
- 112. Defendants knew, should have known and or were deliberately ignorant that Father Clement Hageman posed a substantial risk of significant physical and psychological injury to Catholic children, including Plaintiff.
- 113. Defendants, individually and in concert with the each other, negligently, recklessly, or intentionally endangered the health and well-being of children, including Plaintiff by exposing them to Father Clement Hageman who was a

substantial risk of significant physical and mental injury to children including Plaintiff.

- 114. Defendants, individually and in concert with each other, negligently, recklessly, and or intentionally endangered the health and well-being of Catholic children, including Plaintiff, by employing and engaging in pattern and practice, customs and traditions, of ignoring, covering up, and or fraudulently concealing clergy sexual abuse. Father Clement Hageman as part of the pattern and practice of transferring priests who engaged in sexual misconduct in an attempt to conceal and or cover up the sexual misdeeds of Catholic priests.
- 115. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' negligent, reckless, and or intentional endangerment, Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT VIII CHILD ABUSE (A.R.S. § 13-3623 and the common law) (All Defendants)

- 116. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 117. Father Clement Hageman had the care and custody of Plaintiff both because he was student, parishioner under the control and authority of Father Clement Hageman, given to him by Defendants Diocese of Corpus Christi and because he attended education and training from Father Clement Hageman and others.
- 118. Defendants had the care and custody of Plaintiff both because they assigned and/or permitted Father Clement Hageman to serve at missions, parishes, and

or schools in and through Arizona and because of their pattern, practice, custom, and tradition of training and educating children in the Catholic faith.

Defendants had the care and custody of Plaintiff through traditional agency law.

- 119. Father Clement Hageman is a Roman Catholic cleric who caused acts, events, or omissions to occur in Arizona out of which these claims arise. At all times alleged, Father Clement Hageman was employed by and was the actual or apparent agent of Defendants Diocese of Corpus Christi and acting within the course and scope of his employment and or actual or apparent authority with Defendant Diocese of Corpus Christi.
- 120. Defendants Diocese of Corpus Christi engaged in a pattern and practice of transferring pedophile priests throughout the State of Arizona and United States in an attempt to cover up clergy sexual misconduct.
- 121. Under circumstances likely to produce serious and significant physical and psychological injury and while Plaintiff was under the care and custody of all Defendants, Defendants and each of them negligently, recklessly, and or intentionally caused, permitted, allowed, and/or established patterns, practices, customs, and traditions that placed Plaintiff in a situation in which sexual abuse was likely to occur, thereby placing Plaintiff's person, physical health, and mental/emotional health in danger; to wit, Defendants transferred pedophile priests, including Father Clement Hageman to new parishes failing to protect Catholic children, including Plaintiff.
- 122. Defendants, and each of them, intentionally, recklessly and or negligently endangered and sexually abused Plaintiff.
- 123. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' sexual abuse of Plaintiff, Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and future

medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT IX ASSAULT (A.R.S. §§ 13-1204, 13-1203, and the common law) (All Defendants)

- 124. Plaintiff incorporates all other paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 125. At all times relevant to this complaint, Father Clement Hageman was over the age of 18 and Plaintiff was under the age of 18.
- 126. Father Clement Hageman, as an agent or employee of Defendants acting within the course and scope of his actual or apparent authority, intentionally, knowingly and or recklessly caused serious physical and mental/emotional injury to Plaintiff.
- 127. Father Clement Hageman, as an agent or employee of Defendant Corpus Christi acting within the course and scope of his actual or apparent authority intentionally, knowingly, recklessly and or negligently placed Plaintiff in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury.
- 128. Father Clement Hageman, as an agent or employee of Defendants acting within the course and scope of his actual or apparent authority intentionally, knowingly, recklessly and/or negligently touched Plaintiff with the intent to injure, insult or provoke.
- 129. The allegations set forth in this Count constitute negligence and negligence per se for violation of A.R.S. §§ 13-1204, 13-1203 and other relevant statutes and laws, including the common law, enacted for the protection of a specific class of persons of which Plaintiff is a member.
- 130. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' abuse of Plaintiff, Plaintiff suffered and will continue to suffer in the future great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, anger, rage, frustration, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of

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1	consortium, loss of love and affection, sexual dysfunction, past and futur		
2	medical expenses for psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.		
3	PRAYER FOR RELIEF		
4	1. Plaintiff requests judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendants as		
5	follows to:		
6	a. For Plaintiff's general and special damages in an amount to be		
7	proven at trial by jury;		
8	b. For Plaintiff's incurred costs together with interest at the highest		
9	lawful rate on the total amount of all sums awarded from the date of		
10	judgment until paid;		
11	c. For the fair and reasonable monetary value of Plaintiff's past		
12	present, and future pain and suffering in an amount to be proven at		
13	trial by jury;		
14	d. For the medical expenses incurred up to the date of trial and any		
15	additional expenses necessary for future medical care and treatment;		
16	e. For punitive damages or exemplary damages to be set by a jury in		
17	an amount sufficient to punish Defendants for their outrageous		
18	conduct and to make an example out of them so that others do not		
19	engage in similar conduct in the future;		
20	f. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and		
21	proper.		
22			
23	DATED this 15th day of October, 2020.		
24			
25	MONTOYA, LUCERO & PASTOR, P.A. JEFF ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES, P.A.		
26	By: /s/Robert E. Pastor By: /s/Jeffrey R. Anderson		
27	Robert E. Pastor Jeffrey R. Anderson Attorneys for Plaintiff Attorneys for Plaintiff		
	Attorneys for Plaintiff Attorneys for Plaintiff		
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