Diocese of San Diego

PAGELLA OF FACULTIES (sample)

In addition to the faculties granted by general law
I entrust the following faculties to you
to be exercised in accord with the norms of law.
Signed:Bishop of San Diego
Given from the Chancery at San Diego, California, under the Seal of the Diocese of San Diego
Signed: Vicar General
Date:

Seal

BAPTISM

1. The faculty is granted to pastors and parochial vicars (associates) to baptize one who has completed the fourteenth year, without previously referring the matter to the diocesan bishop.

Note: Unless a grave reason to the contrary exists, an adult or a child seven years of age and older should be immediately confirmed after the reception of baptism. Since a deacon cannot administer confirmation, he cannot baptize a person seven years of age and older, unless in danger of death.

CONFIRMATION

Note: Pastors and parochial vicars by general law have the faculty of administering Confirmation:

- a. to those in danger of death;
- b. when baptizing an adult or a child old enough for catechesis (a catechumen);
- c. when receiving a baptized person no longer an infant into full communion with the Church (a convert).
- 2. Pastors and parochial vicars are granted the faculty to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Paschal Vigil along with catechumens and converts in the following cases:
 - a. after preparing a baptized but uncatechized adult Catholic for reception of the Eucharist and fuller life in the Church;
 - b. after giving more complete instruction in the faith to a baptized and practicing adult Catholic.

HOLY EUCHARIST

- 3. The faculty is granted to priests, for a good reason, to celebrate the Eucharist twice on weekdays and, if a pastoral necessity requires it, three times on Sundays and holy days of obligation and three times on the day preceding a day of precept when the third Mass is that of the Sunday or holy day.
- 4. The faculty is granted to pastors and priest-chaplains to appoint extraordinary ministers of Communion in their parishes or institutions.
- 5. The faculty is granted to priests and deacons to designate suitable persons to distribute Communion for a specific occasion when there is genuine necessity to do so.

PENANCE

- 6. Priests are granted the habitual faculty to administer the Sacrament of Penance, i.e., they may exercise this faculty anywhere in the world except where a particular local ordinary has refused it.
- 7. The faculty is granted to priests to remit in the internal or external forum a *latae sententiae* penalty established by the law but not yet declared, provided the remission is not reserved to the Apostolic See. This faculty may be exercised only within the confines of the diocese, and on behalf of any person regardless of the person's residence or the place where the penalty was incurred.

Note: In view of this faculty, priests have the power to absolve a person who has incurred the censure for effectively procuring an abortion.

MARRIAGE

- 8. The faculty is granted to priests and deacons to assist at marriages in any Catholic church or Catholic chapel in the diocese.
- 9. The faculty is granted to priests and deacons to permit the marriage between two baptized persons, one of whom was baptized in the Catholic Church or received into it after baptism and who has not departed from the Church by a formal act, and the other of whom belongs to a church or ecclesial community not in full communion with the Catholic Church. This permission for a MARRIAGE OF MIXED RELIGION is not to be given unless the conditions mentioned in canon 1125 are fulfilled. Priests and deacons also have the authority to grant permission for this celebration within Mass, when this would be pastorally appropriate, with the exception, according to general law, that communion is not to be given to the non-Catholic unless he or she is a member of an Eastern Church which does not have full communion with the Catholic Church (cf. no. 8 in the *Rite of Marriage* and canon 844).
- 10. The faculty is granted to pastors, parochial vicars and deacons in the parish to which they are assigned, to dispense from the impediment of DISPARITY OF CULT (marriage between a Catholic and a non-baptized or doubtfully baptized person), provided the conditions of canon 1125 have been fulfilled. Marriage when this is the case may not be celebrated within Mass.

Note: The faculty is NOT granted for:

- DISPENSATIONS FROM THE CANONICAL FORM OF MARRIAGE, that is, for marriage to take place in a non-Catholic Church with the non-Catholic minister asking for and receiving the consent of the couple;
- b. DISPENSATIONS FROM CANONICAL IMPEDIMENTS of crime (c. 1090), blood relationship (c. 1091), affinity (c. 1092), public propriety (c. 1093), legal relationship (c. 1094).
- 11. The faculty is granted to parochial vicars and deacons in the parish to which they are assigned, to allow the marriage of a Catholic and a baptized non-Catholic to be celebrated outside the parish church but in another Catholic church or oratory.

Note: Pastors have this faculty by law.

The faculty is NOT granted to permit the marriage of two Catholics or of a Catholic and a baptized non-Catholic to be celebrated in a place other than a church or oratory.

By reason of canon 1118.3, no special permission is needed for a marriage between a Catholic and a non-baptized person to be celebrated in some appropriate place other than a church.

DEATH AND BURIAL

- 12. The faculty is granted to pastors, parochial vicars and deacons in the parish to which they are assigned, to allow church funeral rites for an unbaptized child, if the parents had intended to have the child baptized.
- 13. The faculty is granted to pastors, parochial vicars and deacons in the parish to which they are assigned, to allow church funeral rites for a baptized person belonging to a non-Catholic church or ecclesial community, provided this is not clearly contrary to the wishes of the deceased and provided a minister of the faith of the deceased is not available.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 14. The faculty is given to priests and deacons to dispense, in individual cases and for a just reason, from the Eucharistic abstinence.
- 15. The faculty is given to parochial vicars and deacons in the parish to which they are assigned to dispense, in individual cases and for a just reason, from the obligation of observing a day of precept or a day of penance, or to commute the obligation into other pious works. This faculty may be exercised on behalf of a parishioner or a person present within the boundaries of that parish.

Note: Pastors have this faculty by law.

ASH WEDNESDAY

16. The ordinary minister for the blessing of ashes is either a priest or deacon. Others (e.g. extraordinary ministers of Communion) may assist with the imposition of ashes when there is genuine need, especially for the sick or shut-ins.

HOLY WEEK

- 17. On Holy Thursday, besides the principal Mass of the Lord's Supper in a given church or chapel, priests are granted the faculty to celebrate one or two additional Masses at an evening hour or, in case of genuine necessity, even in the morning, but never so as to prejudice the principal evening Mass.
- 18. Where there is a pastoral need to do so, priests are granted the faculty to repeat in a given church or chapel the Good Friday celebration of the Lord's Passion.
- 19. Although it is never permitted to celebrate the entire Easter Vigil more than once in a given church or chapel or to anticipate the Mass of Easter before the vigil, the faculty is granted to priests to offer another Mass after the Mass of the Easter Vigil anticipating the Easter obligation, provided there is the pastoral need to do so and using texts from the vigil Mass.

Note: While Masses anticipating Sundays and holy days may begin as early as 4:00 p.m., celebration of the Easter Vigil is not to begin before <u>nightfall</u>.

STATIONS OF THE CROSS

20. The faculty is granted to priests to erect the Stations of the Cross in churches, chapels and other suitable places when a priest who has the special privilege of erecting stations is not available to do so.