

# SACRAMENTAL CATECHESIS



St. Michael Parish

# SACRAMENTAL CATECHESIS

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The purpose of the sacraments, is to make people holy, to build up the Body of Christ, and finally, to give worship to God; but being signs they also have teaching function. They not only presuppose faith, but by words and objects they also nourish, strengthen, and express it; that is why they are called sacraments of faith.

-The Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy (#59).

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# CLERGY SUITABILITY FOR MINISTRY

Article 13 of the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People states that "When a priest or deacon, not incardinated in the diocese/eparchy, is to engage in ministry in the diocese/eparchy, regardless of the length of time, the evaluation of his background may be satisfied through a written attestation of suitability for ministry supplied by his proper ordinary/major superior to the diocese/eparchy." The letter is specific to the event happening in the receiving diocese – the celebration of sacraments, a retreat, a presentation, etc. These letters must come directly from the major superior or bishop. They cannot be carried by the visiting clergy, nor can we accept "celebrate" cards sent or carried by the visiting clergy. The letter of suitability for ministry should be sent to Chancellor Steve Wilcox, 2121 Harrison St., Oakland 94612. If schedules do not allow the letter to be sent via postal mail, please email to [swilcox@oakdiocese.org](mailto:swilcox@oakdiocese.org) or call 510-267-8334.

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# SACRAMENT OF INITIATION BAPTISM



## BAPTISM/INFANT BAPTISM

Baptism is the sacrament that frees man from original sin and from personal guilt, and makes him a member of Christ and His Church. It is thus the door to a new and supernatural life.

A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Infant Baptism: Newborn to age seven</b>
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: The Trinitarian formula: “N., I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (can. 850).</li> <li>• Matter: Baptism is conferred by washing of true water (can. 849). Baptism is to be conferred by immersion or pouring (can. 854).</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bishop, priest or deacon (can. 861).</li> <li>• Any other priest or deacon must receive a mandate from the diocesan bishop to baptize (RCIA: NCS 12).</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A minor under the age of seven, who lacks the use of reason (cc. 97, 99).</li> <li>• Any person not yet baptized can be baptized (can. 864).</li> </ul>
What are the impediments? What stops an infant, from receiving the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there is no founded hope that the child will be raised in the Catholic faith: example: non-Catholic parents (can. 868).</li> <li>• Neither parent is Catholic</li> </ul>
Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parents of infants work with rectory staff</li> <li>• Make appointment for parents to meet with one of the clergy</li> <li>• Register parents and godparents for classes</li> <li>• Paperwork and certificates to be turned in including copy of birth certificate</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parents to meet with clergy</li> <li>• Parents and godparents must attend baptismal class(es) in order to be well prepared for the formation of the child (can. 851).</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be a godparent one must               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> <li>➤ Be married in the church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874, 893).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there are 2 godparents, one must be male and the other a female.</li> <li>• A non-Catholic baptized Christian may be a witness but not a godparent (c. 874).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pastor where the baptism took place must record the information immediately (can. 877).</li> <li>• Church secretary</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some cultures have multiple godparents</li> <li>• Only 2 names can be recorded</li> </ul>
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Can I have 2 godparents of the same sex?</b> No, only one male and one female. You can register one as the official godparent, while the other would assume the familial and cultural customs to the role (can. 874).</li> <li>• <b>Can I have more than two godparents?</b> Only 2 names can be recorded on the register</li> <li>• <b>Are classes necessary?</b> Class(es) are mandatory for both parents and godparents</li> </ul>
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons  RCIA: Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults</p>	



### BAPTISM /CHILDREN OF CATECHETICAL AGE

Baptism is the sacrament that frees man from original sin and from personal guilt, and makes him a member of Christ and His Church. It is thus the door to a new and supernatural life.

A Concise Guide to Cannon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Baptism of Children: Ages 7-17</b>
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: The Trinitarian formula: “N., I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (can. 850).</li> <li>• Matter: Baptism is conferred by washing of true water (can. 849). Baptism is to be conferred by immersion or pouring (can. 854).</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bishop, Pastor, or delegated priest</li> <li>• Any other priest must receive a mandate from the diocesan bishop to baptize (RCIA: NCS 12).</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children and youth, unbaptized as infants, who have reached the age of reason and are of catechetical age</li> <li>• Parents or guardians bring them for initiation or they request it of their own accord with parental permission (RCIA 306).</li> </ul>
<p>What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A baptism performed against the will of the person would be invalid</li> <li>• Anyone who does not have the use of reason, may not be baptized: (e.g., due to unconsciousness, senility, inebriated, brain damage, coma, etc. (<u>The Pastoral Companion</u> pg. 42)).</li> </ul>
<p>Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask the age of the child.</li> <li>• If of catechetical age, the family is to meet with the pastor or in the pastor’s absence an appointed priest.</li> <li>• Pastor directs family to Faith Formation office</li> <li>• Faith Formation office follows RCIA for children procedures</li> </ul>
<p>Preparation for the sacrament</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To follow the process of the <u>Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults</u> adapted for Children</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Including all rites and steps of the process</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be a godparent one must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> <li>➤ Be married in the church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874, 893).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If there are 2 godparents, one must be male and the other a female</li> <li>• A non-Catholic baptized Christian may be a witness but not a godparent (can. 874).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament (Who is responsible?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pastor where the baptism took place must record the information immediately (can. 877).</li> <li>• Faith formation secretary</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	N/A
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How long will it take?</b> The journey takes as long as it takes. Never promise anything.</li> <li>• <b>What do I have to do as a parent?</b> Parents are an integral part of the process and need to walk the journey with their child</li> </ul>
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### BAPTISM/ADULT INITIATION RCIA

Baptism is the sacrament that frees man from original sin and from personal guilt, and makes him a member of Christ and His Church. It is thus the door to a new and supernatural life.

A Concise Guide to Cannon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

Sacrament	Adult Initiation: Ages 18 and up
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: The Trinitarian formula: “N., I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (can. 850).</li> <li>• Matter: Baptism is conferred by washing of true water (can. 849). Baptism is to be conferred by immersion or pouring (can. 854).</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bishop, Pastor, or delegated priest.</li> <li>• Any other priest must receive a mandate from the diocesan bishop to baptize (RCIA: NSC 12).</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All who are no longer infants and have the use of reason (can. 852).</li> <li>• They must do the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Show the desire to receive baptism</li> <li>➤ Be sufficiently instructed in the truths of the faith and in the Christian obligations</li> <li>➤ Be tested in the Christian life through the catechumenate</li> <li>➤ Be admonished to be sorry for their sins (can. 865).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Person baptized must immediately receive Confirmation and Eucharist (can. 866).</li> </ul>
What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A baptism performed against the will of the person would be invalid</li> <li>• Anyone who does not have the use of reason, may not be baptized: (e.g., due to unconsciousness, senility, inebriated, brain damage, coma, etc.) <u>The Pastoral Companion</u> pg. 42).</li> <li>• Needing an annulment</li> </ul>
Initial questions / procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite person to attend Inquiry sessions</li> <li>• RCIA coordinator to ask Inquirer about their baptismal and marital status</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCIA process</li> </ul>

Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be a godparent one must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> <li>➤ Be married in the church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874, 893).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The godparent is to be chosen by the one to be baptized (c. 874).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament (Who is responsible?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pastor where the baptism took place must record the information immediately (can. 877).</li> <li>• RCIA Coordinator</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	N/A
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How long will it take?</b> The journey takes as long as it takes. Never promise anything.</li> <li>• <b>When do I receive the sacrament?</b> At an Easter Vigil.</li> </ul>
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### BAPTISM/EMERGENCY/DANGER OF DEATH

Baptism is the sacrament that frees man from original sin and from personal guilt, and makes him a member of Christ and His Church. It is thus the door to a new and supernatural life.

A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

Sacrament	Emergency baptism: In danger of death
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: The Trinitarian formula: “N., I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (can. 850).</li> <li>• Matter: Baptism is conferred by washing of true water (can. 849). Baptism is to be conferred by immersion or pouring (can. 854). Blessed or unblessed (can. 850).</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When no priest or deacon is available, anyone with the proper intention may baptize using the above formula and water (can. 865).</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an adult is near death he/she may be baptized, if they express desire and promise to observe the commandments (cc. 867).</li> <li>• The adult must also promise that upon recovery they will go through the RCIA process (RCIA 279).</li> <li>• In danger of death, an infant of Catholic parents and even of non-Catholic parents may lawfully be baptized even if the parents are against it (can. 868).</li> </ul>
What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an adult, their lack of desire</li> <li>• If an infant/child nothing can impede their baptism</li> <li>• Death</li> </ul>
Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where is the child?</li> <li>• If in a hospital, is there a Catholic priest or deacon available?</li> <li>• If not, advise the person that anyone with the proper intention may baptize the child using the form and matter above</li> <li>• Have them inform the office of the responsible parish of the date of baptism and who performed it, if the baptizing minister was Catholic (<u>The Pastoral Companion</u> pg. 62).</li> </ul>

Preparation for the sacrament.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desire is what matters</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of witness would be listed</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pastor of the parish responsible for the location where the baptism took place, must record the information immediately (can.877).</li> <li>• Church secretary</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	N/A
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>If a person dies before they are baptized, what happens to this person?</b> We trust in God's mercy and pray for their salvation (CCC 1283).</li> </ul>
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## BAPTISM/CONDITIONAL

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A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

Sacrament	<b>Conditional baptism: If there is a doubt whether someone was baptized or whether the baptism was conferred validly.</b>
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: The words used “If you are not baptized, I baptize you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit” (can. 869).</li> <li>• Matter: Baptism is conferred by washing of true water (can. 849). Baptism is to be conferred by immersion or pouring (can. 854). Blessed or unblessed (can. 850).</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pastor (RCIA 480).</li> <li>• He is to decide in each case what rites are to be included or excluded in conferring conditional baptism (RCIA 480).</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who has doubt whether they are baptized, or if it was valid</li> <li>• A person who has no proof or living witnesses</li> </ul>
What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You were validly baptized</li> </ul>
Initial questions / procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you have any paperwork proving baptism?</li> <li>• Do you have a picture of your baptism?</li> <li>• Do you have a witness that can verify your baptism?</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serious investigation</li> <li>• Baptism should not be administered until the adult has received instruction on the doctrine of the sacrament of baptism (can. 869).</li> <li>• The reasons for doubting the validity of the previous baptism should be explained to the person or with infant baptism, to the parents (can. 869).</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be a godparent one must               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be married in the church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874).</li> <li>• If there are 2 godparents, one must be male and the other a female</li> <li>• A non-Catholic baptized Christian may be a witness but not a godparent (cc. 874, 893).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament (Who is responsible?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pastor where the conditional baptism took place must record the information immediately (can. 877).</li> <li>• Church secretary or RCIA coordinator</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	N/A
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Can I be baptized again?</b> No. The sacrament of baptism cannot be repeated.</li> </ul>
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# NOTES

# SACRAMENT OF INITIATION CONFIRMATION



## CONFIRMATION/RCIA ADULTS

Confirmation gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ boldly, and never to be ashamed of the Cross. CCC 1303

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Confirmation of RCIA Adults</b>
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Bishop or designated Priest says, “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”</li> <li>• Matter: the Laying on of Hands by the Bishop or a delegated priest, and the Anointing with Sacred Chrism</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The diocesan bishop is the proper minister of the sacraments of initiation for adults, including children of catechetical age (RCIA National Statutes for the Catechumenate 11).</li> <li>• The pastor has authority given to him for confirming those he has just baptized (RCIA 232). Also given for those received into the Church throughout the year (RCIA 481).</li> <li>• Faculties needed if the candidate is already baptized Catholic</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A baptized person who is Catholic and discerned ready and free.</li> </ul>
What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not living the marriage disciplines of the Church</li> <li>• Not yet Catholic</li> </ul>
Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How old are you?</li> <li>• Are you baptized?</li> <li>• Have you ever been baptized in any church anywhere?</li> <li>• Where were you baptized?</li> <li>• What is your marital status?</li> <li>• Advise the person to begin attending RCIA Inquiry meetings.</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular attendance at Mass</li> <li>• Participation in the RCIA process</li> <li>• Confession before Confirmation, if baptized</li> <li>• Annulment granted, if needed</li> <li>• Convalidation done, if needed</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The qualifications for a Confirmation</li> </ul>

	<p>sponsor are the same as for a godparent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> <li>➤ Be married in the Catholic Church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874, 893).</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The godparent is an excellent choice</li> <li>• Designated for the role of sponsor by the one to be confirmed (CGCL pg. 38, 29).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCIA Coordinator</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	N/A
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How long does it take?</b> It takes as long as it takes</li> <li>• <b>Do I have to do marriage prep before convalidation?</b> Yes; consult the Pastor for other questions about this</li> <li>• <b>When can I go to confession?</b> If you are baptized, you can go to confession as soon as you are prepared for it</li> <li>• <b>Where will Confirmation take place?</b> For an unbaptized person, all three initiation sacraments, including Confirmation, occur at the Easter Vigil. For a person who is previously baptized, Confirmation will take place at a regular Sunday liturgy</li> </ul>
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons  RCIA: Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults  CGCL: A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna</p>	

## CONFIRMATION/RCIA CHILDREN

Confirmation gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ boldly, and never to be ashamed of the Cross. CCC 1303

Sacrament	Confirmation of RCIA Children
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Bishop or designated Priest says, “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”</li> <li>• Matter: the Laying on of Hands by the Bishop or a delegated priest, and the Anointing with Sacred Chrism</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The diocesan bishop is the proper minister of the sacraments of initiation for adults, including children of catechetical age (RCIA National Statutes for the Catechumenate 11).</li> <li>• The Pastor has authority given to him for confirming those he has just baptized (RCIA 232).</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A child who has been baptized at the Easter Vigil is also confirmed at that liturgy. Confirmation immediately follows baptism for these individuals</li> </ul>
<p>What are the impediments? (What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not yet baptized</li> <li>• Parents object to Confirmation at a younger age. Canonically, children who have reached the age of reason are adults and the process of Christian Initiation is basically the same for them as it is for adults (RCIA National Statutes for the Catechumenate #14, 18).</li> </ul>
<p>Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How old is the child?</li> <li>• Is the child baptized? If yes, begin preparation for First Communion; Confirmation will follow in High School. If no, continue with RCIA adapted for children</li> <li>• Advise the person to contact the Faith Formation office for more info re: the process of RCIA adapted for children</li> <li>• Consent of both parents, or legal guardians, is required</li> </ul>
<p>Preparation for the sacrament</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular attendance at Mass</li> <li>• Participation in the RCIA process adapted</li> </ul>

	for children and their families
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The qualifications for a Confirmation sponsor are the same as for a godparent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> <li>➤ Be married in the Catholic Church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874, 893).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The godparent is an excellent choice</li> <li>• Designated for the role of sponsor by the one to be confirmed (CGCL pg. 38, 29).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faith Formation personnel</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are multiple sponsors in some cultures; only one name is recorded in the Sacrament Register</li> </ul>
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How long does it take?</b> It takes as long as it takes. Generally it is a two-year process involving the children and their parents.</li> <li>• For families with more than one child needing sacraments, consult Faith Formation personnel.</li> </ul>
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons  RCIA: Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults  CGCL: A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna</p>	

## CONFIRMATION/ADULTS

Confirmation gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ boldly, and never to be ashamed of the Cross. CCC 1303

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Adult Confirmation</b>
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Bishop or designated Priest says, “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”</li> <li>• Matter: the Laying on of Hands by the Bishop or a delegated priest, and the Anointing with Sacred Chrism</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Diocesan Bishop</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An adult who is baptized Catholic, has received first Holy Communion, and is discerned ready and free</li> </ul>
What are the impediments? (What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not living the marriage disciplines of the Church; one must be in a state of grace to receive Confirmation (CCC 1310).</li> <li>• Incomplete baptismal and/or first communion documents</li> <li>• Insincere commitment to the preparation process</li> </ul>
Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How old are you?</li> <li>• Are you baptized?</li> <li>• Where were you baptized?</li> <li>• Do you have baptismal and first communion certificates?</li> <li>• What is your marital status?</li> <li>• Advise the person to begin gathering the necessary documents</li> <li>• Advise the person of the anticipated start of classes</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular attendance at Mass</li> <li>• Participation in the Adult Confirmation classes</li> <li>• Confession before Confirmation</li> <li>• Annulment granted, if needed</li> <li>• Convalidation done, if needed</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The qualifications for a Confirmation sponsor are the same as for a godparent:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be married in the Catholic Church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874, 893).</li> <li>• The godparent is an excellent choice</li> <li>• Designated for the role of sponsor by the one to be confirmed (CGCL pg. 38, 29).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diocesan personnel</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Confirmation Mass may have multi-lingual elements</li> </ul>
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How long does it take?</b> Generally about 6 months, although it will take as long as it takes if there are marriage issues</li> <li>• <b>Do I have to do marriage prep before convalidation?</b> Yes; consult the Pastor for other questions about this</li> <li>• <b>Where will confirmation take place?</b> At the diocesan cathedral</li> <li>• <b>Will there be another series of classes this year?</b> No. These classes are only offered once per year, as is the Diocesan celebration of Adult Confirmation.</li> <li>• <b>Is there a fee to take the classes?</b> Yes. Consult Adult Confirmation Coordinator for current fees.</li> </ul>
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## CONFIRMATION/HIGH SCHOOL

Confirmation gives us a special strength of the Holy Spirit to spread and defend the faith by word and action as true witnesses of Christ, to confess the name of Christ boldly, and never to be ashamed of the Cross. CCC 1303

Sacrament	High School Confirmation
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Bishop or designated Priest says, “Be sealed with the Gift of the Holy Spirit.”</li> <li>• Matter: the Laying on of Hands by the Bishop or a delegated priest, and the Anointing with Sacred Chrism</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The diocesan bishop is the proper minister of the sacraments of initiation for adults, including children of catechetical age (RCIA National Statutes for the Catechumenate 11).</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A baptized person who is Catholic and has received first communion and confession, has freely chosen to be confirmed, and is discerned ready</li> </ul>
<p>What are the impediments? (What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not in the state of grace</li> <li>• Lack of preparation:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Poor attendance.</li> <li>➢ Poor performance on exit interview</li> <li>➢ Incomplete documents</li> <li>➢ Candidate’s last minute decision not to be confirmed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How old are you?</li> <li>• Are you baptized and have you received first communion?</li> <li>• What grade are you in?</li> <li>• Advise the person to contact the High School Confirmation Coordinator for more info and to register for classes</li> </ul>
<p>Preparation for the sacrament</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrance interview with parent, child, and HS Confirmation Coordinator</li> <li>• Regular attendance at Mass</li> <li>• Confession within one month of Confirmation</li> <li>• All documents submitted: registration packet, certificates of sacraments, birth certificate, sponsor form with name of sponsor + proof of freedom to be a sponsor</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in two-year process which meets every other week</li> <li>• Community service 20 hours</li> <li>• Weekend retreat</li> <li>• Parent reflections and parent meetings</li> <li>• Reconciliation service 1/semester</li> <li>• Exit interview at end of process</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The qualifications for a Confirmation sponsor are the same as for a godparent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be at least 16 years of age</li> <li>➤ Be a fully initiated Catholic</li> <li>➤ Be leading a life of faith</li> <li>➤ Be married in the Catholic Church, if married</li> <li>➤ Not be the parent (cc. 874, 893).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The godparent is an excellent choice</li> <li>• Designated for the role of sponsor by the one to be confirmed (CGCL pg. 38, 29).</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High School Confirmation Coordinator</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilingual Confirmation Mass</li> <li>• Cultural dress is permitted at the Confirmation Mass</li> </ul>
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How long does it take?</b> Two-year process</li> <li>• <b>When do classes meet?</b> Contact High School Confirmation office</li> <li>• <b>Is there a registration fee?</b> Yes. Consult High School Confirmation Coordinator for current fees</li> <li>• <b>How do I register?</b> Go online for the packet or pick up in High School Confirmation Office or the church main office</li> <li>• <b>Where can I do service hours?</b> Contact the High School Confirmation Coordinator.</li> </ul>
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# NOTES

# SACRAMENT OF INITIATION EUCCHARIST



## EUCHARIST/FIRST HOLY COMMUNION/RCIA

The eucharist is the summit of all Catholic worship and life, the memorial of the death and resurrection of the Lord. All the other sacraments lead to the eucharist.

A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

Sacrament	Eucharist: First Holy Communion/RCIA
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Priest: “This is My Body which will be given up for you. Do this in memory of Me. ... Take this, all of you, and drink from it: this is the cup of my Blood, the Blood of the New and Everlasting Covenant. It will be shed for you and for all so that sins may be forgiven. Do this in memory of me.”</li> <li>• Matter: Unleavened Bread and Grape Wine</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p> <p>Communion Service: If a priest is not available to say mass on Sunday, who is the ordinary minister for a communion service?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a validly ordained priest can consecrate (can. 900).</li> <li>• Deacons or laity can distribute holy communion</li> <li>• A Deacon or lay minister can preside at a communion service</li> <li>• A Deacon is the preferred minister of the rite. (USCCB website, Sunday Celebration in Absence of a priest, on weekday/ Sunday)</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who is baptized and Catholic whom the law does not prohibit may and must be admitted to the Eucharist</li> <li>• Any person from the age of 7 through adulthood is eligible</li> <li>• Besides requirement of age and use of reason, the recipient is to be in a state of grace and not have any penalty of excommunication or interdict, <i>banned</i>. (cc.912-914).</li> <li>• A person must             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be properly prepared and have sufficient knowledge</li> <li>➤ Be able to distinguish the Body of Christ from ordinary food</li> <li>➤ Have reached the age of reason</li> <li>➤ Have made a sacramental confession prior to reception of first Holy Communion (cc. 912-914).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those who are excommunicated or those who are excommunicated or interdicted after an imposed or declared sentence and those who obstinately persevere in manifest, grave sin, are not to be admitted to Holy Communion (can.915).</li> </ul>
<p>Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask if they have been baptized</li> <li>• If the answer is yes, ask the age of the person.</li> <li>• Offices of contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Grades: 1<sup>st</sup> thru 11<sup>th</sup> Faith Formation 925-667-4096 <a href="mailto:faith@stmichaellivermore.com">faith@stmichaellivermore.com</a></li> <li>➤ Any person who is 18 years or older RCIA Office 925-447-2925 <a href="mailto:RCIA@stmichaellivermore.com">RCIA@stmichaellivermore.com</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Preparation for the sacrament</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior sacramental confession if conscious of grave sin (can. 916).</li> <li>• If unable to celebrate reconciliation a perfect act of contrition is made with a firm intention to confess as soon as possible (can. 916).</li> <li>• To abstain from food and drink, with exception of water and medicines, for at least one hour before receiving holy communion (can. 919).</li> <li>• Elderly or infirm and those who care for them are not bound by one hour fast (can. 919).</li> <li>• Holy Communion for the sick and elderly can be given outside of mass, observing the liturgical rites (can. 918).</li> </ul>
<p>Sponsor/Godparent/Witness</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parish Faith Formation secretary, St. Michael School official, and RCIA Coordinator</li> </ul>
<p>Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some cultures have sponsors for First Communion</li> </ul>
<p>Frequently asked questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How many times in one day may a person receive Holy Communion?</b> A person who has received the eucharist may receive it again on the same day only during the mass in which they are attending, i.e., not</li> </ul>

	<p>walking in at communion time, and should only receive it twice in one day, a third time is illicit, except for a priest (can. 917).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How often must a person receive Holy Communion?</b> All the faithful, after they have been initiated into the Eucharist, are obliged to receive Holy Communion at least once a year. This precept must be fulfilled in the paschal time, but for a just cause it may be fulfilled at another time during the year (can. 920).</li> <li>• <b>Do I have to receive Holy Communion under both kinds?</b> No. Holy Communion has a fuller form as a sign when it is received under both kinds (GIRM 280).</li> <li>• <b>Can a non-Catholic receive Holy Communion?</b> No</li> </ul>
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons  RCIA: Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults  GIRM: The General Instruction of the Roman Missal  USCCB: United States Conference of Catholic Bishops website, usccb.org  Apendix:  Novus Ordo Mass: Most common form used today in Catholic Church.  Tridentine Latin Mass: Celebrated second Sunday of each month, 8:00 am at St. Michael.  Novus Ordo Ad Orientem: Similar to Novos Ordo but priest facing east in English, minimal Latin.</p>	

# NOTES





# SACRAMENT OF HEALING ANOINTING OF THE SICK



Anointing  
of the Sick

### ANOINTING OF THE SICK

By the sacred anointing of the sick and the prayer of the priests the whole Church commends those who are ill to the suffering and glorified Lord, that he may raise them up and save them. And indeed, she exhorts them to contribute to the good of the People of God by freely uniting themselves to the Passion and death of Christ. CCC 1499

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Anointing of the Sick</b>
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Prayer of the Priest over the sick person for the grace of the Holy Spirit and the forgiveness of sins. "Through this holy anointing, may the Lord in his love and mercy help you with the grace of the Holy Spirit. May the Lord who frees you from sin save you and raise you up."</li> <li>• Matter: Anointing with Holy Oil and Imposition of Hands</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bishops and Priests (can.1003).</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anyone of the faithful who has the use of reason and begins to fall into danger of death because of illness or old age (can.1004).</li> <li>• Among those who may be anointed are: those undergoing surgery, one with a disease, wound, accident, sick children with a sufficient use of reason</li> <li>• If there is doubt whether the sick person has the use of reason, is seriously ill, or is dead, the sacrament may be administered (can. 1005).</li> </ul>
<p>What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One who has no belief in the sacrament</li> <li>• A heretic</li> <li>• An unbaptized person</li> <li>• Anyone who obstinately persists in manifest serious sin, one that is publicly known (can. 1007).</li> </ul>
<p>Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call the parish emergency number for the sick (925) 521-4117</li> <li>• Email pastor: <a href="mailto:pastor@stmichaellivrmore.com">pastor@stmichaellivrmore.com</a></li> <li>• Call office: (925) 447-1585</li> <li>• Give a priest on duty the name of the person, place where the person is, and any information that would be helpful</li> </ul>

Preparation for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those to be anointed must be suitably prepared and rightly disposed (can. 1002).</li> <li>• If still lucid, alert and aware, a person should make an Examination of Conscience and receive the Sacrament of Penance</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family/loved ones should be encouraged to join in the prayers</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book of Registry of the Sick</li> <li>• Priests and parish secretary</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families from other cultures may not call a priest unless the sick person is imminently dying</li> <li>• Some gravely ill people have a notion or false belief that the Sacrament is only for those who are dying</li> </ul>
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Does one need to be in a dying state in order to receive the Sacrament?</b> No</li> <li>• <b>Is there a fee for this Sacrament?</b> No</li> <li>• <b>Can I wipe the oil off after the anointing?</b> It is not desirable to do so (PCS 107).</li> <li>• <b>If a sick person who received the anointing recovers his health, can he in the case of another grave illness receive this sacrament again?</b> Yes</li> <li>• <b>If during the same illness the person's condition becomes more serious, can the sacrament be repeated?</b> Yes</li> <li>• <b>Can a dead person be anointed?</b> No, but if the priest is doubtful whether the sick person is dead, he is to confer the sacrament (RA, 15).</li> <li>• <b>May a deacon be a minister of the sacrament?</b> No</li> </ul>
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons  PCS: Pastoral Care of the Sick: Rites of Anointing and Viaticum  RCIA: Rite of Christian Initiation of Adults  RA: Rite of Anointing of the Sick</p>	

# NOTES

# SACRAMENT OF HEALING PENANCE



## PENANCE

The sacrament of penance is the sacrament in which the faithful, acknowledging sorrow for sins committed after baptism and with the desire to reform their lives, obtain forgiveness from God by confession of sins to a priest. By means of this sacrament, those who confess their sins are reconciled to the church for their offenses. *A Concise Guide to Canon Law* by Kevin E. McKenna

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Penance</b>
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Priest: “God, the Father of mercies, through the death and resurrection of his Son has reconciled the world to himself and sent the Holy Spirit among us for the forgiveness of sins; through the ministry of the Church, may God give you pardon and peace, and I absolve you from your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.”</li> <li>• Matter: Confession of sins</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a priest (can. 965).</li> <li>• It is required that the minister has the faculty to exercise the power for the faithful to whom he gives absolution (can. 966).</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The baptized must confess in kind and number all serious sins that have not previously been confessed in individual confession (cc. 988, 989).</li> <li>• The faithful are obliged to confess any serious sins at least once a year</li> <li>• For someone who is unable to speak, refer them to a priest</li> </ul>
What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penitents must confess their sins orally except in cases of physical or moral impossibility, e.g., extreme illness or a physical condition inhibiting speech; in the case that they are unable to speak they can write down their sins</li> </ul>
Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give them a confession brochure, which has dates, times, procedures of confession</li> <li>• Ask if they would like to make an appointment with a priest</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diligent examination of conscience</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No witnesses allowed</li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No certificates are to be given or recordings to be done</li> </ul>

Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some cultures use Penance as counseling</li> </ul>
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Are there different rites of penance?</b> Yes, there are three:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Rite of Reconciliation of Individual Penitents</li> <li>2. The Rite of Reconciliation of Several Penitents with individual confession and absolution</li> <li>3. The Rite of Reconciliation of Several Penitents with general Confession and Absolution</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>What is general absolution?</b> General absolution is when a priest grants absolution, without private individual confession of sins. It can be imparted when:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is imminent danger of death</li> <li>➤ There are a large number of penitents and the number of confessors available is inadequate (cc. 961-963).</li> <li>➤ An act of perfect contrition includes the intention to confess as soon as possible (can. 916).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>How do I go to confession?</b> In this parish you have two choices: Individual confession or seasonally scheduled communal reconciliation services. Penance may be celebrated in all liturgical seasons</li> <li>• <b>Do you have to confess venial sins?</b> It is recommended that the faithful also confess their venial sins (can. 988).</li> <li>• <b>Can I go to Mass or receive the body of Christ if I have committed a grave sin?</b> No, not without sacramental confession (can. 916).</li> <li>• <b>How often do you have to go to confession?</b> All the faithful are obliged to confess their serious sins at least once a year (can. 989). You are encouraged to go whenever the need arises</li> <li>• <b>May a child receive first Eucharist before receiving first penance?</b> The order of</li> </ul>



	<p>celebration is now penance to precede first Eucharist (can. 914).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Can I trust that the priest won't reveal my sins?</b> Yes, the sacramental seal is inviolable. The confessor is forbidden to betray the penitent either by words or by any other means (can. 983).</li> </ul>
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# NOTES



# SACRAMENT OF VOCATION HOLY ORDERS



## HOLY ORDERS/DIACONATE

The sacrament of ordination celebrates the consecration and deputation to sacred ministry for service to the people of God of certain members of the Christian community.

A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Rev. Kevin E. McKenna

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Holy Orders: Deacon</b>
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: The bishop's prayer of consecration asking God for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the gifts proper to the ministry of permanent deacon</li> <li>• Matter: The imposition of the bishop's hands on the head of the candidate (can. 1009).</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates are ordained by their own consecrated bishop or by another approved bishop (cc. 1012, 1015).</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a baptized male (can. 1024) and only those who have received the sacrament of confirmation (can. 1033).</li> <li>• Must have due freedom. It is absolutely wrong to force someone to receive orders (can. 1026).</li> <li>• Age: (cc. 1026-1032). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For a transitional deacon (a deacon preparing for the priesthood), the age has to be at least 23 years old</li> <li>➤ For a permanent deacon (a deacon who has no intention of seeking ordination to the priesthood) who is celibate, the age has to be at least 25 years old</li> <li>➤ A married deacon has to be at least 35 years old and have the consent of his wife</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Irregularities (cc. 1040-1049) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One who suffers insanity or psychic disorder</li> <li>➤ One who has committed the ecclesiastical crime of apostasy, heresy, or schism</li> <li>➤ One who has attempted marriage when not free to do so</li> <li>➤ One who has committed voluntary homicide or has procured an effective</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>abortion, or who has voluntarily cooperated in either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One who has seriously and maliciously mutilated himself or another person, or who has attempted suicide</li> <li>➤ A married man, unless he is a candidate for the permanent diaconate</li> </ul>
Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make an appointment with the pastor</li> </ul>
Preparation and requirements for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates for the diaconate are to be formed by careful preparation (can. 1027).</li> <li>• The diocese oversees formation</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	N/A
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The office of the bishop</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	N/A
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>What is the difference between a transitional deacon and a permanent deacon?</b> See the section, “Who can receive the sacrament?”</li> <li>• <b>May a permanent deacon re-marry after his spouse has died?</b> No</li> </ul>
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons</p>	

## HOLY ORDERS/PRESBYTERATE

The sacrament of ordination celebrates the consecration and deputation to sacred ministry for service to the people of God of certain members of the Christian community.

A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Rev. Kevin E. McKenna

Sacrament	Holy Orders: Presbyter/Priest
Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: The bishop's prayer of consecration asking God for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the gifts proper to the ministry of priest</li> <li>• Matter: The imposition of the bishop's hands on the head of the candidate (can. 1009).</li> </ul>
Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates are ordained by their own consecrated bishop or by another approved bishop (cc. 1012, 1015).</li> </ul>
Who can receive the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a baptized male (can. 1024) and only those who have received the sacrament of confirmation (can. 1033).</li> <li>• Must have due freedom. It is absolutely wrong to force someone to receive orders (can. 1026).</li> <li>• Age: (cc. 1026-1032). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For a transitional deacon (a deacon preparing for the priesthood), the age has to be at least 23 years old</li> <li>➤ A candidate for the presbyterate has to be at least 25 years old</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregularities (cc. 1040-1049). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One who suffers insanity or psychic disorder</li> <li>➤ One who has committed the ecclesiastical crime of apostasy, heresy, or schism</li> <li>➤ One who has attempted marriage when not free to do so</li> <li>➤ One who has committed voluntary homicide or has procured an effective abortion, or who has voluntarily cooperated in either</li> <li>➤ One who has seriously and maliciously mutilated himself or another person, or who has attempted suicide</li> <li>➤ A married man. Exception: Married</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	Anglican clergy are allowed to be ordained as Roman Catholic priests, waiving the requirement of celibacy, approved by Pope Benedict XVI
Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make an appointment with the pastor</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates for the diaconate and presbyterate are to be formed by careful preparation (can. 1027).</li> <li>• The diocese oversees formation</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	N/A
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The office of the bishop</li> </ul>
Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs	N/A
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>May a priest ever be removed from the clerical state?</b> Sacred ordination, once validly received, never becomes invalid. Nevertheless a cleric may lose the clerical state for various reasons (cc. 290, 845). <u>The Pastoral Companion</u> pg. 199.</li> <li>• <b>What is the Catholic Church's teaching on priestly ordination concerning women?</b> Women may not be ordained (CCC 1577).</li> <li>• <b>What is the difference between diocesan priest and religious priest?</b> A diocesan priest promises to obey the diocesan bishop and his successors. A religious priest is subject to his superior (<u>The Pastoral Companion</u> pg. 186).</li> </ul>
CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church CIC: Code of Canon Law can.: canon cc.: canons	



# NOTES

# SACRAMENT OF VOCATION MATRIMONY



## MATRIMONY

The sacrament of marriage is that sacrament in which a covenant is established between a man and woman, creating a partnership of the whole of life. By its nature marriage is ordered toward the good of the spouses and the procreation and education of children. By virtue of baptism, the covenant has been raised by Christ to the dignity of a sacrament.

A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

Sacrament	Matrimony
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Couple: The “I do”, by which both spouses indicate their mutual consent to the marriage covenant</li> <li>• Matter: Mutual Consent and Covenant to live together as husband and wife and the consummation of the marriage</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The couple administers the sacrament to each other through their consent (CCC 1626-1628) (CIC 1057).</li> <li>• The priest/deacon receives the consent (CCC 1630-1631).</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One man and one woman, one of whom must be Catholic (CIC 1057).</li> </ul>
<p>What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament? ➤ Chapter 9 The Pastoral Companion An impediment is some fact or condition that prevents a person from marrying validly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriage between a parent and child</li> <li>• Marriage between a brother and sister</li> <li>• Prior marriage, lack of minimum age, blood relationships between specified degrees, severe mental disorder, adoptive relationships and venereal disease</li> <li>• For validity a man and a woman are unable to marry validly before he has completed his 16th year and she has completed her 14th year (can. 1083).</li> <li>• Impotence before marriage and on-going and continuing impotence (can. 1084).</li> <li>• Prior Bond of marriage, until the nullity of dissolution of the former has been legally established (can. 1085).</li> <li>• Disparity of Cult: Marriage between two persons, one of whom was baptized Catholic or received into it, is invalid (can. 1086).</li> <li>• A person who has received Sacred Orders attempts marriage invalidly (can. 1087).</li> <li>• Those who are bound by a public perpetual vow of chastity in a religious</li> </ul>

	<p>institute invalidly attempt marriage (can. 1080).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abduction: Anyone abducted or detained for the purpose of marrying (can. 1089).</li> <li>• Crime: One attempts marriage who, in view of marrying a certain person, has caused the death of the person's spouse or one's own spouse (can. 1090).</li> <li>• Consanguinity: Marriage is invalid between all ancestors and descendants both legitimate and natural (can. 1091).</li> <li>• Spiritual Relationship: From baptism arises a spiritual relationship that invalidates marriage between the godparent and the baptized and between the godparent and the parents (can. 811).</li> </ul>
<p>Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact</p> <p>Before a marriage is celebrated, it must be established that nothing stands in the way of its valid and licit celebration (CIC 1066, OCM 19).</p> <p>General Information:  Rite 1:  The Order of Celebrating Matrimony within Mass  Rite 2:  The Order of Celebrating Matrimony without Mass  Rite 3:  The Order of Celebrating Matrimony between a Catholic and a Catechumen or a non-Christian</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were you married before, civilly or in a Christian or Catholic Church?</li> <li>• If it is a first marriage for both do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Set a meeting with the couple to meet with a member of the clergy, priest or deacon to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complete Form A</li> <li>➤ Bring a copy of their baptismal certificates dated within the last 6 months</li> <li>➤ Complete Form B in the presence of a clergy. It must be done like a deposition with a clergy from St. Michael or the parish where the witness resides</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Have you been divorced? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If there is a previous marriage and a divorce, a form is required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Form C: for previous Christian or Catholic marriage</li> <li>➤ Form D: for civil wedding</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Are you both Catholic? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If one is not a Catholic (mixed marriage case) or a non-Christian (disparity of cult case) a dispensation of their Bishop or Ordinary is needed from the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;">diocese they belong to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An appointment needs to be made for an interview for Form C or Form D, or dispensation with the assistance of any clergy</li> <li>• No date is scheduled until both parties are free to marry</li> <li>• Catholics marrying outside their parish must get a letter of Freedom to Marry from their parish. The marriage is to be celebrated in the parish of one or the other of the engaged persons, or elsewhere with the permission of the proper Ordinary or pastor (OCM 27, CIC 1115).</li> <li>• As a policy, the clergy who will solemnize the marriage is also the one who will be in charge of all paperwork, making sure that 45 days before the wedding, all required documents and certificates are completed and submitted. Failure to do this may mean cancellation of wedding</li> <li>• Timeline for the submission of documents prior to wedding date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 5 months: Baptismal certificate</li> <li>➤ 4 months: Form A and Form B</li> <li>➤ 3 months: Natural Family Planning and Marriage Prep Workshop</li> <li>➤ 2 months: Letter of Suitability for outside clergy from the bishop or ordinary. If one is not provided, St. Michael will provide a priest for the wedding</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 45 days prior: All payments, docs and forms must be completed and turned in</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriage Prep Workshop is required</li> <li>• Natural Family Planning Workshop</li> <li>• Liturgy Planning Meeting with Wedding Coordinator and Liturgy Planner</li> <li>• Sacrament of Penance is recommended (CIC 1065.2, OCM 18, RM 18).</li> </ul>

<p>Frequently asked questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How long is the ceremony?</b> No more than an hour</li> <li>• <b>Does the Father give away the bride?</b> No, Parents accompany the bride.</li> <li>• <b>My fiancé is not Catholic, can we get married at St. Michael?</b> Yes, if there are no impediments.</li> <li>• <b>Can I have secular music or recorded music?</b> No (SL 220).</li> <li>• <b>Can we write our own vows?</b> No</li> <li>• <b>Can a priest or deacon perform the marriage outside of the Church?</b> No (CIC 118).</li> <li>• <b>How soon can I get married?</b> Without impediments, it will be at least 6 months.</li> <li>• <b>How much does it cost?</b> The office secretary will have the current cost</li> <li>• <b>Do I have to be confirmed?</b> No, but it is highly recommended that you enroll in the parish Confirmation class before or after the wedding. (CIC 1065.1).</li> <li>• <b>Must the non-Catholic wishing to marry a Catholic make promises concerning the baptism and religious upbringing of children before the wedding takes place?</b> No, it is the Catholic party that makes declarations about his or her faith (cc. 1124-1125).</li> </ul>
<p>Sponsor/Godparent/Witness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valid marriages must be contracted in the presence of the Bishop, the pastor, or the priest or deacon delegated by either of them and in the presence of two witnesses (CIC 133, 1112.1, 116, 1127.1).</li> <li>• Witnesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Must be present physically and morally</li> <li>➤ Must have the use of reason and sufficient discretion to know, understand and be able to testify about what they are witnessing (Pastoral Companion p. 281).</li> <li>➤ Deacons may preside at Rite 2 or Rite 3 if given the faculty to do so from the pastor or local ordinary (OCM 24).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parish pastor where the marriage takes place is responsible to record the marriage into the marriage register as soon as possible: (cc.1121-1123). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Names of the spouses; always use the maiden name of the woman</li> <li>➤ Names of the parents; use maiden name of the mother</li> <li>➤ The priest or deacon who received the couple’s consent</li> <li>➤ Names of the witnesses</li> <li>➤ Date and place of the marriage</li> <li>➤ Notation of any permissions, dispensations and delegations. When a dispensation is granted the date, diocese and protocol number, along with the type of dispensation (Dispensation from disparity of Worship or the word Annulment) are to be noted in the “Notations” column (can. 1081).</li> <li>➤ Notification of the marriage is to be sent to the place of baptism of the Catholic party/parties.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The date and place of the marriage is to be recorded in the Baptismal registry even if the place of the baptism is the same parish as the place of marriage</li> </ul>
<p>Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blessing and giving of the Arras (coins) (OCM 67B, 101B),</li> <li>• The Blessing and Placement of the Lasso or Veil (OCM 71B, 103B).</li> </ul>
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons  OCM: Order of Celebrating Matrimony  RM: Roman Missal  SL: Sing to the Lord  CGCL: A Concise Guide to Canon Law</p>	

## MATRIMONY/CONVALIDATION

The sacrament of marriage is that sacrament in which a covenant is established between a man and woman, creating a partnership of the whole of life. By its nature marriage is ordered toward the good of the spouses and the procreation and education of children. By virtue of baptism, the covenant has been raised by Christ to the dignity of a sacrament.

A Concise Guide to Canon Law by Kevin E. McKenna

<b>Sacrament</b>	<b>Matrimony: Convalidation/Validation</b>
<p>Form and Matter What words and actions need to happen?</p> <p>A Convalidation is a legal remedy by which a couple's marriage, which was invalid from the beginning is made valid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form: Couple: The "I do", by which both spouses indicate their mutual consent to the marriage covenant</li> <li>• Matter: Mutual Consent and Covenant to live together as husband and wife</li> </ul>
<p>Who is the ordinary minister of the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The couple administers the sacrament to each other through their consent (CCC 1626-1628) (CIC 1057).</li> <li>• The priest/deacon receives the consent (CCC 1630-1631).</li> </ul>
<p>Who can receive the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One man and one woman, one of whom must be Catholic (CIC 1057).</li> </ul>
<p>What are the impediments? What stops someone from receiving the sacrament?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a pastoral minister has serious doubts concerning the stability of the marriage e.g.:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Immature couple</li> <li>➤ A hastily arranged civil marriage with a pregnancy involved</li> <li>➤ Marital discord</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the impediment is public, both parties must renew consent by the canonical form, without prejudice (can. 1127).</li> <li>• Defective consent is convalidated if the party who had not consented now consents (can. 1159).</li> <li>• Defect of Form: It only becomes a marriage recognized in canon law when the couple go before the Church's minister and give consent according to the canonical form</li> </ul>
<p>Initial questions/procedures of the person of contact Before a marriage is celebrated, it must be established that nothing stands in the way of its valid and licit celebration (CIC 1066).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were you married before, civilly or in a Christian or Catholic Church? If it is a first marriage for both do the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Set a meeting with the couple to meet with a member of the clergy to:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<p>General Information:  Rite 1:  The Order of Celebrating Matrimony within Mass  Rite 2:  The Order of Celebrating Matrimony without Mass  Rite 3:  The Order of Celebrating Matrimony between a Catholic and a Catechumen or a non-Christian</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complete Form A</li> <li>➤ Bring a copy of their baptismal certificates dated within the last 6 months</li> <li>➤ Complete Form B in the presence of a clergy. It must be done like a deposition with a clergy from St. Michael or the parish where the witness resides.</li> <li>• Have you been divorced? If there is a previous marriage and a divorce, a form is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Form C: for previous Christian or Catholic marriage</li> <li>➤ Form D: for civil wedding</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Are you both Catholic? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If one is not a Catholic (mixed marriage case) or a non-Christian (disparity of cult case) a dispensation of their Bishop or Ordinary is needed from the diocese they belong to</li> <li>➤ An appointment needs to be made for an interview for Form C or Form D, or dispensation with the assistance of any clergy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No date is scheduled until both parties are free to marry.</li> <li>• Catholics marrying outside their parish must get a letter of Freedom to Marry from their parish. The marriage is to be celebrated in the parish of one or the other of the engaged persons, or elsewhere with the permission of the proper Ordinary or pastor (OCM 27, CIC 1115).</li> <li>• Timeline for the submission of documents prior to wedding date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 5 months: Baptismal certificate</li> <li>➤ 4 months: Form A and Form B</li> <li>➤ 3 months: Natural Family Planning and Marriage Prep Workshop</li> <li>➤ 2 months: Letter of Suitability for outside clergy from bishop or ordinary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>If one is not provided, St. Michael will provide a priest for the wedding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45 days prior: All payments, docs and forms must be completed and turned in</li> </ul>
Preparation for the sacrament.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convalidation workshop</li> <li>• Sacrament of Penance is recommended (CIC 1065.2, OCM 18, RM 18)</li> <li>• When the impediment ceases or is dispensed, at least the party who knows of the impediment must renew consent (can.1156).</li> <li>• Knowledge or belief of the invalidity of the marriage must exist before the renewal of consent will effect the convalidation</li> </ul>
Frequently asked questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Is our civil marriage of 25 years valid?</b> No, a convalidation is necessary.</li> <li>• <b>Are our children illegitimate?</b> No, they are children of God</li> </ul>
Sponsor/Godparent/Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convalidation marriages must be contracted in the presence of the Bishop, the pastor, or the priest or deacon delegated by either of them and in the presence of two witnesses (CIC 133, 1112.1, 116, 1127.1).</li> <li>• Witnesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Must be present physically and morally</li> <li>➤ Must have the use of reason and sufficient discretion to know, understand and be able to testify about what they are witnessing (Pastoral Companion p.281).</li> <li>➤ Deacons may preside at Rite 2 or Rite 3 if given the faculty to do so from the pastor or local ordinary (OCM 24).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Recording of sacrament Who is responsible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parish pastor where the convalidation takes place is to record the convalidation in the marriage register as soon as possible: (cc.1121-1123). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Names of the spouses; always use the maiden name of the woman</li> <li>➤ Names of the parents; use maiden name of the mother</li> <li>➤ The priest or deacon who received the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>couple's vows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Names of the witnesses</li> <li>➤ Date and place of the marriage</li> <li>➤ Notation of any permissions, dispensations and delegations. When a dispensation is granted the date, diocese and protocol number, along with the type of dispensation (Dispensation from Disparity of Worship or the word Annulment) are to be noted in the "Notations" column (can. 1081).</li> <li>➤ Notification of the convalidation is to be sent to the place of baptism of the Catholic party/parties.</li> <li>• The date and place of the convalidation is to be recorded in the Baptismal registry even if the place of the baptism is the same parish as the place of marriage</li> </ul>
<p>Pastoral sensitivity to cultural customs</p>	
<p>CSL: Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy  CCC: Catechism of the Catholic Church  CIC: Code of Canon Law  can.: canon  cc.: canons  CGCL: A Concise Guide to Canon Law  OCM: Order of Celebrating Matrimony  RM: Roman Missal  SL: Sing to the Lord</p>	

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