



GENERAL ARCHDIOCESAN FACULTIES

The following priestly faculties are granted within the jurisdiction of the Archdiocese of Miami. These faculties are granted by virtue of the universal law of the Church.

No further expression of consent on the part of the Ordinary is needed for the lawful exercise in this Archdiocese of any faculty received from the Holy See (Canon 68).

1. The habitual faculty to hear confessions is hereby granted to priests incardinated into the Archdiocese of Miami according to Canon 973 and to those who hold an official appointment in this Archdiocese; also, to those who enjoy them from their own Ordinary (Canons 969 & 973) and have obtained permission to minister in the Archdiocese of Miami. Priests who are incardinated or have domicile in the Archdiocese of Miami and who possess the faculty of hearing confessions from the local Ordinary of Miami, can exercise this faculty everywhere in the world, unless some other local Ordinary denies it in a particular case within his own territory (Canons 967 §2; 974 §2).
2. To hear confessions anywhere in danger of death (Canon 976).
3. To absolve in the act of the Sacrament of Reconciliation any faithful from the latae sententiae censures incurred by those who procure a successful abortion and those who assist at it (Canons 1324 §1, 8^o, 9^o; & 1398); as well as the power to absolve, in the act of the Sacrament of Reconciliation, all other latae sententiae censures, with the exception of those reserved to the Holy See (Canon 1355).
4. To celebrate the Eucharist according to the norms of canonical and liturgical laws (Canon 900 §2).
5. Priests may celebrate the Eucharist on any day and at any hour, except for those times excluded by liturgical norms (Canon 931).
6. To celebrate the Eucharist privately and to celebrate while sitting, if one is sick or elderly (Canon 930).
7. The Eucharist should ordinarily be celebrated in a sacred place. However, in particular cases of necessity and pastoral need, priests may celebrate the Eucharist in some fitting place. In the latter cases, a suitable table that is not dedicated or blessed may be used, always using a cloth and a corporal (Canon 932).
8. For a good reason, priests may binate on weekdays and even trinate on Sundays and holidays, if pastoral need requires it (Canon 905).
9. Priests who binate or trinate may eat something before the second or third

celebration, even if the period of one hour of fasting does not intervene (Canon 919).

10. To celebrate the Eucharist by using the text of any approved Mass if one is blind or suffering from another infirmity (Canon 930).
11. Priests who celebrate the Eucharist more than once the same day may apply the individual Mass for the intention for which an offering was made but, except for Christmas, they may retain the offering for only one Mass, sending the other offerings to the Archdiocesan Pastoral Center to be given to whatever entity the Archbishop decides (Canon 951).
12. To dispense, in individual cases, for a just reason, from the Eucharistic abstinence (Canon 919).
13. In the administration of sacraments in which sacred oils are to be used, the oils should be those that have been recently consecrated or blessed by the Bishop. However, in the case of the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick, priests can bless the oil, but only in the celebration of the sacrament. The oil must come from olives or from other plants (Canons 847 & 999).
14. Priests may keep the oil of the sick, for any good reason, in the rectory, in their automobile, or in some other appropriate place (Canon 847 §2).
15. To carry the oil of the sick so that in case of necessity the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick may be administered (Canon 1003 §3).
16. In the case of danger of death, and only when the local Ordinary cannot be reached, priests enjoying faculties and those delegated or sub-delegated may dispense from the form prescribed for the celebration of Matrimony and from all impediments of ecclesiastical law, except the impediments arising from the Sacred Order of the Presbyterate (Canon 1079-1-2) and from any impediment arising from divine or natural law. In these cases, the priest is to inform the local Ordinary of a dispensation granted for the external forum and this dispensation is to be recorded in the marriage register (Canon 1081).
17. Whenever an impediment to marriage is discovered and all the wedding preparations have been made and the marriage cannot be deferred without probable danger of serious harm, until dispensation can be obtained from competent authority, a priest enjoying faculties and those delegated or sub-delegated, may dispense from all the impediments of ecclesiastical law, except the impediment of crime and the impediment arising from Sacred Orders or from public perpetual vow of chastity (Canons 1078 & 1080) and from any impediment arising from divine or natural law.
18. Pastors within the Archdiocese of Miami may grant the following permissions for Catholics who wish to marry: (a) a baptized non-Catholic, (b) a Catholic who has notoriously rejected the Catholic Faith, (c) a person who has natural obligations to a former spouse or children, (d) a person who is under 19 years of age, (e) a person

involved in a premarital pregnancy situation, (f) a couple who will have less than six-month preparation period. **These faculties may not be sub-delegated** (Decree on Norms governing the regulation of Marriage within the Archdiocese of Miami).

19. To dispense from private vows made by a person belonging to the parish to which the priest is assigned and also by a visitor within the parish, only if no injury is done to the acquired rights of others (Canon 1196).
20. To commute to a lesser good what has been promised by private vow made by a person belonging to the parish to which he is assigned and also by a visitor within the territory (Canon 1197).
21. To suspend, dispense or commute a promissory oath. This faculty may not be exercised if the dispensation from oath would tend to harm others who refuse to remit its obligation (Canon 1203).
22. Priests may impart all blessings except those which are reserved to the Roman Pontiff or to Bishops (Canon 1169 §2).
23. Priests possess the faculty to preach everywhere in the world, unless this faculty has been restricted or removed by the competent Ordinary or unless express permission is required by particular law. This faculty should always be exercised with at least the presumed consent of the Rector or Pastor of the Church (Canon 764).
24. To preach to Religious in their churches or oratories with the permission of the competent Superior (Canon 765).
25. Erect the Stations of the Cross in churches, chapels, and out-of-doors (Canon 1169 §1 & §2).
26. It is important that all non-parochial ministries be coordinated within the context of the Archdiocesan structure. It is, therefore, never permitted for any priest (diocesan or religious) to initiate or participate in such ministries without the direct authorization of the Ordinary or his delegate. (Cf. Canons 145-156 & 1276).