ARCHDIOCESE OF SANTA FE
Department for Hospital Chaplaincy Services
Fall 2013 Conference Program

“Spirituality and Healing”
A Day of Professional Growth and Spiritual Renewal for Caregivers

Sponsored by the Archdiocese of Santa Fe

Saturday, November 23, 2013
8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

The Catholic Center Auditorium
Sandia Room
4000 St. Joseph Pl. NW
Albuquerque, NM 87120
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Welcome Back 2 School

- update your CV
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- have fun
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Conference Schedule
(6 Continuing Education Hours)

7:30 a.m. Arrival/Registration/Continental Breakfast

8:00 a.m. Welcome/Opening Prayer

8:15 a.m. The Hospitalized Patient: Collaborative Domains of Care
Diane Sansonetti, MD, DAAHPM

9:45 a.m. Break:

10:00 a.m. Clinical Pastoral Education: A Professional Training for Healthcare Chaplains
Rev. M. Jeffrey Hoppe, MDiv

11:30 a.m. Box Lunch

12:30 p.m. The Shape and Structure of Catholic Healthcare Chaplaincy Services:
Canon Law and Contemporary Practice
Rev. Baaju Izuchi, CSSp, PhD, BCC

2:00 p.m. Break

2:15 p.m. The Role of Catholic Priests in Healthcare: When and How to Call a Priest Chaplain
Rev. Stephen Abaukaka, BSTh, MA

3:45 p.m. Questions, Conference Evaluation, Wrap up, and Closing Prayer

4:00 p.m. Concelebrated Mass
The Shape and Structure of Catholic Healthcare Chaplaincy Services:  

Canon Law and Contemporary Practice

Presenter:

Rev. Baaju Izuchi, CSSp, PhD, BCC  
Director, Hospital Chaplaincy Services  
Archdiocese of Santa Fe

Spiritual Care Fall 2013 Conference

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Archdiocese of Santa Fe

Department for Hospital Chaplaincy Services

Mission:

- To provide the Archdiocese with a liaison to the Hospitals within the Archdiocese, beginning with Albuquerque and Rio Rancho Hospitals.

  - This department offers to the departments of spiritual care in these hospitals a hand of fellowship and collaboration in ministry; and

  - For the hospitals that do not have a department of spiritual care, this department offers them participation, as invited, in the hospital management structure.
Archdiocese of Santa Fe

Department for Hospital Chaplaincy Services

Mission:

- To oversee and ensure that appropriate and adequate pastoral care services are provided to hospitalized Catholic patients, their visiting loved ones, and the hospital staff;

- To oversee and ensure the provision of adequate education and training as appropriate for ministry in healthcare institutions and in other specialized settings.
The Shape and Structure of Catholic Healthcare Chaplaincy Services: 
Canon Law and Contemporary Practice

**Workshop Objectives:**

At the end of this workshop you should be able to:

1. Define “chaplain” as in canon law and “chaplain” as in contemporary practice;

2. Explain how a Catholic layperson may use of the title ‘Chaplain’ in spiritual care;

3. Describe the hierarchy of the Church as it applies to pastoral care administration;

4. Enumerate the various roles and functions deacons and laypersons could play in hospital pastoral care; and

5. Discern your vocation whether you are called to professional healthcare chaplaincy.
1. **The Catholic Chaplain:**

Canonical provisions for the establishment of chaplaincy services in the Catholic Church can be found in Canons 564 – 572 of the 1983 Code of Canon Law; i.e. the current Code.

**Canon 564 defines a chaplain as:**

A priest\(^a\) to whom is entrusted in a stable manner\(^b\) the pastoral care\(^c\) at least in part\(^d\) of some community or particular group of the Christian faithful\(^e\) which is to be exercised according to the norms of universal and particular law\(^f\).
Canonically speaking, therefore, the Catholic chaplain is:

- A priest appointed and installed by the bishop. (Can. 565)
- Endowed with all the priest faculties which proper pastoral care requires. (Can. 566 §1)
- Able to absolve from latae sententiae censures but only in hospitals, prisons, and on sea journeys. (Can. 566 §2.)
- Could be assigned to a house of a lay religious institute (of nuns or religious brothers, etc) for the purpose of directing liturgical functions but only after consultation between the local ordinary and the religious superior (Can. 567)
- Appointed for those who are not able to avail themselves of the ordinary care of pastors because of the condition of their lives, such as migrants, exiles, refugees, nomads, sailors. (Can. 568) including the military. (Can. 569)
- Called rector in a non-parochial church connected to the seat of a community or group, (Can. 570)
- Responsible for maintaining a cordial relationship with the local pastor. (Can. 571); and
- Removable from office following the provisions of Canon 563. (Can. 572)

And about removing a chaplain or any priest for that matter from office, the local ordinary; i.e. the bishop, for a just cause and according to his own prudent judgment, can remove the rector of a church from office, even if he had been elected or presented by the people. Can. 563.
2. Use of “Chaplain” as Title in Pastoral Care Ministry

The Compromise:

- The NACC will issue the certificate as “chaplain” only for the hiring institutions;
- Not for the designation of the individual recipient.
3. The role of Deacons in Pastoral Care.

(a) The Past Glories of the Diaconate

- From the martyrdom of St. Stephen, the first deacon and first martyr, to the end of the first Christian millennium deacons progressively became VIPs in the Church.
- In the early Middle Ages, many deacons were elected Popes even before being ordained priests.
- By the fifth century the archdeacon had charge of church administration and of the care of the poor; and thus held the purse.
- Beginning with the eighth century, the right to discipline the clergy gave the archdeacon ordinary jurisdiction and his own separate church court.
- From the eighth to the thirteenth century the power of the archdeacon waxed even stronger and archdeacons began to exercise quasi-episcopal powers.
- What lessons did our bishops learn from this period of Church history about the role of deacons in the Church? The Council of Trent's reforms drastically restricted the archdeacon's powers.
- By the seventeenth century the once-powerful office had been reduced to that of a master of ceremonies at pontifical celebrations.
- Before the 1917 Code of Canon Law a deacon could be appointed to an office with the care of souls.
(b) The Restored Diaconate

- The 1967 Motu Proprio of Pope Paul VI saw the deacon as "subject to the bishop and the priests." The deacon ranks third in Holy Orders.
- The document specifically describes the deacon as assisting the priest or as deputizing for the priest in certain cases in the priest's absence.
- The Motu Proprio also clarified that priests and bishops participate in the headship of Christ 'in persona Christi,' whereas deacons serve the Church, the people of God, through the ministry, services, or 'diaconias' of liturgy, word, and charity.”
- There is a clear distinction between the diaconate and the presbyterate.

Besides his administrative and judicial roles, the restored deacon is given certain liturgical roles:
He may:
- baptize solemnly,
- witness marriages,
- administer sacramentals,
- conduct funerals,
- read sacred scripture,
- preach and instruct the faithful.
4. The Role of Laypersons in Hospital Spiritual Care

Anointing of the sick, hearing confessions and giving absolution;
• Not the only thing we do in hospital spiritual care
• Not even the most important thing we do
• The most important thing we do in hospital ministry is the Mass

The liturgy of the Eucharist is the fount and the apex, the source and the summit of all Christian life and spirituality.
• The liturgy is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed; at the same time it is the font from which all her power flows.
• All the Church's sacraments and ministries are oriented to the Eucharist. In the Eucharist, the whole spiritual good of the Church (Christ himself) is contained.

With the celebration of the liturgy in hospitals the role of deacons and all others who serve at Mass come alive.
1. First is to participate at Mass, each according to their proper roles;
2. Assist with taking Holy Communion to the sick and bedridden
3. To be able to do more than this in the hospital ministry, you need clinical pastoral education and board certification as Lay Ecclesial Healthcare Minister.
(a) Extra-Ordinary Ministers of Holy Communion in Hospital Ministry

- Your proper designation is Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion (EMoHC):
  - NOT Eucharistic Ministers and NOT Extraordinary Ministers of the Eucharist;
- The ordinary minister of Holy Communion is a Bishop, a priest or a deacon. Can. 910 §1
- The extraordinary minister of Holy Communion is an acolyte, or another of Christ's faithful deputed in accordance with can. 230 §3. (Canon 910 §2)
- When the need of the Church warrants it and ministers are lacking, lay persons, even if they are not lectors or acolytes, can also supply certain of their duties, namely, to exercise the ministry of the word, to preside offer liturgical prayers, to confer baptism, and to distribute Holy Communion, according to the prescripts of the law. (Canon 230 §3)
- The duty and right to bring the blessed Eucharist to the sick as Viaticum belongs to the parish priest, to assistant priests, to chaplains and, in respect of all who are in the house, to the community Superior in clerical religious institutes or societies of apostolic life. (Can. 911 §1)
- In a case of necessity, or with the permission at least presumed of the parish priest, chaplain or Superior, who must subsequently be notified, any priest or other minister of Holy Communion must do this. (Canon 911 §2)
- Extraordinary ministers may distribute Holy Communion at Eucharistic celebrations only when there are no ordained ministers present or when those ordained ministers present at a liturgical celebration are truly unable to distribute Holy Communion. They may also exercise this function where there are particularly large numbers of the faithful and which would be excessively prolonged because of an insufficient number of ordained ministers to distribute Holy Communion.
5. The Vocation to Lay Ecclesial Healthcare Ministry

If you feel called, will you be ready to take the steps?

- Master of Divinity or Master of Theology degree
- 4 Units of Clinical Pastoral Education (CPE)
- Board Review
Selected Readings

Melczek, Dale J. “Use of Title ‘Chaplain’ in Pastoral Care Ministry” Vision, a publication of the National Association of Catholic Chaplains, July 2004, p. 6


United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) “Co-Workers in the Vineyard of the Lord”

John Paul II “Instruction on Certain Questions Regarding The Collaboration of The Non-Ordained Faithful In The Sacred Ministry of Priest” Vatican City 1997


The 1983 Code of Canon Law

Vatican II Documents
   Dogmatic Constitution on the Church
   Constitution of Sacred Liturgy
Thank you!