



ARCHDIOCESE OF SAINT PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
CLERGY BULLETIN

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POLICY FOR THE INCARDINATION OF PRIESTS

Reverend and dear Fathers and Deacons,

Among my responsibilities as Archbishop of Saint Paul and Minneapolis is ensuring the proper distribution and sharing of priests and deacons. At times, this duty includes assisting priests in exercising their right to petition their proper ordinary for incardination or excardination.

To facilitate the exercise of this right, I hereby promulgate the attached policy and declare that is particular law for the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, effective immediately. This policy replaces the policy promulgated in 1992 by my predecessor, the Most Reverend John R. Roach.

Given at Saint Paul, Minnesota, this 10th day of May, in the year of Our Lord 2010. All things to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Most Reverend John C. Nienstedt
Archbishop of Saint Paul and Minneapolis

Jennifer Haselberger
Chancellor for Canonical Affairs

ARCHDIOCESE OF SAINT PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

Policy for the Incardination of Priests

I. Introduction:

Incardination specifies the relationship of clerics to the Church and the service which they render in it and refers to the attachment of the priest or deacon to a diocesan Church headed by the diocesan bishop. Theologically it underscores the close, permanent association of bishops, presbyters and deacons in the Church's ordained ministry and hierarchical structure.

A cleric becomes incardinated into a particular Church through reception of the diaconate. However, the *Code of Canon Law* does provide a means whereby a priest or deacon incardinated into a diocese or institute of consecrated life may transfer enrollment into another diocese. The following policy has been promulgated to assist with this process when the diocese of the proposed transfer is the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis.

II. Process:

1). A priest who wishes to be incardinated into the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis should initiate the process by making a written request to the Archbishop.

The letter of intent should include:

- Biographical information about the priest seeking incardination
- Explanation for leaving diocese or religious order
- Explanation for seeking incardination into the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis
- Some demonstration of his proficiency in English

2). Upon receipt of the letter of intent, and if the preliminary requirements are met, the Archbishop will write to the priest's proper Ordinary, asking if he would consent to the proposed incardination, and asking for his remarks. Specifically, the Archbishop will request that the Ordinary indicate:

- The priest's current status
- The priest's ministerial background and experience
- Any other special considerations pertaining to the application for incardination
- The priest's character and reputation, including but not limited to any record or history of problems with substance abuse, celibacy or other sexual improprieties – including but not limited to the sexual abuse of minors – physical, mental or emotional abuse,

8). Newly incardinated priests will be welcomed into the presbyterate through the liturgical Rite of Incardination, to be celebrated by the Archbishop or his delegate at an appropriate time and place, for example, at the Presbyteral Assembly. Once incardinated into the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, the newly incardinated priest shares in all the benefits and responsibilities of the priests of the Archdiocese.

III. Preliminary Qualifications:

1). To be admitted as a candidate for incardination into the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, a priest should be:

- In good standing in his diocese or religious order
- Able to fulfill a particular need or ministerial position within the Archdiocese.
- Of able mind and body

The Incardination Committee will also make an initial inquiry concerning the candidate's financial position and the feasibility of his being invested in the Archdiocesan pension plan, with due consideration to issues of equity and justice vis-à-vis the presbyterate.

The Archbishop may accept candidates who do not fulfill these requirements at his discretion.

Ideally, a candidate will have spent at least one year in ministry in the Archdiocese prior to submitting a petition for admission into the incardination process.

2). At the time he requests incardination, a priest must make a statement regarding his character and fitness for ministry. False statements, material misrepresentation of facts, or fraudulent concealment of facts or circumstances shall be grounds for revocation of incardination.

IV. Incardination Committee:

1). The Incardination Committee consists of the following individuals, who serve either *ex officio* or by appointment of the Archbishop:

- The Vicar General, who will serve as Chairperson of the Committee
- The Director of the Office of Priestly Life and Ministry
- Two experienced priests selected by the Archbishop, preferably, one of whom was incardinated after ordination.

The Incardination Committee is free to consult with other individuals and/or Archdiocesan departments as is deemed necessary.

V. Benefits during the Probationary Period:

- 1). During the probationary period, a candidate must have health insurance which is valid in the Archdiocese. If the candidate's insurance is received through his home diocese or religious community, the equivalent cost will be paid to the home diocese or community by the parish or institution at which the candidate is assigned.
- 2). If the candidate does not have health insurance elsewhere, he will be enrolled into the Employees Plan for the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, and the parish or institution to which he is assigned will cover the premium.
- 3). During the probationary period, the parish or institution to which the candidate is assigned will make contributions to the candidate's existing pension plan at the rate established in the Summary Plan Description of the Priests Pension Plan. A candidate does not accrue benefits in the Priests Pension Plan of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis until he is incardinated, although the probationary period may be considered when calculating years of service.
- 4). During the probationary period, a candidate is eligible to vote for his representative on the Presbyteral Council, but is not normally able to stand for election.
- 5). During the probationary period, a candidate may be absent from the parish or institution to which he is assigned for up to one month per year.