

## CELEBRATING THE SACRAMENTS OF CONFIRMATION

Two issues at play: 1) When is an individual supposed to be confirmed? 2) Who may validly confer the sacrament of confirmation?

Who	What	When	Sacramental Minister	Notes
1. Baptized, catechized, practicing Catholic	To be confirmed	As determined by the Bishop	Bishop	ADLA Faculties # 4.3.c
2. Baptized, uncatechized, formerly non-practicing Catholic who has NOT participated in an Adult Initiation Process	To be confirmed	As determined by the Bishop	Bishop	ADLA Faculties # 4.3.c
3. Baptized, uncatechized adult Catholic who HAS participated in an Adult Initiation Process	To be confirmed	Any Sunday; Easter Vigil only by Necessity & exception	Pastor/Administrator, who may subdelegate another priest as needed	ADLA Faculties # 4.3.b
4. Baptized Catholic who was an apostate or without fault was instructed in or adhered to a non-Catholic religion	To be confirmed	Whenever reconciliation occurs	Any priest (preferably the pastor or with the pastor's consent) involved in the preparation of the candidate.	ADLA Faculties # 4.2. RCIA 14
5. Baptized Non-Catholic to be received into the Church	To be confirmed	All the time of reception, avoiding the Easter Vigil if at all possible	Any priest, preferably the pastor or with the pastor's consent	ADLA Faculties # 4.1. RCIA 14
6. Unbaptized person aged 7 or Older (=catechumen in the strict sense)	To be confirmed	At the time of baptism (normally Easter Vigil)	Any priest conferring baptism in the same ceremony or with a special mandate of the Bishop	ADLA Faculties # 4.1. heeding the note at the end of #4.1 regarding children

For categories 1 and 2 above, a priest may ask the Archbishop for special delegation (ADLA Faculties # 4.3.a).

Also, see ADLA Faculties # 9.2 for situations of someone in danger of death.