

**Norms for the Implementation of the Apostolic Letter in  
the form of *motu proprio*—  
*Summorum Pontificum*  
Diocese of Gaylord  
April, 2008**

1) THE MASS

- a) Roman Missal of Paul VI, referred to as the “ordinary form,” remains the usual/normal manner in which the Eucharistic liturgy is to be celebrated in the Diocese of Gaylord.
- b) The “extraordinary form” (the so-called Tridentine Rite) is contained in the Roman Missal of Blessed John XXIII (1962 Missal).

2) THE MINISTER

- a) Patrick R. Cooney, Bishop of Gaylord, reserves the right to himself, upon recommendation of qualified priests, the authority to determine whether a priest is qualified to celebrate Mass and the sacraments using the extraordinary form.
- b) Only priests who are qualified may celebrate the extraordinary form of the Mass and the sacraments. Those qualified must evidence ability with the Latin language as well as the rubrics for the proper celebration of the Mass in the extraordinary form.
  - i) Generally, the priest must demonstrate a sufficient knowledge of Latin such that the priest is not simply reciting the words of the liturgy, but has an understanding of the meaning of what he is saying. Additionally, the priest must possess sufficient knowledge of the liturgical/rubrical requirements of

the 1962 Missal so that the Mass is celebrated in a correct and dignified manner.

- c) This will apply to all celebrations of the extraordinary form whether the priest is incardinating or simply a resident or visitor in the Diocese of Gaylord.
- d) In cases where the pastor is unable to accede to the request of the faithful for Mass according to the extraordinary form, the pastor is to contact the Bishop's Office for assistance.
- e) When the qualified priest is away because of vacation, illness, etc..., the Mass in the extraordinary form is cancelled unless another qualified priest from within the diocese can be found.
- f) In the case of a priest from outside of the diocese, arrangements must be made through the Office of the Bishop.
- g) The use of the extraordinary form requires the presence of a properly trained male altar server. In the Tridentine Rite, the role of this person is much more significant.
  - i) A properly trained lay male, deacon, or priest may fill this role for the celebrant priest.
  - ii) However, any visiting priest or deacon must have submitted the standard letter of good standing from his bishop or superior prior to participation in the Mass, no matter the ministry, to the Bishop's Office. There are no exceptions to this rule.
- h) Deacons who are asked to participate in a Mass or sacred liturgy according to the extraordinary form must meet the same requirements as priests as outlined in no. 2a and 2b above.
- i) The celebration of the extraordinary form of Mass follows the priest who has demonstrated the ability to do so when he is moved to another parish. All priest assignments follow diocesan guidelines, no matter which form of Mass is celebrated by the priest.
- j) There is no long-term commitment that a certain church will retain the celebration if the priest who does so is transferred.

### 3) TYPES OF MASS

a) A private Mass is one celebrated by a priest on his own initiative. By definition, this Mass is not scheduled nor announced via the parish bulletin, verbal announcements or any other means. A private Mass may be more or less regular as result of the personal schedule of the priest.

i) Any qualified priest in good standing may celebrate a private Mass according to the extraordinary form with at least the presumed permission of the pastor of the place of celebration.

*[Please note: A private Mass is never to be celebrated at the same time when public Masses are celebrated in the same church or chapel. To preserve some order, it is suggested that a private Mass (celebrated in either form) never commence sooner than 30 minutes following the completion of a public Mass or other celebration of the sacred liturgy in the same church or chapel.]*

b) A public Mass is one that has been announced and scheduled on a regular basis.

i) A pastor may not, on his own initiative, schedule a public Mass according to the extraordinary form.

c) All laws governing the celebration of the extraordinary form must be followed.

d) When the services of a qualified priest are available, and when the pastor has approved a request for the extraordinary form, the celebration may never be the exclusive way in which the Mass is celebrated on Sundays, feast days, or weekdays.

i) A priest may celebrate no more than one Mass according to the Missal of John XXIII on a Sunday or feast day in the same church..

ii) If only one Mass is celebrated in a parish, church or chapel on a Sunday or Holy Day, it must be according to the ordinary form.

e) The Apostolic Letter is clear that the extraordinary form is NOT to be celebrated privately during the Easter Triduum.

f) A priest is to celebrate either the ordinary form of Mass or the extraordinary form. Every effort should be made to not change the practices of the celebration of the ordinary form of Mass that may cause confusion in the minds of the faithful. For the time being, there should be no introduction of any rubrics or practices that the people of a parish are not used to already seeing or participating in. (i.e.

vestments, vessels, gestures, posture, prayers, etc.) When using the extraordinary form of Mass, the rubrics for such will be followed, however, when the ordinary form of Mass is used, all diocesan policies are to be followed, (i.e. that the Precious Blood be offered at all Masses, etc.)

#### 4) THE PEOPLE OF GOD

- a) Any resemblance of a “parish within a parish” is to be avoided at all costs, no matter which form of Mass is celebrated.
- b) The Apostolic Letter requires that a “stable group of the faithful who adhere to the earlier tradition” make a request for the extraordinary form to be celebrated. We await the dubia from Rome as to what is meant by “a stable group.”
- c) Those who regularly attend the public celebration of the extraordinary form of Mass must be registered in a parish in the Diocese of Gaylord, whether it is the parish holding the celebration or another one.
  - i) Those who attend either the ordinary or the extraordinary form of Mass must be catechized that they are to be a part of a parish and are expected to be involved in the life of a parish in as much as all other parishioners.

#### 5) MISCELLANEOUS

- a) The celebration of sacraments in the extraordinary form
  - i) The celebration of the sacraments in the extraordinary form may take place if :
    - (1) The celebrant has demonstrated the ability to do so
    - (2) The faithful request such sacramental celebrations (i.e. Baptism, Marriage, Penance, and Extreme Unction) to be done in the extraordinary form of the sacraments
    - (3) The bishop has granted approval after attentively examining the various ramifications of such celebrations.
  - ii) A priest must inform the Office of the Bishop at the earliest possible date a person requests the sacrament before scheduling its celebration.
- b) Finances
  - i) All finances associated with the celebration of the extraordinary form must be run through the parish bookkeeping system; income as well as expenses.

Monies collected must be turned into the parish bookkeeper just as the ordinary Sunday collection.

- ii) Any monies collected during this Mass in an envelope from another parish must be forwarded to that parish when the collection is counted.
- iii) Loose collection cannot solely be used for the celebration of the extraordinary form of Mass (see {i} above).
- iv) The celebrating priest is not to receive any additional stipend or variance in salary for celebrating the extraordinary form.
- v) When traveling to do the Mass, the priest may submit mileage reimbursement to the hosting parish at the rate approved by the diocese.
- vi) In the case of the priest being transferred and the celebration of the extraordinary form of Mass moves with him (see {2,i} above)
  - (1) Any vestments, accrements, or materials purchased by the parish must stay at the previous parish unless purchased by the new parish the priest has been moved to from the previous parish.
  - (2) The financial arrangements must be worked out between the pastors with the advice of their finance councils. It may require the Secretariat for Administrative Services to intervene when an agreed amount of payment cannot be achieved.