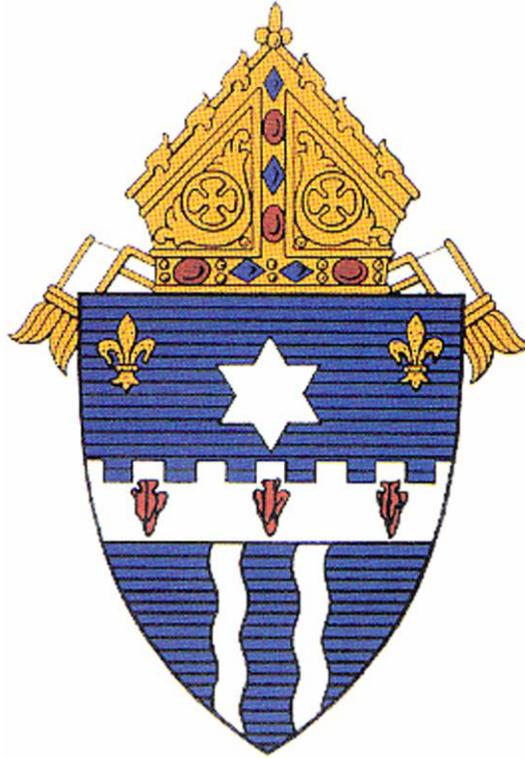


# Archdiocese of Louisville

## Policies on Second and Special Collections Revised 11/2013 (Updated 12/2016)



Approved by Archbishop Joseph E. Kurtz, D.D.

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Initial Implementation: \_\_\_\_\_

## **ARCHDIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS POLICY GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

Three guiding principles lend a clear understanding about the importance of these collections and how to provide an appropriate response to them:

### 1) Moral Responsibility

Our primary orientation toward the disposition of worldly goods is that commandment enjoining us to love our neighbors as ourselves. We share the understanding that we are called to exercise the preferential option for the poor and needy as a primary compulsion in our life of discipleship.

(CCC.2447) “The works of mercy are charitable actions by which we come to the aid of our neighbor in his spiritual and bodily necessities. Instructing, advising, consoling, comforting are spiritual works of mercy, as are forgiving and bearing wrongs patiently. The corporal works of mercy consist especially in feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless, clothing the naked, visiting the sick and imprisoned, and burying the dead. Among all these, giving alms to the poor is one of the chief witnesses to fraternal charity: it is also a work of justice pleasing to God:

He who has two coats, let him share with him who has none and he who has food must do likewise. But give for alms those things which are within; and behold, everything is clean for you. If a brother or sister is ill-clad and in lack of daily food, and one of you says to them, "Go in peace, be warmed and filled," without giving them the things needed for the body, what does it profit?

(CCC.2448) “In its various forms - material deprivation, unjust oppression, physical and psychological illness and death - human misery is the obvious sign of the inherited condition of frailty and need for salvation in which man finds himself as a consequence of original sin.

This misery elicited the compassion of Christ the Savior, who willingly took it upon himself and identified himself with the least of his brethren. Hence, those who are oppressed by poverty are the object of a preferential love on the part of the Church which, since her origin and in spite of the failings of many of her members, has not ceased to work for their relief, defense, and liberation through numerous works of charity which remain indispensable always and everywhere.”

(CCC.2451) The seventh commandment enjoins the practice of justice and charity in the administration of earthly goods and the fruits of men's labor.

(CCC.2452) The goods of creation are destined for the entire human race. The right to private property does not abolish the universal destination of goods.

(CCC.2458) The Church makes a judgment about economic and social matters when the fundamental rights of the person or the salvation of souls requires it. She is concerned with the temporal common good of men because they are ordered to the sovereign Good, their ultimate end.

## 2) Gospel Stewardship

This principle calls each of us, as Christians, to evaluate the giftedness with which God has bestowed upon us the good of the earth and of the Kingdom. According to the *Catechism of the Catholic Church*, (CCC.2402) “In the beginning God entrusted the earth and its resources to the common stewardship of mankind to take care of them, master them by labor, and enjoy their fruits. The goods of creation are destined for the whole human race. However, the earth is divided up among men to assure the security of their lives, endangered by poverty and threatened by violence. The appropriation of property is legitimate for guaranteeing the freedom and dignity of persons and for helping each of them to meet his basic needs and the needs of those in his charge. It should allow for a natural solidarity to develop between men.”

Our participation in this solidarity begins, first, at home, and radiates through our parish homes to the family of all mankind. All parishes are encouraged to respond as generously as possible in giving support to these important areas of ministry within the Archdiocese and throughout the Church worldwide.

## 3) Canonical Observance

Flowing from the vision of the Second Vatican Council, *The Code of Canon Law* strongly encourages that we promote free-will offerings. It affirms the right of the Church to demand financial support from the faithful, but prefers that this be in the form of free-will offerings or in response to authorized appeals.

With special attention being paid to Canon 1261 and 1262, it is clear that these Canons are ordered and offered before any codes that mention taxation—by this intentional order of appearance, the *Code* commission, i.e., those who had the responsibility of actually writing the present *Code*, clearly preferred this order. Taxation is akin to the benefice system. The Council Fathers strongly advocated that the Church move away from this and toward a system that is in the spirit of subsidiarity. Free-will offerings reinforce this spirit, along with transparency and accountability. As each special collection comes up, it is important to inform the faithful of the particular need that the collection addresses.

**ARCHDIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS POLICY  
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Flowing from the guiding principles and in the spirit of the Second Vatican Council, the revised policies include the following initiatives:

- 1) An educational/catechetical undertaking in the Archdiocese, with a span of 1-3 years, that relies upon the participation of pastors, parishes, and diocesan agencies that possess competency in this field. This effort will shine new light and renewed attention on these collections and on the communal and individual responsibility to offer “first fruits” as an acceptable sacrifice. This program also will include a diocesan-wide examination of “free-will” offerings and a closer look at individual and corporate giving habits.
- 2) A modification in the existing diocesan policy language, which presently mandates the threshold collection required from each parish as “equivalent to one-half or equal to an entire collection” to now reflect:
  - a) A stated preference of free-will offering.
  - b) A trust in the prudent judgment of pastors/parishes who, with the diocese, will exercise an understanding of moral responsibility and gospel stewardship.
- 3) An examination of practices that are aligned with the spirit and letter of the canonical precepts regarding the acquisition of temporal goods (C. 1259-1272).
- 4) An allowance for a full calendar or fiscal year of “pilot implementation,” with an ongoing assessment of application, response, result, strengths, and deficiencies.

## **ARCHDIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS POLICY AND EXPECTATIONS**

Listed below in order of its timing during the year is the name of the collection, when it is collected, and the recommended collection mechanism or minimum tithes:

Opportunities for Life, January: Free-will offering.

Black and Indian Missions, first Sunday in Lent: Free-will offering.

Catholic Relief Services, fourth Sunday in Lent: Recommend minimum tithes of 15% of the average weekend collection.

Rice Bowl, Holy Thursday: Free-will offering.

Holy Land, Good Friday: Total Collection

Catholic World Missions, Pentecost Sunday: Recommend a minimum tithes of 15% of the average weekend collection.

Peter's Pence, August: Recommend minimum tithes of 15% of the average weekend collection.

Catholic Higher Education, third Sunday in September: Strongly recommend minimum tithes of 20% of the average weekend collection.

Collection for the Military Services, every three years on the weekend closest to Veteran's Day, November 1. Free-will offering.

Catholic Campaign for Human Development, Sunday before Thanksgiving: Free-will offering.

Retired Religious Collection, second Sunday in December: Free-will offering.

Archdiocesan Charities, Fourth Sunday in December: Must equal 50% of the average weekend collection.

## OTHER SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Society for the Propagation of the Faith, January: This is a parish-driven collection, based on individual membership responses to the national office. The total amount from a membership drive weekend collection and the membership list are to be mailed directly to the archdiocesan director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. For mission appeals associated with the Propagation of the Faith, please contact the Propagation of the Faith Director for all procedural matters. For other types of mission appeals, please reference the *Archdiocese of Louisville Financial Policy and Procedures Manual*.

Crusade for Children, first weekend in June: This is not an archdiocesan-driven collection, although the proceeds from many parishes are reported to the Chancery. It is recommended that this remain a free-will offering where each parish is free to give the proceeds to its local Crusade entity or report it to the Chancery

### Parish-Driven Collections for Special Needs

Parishes may have special collections, from time to time, for any of the following needs:

- Catholic Missionary
- Religious Order or Missionary Diocese
- Saint Meinrad Seminary
- Natural Disasters

These are all parish-driven collections, and the proceeds should be properly dispensed according to the particular need. Some parishes may report the proceeds to the Chancery for proper distribution to address the particular need.

### Archdiocesan Collection Donations

The following grants are given in an amount determined by the Archbishop in place of special collections and come from the archdiocesan general fund.

- Latin American Fund
- Church in Africa
- Church in Central and Eastern Europe
- Holy See (Canon 1271)