

How bishops are appointed

Introduction

The ultimate decision in appointing bishops rests with the Pope, and he is free to select anyone he chooses. But how does he determine the man to select?

The process for selecting candidates for the episcopacy normally begins at the diocesan level and works its way through a series of consultations until it reaches Rome. It is a process bound by strict confidentiality and involves a number of important players – the most influential being the Apostolic Nuncio, the Congregation for Bishops, and the Pope. It can be a time-consuming process, often taking eight months or more to complete. While there are distinctions between the appointment of a priest to the Office of Bishop, a bishop's later transfer to another diocese, or a bishop's promotion to archbishop, the basic outlines of the process remain the same.

Key Terms

Apostolic Nuncio or Papal Nuncio

The Pope's representative to both the government and to the hierarchy of a given nation; the nuncio is a key person in deciding what names are recommended to the Congregation for Bishops in Rome for possible episcopal appointment. Presently in transition, the incoming Apostolic Nuncio to the US is Archbishop Christophe Pierre, who will replace retiring Archbishop Carlo Maria Viganò.

Auxiliary Bishop

A bishop appointed to assist a diocesan bishop. Whether in a diocese or archdiocese, his title is Bishop or The Most Reverend.

Coadjutor

A bishop appointed to a Catholic diocese or archdiocese to assist the diocesan bishop. Unlike an auxiliary bishop, a coadjutor bishop has the right of succession, meaning that he automatically becomes the new bishop when the diocesan bishop retires or dies. By canon law, he is also vicar general of the diocese. If the diocese is an archdiocese, he is called Coadjutor Archbishop instead of Coadjutor Bishop. In recent years, a growing number of US bishops in larger dioceses or archdioceses have requested and received a coadjutor in their final year or two before their retirement, in order to familiarize their successor with the workings of the (arch)diocese before he has to take over the reins. This minimizes the learning curve of a new bishop and eliminates the possibility of the diocese being vacant following the former bishop's retirement.

Congregation for Bishops

A department of the Vatican's Roman Curia, headed by a Cardinal. The head of the Congregation, called the "Prefect," is presently Cardinal Marc Ouellet, a Canadian. Among the Congregation's responsibilities are moderating all aspects of episcopal appointments; assisting bishops in the correct exercise of their pastoral functions; handling ad limina visits (regular visits to Rome by bishops every five years); and establishing episcopal conferences and reviewing their decrees as required by canon law. Its international membership consists of approximately 35 cardinals and archbishops. Current US members of the Congregation are Cardinal

William J. Levada, Prefect Emeritus of the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, and Cardinal Donald W. Wuerl, Archbishop of Washington.

Diocesan Bishop

Pastoral and legal head and representative of a diocese.

Province

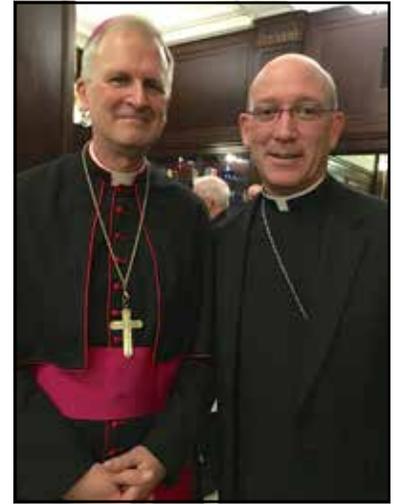
A territory comprising one archdiocese, called the metropolitan see, and one or more dioceses called suffragan sees. The Code of Canon Law spells out certain limited obligations and authority that the Metropolitan Archbishop has with respect to the dioceses within his province. In Missouri, the metropolitan see is the Archdiocese of St. Louis, under the leadership of Archbishop Robert J. Carlson. The United States is divided into 33 ecclesiastical provinces. The Diocese of Springfield-Cape Girardeau is in Region IX.

Terna

A list of three candidates for a vacant office.

Curricula Vitae

An account of a member of the clergy's education, experience, career, and qualifications for ministry.



DIVINE PROVIDENCE OR FORESHADOWING?—*Bishop James V. Johnston was photographed with Auxiliary Bishop Edward M. Rice of St. Louis on Nov. 4, 2015—the day of Bishop Johnston's installation as the Bishop of Kansas City-St. Joseph. Pope Francis announced April 26, 2016, that Bishop-designate Rice will be the next Bishop of Springfield-Cape Girardeau. His installation is slated for June 1, 2016. Details to come.*

(Photo by Leslie Anne Eidson/The Mirror)

Stage 1: Recommendations of bishops

Every bishop may submit to the archbishop of his province the names of priests he thinks would make good bishops. Prior to the regular province meeting (usually annually), the archbishop distributes to all the bishops of the province the names and curricula vitae of priests that have been submitted to him. Following a discussion among the bishops, a vote is taken on which names to recommend, should the occasion arise. The vote tally, together with the minutes of the meeting, is then forwarded by the archbishop to the apostolic nuncio in Washington. The list is also submitted to the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB).

Stage 2: The Apostolic Nuncio

By overseeing the final list of names forwarded to Rome, the apostolic nuncio not only gathers facts and information about potential candidates, but also interprets that information for the Congregation for Bishops in Rome. Great weight is given to the nuncio's recommendations, but it is important to remember that the nuncio's role as "gatekeeper," however, does not mean that his recommendations are always followed.

For Diocesan Bishops

- After receiving the list of candidates forwarded by a province, the apostolic nuncio conducts his own investigation into the suitability of the candidates.
- A report is requested from the current bishop or the administrator of a diocese on the conditions and needs of the diocese. If the appointment is a replacement for a diocesan bishop or archbishop about to retire, consideration will be given to the incumbent's recommendations. Broad consultation within the diocese is encouraged with regard to the needs of the diocese, but not necessarily the names of candidates.
- The report is to include the names of individuals in the diocese with whom the Nuncio might consult and how to contact them.
- Previous bishops of the diocese are consulted.
- Bishops of the province are consulted.
- The president and vice-president of the USCCB are consulted.
- If the vacancy to be filled is an archdiocese, other archbishops in the United States may be consulted.
- At this point, the nuncio narrows his list and a questionnaire is sent to 20 or 30 people who know each of the candidates for their input.
- All material is collected and reviewed by the nuncio, and a report is prepared. Three candidates are listed alphabetically – called the "terna" – with the nuncio's preference noted. All materials are then forwarded to the Congregation for Bishops in Rome.

For Auxiliary Bishops

- A diocesan bishop must justify to the apostolic nuncio his need for an auxiliary bishop. This is easier if he is requesting a replacement for a retired or deceased auxiliary.
- The diocesan bishop prepares the terna, or the list of three candidates, for his requested auxiliary and forwards it to the apostolic nuncio.
- The nuncio then conducts his own investigation of the priests on the diocesan bishop's terna, sending the names to Rome with a report and his own recommendations.
- On average, this part of the process may take two to six months.

Stage 3: Congregation for Bishops

Once all the documentation from the nuncio is complete and in order, and the Prefect of The Congregation for Bishops approves, the process moves forward. If the appointment involves a bishop who is being transferred, the matter may be handled by the Prefect and the staff. If, however, the appointment is of a priest to the episcopacy, the full Congregation is ordinarily involved.

A cardinal relator is chosen to summarize the documentation and make a report to the full Congregation, which generally meets twice a month on Thursdays. After hearing the cardinal relator's report, the Congregation discusses the appointment and then votes. The Congregation may follow the recommendation of the nuncio, choose another candidate on the terna, or ask that another terna be prepared.

Stage 4: The Pope's Decision

At a private audience with the Pope, usually on a Saturday, the Prefect of the Congregation for Bishops presents the recommendations of the Congregation to the Holy Father. A few days later, the Pope informs the Congregation of his decision. The Congregation then notifies the nuncio, who in turn contacts the candidate and asks if he will accept. If the answer is "yes," the Vatican is notified and a date is set for the announcement. It often takes six to eight months from the time a diocese becomes vacant until a new bishop is appointed, sometimes longer.