Diocese of Lafayette

INSTRUCTION AND DECREE
Regarding Gluten Intolerance
and the Reception of Holy Communion

In recent years there has been an increase in the diagnosis of celiac disease, gluten allergy, gluten sensitivity and gluten related disorders. “A Mayo Clinic-led analysis published in 2012 estimates that roughly 1.8 million Americans have the disease, but around 1.4 million of them are unaware that they have it.” (Newsletter of the Committee for Divine Worship, vol. XLVIII, October 2012, p. 38)

In response to adverse reactions, Church law has sought to address the issue of gluten intolerance and the reception of Holy Communion. A **low-gluten** host has been developed. Its contents are unleavened wheat and water, free of additives, which conform to the requirements of Canon Law (canon 924, §2). The low gluten content is sufficient to obtain the confection of bread for the validity of the Eucharist. Many gluten-intolerant persons may be able to consume these hosts, or some portion. Such persons, however, are strongly advised to consult in advance with their physicians.

Regrettably, at least one company is marketing **gluten-free** altar breads. The recipe may contain *garbanzo bean flour, potato starch, tapioca flour, whole grain sweet white sorghum flour, fava bean flour and palm oil*. **Gluten-free hosts are invalid matter for the celebration of Mass.** If you have purchased gluten-free hosts they must never, *in any circumstance*, be used for the celebration of Mass. If these altar breads have already been used and are in any tabernacle(s), know that they are invalid. However, out of an abundance of caution and respect, these hosts should be disposed of by either (1) dissolving in water and then pouring down the sacramentary or (2) dissolving in water and then burying in a dignified place. I ask suppliers of altar breads to be attentive to my request not to sell gluten-free altar breads to Catholic parishes and institutions.

By virtue of canon 137 §1, I hereby **delegate to pastors** the authority to permit the lay faithful
under their jurisdiction permission to receive Holy Communion confect from low-gluten hosts from an approved supplier (cf. excerpt from Excerpt from the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Newsletter of the Committee of Divine Worship, Volume XLVIII (October 2012), pp. 38-39.) Like gluten-free hosts, grape juice which has never been fermented is invalid matter for the Eucharist. WELCHES was developed purposefully to remove any possibility of alcohol content. Mustum, on the other hand, is grape juice in which fermentation has begun, but has been suspended with the result that its alcohol content (usually less than 1.0%) does not reach the levels found in most table wines. Permission for the use of mustum whether by clergy or the lay faithful must be obtained from my office.

Given at the Chancery on this day 9th of September in the year of our Lord 2015.

+Michael Jarrell
+Most Reverend Michael Jarrell
Bishop of Lafayette

Monsignor Russell Harrington
Chancellor/Notary

seal
Celiac Disease, Alcohol Intolerance, and the Church’s Pastoral Response

Celiac disease is an immune reaction to eating gluten, a protein found in wheat, barley, and rye. For those with the disease, eating gluten triggers an immune response in the small intestine. Over time, this immune reaction damages the small intestine's lining and hinders absorption of some nutrients. The intestinal damage often causes stomach pain, diarrhea, and weight loss, and can lead to serious complications. A Mayo Clinic-led analysis published in 2012 estimates that roughly 1.8 million Americans have the disease, but around 1.4 million of them are unaware that they have it. Given the serious health risk for those suffering gluten intolerance, it is important for pastors and other Church leaders not only to be aware of the reality, but prepared to address the situation of Catholics with celiac disease who come to parishes and seek to receive Holy Communion in a safe, sensitive, and compassionate manner.

The Risk of “Cross-Contamination”

For those members of the faithful with gluten intolerance, even trace amounts of gluten can be damaging. It is important, therefore, to be mindful of “cross-contamination” when using either low-gluten hosts or when offering Holy Communion to someone only under the species of wine. It might be best, for example, for the communicant to prepare a pyx with the low-gluten host before Mass, in order to avoid the situation of a sacristan who has handled the other hosts also to handle the low-gluten ones. At Communion time, then, they could approach the sanctuary together with any Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion and receive the pyx from the celebrant with the words “The Body of Christ” (or, if possible, they could be given the pyx within the normal Communion line, provided “contamination” from handling of the pyx is avoided). Similarly, it might be necessary for someone who has permission to receive Holy Communion under the species of wine alone to prepare before Mass a chalice, which will not be part of the commingling rite and from which either they alone will receive or from which they will be the first to receive. Such precautions are not only medically necessary, but they demonstrate compassion to avoid singling out those who want to receive Communion, but are unable to receive one or the other species.

Low-Gluten Hosts and Mustum

The most recent Church teaching on the use of mustum and low-gluten hosts at Mass remains the letter from then Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger on July 24, 2003 (Prot. n. 89/78-17498), which was addressed to the Presidents of Conferences of Bishops:

www.vatican.va/roman_cura/congregations/cfaith/documents/rc_con_cfaith_doc_20030724_pa
ne-senza-glutine_en.html. In that letter, pastors and the faithful are reminded that for bread to be valid matter for the Eucharist, it must be made solely of wheat, contain enough gluten to effect the confection of bread, be free of foreign materials, and unaffected by any preparation or baking methods which would alter its nature. The amount of gluten necessary for validity in such bread is not determined by minimum percentage or weight, though hosts which have no gluten are considered invalid matter for Mass. (In the Roman Rite, the bread prepared for the Eucharist must also be unleavened.)

Mustum is defined as grape juice in which fermentation has begun, but has been suspended with the result that its alcohol content (usually less than 1.0%) does not reach the levels found in most table wines. It should not contain additives and may be stored through freezing or other means. The process used for the suspension of fermentation must not alter the nature of the juice in any way. The amount of alcohol needed for validity in mustum is not determined by a minimum percentage or weight. Pasteurized grape juice in which all alcohol has been evaporated through high temperature preparations is invalid matter for Mass. In the United States, it is forbidden to sell wine without the addition of sulfates as preservatives. The Church has determined that the very small amount of sulfates is acceptable and does not make the matter invalid. The lay faithful who are not able to receive Holy Communion at all under the species of bread, even of low-gluten hosts, may receive Holy Communion under the species of wine only, regardless of whether the Precious Blood is offered to the rest of the faithful present at a given celebration of Mass.

Permission for priests, deacons, or the lay faithful without distinction to use mustum or low-gluten hosts is within the competence of the diocesan Bishop. The authority to permit the lay faithful to use mustum and low-gluten hosts in the reception of Holy Communion may be delegated to pastors under canon 137 §1 of the Code of Canon Law. Medical certification of a condition justifying the use of mustum or low-gluten hosts for Holy Communion is not required. Such permission, once granted, stands for as long as the condition persists which occasioned the request for the original permission. As a best practice, it is recommended that individuals with gluten and/or alcohol intolerance arrange through their parish the purchase any low-gluten hosts or mustum. This facilitates the oversight and good stewardship of the pastor who is responsible as mentioned above. It also “normalizes” the practice for the communicant, as well as keeping the purchase of liturgical supplies together in the parish budget. It is also worth recalling that, through the doctrine of concomitance, the Church teaches that under either species of bread or wine, the whole Christ is received (cf. General Instruction of the Roman Missal, no. 282; Catechism of the Catholic Church, no. 1390). Thus, the faithful may be confident in the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist they receive, even under only one or the other species.
Obtaining Low-Gluten Hosts and Mustum

In the dioceses of the United States, there are three approved distributors of low-gluten hosts and two of mustum known to the Secretariat of Divine Worship. (Any additional low-gluten host and/or mustum distributors are strongly encouraged to contact the Secretariat so that an up-to-date listing may be maintained.)

**Low-Gluten Hosts**

Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration
Altar Breads Department
31970 State Highway P
Clyde, MO 64432-8100
Phone: (800) 223-2772
E-Mail: altarbreads@benedictinesisters.org
Web: www.BenedictineSisters.org
Gluten Content: 0.01%

Parish Crossroads
P.O. Box 84
Zionsville, IN 46077-0084
Phone: (800) 510-8842
E-Mail: admin@parishcrossroads.com
Web: www.ParishCrossroads.com
Gluten Content: 0.016%

GlutenFreeHosts.com Inc.
100 Buckley Road
Liverpool, NY 13088
Phone: (800) 668-7324 ext. 1
E-Mail: info@glutenfreehosts.com
Web: www.GlutenFreeHosts.com
Gluten Content: 0.002%

**Mustum**

Mont La Salle Altar Wines
605 Trancas Street, Suite D
Napa, CA 94558
Phone: (800) 447-8466
E-Mail: info@montlasallealtarwines.com
Web: www.MontLaSalleAltarWines.com

Monks Wine & Candles
P.O. Box 681248
Schaumburg, IL 60168
Phone: (800) 540-MONK (6665)
E-Mail: info@monkswineandcandles.com
Web: www.MonksWineAndCandles.com

**Conclusion**

“Any baptized person not prohibited by law can and must be admitted to Holy Communion” (can. 912). It is important for pastors to make every effort to accommodate and normalize the experience of Communion for the faithful, including those suffering from celiac disease. As this article points out, such can certainly be done within the norms of Church teaching.