The Council for the Development of Ministry

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MEMBERSHIP	
Agency Board Representatives	
Mrs. Diana MacVeagh, Board for Theological Education	
Ms. Mary Lou Lavallee, Board for Church Deployment	
Mrs. Betty Connelly, Church Pension Fund	
The Very Rev. Mark Sisk, Council of Seminary Deans	
The Rt. Rev. Edward Chalfant, Committee on Pastoral Development	

The Rev. Sandra Wilson, Executive Council
The Rt. Rev. Daniel L. Swenson, Committee on Ministry

Mr. Richard Graybill, Standing Commission on the Church in Small Communities

The Ven. Enrique Brown, Standing Commission on Metropolitan Areas

Provincial Representatives

The Rev. Randolph Dales, Province I

Ms. Joan Irving, Province II

Ms. Alice Ramser, Province III

The Rev. William Edwards. Province IV

The Rev. Laurence Larson, Province V

The Rev. Patrick E. Genereux, Province VI

Ms. Kay R. Light, Province VII

The Rev. Paul Towner, Province VIII

The Rev. Canon Clarence Hayes, Province IX

Chairperson

The Rt. Rev. John F. Ashby

Staff

The Rev. David W. Perry, Executive, Education for Mission and Ministry

The Rev. John T. Docker, Field Officer, Coordinator for Ministry Development

The Rev. Preston T. Kelsey II, Executive Director, Board for Theological Education

The Rt. Rev. Harold Hopkins, Executive Director, Office of Pastoral Development of the House of Bishops

Mr. William Thompson, Executive Director, Church Deployment Office

The Rt. Rev. Alexander Stewart, Executive Vice President, Church Pension Fund

Dr. Carol Hampton, Field Officer, Native American Ministries

Invited Guests

The Rev. Susan Clark, Total Ministry Task Force

The Rev. Robert John Dodwell, National Network of Episcopal Clergy

Associations

The Rev. Elizabeth Maxwell, Episcopal Women's Causus

Ms. Ruth L. Schmidt, National Network of Lay Professionals

Dn. Josephine Borgeson, North American Association for the Dioconate

[Please Note: All of the members of the Council present at the November 14 - 16, 1990 meeting concurred with this report.]

Representatives of the Council at General Convention

The Rt. Rev. John F. Ashby

The Rev. Randolph Dales

The Rev. William Edwards

The Rev. Laurence Larson

Mrs. Betty Connelly

Ms. Alice Ramser

Ms. Joan Irving

The above named are authorized by the Council for the Development of Ministry to receive non-substantive amendments to the report.

STRUCTURE

The Council for the Development of Ministry (CDM, also referred to as "the Council") was created by General Convention in 1976 out of the work and experience of the Ministry Council, which had been established five years before. The Council as constituted by the 1988 General Convention has two categories of voting membership, totaling nineteen persons: nine agency representatives, nine provincial representatives, and a chair-person. Agency representatives on the CDM are appointed by the various agencies for three-year terms. Provincial representatives are recommended by provincial meetings of Commission on Ministry (COM) representatives to the provincial presidents for appointment to the CDM for a six-year term. Agency representatives are entitled to bring to each meeting staff persons who sit with voice but not vote. Because Council membership leaves some aspects of ministry underrepresented, guests are invited to attend CDM meetings to report on ministry development issues; however, these guests have no vote.

There is a five-member Executive Committee, chaired by the chairperson of the CDM, which includes the vice-chairperson and at least one agency representative and one provincial representative.

During the triennium, the CDM met twice yearly; each meeting lasted three days.

Various committees met at other times as necessary; the reports of those committees are summarized here.

The budget of the CDM is part of the program budget of the Executive Council, Education for Mission and Ministry Unit.

The field officer of the CDM is the Coordinator for Ministry Development and Program Deputy of the Executive of the Education for Mission and Ministry Unit and is accountable to the Executive for Education for Mission and Ministry.

SUMMARY OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK

The agenda of CDM is determined by carrying out its overall goal, objectives, and implementation of requests of the General Convention. In the 1989-1991 triennium the Council has been concerned with the personal and professional needs of the clergy through the work of a special Committee on Ordained Ministry Development and involvement with the Cornerstone Project. CDM completed work begun in 1982 on the review and revision of the Title III canons. In order to ensure that the canons revised by the 1988 General Convention were understood and implemented, CDM published Commentary on the Title III Canons Revised by the 1988 General Convention and held orientation sessions for bishops and COMs in each province. The Council published a translation of the Title III canons in Spanish and revised The Bishop, the Commission on Ministry, and the Standing Committee in order to make that resource consistent with the 1988 Title III revision. Completing its work from the previous triennium, the Council published From Survival to Renewal, a study of the recruitment, selection, training, deployment, supervision, and functioning of local clergy in the Church.

The Council continues its cooperation with other agencies of the Church that are involved with ministry development. During the triennium CDM worked with the Board for Theological Education (BTE) on its study of the recruitment and screening for ordained ministry and was involved in the review of the church deployment system. In collaboration with the BTE and funded by a grant from Trinity Church, Wall Street, Ministry Training and Development Service (MTDS) was instituted. MTDS, a service of the Office for Ministry Development at the Episcopal Church Center, provides access to information on ministry training programs throughout the Church. MTDS is an electronic file of educational courses designed so that a client can "search" the files for modes of training that meet client-determined criteria. *Introducing MTDS* describes this new service.

The Episcopal Women's Caucus representative shared concerns of women in the ordained ministry, and the Council offered support to the Women's Caucus and other groups concerned with women in the episcopate. The Council offered support and services to the World Mission Unit on matters relating to overseas clergy and to the Office for Pastoral Development on matters relating to ministry in specialized situations. CDM has also been engaged in ongoing dialogue with the Advocacy Witness and Justice Unit on matters relating to ethnic and racial ministries. CDM has worked through its representative on the Standing Commission on the Church in Small Communities on many matters relating to rural and small-town ministry. The Council has been deeply involved in a relationship with the National Task Force on Total Ministry as CDM seeks to develop the ministry of all baptized people.

The Council meets in different locations around the Church so that it can be in dialogue with the local church about particular ministry development programs and successes. In the Diocese of Southeast Florida, the Rt. Rev. Calvin O. Schofield and members of the COM introduced their plan to develop a Commission on Lay Ministry; in Arizona, the Rev. Steven T. Plummer, before he was elected bishop, described the concerns of

ordained leadership in the Church in Navajoland. In November 1989 the North American Association for the Diaconate updated the Council on its work and provided statistics about a deacon's ministry in the Church. In California an evening was spent learning about cross-cultural ministry development in the Province of the Pacific from members of St. Philip's Parish in San Jose.

Ordained Ministry Development

As the Council set its priorities for the 1989-1991 triennium, because the ministry of the laity was a high priority in the previous triennium, it was felt that time should be spent in studying how ordained ministry and its leadership fit into the total ministry of the Church. The role and function of the ordained ministry are changing; the changes have brought with them questions of identity and faith. The clergy family, the role of ordained women, and the relationship between the health of the bishop and the health of the clergy within a diocese were all points of concern. Several groups, committees, and institutions in the Church were focusing on clergy health, support, and wellness, but there seemed to be a lack of coordination of these efforts.

During the triennium the Church Deployment Office (CDO) began a review of the deployment processes of the Church. The National Network of Episcopal Clergy Associations (NNECA) planned a conference entitled "Women in Leadership," whose purpose was to study the work of women priests in charge of congregations. NNECA was also interested in new work on the theology of priesthood, reflecting how the Church expresses and upholds that theology at present. Perhaps the most exciting project being considered was the Cornerestone Project, which was initiated by the Episcopal Church Foundation. Under the direction of the Presiding Bishop, this project had been referred to CDM for its cooperation and the possibility of coordination and networking.

As a result of all these movements, and in order to be responsive to the work of its member agencies and to the needs of the Church, CDM adopted as number one priority for the triennium the personal and professional needs of clergy. An Ordained Ministry Development Committee was established; the Rev. Sandra A. Wilson was appointed chair, and the Rt. Rev. Harold A. Hopkins and the Rev. Robert J. Dodwell were appointed members. The Rev. Barry Evans served as consultant to the committee.

The Council requested the committee to (1) develop a working definition of ordained ministry for CDM's use, (2) gather information from all diocesan bishops on what useful programs there were in the dioceses for clergy and their families who were doing reasonably well in their vocation and work but needed some support, and (3) provide a mechanism for CDM to coordinate the various studies on ordained ministry development so that they could be seen not simply as substantial studies on their own, but rather viewed as a whole in respect to the ordained ministry of the Church. A Working Definition for Ordained Priesthood, drafted by the committee and adopted by CDM for its use, is available (as well as the other resources mentioned in this report) from the Office for Ministry Development. The work of gathering information was given to the Cornerstone Project. The work of coordinating the various studies is a part of the ungoing task of the Council.

Cornerstone Project

Formerly called Excellence in Ministry, the Cornerstone Project grew out of a study by the Alban Institute, conducted for the Episcopal Church Foundation in 1988. Early in the triennium the Cornerstone Project Steering Committee was appointed by the Presiding Bishop, with the Rt. Rev. Harold A. Hopkins as chair. This committee felt that a survey was needed to discover what the Church is doing for the personal and pro-

ional needs of clergy and their families. A survey of existing programs on clergy development nationwide was begun in 1990. The overall goal of the Cornerstone Project is to strengthen clergy personally and in the exercise of their ministries. CDM is committed to work closely with the Cornerstone Project as it tackles one of the major issues facing the Church: "Who is pastoring the pastors?" Recruitment and selection, the deployment system, as well as the vital work of pastoral care of the pastors and their families are all of paramount importance.

CDM's involvement with the BTE study on recruitment, the Church Deployment Review, NNECA's study of ordained women as leaders, and the Cornerstone Project are crucial for a Council charged by the General Convention with the development of ministry. What is also of prime significance is CDM's ability to bring agencies of the Church dealing with ministry together so that all the work currently being done by and for the ordained ministry can be seen as a whole and assessed as it impacts the whole Church.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS

While much is accomplished by the Council and its member agencies, the bulk of CDM's work is done on the provincial level through the nine provincial representatives who work directly with the COMs. These men and women are the chief communication routes from CDM to the local church and from the local church to the Council. A key part of CDM's work is the yearly provincial meetings organized by the provincial representatives.

Province I

Three annual meetings proved to be excellent vehicles for bishops, COM members, and seminary representatives to explore mutual concerns and to provide opportunities for sharing and learning from one another. In 1988 the province sponsored a survey of its women clergy that provided hard data on deployment experience, congregational attitudes, diocesan involvement, and support systems for women clergy. Dialogue between COMs and the two seminaries in the province led to the next two meetings being held at the seminaries. At the 1989 meeting held at the Berkeley Divinity School, the Rt. Rev. O'Kelley Whitaker reported on the rationale of the General Ordination Examinations, and the Rev. Barry Evans introduced the study document *Excellence in Ministry*. The 1990 meeting at the Episcopal Divinity School covered the ways COMs can support parishes in recruiting for ordination, questions of sexuality in the ordination process, ongoing concerns about recruitment and screening, and the Cornerstone Project.

Province II

During the triennium the annual meeting of the COMs was hosted by different dioceses each year. The 1988 meeting, held at Thornfield Conference Center, featured an address on spirituality by the Very Rev. James C. Fenhagen. The leader of the 1989 meeting, held at Bexley Hall, was the Rev. Loren Mead. The focus at both meetings was on total ministry, with Commissions on Lay Ministry (or committees charged with this work) and COMs meeting together and separately in order to share mutual and special concerns. Other topics discussed were the catechumenate, the Title III canon revisions, the Cornerstone Project, and the BTE recommendations on recruitment and screening for the ordained ministry.

Province III

COM representatives, bishops, seminary representatives, and guests from the thirteen dioceses of the province met at the College of Preachers for the 1988 meeting, which featured a presentation on the ministry of the laity by the Rev. Keith Mann from the

Center for the Ministry of the Laity at Andover-Newton Theological School. The next year's topics included the revision of the Title III canons presented by the Rev. Canon Robert Tharp and a presentation on the Cornerstone Project by the Rev. Loren Mead. The 1990 conference consisted of presentations on recruitment, the General Ordination Examinations, the new seminary evaluations, the Cornerstone Project, the Decade of Evangelism, and the Church Pension Fund.

Province IV

Two of the three annual meetings were held with the bishops of the province. In 1988 attention was given to the Title III canons and the use of the psychological examination and report. In 1989 the focus was on the newly adopted canons, the Cornerstone Project, the effect of the diaconate on lay ministry, and the General Ordination Examinations. In 1990 the recruitment and selection of persons for ordained ministry was addressed and the BTE report reviewed. Interviewing procedures, the diaconate, and total ministry were discussed. Highlights of this meeting were a paper presented by the Rev. John Booty on "Implications for Ministry for the '90s and Beyond" and a visit made to the School of Theology of the University of the South.

Province V

The Province V meetings in 1988 and 1989, chaired by Professor Joseph Smith, were held at the Fatima Retreat Center on the campus of Notre Dame University. The first dealt with the implementation of the revised Title III canons and a presentation on total ministry by the Rt. Rev. Roger White of Milwaukee. The 1989 session featured a workshop on the *Excellence in Ministry* study document conducted by H. Barry Evans of the Grubb Institute. The agenda also included a follow-up on specific programs affirming lay ministries and the implementation of the Title III canons. The 1990 meeting, held at the Cabrini Retreat Center in Des Plaines, Illinois, featured presentations on the Milwaukee catechumenal process, recruiting young people for ordination, and the General Ordination Examinations.

Province VI

Province VI met immediately before the Provincial Synod in order to have more bishops in attendance. The 1989 meeting at Fargo, North Dakota, was devoted to a discussion of the revision of the Title III canons and the Cornerstone Project. The Rev. Tom Blackmon gave a follow-up report on the Cornerstone Project at the 1990 meeting held in Omaha. The emphasis of that year's program was the diaconate. The facilitator was Roman Catholic theologian Dr. Michael Lawler. Dioceses shared their progress and concerns, and there were reports from seminary representatives and a BTE presentation on the study of recruitment and selection for ordination.

Province VII

A meeting at the Bishop Mason Retreat and Conference Center included a dialogue between seminary and COM representatives about the revision of the Title III canons, the development of the diaconate, the General Ordination Examinations, Native American ministry development, and the Cornerstone Project.

Province VIII

The Province of the Pacific holds meetings in the spring of each year to provide program time for mutual sharing among interest groups, appreciating how COM representatives and bishops can learn from each other. Keynote speakers during the triennium included the Very Rev. Alan Jones, the Rev. John Booty, and the Rt. Rev. Frederick H. Borsch. The conferences have focused on the social context of ministry, the Church in

the twenty-first century, and the role of clergy in today's and tomorrow's Church. The changes in the ministry canons, recruitment and selection, and the role of seminaries are ongoing topics. Because of the great diversity within the province, time is spent discussing cross-cultural ministry and local clergy. The *Excellence in Ministry* study document served as a launching pad for many worthwhile and stimulating discussions.

Province IX

During the triennium, Province IX, because of its size and complexity, was reorganized, with the establishment of four regions: Arensa, which includes the Dioceses of Colombia, Venezuela, Central Ecuador, and Litoral Ecuador; the Central Region, which includes the Dioceses of Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador; Mexico, which includes the five Dioceses of Mexico; and the Caribbean, which includes the Dioceses of Haiti, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and the Virgin Islands. As the province struggled with the question of autonomy, it became clear that the development of leadership and the involvement of a larger group of people in every phase of the work were needed. Thus the Program Committee of the province instituted an extensive training program emphasizing a participatory style. The program emphasized planning together in order to reach the goal of making each region self-sufficient.

Annual meetings were held in each of the regions and on the provincial level to examine such concerns as theological education and efforts to develop a series of standards for the training of clergy. The Provincial Committee is striving to establish a communication network between COMs and to assist those dioceses struggling with the application of the canons on ministry adopted at the last General Convention. Concerns that are on the future agenda include the need for study materials in Spanish, the ordination of women, strengthening programs for total ministry, continuing education of clergy, ministry to clergy families, and recruiting and selection of candidates for the ordained ministry.

The Central Region now has a Center of Theological Reflection in Costa Rica, and efforts are being made to establish a basic standard for theological training in the province.

Although work is greatly handicapped by the size and diversity of the province, the lack of sufficient resources, the political problems in Latin America, and the more than twenty different monetary systems to deal with, at the same time much progress has been made. The next triennium should see a more active participation and growing together of the dioceses in the province.

MINISTRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Sexual Exploitation by Clergy

A major issue for CDM's attention during the triennium has been the complex and sensitive subject of clergy sexual exploitation and its impact on the whole Church. The Office of Pastoral Development, with a number of other local and regional representatives and groups, is working to address both particular incidents and systemic causes for such dysfunctional behavior.

Focus of efforts is on such concerns as care for those who are exploited; a churchwide systems approach to diagnosis and correction; a health, not sickness, model; facilitation of local and diocesan efforts at education; the development of clergy professional and ethical standards; and cross-denominational and interdisciplinary sharing of knowledge and resources.

CDM will continue to cooperate with the Office of Pastoral Development and others in addressing this issue during the next triennium.

Total Ministry Task Force

The National Task Force on Total Ministry functions as an arm of the Education for Mission and Ministry Unit, as a steering committee for the Total Ministry Network, and as a think tank and consultant for the Office for Ministry Development. Its tenmember constituency is balanced according to sex, race, geography, and between those in orders and laity. Ms. Nancy Axell chairs the task force. It assists with the development of resources and provides leadership for total ministry programs for the Church at large. Its name derives from an understanding that ministry is the work of all persons, who by their baptism are called to share in Christ's ministry. Field visits are part of its three meetings each year in order to keep its members current with the concerns of diverse ministries.

During the triennium the task force has enabled the implementation of Canon III.1 by sponsoring with the Office of Women in Mission and Ministry a consultation, "Empowering Our Different Voices: A New Vision of Women and Men in Community," and with other national networks, a conference, "Congregations as Apostolic Communities." It discussed the relationship between the ordained and the laity and the recruitment process with several groups, including representatives of the BTE. The task force linked with the Working Class Ministries Steering Committee to identify needs, such as (1) sensitivity by any church group scheduling meetings or conferences to consider the cost to hourly wage earners in time away from the job and forfeited pay, (2) education materials for adults in working class congregations, and (3) materials that explore ways to support working class people in mission and ministry. The task force worked with the Education for Mission and Ministry Unit on the Mission Discernment Project in response to Resolution A066a (1988) by reviewing materials and making field visits to sites that will be documented in the project.

Resources developed during the triennium were *Windows on Gifts*, a review of ten methods of discerning individual gifts for ministry by Dr. Jean Haldane, and three audiovisuals to raise awareness of and support for the ministry of the baptized: *Callings*, on lay professionals; *Faith on a Tightrope*, on the tension between privatized faith and public responsibility; and *Signs for Service*, on the diaconate.

Directions for the next triennium include exploration of a more inclusive approach to education for ministry for all the baptized, increased support for the Total Ministry Network that represents indigenous leadership in dioceses, greater resources to support congregations engaged in ministry discernment and development, and continuing dialogues with diocesan commissions on the ministry of the baptized.

Seminarians with Lay Vocations

Under the leadership of Ms. Anne Stein of Nashotah House, the Network of Seminarians with Lay Vocations Steering Committee met at Trinity Episcopal School for Ministry February 10-12, 1989, to plan for the 1990 biennial conference. The theme selected for the conference was "Stepping into a New Decade: The Challenge and the Hope." The conference was held February 9-11, 1990, at the College of Preachers, Washington, D.C. The twenty-nine participants came from all eleven of the accredited Episcopal seminaries. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Mary Donovan. A workshop on gift identification was led by Dr. Leslie Fairfield. Discussion of the Title III canons was led by the Rev. Canon Robert Tharp, lay ministry in the workplace by Ms. Joan Irving, and lay ministry in the Church by Ms. Pamela Chinnis. Faculty liaisons have now been appointed in each seminary. In the face of budgetary constraints, plans for the network are being worked on by the new steering committee under the leadership

of Ms. Lili Bush of the Church Divinity School of the Pacific and Ms. Stacey Andres of the General Seminary.

National Network of Lay Professionals

The National Network of Lay Professionals, which began in 1984, exists to develop a national support system for laypeople employed in the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Lay professionals (LPs) are defined as "laypeople employed in the mission and ministry of the Episcopal Church who: (1) regard their work as vocation, as their response to God's call in their lives; (2) have acquired appropriate preparation and training for their work; (3) are committed to continuing education to improve skills and enhance performance; (4) hold themselves accountable to the particular institutional structure within which they work, and to the wider community of the faithful all for the love of Jesus Christ, through the power of the Holy Spirit to the greater glory of God." The mission of the network includes identifying issues of primary concern to LPs and taking appropriate action in connection with those issues; improving communication and providing support among LPs; consciousness raising within the Church concerning the mission and ministry of LPs; establishing a link with the Church nationally to ensure that the concerns of LPs are effectively heard and responded to by the Church; finding ways to enhance job opportunities, job effectiveness, and career development for LPs; gaining recognition for LPs and their work; and seeking economic justice in their employment.

In response to this mission a Second National Gathering of LPs was held in 1989 at the Bishop Mason Center. Ms. Pamela Chinnis gave the keynote address, "We Have This Ministry." The conference discussed identity, employment, education and training, accessiblity to church structures, and support. It formed the National Network of Lay Professionals as a membership organization. A Third National Gathering was held at the Episcopal Church Center and Stony Point Center in 1990. Dr. Fredrica Thompsett gave the keynote address, "Living a New Covenant: Hospitality and Challenge." Workshops were offered to look at the organization of the Episcopal Church and how LPs fit into it and to provide opportunities for participants to increase their professional skills for ministry. The gathering began at the Episcopal Church Center, where participants were welcomed by the Presiding Bishop and had an opportunity to meet with the staff.

Callings, a national news link for LPs, is published and distributed by the network three times a year to a diverse mailing list. The publication has been financed through a Windham House grant. A video, Callings, was produced in cooperation with the Communications Unit and the Office for Ministry Development. The video features five LPs in the Church and their ministries. A book, Callings, written to explore the issues, problems, and joys of LPs, has been published by the Church Hymnal Corporation. A Handbook of Personnel, Practices, Policies, and Benefit Guidelines was developed by the network to assist congregations in developing their personnel policies.

A six-member steering committee for the network is chaired by Mr. Dick Hord. The executive director of the network is Ms. Ruth Schmidt.

REVISION OF THE TITLE III CANONS

The 69th General Convention requested CDM "to continue and complete its work of reviewing Title III of the Canons in order to propose substantive changes to the 70th General Convention" (A131). A Title III Revision Committee was appointed, consisting of the following members: the Rt. Rev. Robert C. Witcher (chair), the Rt. Rev. Robert M. Anderson, the Rt. Rev. Roger J. White, the Rev. Richard Petranek, the Rev. Elizabeth Maxwell, the Rev. Canon James R. Gundrum, Mr. John A. Lockwood, Mr. Timothy

Wittlinger, and Ms. D. Rebecca Snow. The committee met on three occasions and drafted revisions of Canons III.13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 29, 30, and 31. As background for the revision process, bishops, chancellors, and chairpersons of COMs were requested to propose amendments to the canons, and various groups were requested to submit revisions to the canons dealing with their specific areas of responsibility.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution #A129

Amend Canons III.13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

Resolved, the House of ______ concurring, That Canons III.13, 16, 17, 18, and 20 be amended as follows:

1 CANON 13.

2 Of Deacons and Their Duties

- 3 Sec. 1(a). Every Each Deacon shall be subject to serve under the direction
- 4 and supervision of the Bishop of the jurisdiction for which he has been
- 5 ordained, in which the Deacon is canonically resident. or, if there be
- 6 no Bishop, that of the Clerical members of the Standing Committee,
- 7 acting by their President, until canonically transferred to some other
- 8 jurisdiction. A Deacon shall officiate serve as Deacon only in such
- 9 places, and in such manner, as the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop,
- 10 the Clerical members of the Standing Committee, as the case may be,
- 11 may designate. The A Deacon shall not accept any appointment for
- 12 work to serve as Deacon outside the jurisdiction in which the Deacon
- 13 is canonically resident without the written consent both of the Deacon's
- 14 Bishop and of the Bishop in whose jurisdiction he the Deacon desires 15 to exercise this office.
- 16 (b). The Bishop may appoint a pereson to supervise the Deacons of 17 the diocese under the direction of the Bishop.
- 18 Sec. 2 (a). No Deacon, except one in training for the Preisthood, shall
- 19 be a Rector of a Parish or in charge of a Congregation. nor be per-20 mitted to accept a Chaplaincy in the Armed Forces of the United States.
- 21 (b). A Deacon ministering in a Parish or Congregation under the charge
- 22 of a Priest, shall act under the direction of such the Priest in all his 23 ministrations therein.
- 24 (e). A Deacon ministering in a Parish or Congregation not under the See Sec. 1
- 25 charge of a Priest, shall, if not under the immediate direction of the
- 26 Bishop, be placed under the authority of some neighboring Priest, by
- 27 whose direction, in subordination to the Bishop, he shall in all things
- 28 be governed.
- 29 Sec. 3. No Deacon who shall not have passed the examinations pre-
- 30 seribed in Canon III. 7. 5 shall be transferred to another jurisdiction 6.9(b).
- 31 without the written request of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the same.
- 32 Sec. 4. In case of a Deacon desiring to be transferred from one jurisdic-
- 33 tion to another, the Ecclesiastical Authority of the former jurisdiction
- 34 must state in the Letters Dimissory the exact standing of the Deacon
- 35 as regards examinations passed or dispensations received; also the dates
- 36 of his birth, admission as a Candidate, and ordination.

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Canon 13, "Of Deacons and Their Duties"

The North American Association for the Diaconate was consulted in drafting the revisions proposed.

Section 1(a). The language reflects the ordination rite in which the bishop tells the ordinand that he or she shall have "a special ministry of servanthood under your bishop."

(b). A new section provides for a bishop to appoint a director of the diaconate program.

Section 2(a). Because deacons "by virtue of their order do not exercise a presiding function" (BCP, p. 13), they should not be in charge of a congregation. Deacons in training for the priesthood are an exception. The old provision prohibiting deacons from becoming chaplains in the armed forces has been removed. It is increasingly common for deacons and laypersons to serve as professional, paid chaplains in hospitals, prisons, and the like.

(b). The word *therein* has been added to clarify the limits of authority. Section 2(c) is covered by Section 1; Sections 3 and 4 are covered in Canon III.6.9(b).

CANON 1615.

Of Clergy Not in Ecclesiastical Employment

Sec. 1. Priests or Deacons in other than ecclesiastical employment whether ordained under Canon III. 6, 7 or 9 or whether entering other than ecclesiastical employment without renouncing or being released from the exercise of their office, shall demonstrate to the Bishop of the Diocese in which they are canonically resident that they have and will continue to use reasonable opportunities for the exercise of the office to which they have been ordained.

Sec. 2 (a) A Deacon or Priest of this Church desiring to enter other than ecclesiastical employment, or one ordained pursuant to Canon III. 6. 10 or Canon III.11 desiring to resign from the exercise of the office to which he was ordained, without renouncing or being released from the office itself, shall make his desire known to the Bishop or the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident. The Bishop, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, after satisfying himself and them that the applicant will have, and use opportunities for the exercise of the office to which he was ordained, may give his approval, on the following conditon: the Member of the Clergy shall report annually in writing, in a manner prescribed by the Bishop, his occasional services, as provided in Canon I. 6. 1.

Sec. I. Any Deacon or Priest who has entered or plans to enter non-ecclesiastical employment without renouncing the exercise of the office of Deacon or Priest shall make this desire known to the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Deacon or Priest is canonically resident. The Deacon or Priest shall demonstrate to the Bishop that reasonable opportunities for the exercise of the person's office exist and that good use will be made of such opportunities. After having determined that the person will have and use opportunities for the exercise of the office to which ordained, the Bishop, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, may approve the person's continued exercise of

- 1 the office on condition that the Deacon or Priest report annually in
- 2 writing, in a manner prescribed by the Bishop, all services, as provided
- 3 in Canon I.6.1.
- 4 (b). Any such Member of the Clergy who omits, for a period of two
- 5 years, to comply with the above provision, may be removed by the
- 6 Bishop from the roll of Clergy canonically resident in the said Bishop's
- 7 Diocese and transferred to the Special List maintained by the Secretary
- 8 of the House of Bishops, as provided in Canon IV.11. 2, on the follow-
- 9 ing conditions:
- 10 1. The Bishop shall give the Member of the Clergy sixty days written 11 notice by registered or certified mail of his intention.
- 12 2. If, within the sixty day period, the Member of the Clergy shall report
- 13 to the Bishop as provided in Section 2 (a) of this Canon, the Member
- 14 of the Clergy shall be retained on the roll of Clergy canonically
- 15 resident in the said Bishop's Diocese.
- 16 Sec. 2. Any Deacon or Priest who has entered or plans to enter non-17 ecclesiastical employment without continuing to exercise the office to 18 which ordained must comply with the requirements of Canon IV.8 for 19 repunciation.
- 20 Sec. 3(a). (e) 1. Any such Priest or A Deacon or Priest not in eccles-
- 21 iastical employment removing to another jurisdiction, shall present
- 22 himself to appear before the Bishop of that jurisction within sixty days
- 23 two months of his arrival in the jurisdiction.
- 24 (b). 2. Such Priest or The Deacon or Priest shall fulfill the following 25 conditions.
- 26 (1). A. He shall officiate or preach in that jurisdiction only under the 27 terms of Canon III.4716.2:
- 28 (2). B. He shall in writing notify in writing the Bishop of the Diocese 29 of present his canonical residence within sixty days;
- 30 (3). C. He shall also forward a copy of the report required by Canon I.6.1 31 to the Ecclesiastical Authority to whose jurisdiction *the Deacon or Priest* 32 he has removed.
- 33 (c). D. Upon receipt of the notice that the Deacon or Priest has moved, 34 Tthe Bishop from whose jurisdiction he the person has removed left 35 shall notify in writing the Bishop to in whose jurisdiction the person 36 presently resides. he has removed, upon receipt of the notice of such 37 removal.
- 38 Sec. 4. If the Presbyter or Deacon or Priest fails to comply with these 39 conditions, the Bishop of the Diocese of his present canonical residence 40 may proceed in accordance with Canon IV.10. upon sixty days written 41 notice, transfer the Presbyter or Deacon to the Special List of the 42 Secretary of the House of Bishops.
- 43 (d). Any such Member of the Clergy, removing to another jurisdiction, 44 shall notify both the Bishop of the Diocese of his canonical residence 45 and the Bishop of the jurisdiction in which he resides, as to which of 46 the following options he prefers:
- 47 1. The Member of the Clergy may request to remain canonically resi-48 dent in his present Diocese. In such ease, the Bishop of that Diocese

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shall retain the Member of the Clergy on his roll of Clergy as long as 1 the Member of the Clergy fulfills the requirements of Sec. 2 (a) of this 2 Canon. 3 2. The member of the Clergy may request to have his canonical residence transferred to the jurisdiction of his civil residence. In such case, the 5 Member of the Clergy shall, before requesting Letters Dimissory, secure 6 a statement in writing, from the Bishop of such jurisdiction (who may 7 consult with his Council of Advice in the matter) that he is willing to 8 receive such a Member of the Clergy and to enroll him among the Clergy 9 of his Diocese; and note, that the provisions of Canon III. 17. 1 (d) 10 shall not apply in such as case. 11

COMMENT:

Canon 15, "Of Clergy Not in Ecclesiastical Employment"

CANON 47 16.

(Date)_

Section 1 clarifies the language of old Sections 1 and 2. The chief concern here is that the deacon or priest is to demonstrate to the bishop that reasonable opportunities exist for the exercise of the person's office and that good use will be made of such opportunity. The bishop then determines whether or not the person should continue to exercise the office. An annual report to the bishop is to be made by such clergy.

Sections 2 and 4 eliminate the need for the "Special List maintained by the Secretary of the House of Bishops" (Canon IV.11.2). Normal accountability of clergy should be to their bishops. Clergy who are not going to continue to exercise the office to which they were ordained will now need to work out their relationships under this canon or comply with Canon IV.8.

Section 4 requires that if a member of the clergy fails to comply with the conditions of this canon, the bishop may proceed in accordance with Canon IV.10 rather than transfer the person to the Special List.

Of Letters Dimissory and, Licenses, and Retirement 2 Sec. 1 (a). A Member of the Clergy of this Church removing into a 3 Diocese shall, in order to gain canonical residence within the same. 4 desiring to become canonically resident within a Diocese shall present 5 to the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof a testimonial from the Ecclesias-6 7 tical Authority of the Diocese in which he last had of current canonical residence, which testimonial shall be given by the Ecclesiastical Authori-8 ty to the applicant, and a duplicate thereof may be sent to the Ec-9 clesiastical Authority of the Diocese of which he proposes to remove 10 which transfer is proposed. The testimonial may be in the following 11 words: I hereby certify that A.B., who has signified to me the desire to 13 be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Authority of ______, is 14 a (Bishop)(Presbyter)(Priest) (Deacon) of ___ 15 standing, and has not, so far as I know or believe, been justly liable 16 to evil report, for error in religion or for viciousness of life, for 17

(Signed)___

the last three years last past.

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- 1 (b). Such testimonial shall be called Letters Dimissory. If the Ec-2 clesiastical Authority is moved to accept the Letters Dimissory, 7the
- 3 canonical residence of the Member of the Clergy so transferred shall
- 4 date from the acceptance of his the Letters Dimissory, of which prompt
- 5 notice shall be given both to the applicant and to the Ecclesiastical
- 6 Authority from which it came.
- 7 (c). Letters Dimissory not presented within six months from the date 8 of their transmission to the applicant shall become wholly void.
- 9 (d). If a Member of the Clergy, removing into another Dioeese, has 10 been called to a Cure in a parish or congregation therein, in another 11 Diocese, he shall present Letters Dimissory in the form above given 12 shall be presented. It shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority 13 of the Diocese to which he has removed, to accept them within three 14 months unless the Bishop or Standing Committee shall have heard 15 rumors, which he or they believe to be well founded, has received 16 credible information concerning against the character of the Member 17 of the Clergy concerned, which would form a proper ground of 18 canonical inquiry and presentment, in which case the Ecclesiastical 19 Authority shall communicate the same to the Bishop or Standing Com-20 mittee of Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the to whose 21 jurisdiction the said Member of the Clergy belongs is canonically 22 resident; and in such case, it shall not be the duty of the Ecclesiastical 23 Authority to accept the Letters Dimissory unless and until the Member 24 of the Clergy shall be exculpated from the said charge.
- 25 (e). No Member of the Clergy, removing from one Diocese to another, 26 shall officiate as the Member of the Clergy be in charge of any Parish 27 of Congregation of the Diocese to which he the person removes, until 28 he shall have obtained obtaining from the that Ecclesiastical Authority 29 thereof a certificate in the words following words:
- I hereby certify that the Reverend A.B. has been canonically transferred to my jurisdiction andis a Member of the Clergy in good 31
- ctandina 22

32	standing.	
33	(Date)	(Signed)

- 34 (f). No person who has been refused ordination or reception as a Can-35 didate in any Diocese, and who has afterwards been ordained in another 36 Diocese, shall be transferred to the Diocese in which such refusal has 37 taken place without the consent of its Bishop or Ecclesiastical Authority.
- 38 (g). No person who has been ordained under the provision of Canon 39 III.9 shall be transferred to another Diocese, save except as provided 40 in the said that Canon.
- 41 (h), A statement of the record of the payments to the Church Pension Old Sec. 6 42 Fund by or on behalf of the Member of the Clergy concerned shall 43 accompany Letters Dimissory.
- 44 Sec. 2. No Deacon or Priest Member of the Clergy of this Church See new 45 shall officiate more than two months by preaching, ministering the III.21.2. 46 Sacraments, or holding any public service, within the limits of any
- 47 Diocese other than that in which he the Deacon or Priest is canonically

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Diocese in which the Deacon or Priest desires to officiate. 2 3 Sec. 3 (a). Any Member of the Clergy of this Church desiring to officiate temporarily without the confines outside the jurisdiction of this Church 4 shall, in order so to do so, obtain from the Ecclesiastical Authority of 5 the Diocese in which he the person has canonical residence, a testimonial 6 7 which shall set forth his the person's official standing and may be in the following words: 8 9 I hereby certify that A.B., who has signified to me his the desire 10 to be permitted to officiate temporarily in churches not under the jurisdiction of The Episcopal Church, yet in communion with this 11 12 Church, is a (Bishop, Presbyter Priest or Deacon) of in good standing, and as such is entitled to the rights and privileges 13 of his that Order. 14 15 (Signed)_ This The testimonial is shall be valid for one year from the date of 16 issuance and is to shall be returned to the Ecclesiastical Authority at 17 the end of that period. 18 (b). The Ecclesiastical Authority giving such testimonial shall keep a 19 20 record of its issuance of such, in which the date of issuance and of return shall be recorded, together with the name of the Member of the 21 Clergy to whom the testimonial has been issued. 22 23 Sec. 4 (a). Any Priest Member of the Clergy of this Church desiring to 24 serve as a Chaplain in the Armed Forces of the United States of America or as Chaplain for the Veterans' Administration, or Federal Correc-2.5 tional Institutions, with the approval of the Ecclesiastical Authority 26 27 of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident, may be given 28 ecclesiastical endorsement for such service by the Office of the Suffragan Bishop for the Armed Forces of the Executive Council of the 29 Church. 30 (b). Such Any Member of the Clergy serving on active duty with the 31 32 Armed Forces shall retain the Member of the Clergy's canonical 33 residence in a Diocese of this Church, and shall be under the ec-34 clesiastical supervision of the Bishop of said the Diocese, of which the 35 Member of the Clergy is canonically resident, even though his the 36 Member of the Clergy's work as a Chaplain shall be under the gen-37 eral supervision of the Office of the Suffragan Bishop for the Armed Forces, or such other Bishop of the Church as the Presiding Bishop 38 may designate. 39 (c). Any such Member of the Clergy serving on a military installation 40 or at a Veterans' Administration facility or Federal Correctional In-41 stitution shall not be subject to either Canon III. 16.2 (a) 15.1 or Sec. 1 42 of this Canon. When serving outside of military installations or of 43 Veterans' Administration facilities, or Federal Correctional Institutions, 44 such the Chaplains shall be subject to said these Sections. 45 46 Sec. 5. Upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, every each Member of the Clergy of this Church occupying any position in this Church shall 47 resign the same that position and retire from active service and his 48 49 the resignation shall be accepted. Thereafter, he the Member of the

resident, without a license from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the

1	Clergy may accept any position in this Church, except the position or
2	positions from which he has resigned resignation pursuant to this
3	Section has occurred; Provided, that (a) the tenure in such the position
4	shall be for a period of not more than one year, which period may be
5	renewed from time to time, and (b) service in such the position shall
6	have the express approval of the Bishop and Standing Committee of
7	the Diocese in which such the service is to be performed, acting in
8	consultation with the Ecclesiastical Authority of such the Diocese in
9	which the Member of the Clergy's canonical residence, Clergy is canon-
10	ically resident; and Provided, that (c) a Member of the Clergy who has
11	served in a non-stipendiary capacity in a position before his retirement
12	may, at the Bishop's request, serve in the same position for six months
13	thereafter, and this period may be renewed from time to time.
14 See Sec. 1(h).	Sec. 6. There shall accompany Letters Dimissory a statement of the
15	record of the payments to The Church Pension Fund by or on behalf
16	of the Member of the Clergy concerned.
10	or him virgingly or here elected interestings.

Canon 16, "Of L	etters Dimissory, Licenses, and Retirement'	
Most of the recommendations are for changes in form and style. The words and Retirement were added to the title to make it more descriptive.		
17 18	CANON 18 17. Of the Calling of a Rector	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Sec. 1. When a Parish is without a Rector, the Churchw Wardens or other proper officers shall promptly notify the fact to the Bishop. If the authorities of the Parish shall for thirty days have failed to make provision for the services of public worship, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to take such measures as he may be deemed expedient for the temporary maintenance of Divine Services therein conduct of public worship.	
26 27 28 29 30 31 32	Sec. 2. No election of a Rector shall be had held until the name of the Member of the Clergy Priest whom it is proposed to elect has been made known to the Bishop, if there be one, and sufficient time, not exceeding thirty days, has been given to him the Bishop to communicate with the Vestry thereon, nor until such communication, if made within that period has been considered by the Parish or Vestry at a meeting duly called and held for that purpose.	
33 34 35 36 37 38 39	Sec. 3. Written notice of the election, signed by the Church w Wardens, shall be sent to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese. If the Ecclesiastical Authority be satisfied that the person so chosen is a duly qualified Priest and that he the Priest has accepted the office, the notice shall be sent to the Secretary of the Convention, who shall record it. And such The record shall be sufficient evidence of the relation between the Presbyter Priest and the Parish.	
40 41	Sec. 4. A Rector is settled, for all purposes here or elsewhere mentioned in these Canons of Title III, who has been engaged permanently, or	

for any term not less than one year, by any Parish, according to the rules of the Diocese in which such Parish is located.

COMMENT:

Canon 17, "Of the Calling of a Rector"

The committee consulted with the NNECA and the Church Deployment Office. Changes are in form and style only.

Section 4 is deleted because the term "settled" no longer applies to present situations.

3 4 5	CANON 20 19. Of Persons Not Ordained in This Church Officiating in Any Congrega- tion Thereof
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Sec. 1. No Member of the Clergy in charge of any Congregation of this Church, or in case of vacancy or absence, no Churchw Wardens, members of the Vestrymen, or Trustees of the Congregation, shall permit any person to officiate therein in the Congregation, without sufficient evidence of his that the Member of the Clergy is being duly licensed and or ordained to minister and in good standing in this Church; Provided, nothing herein shall be so construed as preventing:
13 14 15 16	(a). To forbid communicants of this Church to act as Lay Readers, The General Convention by Canon or otherwise, from authorizing persons to officiate in Congregations in accordance with such terms as it deems appropriate; or
17	(b). To prevent tT he Bishop of any Diocese from giving permission
18 19 20 21	i(1). To a Member of the Clergy of this Church, to invite clergy of another Church to assist in the Book of Common Prayer Offices of Holy Matrimony or of the Burial of the Dead, or to read Morning or Evening Prayer, in the manner specified in Canon III.3.2(d); or
22	ii(2). To Clergy of any other Church, to preach the Gospel; or
23 24	iii(3). To godly persons who are not Clergy of this Church, to make addresses in the Church on special occasions.

COMMENT:

Canon 19, "Of Persons Not Ordained in This Church Officiating in Any Congregation Thereof"

Changes are in form and style only.

Resolution #A130

Amend Canons III.28, 29, 30, 31.

Resolved, the House of _____ concurring, That Canons III. 28, 29, 30, and 31 be amended as follows.

31 be amended as follows.	
25	CANON 28 27.
26	Of Religious Orders and Other Christian Communities
27	Sec. 1 (a). A Religious Order of this Church is a society of Christians
28	(in communion with the See of Canterbury) who voluntarily commit

- 1 themselves for life, or a term of years: to holding their possessions in
- 2 common or in trust; to a celibate life in community; and obedience
- 3 to their Rule and Constitution.
- 4 (b). To be officially recognized, a Religious Order must have at least
- 5 six (6) professed members, and must be approved by the Standing
- 6 Committee on Religious Orders Communities of the House of Bishops
- 7 and be registered with the said-eCommittee.
- 8 (c). Each Order shall have a Bishop Visitor or Protector, who shall need 9 not of necessity be the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Order is 10 established. If, however, the Bishop Visitor or Protector is not the 11 Bishop of the Diocese in which the Mother House of the Order is 12 situated, he the Bishop Visitor or Protector shall not accept election 13 without the consent of the Bishop of said that Diocese. He The Bishop 14 Visitor or Protector shall be the guardian of the Constitution of the 15 Order, and shall serve as an arbiter in matters which the Order or its 16 members cannot resolve through its normal processes.
- 17 (d). Any persons under vows in a Religious Order, having exhausted 18 the normal processes of the Order, may petition the Bishop Visitor or 19 Protector for dispensation from those vows. In the event the petitioner 20 is not satisfied with the ruling of the Bishop Visitor or Protector on 21 such petition, he the person may file a petition with the Presiding 22 Bishop of this Church, who shall appoint a Board of three Bishops to 23 review the petition and the decision thereon, and to make recommen-24 dation to the Presiding Bishop, who shall have the highest dispensing 25 power for Relgious Orders, and his whose ruling on the petition shall 26 be final.
- 27 (e). A Religious Order may establish a house in a Diocese only with 28 the permission of the Bishop of the Diocese. This permission once 29 granted shall not be withdrawn by him the Bishop or any succeeding 30 Bishop.
- 31 (f). The Constitution of every Religious Order shall make provision 32 for the legal ownership and administration of the temporal possessions 33 of the Order and in the event of dissolution of the Order, or should 34 it otherwise cease to exist, to shall provide for the disposition of its 35 assets according to the laws governing non-profit (religious) organiza-36 tions in the State wherein the Order is incorporated.
- 37 (g). It is recognized that a Religious Order is not a Parish, Mission, 38 Congregation or Institution of the Diocese within the meaning of Canon 39 I.7.3 of these Canons, and the its provisions thereof shall not apply 40 to Religious Orders.
- 41 Sec. 2 (a). A Christian Community of this Church under this Canon 42 is a society of Christians (in communion with the See of Cantebury) 43 who voluntarily commit themselves for life, or a term of years, in obe-44 dience to their Rule and Constitution.
- 45 (b). To be officially recognized such a Christian Community must have 46 at least six (6) full members in accordance with their Rule and Con-

- stitution, and must be approved by the Standing Committee on Religious Orders Communities of the House of Bishops and be registered with said Committee.
 - (c). Each such Christian Community of this Church shall have a Bishop Visitor or Protector, who shall need not necessarily be the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Community is established. If, however, the Bishop Visitor or Protector is not the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Mother House of the Community is situated, he the Bishop Visitor or Protector shall not accept election without the consent of the Bishop of that said Diocese. He The Bishop Visitor or Protector shall be the guardian of the Constitution of the Community, and shall serve as an arbiter in matters which the Community or its members cannot resolve through its normal processes.
 - (d). Any person under full commitment in such a Christian Community, having exhausted the normal processes of the Community, may petition the Bishop Visitor or Protector for dispensation from that full commitment. In the event the petitioner is not satisfied with the ruling of the Bishop Visitor or Protector on such petition, he the person may file a petition with the Presiding Bishop of the Church, who shall appoint a Board of three Bishops to review the petition and the decision thereon, and to make recommendation to the Presiding Bishop, who shall have the highest dispensing power for Christian Communities, and its whose ruling on the petition shall be final.
 - (e). Each such Christian Community may establish a house in a Diocese only with the permission of the Bishop of the Diocese. *This permission once granted shall not be withdrawn by the Bishop or any succeeding Bishop.*
 - (f). The Constitution of every such each Christian Community shall make provision for the legal ownerhsip and administration of the temporal possessions of the Community, and in the event of dissolution of the Community, or should it otherwise cease to exist, to shall provide for the disposition of its assets according to the laws governing non-profit (religious) organizations in the State wherein the Community is incorporated.
 - (g). It is recognized that each such a Christian Community is not a Parish, Mission, Congregation or Institution of the Diocese within the meaning of Canon I.7.3 of these Canons, and the its provisions thereof shall not apply to such Christian Communities.
 - Sec. 3. Any Bishop receiving vows of an individual not a member of a Religious Order or other Christian Community, using the form for "Setting Apart for a Special Vocation" in the Book of Occasional Services, or a similar rite, shall record the following information with the Standing Committee on Religious Communities of the House of Bishops: the name of the person making vows; the date of the service; the nature and content of the vows made, whether temporary or permanent; and any other pastoral considerations as shall be deemed necessary.

Canon 27, "Of Religious Orders and Other Christian Communities"

These changes were proposed at a meeting of representatives of Religious Orders and Christian Communities and approved by the House of Bishops Standing Committee on Religious Communities. Most of the changes are in form and style.

Section 1(d). A clause accidentally dropped in the Title III revision of 1985 is restored. Section 2(e). The restoration of this clause balances section 2(e) with 1(e). This was apparently dropped from the 1982 legislation accidentally.

Section 3. This new section recognizes and provides oversight of solitaries received by a Bishop using the form for "Setting Apart for a Special Vocation" in *The Book of Occasional Services*.

1 CANON 29 28.

2 Of a the Board for Theological Education

- 3 Sec. 1(a). There shall be a Board for Theological Education of the
- 4 General Convention, consisting of sixteen members with commitment
- 5 to theological education; four of whom shall be Bishops; four of whom
- 6 shall be Presbyters Priests or Deacons; two of whom, at the times of
- 7 their appointments, shall be Postulants or Candidates for Holy Orders
- 8 duly enrolled in accredited Seminaries, and six of whom shall be Lay
- 9 Persons.
- 10 (b). Except for members who are Seminarians and as provided in (d) 11 hereafter, all members of the Board shall serve terms begining with the 12 elose adjournment of the meeting of the General Convention at which 13 their appointments are confirmed and ending with the elose adjourn-14 ment of the second regular meeting thereafter. Such The members shall 15 not serve successive terms. Members who are Seminarians shall be eligi-16 ble to serve only single terms equal in duration to the period between 17 two successive regular meetings of the General Convention.
- 18 (c). Bishops shall be appointed by the Presiding Bishop; and other 19 Clerical and all Lay all other members, including Seminarians, shall 20 be appointed by the President of the House of Deputies. aAll members 21 shall be subject to the confirmation of the General Convention.
- 22 (d). Members, except for Seminarians, shall serve rotating terms, with 23 one-half of the total membership being appointed and confirmed at 24 each regular meeting of *the* General Convention. To achieve such terms, 25 in the first instance following the adoption of these provisions, one 26 half of the appointees in each category indicated shall have terms equal 27 only to the period between two successive regular meetings of General 28 Convention.
- 29 (e). Positions of members of the Board which become vacant prior to 30 the normal expiration of such the members' terms shall be filled by 31 appointment by the Presiding Bishop or by the President of the House 32 of Deputies, as appropriate. Such The appointments shall be for the 33 remaining unexpired portion of such the members' terms, and if a 34 regular meeting of the General Convention intervenes, appointments 35 for terms extending beyond such the meetings shall be subject to

- 1 confirmation of the General Convention. Members appointed to fill 2 such vacancies shall not thereby be disqualified from appointment to 3 full terms thereafter.
- 4 Sec. 2. The duties of the Board for Theological Education shall be:
- (a). to study the needs and trends of *theological* education for Holy Orders in the Church, within the jurisdiction of this Church, and to make recommendations to the Boards of Trustees of the several Seminaries, the Executive Council, the House of Bishops, and the General Convention, with regard thereto.
- 10 (b). to advise and assist the Seminaries, and other institutions of 11 the Church for the training of persons for Holy Orders, within the 12 jurisdiction of this Church.
- 13 (c). to promote continuing cooperation between and among the 14 Theological Seminaries of the Church.
- (d). to compile and present to each regular meeting of the General 16 Convention both a complete statistical report of education and finan-17 cial data, and a statement of mission and goals, and progress in fulfilling 18 them, for each of the several accredited Theological Seminaries of the 19 Church, and, as far as possible, for other institutions for the training 20 of persons for Holy Orders.
- 21 (e). to assist in the enlistment and selection of candidates for Holy 22 Orders.
- 23 (f). to promote the continuing education of the Clergy.
- 24 (g). to assist in programs of Lay theological education.
- 25 (h). to aid the General Board of Examining Chaplains in the 26 discharge of its responsibilities.
- 27 (i). to seek appropriate financial support for theological education.
- 28 Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of eEach accredited Theological Seminary 29 of this Church, and, as far as possible, of each other institution for 30 the training of persons for Holy Orders, to shall present to the Board 31 for Theological Education both statistical reports and a statement of 32 mission and goals, and progress in fulfilling them, on forms prepared 33 and provided by the Board.

Canon 28, "Of The Board for Theological Education"

The BTE was consulted. Changes are in form and style.

34 CANON 30 29.

35 Of a the General Board of Examining Chaplains

36 Sec. 1. There shall be a General Board of Examining Chaplains, con-37 sisting of four Bishops, six Presbyters Priests with pastoral cures, six 38 members of Theological accredited Seminary faculties or of other educa-39 tional institutions, and six Lay Persons. The members of the bBoard 40 shall be elected by the House of Bishops and confirmed by the House of Deputies, one-half of such the members in each of the foregoing categories being so elected and confirmed at each regular meeting of the General Convention for a term of two Convention periods. They shall, take office at the elose adjournment of the said meeting of the General Convention at which their appointments are confirmed, and shall serve until the adjournment of the second regular meeting thereafter. their successors are elected and qualified. The members shall not serve successive terms. The House of Bishops, at any special meeting that may be held prior to the next meeting of the General Convention, shall fill for the unexpired portion of the term any vacancy that may have arisen in the interim. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and Secretary, and shall have the power to constitute committees necessary for the carrying on of its work.

14 Sec. 2 (a). The General Board of Examining Chaplains, with profes-15 sional assistance, shall prepare at least annually a General Ordination 16 Examination covering the subject matter set forth in Canon III.7.5(a), 17 and shall conduct, administer, and evaluate the same it in respect of 18 to those Candidates for Holy Orders who have been certified to the 19 Board by their several Bishops.

20 (b). Persons from jurisdictions outside the forty eight contiguous 21 *United* States, and others specifically excepted (see Canon III.4.7(c); 22 Canon III.6.4(a); and Canon III.9) shall may be examined by the Com-23 mission on Ministry of their Diocese.

24 (c). Whenever a Candidate shall have been judged by the General 25 Board of Examining Chaplains to have failed is deemed deficient in 26 any of the canonical areas covered by the General Ordination Examina-27 tion, either in whole or in part, the General Board of Examining 28 Chaplains shall recommend to the Commission on Ministry, and 29 through the Commission on Ministry to the Board of Examining 30 Chaplains, if such one exists, of the Diocese to which such the eCan-31 didate belongs, how the deficiency may be overcome.

32 Sec. 3. The General Board of Examining Chaplains may prepare, in 33 each Convention period, guidelines based upon the subjects contained 34 in Canon III.7.5(a), which guidelines shall be available to all persons 35 concerned.

36 Sec. 4. The General Board of Examining Chaplains shall promptly 37 report, in writing, to the Candidate, to the Candidate's Bishop and 38 to the Dean of the Seminary the Candidate is attending, the results 39 of all examinations held by them, together with the examinations 40 themselves whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, making separate 41 reports upon each person examined. The Bishop shall transmit these 42 reports to the Standing Committee and to the Commission on Ministry. 43 Notwithstanding the results of the examinations, 41 n no case shall the 44 Standing Committee recommend a Candidate for Ordination to the 45 Diaconate or to the Priesthood under this Canon III. 7 until the Can-46 didate has demonstrated a proficiency in all subjects required by Canon 47 III.7.5(a). examinations have been satisfactorily sustained.

1	The Rreport of the Board shall be made in the following form, viz.:
2	To (Candidate), the Right Reverend
3	, Bishop of (or in the absence of a Bishop, the
4	Clerical Members of the Standing Committee) of, as the ease
5	may be)
6	: (Place)(Date
7	To the Dean of (Place)
8	(Date)
9	We, having been assigned as examiners of A.B., hereby testify that
10	we have examined the said A.B. upon the subject matter pre-
11	scribed in Canon III .7. Sensible of our responsibility, we give our
12	judgment as follows: (Here specify the proficiency of A.B. in the
13	subject matter appointed, or any deficiency therein, as made ap-
14	parent by the examination.)
15	(Signed)
16	Sec. 5. In any case when the report from the Board of Examining
17	Chaplains is held in question on grounds of Doctrine, Faith, or Wor-
18	ship, by the Bishop and the Standing Committee, a Provincial Court
19	of Appeal may be brought into being, according to provisions estab-
20	lished by provincial authority.
21	Sec. 65. The General Board of Examining Chaplains shall make a report
22	concerning its work to each regular meeting of the General Conven-
23	tion, and in years between sessions meetings of the General Con-
24	vention shall make a report to the House of Bishops.
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Canon 29, "Of the General Board of Examining Chaplains"

The General Board of Examining Chaplains was consulted. Most of the changes are in form and style.

Section 2(c) changes the concept of "failed." The General Ordination Examinations are designed to reveal deficiencies and to point to how those deficiencies may be remedied or overcome.

Section 5 was deleted because the report of the GBEC is advisory only. The Provincial Court of Appeal only deals with ordained persons.

25 26	CANON 31 30. Of a the Board for Church Deployment
27	Sec. 1(a). There shall be a Board for Church Deployment ("the Board")
28	of the General Convention consisting of twelve members, three of whom
29	shall be Bishops, three of whom shall be Presbyters Priests or Deacons,
30	and six of whom shall be Lay Persons.
31	(b). The Bishops shall be appointed by the Presiding Bishop. The
32	Presbyters Priests or Deacons and Lay Members shall be appointed by
33	the President of the House of Deputies. All appointments to the Board
34	shall be subject to the confirmation of the General Convention.

- 1 (c). The Members shall serve terms beginning with the adjournment
- 2 of the meeting of the General Convention at which their appointments
- 3 are confirmed, and ending with the adjournment of the second regular
- 4 meeting General Convention thereafter. The members shall not serve
- 5 successive terms.
- 6 (d). At the General Convention in which these provisions are adopted,
- 7 two Bishops, one Presbyter or Deacon, and three Lay Persons shall
- 8 be appointed to serve for one-half of a regular term, and one Bishop,
- 9 two Presbyters or Deacons, and three Lay Persons shall be appointed
- 10 to serve full terms. At each succeeding regular meeting of the General
- 11 Convention, one-half of the membership shall be appointed to serve 12 full terms.
- 13 (e). Positons of members of the Board which became vacant prior to 14 the normal expiration of such members' terms Vacancies shall be filled 15 by appointment by the Presiding Bishop or by the President of the 16 House of Deputies, as appropriate. Such appointments shall be for the 17 remaining unexpired portion of such the members' terms, and, if 18 a regular meeting of the General Convention intervenes, appointments 19 for terms extending beyond such meetings shall be subject to confir-20 mation of the General Convention. Members appointed to fill such the 21 vacancies shall not thereby be disqualified from appointment to full 22 terms thereafter.
- 23 Sec. 2. The duties of the Board for Church Deployment shall be:
- 24 (4a). to oversee the Church Deployment Office.
- 25 (2b). to study the deployment needs and trends in the Episcopal Church 26 and in other Christian bodies.
- 27 (3c). to issue and distribute such reports and information concerning 28 deployment as it deems helpful to the Church.
- 29 (4d). to cooperate with the other Boards, Commissions, and Agencies 30 of the Church which are concerned with ministry, and particularly with 31 the Executive Council.
- 32 (5e). to report on its work and the work of the Church Deployment 33 Office at each regular meeting of the General Convention.
- 34 (6f). to report to the Executive Council at regular intervals as a part 35 of its accountability to the Council for the funding which the Church 36 Deployment Office receives.
- 37 (7g). to work in cooperation with the Church Center Staff.
- 38 (8h). to fullfill such other responsibilities as may be assigned to it by the 39 General Convention.

Canon 30, "Of the Board for Church Deployment"

The Church Deployment Board was consulted. Changes are in form and style.

CANONS ON THE EPISCOPATE

The CDM Title III Revision Committee consulted with the Rt. Rev. Richard F. Grein and the Rev. Dr. J. Robert Wright in order to achieve a theological and historical framework for rewriting Canons III.21-27 and worked diligently to interpret the concept of the episcopate as represented by the Book of Common Prayer (BCP) in relationship to the present canons. Because several other groups were developing statements on the nature of the episcopate, Bishop Witcher requested the Presiding Bishop to appoint a committee of these various groups to set forth a definition of the episcopate that would form a basis for canonical revision. The CDM committee felt a revision based on the modern understanding of the episcopate and the added dimension of women serving in the episcopate would best serve the needs of the Church.

In January 1990 the Rt. Rev. Walter Dennis, chair of the Standing Commission on Constitution and Canons (SCCC), appointed a special task force to recommend revisions of the Title III canons that deal with the episcopate, and the CDM Title III Revision Committee was dismissed from its work on those canons. It was understood that time would not permit a major revision, but it was hoped that the task force would accomplish the sort of revision that had been done on the other Title III canons.

The members of the task force representing the SCCC and CDM were the Rt. Rev. Gordon Charlton, (chair), Burns Davison, Esq., the Rev. Canon Robert Tharp, the Rt. Rev. Roger White, the Rt. Rev. John Ashby, the Rt. Rev. Brinkley Morton, and the Rt. Rev. Charles Vaché. After some preliminary work by telephone and correspondence, members of the task force with the exception of Bishop Morton met for two days to prepare the requested revisions. The objectives of the task force in making its recommendations were as follows:

- 1. Eliminate as much as possible of the considerable redundancy found in these canons.
- 2. Translate the language into a simple and current vocabulary, and bring it into conformity with that of the recently revised canons and of the Ordinal of the BCP.
- 3. Improve consistency among the canons and between the canons and the Constitution.
- 4. Organize material in the most logical manner, and title the canons in such a way as to make their contents recognizable and accessible.
 - 5. Change or remove those provisions that do not relate to present realities.

Some of the recommendations made in pursuit of these objectives are as follows:

- 1. The grouping of all ordination material in one canon.
- 2. A like grouping into one canon of all material related to disability, resignation, and retirement.
 - 3. The use of the term "ordination" in place of the term "consecration."
- 4. The attempt to identify clearly which stipulations apply to all bishops, those which apply to all elected bishops, and those which apply to each episcopal category: diocesan, coadjutor, suffragan, assistant, and resigned (which includes those who are retired and some who are not).
- 5. The use of the term "Diocesan Bishop" in place of the often misunderstood term "Bishop with jurisdiction."
- 6. The removal of canons relating to missionary bishops and to the consecration of bishops for foreign lands, which were adopted to serve the Church in meeting missionary situations that no longer exist.

The task force made no attempt to deal with current questions about a changing theology of the episcopate in the Church. It does not recommend at this time that the canons require all bishops to have jurisdiction (1988 Lambeth Conference Resolution #46) because this matter is still being studied. It has made provision, however, for a diocesan bishop to assign episcopal duties in a defined territory to a suffragan bishop. The issue of jurisdiction for all bishops, along with other possible changes requiring new definitions and perhaps new concepts, will be left to future revisers, whose work, it is hoped, will be facilitated by these recommendations.

Resolution #A131

Revise the Canons on the Episcopate.

Resolved, the House of ______ concurring, That Canons III.21, 23, 24, 26 be amended as follows, that Canons III. 22, 25, 27 be deleted and that a new Canon 22 be added to Title III.

- 1 CANON 21 20.
- 2 Of the Ordination and Consceration of Bishops
- 3 Sec. 1(a). The election of a person to be a Bishop in a Diocese shall Old III.22.1(a).
- 4 be held in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Constitu-
- 5 tion and Canons of the Diocese, and pursuant to the provisions of the
- 6 Constitution and Canons of the Episcopal Church.
- 7 (b). The Convention of a Diocese may request that an election be made Old III.22.1(b).
- 8 on its behalf by the House of Bishops of the Province subject to con-
- 9 firmation of the Provincial Synod, or it may request that an election 10 be made on its behalf by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church.
- 11 (c). If either option in Sec. 1 (b) is chosen the President of the Pro-Old III.22.2(b). 12 vince may convene the Synod of the Province prior to the election and 13 the Synod may nominate up to three persons. The Presiding Officer 14 of the electoral body chosen shall, three weeks before the election, com-15 municate the names of the nominees to the Bishops.
- 16 (d). It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention electing Old III.21.1(e). 17 a Bishop, Bishop Coadjutor, or Suffragan Bishop, to inform the 18 Presiding Bishop promptly of the name of the person elected. It shall 19 be the duty of the Bishop-elect to notify the Presiding Bishop of acceptance or refusal of the election, at the same time as the Bishop-elect 21 notifies the electing Diocese.
- 22 Sec. 12 (a). Whenever the Church in any a Diocese shall desires the 23 ordination and consecration of a Bishop-elect, if the election shall 24 have taken place occurs within three months before a meeting of the 25 General Convention, the Standing Committee of the said Diocese shall, 26 by their its President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, 27 forward to the Secretary of the House of Deputies evidence of the election of the Bishop-elect by the Convention of the Diocese, together 29 with evidence of his that the Bishop-elect has having been duly ordered 30 Deacon and Priest, and evidence of acceptance of election, and also 31 a testimonial signed by a constitutional majority of such Convention, 32 in the following words, viz:

1 2

2.8

We, whose names are hereunder written, fully sensible of how important it is that the Sacred Order and Office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that we know of no impediment on account of which the Reverend A.B. ought not to be ordained and consecrated to that Holy Office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare that we believe the Reverend A.B. to have been duly and lawfully elected and to be of such sufficiency in good learning, of such soundness in the Faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation character as to be able to exercise the Office of a Bishop to the honor of God and the edifying of His the Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

- (b). The Secretary of such the Convention shall certify upon this testimonial that it has been signed by a constitutional majority thereof. There shall also be forwarded to the Secretary of the House of Deputies, with the testimonial and other documents, certificates from two or three recognized and licensed professionals, appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese with the approval of the Presiding Bishop, that they have thoroughly examined the Bishop-elect as to such that person's physical and mental medical and psychological and psychiatric conditions and have not discovered any reason why it would not be wise fitting for such the person to undertake the work for such which the person has been chosen. The forms for medical and psychological and psychiatric reports prepared by The Church Pension Fund shall be used for this purpose.
- (c). The Secretary of the House of Deputies shall lay present the said testimonials before to the House, and if the House shall consents to the eonseeration ordination of the Bishop-elect, notice of said its consent, certified by the President and the Secretary of said the House, together with the testimonials, shall be sent to the House of Bishops, together with the testimonials aforesaid.
- (bd) (1). If the House of Bishops consents to the eonsecration ordination, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify such consent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing and to the Bishop-elect; and upon notice assurance of the acceptance of the election by the Bishop-elect of his election, the Presiding Bishop shall take order for the eonsecration ordination of the said Bishop-elect either by himself the Presiding Bishop or the President of the House of Bishops of the Province of which the Diocese electing is part, and two other Bishops of this Church, or by any three Bishops of the Church to whom he the Presiding Bishop may communicate the testimonials.
- (2). In all particulars the service at the eonsecration ordination of a Bishop shall be under the direction of the Bishop presiding at such consecration the ordination.

- 1 (3). No person shall be ordained Bishop unless the person shall at the Old Sec. 4.
- 2 time and in the presence of the ordaining Bishops subscribe and make
- 3 the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution.

4 (e)(e) (1), if the election of a Bishop shall have taken place occurs 5 more than three months before the meeting of the General Conven-6 tion, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall by their 7 its President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, im-8 mediately send to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses a 9 certificate of the election by the Secretary of Convention of the Diocese. 10 bearing a statement that evidence of the Bishop-elect's having been duly 11 ordered Deacon and Priest and the certificates as to mental and physical 12 medical and psychological and psychiatric examination as required in 13 Sec. 1(a) 2(b) of this Canon have been received and that a testimonial 14 in the form set out in Sec. 1 2(a) of this Canon has been signed by a 15 constitutional majority of the Convention. ; and iIf a majority of the 16 Standing Committees of all the Dioceses shall consent to the eonseera-17 tion ordination of the Bishop-elect, the Standing Committee of the 18 Diocese electing shall then forward the evidence of said the consent, 19 with the other necessary documents described in Sec. 4 2 (a) and (b) 20 of this Canon, to the Presiding Bishop, who shall immediately com-21 municate the same to every *Diocesan* Bishop. of this Church having 22 jurisdiction, and iIf a majority of such Bishops shall consent to the 23 consecration ordination, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, 24 notify such consent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing 25 and to the Bishop-elect of the consent. and upon notice of his accept-26 ance of the election, tThe Presiding Bishop shall take order for the 27 eonsecration ordination of said the Bishop-elect either by himself or 28 the President of the Province of which the Diocese electing is a part 29 and two other Bishops of this Church, or by any three Bishops of this 30 Church to whom he may communicate the testimonials or make pro-31 vision according to Sec. 2(d)(1) of this Canon.

32 (2). The eEvidence of the consent of the several each Standing Committees shall be a testimonial in the following words, signed by a 33 majority of the Standing members of the Committees of all the 34 Dioceses:

	he Standing Committee
, and having be	een duly convened at
	is that the Sacred Order
should not be unworth	ily conferred, and firmly
	ny on this solemn occa-
	e presence of Almighty
	it on account of which
ht not to be ordained	and consecrated to the
	, we have hereunto set
	in the year of our

THE BLUE BOOK

1 2 3 4	See Sec. f.	If the Presiding Bishop shall not have received the consent of a majority of the Bishops within three months from the date of notice to them, he shall then give notice of such failure to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15		(df). In case a majority of all the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses shall do not consent to the eonsecration ordination of a Bishop-elect within the period of six three months from the date of the notification of the election by the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing, or in case a majority of all the Diocesan Bishops entitled to to act in the premises shall do not consent within the period of three months from the date of notification to them by the Presiding Bishop of the election, the Presiding Bishop shall declare the election null and void and shall give notice to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing. †The Convention of the Diocese may then proceed to a new election.
16 17 18 19 20 21	See Sec. 1(d).	(e). It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention electing a Bishop, Bishop Coadjutor, or Suffragan Bishop, to inform the Presiding Bishop promptly of the name of the person elected. It shall be the duty of the Bishop elect to notify the Presiding Bishop of his acceptance or declination of the election, at the same time as he notifies the electing Diocese.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43		Sec. 2 (a). When a Bishop of a Diocese is unable, by reason of age, or other permanent cause of infirmity, or, except in a Missionary Diocese, by reason of the extent of Diocesan work, fully to discharge the duties of his office, a Bishop Coadjutor may be elected by and for said Diocese, who shall have the right of succession, Provided, that before the election of a Bishop Coadjutor for the reason of extent of Diocesan work, the consent of the General Convention, or during the recess thereof, the consent of a majority of the Bishops having jurisdiction and of the several Standing Committees, must be had and obtained. Before any election of a Bishop Coajutor, the Bishop of the Diocese shall read, or cause to be read, to the Convention thereof, his written consent to such election, and in such consent he shall state the duties which he thereby assigns to the Bishop Coadjutor, when duly ordained and consecrated, and such consent shall form part of the proceedings of the Convention. The duties assigned by the Bishop to the Bishop Coadjutor in any Diocese may be enlarged by mutual consent whenever the Bishop Coadjutor. In case of the inability of the Bishop of the Diocese may request the Convention to act without such consent, and such request shall be accompanied by certificates of medical persons as to the inability of the Bishop of the Diocese to issue his written consent.
45 46 47 48	See Sec. 2(a).	(b.) In the case of a Bishop Coadjutor, the grounds for his election, as stated in the record of the Convention, shall be communicated, with the other required testimonials, to the General Convention, or to the Standing Committees and the Presiding Bishop.

- 1 (c). In the case of application for the ordination and consecration of See Sec. 2(a).
- 2 a Bishop Coadjutor, the Standing Committee shall forward to the
- 3 Presiding Bishop, in addition to the evidence and testimonials required
- 4 by the preceding Section, a certificate of the Presiding Officer and
- 5 Secretary of the Convention that every requiement of this Section has
- 6 been complied with.
- 7 (d). There shall not be in any Diocese at the same time more than one See III.22.2
- 8 Bishop Coadjutor; Provided, if it is certified to the Ecclesiastical
- 9 Authority of a Diocese by three competent physicains selected by that
- 10 Authority that the Bishop Coadjutor in such Diocese is permanently
- 11 unable, by reason of physical or mental condition, to carry out the duties
- 12 as Bishop Coadiutor, the Ecclesiastical Authority, upon advice of three
- 13 Bishops of three neighboring Dioceses, may declare that the right of
- 14 succession of such Bishop Coadjutor is terminated and in such event
- 15 a new Bishop Coadjutor may be elected for such Diocese as provided
- 16 in paragraph (a) of this Sec. 2.
- 17 Sec. 3. It shall be lawful, within six months prior to the effective date 18 of the resignation or retirement of a *Diocesan* Bishop from his jurisdie-19 tion, for the said Bishop, with the advice and consent of the Standing 20 Committee, to call a special meeting of the Convention of the Diocese 21 to elect a successor; Provided, that if the Convention is to meet in regular 22 session meanwhile, it may hold the election during such regular ses-23 sion. The proceedings incident to preparation for the ordination and 24 consecration of such successor shall be as provided in Sec. 12 of this 25 Canon; but the Presiding Bishop shall not take order for the consecration or ordination to be on any date prior to that upon which the resignation is to become effective.
- 28 Sec. 4. No one shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop unless he shall See Sec. 2(d)(3). 29 at the time subscribe, in the presence of the ordaining and consecrating
- 30 Bishops, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

Canon 20, "Of the Ordination of Bishops"

In the present canons the process for the election and the manner of ordination and consecration of bishops are repeated in several places. Proposed Canon III.20 consolidates all of this material, making a more workable and precise means of electing and ordaining all bishops.

The title "Of the Ordination of Bishops" is used in order to comply with the BCP. Section 1. This is consistent with the parts of old Canon III.22.1(a), (b); 22.2(b); and 21.1(e) and places the canonical process for the election of a person to be a bishop in a diocese in better order. It outlines the responsibilities of the diocese at the time of the election and the responsibility of the bishop-elect. It also gives the manner in which a request may be made for an election on behalf of a diocese by the House of Bishops of a province.

Section 2. This section has been edited to adopt inclusive language and the use of language in the other Title III ordination canons that applies also to bishops, such as "medical and psychological and psychiatric" examinations.

Section 2(f). The time for receiving the consents from the standing committees has been shortened to *three* months from the date of notification by the standing committee of the electing diocese. In regard to the consent of bishops to an election, the canon now reads "Diocesan Bishops" rather than "Bishops entitled to act in the premises." This defines more clearly those who are entitled to consent.

Section 3. The term "Diocesan Bishop" is used to clarify "Bishop from his jurisdiction."

Old Section 4 has been moved to Sec.2(d)(3).

		* / * /
1		CANON 22
2		Of Bishops Coadjutor
3 4 5 6	Old III.21.2(a).	Sec. 1. When a Bishop of a Diocese is unable, by reason of age, or permanent cause of infirmity, or by reason of the extent of Diocesan work, fully to discharge the duties of the office, a Bishop Coadjutor may be elected by and for the Diocese, who shall have the right of succession.
7 8 9 10	Old III. 21.2(d).	Sec. 2. There shall be only one Bishop Coadjutor in any Diocese. Provided, if it is certified to the Ecclesiastical Authority of a Diocese by three competent physicians selected by the Ecclesiastical Authority that the Bishop Coadjutor in the Diocese is permanently unable, by reason
11		of medical or psychological or psychiatric condition, to carry out the
12		duties as Bishop Coadjutor, the Ecclesiastical Authority, upon the ad-
13		vice of three Bishops of three neighboring Dioceses, may declare that
14		the right of succession of the Bishop Coadjutor is terminated and in
15		such event a new Bishop Coadjutor may be elected as provided in Canon
16		III. 20.1.

COMMENT:

Canon 22, "Of Bishops Coadjutor"

This Canon is sourced from prior Canon III.21.

17 18	CANON 23 Of Suffragan Bishops
19 20 21 22	Sec. 1 (a). A Suffragan Bishop shall be elected in accordance with the Canons enacted in each Diocese for the election of a Bishop. But; however, the initiative shall always be taken by the Bishop of the Diocese asking for the assistance of a Suffragan.
23 24 25 26	Sec. 2 (a). (b). Before the election of a Suffragan Bishop in a Diocese, the consent of the General Convention, or during the recess thereof, the consent of a majority of the Diocesan Bishops having jurisdiction and of the several Standing Committees, must be had an obtained.
27 See III.20.2. 28 29	(b). Whenever the Church in any Diocese shall desire the ordination and consecration of a Suffragan Bishop elect, subsequent proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Canon III.21.1 shall be taken.
30 31 32	(e). If the consents required by Canon III. 21.1 are not received as therein prescribed, or if the Suffragan Bishop elect decline his election, the Convention of the Diocese may then proceed to a new election.
33 34 35	Sec. 32. There shall not at any time be more than two Suffragan Bishops holding office in and for any Diocese, save except by special consent of the General Convention previously obtained.

- 1 Sec. 4. A Suffragan Bishop may be elected and consecrated for any Sec III.20.2.
- 2 Missionary Diocese in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 2 of this
- 3 canon, and subject to all the provisions thereof.
- 4 See. 5. A Suffragan Bishop shall act, in all respects, as the assistant See III.21.8.
- 5 of the Bishop of the Diocese, and under his direction.
- 6 Sec. 6. Every Suffragan Bishop, upon attaining the age of seventy two See III.25.2(a).
- 7 years, shall forthwith tender his resignation from his position by sending
- 8 it to the Presiding Bishop, who shall immediately communicate the same
- 9 to every Bishop of this Church-having jurisdiction and shall-declare
- 10 the said Bishop's resignation accepted, effective at a designated date
- 11 not later than three months from the date of such resignation.
- 12 (b). The Presiding Bishop shall communicate to the resigning Bishop See III.25.2(b)
- 13 the fact of the acceptance of his resignation and the termination of
- 14 his position effective as of the date fixed, and, in the case of a Suf-
- 15 fragan of a Diocese, shall certify the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority
- 16 of the Diocese concerned. He shall also order the Secretary of the House
- 17 of Bishops to record the same effective as of the date fixed, to be in-18 corporated in the Journal of the House.
- 18 At each meeting of the General Convention, it shall be the duty of the See III.25.3(d).
- 19 Presiding Officer of the House of Bishops to communicate to the House
- 20 of Deputies, when in session, a list of such resignations which have
- 21 been accepted since the preceding meeting of the General Convention.
- 22 (c). If any Suffragan Bishop should for any reason fail to submit his See III.25.2(c).
- 23 resignation upon attaining the age of seventy two years, as provided
- 24 in Clause (a) above, the Presiding Bishop shall certify that fact to the 25 House of Bishops. The House of Bishops shall then declare the said
- 26 Bishop's position terminated, effective at a date not later than three
- 27 months from the date of such declaration, and shall order the Presiding
- 28 Bishop's certificate and its own declaration and action to be recorded
- 29 in its Journal. It shall then be the duty of the Presiding Officer of the
- 30 House of Bishops to pronounce such position terminated, and to com-
- 31 municate the fact to the House of Deputies, if in session, and to the 32 Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese.
- 33 (d). Sec. 3. The tenure of office of a Suffragan Bishop shall not be ter-34 minated on the death or removal resignation of the Bishop of the
- 35 Diocese. A Suffragan Bishop may, at any time, resign his the position
- 36 as Suffragan of a Diocese with the consent of a majority of the Diocesan
- 37 Bishops of this Church having jurisdiction under the procedure set out 38 in Canon III. 26.8 25, so far as it applies.
- 39 A Suffragan Bishop whose resignation has been accepted shall exercise See III.25.4(b). 39 episcopal functions only as he may be authorized by the Ecclesiastical
- 40 Authority of a Diocese or of an Area Mission.
- 41 Sec. 7 (a). Whenever a Suffragan Bishop shall be elected Bishop or See III.20.2(a)
- 42 Bishop Coadjutor of a Diocese, if such election shall have taken place
- 43 within three months before a meeting of the General Convention,
- 44 evidence thereof shall be laid before each House of the General Con-

45 vention and the concurrence of each House and its express consent shall

1 2 3 4 See III. 5 20.2(e)(1).	be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same, so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese which has elected him. (b). If the said election has taken place more than three months before
6	a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof viz.:
7 8 9 10	The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing, or the Secretary of the House of Bishops, as the case may be, shall give duly certified evidence of the election to every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese.
11 12	On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of the Bishops and of the Standing Committees in the election, and their express con-
13	sent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned or the
14 15	Secretary of the House of Bishops, as the case may be, shall transmit notice thereof to the Presiding Bishop and to the Ecclesiastical Authority
16	of every Diocese, which notice shall state what Bishops and what Stand-
17 18	ing Committees have consented to the election. On receiving this notice the Presiding Bishop shall certify to the Secretary of the House of
19	Bishops the altered status and style of the Bishop elected. If the
20	Presiding Bishop shall not have received the consent of a majority of
21	the Bishops within three months from the date of his notice to them,
22	he shall then give notice of such failure to the Standing Committee
23	of the Diocese electing.
24	Sec. 84. No Suffragan Bishop, while acting as such, shall be Rector or settled Member of the Clergy in charge of a Parish or Congregation.

Canon 23, "Of Suffragan Bishops"

Derived from prior Canons III. 20, 21, 23, and 25. Some minor editorial modifications have been made to adopt more modern and inclusive language.

tions have been made to adopt more modern and inclusive language.			
25	CANON 24		
26	Of Assistant Bishops		
27	Sec. 1. Whenever any Diocese shall, in the opinion of its Bishop, shall		
28	require additional episcopal services, the said Bishop may, with the		
29	consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, in lieu of requesting		
30	the election of a Coadjutor or Suffragan Bishop, ask the Diocesan		
31	Convention of the Diocese to approve the creation of the position of		
32	Assistant Bishop, and to authorize the Bishop to appoint a Bishop for		
33	such the position, with the consent of the Standing Committee of the		
34	Diocese, and under such conditions as the Bishop may determine.		
35	Sec. 2. Such An Assistant Bishop may be appointed from among the		
36	following:		
37	(a). Bishops now exercising jurisdiction, or serving as Suffragan Bishop,		
38	who under the Constitution and Canons, and subject to their provi-		
39	sions, would be eligible for election in that Diocese; Provided, that		
40	before accepting any such appointment a Bishop exercising jurisdiction		
41	as the Ordinary or as the Bishop Coadjutor shall resign that jurisdic-		
42	tion, or the right of succession, as the case may be;		

- 1 (b). Bishops who, having resigned their previous responsibilities, are
- 2 qualified to perform episcopal acts in this Church; and
- 3 (c). Bishops of a Church in communion with this Church, in good stand-
- 4 ing therein, if they:
- 5 (1), have previously resigned their former responsibilities;
- 6 (2), have received approval by a competent authority within the Church
- 7 of their consecration of their appointment to the position of Assistant
- 8 Bishop;
- 9 (3). have exhibited satisfactory evidence of moral and godly character 10 and theological requirements; and
- 11 (4). shall have promised in writing submitted to the Bishop making the 12 appointment to submit in all things to the Doctrine, Discipline and Wor-13 ship of this Church, and also shall have submitted to and satisfactorily 14 passed a thorough examination covering both physical and mental 15 medical and psychological and psychiatric condition by recognized and 16 licensed professionals appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the 17 Diocese with the approval of the Presiding Bishop. The forms of medical 18 and physical for medical and psychological and psychiatric 19 reports prepared by The Church Pension Fund shall be used for these 20 purposes;
- 21 (5). Provided, that before the appointment of an Assistant Bishop in 22 a Diocese under the provisions of subparagraphs (b) or (c), Secs. 2(b) 23 and 2(c) of this Canon, who is not otherwise a member of the House 24 of Bishops, the consent of the House of Bishops or, if such the 25 appointment is to be made more than three months prior to a meeting 26 of the House of Bishops, the consent of a majority of the Diocesan 27 Bishops having jurisdiction is essential and must be obtained.
- 28 Sec. 3. An Assistant Bishop so appointed shall serve at the discretion Sec III.21.9. 29 of, and be under the control and direction of, the Bishop having 30 jurisdiction.
- 31 Sec. 43. No person may serve as an Assistant Bishop beyond the 32 termination of the jurisdiction of the appointing Bishop or after at-33 taining the age of 72 years.

Canon 24, "Of Assistant Bishops"

Principally consisting of the language of prior Canon III.24.

- 34 CANON 2621.
- 35 Of Bishops and Their Duties
- 36 Sec. 1. Each Bishop shall keep a record of all official acts, which record Old Sec. 2(c). 37 shall be the property of the Diocese, and shall be transmitted to the 38 Bishop's successor.

Sec. 2. No Bishop shall officiate by preaching, ministering the 1 Sacraments, or holding any public service, within the judicatorial limits 2 3 of any Diocese other than that in which the Bishop is canonically resident, without a license or permission to perform occasional public ser-4 vices from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the 5 Bishop desires to officiate. 6 Sec. 13 (a). It shall be the duty of every Bishop having jurisdiction in 7 a Diocese of this Church, to reside within the limits of his jurisdiction, 8 9 Each Bishop elected to serve in a Diocese shall reside in that Diocese. (b). nor shall he The Diocesan Bishop shall not be absent himself 10 therefrom for a period of more than three consecutive months without 11 12 the consent of the Convention or the Standing Committee of the Diocese. 13 14 Old Sec. 5. (c.) A Diocesan Bishop, whenever leaving the Diocese for six consecutive months, shall authorize in writing, under hand and seal, the Bishop 15 Coadjutor, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee of the 16 Diocese, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof during the absence. 17 The Bishop Coadjutor, or, should there be none, the Standing Com-18 mittee, may at any time become the Ecclesiastical Authority upon the 19 written request of the Bishop and continue to act as such until the re-20 quest is revoked by the Bishop in writing. 21 Sec. 24 (a). Every Each Diocesan Bishop shall visit the Congregations 22 within his jurisdeition the Diocese at least once in three years. Interim 23 24 visits may be delegated to another Bishop of this Church. (b). At every visitation the visiting Bishop shall preside at the Holy 25 Eucharist and at the Initiatory Rites, as required, preach the Word, 26 for the purposes of examining their condition, inspecting the behavior 27 of the Clergy, administering Confirmation, preaching the Word, and at 28 his discretion celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. At every 29 visitation it shall be the duty of the Bishop to examine the records of 30 the Congregation according to required by Canon III.14.3, and examine 31 the life and ministry of the Clergy and Congregation according to Canon 32 33 III.14.2(e). (b) c). If a Diocesan Bishop shall for three years have declined to visit 34 a Parish or Congregation, the Member of the Clergy in charge and 35 Vestry (or the Corporation), or the Bishop, may apply to the Presiding 36 Bishop to appoint the five Bishops in charge of neighboring Dioceses 37 who live nearest to the Diocese in which such Congregation may be 38 situated as a Council of Conciliation, who shall amieably determine all 39 matters of difference between the parties, and each party shall con-40 form to the decision of the Council. Such decision or the failure to 41 conform to it shall be neither discoverable nor admissible in any sub-42 sequent proceedings. in the premises, Provided, that, in case of any sub-43 sequent trial of either party for failure to conform to such decision, 44 any constitutional or canonical right of the defendant in the premises 45 may be pleaded and established as a sufficient defense, notwithstanding 46 47 such former decision, and Provided, further, that, in any case, the Bishop may at any time apply for such Council of Conciliation.

48

- 1 (c). Every Bishop shall keep a record of all his official acts, which See Sec. 1.
- 2 record shall be the property of the Diocese, and shall be transmitted
- 3 to his successor.
- 4 Sec. 35. The Diocesan Every Bishop shall may deliver, from time to
- 5 time at his discretion, a Charge to the Clergy of his jurisdiction, and
- 6 may, from time to time, address the Diocese and a Pastoral Letter to
- 7 the people of his jurisdiction Pastoral Letters on points of Christian
- 8 doctrine, worship, or manners, which he the Diocese. The Bishop may
- 9 require the Clergy to read the Pastoral Letter to their Congregations.
- 10 Sec. 46. At every each Annual Meeting of the Convention the Diocesan
- 11 Bishop shall make a statement report of the affairs State of the Diocese
- 12 since the last Annual Mmeeting of the Convention; the names of the
- 13 Churches which he has Congregations visited; the number of persons
- 14 confirmed and received; the names of those who have been received
- 15 admitted as Postulants and Candidates for Holy Orders, and of those
- 16 who have been ordained, and of those who have been by him suspended
- 17 or deposed from Holy Orders; the changes by death, removal, or other-
- 18 wise, which have taken place among the Clergy; and all other matters
- 19 the Bishop desires to present to the Convention; tending to throw light 20 upon the affairs of the Diocese, which statement shall be inserted in
- 21 the Journal.
- 22 Sec. 7 (a). Before an election of a Bishop Coadjutor, the Diocesan Old III.21.2(a)
- 23 Bishop shall read to the Convention the Bishop's written consent to
- 24 the election. The consent shall state the duties to be assigned to the
- 25 Bishop Coadjutor, when ordained. The consent shall form part of the
- 26 proceedings of the Convention. The duties assigned by the Diocesan
- 27 Bishop to the Bishop Coadjutor may be enlarged by mutual consent.
- 28 (b). In the case of the inability of the Diocesan Bishop to issue the re-29 quired consent, the Standing Committee of the Diocese may request
- 30 the Convention to act without the consent, and the request shall be
- 31 accompanied by certificates of medical or psychological or psychiatric
- 32 professionals as to the inability of the Bishop to issue the written 33 consent.
- 34 Sec. 8. A Suffragan Bishop shall act as an assistant to and under the Old III.23.4.
- 35 direction of the Diocesan Bishop. Under that direction the Diocesan
- 36 Bishop may assign episcopal duties in a defined territory to a Suffragan 37 Bishop.
- 38 Sec. 9. An Assistant Bishop shall serve at the discretion of, and under Old III.24.3.
- 39 the control and direction of, the Diocesan Bishop.
- 40 Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of a Bishop, whenever leaving his Diocese Sec Sec. 1(c)
- 41 for the space of six calendar months, to authorize, by writing, under
- 42 his hand and seal, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, should there be none, the
- 43 Standing Committee of the Diocese, to act as the Ecclesiastical
- 44 Authority thereof during his absence. The Bishop Coadjutor, or, should
- 45 there be none, the Standing Committee, may become at any time the
- 46 Ecclesiastical Authority upon the written request of the Bishop, and
- 47 continue to act as such until the request be revoked by him in writing.

1		Sec. 6 (a). Any Bishop of this Church may, on the invitation of the
2		Convention or of the Standing Committee of any Diocese where there
3	See III.26.2.	is no Bishop, or where the Bishop is for the time under a disability to
4		perform episcopal offices by reason of a judicial sentence, visit and
5		perform episcopal offices in that Diocese, or in any part thereof, and
6		this invitation may be for a stated period, and may be at any time
7		revoked.

Canon 21, "Of Bishops and Their Duties"

This canon restates language from prior Canons III. 26, 21, 23, and 24 in an effort to preserve the canon law of the Church without requiring the restatement in multiple locations of the same language. The canon first states the duties of all bishops, then the duties of diocesan, of coadjutor, of suffragan, and of assistant bishops.

Section 2 requires a bishop from outside a diocese to have a license or permission from the ecclesiastical authority in order to officiate. This is in accordance with Resolution 72 of the 1988 Lambeth Conference, which was affirmed by the 1989 meeting of the House of Bishops; it "affirms that it is deemed inappropriate behavior for any bishop or priest of this Communion to exercise episcopal or pastoral ministry within another diocese without first obtaining the permission and invitation of the ecclesial authority thereof."

Section 7, permitting a diocesan bishop to assign episcopal duties in a defined territory to a suffragan bishop, represents a change in substance.

8 CANON 26	
9 Of Dioceses w	rithout Bishops
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop is for
11 the time under	r a disability by reason of a judicial sentence, may by
12 an act of its Co	onvention, and in consultation with the Presiding Bishop,
be placed <i>temp</i>	porarily under the provisional charge and authority of
the a Bishop of	r Bishop Coadjutor of another Diocese or of a resigned
15 Bishop, who s	hall by that act be authorized to perform excercise all
the duties and	offices of the Bishop of the Diocese so vacant or whose
17 Bishop is und	er disability, until, in the case of a vacant Diocese, a
18 Bishop be duly	is elected and consecrated ordained for that office or
19 until for the sai	me, or, in the case of a Diocese whose Bishop is disabled,
20 until the disqu	alification be removed, or until, in either case, the said
21 act of the Cor	vention be is revoked.
220ld III. 26.6(a). Sec. 2. Any Bis	shop may, on the invitation of the Convention or of the
23 Standing Com	mittee of any Diocese where there is no Bishop, visit and
24 exercise episco	pal offices in that Diocese, or any part of it. This invita-
25 tion may be for	or a stated period and may be revoked at any time.
26Old III.26.6(c). Sec. 3. (c). A E	Diocese, while under the provisional charge of a Bishop,
shall not inv	ite any other Bishop to perform any visit and
28 exercise episco	pal duty or exercise offices or authority without the
-	Bishop in charge.

COMMENT:

Canon 26, "Of Dioceses without Bishops"

Consists of language from prior Canon III.26.

1 CANON 25

- 2 Of the Incapacity, Resignation, and Retirement of Bishops
- 3 Sec. I. When it is certified to the Presiding Bishop by at least three Old III.26.10.
- 4 competent physicians who have examined the case that a Diocesan
- 5 Bishop is incapable of authorizing the Bishop Coadjutor, if there is
- 6 one, or a Suffragan Bishop, if there is one, or the Standing Committee
- 7 to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority, then, upon the advice of five
- 8 Bishops of neighboring Dioceses, to be selected by the Presiding Bishop,
- 9 the Bishop Coadjutor, or a Suffragan Bishop, if the Constitution and
- 10 Canons of the Diocese so provide, or the Standing Committee, shall
- 11 be declared by the Presiding Bishop to be the Ecclesiastical Authority
- 12 for all purposes set forth in these Canons and shall retain such authority
- 13 until, acting upon a like certificate, the Presiding Bishop declares the
- 14 Diocesan Bishop competent to perform official duties.
- 15 Sec. 72 (a). Every Each Bishop and every Bishop Coadjutor and every 16 Missionary Bishop, upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, shall Old III.26.7 17 forthwith tender his resignation from his jurisdiction, as required by 18 Sec. 9 of Article II, Sec. 9 of the Constitution., by sending it The 19 resignation shall be sent to the Presiding Bishop, who shall immediately 20 communicate the same it to every each Diocesan Bishop of this Church 21 having jurisdiction and shall declare the said Bishop's resignation ac-22 cepted, effective at a designated date not later than three months from 23 the date of such the resignation.
- 24 (b). The Presiding Bishop shall communicate to the resigning Bishop 25 the fact of the acceptance of his the resignation and the termination of 26 his iurisdiction effective as of the date fixed., and, iIn the case of a 27 Diocesan Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor of a Diocese, the Presiding 28 Bishop shall certify the same to the Standing Committee of the Diocese 29 concerned, and in the case of other Bishops to the Ecclesiastical Authori-30 ty of the Diocese concerned. The Presiding Bishop He shall also order 31 the Secretary of the House of Bishops to record the same, effective as 32 of the date fixed, to be incorporated in the Journal of the House.
- 33 (c). If any Bishop, should for any reason, fails to submit his resignation 34 upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, as provided in Clause (a) 35 above Sec. 2 of this Canon, the Presiding Bishop shall certify that fact 36 to the House of Bishops. The House of Bishops shall then declare the 37 said Bishop's jurisdiction position terminated, effective at a date not 38 later than three months from the date of declaration; and shall order 39 the Presiding Bishop's certificate and its own declaration and action 40 to be recorded in its Journal. It shall then be the duty of tThe 41 Presiding Bishop Officer of the House of Bishops to shall then pro-42 nounce such jurisdiction the position terminated, effective as of the date 43 fixed, and to shall communicate the fact to the House of Deputies, if in 44 session, and to the Ecclesiastical Authority Diocesan Bishop and 45 Standing Committee of each Diocese.
- 46 Sec. § 3 (a). If the Any Bishop of a Diocese, or a Bishop Coadjutor, 47 shall who desires to resign his jurisdiction, he shall send in writing to

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1 the Presiding Bishop his the resignation with the reasons therefor. This communication shall be sent at least thirty days before the 2 date set for a regular or special meeting of the House of Bishops. The 3 Presiding Bishop shall without delay shall send a copy of the com-4 munication to every notify each Diocesan Bishop of this Church having 5 ecclesiastical iurisdiction, and also to the Standing Committee of the 6 7 Bishop desiring to resign, in order that the Standing Committee may on behalf of the Diocese be heard either in person or by correspondence 8 upon the subject. The House during its session shall investigate the 9 10 whole case, and by a majority of those present accept or refuse the resignation. 11 (b). If said a resignation shall have has been tendered more than three 12 months before a regular or special meeting of the House of Bishops, 13 the Presiding Bishop shall communicate the same, it, together with any 14 statement from the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned, to 15 every each Diocesan Bishop. of this Church having jurisdiction, and 16 iIf a majority of such Bishops shall consent to the resignation, the 17 Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, shall notify the resigning Bishop 18 and the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned of the accep-19 tance of such the resignation and the termination of said Bishop's 20 iurisdiction, effective as of the date fixed. He The Presiding Bishop 21 shall also order the Secretary of the House of Bishops to record the 22 same, it, effective as of the date fixed, to be incorporated in the Journal 23 of the House. 24 (c). Each Bishop holding an office created by the General Convention 25 Old Sec. 8(e). whose salary is paid by the Executive Council, and whose resignation 26 27 for reasons of age, disability, policy, or strategy, or for reasons beyond the Bishop's control, has been accepted, may receive from the Executive 28 Council a retiring allowance or an annual retirement or disability sup-29 plement to be paid by the Treasurer of the Executive Council in an 30 amount fixed by the Executive Council. 31 (c). The House of Bishops may accept the resignation of a Missionary 32 See Sec. 3(a). Bishop at any session of the House by a vote of a majority of those 33 present; Provided, that, in case the resignation be sent to the Presiding 34 Bishop more than three months before a regular or special meeting of 35 the House of Bishops, the Presiding Bishop shall follow the procedure 36 set out in Clause (b) above so far as it applies. 37 (d). At each meeting of the General Convention, it shall be the duty of 38 the Presiding Officer of the House of Bishops to shall communicate to 39 the House of Deputies, when in session, a list of the resignations which 40 41 have been accepted since the preceding meeting of the General Convention. 42 (e). Every Missionary Bishop whose resignation for cause of age or 43 See Sec. 3. c. disability has been accepted may receive from the Executive Council 44

an annual retirement or diability supplement to be paid by the Treasurer

45

- 1 of the Executive Council in an amount to be fixed by the Executive
- 2 Council. Any such supplement would be in addition to his regular pen-
- 3 sion received from The Church Pension Fund, and may be revised when-
- 4 ever such Retired Bishop shall receive a regular stipend from an ec-
- 5 elesiastical employment.
- 6 (f). Every Missionary Bishop, and every Bishop holding an office
- 7 created by the General Convention, whose salary is paid by the Execu-
- 8 tive Council, whose resignation for reasons of policy or strategy, or
- 9 for reasons beyond his control, has been accepted, and who has reached
- 10 retirement age, or who has suffered total disability, shall receive from
- 11 the Executive Council a retiring allowance to be paid by the Treasurer
- 12 of the Executive Council in an amount to be fixed by the Executive
- 13 Council.
- 14 Sec. 4 (a). A resigned Bishop shall be subject in all matters to the Con-15 stitution and Canons and to the authority of the General Convention.
- 16 (b). Sec. 9 (a). A resigned Bishop whose resignation has been accepted 17 by the House of Bishops may perform any episcopal act, at the request 18 of any Diocesan Bishop of this Church, within the limits of the said 19 that Bishop's jurisdiction Diocese. He A resigned Bishop may also 20 by vote of the Convention of any Diocese, and with the consent of the 21 Bishop of the Diocese, be given an honorary seat in the Convention. 22 with voice but without vote, or such an honorary seat in the Cathedral 23 of any Diocese, subject to the authority competent to act in the premises. 24 He The resigned Bishop shall report all official acts to the Diocesan 25 Bishop and to the Diocese in which such acts are performed. The 26 foregoing These provisions of this paragraph shall also be applicable 27 to a resigned Bishop of another Church in communion with this Church. 28 subject to the approval of competent authority within such the other 29 Church, where such approval may be required.
- 30 (b). A Bishop who ceases to have episcopal charge shall still be subject See Sec. 4(a). 31 in all matters to the Canons and Authority of the General Convention.

- 32 (c). A resigned Bishop whose resignation has been accepted may, at 33 the discretion of the Bishop of the Diocese in which he the resigned 34 Bishop ehooses to resides, and upon the presentation of Letters 35 Dimissory from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which he 36 the resigned Bishop has had canonical residence most recently, be en-37 rolled among the Clergy of that Diocese, and become subject to its 38 canons and regulations; and may be accorded a seat and vote in the 39 Diocesan Convention of the Diocese, in accordance with its canonical 40 provisions for qualification of Presbyters, Priests.
- 41 (d). but if he shall When a resigned Bishop accepts a pastoral charge 42 or other ministerial post within the a Diocese, as hereinafter provided, 43 he the Diocesan Bishop shall process such the Letters Dimissory and 44 the resigned Bishop shall be enrolled among the Clergy of the Diocese, 45 and be given seat and vote in the Diocesan Convention of the Diocese. 46 subject to the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section. Sec. 4 (b) 47 of this Canon.

1	(d e). Such A resigned Bishop may, with the approval of the Bishop of
2	the Diocese in which he chooses to the resigned Bishop resides, accept
3	a pastoral charge in said that Diocese, and, subject to its canonical
4	provisions for the filling of vacancies, may accept election as the Rec-
5	tor of a Parish therein.
6	(e f). Such A resigned Bishop may, with the approval of the Bishop
7	of the Diocese in which he choose to the resigned Bishop resides,
8	accept any position created under the authority of the Diocesan Con-
9	vention of the Diocese, including that of Assistant Bishop. He and may,
10	at the same time, occupy a pastoral charge.
11	(f g). Enrollment among the Clergy of, or acceptance of any position
12	within, a Diocese shall not deprive a resigned Bishop of the seat and
13	vote in the House of Bishops to which he the Bishop may be entitled
14	under Article I, Sec. 2 of the Constitution.
15	(g h). The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs of this section shall
16	be applicable to a resigned Bishop who continues to reside within the
17	limits of the jurisdiction he previously served as Bishop, resigned
18	Bishop's former Diocese, except that he the resigned Bishop shall not
19	have the right to vote in the Diocesan Convention of the Diocese,
20	unless the Canons of the Diocese so specifically so provide.
21 See Sec. 1.	Sec. 10. When it is certified to the Presiding Bishop, by at least three
22	competent physicians who shall have examined the case, that the Bishop
23	of any Diocese is incapable of authorizing the Bishop Coadjutor, if
24	there be one, or a Suffragan Bishop, if there be one, or the Standing
25	Committee, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authroity, then, upon the advice
26	of five Bishops of neighboring Dioceses, to be selected by the Presiding
27	Bishop, the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one, or a Suffragan Bishop,
28	if there be one, and if the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so
29	provide, or the Standing Committee, shall be declared by the Presiding
30	Bishop to be the Ecclesiastical Authority for all purposes set forth in
31	these Canons, and shall retain such authority until such time as, acting
32	upon a like certificate, the Presiding Bishop shall declare the said Bishop
33	competent to perform official duties.

Canon 25, "Of the Incapacity, Resignation, and Retirement of Bishops"
Derived from prior Canon III.26.

1988 Canons III.22, "Of Missionary Bishops," and 27, "Of Missionary Bishops and Their Duties"

It is recommended that these canons be deleted. There are no existing missionary dioceses or missionary bishops and no further need for those canons. Canons for the election of bishops for area missions and other such exigencies should be developed as needed in accordance with present-day missionary strategy and not depend upon out-dated models reflective of westward expansion or late nineteenth or early twentieth century American colonialism.

1988 Canon III.25, "Of the Consecration of Bishops for Foreign Lands"

This Canon seems no longer appropriate to the present situation. With the development of the worldwide Anglican Communion it would be more appropriate for such matters to be referred to the Anglican Consultative Council. Any "foreign lands" in proximity to the Episcopal Church are under the jurisdiction of another province of the Anglican Communion and the intrusion of the Episcopal Church into another province would be unwarranted.

Resolution #A132

Renumber Canons 15 through 31 of Title III.

Resolved, the House of _____ concurring, That Canons 15 through 31 of Title III be renumbered as follows, and that the Secretary of the General Convention make emendations to the Canons to conform to the numbering.

the same of the sa				
Canon	15	Reserved		
	16 - <i>15</i> .	Of Clergy Not in Ecclesiastical Employment		
	17 16.	Of Letters Dimissory and Licenses		
	18 <i>17</i> .	Of the Calling of a Rector		
	19- 18.	Of the Dissolution of the Pastoral Relation		
	20 - 19.	Of Persons Not Ordained in This Church Officiating in Any		
		Congregation Thereof		
	21 - 20.	Of the Ordination and Consecration of Bishops		
	<i>21</i> .	Of Bishops and their Duties		
	22.	Of Missionary Bishops Of Bishops Coadjutor		
	23.	Of Suffragan Bishops		
	24.	Of Assistant Bishops		
	<i>25</i> .	Of the Consecration of Bishops for Foreign Lands Of the		
		Incapacity, Resignation, and Retirement of Bishops		
	<i>26</i> .	Of Bishops and Their duties Of Dioceses without Bishops		
	27 .	Of Missionary Bishops and their Duties		
	28. 27.	Of Religious Orders and Other Christian Communities		
	29. 28.	Of a the Board for Theological Education		
	30 - <i>29</i> .	Of a the General Board of Examining Chaplains		
	31 <i>30</i> .	Of a the Board for Church Deployment		

Resolution #A133

Licensing of Church Army Evangelists

Resolved, the House of ______ concurring, That the following subsection (c) be added to Canon III.3.1:

- 1 A Diocesan Bishop or the Ecclesiastical Authority may license duly certified Church
- 2 Army Evangelists to exercise one or more of these ministries in accordance with the
- 3 provision of this Canon.

COMMENT

This proposal would authorize a diocesan bishop to license commissioned Church Army Evangelists to exercise the ministries under this Canon.

Reso	lution	#A1	34

Request CDM to continue to review Title III.

- 1 Resolved, the House of _____ concurring, That the Council for the Develop-
- 2 ment of Ministry be requested to continue its work of reviewing Title III of the Canons
- 3 in consultation with the Standing Commission on Constitution and Canons.

COMMENT

With the recommendations contained in this report CDM has now completed the nine-year task of revising Title III of the canons. Canonical revision is never completed, however. A continuing study of the canons in light of changes in the theology and understanding of ministry and an ongoing system for coordinating the proposals coming from the Church for revision of the ministry canons are necessary.

Resolution #A135

Establishment of Joint Commission to review Title IV

- 1 Resolved, the House of _____ concurring, That pursuant to the provision of
- 2 Canon I.1.2(a) a Joint Commission funded by the General Convention Assessment
- 3 Budget be appointed and empowered to review the Canons of the General Convention
- 4 known as Title IV (Ecclesiastical Discipline) and to recommend any substantive amend-
- 5 ments, deletions, or changes; that within twenty-four months following appointment,
- 6 the Joint Commission transmit such recommendations to the Standing Commission
- 7 on Constitution and Canons for ultimate consideration by the General Convention.

COMMENT

An ongoing project of study and action has reviewed existing canons. Coordinated by the SCCC as to form, style, and consistency, Titles I, II, III, and V have been or are being reviewed for substantive content. No appropriate body presently exists to review for substantive content Title IV canons. This resolution is intended to provide such a substantive review body.

Resolution #A136

Pensions for Lay Employees

- 1 Resolved, the House of ______ concurring, That all units of the Episcopal
- 2 Church under Ecclesiastical Authority in the United States provide for all lay employees
- 3 who work over 1,000 hours annually retirement benefits through participation in a
- 4 plan of which the employer contribution shall be at least 9 percent of salary; the source
- 5 of the salary may impose a minimum employment period not to exceed six months
- 6 before this employer contribution shall commence.

Resolution #A137

Medical, Dental, and Insurance Benefits for Lay Employees

- 1 Resolved, the House of ______ concurring, That all units of the Episcopal
- 2 Church under Ecclesiastical Authority in the United States provide for all lay employees
- 3 Medical, Dental, and Life Insurance Benefits comparable to those provided active clergy
- 4 in the jurisdiction.

COMMENT

In late twentieth century America, when many people live long after their earning years have passed, retirement "benefits" for employees have become an essential

part of the "pay" received from employment. They are essential to the employee and his or her dependents, to cover living expenses and health care in the final years of life; and they are essential to the society and the Church, which would otherwise be quickly swamped with caring for those who are no longer able to earn income.

As an employer, the Church has long recognized its responsibility to its clergy and their dependents. It was response to the biblical duty toward the "widows and orphans" of clergy that led to the formation of the first clergy pension schemes, the predecessors of today's mandatory Church Pension Fund coverage for all ordained persons employed by the Episcopal Church. Today the Church employs many laypersons as well, whose living and health care expenses in retirement, and whose "widows and orphans" are as much the Church's responsibility as those of the clergy. The 1980 establishment of the Lay Employees Retirement Plan was a recognition of this need, but its voluntary nature, combined with the tight financial situation of most parishes and Church agencies, has kept participation low. Not until retirement benefits became mandatory were all the clergy covered. The same policy of mandatory coverage must be extended to lay employees, as a matter of simple justice, in obedience to Jesus' reminder that "the laborer deserves to be paid" (Luke 10:7, NRSV).

FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR CDM

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of CDM, adopted at the 1976 General Convention, is:

To create a structure and to provide services in order that the Episcopal Church at all levels of its organization will better recognize current ministry development needs and opportunities, and better utilize resources for meeting them.

In order to achieve this goal, the Council pursues three primary objectives:

- 1. To establish a network of communication on ministry throughout the Church for sharing information about ministry needs and resources;
- 2. To identify those issues and needs that are outstanding for the Church and initiate and coordinate appropriate studies;
- 3. To convene appropriate groups for action or make recommendations for action to the appropriate bodies.

When the Council began its work for the triennium, an agenda was developed to implement these objectives. The Council looked at that agenda toward the end of the triennium and assessed the work done so far. It identified those items on which work had been completed, such as the revision of the Title III canons, and pointed to the work that is ongoing, such as the interpretation, implementation, and clarification of Title III and development of services to meet the professional and personal needs of clergy. CDM assessed its cooperation with other agencies, such as the BTE, the Church Pension Fund, the Council of Seminary Deans, the Standing Commission on the Church in Small Communities, and many of the boards and committees that affect the professional lives of clergy and laity in the Church. Also discussed was the relationship of CDM to such offices as the Office of Pastoral Development, the Clergy Deployment Office, and the various departments of the Episcopal Church Center.

During the past three years, the Council believes there has been a significant improvement in understanding of the ministry of all baptized. Some of the member organiza-

tions have kept the Council aware of these trends. Other groups that have raised the consciousness of the Church to this issue, such as the Total Ministry Task Force, the North American Association for the Diaconate, and the National Network of Lay Professionals, have been invited to CDM meetings. The Council sees this as an important area of concern for the future. Other continuing concerns that have been very much a part of discussion are: the ministry of nonparochial clergy, the need to increase inclusivity in a diverse Church, the health of individuals going through the ordination process, clergy wellness and support, issues for churches in small communities, pensions for lay professionals, the community calling of clergy, justice and equality, and recruitment of leaders.

A major concern that the Council will continue to study and discuss throughout the next triennium is sexual exploitation in the pastoral relationship. The Council recognizes that this problem is not a new one in the Church, but it has become a public and major issue that needs examination and discussion as well as whatever resolution is possible. The Council will continue its study and discussion of this dilemma throughout the next triennium.

Another major responsibility of CDM is support for COMs. Most provinces have held yearly meetings of COM representatives and bishops for training and information sharing. The Council will continue to encourage dioceses to utilize this opportunity and provide resources as needed for COMs. A resource to help COMs to be more supportive of ethnic minority aspirants will be developed.

The personal and professional development of the clergy will continue to be a high priority. CDM will serve as a vehicle for the coordination of the efforts of groups, committees, and institutions in the Church that are focusing on clergy health, support, and wellness and to act as a clearing house for these studies. CDM will work closely with and support the Cornerstone Project in its imaginative work. New concerns such as the impact of dual-career marriages on the priesthood and the Church and a study on how ordained women function as leaders will be on the agenda.

The Council tries to be an inclusive organization in order to hear the voice of the Church. NNECA and the Episcopal Women's Caucus have contributed from their experience and wisdom and have been valuable resources.

CDM continues to seek ways to develop better lines of communication within the Church on matters of ministry in order that it may better understand the needs of the Church. Please let it, through the Office for Ministry Development, know your questions and concerns. CDM's main responsibility is to listen and to respond. No one knows what shape the Church's ministry will have to assume to do Christ's work in the coming decade. The Gospel of Christ must be preached and the hope of Christ be held out to all who live in this world.

Resolution #A138

Continue the Council for the Development of Ministry.

Resolved, the House of ______ concurring, That the 70th General Convention continue the Council for the Development of Ministry consonant with the goals and objectives as reported to this General Convention, that it continue to be funded through the Program Budget of the Executive Council, and that it report to the next General Convention.

Respectfully submitted, The Rt. Rev. John F. Ashby, D.D., *Chairperson* The Rev. John T. Docker, D.Min., *Field Officer*