

**TITLE III
MINISTRY**

CANON 1: Of the Ministry of All Baptized Persons

Each Diocese shall make provision for the development and affirmation of the ministry of all baptized persons in the Church and in the world.

CANON 2: Of Commissions on Ministry

Sec. 1. In each Diocese there shall be a Commission on Ministry (“the Commission”) consisting of Clergy and Lay Persons. The number of members, terms of office, and manner of selection to the Commission shall be determined by the Canons of each diocese. To be set up in every Diocese.

Sec. 2. The Commissions shall assist the Bishop with regard to the implementation of Canon III. 1., “Of the Ministry of All Baptized Persons”:
To assist the Bishop

(a) In determining present and future opportunities and needs for the ministry of all baptized persons in the Diocese and the world.

(b) In supporting the development, training, utilization, and affirmation of the ministry of all baptized persons in the Diocese and in the world.

Sec. 3. The Commission shall assist the Bishop with regard to the needs for ordained and Lay professional ministries in the Diocese:

(a) In determining present and future needs for ordained and Lay professional ministries in the Diocese.

(b) In recruiting and selecting persons for Holy Orders and in guiding and examining Postulants, Candidates, and Deacons in training for Priesthood.

(c) In providing for the guidance and pastoral care of Clergy and Lay Persons who are in stipendiary and non-stipendiary positions accountable to the Bishop.

(d) In promoting the continuing education of the Clergy and of Lay Professionals employed by the Church.

Sec. 4. The Bishop and Commission shall actively solicit from the clergy and laity of parishes, college and university campus ministry centers, and other communities of faith, nominations of persons whose demonstrated qualities of Christian commitment, leadership and vision, and responsiveness to the needs, concerns and hopes of the world mark them as desirable candidates for positions of leadership in the Church. The Commission shall invite such nominees to engage in a process of discernment appropriate to the cultural background of the nominees by which to ascertain the type of leadership, lay or ordained, to which they may be called. When this discernment process has been completed, the Commission shall commend to the agencies with their procedures as established under Sec. 2(b) above, those whose vocation is to lay ministry, and shall present to the Bishop those whom it wishes to support as Postulants for ordination to the Diaconate or Priesthood, and who have indicated their willingness to be so nominated. To solicit candidates for positions of leadership.

To adopt rules for its work. **Sec. 5.** The Commission may adopt rules for its work, subject to the approval of the Bishop; *Provided*, they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of this Church or of the Diocese. These rules may include provision for committees of the Commission to act on its behalf; however, ultimate responsibility shall remain with the Commission as a whole to report to the Bishop concerning an applicant's fitness and readiness for admission as a Postulant or Candidate, for ordination to the Diaconate and, if requested by the Bishop, to the Priesthood.

May appoint Committees.

To report on applicant's fitness.

CANON 3: Of Licensed Lay Persons

To be licensed by the Bishop.

Sec. 1 (a) A confirmed communicant in good standing may serve as Lay Reader, Pastoral Leader, Lay Preacher, Lay Eucharistic Minister, or Catechist, if licensed by the Bishop or Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the person is a member. Guidelines for training and selection of such persons shall be established by the Bishop.

(b) The Presiding Bishop or the Bishop Suffragan for the Armed Forces may license a member of the Armed Forces to exercise one or more of these ministries in the Armed Forces in accordance with the provisions of this Canon.

(c) A Diocesan Bishop or the Ecclesiastical Authority may license duly certified Church Army Evangelists to exercise one or more of these ministries in accordance with the provisions of this Canon.

Time limit and renewal of license.

Sec. 2 (a) A license shall be given only at the request, and upon the recommendation, of the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation in which the person will be serving. The license shall be issued for a period of time not to exceed three years and shall be revocable by the Bishop, or upon the request of the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation.

(b) Renewal of the license shall be determined on the basis of the acceptable performance of the ministry by the licensee and upon the endorsement of the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation in which the person is serving.

(c) A person licensed in any Diocese under the provisions of this Canon may serve in another Congregation in the same or another Diocese at the invitation of the Member of the Clergy in charge, and with the consent of the Bishop in whose jurisdiction the service will occur.

Conduct of services: Directions and restrictions.

(d) The person licensed shall conform to the directions of the Bishop and the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation in which the person is serving, in all matters relating to the conduct of services, the sermons to be read, and the dress to be worn. In every respect, the person licensed shall conform to the requirements and limitations set forth in the rubrics and other directions of the Book of Common Prayer.

Pastoral Leader.

Sec. 3. A Pastoral Leader is a Lay Person licensed to exercise pastoral or administrative responsibility in a Congregation under special circumstances and may be licensed to lead regularly the Offices authorized by the Book of Common Prayer. Prior to licensing, a Pastoral Leader shall be trained, examined, and found competent in the following subjects:

- (a) The Holy Scriptures, contents and background;
- (b) The Book of Common Prayer and The Hymnal;
- (c) The conduct of public worship;
- (d) Use of the voice;
- (e) Church History;
- (f) The Church’s Doctrine as set forth in the Creeds and An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism;
- (g) Parish Administration;
- (h) Appropriate Canons;
- (i) Pastoral Care.

A Pastoral Leader shall not be licensed if, in the judgment of the Bishop or Ecclesiastical Authority, the Congregation is able to and has had reasonable opportunity to secure a resident Member of the Clergy in charge.

Sec. 4. A Lay Preacher is a person licensed to preach. Prior to licensing, the Lay Preacher shall be trained, examined, and found competent in the following subjects: Lay Preacher.

- (a) The Holy Scriptures, contents and background;
- (b) The Book of Common Prayer and The Hymnal;
- (c) The conduct of public worship;
- (d) Use of the voice;
- (e) Church History;
- (f) Christian Ethics and Moral Theology;
- (g) The Church’s Doctrine as set forth in the Creeds and An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism;
- (h) Appropriate Canons;
- (i) Pastoral Care;
- (j) Homiletics.

Persons so licensed shall only preach in congregations upon the initiative and under the supervision of the Member of the Clergy in charge.

Sec. 5 (a) A Lay Eucharistic Minister is a person licensed to this extraordinary ministry. The Lay Eucharistic Minister shall have one or both of the following functions, as specified in the license: Lay Eucharistic Minister.

- (1) Administering the elements at any Celebration of Holy Eucharist in the absence of a sufficient number of Priests or Deacons assisting the celebrant;
- (2) Directly following a Celebration of the Holy Eucharist on Sunday or other regularly scheduled Celebrations, taking the Sacrament consecrated at the Celebration to members of the Congregation who, by reason of illness or infirmity, were unable to be present at the Celebration. Persons so licensed may also be known as “Lay Eucharistic Visitors.” Lay Eucharistic Visitor.

(b) Qualifications, requirements, and guidelines for the selection, training, and use of Lay Eucharistic Ministers shall be established by the Bishop. Qualifications, requirements, and guidelines.

(c) This ministry is not to take the place of the ministry of Priests and Deacons in the exercise of their office, including regular visitation of members unable to attend the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist. A Lay Not to take place of ministry of Clergy.

Eucharistic Minister should normally be under the direction of a Deacon of the Congregation, if there be one.

Catechist. **Sec. 6.** A Catechist is a person licensed to prepare persons for Baptism, Confirmation, Reception, and the Reaffirmation of Baptismal Vows. Prior to licensing, Catechists shall be trained, examined and found competent in the following subjects:

- (a) The Holy Scriptures, contents and background;
- (b) The Book of Common Prayer and The Hymnal;
- (c) Church History;
- (d) The Church's Doctrine as set forth in the Creeds and An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism;
- (e) Methods of Catechesis.

Lay Reader. **Sec. 7.** A Lay Reader is a person who regularly leads public worship under the direction of a Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation. Training and licensing shall be under the authority of the Bishop for those persons recommended by the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation, as provided by the Canons of the Diocese.

Lector. **Sec. 8.** A Lector is a person trained in reading of the Word and appointed without license by the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation to read lessons or lead the Prayers of the People.

CANON 4: Of Postulants for Holy Orders

Fit persons to be identified. **Sec. 1.** All Bishops of Dioceses and other Clergy shall make provisions to identify fit persons for Holy Orders and encourage them to present themselves for Postulancy. No one shall be denied access to the selection process for ordination in this Church because of race, color, ethnic origin, sex, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, disabilities or age, except as otherwise specified by these Canons. No right to ordination is hereby established.

To consult with member of Clergy in charge. **Sec. 2 (a)** Each person desiring to be admitted as a Postulant for Holy Orders shall initially consult the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation of which the person is a confirmed adult communicant in good standing. The person shall set forth the order to which the person feels called, the grounds of the desire for admission to Holy Orders, together with such personal circumstances as may bear on the person's qualifications or course of preparation.

To make desire known to Bishop. **(b) (1)** The Member of the Clergy in charge shall make a careful inquiry, in consultation with other leaders of the Congregation, into the physical, intellectual, moral, emotional, and spiritual qualifications of the person. If the person has been a communicant in good standing of the Congregation for at least one year and the conclusion is that the person should persevere, the Member of the Clergy shall counsel the person to make this desire known to the Bishop in whose jurisdiction the person resides and shall report the findings to the Bishop.

- (2) If the Bishop is unable to accept an applicant who otherwise would qualify for Postulancy, the Bishop may give written consent to the person to apply to the Bishop of another Diocese for admission. The applicant shall give to that Bishop the name of the Member of the Clergy in charge of the applicant's Congregation, from whom the Bishop shall ascertain, either by personal conference or by written report, the applicant's qualifications for admission as a Postulant. May apply to other Bishop.
- (c) Before accepting an applicant for Postulancy, the Bishop shall determine that the person is a confirmed adult communicant in good standing of a Congregation within that Bishop's Diocese which is willing to involve itself in the applicant's preparation for Holy Orders. Applicant's status in Congregation.
- (d) The applicant shall state to the Bishop in writing, the following information: Information to be given by applicant.
- (1) Full name, date of birth, and marital status.
 - (2) The length of time resident in the Diocese.
 - (3) When, and by whom, baptized.
 - (4) When, and by whom, confirmed.
 - (5) Whether application has been made previously for admission as a Postulant for Holy Orders.
 - (6) On what grounds the applicant is moved to seek Holy Orders.
 - (7) The level of education attained, and, if any, the degrees earned and areas of specialization.
- (e) Before the admission of a Postulant, the Bishop shall confer in person with the applicant, and shall require the applicant to submit to a thorough examination, covering both medical and psychological condition, by professionals appointed by the Bishop. The appointed professionals shall use the forms for medical and psychological and psychiatric reports prepared by the Church Pension Fund for this purpose. These reports shall be kept on file by the Bishop. When deemed appropriate the Bishop may make available information from the reports to the Commission with proper regard for confidentiality. Conference with Bishop.
Examination required.
Reports to be kept on file.
- Sec. 3 (a)** On the basis of the application and of the personal interview, the Bishop shall notify the applicant and the Commission whether or not the Bishop is moved to proceed. If the Bishop is moved to proceed, the Commission, either as a whole, or by means of a committee charged with the responsibility, shall meet with the applicant to review the application and to prepare an evaluation of the applicant's qualifications to pursue a course of preparation for Holy Orders. In each case the applicant must satisfy the Bishop regarding intellectual ability and competence to pursue a course of study preparatory to ministry in Holy Orders. If satisfied, Bishop to send application to Commission.

Applicant to meet with Commission or committee thereof.
- (b) The Commission shall present to the Bishop its evaluation, together with its reasons.
- Sec. 4.** The following papers shall be presented to the Bishop and the Commission: Papers required.
- (a) The formal application specified in Sec.2(d) of this Canon.

- (b) The evaluation of the Commission, as provided in Sec.3(a) of this Canon.
- (c) If the applicant is or has been a student in a theological school, a transcript of the applicant's academic record together with the school's evaluation of the applicant's personal qualifications for Holy Orders in this Church.
- Certificate from Rector and Vestry. (d) (1) A certificate from the Rector and Vestry of the Parish of which the applicant is a confirmed adult communicant in good standing, setting forth the grounds upon which they judge the applicant to possess such qualifications as would be fitting for admission as a Postulant for Holy Orders, and whether their judgment is based on personal knowledge or on other evidence.
- (2) This certificate must be signed by both the Rector of the Parish of which the applicant is a member and by a two-thirds majority of the whole Vestry, and must be attested by the Clerk of the Vestry or the Recording Secretary of the meeting at which the vote was taken in the following form:
- I hereby certify that the foregoing certificate was signed at a meeting of the Vestry of _____ Parish, _____, duly convened at _____ on the _____ day of _____, _____, and that the names attached are those of all (or a two-thirds majority of all) the members of the Vestry.**
(Signed) _____,
Clerk (or Secretary) of the Vestry.
- Regarding financial resources. **Sec. 5.** When admitting the applicant to Postulancy, the Bishop shall consult with the applicant regarding financial resources which will be available for the support of the Postulant throughout preparation for ordination. During Postulancy and later Candidacy, the Bishop or someone appointed by the Bishop shall review periodically the financial condition and plans of the Postulant.
- Bishop may admit as a Postulant. **Sec. 6.** Upon compliance with these requirements, the Bishop may admit the applicant as a Postulant for Holy Orders. The Bishop shall thereupon record the Postulant's name, with the date of admission, in a Register kept for that purpose, and shall inform the Postulant, the Rector of the Postulant, the Commission, the Standing Committee, and the Dean of the Seminary the Postulant may be attending, or proposes to attend, of the fact and date of such admission.
- To develop program of preparation for Holy Orders. **Sec. 7(a)** The Bishop and the Commission shall work closely with the Postulant to develop and monitor a program of preparation for Holy Orders, including theological training, practical experience, emotional development, and spiritual formation, and to insure that pastoral guidance is provided throughout the period of preparation.
- Evidence of previous education. (b) The Postulant, before entering upon or pursuing further theological studies, must present to the Bishop and the Commission satisfactory

evidence of holding an accredited baccalaureate degree, or its equivalent, together with a full transcript of the completed academic work. This work shall include sufficient instruction in the following subjects:

- (1) The language (including grammar and composition), literature, and culture of the people among whom the Postulant expects to exercise Ministry;
- (2) History; and
- (3) Two of the following subjects:
 - (a) Mathematics,
 - (b) A Natural Science,
 - (c) Philosophy,
 - (d) A Social Science.

(c) If the Postulant does not hold a baccalaureate degree, but has shown such proficiency in an occupation or profession as gives promise of usefulness in Holy Orders, the Postulant may be required to obtain an accredited baccalaureate degree; or else shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects listed in Sec. 7(b) of this Canon, and any subjects required by the theological school or other program of preparation for Holy Orders in which the Postulant is to be enrolled, or otherwise satisfy the Commission of sufficient knowledge in these subjects. The Commission shall report to the Bishop whether the above requirements have been met.

Commission reports to Bishop.

Sec. 8. Every Postulant and Candidate for Holy-Orders shall communicate with the Bishop personally or by letter, four times a year, in the Ember Weeks, reflecting on the individual's academic experience and personal and spiritual development.

To report in Ember Weeks.

Sec. 9. Any Postulant may be removed from the Register of Postulants at the sole discretion of the Bishop, who shall give the reasons personally to the Postulant with written notice to the Rector of the Postulant, the Commission and the Standing Committee, and the Dean of the theological school the Postulant may be attending or the director of the program of preparation.

May be removed at Bishop's sole discretion.

Sec. 10. A Postulant who has been examined in any of the subjects prescribed in Sec. 7(b) of this Canon and who afterwards applies for admission as Postulant in any other Diocese, shall present to the Bishop of the other Diocese a certificate from the Bishop of the examining Diocese stating what examinations have been taken and the result of each.

Certificate from applicants changing Diocese.

Sec. 11. No Bishop shall consider accepting as a Postulant any person who has been refused admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders in any other Diocese, or who, having been admitted, has afterwards ceased to be a Candidate, until the applicant produces a letter from the Bishop of the Diocese refusing admission, or in which the person has been a Candidate, declaring the cause of refusal or of cessation. If a decision is made to proceed in the matter, the Bishop shall send the letter to the Commission.

In case of refusal or cessation.

CANON 5: Of Candidates for Holy Orders

Postulant applies to be a Candidate.	Sec. 1. A Postulant for Holy Orders, having been duly admitted in accordance with Canon III.4, may apply for admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders by the Bishop upon compliance with the following conditions:
Six month Postulancy.	(a) At least six months shall have elapsed since admission as a Postulant for Holy Orders.
Eighteen months of satisfactory study.	(b) The Postulant shall have been enrolled for at least eighteen months or completed one half of a full course of study in a theological school or seminary or in some other program of preparation for Holy Orders approved by the Bishop and the Commission.
Reaffirmation of certificate.	(c) The Bishop shall have received:
Evaluation of Postulant's qualifications.	(i) The reaffirmation in writing from the Rector and Vestry of the certificate required in Canon III.4.4(d).
Report from Commission.	(ii) The evaluation and recommendation of the theological school or director of the program of preparation, as to the Postulant's personal qualifications for the exercise of Holy Orders after three semesters of study or the equivalent, and using a form provided by the Board for Theological Education.
Approval of Standing Committee.	(iii) A report from the Commission as to the Postulant's readiness to be received as a Candidate for Holy Orders.
Bishop to interview.	(iv) The approval in writing of the Standing Committee, who may have interviewed the Postulant and who shall have had an opportunity to review the documentation relating to the application of the Postulant.
Bishop may admit as a Candidate.	(d) The Bishop shall interview the Postulant and ascertain the Postulant's readiness to make the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution.
Annual reports on Candidates from Seminary or those assigned to supervise study.	Sec. 2. Upon satisfactory compliance with the above provisions, the Bishop may admit and list the Postulant as a Candidate for Holy Orders and shall inform the Candidate, the Rector of the Candidate, the Commission, the Standing Committee, and the Dean of the theological school the Candidate is attending, or the director of the program of preparation in which the Candidate is enrolled.
Canonical residence of Candidate.	Sec. 3 (a) During the course of the Candidate's academic preparation for Holy Orders, an annual report shall be rendered to the Bishop and to the Candidate by the theological school or by the director of the program under whom the Candidate is assigned to pursue studies; which report shall contain an evaluation both of academic performance and of personal qualification for ordination. (b) The Bishop shall keep these reports on file and shall make copies available to the Commission and the Standing Committee.
	Sec. 4(a) A Candidate must remain in canonical relationship with the Diocese in which admission has been granted, until ordination to the Diaconate, except as provided in Sec. 4(b) of this Canon.

(b) For reasons satisfactory to the Bishop, Letters Dimissory to another Diocese may be granted to a Candidate upon request; *Provided*, that the Bishop of the receiving Diocese is willing to accept the Candidate, with the consent of the Standing Committee of the receiving Diocese. May be granted Letters Dimissory.

Sec. 5. At the Bishop’s sole discretion, any Candidate may be removed from the list of Candidates, with reasons given personally to the Candidate and written notice given to the Candidate, the Rector of the Candidate, the Commission, the Standing Committee, and the Dean of the theological school or the director of the program in which the Candidate is enrolled. May be removed at Bishop’s sole discretion.

Sec. 6. If a Bishop has removed the Candidate’s name from the list of Candidates, except by Letters Dimissory, or the Candidate’s application for ordination been rejected, no other Bishop may ordain the person without re-admission to Candidacy, continuing for at least twelve months. Rejected Candidate to renew Candidacy before ordination.

CANON 6: Of the Ordination of Deacons

Sec. 1. To be ordained Deacon a person must be at least twenty-one years of age. Candidate to be twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 2. No one shall be ordained Deacon within one year from admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, unless, under special circumstances, the Bishop, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee, shall shorten the time of Candidacy; and in no case shall the time be shortened to less than six months. To be Candidate for one year, unless time is shortened.

Sec. 3. Before the ordination of a Deacon the Bishop shall require the applicant to submit to a thorough examination, covering both medical and psychological condition, by professionals appointed by the Bishop. The forms for medical and psychological and psychiatric reports prepared by The Church Pension Fund shall be used for these purposes. These reports shall be kept on file by the Bishop and shall be available to the Standing Committee. Examination required.

Sec. 4 (a) The Candidate shall have completed a course of study for such time and to such extent as is judged suitable by the Bishop after consultation with the Commission, in the following subject matter: Course of study completed.

- (1) Holy Scriptures: contents and background;
- (2) Church History: a general outline;
- (3) Christian Theology; the Church’s teaching as set forth in the Creeds and An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism;
- (4) Christian Ethics and Moral Theology;
- (5) Studies in Contemporary Society, including racial and other minority groups;
- (6) Liturgics: the contents and use of the Book of Common Prayer;
- (7) Theory and Practice of Ministry.

(b) The Candidate shall take and pass an examination, the form and content of which shall be determined by the Bishop and the Commission.

(c) The Candidate shall have completed training or practical experience

suitable to the Candidate's occupation, and ministry in the Church and the world. A record of all such training and an evaluation of the Candidate's attainments shall be submitted in writing to the Commission.

Recommendation from Standing Committee. Papers to be presented to Standing Committee.

Sec. 5. No one shall be ordained Deacon without the recommendation of the Standing Committee to the Bishop.

Sec. 6. In order to be recommended for ordination the Candidate must present to the Standing Committee:

- (a) An application for ordination signed by the Candidate, stating the Candidate's date of birth; including a statement of how the Candidate intends to exercise the ministry of a Deacon both in the Church and in the world and that there is no intent to apply for ordination to the Priesthood.
- (b) Certificates from the Bishop(s) by whom the Candidate was admitted a Postulant and a Candidate, declaring the dates of admission as a Postulant and as a Candidate and in what manner the ministry of the Deacon is to be exercised.
- (c) (1) A certificate from the Rector and Vestry of the Parish of which the person is a member, in the following words:
To the Standing Committee of the Diocese of _____ (Place) We do certify that, after due inquiry, we are well assured and believe that A.B., for the last three years has lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and is loyal to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, and does not hold anything contrary thereto. And, moreover, we think A.B. a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Deacons.
(Date) _____ (Signed) _____
- (2) The certificate must be attested by the Clerk of the Vestry, at which the vote was taken in the following words:
I hereby certify that A.B. is a member of _____ Parish in _____ and a confirmed adult communicant in good standing; that the foregoing certificate was signed at a meeting of the Vestry duly convened at _____ on the _____ day of _____, and that the names attached are those of all (or a two-thirds majority of all) the members of the Vestry.
(Signed) _____
Clerk of the Vestry
- (d) A report from the Commission that the Candidate has successfully completed the required course of study and training, giving an evaluation with recommendation as to personal qualifications for Holy Orders.

Testimonial of Standing Committee.

Sec. 7. The Standing Committee, on the receipt of the certificates prescribed above and having reason to believe that all other canonical requirements have been complied with, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient obstacle, medical, psychological, moral, or

spiritual, at a meeting duly convened, a majority of all the members of the Committee consenting, may recommend the Candidate for ordination by a testimonial in the following words addressed to the Bishop and signed by all consenting to its adoption:

To the Right Reverend _____, Bishop of _____: We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee of _____, and having been duly convened at _____, do testify that A.B. has lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and is loyal to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church and does not hold anything contrary thereto. Accordingly, we hereby recommend A.B. for ordination to the Diaconate. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____ (Signed) _____

Sec. 8. The testimonial having been presented to the Bishop, and there being no sufficient objection on grounds medical, psychological, moral, doctrinal, or spiritual, the Bishop may take order for the ordination; and at the time of the ordination the Candidate shall subscribe publicly and make, in the presence of the Bishop, the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution.

Declaration of belief and conformity.

Sec. 9(a) A Deacon ordained under the provisions of this Canon may execute all the functions pertaining to the office of Deacon, subject to the general provisions of Canon III.13, and at the request, or with the consent, of the Rector and Vestry, may be assigned to serve in one or more Parishes or Missions.

Functions.

(b) The Deacon may not be transferred to another jurisdiction nor given a license to perform the duties of the office of Deacon in another jurisdiction, except upon the written request of the Bishop thereof, which request must be supported by the written consent of the Standing Committee of such other jurisdiction.

(c) The provisions of Canon I.8, "Of the Church Pension Fund," shall not apply, as to either assessments or benefits, to Deacons ordained under the provisions of this Canon, except that Deacons ordained under this provision who are employed in the active service of the Church on or after January 1, 1990, shall be entitled to the same provisions for pension protection as other Deacons under the Rules of the Church Pension Fund based on prospective service on and after January 1, 1990.

Applicability of Pension Fund provisions.

Sec. 10. A Deacon ordained in accordance with the provisions of this Canon shall not be eligible for ordination to the Priesthood, except that, with the prior written consent of the Bishop and the Standing Committee, and for good cause shown, the Deacon, after the requirements of Canon III.7 have been fulfilled, may be ordained by the Bishop to the Priesthood.

Ordination to Priesthood.

CANON 7: Of Ordination to the Diaconate and Priesthood

Sec. 1. A Candidate must first be ordained Deacon before being ordained Priest.

Must be first ordained Deacon.

CANON 7.2-7 TITLE III

Candidate to be twenty-one years of age.	Sec. 2. To be ordained Deacon a person must be at least twenty-one years of age.
At least twelve months from admission as Candidate, unless the time be shortened.	Sec. 3. No one shall be ordained Deacon under this Canon within twelve months from admission as Candidate for Holy Orders, unless, under special circumstances, the Bishop, with the advice and consent of a majority of the members of the Standing Committee, shall shorten the time of Candidacy; and in no case shall the time be shortened to less than six months.
Examination required.	Sec. 4. Before the ordination of a Deacon the Bishop shall require the applicant to submit to a thorough examination, covering both medical and psychological condition, by professionals appointed by the Bishop. The forms for medical and psychological and psychiatric reports prepared by The Church Pension Fund shall be used for these purposes. These reports shall be kept on file by the Bishop and shall be available to the Standing Committee.
Proficiency to be shown.	Sec. 5(a) Before ordination to the Diaconate, the Candidate must be examined and show proficiency in the following subject matter: <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) The Holy Scriptures;(2) Church History, including the Ecumenical Movement;(3) Christian Theology, including Missionary Theology and Missiology;(4) Christian Ethics, and Moral Theology;(5) Studies in contemporary society, including racial and minority groups;(6) Liturgics and Church Music; Christian Worship and Music according to the contents and use of the Book of Common Prayer and the Hymnal, respectively;(7) Theory and practice of ministry.
Examination of Candidates from other Christian Bodies.	(b) A Candidate who has been an adult member in some other body of Christians shall also be examined in writing on those points of doctrine, discipline, polity, and worship in which that Communion from which the Candidate has come differs from this Church.
Recommendation from Standing Committee.	Sec. 6. No one shall be ordained Deacon without the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Diocese to the Bishop.
Papers to be presented to Standing Committee.	Sec. 7. In order to be recommended for ordination the Candidate must present to the Standing Committee: <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) An application for ordination signed by the Candidate stating the Candidate's date of birth.(b) Certificates from the Bishop(s) by whom the Candidate was admitted a Postulant and a Candidate, giving the dates of admission as a Postulant and as a Candidate.(c) A certificate from the Rector and Vestry of the Parish of which the Candidate is a member, in the form specified in Canon III.6.6(c).(d) A certificate from the theological school or from those under whose direction the Candidate has been pursuing studies, showing the

Candidate's scholastic record in the subjects required by the Canons, and giving an evaluation with recommendation as to the Candidate's other personal qualifications for Holy Orders together with a recommendation regarding ordination.

Sec. 8. On the receipt of the certificates prescribed above and the report of the Board of Examining Chaplains prescribed in Canon III. 31.4, and having reason to believe that all other canonical requirements have been complied with, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient obstacle, medical, psychological, moral, or spiritual, the Standing Committee, a majority of all the members consenting, may recommend the Candidate for ordination by a testimonial addressed to the Bishop in the form specified in Canon III.6.7 and signed by all consenting to its adoption.

Testimonial of Standing Committee.

Sec. 9. The testimonial having been presented to the Bishop, and there being no sufficient objection on grounds medical, psychological, moral, doctrinal, or spiritual, the Bishop may take order for the ordination; and at the time of the ordination the Candidate shall subscribe publicly and make, in the presence of the Bishop, the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution.

Declaration of belief and conformity.

Sec. 10. No one shall be ordained Priest until:

- (a) Reaching the age of twenty-four.
- (b) Two years from admission as a Candidate, and one year from ordination to the Diaconate, unless the Bishop, for urgent reasons fully stated, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee, shall shorten the time. In no case shall a Deacon in training for Priesthood be ordained Priest within one year from admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, nor less than six months from ordination to the Diaconate.
- (c) Completing practical training in work as a Deacon in preparation for ordination to the Priesthood.
- (d) Recommended to the Bishop by the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the Deacon is canonically resident.

Candidate to be twenty-four years of age. To be a Deacon one year and Candidate two years unless the time be shortened. To complete practical training. Recommendation from Standing Committee.

Sec. 11. In order to be recommended for ordination by the Standing Committee, the Deacon must present to the Committee:

- (a) An application for ordination signed by the Deacon, stating the Deacon's date of birth.
- (b) A certificate from the Bishop declaring that the terms of Postulancy and Candidacy and service in the Diaconate have been completed.
- (c) A certificate from the Rector and Vestry of the Parish to which the Deacon is assigned in the following words:

Papers to be presented to Standing Committee.

To the Standing Committee of _____ (Place) _____ (Date)_____

We do certify that, after due inquiry, we are well assured and believe that the Reverend A.B., Deacon since the _____ day of _____ in the year _____, being the date of ordination to the

Diaconate (or for at least three years), has lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and has not written, taught, or held anything contrary to the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of this Church. And, moreover, we think the Reverend A.B. a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Priests.

(Signed) _____

This certificate must be attested by the Clerk of the Vestry, as follows:

I hereby certify that the Reverend A.B. is a resident of _____ Parish in _____; that the foregoing certificate was signed at a meeting of the Vestry duly convened at ____ on the ____ day of _____, and the names attached are those of all (or a two-thirds majority of all) the members of the Vestry.

(Signed) _____

Clerk of the Vestry

Testimonial of Standing Committee.

Sec. 12. On the receipt of the certificates and the report of the Commission that the training and academic requirements have been successfully completed, and having reason to believe that all other canonical requirements have been complied with, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient obstacle, medical, psychological, moral, or spiritual, the Standing Committee, a majority of all the members consenting, may recommend the Deacon for ordination by a testimonial in the following words addressed to the Bishop and signed by all consenting to its adoption:

To the Right Reverend _____, Bishop of _____

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee of _____, and having been duly convened at _____, do testify that the Reverend A.B., Deacon, desiring to be ordained Priest, has presented to us satisfactory certificates that since the _____ day of _____ in the year _____, being the date of ordination to the Diaconate (or for the last three years), the Reverend A.B. has lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and has not written, taught, or held anything contrary to the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of this Church; and we hereby recommend the Reverend A.B. for ordination to the Priesthood.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____

(Signed) _____

Declaration of belief and conformity.

Sec. 13. The testimonial having been presented to the Bishop, and there being no sufficient objection on grounds medical, psychological moral, doctrinal, or spiritual, the Bishop may take order for the ordination; and at the time of the ordination the Deacon shall be required to subscribe publicly and make, in the Bishop's presence, the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution.

Evidence of appointment to some Cure.

Sec. 14. No Deacon shall be ordained Priest until having been appointed to serve in some Parochial Cure within the jurisdiction of this Church, or as a Missionary under the Ecclesiastical Authority of some Diocese, or as

an officer of some Missionary Society recognized by the General Convention, or as a Chaplain of the Armed Forces of the United States, or as a Chaplain in some recognized hospital or other welfare institution, or as a Chaplain or instructor in some school, college, or other seminary of learning, or with some other opportunity for the exercise of the office of Priest within the Church judged appropriate by the Bishop.

CANON 8: Of General Provisions Respecting Ordination

Sec. 1. The provisions of the Canons of this Title for the admission of Postulants and Candidates, and for the ordination to the three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, shall be equally applicable to men and women. No one shall be denied access to the ordination process nor postulancy, candidacy or ordination in any parish or diocese of this church solely on account of his or her sex.

Equally applicable to men and women.

Sec. 2. No appointment for the ordination of any Candidate shall be made until the Bishop has had due notice of compliance with all of the canonical requirements.

All canonical requirements to be complied with.

Sec. 3 (a) For the purpose of this and other Canons of Ordination, the canonical authority assigned to the Bishop of the Diocese as the Ordinary may be exercised by a Bishop Coadjutor, when so empowered under Canon III.25.1(c), or by a Bishop Suffragan when requested by the Bishop of a Diocese, or by any other Bishop of the Anglican Communion canonically in charge of a Diocese, at the request of the ordinand's Bishop.

When Bishop Coadjutor, Suffragan or other Bishop may act.

(b) The Council of Advice of the Convocation of American Churches in Europe, and the board appointed by a Bishop having jurisdiction in an Area Mission in accordance with the provisions of Canon I.11.2(c), shall, for the purpose of this and other Canons of Title III have the same powers as the Standing Committee of a Diocese.

Power of Council of Advice.

(c) In case of a vacancy in the episcopate in a Diocese, the Ecclesiastical Authority may authorize and request the President of the House of Bishops of the Province, or another Bishop, to take order for an ordination.

In vacant jurisdiction another Bishop may be asked to act.

Sec. 4 (a) No certificate or testimonial, the form of which is supplied by Canon, shall be valid, unless it be in the words prescribed; the omission of the date therefrom shall render such certificate or testimonial liable to rejection.

Certificates to be in words prescribed.

(b) No Candidate for Holy Orders shall sign any of the certificates prescribed in the Canons of this Title.

No Candidate to sign.

(c) Whenever the testimonial of the Standing Committee is required, the testimonial must be signed at a meeting duly convened, and, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, by a majority of the whole Committee.

Requirements as to signatures of Standing Committee.

(d) Whenever the certificate of a Vestry is required, such certificate must be signed by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Vestry, at a meeting duly convened and by the Rector or Member of the Clergy in charge of the Parish, and the fact must be attested by the Secretary of the Vestry. Should there be no Rector or Member of the Clergy in charge, the

Requirements as to signatures of Vestry.

If Parish has no Rector.

certificate shall be signed by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Vestry and by a Presbyter of the Diocese acquainted with the applicant and the Parish, the reason for the substitution being stated in the attesting clause.

If not a Parish. (e) Should the Congregation of which the applicant is a member not be a Parish, the certificates required by Canons III.4, 5 and 6 or 7 shall be given by the Member of the Clergy in charge and the local council of the Congregation, attested to by the Recording Secretary of the meeting at which the certification was voted.

Member of Religious Order. (f) When the applicant is a member of a Religious Order or Christian Community officially recognized by Canon III.30, the certificates referred to in Sec.4(d) and any other requirements of a Congregation or Member of the Clergy in Charge, may be given by the Superior or person in charge, and Chapter, or other comparable body of the Order or Community.

Mode of applying for dispensation. **Sec. 5.** Whenever dispensation from any of the requirements for ordination by the Canons of this Title is permitted, the application must be first made to the Bishop, and if approved, referred to the Standing Committee for its advice and consent.

Standing Committee to give reasons if declining to recommend. **Sec. 6.** If, in the case of any applicant for admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, or for ordination, a majority of the Standing Committee refuse to recommend, or shall fail to act within three months, although the required certificates have been laid before the Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee, without delay, to give to the Bishop the reasons, in writing, for its refusal or failure.

CANON 9: Of the Ordination of Local Priests and Deacons

Nature of communities. **Sec. 1 (a)** With regard to Dioceses with Congregations or missionary opportunities in communities which are small, isolated, remote, or distinct in respect of ethnic composition, language, or culture, and which cannot be provided sufficiently with the sacraments and pastoral ministrations of the Church through Clergy ordained under the provisions of Canon III.7, it shall be permissible for the Bishop, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, or the equivalent body in special jurisdictions, and with the prior approval in principle of the House of Bishops of the Province, to establish procedures by which persons may be called by their Congregations and the Bishop with the Standing Committee, to be ordained local Priests and Deacons and licensed to serve the Congregations or communities out of which they were called.

Qualification of Ordinands. (b) The persons to be ordained under the provisions of this Section shall have the following qualifications:

- (1) They shall be not less than thirty-two years of age, and shall have been members of this Church for at least five years. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Bishop and the Standing Committee, on a two-thirds vote, may allow a variance of either of these qualifications, but in no case below the ages specified in Canons III.6 and III.7.

- (2) They shall be confirmed adult communicants in good standing, recognized by their Congregation for their maturity in Christian Faith and Life.
- (3) They shall be recognized as leaders in the Congregation and shall be firmly rooted in the community.
- (4) If no suitable person be found within the local Congregation, the Bishop and the Congregation with the consent of a two-thirds majority of the Standing Committee may call a person who resides in another community of the Diocese but otherwise satisfies all the requirements of this Canon.

Sec. 2. The provisions for Postulancy and Candidacy, asset forth in Canon III.4.2(c) through 8 and Canon III.5.1 through 5, shall be followed, except that:

Provisions for Postulancy and Candidacy.

- (a) The certificate required in Canon III.4.4(d)(2) shall be signed by:
 - (1) Four confirmed adult communicants in good standing from the Congregation resident in the community, if there is no local council of the Congregation; and
 - (2) One Presbyter of the Diocese to whom the applicant and the community are personally known, if there is no Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation.
- (b) No minimum time for study as a Postulant shall apply in Canon III.5.1(b).
- (c) Letters Dimissory shall not be required.

Sec. 3. For those who are to serve their Congregations as local Priests, the provisions as set forth in Canon III.7 shall be followed, except that:

Standards of learning.

- (a) The requirements of the standards of learning specified in Canon III.7.5 may be modified, but in every case:
 - (1) The Bishop and the Commission must receive satisfactory evidence that the Candidate:
 - (i) Understands the office and work of a Deacon and of a Priest and is ready to serve in that Order to which the Candidate is called;
 - (ii) Has adequate knowledge of the contents of the Old and New Testaments, Church History and of the Church's teaching as set forth in the Creeds and in An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism; and
 - (iii) Is familiar with the Book of Common Prayer and has the ability to read the Holy Scriptures and conduct the service of the Church in an intelligible and reverent fashion.
 - (2) The Bishop and Commission shall require and supervise the continuing education of each person ordained under the provisions of this Canon, and keep a record of the same.
 - (3) In all cases of the ordination under this Canon of persons with modified requirements of learning, a record of the modifications shall be kept by the Bishop, and every Member of

	<p>the Clergy thus ordained shall be reported to the Recorder with the other matters required in Canon I.1.6(b).</p>
Required certificates.	<p>(b) The certificates required in Canon III.7.7(c) and 11(c) shall be signed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Six confirmed adult communicants in good standing within the Congregation, if there is no local council of the Congregation;(2) One Presbyter of the Diocese to whom the Candidate or Deacon and the community are personally known, or, in the case of Deacons, the Presbyter under whose supervision the Deacon has trained, if there is no Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation.
Local Deacons.	<p>Sec. 4. In Congregations described in Sec. 1 of this Canon, where the sacraments are regularly available, persons described in Sec.1(b) may be called by the Bishop and the Congregation to serve as local Deacons.</p> <p>(a) The provisions for Postulancy and Candidacy, as set forth in Sec.2 of this Canon shall be followed except for Sec.2(a), where a certificate shall be as required in Canon III.4.4(d)(2).</p> <p>(b) The provisions for ordination as set forth in Canon III.6 shall be followed, except that standards of learning specified in Canon III.6.4(a) and (b) may be modified as set forth in Sec. 3(a) of this Canon.</p>
Deacons ordained to Priesthood.	<p>Sec. 5. If a Deacon should be called by a Congregation and the Bishop to be ordained Priest, the Deacon must meet the requirements as set forth in Secs. 1 and 3 of this Canon.</p>
Episcopal supervision.	<p>Sec. 6 (a) The Congregations served by persons ordained under the provisions of this Canon shall be under the supervision of the Bishop or an appointed deputy.</p> <p>(b) Under special circumstances, the Bishop may appoint persons under the provisions of this Canon to serve in more than one Congregation.</p>
Limitations of movement.	<p>Sec. 7. If Deacons or Priests who have been ordained in accordance with this Canon shall subsequently remove to another community within the Diocese, they shall be entitled to exercise their office in that place only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Requested by the Congregation; and(b) The Bishop licenses them. <p>Sec. 8. It is the normal expectation that persons ordained under the provisions of this Canon shall not move from the Congregation and Diocese in which they were ordained. Letters Dimissory may be granted by the Bishop only at the request of the Bishop of the Diocese to which the Deacon or Priest wishes to move.</p> <p>CANON 10: Of Christian Clergy Previously Ordained or Licensed in Churches Not in the Historic Succession.</p> <p>Sec. 1. If a person ordained or licensed by other than a Bishop in the Historic Succession to minister in a Christian body not in communion with this Church, desires to be ordained,</p>

- (a) The person must first be a confirmed adult communicant in good standing in a Congregation of this Church; Must be communicant in a Congregation.
- (b) The Commission shall examine the applicant and report to the Bishop with respect to: Examination of applicant.
- (1) Whether the applicant has served in the previous Christian body with diligence and good reputation and the causes which have impelled the applicant to leave the body and seek ordination in this Church,
 - (2) The nature and extent of the applicant's education and theological training,
 - (3) The preparations necessary for ordination to the Order(s) to which the applicant feels called;
- (c) The provisions of Canons III.4, 5, and 6 or 7 shall be followed except that the minimum period of Candidacy need not apply, if the Bishop and the Standing Committee at the recommendation of the Commission judge the Candidate to be ready for ordination to the Diaconate earlier than eighteen months; and with the exception that if the person furnishes evidence of satisfactory theological training in the previous Christian body and has exercised a ministry therein with good repute and success for at least five years, the applicant shall be examined by the Commission and show proficiency in the following subjects: Exceptions to Canonical requirements.
- (1) Church History: the history of the Anglican Communion;
 - (2) Doctrine: the Church's teaching as set forth in the Creeds and in An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism;
 - (3) Liturgics: the principles and history of Christian worship; the contents of the Book of Common Prayer;
 - (4) Practical Theology:
 - (i) The office and work of a Deacon and a Priest,
 - (ii) The conduct of public worship,
 - (iii) The Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese in which the applicant is resident,
 - (iv) The use of the voice in reading and speaking;
 - (5) The points of Doctrine, Discipline, Polity, and Worship in which the Communion from which the applicant has come differs from this Church. This portion of the examination shall be conducted, in part at least, by written questions and answers, and the replies kept on file for at least three years. Examination.
- (d) Having fulfilled all the requirements of this Canon, the Bishop may ordain the Candidate a Deacon, and, no sooner than six months thereafter, a Priest. At the time of such ordination the Bishop may read this preface to the service: Special Prefaces authorized.

The Ecclesiastical Authority of this Diocese is satisfied that A.B. accepts the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church and now desires to be ordained a Deacon (or ordained a Priest) in this Church. We are about to confer upon A.B. the grace and authority of Holy Orders as this Church has received them and requires them for the exercise of the ministry of a Deacon (or a Priest).

The letters of ordination in such cases may contain the words:

Acknowledging the ministry which A.B. has already received and hereby adding to that commission the grace and authority of Holy Orders as understood and required by this Church for the exercise of the ministry of a Deacon (or a Priest).

CANON 11: Of Priests and Deacons Ordained in Churches in the Historic Succession but Not in Communion with This Church

Sec. 1 (a) When a Priest or Deacon ordained in a Church by a Bishop of the Historic Episcopate but not in communion with this Church desires to be received as a Member of the Clergy in this Church, the person shall apply in writing to a Bishop, attaching the following:

Must be
communicant in
a Congregation.
Evidence and
documents
required.

- (1) Evidence that the person is a confirmed adult communicant in good standing in a Congregation of this Church;
- (2) Evidence of previous Ministry and that all other credentials are valid and authentic;
- (3) Evidence of moral and godly character; and that the person is free from any vows or other engagements inconsistent with the exercise of Holy Orders in this Church;
- (4) Transcripts of all relevant academic and theological studies;
- (5) A certificate from at least two Presbyters of this Church stating that, from personal examination or from satisfactory evidence presented to them, they believe that the departure of the person from the Communion to which the person has belonged has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to moral or religious character, or on account of which it may not be expedient to admit the person to Holy Orders in this Church;
- (6) Certificates in the forms provided in Canon III.6 or 7 from the Rector or Member of the Clergy in charge and Vestry of a Parish of this Church; and
- (7) A statement of the reasons for seeking to enter Holy Orders in this Church.

Examinations.

(b) With regard to the fulfillment of requirements as to pretheological education, the provisions of Canon III.4 shall be applicable. The applicant shall also submit to the examinations required in Canon III.6 or 7, the result of the examinations to be filed and submitted as therein required.

Sec. 2 (a) If the person furnishes evidence of satisfactory theological training in the previous Communion, and has exercised a ministry therein with good repute and success for at least five years, the applicant shall be examined by the Commission and show proficiency in the following subjects:

- (1) Church History: the history of the Anglican Communion;
- (2) Doctrine: the Church's teaching as set forth in the Creeds and in An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism;
- (3) Liturgics: the principles and history of Christian worship; the contents and use of the Book of Common Prayer;

- (4) Practical Theology:
 - (i) The office and work of a Deacon and of a Priest,
 - (ii) The conduct of public worship,
 - (iii) The Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese in which the applicant is resident,
 - (iv) The use of the voice in reading and speaking;
- (5) The points of Doctrine, Discipline, Polity, and Worship in which the Communion from which the applicant has come differs from this Church. This portion of the examination shall be conducted, in part at least, by written questions and answers, and the replies kept on file for at least three years.

(b) The Commission may, with the consent of the Bishop, and with due notice to the applicant, examine the latter in any other subject required by Canon III.6 or 7.

Sec. 3. Prior to being examined pursuant to Sec. 2(a) of this canon, the applicant shall have received certificates from the Bishop and from the Standing Committee that the applicant is acceptable as a Member of the Clergy of this Church, subject to the successful completion of the examination; but the applicant shall not be received until at least six months after the certificates have been received, during which period the applicant shall undertake such studies and training, in a theological school or otherwise, as shall be directed by the Bishop with the advice of the Commission.

Sec. 4. Before the person may be ordained or received into Holy Orders in this Church, the Bishop shall require a promise in writing to submit in all things to the Discipline of this Church without recourse to any other ecclesiastical jurisdiction or foreign civil jurisdiction, and shall further require the person to subscribe and make in the presence of the Bishop and two or more Presbyters the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution.

Declarations required.

Sec. 5 (a) Thereafter the Bishop, being satisfied of the person's theological qualifications and successful completion of the examination specified in Sec. 2 and soundness in the faith, may:

Alternatives at ordination.

- (1) Receive, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, the person into this Church in the Orders to which already ordained by a Bishop in the historic succession; or
- (2) Confirm and make the person a Deacon and, no sooner than four months thereafter, ordain as Priest, if the person has not received such ordination; or
- (3) Ordain as a Deacon and, no sooner than four months thereafter, ordain the person a Priest conditionally (having baptized and confirmed the person conditionally if necessary) if ordained by a Bishop whose authority to convey such orders has not been recognized by this Church.

(b) In the case of an ordination pursuant to Sec. 5(a)(2) of this Canon, the Bishop may, at the time of such ordination, read this preface to the service:

Special prefaces authorized.

The Ecclesiastical Authority of this Diocese is satisfied that A.B., who is already a minister of Christ, accepts the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church and now desires to be ordained a Deacon (or ordained a Priest) in this Church. We are about to confer upon A.B. the grace and authority of Holy Orders as this Church has received them and requires them for the exercise of the ministry of a Deacon (or a Priest)

The letters of ordination in such cases may contain the words:

Acknowledging the ministry which A.B. has already received and hereby adding to that commission the grace and authority of Holy Orders as understood and required by this Church for the exercise of the ministry of a Deacon (or a Priest)

(c) In the case of a conditional ordination pursuant to Sec. 5(a)(3) of this Canon, the Bishop shall at the time of such ordination, read this pre face to the service:

The Ecclesiastical Authority of this Diocese has been satisfied that A.B., who has been ordained by a Bishop whose authority has not been recognized by this Church, accepts the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, and now desires conditional ordination. By this service of ordination, we propose to establish that A.B. is qualified to exercise the ministry of a Deacon (or a Priest).

Age limits. **Sec. 6.** No one shall be ordained or received as a Deacon until age twenty-one. No one shall be ordained or received as a Priest until age twenty-four.

Deacon desiring ordination to Priesthood. **Sec. 7.** A Deacon received under Sec. 5 of this Canon, desiring to be ordained to the Priesthood must satisfy all the requirements for ordination to the Priesthood as set forth in Canon III.7.

CANON 12: Of Clergy Ordained by Bishops of Other Churches in Communion with This Church

Certificate required before officiating in this Church. **Sec. 1 (a)** A Member of the Clergy, ordained by a Bishop of another Church in communion with this Church, or by a Bishop consecrated for a foreign land by Bishops of this Church under Article III of the Constitution, shall, before being permitted to officiate in any Congregation of this Church, exhibit to the Member of the Clergy in charge, or, if there be no Member of the Clergy in charge, to the Vestry thereof, a certificate of recent date, signed by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese that the person's letters of Holy Orders and other credentials are valid and authentic, and given by a Bishop in communion with this Church, and whose authority is acknowledged by this Church; and also that the person has exhibited to the Ecclesiastical Authority satisfactory evidence of (i) moral and godly character and of (ii) theological qualifications.

Before taking charge of a Congregation. **(b)** Before being permitted to take charge of any Congregation, or being received into any Diocese of this Church as a Member of its Clergy, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall receive Letters Dimissory or equivalent

credentials under the hand and seal of the Bishop with whose Diocese the person has been last connected, which letters or credentials shall be delivered within six months from the date thereof. Before receiving the Member of the Clergy the Bishop shall require a promise in writing to submit in all things to the Discipline of this Church, without recourse to any foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical; and shall further require the person to subscribe and make in the Bishop's presence, and in the presence of two or more Presbyters, the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution. The Bishop and at least one Presbyter shall examine the person as to knowledge of the history of this Church, its worship and government. The Bishop also being satisfied of the person's theological qualifications, may then receive the person into the Diocese as a Member of the Clergy of this Church.

(c) A Member of the Clergy ordained by a Bishop of another Church in communion with this Church, or by a Bishop consecrated for a foreign land by Bishops of this Church, under Article III of the Constitution, shall not be accepted nor shall the Member of the Clergy be placed on the clergy list of this Church until having submitted to, and satisfactorily passed, a thorough examination, covering both medical and psychological condition by professionals appointed by the Bishop. The forms for medical and psychological and psychiatric reports prepared by The Church Pension Fund shall be used for these purposes.

Examination.

(d) The provisions of this Section 1 shall be fully applicable to all Members of the Clergy ordained in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America or its predecessor bodies before January 1, 2001, as well as those ordained after that date by Bishops of that Church.

Sec. 2. A Member of the Clergy who is a Deacon shall not be ordered Priest until having resided within the jurisdiction of this Church at least one year and all the requirements for ordination to the Priesthood as required by Canon III.7 have been satisfied.

If a Deacon, to reside one year in the jurisdiction.

CANON 13: Of Deacons and Their Duties

Sec. 1 (a) Each Deacon shall serve under the direction and supervision of the Bishop of the jurisdiction in which the Deacon is canonically resident. A Deacon shall serve as Deacon only in such places, and in such manner, as the Bishop, or if there be no Bishop, the Standing Committee, may designate. A Deacon shall not accept any appointment to serve as Deacon outside the jurisdiction in which the Deacon is canonically resident without the written consent both of the Deacon's Bishop and of the Bishop in whose jurisdiction the Deacon desires to exercise this office.

Subject to Ecclesiastical Authority.

(b) The Bishop may appoint a person to supervise the Deacons of the Diocese under the direction of the Bishop.

Sec. 2 (a) No Deacon, except one in training for the Priesthood, shall be in charge of a Congregation, nor be permitted to accept a chaplaincy in the Armed Forces of the United States, but may assist in the chaplaincies in Veterans' Administration Hospitals and in federal prisons.

Not to be in charge of a Congregation or Chaplain in Armed Forces.

To act under direction of the Priest. (b) A Deacon ministering in a Congregation under the charge of a Priest, shall act under the direction of the Priest in all ministrations therein.

CANON 14: Of Clergy and Their Duties

Authority of the worship and spiritual direction. **Sec. 1 (a)** The authority of and responsibility for the conduct of the worship and the spiritual jurisdiction of the Parish are vested in the Rector, subject to the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and the pastoral direction of the Bishop.

Assistant Clergy. (b) All assistant Clergy by whatever title they may be designated, shall be selected by the Rector, subject to the approval of the Vestry when required by Diocesan Canons, and shall serve under the authority and direction of the Rector. Before the selection of an assistant the name of the Member of the Clergy proposed for selection shall be made known to the Bishop and sufficient time, not exceeding thirty days, shall be given for the Bishop to communicate with the Rector and Vestry on the selection. Any assistant selected shall serve at the discretion of the Rector but may not serve beyond the period of service of the Rector except that, pending the call of a new Rector, the assistant may continue in the service of the Parish if requested to do so by the Vestry of the Parish and under such conditions as the Bishop and Vestry shall determine.

Control of Church and Parish buildings. (c) For the purposes of the office and for the full and free discharge of all functions and duties pertaining thereto, the Rector shall, at all times, be entitled to the use and control of the Church and Parish buildings with the appurtenances and furniture thereof.

Priest in charge to have control in a Missionary Cure. (d) In a Missionary Cure, the control and responsibility belong to the Priest who has been duly appointed to the charge thereof, subject to the authority of the Bishop.

Duties of Clergy in charge of Parishes or Cures. **Sec. 2 (a)** It shall be the duty of the Clergy in charge of a cure of souls to ensure that children, youth and adults receive instruction in the Holy Scriptures, in the subjects contained in An Outline of the Faith, commonly called the Catechism, and in the doctrine, discipline and worship of this Church, and in the exercise of their ministry as baptized persons.

(b) It shall be their duty to instruct all persons in their charge concerning Christian stewardship, including:

- (1) The reverence for the creation and the right use of God's gifts;
- (2) The generous and consistent offering of time, talent, and treasure for the mission and ministry of the Church at home and abroad;
- (3) The biblical standard of the tithe for financial stewardship;
- (4) The responsibility of all persons to make a will as prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, page 445.

Duty to prepare persons for Baptism. (c) It shall be their duty to prepare persons for Baptism. Before baptizing infants or children they shall prepare the sponsors by instructing both the parents and the Godparents concerning the significance of Holy Baptism, the responsibilities of parents and Godparents for the Christian training of the baptized child, and how these obligations may properly be discharged.

Confirmation, (d) It shall be their duty to encourage and prepare persons for Confirma-

<p>tion, Reception, and the Reaffirmation of Baptismal Vows, and to be ready to present them to the Bishop with a list of their names.</p>	<p>Reception and Reaffirmation.</p>
<p>(e) On notice being received of the Bishop's intention to visit any Congregation, the Clergy shall announce the fact to the Congregation. At every visitation it shall be their duty and that of the Wardens, Vestry or other officers, to exhibit to the Bishop the Parish Register and to give information on the state of the Congregation, spiritual and temporal, in such categories as the Bishop shall have previously requested in writing.</p>	<p>At Bishop's visitation to give information of the state of the congregation.</p>
<p>(f) The Alms and Contributions, not otherwise specifically designated, at the Administration of the Holy Communion on one Sunday in each calendar month, and other offerings for the poor, shall be deposited with the Member of the Clergy in charge of the Congregation or with such Church officer as the Member of the Clergy in charge shall appoint to be applied to such pious and charitable uses as shall be thought fit by the Member of the Clergy. When a parish is without a Rector the Vestry shall appoint a responsible person to serve as Almoner.</p>	<p>Alms and offerings to the poor.</p>
<p>(g) Whenever the House of Bishops shall put forth a Pastoral Letter, it shall be the duty of each Member of the Clergy in charge of a Congregation to read it to the Congregation on some occasion of public worship on a Lord's Day, or to cause copies of the same to be distributed to the members of the Congregation, not later than thirty days after the receipt of the same.</p>	<p>Pastoral Letters.</p>
<p>(h) Where the House of Bishops shall adopt a Position Paper, it may by its own vote require the same procedure for communication of the contents of the Paper to the membership of the Church as is required in the case of a Pastoral Letter as provided in Clause (g) above.</p>	<p>Position Papers.</p>
<p>Sec. 3 (a) It shall be the duty of each Member of the Clergy in charge of a Congregation to record in the Parish Register all Baptisms, Confirmations (including the canonical equivalents in Canon I.17.1(d)), Marriages and Burials.</p>	<p>To keep a register of official acts.</p>
<p>(b) The registry of each Baptism shall be signed by the officiating Member of the Clergy.</p>	<p>Register of baptisms to be signed by officiant.</p>
<p>(c) Each Member of the Clergy in charge of a Congregation shall have recorded in the Parish Register a list of all persons who have received Holy Baptism, all communicants, all persons who have received Confirmation (including the canonical equivalents in Canon I.17.1(d)), all persons who have died in the past year and all persons who have been received or whose names have been removed by letter of transfer.</p>	<p>Data to be recorded in Parish Register.</p>
<p>The Member of the Clergy in charge shall also indicate (1) those whose domicile is unknown, (2) those whose domicile is known but are inactive, and (3) those families and persons who are within the Congregation, which list shall remain in the Congregation for the use of the successor.</p>	
<p>Sec. 4 (a)</p>	
<p>(1) No Member of the Clergy shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers in public worship, or performing any other similar function, in a Congregation without the consent of the Member of the Clergy in charge of that Congregation. If, because of the absence</p>	<p>Not to officiate in another's Cure without consent.</p>

- or disability of the Member of the Clergy in charge, provision has not been made for the stated services of the Congregation, a Warden may give consent.
- In case there are two or more Congregations or churches in one Cure. (2) If there be two or more Congregations or Churches in one Cure, as provided by Canon I.13.3(b), the consent of the majority of the Clergy in charge of the Congregations, or of the Bishop, shall be sufficient; *Provided*, that nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent any Member of the Clergy of this Church from officiating, with the consent of the Member of the Clergy in charge, in the Church or place of public worship used by the Congregation of the consenting Member of the Clergy in charge or in private for members of the Congregation; or in the absence of the Member of the Clergy in charge, with the consent of the Wardens or Trustees of then Congregation; *Provided further*, however, that the license of the Ecclesiastical Authority required in Canon III.16.2 be obtained first when necessary.
- Exception. (3) This rule shall not apply to any Church, Chapel, or Oratory, which is part of the premises of an incorporated institution, created by legislative authority, provided that such a Place of worship is designed and set apart for the convenience and uses of such institution, and not as a place for public or parochial worship.
- Neglecting to perform services of the Church. (b) If any Member of the Clergy in charge, from disability or any other cause, neglect to perform the regular services in the Congregation, and refuse, without good cause, consent to any other duly qualified Member of the Clergy to perform such services, the Wardens, Vestry, or Trustees of the Congregation shall, on proof before the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese of such neglect or refusal, have power, with the written consent of the Ecclesiastical Authority, to permit any duly qualified member of the Clergy to officiate.
- Request for release. (c) Any Member of the Clergy who would be permitted under Canon III.18 to renounce the exercise of ordained office, who desires to enter into other than ecclesiastical employment, may declare in writing to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the Member of the Clergy is canonically resident a desire to be released from the obligations of the office and a desire to be released from the exercise of the office to which ordained. Upon receipt of such a declaration, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall proceed in the same manner as if the declaration were one of renunciation of the ordained ministry under Canon III.18.

CANON 15: Of Clergy Not in Ecclesiastical Employment

Procedure for leaving ecclesiastical employment, but retaining Ministry. **Sec. 1.** 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 the office on condition that the Deacon or Priest report annually in writing, in a manner prescribed by the Bishop, as provided in Canon I.6.1. Condition.

Sec. 2. Any Deacon or Priest who has entered or plans to enter nonecclesiastical employment without continuing to exercise the office to which ordained must comply with the requirements of Canon IV.8 for renunciation.

Sec. 3 (a) A Deacon or Priest not in ecclesiastical employment removing to another jurisdiction shall report to the Bishop of that jurisdiction within sixty days of arrival in the jurisdiction. Procedure on moving to other jurisdiction.

(b) The Deacon or Priest:

- (1) May officiate or preach in that jurisdiction only under the terms of Canon III.16.2.
- (2) Shall notify in writing the Bishop of the Diocese of present canonical residence within sixty days of arriving in the Diocese.
- (3) Shall forward a copy of the report required by Canon I.6.1 to the Ecclesiastical Authority to whose jurisdiction the Deacon or Priest has removed.

(c) Upon receipt of the notice that the Deacon or Priest has moved, the Bishop whose jurisdiction the person has left shall notify in writing the Bishop in whose jurisdiction the person presently resides.

Sec. 4. If the Deacon or Priest fails to comply with these conditions, the Bishop of the Diocese of canonical residence may proceed in accordance with Canon IV.11. Penalty.

CANON 16: Of Letters Dimissory, Licenses, and Retirement

Sec. 1 (a) A Member of the Clergy desiring to become canonically resident within a Diocese shall present to the Ecclesiastical Authority a testimonial from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese of current canonical residence, which testimonial shall be given by the Ecclesiastical Authority to the applicant, and a duplicate thereof may be sent to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to which transfer is proposed. The testimonial may be in the following words: To present a testimonial to Ecclesiastical Authority.

I hereby certify that A.B., who has signified to me the desire to be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Authority of _____, is a (Bishop) (Priest) (Deacon) of _____ in good standing, and has not, so far as I know or believe, been justly liable to evil report, for error in religion or for viciousness of life, for the last three years.
(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

(b) Such testimonial shall be called Letters Dimissory. If the Ecclesiastical Authority is moved to accept the Letters Dimissory, the canonical residence of the Member of the Clergy so transferred shall date from the Date when transfer shall take effect.

acceptance of the Letters Dimissory, of which prompt notice shall be given both to the applicant and to the Ecclesiastical Authority from which it came.

When Letters Dimissory void.

(c) Letters Dimissory not presented within six months from the date of their transmission to the applicant shall become void.

When Letters Dimissory need not be accepted.

(d) If a Member of the Clergy has been called to a Cure in a Congregation in another Diocese, Letters Dimissory in the form above given shall be presented. It shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to accept them within three months unless the Bishop or Standing Committee has received credible information concerning the character of the Member of the Clergy concerned, which would form a proper ground of canonical inquiry and presentment, in which case the Ecclesiastical Authority shall communicate the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the Member of the Clergy is canonically resident; and in such case, it shall not be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to accept the Letters Dimissory unless and until the Member of the Clergy shall be exculpated. The Ecclesiastical Authority shall not deny or refuse to accept Letters Dimissory on account of the applicant's sex.

Before removing into a Diocese, to obtain certificate.

(e) No Member of the Clergy shall be in charge of any Congregation of the Diocese to which the person removes until obtaining from that Ecclesiastical Authority a certificate in the following words:

I hereby certify that A.B. has been canonically transferred to my jurisdiction and is a Member of the Clergy in good standing.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

No person refused ordination in any Diocese to be afterwards transferred thereto without consent of Ecclesiastical Authority.

(f) No person who has been refused ordination or reception as a Candidate in any Diocese, and who has afterwards been ordained in another Diocese, shall be transferred to the Diocese in which such refusal has taken place without the consent of its Ecclesiastical Authority.

(g) No person who has been ordained under the provision of Canon III.9 shall be transferred to another Diocese, except as provided in that Canon.

(h) A statement of the record of payments to The Church Pension Fund by or on behalf of the Member of the Clergy concerned shall accompany Letters Dimissory.

Limitation of transfer.

Sec. 2. No Deacon or Priest shall officiate more than two months by preaching, ministering the Sacraments, or holding any public service, within the limits of any Diocese other than that in which the Deacon or Priest is canonically resident, without a license from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the Deacon or Priest desires to officiate. No member of the clergy shall be denied a license on account of his or her sex.

License required to officiate.

To obtain testimonial when desiring to officiate abroad.

Sec. 3 (a) Any Member of the Clergy desiring to officiate temporarily outside the jurisdiction of this Church shall, in order to do so, obtain from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the person has canonical residence, a testimonial which shall set forth the person's official standing, and may be in the following words:

I hereby certify that A.B., who has signified to me the desire to be permitted to officiate temporarily in churches not under the jurisdiction of The Episcopal Church, yet in communion with this Church, is a (Bishop, Priest or Deacon) of _____ in good standing, and as such is entitled to the rights and privileges of that Order.

(Date) _____ **(Signed)** _____

Form of
testimonial

The testimonial shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance and shall be returned to the Ecclesiastical Authority at the end of that period.

(b) The Ecclesiastical Authority giving such testimonial shall keep a record of its issuance, in which the date of issuance and of return shall be recorded, together with the name of the Member of the Clergy to whom the testimonial has been issued.

Record to be
kept.

Sec. 4 (a) Any Member of the Clergy desiring to serve as a Chaplain in the Armed Forces of the United States of America or as Chaplain for the Veterans' Administration, or Federal Correctional Institutions, with the approval of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which canonically resident, may be given ecclesiastical endorsement for such service by the Office of the Bishop Suffragan for the Armed Forces of the Executive Council of the Church.

Chaplaincy
duty.

(b) Any Member of the Clergy serving on active duty with the Armed Forces shall retain the Member of the Clergy's canonical residence and shall be under the ecclesiastical supervision of the Bishop of the Diocese of which the Member of the Clergy is canonically resident, even though the Member of the Clergy's work as a Chaplain shall be under the general supervision of the Office of the Bishop Suffragan for the Armed Forces, or such other Bishop as the Presiding Bishop may designate.

Canonical
residence of
Chaplains.

(c) Any Member of the Clergy serving on a military installation or at a Veterans' Administration facility or Federal Correctional Institution shall not be subject to either Canon III.15.1 or Sec. 1 of this Canon. When serving outside of military installations or of Veterans' Administration facilities, or Federal Correctional Institutions, the Chaplains shall be subject to these Sections.

Exceptions to
canonical
observances.

Sec. 5. Upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, each Member of the Clergy occupying any position in this Church shall resign that position and retire from active service, and the resignation shall be accepted. Thereafter, the Member of the Clergy may accept any position in this Church, except the position or positions from which resignation pursuant to this Section has occurred; *Provided*, that (a) the tenure in the position shall be for a period of not more than one year, which period may be renewed from time to time, and (b) service in the position shall have the express approval of the Bishop and Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the service is to be performed, acting in consultation with the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the Member of the Clergy is canonically resident; and *Provided*, that (c) a Member of the Clergy who has served in a non-stipendiary capacity in a position before retirement may, at the Bishop's

To resign
position at age
seventy-two.

request, serve in the same position for six months thereafter, and this period may be renewed from time to time.

CANON 17: Of the Calling of a Rector

Wardens to give notice to Bishop when Parish or Congregation becomes vacant.

Sec. 1. When a Parish is without a Rector, the Wardens or other proper officers shall promptly notify the Bishop. If the authorities of the Parish shall for thirty days have failed to make provision for services of public worship, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to take such measures as may be deemed expedient for the temporary conduct of public worship.

Bishop may communicate with Vestry.

Sec. 2. No election of a Rector shall be held until the name of the 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 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.

Notice to Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 3. Written notice of the election, signed by the 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 the Priest has accepted the office, the notice shall be sent to the Secretary of the Convention, who shall record it. Sex shall not be a factor in the Ecclesiastical Authority's determination of whether such person is a duly qualified priest. The record shall be sufficient evidence of the relation between the Priest and the Parish.

CANON 18: Of Renunciation of the Ordained Ministry

Of Priests and Deacons

Notice of Renunciation to Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 1. If any Priest or Deacon of this Church not subject to the provisions of Canon IV.8 shall declare, in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which such Priest or Deacon is canonically resident, a renunciation of the ordained Ministry of this Church, and a desire to be removed therefrom, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to record the declaration and request so made. The Bishop, being satisfied that the person so declaring is not subject to the provision of Canon IV.8 but is acting voluntarily and for causes, assigned or known, which do not affect the Priest's or Deacon's moral character, shall lay the matter before the clerical members of the Standing Committee, and with the advice and consent of a majority of such members the Ecclesiastical Authority may pronounce that such renunciation is accepted, and that the Priest or Deacon is released from the obligations of the Ministerial office, and is deprived of the right to exercise the gifts and spiritual authority as a Minister of God's Word and Sacraments conferred in Ordination. The Bishop shall also declare in pronouncing and recording such action that it was for causes which do not affect the person's moral character, and shall, if desired, give a certificate to this effect to the person so removed from the ordained Ministry.

Sec. 2. If a Priest or Deacon making the aforesaid declaration of renunciation of the ordained Ministry be under Presentment for any canonical Offense, or shall have been placed on Trial for the same, the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made shall not consider or act upon such declaration until after the said Presentment shall have been dismissed or the said Trial shall have been concluded and the Priest or Deacon judged not to have committed an Offense.

If under Presentment, action to be delayed by Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 3. In the case of the renunciation of the ordained Ministry by a Priest or Deacon as provided in this Canon, a declaration of removal shall be pronounced by the Bishop in the presence of two or more Priests, and shall be entered in the official records of the Diocese in which the Priest or Deacon being removed is canonically resident. The Bishop who pronounces the declaration of removal as provided in this Canon shall give notice thereof in writing to every Member of the Clergy, each Vestry, the Secretary of the Convention and the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the Member of the Clergy was canonically resident; and to all Bishops of this Church, the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese of this Church, the Presiding Bishop, the Recorder, the Secretary of the House of Bishops, the Secretary of the House of Deputies, the Church Pension Fund, and the Church Deployment Board.

Declaration of removal by the Bishop.

Notice to be sent.

Of Bishops

Sec. 4. If any Bishop of this Church not subject to the provisions of Canon IV.8 shall declare, in writing, to the Presiding Bishop a renunciation of the ordained Ministry of this Church, and a desire to be removed therefrom, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Bishop to record the declaration and request so made. The Presiding Bishop, being satisfied that the person so declaring is not subject to the provisions of Canon IV.8 but is acting voluntarily and for causes, assigned or known, which do not affect the person's moral character, shall lay the matter before the Advisory Council to the Presiding Bishop, and with the advice and consent of a majority of the members of the Advisory Council the Presiding Bishop may pronounce that such renunciation is accepted, and that the Bishop is released from the obligations of all Ministerial offices, and is deprived of the right to exercise the gifts and spiritual authority as a Minister of God's Word and Sacraments conferred in Ordinations. The Presiding Bishop shall also declare in pronouncing and recording such action that it was for causes which do not affect the person's moral character, and shall, if desired, give a certificate to this effect to the person so removed.

Presiding Bishop to record declaration.

Declare for causes not affecting moral character.

Sec 5. If a Bishop making the aforesaid declaration of the renunciation of the ordained Ministry be under Presentment for any canonical Offense, or shall have been placed on Trial for the same, the Presiding Bishop shall not consider or act upon such declaration until after the Presentment shall have been dismissed or the said Trial shall have been concluded and the Bishop judged not to have committed an Offense.

If under Presentment, no action to be taken.

Sec 6. In the case of such renunciation by a Bishop as provided in this Canon, a declaration of removal shall be pronounced by the Presiding

Presiding Bishop to give notice

Bishop in the presence of two or more Bishops, and shall be entered in the official records of the House of Bishops and of the Diocese in which the Bishop being removed is canonically resident. The Presiding Bishop shall give notice thereof in writing to the Secretary of the Convention and the Ecclesiastical Authority and the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which the Bishop was canonically resident, to all Bishops of this Church, the Ecclesiastical Authority of each diocese of this Church, the Recorder, the Secretary of the House of Bishops, the Secretary of the General Convention, the Church Pension Fund, and the Church Deployment Board.

CANON 19: Of Persons Not Ordained in This Church Officiating in Any Congregation Thereof

No person to officiate in this Church unless duly authorized.

No Member of the Clergy in charge of any Congregation of this Church, or in case of vacancy or absence, no Wardens, Members of the Vestry, or Trustees of the Congregation, shall permit any person to officiate in the Congregation without sufficient evidence that the Member of the Clergy is duly licensed and ordained and in good standing in this Church; Provided, nothing herein shall be so construed as preventing:

- (a) The General Convention, by Canon or otherwise, from authorizing persons to officiate in Congregations in accordance with such terms as it deems appropriate; or
- (b) The Bishop of any Diocese from giving permission
 - (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
 - (2) To Clergy of any other Church to preach the Gospel, or in ecumenical settings to assist in the administration of the sacraments; or
 - (3) To godly persons who are not Clergy of this Church, to make addresses in the Church on special occasions.
 - (4) To a Member of the Clergy of this Church or the Wardens, in case of clergy vacancy or absence, to invite Clergy ordained in another Church in communion with this Church to officiate on an occasional basis, provided that such clergy shall teach and act in a manner consistent with the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church.

CANON 20: Of the Reconciliation of Disagreements Affecting the Pastoral Relation

Rector or Vestry may petition Ecclesiastical Authority.

When the pastoral relationship in a parish between a Rector and the Vestry or Congregation is imperiled by disagreement or dissension, and the issues are deemed serious by a majority vote of the Vestry or the Rector, either party may petition the Ecclesiastical Authority, in writing, to intervene and assist the parties in their efforts to resolve the disagreement. The Ecclesiastical Authority shall initiate such proceedings as are deemed

appropriate under the circumstances for that purpose by the Ecclesiastical Authority, which may include the appointment of a consultant. The parties to the disagreement, following the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Authority, shall labor in good faith that the parties may be reconciled. Whenever the Standing Committee is the Ecclesiastical Authority, it shall request the Bishop of a neighboring Diocese to perform the duties of the Ecclesiastical Authority under this Canon.

Consultant may be appointed.

CANON 21: Of the Dissolution of the Pastoral Relation

Sec. 1. Except upon mandatory resignation by reason of age, a Rector may not resign as Rector of a parish without the consent of its Vestry, nor may any Rector canonically or lawfully elected and in charge of a Parish be removed therefrom by the Vestry against the Rector's will, except as hereinafter provided.

Rector not to resign without Vestry consent, nor to be removed against Rector's will.

Sec. 2. If for any urgent reason a Rector or Vestry desires a dissolution of the pastoral relation, and the parties cannot agree, either party may give notice in writing to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese. Whenever the Standing Committee is the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, it shall request the Bishop of another Diocese to perform the duties of the Bishop under this Canon.

Notice to Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 3. Within sixty days of receipt of the written notice the Bishop, as chief pastor of the Diocese, shall mediate the differences between Rector and Vestry in every informal way which the Bishop deems proper and may appoint a committee of at least one Presbyter and one Lay Person, none of whom may be members of the Parish involved, to make a report to the Bishop.

Bishop to mediate.

Sec. 4. If the differences between the parties are not resolved after completion of the mediation, the Bishop shall proceed as follows:

Mode of settling differences.

- (a) The Bishop shall give notice to the Rector and Vestry that a godly judgment will be rendered in the matter after consultation with the Standing Committee and that either party has the right within ten days to request in writing an opportunity to confer with the Standing Committee before it consults with the Bishop.
- (b) If a timely request is made, the President of the Standing Committee shall set a date for the conference, which shall be held within thirty days.
- (c) At the conference each party shall be entitled to representation and to present its position fully.
- (d) Within thirty days after the conference or after the Bishop's notice if no conference is requested, the Bishop shall confer with and receive the recommendation of the Standing Committee; thereafter the Bishop, as final arbiter and judge, shall render a godly judgment.
- (e) Upon the request of either party the Bishop shall explain the reasons for the judgment. If the explanation is in writing, copies shall be delivered to both parties.

- (f) If the pastoral relation is to be continued, the Bishop shall require the parties to agree on definitions of responsibility and accountability for the Rector and the Vestry.
- (g) If the relation is to be dissolved:
 - (1) The Bishop shall direct the Secretary of the Convention to record the dissolution.
 - (2) The judgment shall include such terms and conditions including financial settlements as shall seem to the Bishop just and compassionate.

Supportive services by the Bishop.
In event of failure or refusal to comply.

Sec. 5. In either event the Bishop shall offer appropriate supportive services to the Priest and the Parish.

Sec. 6. In the event of the failure or refusal of either party to comply with the terms of the judgment, the Bishop may impose such penalties as may be set forth in the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese; and in default of any provisions for such penalties therein, the Bishop may act as follows:

- (a) In the case of a Rector, suspend the Rector from the exercise of the priestly office until the Priest shall comply with the judgment.
- (b) In the case of a Vestry, invoke any available sanctions including recommending to the Convention of the Diocese that the Parish be placed under the supervision of the Bishop as a Mission until it has complied with the judgment.

Time may be extended.

Sec. 7. For cause, the Bishop may extend the time periods specified in this Canon, provided that all be done to expedite these proceedings. All parties shall be notified in writing of the length of any extension.

Statements not discoverable or admissible.

Sec. 8 (a) Statements made during the course of proceedings under this Canon are not discoverable nor admissible in any proceedings under Title IV provided that this does not require the exclusion of evidence in any proceeding under the Canons which is otherwise discoverable and admissible.

(b) In the course of proceedings under this Canon, if a charge is made by the Vestry against the Rector that could give rise to a disciplinary proceeding under Canon IV.1, all proceedings under this Canon with respect to such charge shall be suspended until the charge has been resolved or withdrawn.

Application of this Canon.

Sec. 9. This Canon shall not apply in any Diocese which has made a provision on this subject in its Canons which is consistent with this Canon. This Section 9 shall become effective on January 1, 1990.

CANON 22: Of the Election and Ordination of Bishops

Sec. 1 (a) The election of a person to be a Bishop in a Diocese shall be held in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Convention of the Diocese and pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and Canons of this Church. With respect to the election of a Bishop Suffragan, the Diocese shall establish a nominating process either by Canon or by the

adoption of rules and procedure for the election of the Bishop Suffragan at a regular or special Diocesan Convention with sufficient time preceding the election of the Bishop Suffragan.

(b) The Convention of a Diocese may request that an election be made on its behalf by the House of Bishops of the Province of which the Diocese is a part, subject to confirmation by the Provincial Synod, or it may request that an election be made on its behalf by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church.

(c) If either option in Sec. 1(b) is chosen, a special Joint Nominating Committee shall be appointed unless the Diocesan Convention has otherwise provided for the nominating process. The Committee shall be composed of three persons from the Diocese, appointed by its Standing Committee, and three members of the electoral body, appointed by the President of that body. The Joint Nominating Committee shall elect its own officers and shall nominate three persons whose names it shall communicate to the Presiding Officer of the electoral body. The Presiding Officer shall communicate the names of the nominees to the electoral body at least three weeks before the election when the names shall be formally placed in nomination. Opportunity for nominations from the floor shall be given.

Joint Nominating Committee.

(d) If either option in Sec. 1(b) is chosen, the evidence of the election shall be a certificate signed by the Presiding Officer of the electoral body and by its Secretary, with a testimonial signed by a constitutional majority of the body, in the form required in Canon III.22.3, which shall be sent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese on whose behalf the election was held. The Standing Committee shall thereupon proceed as set forth in Canon III.22.3 or 4.

Certificate and Testimonial.

(e) The Secretary of the Convention electing a Bishop Diocesan, Bishop Coadjutor, or Bishop Suffragan, shall 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 the Bishop-elect notifies the electing Diocese.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful, within six months prior to the effective date of the resignation or retirement of a Diocesan Bishop, for the Bishop, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, to call a special meeting of the Convention of the Diocese to elect a successor; *Provided*, that if the Convention is to meet in regular session meanwhile, it may hold the election during the regular session. The proceedings incident to preparation for the ordination of the successor shall be as provided in this Canon; but the Presiding Bishop shall not take order for the ordination to be on any date prior to that upon which the resignation is to become effective.

Special meeting of Diocesan Convention.

Sec. 3 (a) When a Diocese desires the ordination of a Bishop-elect, if the date of the election occurs within 120 days before a meeting of the General Convention, the Standing Committee of the Diocese shall, by its President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, forward to the Secretary of the House of Deputies evidence of the election of the Bishop-elect by the Convention of the Diocese, together with evidence

If date of election is within 120 days of General Convention.

that the Bishop-elect has been duly ordered Deacon and Priest, evidence of acceptance of election, and a testimonial signed by a constitutional majority of the Convention, and a summary of biographical information relating to the Bishop-elect; in the following words:

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, 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 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 learning, of such soundness in the Faith, and of such godly character as to be able to exercise the Office of a Bishop to the honor of God and the edifying of the Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

Testimonial
and other
documents.

The Secretary of the Convention shall certify upon this testimonial that it has been signed by a constitutional majority of the Convention.

(b) The Standing Committee shall also forward to the Secretary of the General Convention, with the testimonial and other documents, certificates from a licensed medical doctor and licensed psychiatrist, appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority with the approval of the Presiding Bishop, that they have thoroughly examined the Bishop-elect as to that person's medical, psychological and psychiatric condition and have not discovered any reason why the person would not be fit to undertake the work for which the person has been chosen. Forms and procedures agreed to by the Presiding Bishop and the Church Pension Fund shall be used for this purpose.

(c) The Secretary of the House of Deputies shall present the testimonials to the House, and if the House consents to the ordination of the Bishop-elect, notice of its consent, certified by the President and the Secretary of the House, together with the testimonials, shall be sent to the House of Bishops.

(d) If a majority of the Bishops of this Church exercising jurisdiction consent to the ordination, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing and the Bishop-elect of the consent.

If date of election is more than 120 days before General Convention.

Sec. 4 (a) If the date of the election of a Bishop occurs more than 120 days before the meeting of the General Convention, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall by its President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, immediately send to the Presiding Bishop and to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses a certificate of the election by the Secretary of Convention of the Diocese, bearing a statement that evidence of the Bishop-elect's having been duly ordered Deacon and Priest and the certificates as to the Bishop-elect's medical, psychological and psychiatric examination required in Sec. 3(b) of this Canon have been

received and that a testimonial in the form set out in Sec. 3(a) of this Canon has been signed by a constitutional majority of the Convention. The Presiding Bishop, without delay, shall notify every Bishop of this Church exercising jurisdiction of the Presiding Bishop's receipt of the certificates mentioned in this Section and request a statement of consent or withholding of consent. Each Standing Committee, in not more than 120 days after the sending by the electing Diocese of the certificate of the election, shall respond by sending the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing either the testimonial of consent in the form set out in paragraph (b) of this Section or written notice of its refusal to give consent. If a majority of the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses consents to the ordination of the Bishop-elect, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall then forward the evidence of the consent, with the other necessary documents described in Sec. 3(a) and (b) of this Canon, to the Presiding Bishop. If the Presiding Bishop receives sufficient statements to indicate a majority of those Bishops consents to the ordination, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing and the Bishop-elect of the consent.

(b) Evidence of the consent of each Standing Committee shall be a testimonial in the following words, signed by a majority of all the members of the Committee:

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee of _____, and having been duly convened at _____, fully sensible 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, 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 to that Holy Order. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this ____ day of ____ in the year of our Lord ____.
(Signed) _____

Sec. 5. Upon receipt of the consents and assurance of the acceptance of the election by the Bishop-elect, the Presiding Bishop shall take order for the ordination of the Bishop-elect either by 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 to whom the Presiding Bishop may communicate the testimonials.

Presiding Bishop to take order for ordination.

Sec. 6. In case a majority of all the Standing Committees of the Dioceses do not consent to the ordination of the Bishop-elect within 120 days 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 Bishops exercising jurisdiction do not consent within 120 days 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 and to the Bishop-elect. The Convention of the Diocese may then proceed to a new election.

If Standing Commissions or Bishops shall not consent within 120 days.

Bishop
presiding to
have direction
of service.

Sec. 7. In all particulars the service at the ordination of a Bishop shall be under the direction of the Bishop presiding at the ordination.

Sec. 8. No person shall be ordained Bishop unless the person shall at the time, and in the presence of the ordaining Bishops and congregation, subscribe to and make the declaration required in Article VIII of the Constitution.

Objections to
election process.

Sec. 9 (a) Within ten days after the election of a Bishop Diocesan, a Bishop Coadjutor, or a Bishop Suffragan by a Diocesan Convention, delegates constituting no less than 10% of the number of delegates casting votes on the final ballot may file with the Secretary of the Convention written objections to the election process, setting forth in detail all alleged irregularities. Within ten days after receipt thereof, the Secretary of the Convention shall forward copies of the same to the Bishop Diocesan, the Chancellor and Standing Committee of the Diocese, and to the Presiding Bishop, who shall request the Court of Review of the Province in which the Diocese is located to investigate the complaint. The Court of Review may invite response by the Bishop Diocesan, the Chancellor, the Standing Committee and any other persons within the electing Diocese. Within thirty days after receipt of the request, the Court of Review shall send a written report of its findings to the Presiding Bishop, a copy of which report the Presiding Bishop, within fifteen days, shall cause to be sent to the Bishop Diocesan, the Chancellor, the Standing Committee and the Secretary of the Convention of the electing Diocese. The Secretary shall send a copy of the report to each of the delegates who filed objection to the election process.

(b) If the election has taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the report shall be sent with the evidence of election and testimonials as provided in Section 3(a) of this Canon.

(c) If the election has taken place more than three months before the meeting of the General Convention, the report of the Court of Review shall be sent to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses, with the Certificate of the Secretary of the electing Convention relating to consent to ordain. Likewise, the Presiding Bishop shall include the report in the communication to the Bishops exercising jurisdiction.

CANON 23: Of Missionary Bishops

Election by
Convention of
Diocese.

Sec. 1 (a) The election of a person to be a Bishop in a Missionary Diocese shall be held in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Constitution and Canons of the said Diocese, and, except as hereinafter provided, pursuant to the provisions of Canon III.22.

May request
Synod of
Province to
elect.

(b) The Convention of a Missionary Diocese may, in lieu of electing a Bishop, request that such election be made on its behalf by the Synod of the Province, or the House of Bishops of the Province subject to confirmation of the Provincial Council, or the Regional Council of Churches in communion with this Church of which the Diocese is a member, as provided in paragraph (c) of this Section; or it may request

that such election be made on its behalf by the House of Bishops as provided in Sec. 2(a) of this Canon.

(c) In the event of an election of a Bishop by the Provincial Synod or House of Bishops of the Province, or by a Regional Council of Churches, as provided in the foregoing paragraph (b), a Certificate of the Election, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary of the Synod or Provincial House of Bishops, or Regional Council, and a testimonial in the form required in Canon III.22.1(a) signed by a constitutional majority of the Synod, Provincial House of Bishops or Regional Council, shall be transmitted by its presiding officer to the Standing Committee of the Missionary Diocese on whose behalf such election was made. The Standing Committee shall thereupon proceed as set forth in Canon III.22.1, the above Certificate of Election and Testimonial serving in lieu of evidence of election and testimonial therein required. Certificate.

Sec. 2 (a) The House of Bishops may, upon the request of the Convention of a Missionary Diocese, as provided in Sec. 1(b) of this Canon, elect a person to be a Bishop therein. Such choice shall be subject to confirmation by the House of Deputies during the session of the General Convention, and at other times to confirmation by a majority of the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses. The medical certificate as required in Canon III.22.1(a) shall also be required of Missionary Bishops-elect. May ask House of Bishops to elect.

(b) When the House of Bishops is to elect a Bishop for a Missionary Diocese within a given Province, the President of the Province may convene the Synod of the Province prior to the meeting of the House of Bishops at which a Bishop for such Missionary Diocese is to be elected. The Synod of the Province may thereupon nominate not exceeding three persons to the House of Bishops for that office. It shall be the duty of the President of the Province to transmit such nominations, if any be made, to the Presiding Officer of the House of Bishops, who shall, three weeks before the meeting of the House of Bishops, communicate the same to the Bishops, along with other nominations that have been made, in accordance with the Rules of Order of the House. Each Province containing a Missionary Diocese shall, by Ordinance, provide the manner of convening the Synod and making such nomination. Synod of Province may nominate.

(c) The evidence of such choice shall be a certificate signed by the Bishop presiding in the House of Bishops and by its Secretary, with a testimonial, or certified copy thereof, signed by a majority of the Bishops of the House, in the form required in Canon III.22.1(a), which shall be sent to the Presiding Officer of the House of Deputies, or to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses, if the General Convention be not in session. Evidence of such election.

(d) When the Presiding Bishop shall have received a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the House of Deputies (or certificates signed by the Presidents and Secretaries of a majority of the Standing Committees as the case may be), that the election has been approved, and shall have received notice of the acceptance by the Bishop-elect of his election, he shall take order for the consecration of the said Bishop-elect Approval of House of Deputies or of Standing Committees required.

either by himself and two other Bishops of this Church, or by three Bishops of this Church to whom he may communicate the certificates and testimonial.

How jurisdiction may be declared vacant.

Sec. 3. In the case of the permanent disability of the Bishop of a Missionary Diocese, where the said Bishop shall not have submitted his resignation of his jurisdiction, the Presiding Bishop shall, upon certification of the said permanent disability by at least three reputable physicians, declare the jurisdiction vacant.

Provision for Bishop Coadjutor in Missionary Diocese.

Sec. 4. When the Bishop of a Missionary Diocese is unable, by reason of age or other permanent cause of disability, fully to discharge the duties of his office, a Bishop Coadjutor may be elected by the said Diocese, subject to the provisions of Canon III.22.2.

Seat in the House of Bishops.

Sec. 5. Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Canon shall be entitled to a seat and vote in the House of Bishops, and shall be eligible to the office of Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor or Bishop Suffragan in any organized Diocese within the United States; *Provided*, that such Bishop shall not be so eligible within five years from the date of his consecration, except to the office of Bishop of a Diocese formed in whole or in part out of such Missionary Diocese.

Eligible for election.

Proviso.

Election of a Missionary Bishop as a Diocesan, Coadjutor or Suffragan. Concurrence of General Convention.

Sec. 6 (a) When a Diocese, entitled to the choice of a Bishop, shall elect as its Bishop Diocesan, or as its Bishop Coadjutor, or as a Bishop Suffragan, a Missionary Bishop of this Church, if such election shall have taken place within 120 days before a meeting of the General Convention, evidence thereof shall be laid before each House of the General Convention, and the concurrence of each House, and its express consent, shall be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same; so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop of the Diocese which has elected such Bishop.

Election during recess.

(b) If the said election has taken place more than 120 days before a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof, viz.: The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall give duly certified evidence of the election to every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese. On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of such Bishops and of the Standing Committees in the election, and their express consent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall transmit notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese within the United States; which notice shall state what Bishops and what Standing Committees have consented to the election. On receiving this notice the Presiding Bishop shall certify to the Secretary of the House of Bishops the altered status and style of the Bishop so elected.

Consent of Bishops and Standing Committees.

Notice of election.

The Standing Committee of such Diocese shall transmit to every Congregation thereof, to be publicly read therein, a notice of the election thus completed, and also cause public notice thereof to be given in such other way as they may think proper.

Sec. 7. In the event of a vacancy in the episcopate of a Missionary Diocese, on account of death, resignation, or other cause, the Standing Committee shall become the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof until the vacancy is filled. Standing Committee becomes Ecclesiastical Authority in vacancy.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Bishop assigned jurisdiction in an Area Mission, the charge thereof shall devolve upon the Presiding Bishop, with the power of appointing some other Bishop as his substitute in such charge, until the vacancy is filled by the House of Bishops. In Area Mission charge devolves on Presiding Bishop.

CANON 24: Of Bishops and their Duties

Sec. 1. Each Bishop shall keep a record of all official acts, which record shall be the property of the Diocese and shall be transmitted to the Bishop's successor. Bishop to keep record.

Sec. 2. No Bishop shall perform episcopal acts or officiate by preaching, ministering the Sacraments, or holding any public service in a Diocese other than that in which the Bishop is canonically resident, without permission or a license to perform occasional public services from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the Bishop desires to officiate.

Sec. 3 (a) Each Bishop serving in a Diocese shall reside in that Diocese. Bishop to reside in jurisdiction.

(b) The Bishop Diocesan shall not be absent from the Diocese for a period of more than three consecutive months without the consent of the Convention or the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

(c) A Bishop Diocesan, whenever leaving the Diocese for six consecutive months, shall authorize in writing, under hand and seal, the Bishop Coadjutor, the Bishop Suffragan if the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so provide, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee of the Diocese, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof during the absence. The Bishop Coadjutor, or the Bishop Suffragan if the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so provide, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee may at any time become the Ecclesiastical Authority upon the written request of the Bishop and continue to act as such until the request is revoked by the Bishop Diocesan in writing.

Sec. 4 (a) Each Diocesan Bishop shall visit the Congregations within the Diocese at least once in three years. Interim visits may be delegated to another Bishop of this Church. Bishop to visit each Congregation every three years.

(b) At every visitation the visiting Bishop shall preside at the Holy Eucharist and at the Initiatory Rites, as required, preach the Word, examine the records of the Congregation required by Canon III.14.3, and examine the life and ministry of the Clergy and Congregation according to Canon III.14.2(e).

(c) If a Diocesan Bishop has declined to visit a Parish or Congregation for three years, the Member of the Clergy in charge and Vestry (or the Corporation), or the Bishop, may apply to the Presiding Bishop to appoint five Diocesan Bishops who live nearest to the Diocese in which such Parish or Congregation is situated as a Council of Conciliation, who shall determine all matters of difference between the parties, and each party

shall conform to the decision of the Council. *Provided*, that, in case of any subsequent trial of either party for failure to conform to the decision, any right of the Accused under the Constitutions and Canons of this Church or the Diocese holding the trial may be pleaded and established as a sufficient defense, notwithstanding the former decision; and *Provided, further*, that, in any case, the Bishop may at any time apply for such Council of Conciliation.

Charges and Pastoral Letters.

Sec. 5. The Diocesan Bishop may deliver, from time to time, a Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese and a Pastoral Letter to the people of the Diocese on points of doctrine, discipline, or worship. The Bishop may require the Clergy to read the Pastoral Letter to their Congregations.

Bishop to deliver a report at every annual Convention.

Sec. 6. At each Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Convention the Diocesan Bishop shall make a report of the State of the Diocese since the last Annual Meeting of the Convention; including the names of the Congregations visited; the number of persons confirmed and received; the names of those who have been admitted as Postulants and Candidates for Holy Orders, of those ordained, and of those suspended or deposed from Holy Orders; the changes by death, removal, or otherwise, which have taken place among the Clergy; and other matters the Bishop desires to present to the Convention; which statement shall be inserted in the Journal.

CANON 25: Of Bishops Coadjutor

Sec. 1 (a) When the Diocesan Bishop is unable, by reason of permanent medical, psychological or psychiatric condition, or by reason of the extent of Diocesan work, fully to discharge the duties of the office, or in order to provide an orderly transition in the office, a Bishop Coadjutor, who shall have the right of succession, may be elected by and for the Diocese, in accordance with Canon III.22.

(b) Before the election of a Bishop Coadjutor based on the extent of Diocesan work, or in order to provide an orderly transition in the office, the consent of the General Convention or, if General Convention is not in session, the consent of a majority of the Bishops exercising jurisdiction and of the several Standing Committees must be obtained.

Consent of Bishop and duties assigned to be specified.

(c) Before an election of a Bishop Coadjutor, the Diocesan Bishop shall read, or cause to be read, to the Convention the Bishop's written consent to the election. The consent shall state the duties to be assigned to the Bishop Coadjutor when ordained. The consent shall form part of the proceedings of the Convention. The duties assigned by the Diocesan Bishop to the Bishop Coadjutor may be enlarged by mutual consent.

(d) In the case of the inability of the Diocesan Bishop to issue the required consent, the Standing Committee of the Diocese may request the Convention to act without the consent. The request shall be accompanied by a certificate by at least two licensed medical doctors, psychologists or psychiatrists as to the inability of the Diocesan Bishop to issue the written consent.

(e) The grounds for the election of a Bishop Coadjutor, 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. Grounds for election to be communicated.

(f) When a Diocese desires the ordination of a Bishop Coadjutor, the Standing Committee shall forward to the Presiding Bishop, in addition to the evidence and testimonials required by Canon III.22, a certificate of the Presiding Officer and Secretary of the Convention that every requirement of this Section has been complied with.

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 two licensed medical doctors, psychologists or psychiatrists, selected by the Ecclesiastical Authority, that the Bishop Coadjutor in the Diocese is permanently unable, by reason of medical, psychological or psychiatric condition, to carry out the duties of Bishop Coadjutor, the Ecclesiastical Authority, upon the advice of three Bishops of three neighboring Dioceses, may declare that the right of succession of the Bishop Coadjutor is terminated and a new Bishop Coadjutor may then be elected as provided in Canon III.22.1. Only one Bishop Coadjutor in a Diocese.

CANON 26: Of Bishops Suffragan

Sec. 1 (a) With the consent of the Bishop Diocesan, a Bishop Suffragan shall be elected in accordance with Canon III.22.1.

(b) Before the election of a Bishop Suffragan in a Diocese, the consent of the General Convention or, if General Convention is not in session, the consent of a majority of the Bishops exercising jurisdiction and of the several Standing Committees must be obtained. Consent required.

Sec. 2 (a) A Bishop Suffragan shall act as an assistant to and under the direction of the Bishop Diocesan. To act under direction of Diocesan.

(b) Before the election of a Bishop Suffragan in a Diocese, the Bishop Diocesan shall submit a description of the role and the duties of the Bishop Suffragan to the Convention of the Diocese.

Sec. 3. The tenure of office of a Bishop Suffragan shall not be determined by the tenure of office of the Bishop Diocesan.

Sec. 4. No Bishop Suffragan, while acting as such, shall be Rector or Member of the Clergy in charge of a Parish or Congregation.

CANON 27: Of Assistant Bishops

Sec. 1. When a Diocese, in the opinion of its Bishop, requires additional episcopal services, the Bishop may, with the consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, ask the Convention of the Diocese to approve the creation of the position of Assistant Bishop and to authorize the Bishop to appoint a Bishop for the position, with the consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and under such conditions as the Bishop may determine. Diocesan Convention to approve position.

Eligibility.

Sec. 2. An Assistant Bishop may be appointed from among the following:

- (a) Bishops Diocesan, Bishops Coadjutor, or Bishops Suffragan, who under the Constitution and Canons of this Church would be eligible for election in that Diocese; *Provided*, that at the time of accepting any such appointment a Bishop Diocesan, Bishop Coadjutor or Bishop Suffragan shall resign that office;
- (b) Bishops of this Church who, having resigned their previous responsibilities, are qualified to perform episcopal acts in this Church; and
- (c) Bishops of a Church in communion with this Church, in good standing therein, if they:
 - (1) have previously resigned their former responsibilities;
 - (2) have received approval, by a competent authority within the Church of their ordination or their appointment to the position of Assistant Bishop;
 - (3) have exhibited satisfactory evidence of moral and godly character and having met theological requirements;
 - (4) have promised in a writing submitted to the Bishop making the appointment to submit in all things to the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of this Church; and
 - (5) have submitted to and satisfactorily passed a thorough examination covering their medical, psychological and psychiatric condition by recognized and licensed professionals appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese with the approval of the Presiding Bishop. The forms for medical, psychological and psychiatric reports prepared by The Church Pension Fund shall be used for these purposes.
- (d) Before the appointment of a Bishop who is not otherwise a member of the House of Bishops as an Assistant Bishop under the provisions of Secs. 2(b) or 2(c) of this Canon, the consent of the House of Bishops or, if the appointment is to be made more than three months prior to a meeting of the House of Bishops, the consent of a majority of Bishops exercising jurisdiction must be obtained.

Certified evidence of appointment.

Sec. 3. Before an Assistant Bishop so appointed begins service in this position, the Bishop of the Diocese shall give certified evidence of the appointment to the Secretary of the House of Bishops and shall transmit notice of the appointment to the Presiding Bishop and to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese.

Sec. 4. No person may serve as an Assistant Bishop beyond the termination of the jurisdiction of the appointing Bishop or after attaining the age of 72 years.

To act under direction of Diocesan Bishop.

Sec. 5. An Assistant Bishop shall serve at the discretion, and under the control and direction of, the Diocesan Bishop.

CANON 28: Of the Incapacity, Resignation, and Retirement of Bishops

Sec. 1. When it is certified to the Presiding Bishop, by at least two licensed medical doctors, psychologists or psychiatrists, who have examined the case, that a Bishop Diocesan is incapable of authorizing the Bishop Coadjutor, if there is one, or a Bishop Suffragan, if there is one, or the Standing Committee to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority, then, upon the advice of five Bishops of neighboring Dioceses selected by the Presiding Bishop, the Presiding Bishop shall declare the Bishop Coadjutor, or a Bishop Suffragan, if the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so provide, or the Standing Committee to be the Ecclesiastical Authority for all purposes set forth in these Canons and to retain such canonical authority until the Presiding Bishop, acting upon a like certificate, declares the Bishop Diocesan competent to resume official duties.

Presiding Bishop to declare.

Sec. 2 (a) Each Bishop, upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, shall resign as required by Article II, Sec. 9 of the Constitution. The resignation shall be sent to the Presiding Bishop, who shall immediately communicate it to every Bishop of this Church exercising jurisdiction and shall declare the resignation accepted, effective at a designated date not later than three months from the date the resignation was tendered.

Bishop to resign at age seventy-two.

(b) The Presiding Bishop shall communicate to the resigning Bishop the acceptance of the resignation effective as of the date fixed. In the case of a Diocesan Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor, the Presiding Bishop shall certify the resignation to the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned, and in the case of other Bishops, to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese concerned. The Presiding Bishop shall also order the Secretary of the House of Bishops to record the resignation, effective as of the date fixed, to be incorporated in the Journal of the House.

Presiding Bishop to certify resignation.

(c) If any Bishop, for any reason, fails to resign upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, as provided in Sec. 2 of this Canon, the Presiding Bishop shall certify that fact to the House of Bishops. The House of Bishops shall then declare the Bishop's position terminated, effective at a date not later than three months from the date of declaration; and shall order the Presiding Bishop's certificate and its own declaration and action to be recorded in its Journal. The Presiding Bishop shall then pronounce the position terminated, effective as of the date fixed, and shall communicate the fact to the Diocesan Bishop and Standing Committee of each Diocese.

If Bishop fails to resign.

Sec. 3 (a) Any Bishop who desires to resign shall send the resignation with the reasons therefor in writing to the Presiding Bishop at least thirty days before the date set for a meeting of the House of Bishops. The Presiding Bishop shall notify without delay every Bishop of this Church, and the Standing Committee of the Diocese of the Bishop desiring to resign, in order that the Standing Committee may be heard on behalf of the Diocese, either in person or by correspondence, upon the subject. The House during its session shall accept or refuse the resignation by a majority of those present.

Resignation procedure.

(b) If a resignation has been tendered more than three months before a meeting of the House of Bishops, the Presiding Bishop shall communicate it, together with any statement from the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned, to every Bishop of this Church. If a majority of the Bishops consents to the resignation, the Presiding Bishop, without delay, shall notify the resigning Bishop and the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned of the acceptance of the resignation, effective as of the date fixed. The Presiding Bishop shall also order the Secretary of the House of Bishops to record the resignation, effective as of the date fixed, to be incorporated in the Journal of the House.

(c) At each meeting of the General Convention, the Presiding Bishop shall communicate to the House of Deputies, when in session, a list of the resignations which have been accepted since the preceding meeting of the General Convention.

To be still subject to Canons.

When a Bishop who has resigned may perform episcopal acts.

Sec. 4 (a) A resigned or retired Bishop shall be subject in all matters to the Constitution and Canons of this Church and to the authority of the General Convention.

(b) A resigned or retired Bishop may perform any episcopal act, at the request of any Diocesan Bishop within that Bishop's Diocese. A resigned or retired Bishop may, by vote of the Convention of any Diocese and with the consent of the Bishop of that Diocese, be given an honorary seat in the Convention, with voice but without vote, or be given an honorary seat in the Cathedral of any Diocese, by and subject to the authority competent to grant such seat. The resigned or retired Bishop shall report all official acts to the Diocesan Bishop and to the Diocese in which the acts are performed. These provisions shall also be applicable to a resigned Bishop of another Church in communion with this Church, subject to the approval of competent authority within the other Church, where such approval may be required.

May be enrolled among the Clergy of Diocese of choice.

(c) A resigned Bishop may, at the discretion of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the resigned Bishop resides, and upon presentation of Letters Dimissory from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the resigned Bishop has had canonical residence most recently, be enrolled among the Clergy of the new Diocese, and become subject to its Constitution and Canons including being given a seat and vote in the Diocesan Convention, in accordance with its canonical provisions for qualification of clergy members.

(d) When a resigned Bishop accepts a pastoral charge or other ministerial post within a Diocese the Diocesan Bishop shall process the Letters Dimissory, and the resigned Bishop shall be enrolled among the Clergy of the Diocese and be given seat and vote in the Diocesan Convention in accordance with the canonical provisions of the Diocese for qualification of clergy members, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section.

May accept pastoral charge.

(e) A resigned Bishop may, with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the resigned Bishop resides, accept a pastoral charge in that Diocese, and, subject to the Diocese's canonical provisions for the

filling of vacancies, may accept election as the Rector of a Parish therein.

(f) A resigned Bishop may, with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the resigned Bishop resides, accept any position created under the authority of the Diocesan Convention, including that of Assistant Bishop and may, at the same time, occupy a pastoral charge.

May accept position created by Diocesan Convention.

(g) Enrollment among the Clergy of, or acceptance of any position within, a Diocese shall not deprive a resigned Bishop of the seat and vote in the House of Bishops to which the Bishop may be entitled under Article I, Sec. 2 of the Constitution.

Retains rights in House of Bishops.

(h) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to a resigned Bishop who continues to reside within the limits of the resigned Bishop's former Diocese, except that the resigned Bishop shall not have the right to vote in the Diocesan Convention, unless the Canons of the Diocese specifically so provide.

CANON 29: Of Dioceses without Bishops

Sec. 1. A Diocese without a Bishop may, by an act of its Convention, and in consultation with the Presiding Bishop, be placed under the provisional charge and authority of a Bishop of another Diocese or of a resigned Bishop, who shall by that act be authorized to exercise all the duties and offices of the Bishop of the Diocese until a Bishop is elected and ordained for that Diocese or until the act of the Convention is revoked.

May be placed under provisional charge of a Bishop of another Diocese.

Sec. 2. Any Bishop may, on the invitation of the Convention or of the Standing Committee of any Diocese where there is no Bishop, visit and exercise episcopal offices in that Diocese or any part of it. This invitation shall be for a stated period and may be revoked at any time.

Sec. 3. A Diocese, while under the provisional charge of a Bishop, shall not invite any other Bishop to visit and exercise episcopal acts or authority without the consent of the Bishop in charge.

CANON 30: Of Religious Orders and Other Christian Communities

Sec. 1 (a) A Religious Order of this Church is a society of Christians (in communion with the See of Canterbury) who voluntarily commit themselves for life, or a term of years: to holding their possessions in common or in trust; to a celibate life in community; and obedience to their Rule and Constitution.

Religious Order defined.

(b) To be officially recognized, a Religious Order must have at least six professed members, and must be approved by the Standing Committee on Religious Communities of the House of Bishops and be registered with the Committee.

Official recognition.

(c) Each Order shall have a Bishop Visitor or Protector, who need not be the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Order is established. If, however, the Bishop Visitor or Protector is not the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Mother House of the Order is situated, the Bishop Visitor or Protector shall not accept election without the consent of the Bishop of that Diocese. The Bishop Visitor or Protector shall be the guardian of the

Bishop Visitor or Protector.

	Constitution of the Order, and shall serve as an arbiter in matters which the Order or its members cannot resolve through its normal processes.
Dispensation from vows.	(d) Any person under vows in a Religious Order, having exhausted the normal processes of the Order, may petition the Bishop Visitor or Protector for dispensation from those vows. In the event the petitioner is not satisfied with the ruling of the Bishop Visitor or Protector on such petition, the person may file a petition with the Presiding Bishop, 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 Religious Orders, and whose ruling on the petition shall be final.
Permission to establish a house.	(e) A Religious Order 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.
Provision for legal ownership of property.	(f) The Constitution of every Religious Order shall make provision for the legal ownership and administration of the temporal possessions of the Order, and in the event of dissolution of the Order, or should it otherwise cease to exist, shall provide for the disposition of its assets according to the laws governing non-profit (religious) organizations in the State wherein the Order is incorporated.
Not regarded as a Parish or Institution.	(g) It is recognized that a Religious Order is not a Parish, Mission, Congregation or Institution of the Diocese within the meaning of Canon I.7.3, and its provisions shall not apply to Religious Orders.
Christian Community defined.	Sec. 2 (a) A Christian Community of this Church under this Canon is a society of Christians (in communion with the See of Canterbury) who voluntarily commit themselves for life, or a term of years, in obedience to their Rule and Constitution.
Official recognition.	(b) To be officially recognized such a Christian Community must have at least six full members in accordance with their Rule and Constitution, and must be approved by the Standing Committee on Religious Communities of the House of Bishops and be registered with the Committee.
Bishop Visitor or Protector.	(c) Each such Christian Community of this Church shall have a Bishop Visitor or Protector, who need not 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, the Bishop Visitor or Protector shall not accept election without the consent of the Bishop of that Diocese. 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.
Dispensation from commitment.	(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, 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 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. Permission to establish a house.

(f) The Constitution of each Christian Community shall make provision for the legal ownership 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, 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. Provision for legal ownership of property.

(g) It is recognized that a Christian Community is not a Parish, Mission, Congregation or Institution of the Diocese within the meaning of Canon I.7.3, and its provisions shall not apply to such Christian Communities. Not regarded as a Parish or Institution.

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 contents of the vows made, whether temporary or permanent; and any other pastoral considerations as shall be deemed necessary.

CANON 31: Of the General Board of Examining Chaplains

Sec. 1. There shall be a General Board of Examining Chaplains, consisting of four Bishops, six Priests with pastoral cures or in specialized ministries, six members of accredited Seminary faculties or of other educational institutions, and six Lay Persons. The members of the Board shall be elected by the House of Bishops and confirmed by the House of Deputies, one-half of the members in each of the foregoing categories being elected and confirmed at each regular meeting of the General Convention for a term of two Convention periods. They shall take office at the adjournment of the meeting of the General Convention at which their elections are confirmed, and shall serve until the adjournment of the second regular meeting thereafter. No member shall serve more than 12 years consecutively. Additionally, the Presiding Bishop, in consultation with the Chair of the Board, may appoint up to four other members for a term. 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 Chair and Secretary, and shall have the power to constitute committees necessary for the carrying on of its work. General Board of Examining Chaplains.

Sec. 2 (a) The General Board of Examining Chaplains, with professional assistance, shall prepare at least annually a General Ordination Examination. To elect officers.
General Ordination Examination.

tion covering the subject matter set forth in Canon III.7.5(a), and shall conduct, administer, and evaluate it in respect to those Candidates for Holy Orders who have been identified to the Board by their several Bishops.

(b) Whenever a Candidate has not demonstrated proficiency in any one or more of the canonical areas covered by the General Ordination Examination, the General Board of Examining Chaplains shall recommend to the Commission on Ministry, and through the Commission to the Board of Examining Chaplains, if one exists, of the Diocese to which the Candidate belongs, how the proficiencies might be attained.

May prepare guidelines.

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

Board to make report.

Sec. 4. The General Board of Examining Chaplains shall promptly report, in writing, to the Candidate, to the Candidate's Bishop and to the Dean of the Seminary the Candidate is attending, the results of all examinations held by them, together with the examinations themselves, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, making separate reports upon each person examined. The Bishop shall transmit these reports to the Standing Committee and to the Commission. Notwithstanding the results of the examinations, in no case shall the Standing Committee recommend a Candidate for Ordination under Canon III.7 until the Standing Committee has received from the Commission on Ministry a certificate to the effect that the Candidate has demonstrated a proficiency in all subjects required by Canon III.7.5(a).

Form of Report.

The report of the Board shall be made in the following form:

To _____ (Candidate), the Right Reverend _____, Bishop of _____ (or in the absence of the Bishop the Standing Committee of) _____ : (Place) _____ (Date) _____ To the Dean of (Place) _____ (Date) _____
We, having been assigned as examiners of A.B., hereby testify that we have examined A.B. upon the subject matter prescribed in Canon III.7. Sensible of our responsibility, we give our judgment as follows: (Here specify the proficiency of A.B. in the subject matter appointed, or any deficiency therein, as made apparent by the examination.
(Signed) _____

Sec. 5. The General Board of Examining Chaplains shall make a report concerning its work to each regular meeting of the General Convention, and in years between meetings of the General Convention shall make a report to the House of Bishops.

CANON 32: Of the Board for Church Deployment

Membership.

Sec. 1 (a) There shall be a Board for Church Deployment of the General Convention consisting of twelve members, four of whom shall be Bishops, four of whom shall be Presbyters or Deacons, and four of whom shall be Lay Persons.

(b) The Bishops shall be appointed by the Presiding Bishop. The Priests or Deacons and Lay Members shall be appointed by the President of the House of Deputies. All appointments to the Board shall be subject to the confirmation of the General Convention. Apportionment.

(c) The Members shall serve terms beginning with the adjournment of the meeting of the General Convention at which their appointments are confirmed, and ending with the adjournment of the second regular meeting thereafter. The members shall not serve successive terms. Terms.

(d) At each regular meeting of the General Convention one-half of the membership shall be appointed to serve full terms.

(e) Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Presiding Bishop or by the President of the House of Deputies, as appropriate. Such appointments shall be for the remaining unexpired portion of the members' terms, and, if a regular meeting of the General Convention intervenes, appointments for terms extending beyond such meetings shall be subject to confirmation of the General Convention. Members appointed to fill the vacancies shall not thereby be disqualified from appointment to full terms thereafter. Vacancies.

Sec. 2. The duties of the Board shall be:

- (a) To oversee the Church Deployment Office.
- (b) To study the deployment needs and trends in the Episcopal Church and in other Christian bodies.
- (c) To issue and distribute such reports and information concerning deployment as it deems helpful to the Church.
- (d) To cooperate with the other Boards, Commissions, and Agencies which are concerned with ministry, and particularly with the Executive Council.
- (e) To report on its work and the work of the Church Deployment Office at each regular meeting of the General Convention.
- (f) To report to the Executive Council at regular intervals as a part of its accountability to the Council for the funding which the Church Deployment Office receives.
- (g) To work in cooperation with the Church Center Staff.
- (h) To fulfill other responsibilities assigned to it by the General Convention.