

*Draft Canons Proposed for Consideration and Adoption*

**THE CANONS OF  
THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA**

**TITLE I  
Organization and Administration of the Church**

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*Definition of Certain Terms*

**ASA** - “ASA” means the Average Sunday Attendance of a congregation or Diocese for the previous calendar year.

**Assembly** - “Assembly” means the Provincial Assembly of the Church.

**Church** - The term “Church” means the Anglican Church in North America. The terms “Church” and “Province” are synonymous herein.

**Council** - The term “Council” means the Provincial Council of the Church.

**Diocese** - The term “Diocese” includes a diocese, cluster or network (whether regional or affinity-based).

**The Faith** - “The Faith” is the faith once for all delivered to the saints of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic church, as set forth in Article I of the Constitution.

**Presbyter** - The terms “Presbyter” and “Priest” are synonymous herein.

*Canon 1  
Of the Council*

**Section 1 - Concerning Governance**

The Provincial Council is the governing body of the Church and has the authority to establish the program and budget of the Church, including such organizational decisions as may facilitate the work of the Church. The Council shall deliberate upon matters affecting the interests of the Church, shall approve policy, and shall adopt canon law for ratification by majority vote of the Assembly. The Council shall have power to enter into covenants that define relationships with Anglicans internationally and with other Christian jurisdictions. The Council shall consider and report, with reasonable promptness, upon any matter that a Diocese or the Assembly or the Executive Committee may refer to the Council. The Executive Committee shall set the agenda for meetings of the Provincial Council. Any ten members of the Council may have an item of business placed on the agenda for consideration.

**Section 2 - Concerning Membership**

Each Diocese (i.e., diocese, cluster or network, whether regional or affinity-based, hereafter called a “Diocese”) shall select, by means not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of

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the Church, one (1) Bishop from the Diocese, one (1) member of the Clergy, and two (2) lay persons to be members of the Council. The Council may appoint up to six (6) persons of any order as full members. Notwithstanding the forgoing, the initial Council shall be composed as provided in Article VII.2 of the Constitution. The term of office of a member of the Council shall be five (5) years. A retiring member of the Council is eligible for reelection for one additional term.

### ***Section 3 - Concerning Meetings of the Council***

The Council shall meet at least annually. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Archbishop or by the request of one-third of the Council's membership. A minimum of thirty (30) days notice must be given for each meeting in writing or by appropriate electronic means. Meetings of the Council shall be conducted under rules approved by the Council.

### ***Section 4 - Concerning the Executive Committee***

The Council shall have an Executive Committee which shall be the Board of Directors of the Anglican Church in North America, a non-profit corporation. The members of the Executive Committee shall be the Archbishop, who shall be chairman, and twelve (12) other members, six (6) ordained and six (6) lay, elected by the Council from among its members. The Executive Committee shall have custody of documents and other property of the Church not vested in any other body or person. Notwithstanding the forgoing, the initial Executive Committee shall be as provided in Article VII.10 of the Constitution and shall continue in office until its successors are elected.

### ***Section 5 - Concerning Officers of the Church***

The Archbishop shall be the Presiding Officer of the Church, and the Presiding Officer of the Council. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chair, a chancellor, a secretary, a treasurer, a registrar, and such other officers of the Church as it deems necessary. The Council shall define the duties of each officer of the Church.

## ***Canon 2 Of the Assembly***

### ***Section 1 - Concerning Mission***

The chief work of the Assembly shall be strengthening the mission of the Church as defined in Article III of the Constitution.

### ***Section 2 - Concerning Governance***

The Assembly shall function as a unicameral body. The role of the Assembly in the governance of the Church is to ratify the Constitution and Canons and any amendments adopted by the Council. Matters not ratified shall be returned to the Council for further consideration.

### ***Section 3 - Concerning Membership***

The membership of the Assembly shall be composed of laity, Clergy and Bishops. Lay and Clergy delegates shall continue in office until their successors are chosen and certified. Each Diocese, at a minimum, shall be represented by its Bishop or Bishops and two (2) members of the Clergy and two (2) lay persons. One (1) additional lay person and one (1) additional member

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of the Clergy may be added for each additional full one thousand (1,000) ASA of the Diocese. All active members of the College of Bishops shall be members of the Assembly. Each Diocese shall make application to the Executive Committee of the Council for certification of the allowable number of its delegates to the Assembly. A Diocese shall report the names and contact information of its delegates, and an equal number of alternates, not later than sixty (60) days (thirty [30] days in the case of the initial Assembly) prior to a meeting of the Assembly. The Council shall certify to each Diocese its allowable number of delegates within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of such application. (After the initial meeting of the Assembly, the Council may delegate this responsibility to the Executive Committee.) A Diocese-in-Formation is entitled to membership in the Assembly under Canon I.5.5. Founding non-ecclesial organizations shall have representation through one (1) Bishop, one (1) member of the Clergy and one (1) lay person.

### ***Section 4 - Concerning Youth Representation***

Each Diocese may send one (1) youth representative to the Assembly for every one thousand (1,000) ASA, in addition to its other representation in the Assembly. Youth representatives must be at least sixteen (16) years of age, but not older than twenty-six (26) years of age, at the time of the convening of the Assembly.

### ***Section 5 - Concerning Meetings***

The Assembly may meet as often as annually and shall meet not less than once every five years. Special meetings of the Assembly may be called by the Archbishop or by two-thirds of the Executive Committee upon not less than ninety (90) days notice to each member of the Assembly by written or appropriate electronic means. Meetings of the Assembly shall be conducted under rules adopted from time to time by the Assembly. Rules for conducting the inaugural meeting of the Assembly shall be determined by the Archbishop.

### ***Section 6 - Concerning the Presiding Officer***

The presiding officer of the Assembly shall be the Archbishop or such other persons as he may designate from time to time.

## ***Canon 3 Of the College of Bishops***

The membership and chief work of the College of Bishops is as provided in Article X of the Constitution. The College of Bishops shall order its life and develop such rules and procedures as it deems appropriate for its life and work.

## ***Canon 4 Of Committees***

### ***Concerning Initial Committees***

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution the following Task Forces and Committees were operating: the Prayer Book and Common Liturgy Task Force, the Governance Task Force, the Admissions Committee, the Ecumenical Relations Task Force, the Education Committee, the Episcopate Task Force, the Financial Vision and Stewardship Task Force, the Mediation Panel

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and the Mission Committee. These Task Forces and Committees shall continue, as constituted, as Committees of the Church until further action of the Council, which shall have authority to end or alter the same and to appoint such other committees and task forces as deemed necessary.

### ***Canon 5 Of Dioceses***

#### ***Section 1 - Concerning Structure***

A Diocese is a grouping of congregations gathered for mission under the oversight of a Bishop. A Diocese is composed of a minimum of twelve (12) congregations with an ASA of at least fifty (50) each and a collective ASA of at least one thousand (1,000). The Council may modify these requirements on a case-by-case basis by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members.

#### ***Section 2 - Concerning Governance***

Each Diocese may establish and maintain its own governance, constitution and canons not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of the Church, except as hereinafter set forth. Dioceses may band together for common mission or as distinct jurisdictions within the Church.

#### ***Section 3 - Concerning Standing Committees***

The governing body of each Diocese shall establish a Standing Committee or its equivalent. This committee shall be a council of advice to the Bishop and the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in the absence of a Bishop authorized to act. The other rights and duties of the committee shall be established by canon.

#### ***Section 4 – Concerning Oversight by Other Anglican Provinces***

Dioceses gathered under the jurisdiction and oversight of another Province of the Anglican Communion at the time of the organization of the Anglican Church in North America may continue under the constitution and canons of the parent Province to the extent provided by specific covenants between all of the parties, periodically reviewed.

#### ***Section 5 - Concerning Applying for Diocesan Status***

A group of congregations that meet the minimum standards for diocesan status may apply to the Council to be added to the Church as a Diocese. The application form shall prescribe, at a minimum, basic information concerning the history, mission and legal status of the group, current rules of governance, its individual and collective ASA and Anglican affiliation, and any justification for a modification of applicable requirements. The application shall confirm that the rector has notified the current domestic Bishop or Bishops of the congregation's intention to be part of the group making application. The application shall contain the name of the recommended nominee or nominees for Bishop and shall contain the present and proposed group budget, including the intended financial support of a Bishop. (Such form and the guidelines for such application are included herein as Appendix "A")

#### ***Section 6 - Concerning Diocese-In-Formation Status***

A grouping of congregations that do not meet the minimum standards for diocesan status may apply to the Council for temporary Diocese-in-Formation status. With the majority vote of the Council, the Archbishop may appoint a Vicar General to assist the group toward final

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qualification as a Diocese of the Church. A Diocese-in-Formation shall be represented in the Assembly by its Vicar General and one (1) member of the Clergy and one (1) lay person. No Diocese-in-Formation shall be continued under this provision for more than five (5) years.

### ***Canon 6 Of Congregations***

#### ***Section 1 - Concerning Congregational Mission***

The fundamental agency of the mission of the Church to extend the Kingdom of God is the local congregation. The chief agents of this mission are the people of God.

#### ***Section 2 - Concerning Affiliation***

Every congregation of the Church belongs to the Church by union with a Diocese of the Church or through a Diocese-in-Formation.

#### ***Section 3 - Concerning Organization***

Every congregation shall be established in accordance with the laws of the State or jurisdiction where situated, shall handle its own finances, and shall carry insurance coverage in amounts specified by its Diocese, except in those Dioceses with constitutional or canonical provisions to the contrary.

#### ***Section 4 - Concerning Congregational Clergy***

No congregational Clergy may serve without being licensed by the diocesan Bishop.

#### ***Section 5 - Concerning Vestries***

The vestry is the governing board of the congregation. The vestry is chosen according to applicable laws, diocesan canons, and its own congregational by-laws. The Presbyter in charge of the congregation shall always be a member of the vestry and its presiding officer. The vestry is responsible for the temporalities of the congregation.

#### ***Section 6 - Concerning Property Ownership***

All congregational property, real and personal, owned by a member congregation is and shall be solely and exclusively owned by the congregation and shall not be subject to any trust or other claim of ownership arising out of the canon law of the Church; neither may any Diocese assert any such claim over the property of any of its congregations without the express written consent of the congregation. Where property is held in a different manner by any Diocese or grouping, such ownership shall be preserved.

#### ***Section 7 - Concerning Church Planting***

A congregation, with the consent of the Bishop, should plant new churches whenever possible. In such case the congregation shall provide spiritual cover and temporal assistance to the newly planted congregation until it is self-sustaining. A newly planted congregation is self-sustaining when it is able to call and provide for its own Clergy and is acceptable to the Bishop.

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### **Section 8 - *Concerning Annual Reports***

On or before March 1 of each year the rector and wardens shall prepare and forward to the Bishop a report, in a form specified from time to time by the Council, reflecting the status and growth of the congregation in terms of ASA, tithes and offerings, baptisms, confirmations and receptions, marriages, burials, and other important categories of information concerning the preceding calendar year, including new initiatives for mission and ministry. The Bishop shall be responsible for preparing a composite report of all such reports received and forward the same to the Executive Secretary of the Province no later than July of each year. The Executive Secretary shall cause to be prepared a report to the Archbishop on the status and growth of the Province.

### **Section 9 - *Concerning Transfer or Withdrawal***

Congregations reserve the right to seek transfer between Dioceses of the Church with the permission of the Bishops involved. Congregations also reserve the right to disaffiliate from the Church after consultation with their Bishop. A congregation joining or transferring into a Diocese becomes subject to the constitution and canons of the Diocese.

## ***Canon 7 Of Ministry Partners***

### **Section 1 - *Concerning Partnership***

Ministry Partners and the Church work together, supporting each other in ministry to extend the Kingdom of God.

### **Section 2 - *Concerning Admittance***

An entity such as a seminary, monastic order or ministry organization, or a Diocese, congregation or other entity that is not a member of the Church, may apply in writing to the Council to become associated with the Church as a Ministry Partner. A Ministry Partner may belong to another denomination of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, or be independent, so long as it subscribes without reservation to the Fundamental Declarations of the Church stated in Article I of the Constitution. The Council may admit such applicant to Ministry Partner status upon terms deemed appropriate.

### **Section 3 - *Concerning Fellowship***

Ministry Partners may have representatives attend functions or gatherings of the Church upon invitation of the Archbishop, and may attend functions and gatherings of any constituent jurisdiction of the Church upon the invitation of the Bishop with jurisdiction. Representatives of Ministry Partners may have seat and voice as determined by the Archbishop or Bishop with jurisdiction. Ministry Partners may withdraw from affiliation or have their affiliation ended with or without cause.

## ***Canon 8 Of Visitors***

The Archbishop may invite any person or group to observe functions of the Church, and such visitors shall be accorded seat and voice as determined by the Archbishop.

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## *Canon 9 Of Finances*

### **Section 1 - *Concerning the Tithe***

The biblical tithe is the standard of giving to support the Mission of the Church, and should be taught and encouraged at every level in the Church.

### **Section 2 - *Concerning Finance and Budget***

The Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Financial Vision and Stewardship Task Force, shall develop the program and budget of the Church based on commitments of the Dioceses and other monies raised. The program and budget shall be presented annually to the Council for adoption. The Financial Vision and Stewardship Task Force shall consult with any Diocese that is not able to meet the requested support of the Church.

### **Section 3 - *Concerning Financial Responsibility and Accountability***

Financial responsibility and accountability are the obligations of the Church at every level. Dioceses shall provide standards for record keeping, audits, insurance, investments and the bonding of financial officers. The Executive Committee will provide the same for the Province.

## *Canon 10 Of the Laity*

### **Section 1 - *Concerning Ministry***

The people of God are the chief agents of the Mission of the Church to extend the Kingdom of God by so presenting Jesus Christ in the power of the Holy Spirit that people everywhere will come to know Him as Lord and serve Him as King in the fellowship of the Church. The effective ministry of the Church is the responsibility of the laity no less that it is the responsibility of Bishops and other Clergy. It is incumbent for every lay member of the Church to become an effective minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, one who is spiritually qualified, gifted, called, and mature in the faith.

### **Section 2 - *Concerning Rights and Responsibilities of the Laity***

It shall be the duty of every member of the Church:

1. To worship God, the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit, every Lord's Day in a Church unless reasonably prevented;
2. To engage regularly in the reading and study of Holy Scripture and the Doctrine of the Church;
3. To observe their baptismal vows, to lead an upright and sober life, and not give scandal to the Church;
4. To present their children and those they have led to the Lord for baptism and/or to the Bishop for confirmation;
5. To give regular financial support to the Church, with the biblical tithe as the standard of giving;
6. To practice forgiveness daily according to our Lord's teaching;

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7. To receive worthily the Sacrament of the Holy Communion as often as reasonable;
8. To observe the feasts and fasts of the Church set forth in the Anglican formularies;
9. To continue his or her instruction in the Faith so as to remain an effective minister for the Lord Jesus Christ;
10. To devote themselves to the ministry of Christ among those who do not know Him, utilizing the gifts that the Holy Spirit gives them, for the effective extension of Christ's Kingdom.

### **Section 3 - *Concerning Membership in the Church***

Membership in the Church requires that a person has received the Sacrament of Baptism with water in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, and that such a person be accepted as a member of the Church by a congregation of this Church in compliance with the Constitution of the Church. Such a person is a baptized member of the Church. A confirmed member is a baptized member who has been confirmed or received by a Bishop of the Church.

## **TITLE II**

### **Worship and the Administration of Sacraments**

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#### *Canon 1 Of Translations of the Bible*

The Lessons used in services of public worship shall be read from translations of the Holy Scriptures as authorized by the Bishop.

#### *Canon 2 Of the Standard Book of Common Prayer*

##### **Section 1 -**

The Book of Common Prayer as set forth by the Church of England in 1662, together with the Ordinal attached to the same, are received as a standard for Anglican doctrine and discipline, and, with the Books which preceded it, as the standard for the Anglican tradition of worship. Until such time as a Book of Common Prayer for use in this Province has been adopted, all authorized Books of Common Prayer of the originating jurisdictions shall be permitted for use in this Church.

##### **Section 2 -**

It is understood that there is a diversity of uses in the Province. In order to use these rich liturgies most advantageously, it is the responsibility of the Bishop with jurisdiction to ensure that the forms used in Public Worship and the Administration of the Sacraments be in accordance with Anglican Faith and Order and that nothing be established that is contrary to the Word of God as revealed in the Holy Scriptures.

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## ***Canon 3 Of the Due Celebration of the Lord's Day***

All members of this Church are called to celebrate and keep the Lord's Day by regular participation in the public worship of the Church, by hearing the Word of God read and taught, by partaking of the Sacrament of the Holy Communion whenever it is offered, and by other acts of devotion and deeds of charity, according to God's holy will and pleasure.

## ***Canon 4 Of the Administration of the Dominical Sacraments***

### ***Section 1 - General***

1. The Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper shall be administered by the duly ordained ministers of this Church. This provision shall not preclude the administration of emergency baptism by any baptized person.
2. It is normative that baptized children and adults be presented to the Bishop for Confirmation.

### ***Section 2 - Concerning Christian Baptism***

All Clergy shall take care that all within their cures are instructed in the doctrine, sacraments, and discipline of Christ, as the Lord has commanded and as they are set forth in the Holy Scriptures, in *The Book of Common Prayer*, and in the Church Catechism.

### ***Section 3 - Concerning the Holy Communion***

1. Presiding at the Celebration of the Holy Communion is reserved to Bishops and Presbyters.
2. No one shall receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper except they be baptized, with water, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.
3. It is the duty of all who have been confirmed to receive the Holy Communion regularly, and especially at the festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsun or Pentecost.
4. The admission of baptized young children to the Holy Communion is permitted in this Province.
5. Members in good standing of other branches of Christ's Church, who have been baptized in the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, are welcomed to the Holy Communion.

## ***Canon 5 Of the Music of the Church***

It shall be the duty of every member of the Clergy in charge of a congregation to appoint for use psalms, hymns and spiritual songs which are appropriate for worship. The member of the Clergy

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in charge is the final authority in the administration of matters pertaining to music in the congregation.

### *Canon 6 Of Lay Worship Ministry*

Lay persons may be appointed to assist the Clergy in various tasks of worship to further the ministry of the Word and Sacrament.

### *Canon 7 Of Christian Marriage*

#### **Section 1 -**

The Anglican Church in North America affirms, according to our Lord's teaching, that the sacrament of Holy Matrimony is in its nature a union permanent and lifelong of one man and one woman.

#### **Section 2 -**

It shall be within the discretion of any member of the Clergy to decline to solemnize any marriage.

#### **Section 3 -**

Members of the Clergy of this Church shall be careful to observe the law of the State or Province governing the civil contract of marriage in the place where the service shall be performed, and they shall conform to the canons of this Church governing the solemnization of Holy Matrimony.

1. Both parties shall be baptized. Any exception to this requires the permission of the Bishop;
2. There shall be thirty (30) days notice of intention to marry unless waived for weighty reasons, in which case the Bishop shall be notified immediately and in writing;
3. The Clergy shall provide counsel to both parties on Holy Matrimony with respect to theological and social implications and responsibilities;

#### **Section 4 -**

As marriage is a lifelong covenant between a man and a woman in which the two become one flesh, it is both an ordinance from Creation, affirmed as such by our Lord, and commended by Saint Paul as a sign of the mystical union between Christ and His Church (Matthew 19:3-9; Ephesians 5:22-32). Therefore, the failure of a marriage is always a tragedy. Scripture acknowledges our fallen nature and does provide guidance to know when a marriage may be declared a nullity or dissolved and allows the possibility of a subsequent marriage in certain circumstances (Matthew 19 and 1 Corinthians 7).

1. Couples who request to be married by a Presbyterian of this Church must have approval from their Bishop if either party has ever been divorced.

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2. When a divorced person seeks permission to remarry, the Clergy must ascertain the pertinent facts concerning a declaration of nullity or termination of marriage; and in the absence of a declaration of nullity, forward such information to the Bishop in writing for his godly advice and consent.
3. The Diocese is responsible to create a process by which this discernment may be made with reasonable promptness.

### **Section 5 -**

1. No Clergy knowingly, after due inquiry, shall solemnize any marriage if they have unresolved concerns regarding the following impediments:
  - (a) Consanguinity and affinity as defined in the 1662 Book of Common Prayer;
  - (b) Mistaken identity;
  - (c) Absence of the capacity for free and intelligent choice;
  - (d) Bigamy or evidence of sexual perversion;
  - (e) Fraud, coercion, abuse or duress.
2. Any declarations of nullity may only be granted by a Bishop with jurisdiction and shall be based upon Scriptural principles including the foregoing impediments to marriage.

### **Section 6 -**

The Clergy shall require the parties to sign the following declaration:

*“We, A. B. and C. D., desiring to receive the blessing of Holy Matrimony in the Church, do solemnly declare that we hold marriage to be a lifelong union of husband and wife as it is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. We believe it is for the purpose of the procreation (if it may be) of children, and their spiritual and physical nurture, for mutual fellowship, encouragement, and understanding, and for the safeguarding and benefit of society, and we do engage ourselves, so far as in us lies, to make our utmost effort to establish this relationship and to seek God’s help thereto.*”

### **Section 7 -**

In all cases marriages shall be solemnized according to the forms contained in an authorized Book of Common Prayer.

### **Section 8 -**

The Clergy shall record in the Parish register the name, age, and residence of each party. Such record shall be signed by the member of the Clergy, the married parties, and at least two witnesses.

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## *Canon 8 Of Standards of Sexual Morality and Ethics*

### **Section 1 -**

Clergy and lay leaders of this Church are called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality as a condition of being appointed or remaining in office.

### **Section 2 -**

In view of the teaching of Holy Scripture, the Lambeth Conference of 1998 and the Jerusalem Declaration, this Church upholds faithfulness in marriage between a man and a woman in lifelong union, and believes that abstinence is right for those who are not called to marriage, and cannot legitimize or bless same sex unions or ordain persons who engage in homosexual behavior.

### **Section 3 -**

Sexual intercourse should take place only between a man and a woman who are married to each other.

### **Section 4 -**

God, and not man, is the creator of human life. The unjustified taking of life is sinful. Therefore, from conception to natural death all members and Clergy are called to protect and respect the sanctity of every human life.

### **Section 5 -**

The Church is called upon to show Christ-like compassion to those who have fallen into sin, encouraging them to repent and receive forgiveness, and offering the ministry of healing to all who suffer physically or emotionally as a result of such sin.

## **TITLE III Of Ministers, Their Recruitment, Preparation, Ordination, Office, Practice and Transfer**

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### *Canon 1 Of Holy Orders in the Anglican Church in North America*

#### **Section 1 – *Concerning the Historic Three-fold Pattern for Holy Orders***

The Anglican Church in North America affirms what Anglicanism has always held, namely the normality of the threefold pastoral ministry of Bishop, Presbyter and Deacon. Persons shall be admitted to the office of Bishop, Presbyter or Deacon in this Church, and allowed to exercise any of these offices, who have been called, examined, and ordained according to an authorized ordinal of this Church, or ordained in some church whose orders are recognized and accepted by this Church.

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### **Section 2 - *Concerning Canonical Obedience to Those in Authority***

Any person who has received authority to be a Presbyter or Deacon in any Diocese of this Church owes canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest to the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Bishop of each Diocese owes canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest to the Archbishop of this Church.

### **Section 3 - *Concerning Norms for Ordination Generally***

Except as hereinafter provided, the norms for ordination shall be determined by the Bishop having jurisdiction.

## ***Canon 2***

### ***Of the Qualities of Those Who are to Be Ordained Deacons or Presbyters***

#### **Section 1 - *Concerning General Requirements***

Every Bishop shall take care that he admit no person into Holy Orders but such as he knows either by himself, or by sufficient testimony, to have been baptized and confirmed, to be sufficiently instructed in Holy Scripture and in the doctrine, discipline and worship of this Church, as defined by this Province, to be empowered by the Holy Spirit and to be a wholesome example and pattern to the entire flock of Christ.

#### **Section 2 - *Concerning Requirements for Deacon According to Holy Scripture***

In accordance with Holy Scripture, a Deacon must be worthy of respect, sincere, not indulging in much wine, not pursuing dishonest gain, and one who holds the deep truths of the faith with a clear conscience. They must first be tested, and then if there is nothing against them, let them serve as Deacons (1 Timothy 3:8-10).

#### **Section 3 - *Concerning Requirements for Presbyter According to Holy Scripture***

In addition to the qualifications above, and in accordance with Holy Scripture, a Presbyter must be above reproach, not self-pleasing but self-controlled, upright, holy, disciplined, temperate, hospitable, not given to drunkenness, not violent but gentle, not quarrelsome, not a lover of money, not a recent convert, one who loves what is good and one who has a good reputation with outsiders. A Presbyter must be able to preach and teach, holding firmly to the trustworthy message as it has been taught, in order to encourage others by sound doctrine and to refute those who oppose it (1 Timothy 3:1-7; 5:17; Titus 1:6-9).

#### **Section 4 - *Concerning Requirements for Married Candidates With and Without Children***

In the case of persons who are or have been married, and/or have children, every Bishop shall take care that such persons manage their own family well, for as Holy Scripture attests, "If anyone does not know how to manage his own family, how can he take care of God's church?" (1 Timothy 3:4-5, 12; Titus 1:6).

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### **Section 5 - *Concerning Upholding the Sanctity of Marriage Especially for Those to Be Ordained***

Marriage as a lifelong covenant between a man and a woman, where the two become one flesh, is both an ordinance from Creation, affirmed as such by our Lord, and commended by Saint Paul as a sign of the mystical union between Christ and his Church (Matthew 19:3-9; Ephesians 5:22-32). As wholesome examples and patterns to the entire flock of Christ, all married persons to be admitted to Holy Orders shall remain married to their spouse for life, and in accordance with the vows they exchanged in Holy Matrimony. Subject to Section 6 of this Canon, no person shall be admitted into Holy Orders who has divorced and remarried.

### **Section 6 - *Concerning Pastoral Exceptions to Section 5***

The Archbishop of this Church, on an application made to him by the Bishop sponsoring a person who by reason of Section 5 of this Canon could not otherwise be admitted into Holy Orders may, upon a showing of good cause and particularly in light of the exceptions in Matthew 19 and 1 Corinthians 7, remove the impediment imposed by that section to the admission of the person into Holy Orders. Pastoral exceptions may be made in accordance with the directions given from time to time by the Archbishop acting in consultation with the College of Bishops.

### **Section 7 - *Concerning Theological Training Requirements***

No person shall be admitted into Holy Orders who has not been properly trained in Holy Scripture, and the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of this Church.

## ***Canon 3 Of Deacons and Their Ordination***

### **Section 1 - *Concerning Prerequisites for Ordination***

No person shall be ordained a Deacon in this Church until that person shall have passed a satisfactory examination conducted by those appointed by the Bishop for this purpose, and shall have demonstrated sufficient knowledge of Holy Scripture, the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of this Church by examination in the following subjects, and any other qualities that the Bishop deems necessary for the office of Deacon:

1. *Holy Scripture*: the Bible, its contents and historical background;
2. *Church History*;
3. *Anglican Church History*;
4. *Doctrine*: the Church's teaching set forth in the Creeds and the Offices of Instruction;
5. *Liturgics*: The contents and use of the Book of Common Prayer;
6. *Moral Theology and Ethics*;
7. *Ascetical Theology*: with an emphasis on the prayer life and spirituality of the minister, including the use of the Daily Office;
8. *Practical Theology*: The office and work of a Deacon; the conduct of public worship; principles of sermon composition and delivery; principles and methods of Christian education in the parish; Constitution and Canons of this Church and the Diocese to which the candidate belongs; and the use of the voice in reading and speaking;

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9. *The Missionary Work of the Church*: How the Gospel has been passed from one language, tribe and nation to another; basic principles of cross-cultural communication; mission strategies; and personal relational evangelism and apologetics.

### **Section 2 - Concerning the Required Declaration of Ordinands**

No persons shall be ordained a Deacon in the Church until such person shall have subscribed without reservation the following declaration:

*“I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I consequently hold myself bound to conform my life and ministry thereto, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of Christ as this Church has received them.”*

### **Section 3 - Concerning Length of Diaconate**

We recognize the importance of the Vocational Diaconate as an essential and historic ministry of the Church. A Transitional Deacon shall not be ordained to the office of Presbyter for at least one year, unless the Bishop having jurisdiction shall find good cause for the contrary, so that the Deacon’s manner of life and ministry may be tested and observed before admission to the order of Presbyter.

## ***Canon 4 Of Presbyters and Their Ordination***

### **Section 1 - Concerning Ordination Following Period of Diaconate**

No person shall be ordained a Presbyter in this Church until that person shall have been ordained a Deacon.

### **Section 2 - Concerning the Required Declaration of Ordinands**

No Deacon shall be ordained a Presbyter in the Church until the Deacon shall have subscribed the following declaration:

*“I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I consequently hold myself bound to conform my life and ministry thereto, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of Christ as this Church has received them.”*

## ***Canon 5 Of Ministers Ordained in Jurisdictions not in Communion with this Church***

### **Section 1 – Concerning Application for Holy Orders in this Church**

When Ministers ordained in a Jurisdiction not ordered in the Historic Succession nor in communion with this Church desire to be a Deacon or Presbyter in this Church, they shall apply to a Bishop of this Church for ordination to the diaconate and presbyterate.

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### **Section 2 - Concerning Pre-Ordination Requirements**

If such ministers furnish evidence satisfactory to the Bishop for eligibility for ordination pursuant to Canons 2 through 4 of this Title, they shall be examined on the points of Doctrine, Discipline, Polity and Worship in which the Jurisdiction from which they have come differs from this Church, and any other subject which the Bishop deems necessary and appropriate.

### **Section 3 - Concerning Ministers Ordained in Jurisdictions in the Historic Succession but not in Communion with this Church**

When a Minister ordained in a Jurisdiction by a Bishop of the Historic Succession but not in communion with this Church desires to be received as a member of the Clergy of this Church, the person shall comply with Sections 1 and 2 of this Canon. Thereafter, being satisfied of the person's theological qualifications and successful completion of the examination specified in Canon III.3.1 and soundness in the faith, the Bishop may, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee or its equivalent:

1. Receive the person into this Church in the Orders to which already ordained by a Bishop in the Historic Succession; or
2. Ordain the person as a Deacon conditionally, and no sooner than four months thereafter, ordain the person a Presbyter conditionally (if previously ordained a Presbyter), having previously 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.

## ***Canon 6***

### ***Of the Acceptance and Dismissal of Clergy in this Church***

#### **Section 1 - Concerning the Transfer of Clergy from Jurisdictions in Communion with this Church**

A Bishop may accept by Letter of Transfer a Deacon or Presbyter in good standing from any Jurisdiction in communion with this Church. The accepting Bishop shall inquire of the transferring Bishop concerning any past or existing disciplinary matter, or other impediment, affecting the ministry of the transferring Clergy.

#### **Section 2 - Concerning Transfers from One Diocese of this Church to Another**

1. Any Deacon or Presbyter of this Church transferring into a Diocese or other Jurisdiction of this Church shall, in order to become a member of that Jurisdiction, present to the Bishop and Diocese, a testimonial from the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Authority of the Jurisdiction in which he last had membership, setting forth the Presbyter's true standing and character. The Testimonial, known as Letter of Transfer, which must be presented within six months from the date of issue, may be in the following words:

*"We hereby certify that the Reverend A. B., who has signified desire to be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Authority of (name of Diocese, Cluster, Network*

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*or other Jurisdiction) is a Presbyter (or Deacon) of (name of Diocese, Cluster, Network or other Jurisdiction) in good standing.” (Signed)*

2. The transferring Bishop shall disclose to the accepting Bishop any past or existing disciplinary matter or other impediment affecting the ministry of the transferring Clergy.

### **Section 3 - Concerning Transfer to Another Christian Denomination**

Any Deacon or Presbyter of this Church in good standing may, at their own request, be released from the obligations of the ministry of this Church to unite with any other Christian Denomination by a commendatory letter, signed by the Bishop, and attested by one other person having ecclesiastical standing within the Diocese or other Jurisdiction of which the Deacon or Presbyter is a member.

### **Section 4 - Concerning Voluntary Renunciation from the Ordained Ministry of this Church**

1. Any Deacon or Presbyter in good standing may resign from the Ordained Ministry of this Church by sending a resignation in writing to the Bishop in jurisdiction. The Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Authority shall record the declaration and request so made, and shall determine that the Deacon or Presbyter is not under discipline as defined in Title IV of these canons, and that the renunciation is not occasioned by misconduct or irregularity, but is voluntary and for causes which do not affect the moral character of the Deacon or Presbyter. Upon making this determination, the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Authority shall defer formal action upon the declaration for two months, and meanwhile shall lay the matter before the Standing Committee or its equivalent for advice and consent. With its advice and consent, the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Authority may pronounce that such renunciation is accepted and that the Presbyter is released from the obligations of the Ministerial office, and that the Deacon or Presbyter is deprived of the right to exercise the gifts and spiritual authority as a Minister of God's Word and sacraments conferred in ordination.
2. The Bishop's declaration shall state that the renunciation was for causes which do not affect the Deacon or Presbyter's moral character, and shall, if requested, give a certificate to this effect to the person so removed from the ministry. In all other cases of renunciation of the ordained ministry, where there may be a question of misconduct or irregularity, the Bishop shall follow the procedures outlined in Canon IV.7.

## **Canon 7**

### ***Of Rectors and Other Congregational Clergy***

Norms for the calling, duties and support of Rectors and other Clergy, and the dissolution of a pastoral relation shall be provided by each Diocese.

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## *Canon 8 Of Bishops*

### **Section 1 - *Concerning Requirements for Bishop According to Holy Scripture***

A Bishop is called by God and the Church to be a shepherd who feeds the flock entrusted to his care. A Bishop is an overseer of the flock and as such is called to propagate, to teach, and to uphold and defend the faith and order of the Church willingly and as God wants him to – not greedy for money, but eager to serve; not lording it over those entrusted to his care, but being a wholesome example to the entire flock of Christ (1 Peter 5:2-3). These requirements are in addition to the requirements set forth in Canon 2 for Deacon (1 Timothy 3:8-10) and for Presbyter (1 Timothy 3:1-7; 5:17; Titus 1:6-9).

### **Section 2 - *Concerning the Ministry of Bishops***

By the tradition of Christ's One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, Bishops succeed the Apostles through the grace of the Holy Spirit given to them. They are chief missionaries and chief pastors, guardians and teachers of doctrine, and administrators of godly discipline and governance.

### **Section 3 - *Concerning Criteria for the Episcopate***

To be a suitable candidate for the episcopate, a person must:

1. Be a person of prayer and strong faith;
2. Be pious, have good morals and exhibit Godly character;
3. Have a zeal for souls;
4. Have demonstrated evidence of the fruit of the Holy Spirit;
5. Possess those gifts which equip him to fulfill the office;
6. Be held in good esteem by the faithful;
7. Be a male Presbyter at least 35 years old;
8. Have demonstrated the ability to grow and lead the Church.

### **Section 4 - *Concerning the Election of Bishops***

1. Bishops shall be chosen by a Diocese in conformance with the constitution and canons of the Diocese and consistent with the Constitution and Canons of this Church.
2. An electing body from the Diocese shall certify the election of a Bishop for consent by the College of Bishops, or may certify two or three nominees from which the College of Bishops may select one for the Diocese. The latter practice is commended to all Dioceses in this Church.
3. Where the originating body is newly formed, that body shall normally nominate two or three candidates, from whom the College of Bishops may select one.
4. Consent or choice and consent shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the College of Bishops, which consent must be given within 60 days and in writing.

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5. Upon the consent or choice of a Bishop-elect by the College of Bishops, the Archbishop shall take order for the consecration and/or installation of such Bishop.
6. In the event the Bishop-elect or the nominees are rejected by the College of Bishops, the College shall so inform the originating body in writing.

### **Section 5 - *Concerning Bishops for Special Missions***

Bishops for Special Missions are Bishops elected by and serving directly under the College of Bishops for a specific missionary purpose. The office of any Bishop for Special Missions shall be created in consultation with the Executive Committee. Any male Presbyter of this Church qualified by these canons may be elected as a Bishop for Special Missions by the College of Bishops. The College of Bishops shall certify two or three candidates, from whom one may be elected by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the College.

### **Section 6 - *Concerning Suffragan Bishops***

With the consent of the College of Bishops, a Diocese may commence the process of election of a Suffragan Bishop. Such election is subject to the approval of the College of Bishops as described in Section 4.

## **TITLE IV Ecclesiastical Discipline**

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### ***Canon 1 Of the Nature of Discipline in the Church***

The Church has its own inherent right to discipline the faithful who commit offenses. Penalties are established only insofar as they are essential for repentance, reformation, and ecclesiastical discipline and order.

### ***Canon 2 Of Charges against Bishops, Presbyters, or Deacons***

The following are the charges or accusations on which the Archbishop, a Bishop, a Presbyter, or a Deacon in this Church may be presented:

1. A conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction for felony or other serious offenses;
2. Sexual immorality;
3. Conduct giving just cause for scandal or offense, including the abuse of ecclesiastical power;
4. Heresy, false doctrine, or schism;
5. Violation of ordination vows;

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6. Acceptance of membership in a religious jurisdiction with purpose contrary to that of this Church;
7. Apostasy from the Christian Faith;
8. Violation of any provision of the Constitution of this Church;
9. Disobedience, or willful contravention of the Canons of this Church or of the Diocese in which he holds office;
10. Habitual neglect of the duties of his Office;
11. Habitual neglect of public worship, and the Holy Communion, according to the order and use of this Church;
12. Willful refusal to follow a lawful Godly Admonition.  
A Godly Admonition is a written directive from a Bishop with jurisdiction to a member of the Clergy under his jurisdiction. Such admonition shall not be issued until the Bishop shall have met personally with the member of the Clergy – unless for valid reason the Bishop shall have delegated such meeting to another Bishop – and the issues have been clearly and fairly discussed. The written admonition shall be specific concerning the matter complained of and the canonical or theological basis for the complaint, and shall provide a reasonable time for the required action to be taken.

### *Canon 3 Of Presentments of Presbyters and Deacons*

#### **Section 1 - Concerning Accusations**

An accusation of conduct believed by the accuser(s) to be in violation of Canon IV.2 may be brought against a Presbyter or Deacon. The accusation(s) shall be in a writing that contains the facts supporting the allegations of wrongdoing and shall be signed by the accuser(s) and delivered to the Bishop. If the Bishop deems the accusation(s) not to be frivolous, he shall cause an investigation to be made by a canonical investigator. During the pendency of the investigation, the details of the accusation(s) and the investigation shall be maintained in appropriate confidence.

#### **Section 2 - Concerning Voluntary Submission to Discipline**

At any time after the receipt of an accusation(s), the accused may confess to the truth of the allegation(s) and submit to the discipline of the Church.

#### **Section 3 - Concerning Canonical Investigation**

1. Each Diocese shall appoint a canonical investigator to ascertain the merit of the accusations and make a recommendation to the diocesan authority as to whether further juridical process should be pursued.
2. (a) No presentment shall be made or conviction had for any offense under Canon IV.2 unless the offense shall have been committed within five years immediately preceding the time of the presentment. Such time may be extended by written permission of the Archbishop.

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- (b) For any offense covered by Canon IV.2.1, a presentment may also be made at any time within one year after such conviction.
3. The accused shall be entitled to notice of an ongoing investigation and to have the aid of counsel or an agent and may submit his defense in writing. The presenters also may be aided by counsel, and be represented by any agent they may appoint.
  4. If it is determined by the diocesan authority that a trial should occur, then a presentment shall be prepared and procedures followed according to the norms of ecclesiastical law.
  5. Each Diocese shall have a person (lay or ordained) appointed by the Bishop for the drafting of presentments and the presentation of the same before the diocesan trial court.
  6. Each Diocese shall appoint an advisor to assist the Presbyter or Deacon who is the subject of an accusation and his or her counsel or agent. The advisor shall be knowledgeable in canon law and shall be available to advise the Presbyter or Deacon and his or her counsel or agent on issues relating thereto. All such advice as shall be given shall be confidential to the accused and his or her counsel or agent.

### **Section 4 - *Concerning Requirements for Presentment***

1. When, after investigation of an accusation, the diocesan authority has determined that the matter should proceed forward, Articles of Presentment shall be prepared and personally served upon the Presbyter or Deacon against whom the accusation has been made.
2. The Articles of Presentment shall be made in a writing signed by a representative of the diocesan authority, wherein shall be specified all particulars of time, place, and circumstances alleged.

## ***Canon 4 Of Presentments of Bishops***

### **Section 1 - *Concerning Requirements for Presentment***

A Bishop may be charged under Canon IV.2 by three Bishops of this Church with jurisdiction, or by not fewer than ten Presbyters, Deacons, or adult communicants of this Church in good standing, of whom at least two shall be Presbyters. One Presbyter and not fewer than six lay persons shall belong either to the Diocese in which the alleged offense was committed or to the Diocese in which the Bishop is canonically resident. Such charges shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by all the accusers and shall be presented to the Archbishop, the Archbishop's delegate, or the College of Bishops. The grounds of accusation must be set forth with reasonable certainty of time, place and circumstance. The charges shall be referred to the Board of Inquiry.

### **Section 2 - *Concerning Response to Rumors***

Whenever a Bishop shall have reason to believe that there are in circulation rumors, reports, or allegations affecting his personal or official character, he may demand in writing of the

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Archbishop, the Archbishop's delegate, or the College of Bishops, that investigation of such rumors, reports and allegations be made.

### **Section 3 - *Concerning the Board of Inquiry***

The Archbishop upon receipt of a presentment under Section 1 or of a demand under Section 2 shall select a Board of Inquiry of five Presbyters and five confirmed lay members in good standing, none of whom shall belong to the Diocese of the accused, of whom eight shall form a quorum, and refer the matter to it.

### **Section 4 - *Concerning the Process of Inquiry***

The Board of Inquiry shall investigate such rumors, reports, or charges, as the case may be. In conducting the investigation, the Board shall hear the accusations and such proof as the accusers may produce, and shall determine whether, upon matters of law and fact, as presented to them, there is ground to put the accused to trial.

### **Section 5 - *Concerning Testimony and Confidentiality***

The testimony to the Board of Inquiry shall be recorded and transcribed and shall be preserved in the archives of the College of Bishops. The proceedings of the Board as to the investigation of rumors shall be private; provided however that if the Board determines that the rumor is unfounded it shall issue to the requesting Bishop a written statement to that effect.

### **Section 6 - *Concerning the Findings of the Board of Inquiry***

If in the judgment of two-thirds of the Board of Inquiry there is probable cause to present the accused Bishop for trial for violation of Canon 2 of this Title, it shall make a public declaration to that effect.

## ***Canon 5 Of Courts, Membership and Procedures***

### **Section 1 - *Concerning Courts for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon***

1. In each Diocese there shall be an ecclesiastical Trial Court for the trial of any Presbyter or Deacon subject to the jurisdiction of that Diocese
2. It shall be the duty of each Diocese to provide by canon for the establishment of such court and the mode of conducting trials in the same.
3. In case of conviction by the Trial Court, the Bishop shall not proceed to sentence the accused before the expiration of thirty days after he shall have been served with notice of the decision of the court, nor in case an appeal is taken shall sentence be pronounced pending the hearing and determination thereof.

### **Section 2 - *Concerning Courts for the Trial of a Bishop***

1. There shall be a Court for the Trial of a Bishop, whose jurisdiction shall be limited to proceedings against a Bishop of this Church arising under these Canons.

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2. The members of this Court shall be three Bishops who are members of the College of Bishops, two Presbyters, and two confirmed lay members in good standing. The members of this Court shall be elected by the Provincial Council, each Order electing its representatives by majority vote of that Order. An equal number of alternate members of this Court shall be elected in the same manner, and such alternate(s) shall serve in the event of a vacancy on the Court or the recusal of a member of the Court. The term of each member of the Court shall be three years or until a successor is elected and qualified.
3. The senior Bishop shall be the President of the Court. The Archbishop shall also appoint a legal advisor to the Court who shall be trained in canon law, and a person, also trained in canon law, to bring and prosecute presentments when necessary.

### **Section 3 - Concerning Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction**

1. There shall be a Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction, whose jurisdiction shall be limited to proceedings:
  - (a) referred by Bishops of this Church who have oversight of Clergy canonically attached to other Anglican Provinces or Dioceses in those cases where such Provinces or Dioceses have waived their jurisdiction in favor of the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction; and
  - (b) in which a member of the Clergy who is amenable to presentment under these canons is attached to a Diocese not possessed of a trial court. Cases may be referred to the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction by the Bishop under whose authority the accused serves.
2. The members of this Court shall be three Presbyters, three confirmed lay members in good standing, and one Bishop, appointed by the Archbishop. The President of the Court shall be elected by the members of the Court. The Archbishop shall also appoint a legal advisor to the Court who shall be trained in canon law, and a prosecutor, also trained in canon law, to bring and prosecute presentments when necessary.

### **Section 4 - Concerning the Provincial Tribunal**

1. There shall be a Provincial Tribunal as provided in the Constitution of the Church. The Provincial Tribunal shall serve: (1) as a court of review in the case of a conviction after trial of a Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon, and (2) as a court of original jurisdiction: (a) to determine matters in dispute arising from the Constitution and Canons of the Province; (b) to hear and decide disputes between Dioceses; and (c) to issue nonbinding advisory opinions on issues submitted by the College of Bishops, the Provincial Council, or the Provincial Assembly.
2. The Provincial Tribunal shall consist of seven members who shall be appointed by the Provincial Council. At least two members shall be Bishops, the senior Bishop in date of consecration shall serve as the President of the Court. At least two members shall be lawyers, knowledgeable in canon and ecclesiastical law.

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### **Section 5 - *Concerning Appeal***

1. An appeal may be made within thirty days of the decision of the Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon, Court for the Trial of a Bishop, or Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction. This appeal shall be made in writing to the Bishop who is the Presiding Officer of the Provincial Tribunal, stating the nature of the case and the reason(s) for the appeal.
2. The Provincial Tribunal shall, within thirty days, request the entire transcript of the trial and upon receipt of the transcript shall notify promptly all parties of the time and place for the hearing of the appeal which shall be within three months but not fewer than two months from the date of notification.
3. The Provincial Tribunal shall render its decision on the appeal within thirty days of the hearing. The expenses of the appeal shall be paid by the appellant, unless ordered otherwise by the Provincial Tribunal.

### **Section 6 - *Concerning the Process of the Appeal***

1. The Provincial Tribunal shall hear the appeal based solely upon the record in the trial court. The parties may submit written briefs and may request oral argument. The Provincial Tribunal may reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, the appealed decision, or, if in its opinion justice shall require, may grant a new trial.
2. Should the appellant fail to appear for the hearing, the Provincial Tribunal shall, at its discretion, dismiss the appeal, or proceed to hear and determine the appeal.

### **Section 7 - *Concerning Procedures***

The Provincial Tribunal, the Court for Trial of a Bishop, the Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction, and the Trial Courts of the several Dioceses shall establish their own procedures, to include the appointment of a recorder of proceedings. Such procedures shall acknowledge the presumption of innocence of the accused and the right to representation by counsel, and shall be consistent with principles of fairness and due process. No new rule of procedure shall be made while a matter is pending that would be affected by that rule. In all courts of original jurisdiction, the standard of proof shall be by clear and convincing evidence. Unless a higher standard is required by diocesan Canon for a Diocesan Trial Court, the affirmative vote of not fewer than a majority of the members of a Court shall be required for any determination by that Court.

### ***Canon 6***

#### ***Of a Member of the Clergy in Any Diocese Chargeable with Offense in Another***

If a member of the Clergy belonging to any Diocese shall have conducted himself in another Diocese in such a way as to be liable to presentment under the provisions of Canon 2, the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority where the member of the Clergy is canonically resident, exhibiting, with the information given, reasonable ground for proceeding. If the Ecclesiastical Authority of the alleged offender, after due notice given, shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending member of the Clergy, or shall request the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the

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offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed, to proceed against him, it shall be within the power of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese within which the offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed to institute proceedings as provided by that Diocese.

### ***Canon 7 Of Renunciation of Ministry***

If a member of the Clergy making a declaration of renunciation of the ministry under Canon III.6.4, be under accusation or presentment for any canonical offense, or if they 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 accusation or presentment shall have been dismissed, or the trial shall have been concluded and sentence, if any, pronounced. If the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made shall have ground to suppose that the member of the Clergy making the same is liable to presentment for any canonical offense, such member of the Clergy may, in the discretion of the Ecclesiastical Authority, be placed on trial for such offense, notwithstanding such declaration of renunciation of the ministry.

### ***Canon 8 Of Sentences***

#### ***Section 1 - Concerning the Role of the Bishop in Sentencing***

The Bishop alone has the authority to pronounce sentence on a Presbyter or Deacon convicted as indicated in these canons. If there is no Bishop, the Archbishop or another Bishop designated by the Archbishop shall pronounce sentence.

#### ***Section 2 - Concerning Pronouncement of Sentence***

The College of Bishops, speaking through the Archbishop or his designate, has the sole responsibility and authority to pronounce sentence on a Bishop.

#### ***Section 3 - Concerning Range of Sentencing***

Sentence shall be:

1. Censure and/or admonishment;
2. Suspension, for a definite period, not to exceed five years;
3. Suspension for life; or
4. Deposition from the sacred ministry.

In addition, other measures for restoration of the accused may be required.

#### ***Section 4 - Concerning Length of Sentences***

Upon a showing of good cause:

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1. A sentence of suspension of a Presbyter or Deacon may be terminated or shortened by the Bishop of the Diocese in which he was convicted with the advice and consent of the Archbishop, in consultation with the Executive Committee;
2. A sentence of suspension against a Bishop may be terminated or shortened by the College of Bishops with the Consent of the Archbishop.

### ***Canon 9 Of Inhibitions***

A Bishop may temporarily inhibit a Presbyter or Deacon from the exercise of ministry when a canonical charge may be pending. With the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, such inhibition may be extended until such charge is dropped or action taken by a Trial Court.

### ***Canon 10 Of Notification of Disciplinary Action Taken***

The Bishop or Archbishop pronouncing sentence shall within thirty days of such sentence notify the Provincial Secretary who shall notify all Bishops with jurisdiction and maintain a permanent record of such action. Should a sentence be amended or terminated, notification of such action shall also be reported to the Provincial Secretary who shall thereupon record such amendment or termination.

## **TITLE V Enactment, Amendment, and Repeal of Canons**

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### ***Canon 1 Of Enactment, Amendment, and Repeal***

#### **Section 1 - *Concerning New Canons***

No new canon shall be enacted, or existing canon be amended or repealed, except by majority vote of the Provincial Council and ratification of such action by majority vote of the Provincial Assembly.

#### **Section 2 - *Concerning the Repealing of Canons***

Whenever a canon which repealed another canon, or part thereof, shall itself be repealed, such previous canon or part thereof shall not thereby be revived or re-enacted without express provision to that effect.

#### **Section 3 - *Concerning the Form for Amendment***

The following form shall be used in all cases of enactment or amendment to existing canons:

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*“Title \_\_\_, Canon \_\_\_, Section\_\_\_ is hereby amended to read as follows: [Here insert the new reading].” And in the event of insertion of a new canon, or of a new section, or clause, in a canon, or of the repeal of an existing canon, or of a section or clause, the numbering of the canons or divisions of a canon which follow shall be changed accordingly.”*

### **Section 4 - Concerning the Form for Repeal**

The following form shall be used in all cases for the repeal of a canon:

*“Title \_\_\_, Canon \_\_\_, Section\_\_\_ [or Canon \_\_\_ in its entirety] is hereby repealed.”*

### **Section 5 - Concerning Effective Dates**

Any amendments to these canons, or repeal thereof, upon adoption and ratification, shall become effective on the date provided in the enactment itself. If no effective date is so specified, the effective date shall be the close of the session of the Provincial Assembly in which it is ratified. In the case of the adoption of the initial set of canons by the inaugural Provincial Assembly, such canons shall become effective immediately upon their ratification by majority vote of the Provincial Assembly.