

Jurisdiction



of the
Armed Forces and Chaplaincy

Canons of the Jurisdiction

Original document adopted by unanimous vote of the Chaplains in Convocation on the 17th of March in the Year of our Lord, Two-thousand thirteen.

As pre-authorized by Convocation vote on March 17, 2013, this document has been amended as necessary to align with Provincial Canons and to meet requirements as specified by the Governance Task Force (GTF) and Task Force on Chaplaincy (TFC) in preparation for ratification by the Provincial Assembly and Chaplaincy Convocation scheduled for June, 2014. This document fully incorporates requirements as specified in the GTF and TFC meeting held in Ft. Worth, TX on February 4, 2014. This document contains all changes from this year's Convocation in June 2022. This amended document is dated July 7, 2022 and supersedes all previous versions.

TITLE I - ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Concerning Definitions as they are used in these Canons

ACNA – The Anglican Church in North America

ASA – While ASA is an abbreviation for “Average Sunday Attendance,” within this Jurisdiction, it is defined as “Average Service Attendance” and refers to the primary worship service in the week. It is the reporting equivalent to “Average Sunday Attendance”.

Archdeacon of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy – The Archdeacon appointed and identified in writing by the Bishop.

Bishop - Bishop refers to the Bishop elected as the Episcopal Authority of this Jurisdiction, the Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy

Bishop's Council – locally selected and episcopal approved committee, who function in similar manner to a Vestry committee, within church plants and missions.

Bi-ministerial – a clergy member who ministers in both parochial and non-parochial (chaplain) ministries and activities.

Bi-vocational – a member of the clergy who is employed in parochial or non-parochial ministry along with vocational secular employment.

Celebrant - The bishop or presbyter who celebrates/presides over the liturgy of the Holy Eucharist.

Chapel – A subordinate or private place of worship associated with an institution or facility with a regular meeting assembly gathering for worship whose leadership is associated with this Jurisdiction through ordination, commissioning or endorsement. It differs from a Mission or Parish as it is not permanent, does not have members, and so long as a Jurisdiction clergy (typically a chaplain) is leading the Chapel in the context of their chaplain ministry.

Chaplain – a person under Holy Orders or Commissioning with a ministry recognized by the Bishop of this Jurisdiction; normally exercising said ministry in a non-parochial setting.

Chaplaincy – The ministry of a chaplain or a collection of chaplains in similar ministry.

Clergy – those ordained to sacred Holy Orders as either a Priest or Deacon by a Bishop from a recognized ecclesiastical body under Apostolic Succession.

Commissioned Lay Chaplain – A lay minister authorized and licensed by the Bishop of this Jurisdiction to function in the role and title of a chaplain.

Communicant – a person who receives Holy Communion.

Concelebration – Two or more clergy exercising duties as Celebrant at the Holy Eucharist.

Convocation – The formal, consultative assembly of bishops, clergy and Commissioned Lay Chaplains of this Jurisdiction.

Co-officiant – a person who shares with the Officiant in the performance of an approved liturgy of this Jurisdiction.

Co-officiation – Leading any organized activity with the intention of worship or formal gathering that includes absolution or a celebration of the Eucharist.

Ecclesiastical – of or relating to the Christian Church or its clergy under the authority of the Bishop of this Jurisdiction.

Employee - Any person who routinely works for the Jurisdiction and is paid a stipend, wage or salary, excluding fee compensations, reimbursements, contracts, independent contractors, temporary services, and other like arrangements for their ministry to the Jurisdiction.

Endorsement, Cooperative – Episcopal approval for a non-Communion clergy member to function as a representative of this Jurisdiction in a particular chaplaincy or chaplain function.

Endorsement, Formal – formal and necessary episcopal approval of a clergy member to function in a particular chaplaincy or chaplain function.

Episcopal – of a bishop or bishops.

Executive Committee – The Board of Directors of this Jurisdiction, presided over by the Chair.

Federal Chaplaincy – Paid chaplaincies of the Military, Veteran’s Administration, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and other national chaplaincies for which endorsement is required for employment.

Good Standing – a descriptive status indicating a chaplain is affirmatively meeting all requirements of these canons, Episcopal policy, Biblical moral and ethical standards, and professional conduct. Failure to maintain Good Standing may result in removal of endorsement; restriction or inhibiting of Holy Orders or Commissioning; or Title IV action.

Jurisdiction – The terms “the Jurisdiction” and “Jurisdiction” refers to the Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy (“JAFCh”).

Military Chaplaincy – Chaplaincies of the United States Army, Air Force, and Navy.

Ministry Partners, Affiliated Ministries, Religious Orders, Other Christian Communities and Solitary Religious – Work together with the Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy to extend the Kingdom of God. Specifically,

- (a) Ministry Partners may be a coalition, which is deemed to have a special relationship with the Jurisdiction.
- (b) Affiliate Ministries may be an entity such as a nonprofit, seminary, mission agency, ministry organization, religious society or sodality.
- (c) Religious Orders are a society of Christians, including male and female monasteries, 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.
- (d) Christian Communities or Societies are a society of Christians who voluntarily commit themselves for life or a term of years, in obedience to their Rule and Constitution.

(e) Solitary Religious is an individual Christian who commits him or herself to living as a celibate for life or a term of years in obedience to a Rule.

Mission – Assembly of Communicants with a Bishop’s Council who gather regularly for worship under the authority of this Jurisdiction who are seeking Parish status. Mission churches may also be non-aligned churches as out-lined in these canons.

Non-parochial – non-Parish and non-Mission.

Officiant – The authorized person who leads a liturgical rite of worship from an official publication approved by the Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy.

Parish – Assembly of communicants meeting regularly with an ASA greater than 30, and established Vestry and organizational documents, and active in financial support of the Jurisdiction.

Parochial – of or relating to a Parish or a Mission.

Province – the Anglican province this Jurisdiction is a member thereof.

State/Local Chaplaincy – Paid chaplaincies of state and local prisons, law enforcement, or other such agencies for which endorsement is required for employment.

Vestry – A vestry is a room in which the vestments are kept, and in which the clergy and choir don these liturgical clothes for worship services. Vestry also refers to the body of lay members elected by the parish to run the secular business of the parish

Vicar General of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy – The Archdeacon appointed and identified in writing by the Bishop. Responsible for the day to day operations of the Jurisdiction.

Vocational Chaplaincy – Paid non-governmental chaplaincies requiring ecclesiastical endorsement for employment.

Volunteer Chaplaincy – Formal or informal chaplain ministry for which the chaplain does not receive remuneration, but does require ecclesiastical endorsement to minister.

Canon 1 – Concerning the Structure of the Jurisdiction and the Organization of the Jurisdiction into Deaneries, Archdeaconries, or Missions.

The Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy is the canonical residence for all clergy who require endorsement in the Province as professionally endorsed chaplains, except as qualified in these canons and the Provincial canons. The Bishop may organize the Jurisdiction into Deaneries, Archdeaconries, or Missions as necessary to effectively execute the chaplain ministry of the Jurisdiction.

Canon 2 – Concerning the Official List of Clergy of the Jurisdiction

Section 1. The Secretary shall maintain an official list of the clergy and Commissioned Lay Chaplains entitled to seats or votes in the Convocation of this Jurisdiction. The official list shall be available for public view not less than thirty days prior to the opening of the Convocation. The Bishop, or Ecclesiastical Authority, shall provide to the Secretary any additions or deletions to the official list at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Convocation. Any member of the clergy eligible to vote whose name is not on the list and wishing to vote at the Convocation may bring the omission to the attention of the Registrar. Members of the clergy ordained in the Anglican Communion may not serve as lay delegates. The Bishop or Bishops of the Jurisdiction and all members of the clergy licensed to work and working (which work may be part-time, provided such work requires substantial time, in the opinion of the Bishop) at a Chapel, Mission or Parish of the Jurisdiction or at other work approved by the Bishop as directly and primarily involving the propagation of the Gospel in accordance with, and through an institution that accepts, the Fundamental Declarations of the Province (2019 Book of Common Prayer) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of the Convocation; other clergy licensed to work in the Jurisdiction but not at a Chapel, Mission or Parish or other approved activity shall have seat and voice but shall not be entitled to vote at a meeting of the Convocation. Clergy resident in the Jurisdiction but not licensed to work in the Jurisdiction shall have no seat, voice or vote at a meeting of the Convocation nor be counted in determining the presence of a quorum.

Section 2. The official list shall be available to the Convocation on the first day of its meeting and shall be the basis for determining a quorum as provided in the Constitution.

Section 3. Every member of the clergy canonically resident or licensed in the Jurisdiction and entitled to vote shall attend every meeting of the Convocation unless excused by the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Section 4. The Bishop shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Jurisdiction. During any vacancy in the office of Bishop, the Bishop Coadjutor shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Jurisdiction. If there be no Bishop or Bishop Coadjutor the Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Jurisdiction.

Canon 3 Lay Representation in Convocation

Section 1. A list of all duly elected lay delegates of Chapels, Missions or Parishes of the Jurisdiction shall be compiled and maintained and kept current by the Registrar. The list shall contain the addresses and other appropriate contact information of the lay delegates and shall be made available any meeting of the Convocation. Any lay delegate whose name is not on the list and wishing to vote at the Convocation shall bring the omission to the attention of the Registrar. A member of the clergy who is resident in the Jurisdiction but is not licensed to work in the Jurisdiction shall not serve as a Lay delegate.

Section 2. Each Mission or Parish shall be entitled to one lay delegate. In addition, each Mission or Parish whose ASA exceeds 30 shall be entitled to one additional lay delegate for each 30 above the first 30. The total number of lay delegates from any Mission or Parish shall not exceed 7 (seven). When the number of lay delegates equals half of the voting clergy then a separate House of Laity shall be created and convene simultaneously with Convocation. Upon the creation of a House of Laity, it shall dissolve into Convocation only if the number of lay delegates equals less than one-quarter of the voting clergy. The House of Laity, when in existence, will review and vote upon all amendments to the Constitution and Canons of the Jurisdiction and no amendment will be enacted unless both Convocation and the House of Laity have both passed them favorably.

Section 3. The Vestry, Bishop's Council or other governing authority of each Chapel, Mission or Parish shall select its delegates according to its respective rules with no more than one alternate for each lay delegate chosen. A Chapel, Mission, or Parish may vote a clergyman who serves at that Chapel, Mission, or Parish to serve as the proxy should no laity be able to attend Convocation. Each Chapel, Mission or Parish shall report its selection no later than thirty (30) days before the ensuing meeting of the Convocation on a form prepared by the Registrar of the Jurisdiction. An alternate shall qualify with the Registrar in order to be able to vote in the place of an absent lay delegate.

Canon 4 – Concerning a Jurisdiction Convocation

Section 1. The Bishop shall call an annual Convocation for the Jurisdiction. The annual Convocation shall take place at least 250 days after, but no more than 450 days after the previous Convocation.

Section 2. The Secretary shall invite all voting members of the Jurisdiction to the annual Convocation and any special-called Convocations. With the consent of the Bishop, the Secretary may also invite non-voting attendees.

Section 3. The Convocation (annual or special) shall last for as long as necessary to conduct the business of the Jurisdiction, but shall be no less than two days.

Section 4. Ballots shall be anonymous unless the voting delegates agree by unanimous decision to a voice vote. All votes of affirmation will be by voice vote.

Section 5. Voting members of the Jurisdiction not able to physically attend the Convocation may vote by proxy. All such members must register with the Secretary at least 30 days prior to the Convocation designating in writing the name of the requested representative; such representative must already be a voting member of the Jurisdiction. The Secretary may not serve as a proxy for any voting member of the Jurisdiction.

Section 6. The Bishop of the Jurisdiction, with concurrence of the majority of the Standing Committee, may convene a Special Convocation. When the office of the Bishop is vacant, the Standing Committee, by majority vote, may convene a Special Convocation. Notice shall be provided to the members of the Jurisdiction of the day, hour, and location of such Special Convocation not later than thirty (30) days prior to the convening of said Special Convocation. During any Special Convocation convened pursuant to this section, only such Jurisdiction business may be transacted as is within the purview of the purpose or purposes stated in the notice. The delegates for a Special Convocation shall be those elected to serve at the prior Annual Convocation. The delegates may call a Special Convocation if twenty-five (25%) of voting delegates petition the Bishop and Secretary.

Section 7. The Convocation of the Jurisdiction shall elect the delegates to the Provincial Council and the Assembly of the ACNA from a list of nominees provided by the Standing Committee and the Bishop. Nominations from the floor shall be allowed. Provincial and Assembly Council delegates (hereafter, "delegates") shall hold office for three years. Each delegate shall be and remain while serving a communicant in good standing and a clergy or lay member of a Parish, Mission, or Chapel of this Jurisdiction. The Jurisdiction shall make application to the Executive Committee of the Council of the ACNA for certification of the allowable number of its Assembly delegates. The Jurisdiction

shall report the names and contact information of its delegates, and such alternates as it deems prudent to name, not less than sixty (60) days prior to a Provincial Council meeting, as to Council delegates, or a Provincial Assembly, as to Assembly delegates. Should a delegate and no suitable alternate be able to attend, the Ecclesiastical Authority may select an alternate to attend.

Section 8. The Bishop, or Standing Committee when the office of Bishop is vacant, may elect to host a remote gathering of the Convocation in the event of emergency or unique circumstances. The Bishop, or Standing Committee by majority vote when the office of Bishop is vacant, must provide notice to the members of the Jurisdiction the day, hour, and means of remotely gathering of Convocation no later than thirty (30) days prior to the convening of said Convocation. This section shall apply to Special Convocations called pursuant to Section 6 of this Canon.

Canon 5 – Concerning an Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of at least seven, but not more than ten persons appointed by the Bishop of the Jurisdiction and confirmed by the Standing Committee. No more than three appointed members of the Executive Committee may be ordained or commissioned and canonically resident within the Jurisdiction. The Bishop, the Vicar General, and the Chancellor shall present reports to all scheduled Executive Committee members but are ex-officio members without a vote.

Section 2. Lay members of the Executive Committee must be baptized Christians, who have signified in writing their assent to the GAFCON Statement and the Jerusalem Declaration (2008), and who have sworn to uphold the Fundamental Declarations of the Province (2019 Book of Common Prayer) and the Constitution and Canons of this Jurisdiction.

Section 3. A recording secretary for the Executive Committee shall be elected yearly by the Executive Committee from among its. This recording secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Committee, and all books and papers in the Committees files relative to the Jurisdiction shall be subject to the examination of the Bishop and of the Convocation. This recording secretary will also serve as Chaplain to the Committee and is distinguished from the corporate Secretary of this Jurisdiction.

Section 4. Members of the Executive Committee shall serve for three years. Members of the Executive Committee may serve multiple three year terms. The elected Chairman should serve for 4 years beginning at the time elected. The Bishop may suspend a member for cause for a period not to exceed 60 days.

The Bishop may permanently discharge a member of the Executive Committee only with the majority vote of the Standing Committee.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall be an executive body representative of this Jurisdiction with power and authority to implement the policies and programs adopted by the Convocation and to act on behalf of the Convocation between meetings of that body. The Executive Committee shall have overall responsibility for the Jurisdiction programs and finances, and shall provide for the efficient management of the business of the Jurisdiction.

Section 6. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for an annual review of the work of the Bishop in conjunction with the Standing Committee. In the case of serious conflicts within the Jurisdiction, or behavior unsuitable to the Office of Bishop, the Executive Committee may, by a two-thirds vote, request a hearing with the College of Bishops of the Province.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall have such additional rights, duties and powers as may be conferred by the Canons of this Jurisdiction duly enacted.

Canon 6 – Concerning a Standing Committee and other committees created by the Standing Committee

Section 1. The voting members of the Standing Committee shall consist of the Vicar General, Archdeacon, Provost, Registrar, Treasurer, and four members from the Jurisdiction at large (consisting of at least two ordained and two lay). The four “at large” members shall be elected at regular Convocations and shall serve a term of four years. Members serve staggered four-year terms. When a member has completed a full, four-year term he or she must rotate off for a minimum of one year. Thus each year at Convocation, we elect one Standing Committee member. At large members must have 1 year of endorsed ministry under the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy (ordained) and laity must have similar time in association with Anglican Chaplain ministry. The Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy, other members of the Jurisdiction holding episcopal office, the Secretary, and the Chancellor are ex-officio members without vote.

Section 2. Lay members elected to the Standing Committee must be baptized Christians, confirmed in the faith, who have signified in writing their assent to the GAFCON Statement and the Jerusalem Declaration (2008); who have sworn to uphold the Fundamental Declarations of the Province (2019 Book of Common Prayer) and the Constitution and Canons of this Jurisdiction; and who are communicants in a Chapel, Mission or Parish admitted into Communion with the Province.

Section 3. The Archdeacon of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy shall serve as the Chair of the Committee. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Committee, and all books and papers in the Committee's files relative to the Jurisdiction shall be subject to the examination of the Bishop, Vicar General, and of the Convocation.

Section 4. The Bishop will fill all vacancies in the Standing Committee, or in any appointed Committee, or in any elected office that may occur between meetings of Convocation by appointment. The Bishop may suspend a member for cause for a period not to exceed 60 days. The Bishop may discharge a member of the Standing Committee or other committee only with the consent of the Executive Committee upon completed investigation of cause with said investigation revealing justification for dismissal.

Section 5. In the absence of Episcopal Authority as defined in Canon 2, the Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority representative of the Province in this Jurisdiction with power and authority to implement the policies and programs adopted by the Convocation and to act for the purposes of implementation of such policies and programs on behalf of the Convocation between meetings of that body. The member of the Standing Committee holding the highest ecclesial office who is not a current active duty member of the Armed Forces will maintain the authority to endorse chaplains independently of the Standing Committee until such time that a bishop has been installed.

Section 6. The Standing Committee shall be responsible for an annual review of the work of the Jurisdiction in conjunction with the Executive Committee. In the case of serious conflicts within the Jurisdiction, or behavior unsuitable to the Office of Bishop, the Standing Committee may, with a two-thirds vote of consent from the Executive Committee, request a hearing with the College of Bishops of the Anglican Church in North America.

Section 7. The Standing Committee shall have such additional rights, duties and powers as may be conferred by the Canons of this Jurisdiction duly enacted. The Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy is an ex-officio member of all other formally created committees within this Jurisdiction.

Canon 7 – Concerning a Committee on Constitution and Canons

The Convocation may establish a Committee on Constitution and Canons from the delegates to the Convocation. The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring the conformity of the Jurisdiction Constitution and Canons with those of the Province. All proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the Committee not less than 180 days prior to the next Convocation. No amendment to the Canons of the Jurisdiction shall be considered by the

Convocation until the Committee has reviewed and reported its recommendation to the Standing Committee no later than 45 days prior to start of said Convocation. The Secretary as chair of the Committee will forward recommendations to the Standing Committee. All recommended changes to the Constitution requires three-quarters affirmative vote of voting members present at Convocation. All recommended changes to these canons requires two-thirds majority vote of all voting members and proxy representatives present at Convocation. Temporary actions/relief between Convocations may be enacted by the Bishop of this Jurisdiction in the form of Episcopal Policy and such policy not to exceed 400 days before reviewed by the Committee. No Convocation or Episcopal Authority shall have the power to alter, abolish, change, or impair any part of the Holy Scriptures, Catholic Faith, and Apostolic Order, which includes but is not limited to the Jerusalem Declaration (2008) and the Fundamental Declarations of the Province (2019 Book of Common Prayer). The Secretary of the Jurisdiction serves as Chairman of this Committee with four additional committee members to include a member from the office of the Chancellor.

Canon 8 – Concerning Other Committees

Section 1. The Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, shall have the authority to appoint committees as he deems necessary or advisable in order to conduct the work of the Province in this Jurisdiction.

Section 2. The Bishop shall appoint a Finance Committee of five members. The Treasurer of the Jurisdiction will serve as Chairman. The Finance Committee shall review and make appropriate recommendations to the Executive Committee with respect to the budget of the Jurisdiction. The Treasurer, in cooperative work with the Bishop and Bishop's Staff, will submit for approval by the Executive Committee, an annual budget. The budget shall be reported to the Executive Committee of the Province. A paid staff member, hired by the Bishop and working for the Vicar General, will be responsible for collection and distribution of funds in coordination with the Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee. A second stipendiary staff member will serve as auditor and as a secondary signatory to funds collection and distribution.

Section 3. The Standing Committee shall appoint a Nominating Committee of five members in the event that a vacancy in the Bishopric of this Jurisdiction occurs or is anticipated. This committee will function in accord with the directed actions of Canon 9 – Concerning the Election of a Bishop.

Canon 9 – Concerning the Election of a Bishop

Section 1. Each Deanery, Archdeaconry, Parish, Mission, or Chapel shall submit nominations to the Nominating Committee appointed by the Standing Committee,

no later than six months prior to the Convocation meeting at which a Bishop is to be elected. All nominations will include an acceptance of the nomination, in writing, by the nominee and support of the nomination, in writing, from the Vestry of the Parish, Mission, or Chapel the nominee serves, if he so serves. Only male Presbyters over the age of 45, meeting the requirements of Title II Canon 3, and in Good Standing within their jurisdiction of canonical residence will be accepted for nomination.

Section 2. The Nominating Committee shall screen all names placed in nomination to determine whether they meet the criteria established by the Convocation. Through a prayerful process of discernment, the Committee shall arrive at a slate consisting of no more than five names. These names shall be published to the Delegates no later than sixty (60) days prior to the Convocation at which the election is to be held. No more than three names will be submitted to the Provincial College of Bishops.

Section 3. Delegates shall vote for one of the candidates presented. If one of the candidates receives a two-thirds majority of the votes cast on the first ballot, his name only shall be sent to the Provincial College of Bishops for confirmation and election. If no candidate receives two-thirds majority of the votes cast on the first ballot, then the names of the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be forwarded to the Provincial College of Bishops who will, in turn, select the new bishop.

Section 4. The term of a Jurisdiction Bishop shall be until the Bishop retires, resigns, or is removed for cause. Retirement age for this Jurisdiction is no later than the first Sunday of Advent following the 77th birthday.

Canon 10 – Concerning Assistance to the Bishop

The Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, shall have the authority to appoint one or more members of the clergy to assist the Bishop with respect to the mission of the Jurisdiction. Unless such person be a Bishop-Coadjutor, Suffragan Bishop, or Assistant Bishop, such person or persons so appointed shall bear such title as shall be deemed appropriate by the Bishop. At no time and in no instance will an Assistant Bishop be afforded jurisdictional authority in or over this Jurisdiction. If the Bishop should desire a Suffragan Bishop, election of the individual must be granted by two-thirds majority vote of the Standing Committee with concurrence by a majority of the Executive Committee. A Bishop-Coadjutor must be elected according to the procedures specified in Canon 9.

Canon 11 – Concerning a Chancellor

The Bishop of the Jurisdiction, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, shall appoint a Chancellor of the Jurisdiction and such Deputy Chancellors as the Bishop deems advisable, to hold office until their successors are appointed. They shall be learned in the law, licensed to practice law in the state in which the Jurisdiction is incorporated, and communicants of the Church. The duties of the Chancellor shall be to act as legal counselor to the Bishop, the Standing Committee, the Executive Committee and other Jurisdiction organizations in matters affecting the interests of the Jurisdiction. The Deputy Chancellors shall perform such duties as shall be delegated to them by the Chancellor or the Bishop. All legal transactions and interactions (excluding budgetary) of the Jurisdiction must be signed by the Chancellor (acting on behalf of the Standing Committee and Executive Committee and the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy). A Chancellor or Deputy Chancellor, before appointment, is required to submit a letter of good standing from the highest court of the state and the candidate must disclose any actions taken against him by the state disciplinary authority.

Canon 12 – Concerning a Registrar

The Bishop of the Jurisdiction, with consult of the Executive Committee, shall appoint a Registrar of the Jurisdiction to hold office until a successor is appointed. The Registrar shall keep a record of names of clergy and chaplains of this Jurisdiction to include pertinent dates of education, training, and conferment. When appropriate, the Registrar will ensure clergy under Holy Orders are included on Provincial documents indicating ecclesiastical status and dates. The Registrar will also keep an official record of all marriages and baptisms of communicant members. As appropriate, the Registrar will keep such records as may be prudent and proper to the execution of those duties defined for and practiced by Registrars in the Anglican Communion. The Registrar holds the authority to certify records of clergy and communicant members to civil and ecclesiastical authorities as provided for by law. The Registrar will ensure the Secretary of this Jurisdiction has a full and complete listing of ordained and commissioned chaplains in Good Standing with this Jurisdiction.

Canon 13 – Concerning a Treasurer

Section 1. The Treasurer of the Jurisdiction shall be a clergy member nominated by the Bishop, confirmed by the Executive Committee, and affirmed by vote of the Standing Committee. The vote will be accomplished by motion and voice vote of the Committee. The term in office for the Treasurer will be five years. Consecutive terms are not limited. The clergy person selected may be elevated to the office of Canon at the discretion of the Bishop.

Section 2. The Treasurer shall audit all monies collected under the authority of the Jurisdiction as directed by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer will exercise authority over the member of the Bishop's staff responsible for receipt, accounting and disbursement of funds as it relates to financial business.

Section 3. The Bishop shall specify additional duties of the Treasurer. The Treasurer is responsible for ensuring the Executive Committee is fully informed of this Jurisdiction's financial activity in a manner directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 4. The accounts under the oversight of the Treasurer shall be audited not less than once per year and at additional times as directed by the Executive Committee. An external audit should be accomplished at least every three years as directed by the Executive Committee or annually, provided that once the annual revenue of the Jurisdiction exceeds \$500,000. All audits shall be reported to the Executive Committee of the Province.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall be bonded in a sum and in the security satisfactory to the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The Treasurer shall have seat and voice, but no vote, on the Standing Committee.

Section 7. The Treasurer, together with the Executive Committee, shall submit an annual financial report to the Convocation.

Section 8. The Treasurer, working together with the Executive Committee, under the direction of the Bishop, shall submit to the Convocation Delegates an approved budget and mission proposal for the coming year.

Section 9. The Treasurer, with the Secretary, will ensure an individual annual statement of tithes and offerings is completed annually for all contributors from the previous tax year and mailed no later than January 31st of each year for the previous tax year.

Section 10. The Bishop shall appoint a Finance Committee that will function under the direction of the Treasurer. This committee will hold responsible the completion of an annual budget and make recommendations to the Executive Committee for salaries and compensation for the Bishop and paid staff.

Section 11. As a guide, the Treasurer and Finance Committee should mirror constructive pay and compensation to agencies to whom chaplain ministry is routinely engaged; such as the Department of Defense Finance and Accounting System.

Canon 14 – Concerning the Budget and Financial Administration

Section 1. The Bishop shall have the general authority and responsibility for budgetary and fiscal management. The Bishop shall cause to be prepared, and submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval, regulations governing the financial system of the Jurisdiction, including, but not limited to: collection and handling of funds; authorization of obligations and payment thereof; accounting; budgetary control; appointment, compensation and conditions of service of staff; pension arrangements; procurement and handling of equipment, materials and supplies; custody of funds; control of capital assets; delegation of authority for such matters, and other pertinent subjects. Such activity will be monitored by the Treasurer and the Finance Committee under the Treasurer's charge.

Section 2. The Bishop shall appoint a five member Finance Committee with the Treasurer as the Chairman of the Committee. That committee under the authority of the Bishop, shall cause to be prepared for review by the Executive Committee and submission to the Convocation for its approval, a comprehensive budget (excluding pay and compensation) for the ensuing year. Such budget shall be based on clearly specified ministry objectives, evaluation of program accomplishment, and priorities established by the Convocation.

Section 3. All chaplains shall provide for the support of the Jurisdiction in the manner established by the Bishop and the Standing Committee. In keeping with Holy Scripture, Church Tradition, Canonical guidelines from the Province, and Episcopal Policy, the normative support to the Jurisdiction by clergy and chaplains canonically resident is 10%. The Bishop, in counsel with the Finance Committee, may extend exceptions to the tithe on an individual basis when such exception is determined to be beneficial for the Jurisdiction, the chaplain, the ministry of both, and the expansion of the Gospel.

Section 4. Only the Bishop and officers or staff designated by the Executive Committee may obligate this Jurisdiction financially. The Executive Committee shall adopt a maximum amount of funds that may be expended by any duly authorized officer or staff without further authorization from the Executive Committee, or their designee(s). The misuse or wrongful expenditure of funds that is willful, and not negligent, shall be a canonical offense subject to discipline under Title IV.

Section 5. All financial transactions of the Jurisdiction that are not part of the approved annual budget must be approved by the Finance Committee, the Treasurer, the Bishop, and Executive Committee, or their designee(s). Authorized signatories for the Jurisdiction are the Bishop and officers or staff designated by the Executive Committee. Any unauthorized expenditure of funds by nonsignatories does not bind this Jurisdiction.

Canon 15 – Concerning a Secretary

Section 1. The Secretary of the Jurisdiction shall be appointed by the Bishop, confirmed by the Standing Committee, and affirmed by vote of the Convocation. The vote will be accomplished by motion and voice vote of the Convocation. The term in office for the Secretary is four years with a successor presented to the Convention for vote after three years. The clergy member selected to serve as Secretary may be elevated to the office of Canon at the discretion of the Bishop.

Section 2. The Secretary shall be the custodian of official records of the Jurisdiction and shall issue such certification and validation of required records as directed by the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy, Executive Committee, or the Standing Committee.

Canon 16 – Concerning Business Methods in Jurisdiction Affairs

The following standard business methods shall be observed in all Jurisdiction affairs:

Section 1. Funds held in trust, endowment and other permanent funds, and securities represented by physical evidence of ownership or indebtedness, shall be deposited with a National or State chartered Bank or Credit Union, or with an agency approved in writing by the Executive Committee, under a deed of trust, agency, or other depository agreement providing for at least two authorized signatories on any order of withdrawal of such funds or securities.

Section 2. Records shall be made and kept of all trust and permanent funds showing at least the following:

- a. Source and date
- b. Terms governing the use of principal and income
- c. To whom and how often reports of conditions are to be made
- d. How the funds are invested

Section 3. Treasurers and financial custodians of Missions and Parishes shall be adequately bonded in accordance with applicable laws.

Section 4. Books of account shall be so maintained as to provide the basis for satisfactory accounting in accordance with Canons of this Jurisdiction.

Canon 17 – Concerning Reporting Requirements for Canonically Resident and Licensed Clergy and Chaplains

Section 1. Chaplains shall submit a quarterly report of their ministry in a form specified by the Bishop due the Friday of each Ember Week.

Section 2. Chaplains shall report in person their status of ministry through attendance at annual Convocation at a time specified by the Bishop.

Section 3. Chaplains resident and licensed in the Jurisdiction shall submit a report of Good Standing on a form specified by the Bishop annually to the Bishop. Licensed chaplains must also provide a certification of Good Standing to the bishop of their canonical residence.

Section 4. A Chaplain is considered in Good Standing in this Jurisdiction if they are meeting the requirements contained herein to include tithing, reporting, and Convocation attendance. Additionally, chaplains will certify that they are meeting moral, ethical and good conduct befitting a clergyman of the Church.

Canon 18 – Concerning Limitations for Officers

No person may hold more than one office, unless the holding of more than one office is expressly authorized by these Canons. A member of the clergy who is resident in the Jurisdiction but is not licensed to work in the Jurisdiction shall not hold any office in the Jurisdiction.

Canon 19 - Employees of the Jurisdiction

Section 1. Hiring and Terminating Employment

The Ecclesiastical Authority of the Jurisdiction, with approval from the Executive Committee, may hire or terminate employees as appropriate to the needs, mission, and organization of the Jurisdiction. Employment with the JAFC will be in accordance with the laws of the state of incorporation.

Section 2. Sabbaticals for clergy employees of the Jurisdiction

Clergy employed by the Jurisdiction in pastoral roles as defined jointly by the Standing Committee and Executive Committee shall be given paid sabbaticals for spiritual growth and renewal at the direction of the Executive Committee and under the guidance of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Jurisdiction or under the guidance of the Archbishop of the Province in the case of the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy. It is normative that sabbaticals be granted every five to seven years.

TITLE II - WORSHIP AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS

Canon 1 – Concerning 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 of the Jurisdiction.

Canon 2 – Concerning Authorized Prayer Books

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, constitute the standard for Anglican doctrine and discipline. Only Books of Common Prayer and liturgies authorized by the Bishop are permitted for use in this Jurisdiction.

Section 2. Chaplains may encounter situations in which the established liturgy cannot be followed due to requirements of space, time, and equipment. Modification or adaptation of authorized liturgies must be coordinated and approved in advance by the Bishop or his designated representative.

Canon 3 – Concerning the Administration of the Sacraments

Section 1.

a. The Sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion shall be administered by the duly ordained or licensed endorsed clergy of this Jurisdiction in accordance with their order of ministry. This provision shall not preclude the administration of emergency baptism by any baptized person.

b. It is normative that baptized children and adults be presented to the Bishop for Confirmation after instruction in accordance with this canon is complete.

Section 2. Concerning Christian Formation.

All clergy shall take care that all within their Chapel, Parish, or Mission 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 Province's Catechism and presented to the Bishop for confirmation. (See Canons LIX, LX, & LXI, 1604 Canons of the Church of England).

Section 3. Concerning the Holy Communion.

a. Only Bishops and Presbyters shall preside at the Celebration of Holy Communion.

- b. No one shall receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion except they be baptized, with water, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.
- c. It is the duty of all who have been confirmed to receive worthily the Holy Communion regularly.
- d. The admission of baptized young children to the Holy Communion is permitted in this Jurisdiction.
- e. Members in good standing of other branches of Christ's Church, who have been baptized, with water, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, and who believe that Salvation is only received by Grace through faith in Jesus Christ are welcomed to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion. The qualifications concerning rightly and worthily receiving Holy Communion with faith are provided in Article XXVIII of the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion.

Section 4. Concerning Holy Orders and Ordination

All presbyters must be biologically and genetically male, in addition to living as a man, as understood by the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, rooted in Holy Scriptures, catholic order, and apostolic tradition. Regarding deacons, a deacon must be their natural and God-given biological, genetic, and born sex – male or female. Regarding Ordination, Commissioning, or Licensure, any individual who has undergone any disfigurement, whether physical or chemical, in an attempt to alter a male into a female or a female into a male or dressing as the opposite sex shall result in automatic disqualification from ordination, commissioning, or licensure.. Should the person attempt or submit to a so-called gender reassignment or dressing as the opposite sex then it shall result in an automatic license suspension and a canonical investigation that shall result in deposition from holy orders if such accusations are confirmed. If the person is an aspirant to or postulant for holy orders, the discernment process shall cease, they shall remain laity, and their rector or vicar will be contacted to arrange for appropriate pastoral counseling. The Bishop Ordinary will draft and review annually, or as needed, guidance as necessary to protect and uphold the ministry and faith once delivered. “So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.” (Gen. 1:27); “Contend for the faith that was once for all delivered to the saints.” (Jude 1:3).

Canon 4 – Concerning Con-Celebration and Co-Officiating with Ministers not in Communion with this Jurisdiction

Section 1. Chaplains wishing to concelebrate or co-officiate at activities involving the Holy Eucharist must receive approval from the Bishop or the Bishop's designated representative prior to the activity.

Section 2. Approval for con-celebration or co-officiation as a continuing or regularly scheduled activity must be approved by the Bishop. Such approval will be recorded in writing and maintained by the Secretary of the Jurisdiction.

Section 3. Chaplains retain the responsibility to provide ministry in un-planned or ad hoc services necessitated by circumstances. Chaplains who provide Eucharistic services in such a circumstance should report the event as part of their next Ember Report.

Section 4. This policy does not prohibit the participation of clergy who are serving in Federal Chaplaincies and pluralistic settings from supporting other chaplains from different Christian tradition as is prudent and proper within a chain of command.

Canon 5 – Concerning Chapels, Missions, and Parishes

Section 1. This Jurisdiction is purposed to the mission and ministry of chaplaincy. In the course of executing this mission and ministry, this Jurisdiction may establish and provide oversight to communicant members of the Province who gather regularly and routinely as a worship community under the care of a chaplain and oversight of the Bishop of this Jurisdiction.

Section 2. Institutionalized chaplaincy inherently involves the gathering together of Christians in community specifically within those same institutional structures the chaplain serves. When meeting regularly, such gatherings are designated as Chapels. Chapels do not normally have lay leadership structures, but rather rely completely on the leadership of the chaplain of the institution. Chapels are often temporary in nature based solely on the availability of a chaplain to lead the gathering. Examples include chapel services at military installations or in hospital settings. Anglican communicants within chapels may align and associate as communicant members of this Jurisdiction if they are not otherwise represented and accounted for in another Diocese within the Province.

Section 3. Mission churches that are chaplain-led are normally established under the oversight of the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy and under the authority of this Jurisdiction. The intention in establishing mission churches is to aid in the propagation of the Gospel and establish new churches for geographical and affinity dioceses and jurisdictions in the Province. Mission churches with chaplain involvement may also include two categories of non-aligned churches – Affiliate and Sponsored. Affiliate churches are established

churches who wish to begin a process of reception into the Anglican Faith, but are not presently able to be Sponsored. Sponsored churches have spiritual, financial, and fiduciary relationship to this Jurisdiction and therefore are represented by lay delegates at Convocation. As with all mission churches, the intended outcome is to see the mission church become a full communicant church within a diocese or affinity jurisdiction of the Province. At the discretion of the bishop, some chaplain-led missions may be created under the oversight of a diocesan. When such is the case, the chaplain must be licensed in that diocese and be subject to the Constitution and Canons of that jurisdiction.

Section 4. This Jurisdiction will create and receive Parishes and Missions to propagate the Gospel and fulfill Christ's command to His Apostles to go and make disciples among all nations and baptizing them in the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

Section 5. Any Chapel, Mission, or Parish desiring the oversight of the Bishop must petition the Standing Committee for recognition and reception into this Jurisdiction. It is the duty of each Chapel, Mission, or Parish to report information the Bishop requests, such as Average Service Attendance.

Section 6. The selection of a rector requires a call from the parish vestry and consent by the Bishop. Upon a vacancy in the office of rector, the senior warden shall notify the Bishop and then make arrangements for worship during a vacancy. Should the senior warden fail to make worship arrangements then the Bishop shall make such arrangements. A rector cannot be dismissed or removed from his position without the Bishop's consent.

TITLE III – ENDORSEMENT FOR MINISTRY AND CANONICAL RESIDENCE AS A CHAPLAIN

Canon 1 – Concerning Formal Endorsement

Section 1. The process for formal endorsement will be established, and updated as needed, by the Bishop. Clergy requiring formal endorsement for ministry as a chaplain must be canonically resident in this Jurisdiction, or licensed in this Jurisdiction under the provisions for licensure in these canons and canonically resident with another jurisdiction in the Communion.

Section 2. Status as an ordained minister in this Province does not imply or assure endorsement for chaplaincy. Chaplaincy is specialized ministry and the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy may, at his discretion, disapprove application for endorsement. If disapproved, an ordained applicant may petition for reconsideration through their diocesan.

Section 3. The Bishop may cooperatively endorse clergy from other Christian traditions when doing so will further the mission of this Jurisdiction or the Province.

Canon 2 – Concerning Informal Endorsement

Section 1. Not all vocational chaplain ministries require formal endorsement by an ecclesiastical body. There is no requirement for chaplains in positions that do not require endorsement to be resident or licensed by this Jurisdiction. However, to officially represent the Province as an Anglican Chaplain, the non-endorsed chaplain must have formal connection to a bishop in this Province and it is highly preferable that association be with this Jurisdiction.

Section 2. Chaplains who do not require formal endorsement for their ministry may seek a Letter of General Endorsement (“LGE”) so to officially represent the Province as a chaplain. The requirements and process for an LGE will be established, and updated as needed, by the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy or his designated agent.

Canon 3 – Concerning Transfer of Endorsement

The requirements and process for the transfer of endorsement will be established, and updated as needed, by the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy. Any transfer of endorsement to another endorsing authority or agency will include release from or termination of Holy Orders. Transfer of endorsement is contingent upon Good Standing at the time of release and mutual cooperation with the gaining authority/agency.

Canon 4 – Concerning Canonical Residence and Licensure

Section 1. Full-time chaplains representing the Province and requiring endorsement will be canonically resident in the Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy.

Section 2. Bi-vocational endorsed chaplains shall be canonically resident in the Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy.

Section 3. Bi-ministerial chaplains will normally be canonically resident in the Diocese of their non-chaplain ministry, except in cases where such work is a cooperative ministry that is not considered the chaplain’s primary vocational ministry (e.g. church plants). In some cases, the Diocesan may request a bi-ministerial chaplain be canonically resident in this Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy. Likewise, the Bishop may determine ministry within a diocese is sufficient to designate a full-time chaplain as bi-ministerial. In all cases, bi-ministerial status will be based upon the judgment of the Bishop of this

Jurisdiction. In no case will a full-time governmental chaplain be designated as a bi-ministerial chaplain.

Section 4. Volunteer chaplains will be canonically resident as determined by the Bishop of this Jurisdiction in cooperation with any and all other bishops under whom the chaplain may have ecclesiastical functions or hold license.

Section 5. Chaplains requiring endorsement who are not canonically resident in this Jurisdiction as authorized by the Bishop and this canon must meet all qualifications for chaplaincy as outlined within these canons and are subject to the authority and direction of the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy, and his designated officers, with regard to the exercise of the endorsed chaplain ministry or vocation.

Section 6. All endorsed chaplains shall be subject to the canons of the Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy and the primary authority of the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy, or his designate, when engaging in chaplain ministry. Chaplains who are not canonically resident as defined in this canon must renew their license annually. Licensed chaplains are subject to the requirements of this Canon and the established Episcopal Policies of this Jurisdiction.

TITLE IV - ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE, MORALITY, AND ETHICS

Canon 1 – Concerning Discipline Within the Jurisdiction

Section 1. Canonically resident clergy and Commissioned Lay Chaplains canonically resident in this Jurisdiction shall be subject to the disciplinary provisions of Title IV of the Canons of the ACNA and to the provisions of these Canons.

Section 2. Individuals licensed by the Bishop to exercise ministry in this Jurisdiction are subject to revocation of such license at the discretion of the Bishop or by action deemed prudent and necessary in accordance with the provisions of Title IV of the Canons of the ACNA. Licensed members canonically resident in another jurisdiction of the ACNA will be subject to disciplinary provisions herein. Investigation may be completed by this Jurisdiction and presented to the Bishop or appropriate authority of the licensed member's canonical residence unless 1) jurisdiction is waived and entrusted to this Jurisdiction, or 2) if no action or response is made within 20 days by the canonical jurisdiction, the investigation and results of that investigation will be presented to the ACNA Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction for adjudication.

Section 3. Members of this Jurisdiction are subject to the disciplinary rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer authorized by the Bishop.

Canon 2 – Concerning an Ecclesiastical Court

Section 1. Charges relating to discipline, morality, ethics, heresy, or other matter (such as those related to criminal or other unbefitting behavior) may be brought against clergy and chaplains of the Jurisdiction. Such charges will be presented in writing to the Bishop, Vicar General, or the Archdeacon chairing the Standing Committee. Additionally, the Bishop, or the Vicar General, or Archdeacon, in consultation with the Bishop, may initiate any investigation concerning possible misconduct.

Section 2. If any charges are brought against any member of the clergy or a chaplain of the Jurisdiction as provided in Section 1 of this Canon, such charges shall be considered, investigated and prosecuted as provided in Title IV of the Canons of the ACNA. When deemed prudent and proper by the Bishop, an Ecclesiastical Court will be constituted under the authority of the Standing Committee. In all events, the process of ecclesiastical discipline shall be subject to the terms of said Canons of the Province as amended from time to time. If there are any inconsistencies between the Canons of this Jurisdiction and said Canons of the Province, said Canons of the Province shall take precedence. If neither of these Canons specifically address the charges, the Ecclesiastical Court will make a recommendation to the Bishop.

Section 3. In concert with Title IV of the Provincial Canons, the following shall apply:

a. “Canonical Investigator” shall mean a law enforcement officer or best qualified person appointed to investigate matters of ecclesiastical discipline on behalf of the Jurisdiction. The Canonical Investigator’s client shall be the Jurisdiction. The Canonical Investigator need not reside in nor be a member of this Jurisdiction.

b. A duly licensed attorney or best qualified person shall represent the Jurisdiction in the prosecution of presentments against members, and represent the Jurisdiction in appeals to the provincial court. This representative’s client shall be the Jurisdiction. The representative shall be a member of this Jurisdiction.

c. A court of competent jurisdiction includes a military Courts Martial.

Section 4. Concerning the Ecclesiastical Trial Court:

- a. The Ecclesiastical Trial Court shall consist of four (4) priests or deacons and three (3) lay persons, to be elected by the Jurisdiction Convocation to serve three (3) year terms as judges. Four (4) alternates, two (2) clergy and two (2) laity, shall be elected by the Convocation to serve in the event a sitting judge must recuse or resign.
- b. Each member shall serve until his or her successor is elected or until the conclusion of any trial being heard by said member and the rendering of a verdict thereon, whichever is later. No person who has served two consecutive full terms shall be eligible for election until a full year has elapsed. Eighteen or more months shall be treated as a full term.
- c. If a vacancy occurs and no alternate can serve, then the Standing Committee will appoint a replacement from the appropriate order, clerical or lay.
- d. At such time as a matter is referred to the Ecclesiastical Court, the members of the Court shall elect one of its members to serve as Presiding Judge and another member as Secretary.
- e. Consistent with these Canons and those of the Province, the Ecclesiastical Court shall establish its own rules and procedures. The Chancellor shall advise the Court on procedure and rules. If the accused is found guilty the Chancellor shall advise the Bishop on an appropriate disciplinary action.

Canon 3 – Clergy Canonically Resident in Another Province

A member of the clergy licensed in this Jurisdiction who is canonically resident in another Province of the Anglican Communion and subject to the disciplinary canons of that Province will be subject to the disciplinary canons of the ACNA and of this Jurisdiction when either: 1) jurisdiction is waived by the foreign jurisdiction in favor of the jurisdiction of the ACNA or this Jurisdiction, or 2) if no action or response is made within 20 days by the foreign jurisdiction. If no response is made, the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy will investigate and provide results of that investigation to the ACNA Court of Extraordinary Jurisdiction for adjudication. All members of the Clergy, by accepting a license to serve in this Jurisdiction, agree to be bound by its Constitution and Canons and the Canons of the Province. Whenever it is believed that a canonical offense has occurred by such a member of the clergy licensed in this Jurisdiction but who is canonically resident in another Province of the Anglican Communion, the same shall be reported by the Bishop to the Bishop or Archbishop with jurisdiction.

Canon 4 – Concerning Clergy Subject to other Jurisdictions

A member of the clergy licensed in this Jurisdiction, but who is canonically resident in another Diocese of the Province, or in another Province of the Anglican Communion, and who is subject to the disciplinary canons of that Diocese or Province will be subject to the disciplinary canons of this Province and of this Jurisdiction, and canonical actions may be taken by this Jurisdiction if canonical authority is waived by the foreign jurisdiction in favor of the jurisdiction of this Province or this Jurisdiction. All such members of the clergy, by accepting a license to serve in this Jurisdiction, agree to be bound by its Constitution and Canons. Whenever it is believed that a canonical offense has occurred by such a member of the clergy licensed in this Jurisdiction, the same shall be reported by the Bishop to the Bishop or Archbishop with jurisdiction. If jurisdiction is thereby waived in favor of this Jurisdiction or if no action or response is made to such report within 20 days thereof, the Bishop will, at his discretion, either recall and terminate the license or proceed to assume jurisdiction and follow canonical steps leading to a possible presentment and trial in this Jurisdiction.

Canon 5 – Concerning issues of Morality

Section 1. Clergy and lay leaders of the Jurisdiction 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 revealed teaching of Holy Scripture, the Communion voice of the Lambeth Conference of 1998 and the Jerusalem Declaration (2008), the Jurisdiction upholds faithfulness in marriage between a man and a woman in lifelong union, and maintains that sexual abstinence is right for those who are not called to marriage; and therefore the Jurisdiction cannot legitimize or bless same sex unions or ordain persons who engage in homosexual behavior. Sexual intercourse is intended by God to take place only between a man and a woman who are living within the bonds of Holy Matrimony. This Jurisdiction follows the teaching of Holy Scriptures that God creates a person as either exclusively male or female. Consequently, the Scriptures maintain and the theology of this Jurisdiction states that a person having a sex change or gender reassignment, or identifying as transgender is a sin that constitutes an impediment to marriage and ordination. Any union involving such a person or people shall not be legitimized or blessed by this Jurisdiction.

Section 3. God is the creator of human life, therefore human life is sacred. All members of this Jurisdiction will promote and respect the sanctity of every human life from conception to natural death.

Section 4. The Church is called upon to exercise Christian virtue towards those who have fallen into sin, encouraging them to repent and receive forgiveness, and offering the ministry of restoration to all who suffer.

Canon 6 – Concerning Marriage

Section 1. The Church affirms 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. God is the author of marriage from the beginning (Matthew 19:4-6). God’s design for marriage has always involved a man and a woman: “a man shall leave his father and his mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh” (Genesis 2:24).

Section 2. No member of the clergy may solemnize any marriage without the written consent of the Bishop of the Jurisdiction for each specific marriage. Members of the clergy of this Jurisdiction shall conform to the Provincial Canons and Episcopal direction of the Bishop governing the solemnization of Holy Matrimony. When approval is granted, the clergy is to complete, or supervise the completion of, pre-marital pastoral counseling. Such counseling must conform to Anglican theology and teaching on Holy Matrimony. See "The Form of Solemnization of Matrimony," The Book of Common Prayer (1662); Resolution 1.10, XII Lambeth Conference (1998).

Section 3. As a requirement for Good Standing, every Chaplain and staff member will adhere to and annually review "From the Beginning: God's Design for Marriage" by the Provincial College of Bishops and the Defense of Marriage Act (“DOMA”) Episcopal Policy of this Jurisdiction.

TITLE V: OF MINISTERS, THEIR RECRUITMENT, PREPARATION, ORDINATION, OFFICE, PRACTICE AND TRANSFER

Canon 1 Of Holy Orders in this Jurisdiction

Section 1. This Jurisdiction affirms what Anglicanism has always held in common, namely the normality and sufficiency of the threefold pastoral ministry of Bishop, Presbyter, and Deacon as described in Holy Scripture. Persons shall be admitted to the office of Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon in this Jurisdiction, and allowed to exercise any of these offices, who have been called, examined, and ordained according to an authorized Ordinal of this Province, or ordained in some church whose orders are recognized and accepted by this Province.

Section 2. Any person who has received authority to be a Presbyter or Deacon in this Jurisdiction owes canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest to the Bishop having jurisdiction, and the Bishop of this Jurisdiction owes canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest to the Archbishop of the Province.

Section 3. The qualifications for persons seeking ordination into Holy Orders in this Jurisdiction shall, except as provided herein, conform to the standards of ordination for clergy that have already been established in the Constitution and Canons of the Province.

Canon 2 Of the Qualities of Those Who are to Be Ordained Deacons or Presbyters

Section 1. The Bishop of this Jurisdiction shall take care that he admit no person into Holy Orders but such as he knows either by himself, or by sufficient testimony and due investigation, to have been baptized and confirmed in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, to be sufficiently instructed in Holy Scripture and in the doctrine, discipline and worship of this Province, to be empowered by the Holy Spirit and to be a wholesome example and pattern in thought, word, and deed to the entire flock of Christ.

Section 2. In accordance with Holy Scripture, a Deacon must be a person worthy of respect, sincere, not indulging in much wine, not pursuing dishonest gain, and one who holds the deep truths of the Christian faith with a clear conscience. They must first be tested, and if after due examination there be found nothing against them, let them serve as Deacons (1 Timothy 3:8-13). They must meet the requirements of Title II Canon 3.

Section 3. In addition to the qualifications above, and in accordance with Holy Scriptures, a Presbyter in this Jurisdiction must be male, 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 traditionally handed down from the apostles, 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). They must meet the requirements of Title II Canon 3.

Section 4. In the case of persons who are or have been married, 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).

Section 5. Marriage as a lifelong covenant between one man and one woman, where the two become one flesh, is both an ordinance of 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. Bishop of this Jurisdiction, on an application made to him by the sponsor of 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, make application to the Archbishop of the Province to remove the impediment imposed by section 5 of this canon. Only the Archbishop may remove the impediment in accordance with Canon III.2.6 of the ACNA.

Section 7. 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 Province. It shall be a requirement for ordination that adequate documentation of the candidate's theological training at an accredited or otherwise recognized seminary, or approved program of study, be provided and approved by the Bishop before proceeding into Holy Orders in this Jurisdiction.

Canon 3 Of Deacons and Their Ordination

Section 1. No person shall be ordained a Deacon in this Jurisdiction 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 Province, and any other topics the Bishop shall deem necessary for the office and ministry of Deacons.

Section 2. No person shall be ordained a Deacon in the Jurisdiction 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. 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 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. No person shall be ordained a Presbyter in this Jurisdiction until that man, being male, shall have been ordained a Deacon. Additionally, they must meet the requirements of Title II Canon 3.

Section 2. No person shall be ordained a Presbyter in this Jurisdiction until that man, being male, 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 and the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of this Province by examination in the following subjects, and any other qualities that the Bishop deems necessary for the office of Presbyter:

- a. Holy Scripture: the Bible, its contents and historical background and interpretive methods;
- b. Church History;
- c. Anglican Church History;
- d. Doctrine: the Church's teaching set forth in the Creeds and the Offices of Instruction;
- e. Liturgics: The contents and use of the Book of Common Prayer, and knowledge of the proper use of church music;
- f. Moral Theology and Ethics;
- g. Ascetical Theology: with an emphasis on the prayer life and spirituality of the minister, including the use of the Daily Office;
- h. Practical Theology: The office and work of a Presbyter; the conduct of public worship; principles of sermon composition and delivery; principles and methods of Christian education in the parish; Constitution and Canons of the Province and this Jurisdiction; and the use of the voice in reading and speaking;
- i. 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 3. No Deacon shall be ordained a Presbyter in the Jurisdiction 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 Concerning Ordination and Reception of Ministers

Section 1. Persons desiring to be ordained in this Jurisdiction, and ministers from other jurisdictions who seek to be received into this Jurisdiction, shall apply in writing to the Bishop or those to whom the Bishop delegates such authority. Applicants shall be provided a copy of this Canon 5 and, should they wish to continue seeking ordination or reception, they shall follow the process established by the Bishop or those to whom the Bishop delegates such authority and in accordance with these canons. The ordination or reception process shall include an independent background investigation (“Background Check”) covering the following: the checking of all references and previous employers for the previous ten (10) years, credit reports, the checking of records from Departments of Motor Vehicles, and a complete criminal records check to include the Sexual Predators Directory.

Section 2 No person shall be received as clergy in this Jurisdiction until they shall have subscribed in writing to 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 The Bishop, being fully satisfied of a person’s theological and other qualifications, and soundness in the faith, and upon successful completion of examination as provided in Canons 3 and 4 may ordain persons in this Jurisdiction, or receive clergy from other churches or jurisdictions into this Jurisdiction. In the case of a person already ordained by a bishop in Historic Apostolic Succession, the Bishop may receive such person into this Province and Jurisdiction in the order(s) to which they were ordained, or to an appropriate order as deemed by the Bishop. In the case of a person ordained by a bishop or minister not ordained by a bishop in Historic Succession or whose orders are irregular or not recognized by the Province, the Bishop may 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.

Section 4 The Bishop, being fully satisfied of a person’s theological and other qualifications, and soundness in the faith, may receive bishops from other jurisdictions of the Province into this Jurisdiction, with or without examination, to serve as Rector of a Chapel, Mission, or Parish as a Bishop in Residence, or to serve in a ministry of this Jurisdiction. A bishop so received shall owe canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest to the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy. Bishops received pursuant to this Section may not exercise

Episcopal Authority. Nor is there implication or intent to extend invitation to the Provincial College or House of Bishops.

Section 5 Subject to the examinations prescribed by Canons 3 and 4, the Bishop may accept by letter of transfer a deacon or presbyter who is in good standing in any other jurisdiction of the Province. The Bishop shall inquire of the transferring bishop concerning any past or existing disciplinary matter or other impediment affecting the ministry of the transferring clergy person. The letter of transfer which must be presented within six months from its date of issue shall be to the following effect:

“We hereby certify that the Reverend *N.N.*, who has signified desire to be transferred to the ecclesiastical authority of the Anglican Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy of the Anglican Church in North America is a Presbyter (or Deacon) of (Name of jurisdiction) in good standing.” (Signed by the transferring bishop).

Section 6 Ministers who are not clergy in a jurisdiction of the Province but who are ordained in the Historic Apostolic Succession and who desire to be accepted into this Jurisdiction shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Bishop of eligibility for ordination pursuant to Canons 3 and 4 of this Jurisdiction as well as Canons 2 through 4 of Title III of the Canons of the ACNA. Such ministers shall be examined as provided in Canons 3 and 4 hereof and also on any other subjects the Bishop deems appropriate.

Section 7 Ministers ordained in a jurisdiction not ordered in Historic Apostolic Succession or whose orders are not accepted by the Province who desire to be accepted into this Jurisdiction shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Bishop of eligibility for ordination pursuant to these Jurisdiction Canons 3 and 4 as well as Canons 2 through 4 of Title III of the Canons of the ACNA. Such ministers shall be examined and as provided in Canons 3 and 4 hereof and also on the points of doctrine, discipline, polity and worship in which the jurisdiction from which they come differs from the Province, and any other subjects the Bishop deems appropriate.

Section 8 A Minister received into this Jurisdiction shall not function or be recognized by the Bishop until he or she has been canonically transferred to this Jurisdiction, nor may such person perform any of the rites or ceremonies of the Church, except with the special permission of the Bishop, until he or she has been canonically transferred.

Section 9 Any person who has received authority to be a presbyter or deacon in this Jurisdiction owes canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest to the

Bishop of this Jurisdiction, just as the Bishops of Dioceses of the Province owe canonical obedience in all things lawful and honest to the Archbishop.

Section 10 Each member of the clergy of this Jurisdiction, deacon, presbyter, and Bishop alike, shall undergo the independent Background Investigation described in Section 1 of this Canon every five (5) years as a condition of remaining in office. Standard normal reviews of a Security Clearance for Governmental Chaplains may substitute that background investigation review to meet this requirement.

Section 11 All full-time and part-time clergy who serve in a founding Parish, Mission, or Chapel at the time that this Jurisdiction is formed, or who serve in a Parish, Mission, or Chapel upon its joining the Jurisdiction, shall be considered received into this Jurisdiction and licensed.

Section 12 All women ordained as presbyters licensed or desiring to be licensed in this Jurisdiction shall not serve liturgically at Jurisdiction ceremonies, events, or worship events.

Canon 6 Concerning Commissioned Lay Ministry

Section 1. Unique to this Jurisdiction are lay members whose education, training and vocational aspirations involve chaplaincy in secular agencies and organizations that do not require either formal theological education or ordination, or both. So that these individuals, who still require endorsement, may represent the Anglican Church, this Jurisdiction takes responsibility to ensure proper training, education, and preparation are complete and that only qualified individuals are commissioned to this work and ministry.

Section 2. No person shall be Commissioned to Lay Chaplaincy in this Jurisdiction until they shall have subscribed in writing to 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. Persons desiring to become Commissioned Lay Chaplains (“CLC”) in this Jurisdiction shall apply in writing to the Bishop of this Jurisdiction or to whom the Bishop delegates such authority. Applicants shall be provided a copy of this Canon and, should they wish to continue seeking commissioning, they shall follow the process established by the Bishop and those to whom the Bishop delegates such authority and in accordance with these canons. The process shall

include an independent background investigation (“Background Check”) covering the following: the checking of all references and previous employers for the previous ten (10) years, credit reports, the checking of records from Departments of Motor Vehicles, and a complete criminal records check to include the Sexual Predators Directory. Additionally, the applicant, if participating in the leadership of a parish, mission, chapel, or church plant of another diocese or jurisdiction of the Province, they must have a letter of good standing from the Diocesan Bishop with whom they have canonical relationship in order to apply.

Section 4. Commissioned Lay Chaplains must further meet qualifications determined for entry as an aspirant to an active Religious Order for whom the Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy is protector and visitor.

Section 5. Commissioned Lay Chaplains remain accountable to the Diocesan Bishop as lay communicants. The Bishop of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy carries no authority to direct the activities of CLC members outside of the specified work to which they are commissioned, except with the CLC member is also a communicant member of a Chapel, Mission, or Parish under the oversight of this Jurisdiction.

Section 6. When applicable, CLC members are subject to these canons and to the doctrine and discipline of the Province as codified herein.

Canon 7 - Concerning Ministry Partners, Affiliated Ministries, Religious Orders, Other Christian Communities and Solitary Religious

Section 1. Pursuant to the Provincial Constitution and Canons, Ministry Partners, Affiliated Ministries, Religious Orders, Other Christian Communities and Solitary Religious may be approved by the Bishop. The Bishop may withdraw approval if he determines the Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious is in violation of its Rule and/or Constitution and refuses to correct its error, adopts theology or practices that are biblically improper or that violate the required tenants of belief of the Anglican Church in North America or whose member or members have committed criminal or immoral acts without being properly disciplined and the act(s) rectified.

Section 2. Any Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious that desires episcopal oversight of the Bishop shall Petition the Standing Committee and provide a copy of their Rule and Constitution. The Standing Committee shall review the Petition, Rule and Constitution and shall advise the Bishop whether the Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious should be approved. The Bishop shall then make his final decision and

notify the Standing Committee and the Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious.

Section 3. Any changes to the Rule or Constitution of a Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious shall be submitted to the Bishop and a copy shall be sent to the Chancellor. Upon receipt, the Bishop shall within thirty days shall approve, modify, or reject the change.

Section 4. Obedience, undertaken by members of a Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious in a spirit of faith and love in the following of Christ obedient unto death, requires the submission of the will to its governing authority.

Section 5. The life of the members of each Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious, by which all the members are united together as a special family in Christ, is to be defined in such a way that it becomes a mutual support for all in fulfilling the vocation of each.

Section 6. All members of a Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious must observe faithfully the mind and designs of the founders regarding its nature, purpose, spirit, and character, which have been sanctioned by the Bishop.

Section 7. The Rule or Constitution of any Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious shall contain fundamental norms regarding governance, the discipline of members, reception and formation of members, and the proper object of the sacred bonds.

Section 8. No Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious shall be represented or shall vote in the Convocation.

Section 9. All property, both real and personal, owned or held by or on behalf of a Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious of the Jurisdiction is and shall be owned by the Ministry Partner, Affiliated Ministry, Religious Order, Other Christian Community and/or Solitary Religious, free of any trust interest or other claim in favor of the Jurisdiction, the Province, or any other Province of the Anglican Communion, or any other claim of ownership arising out of constitutional or canonical law.