

**Proposed Amendments to the Constitution
And
Episcopal-Presbyterian Agreement on Local Sharing of
Ministries**

These amendments to the *Book of Order* and the agreement were approved by the 226th General Assembly (2024) and recommended to the presbyteries for their vote.

FROM THE STATED CLERK

The 226th General Assembly (2024) of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) approved and recommended to the presbyteries, for their affirmative or negative votes, proposed changes in the language of the *Book of Order* that, if approved, will amend the Constitution. In addition, the 226th General Assembly (2024) of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) approved and recommended to the presbyteries pursuant to G-5.0203 for their affirmative or negative votes the Episcopal-Presbyterian Agreement on Local Sharing of Ministries.

Here are a few notes as you prepare for the vote of the presbytery:

- It is recommended that prior to voting, presbyters and clerks review each proposed amendment and its related information.
- Each amendment has an item number, which is how the General Assembly tracked the business in both committee and in plenary. The entire record for each item is available in PC-Biz.
- Live links to the General Assembly item numbers are available throughout this document. Another option is to go to PC-Biz at www.pc-biz.org, click Search, and enter the item number. Click on the item number to reach the summary.
- The rationale and advice from the Advisory Committee on the Constitution and other advisory and advocacy entities have been abbreviated for each amendment for this booklet. Please note that the advice applies to the original item of business and not necessarily the final version approved by the assembly.
- Presbyteries may use a consent agenda or omnibus motion to vote on amendments as long as each proposed amendment is identified separately. Each amendment and the agreement has a tracking number of 24-A, 24-B, etc.
- It is recommended that prior to voting, presbyters and clerks also review the proposed Episcopal-Presbyterian Agreement on Local Sharing of Ministries.
- Presbytery stated clerks are to report a tally of their votes to the Office of the General Assembly no later than **July 4, 2025, at 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time**. Votes on amendments and the agreement should be entered through the Stated Clerk's portal. Each month an updated tally will be mailed to all stated clerks. In order to make changes and publish the 2025–2027 *Book of Order* in a timely manner, receipt of votes prior to this deadline would be appreciated.

Thank you for your time and careful attention as you prepare to vote on these proposed amendments and this agreement with The Episcopal Church.

Jihyun Oh
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the PC(U.S.A.)

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24-A — F-1.0403

OPENESS TO THE GUIDANCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

F-1.0403 UNITY IN DIVERSITY (POL-01 1)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall F-1.0403 in the Foundations of Presbyterian Polity be amended as follows?
(Deleted text is in ~~strike~~through; added text is in *italics*.)

“F-1.0403 Unity in Diversity ...

The unity of believers in Christ is reflected in the rich diversity of the Church’s membership. In Christ, by the power of the Spirit, God unites persons through baptism regardless of race, ethnicity, age, sex, *gender identity, sexual orientation*, disability, geography, or theological conviction. There is therefore no place in the life of the Church for discrimination against any person. The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) shall guarantee full participation and representation in its worship, governance, and emerging life to all persons or groups within its membership. No member shall be denied participation or representation for any reason other than those stated in this Constitution.

Background and Rationale

...While affirming the freedom of councils of the church to make ordination decisions as guided by the Holy Spirit, we acknowledge that the Church has been called upon historically to be ever more faithful to the most inclusive and affirming statements of Scripture and promptings of the Holy Spirit...

We feel that the Spirit is working in the churches concerning this matter. The 223rd General Assembly (2018) approved the following resolution.

1. *Celebrating the expansive embrace of the gospel of Jesus Christ and the breadth of our mission to serve a world in need, the 223rd General Assembly (2018) affirms the gifts of LGBTQIA+ people for ministry and celebrates their service in the church and in the world...*
5. *The assembly also gives thanks for those who continue to seek deeper understanding, and more authentic welcome, even amid discomfort or uncertainty about how best to show hospitality, in the spirit of continuing Reformation...*
10. *The assembly encourages all congregations and councils of the PC(USA) continually to seek to expand their welcome so that all might know the Good News of Jesus Christ and encourages all other communions to do the same.*

We follow this encouragement by urging that gender identity and sexual orientation be established as protected classes against which we must not discriminate.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

We believe the witness of Scripture and the Constitution testifies to the full inclusion of persons as members of the Church (universal), as noted not only in F-1.0403 but also reiterated in G-1.0302 regarding the church particular: “No person shall be denied membership for any reason not related to profession of faith” (see also the “Confession of Belhar,” *The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.): Part I The Book of Confession* (2016), 10.3). A positive affirmation of this principle through constitutional amendment is consistent with this witness.

Comment – From the LGBTQIA+ Advocacy Task Force

At the 223rd General Assembly (2018), the Assembly approved item 11-13 “On Celebrating the Gifts of People of Diverse Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities in the Life of the Church.” This statement affirmed the faithful presence and service of LGBTQIA+ folks in the PC(USA). This is one of many overtures passed at past General Assemblies (dating to at least the 221nd General Assembly in 2014) in support of LGBTQIA+ people in the church and around the world.

Thus the LGBTQIA+ Advocacy Committee advises the Assembly to continue to embody this commitment by stating explicitly in our Foundations that, alongside “race, ethnicity, age, sex, [etc.],” sexual orientation and gender identity are similarly fundamental dimensions of personhood that shall not be used as barriers from membership in the Church universal or participation in the “worship, governance, and emerging life” of PC(USA) churches.

Advice and Counsel – From the Advocacy Committee for Women and Gender Justice (ACWGJ)

F-1.0403 outlines the principles of unity in diversity, citing Gal. 3:27-29 as the guiding scriptural basis for these principles. ACWGJ reads Gal. 3:27-29 alongside Col. 1:16-17. The diversity in which we are united is not only plentiful but also specifically flows from God. As a result, affirming these diverse identities with language that closer estimates the depths of human experience in the Foundations of Presbyterian Polity allows us to stand firmly in our Reformed Tradition. Only when we explicitly affirm the theological, ecclesial, and biblical foundations of openness and welcome to individuals with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities can we proclaim the “good news” Gospel truth.

Advice and Counsel – From the Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP)

We acknowledge the historic role that the church has occupied, both as the oppressor and as advocate. We acknowledge that there is still much work to do in fostering healing with our siblings who have been harmed by the church. Echoing the 223rd General Assembly (2018), we celebrate the faithful, loving, and courageous Gospel witness of LGBTQIA+ persons. Our church is enriched, made vibrant and vital by the contributions of LGBTQIA+ people and they ought to be

afforded the same constitutional protections that have been extended to those on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, age, ability, location, and theological conviction.

Advice and Counsel – From the Racial Equity Advocacy Committee (REAC)

REAC notes that the PC(USA) has already take the step in accepting “On Celebrating the Gifts of People of Diverse Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities in the Life of the Church.” At the 223rd General Assembly in St. Louis in June 2018, the PC(USA) voted unanimously to pass three significant overtures related to LGBTQ+ inclusion. Therefore, in approving POL-01, the PC(USA) cements and demonstrates the denomination’s commitment to inclusivity and its Matthew 25 platform, which sends a resounding message of acceptance across the denomination.

Comment – From the General Assembly Committee on Representation (GACOR)

GACOR will primarily direct its comments toward Part 1 (proposing changes to F-1.0403) from which section of the *Book of Order* GACOR receives its primary mandate and focus. GACOR has already been studying the impact of gender identity and sexual orientation on equity and representation within the structures, systems, and leadership of the PC(USA). Approval of this item, however, would greatly increase the capacity of GACOR to invite the wider church to include ways to collect data and understand the ways the diversity already among us impacts how we live and move together as the Church in terms of process and norms. This change also, foundationally, acknowledges the multiplicity of leaders and members led by the Spirit to serve and take part in the life of the Church (Joel 2:28-29/Acts 2:17-18).

The Assembly Committee on Polity approved Item POL-01 1, 35/3. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item POL-01 1, 389/24.

For the full report on POL-01, go to <https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001122>

24-B – G-1.0104

THE CONGREGATION

G-1.0104 OTHER FORMS OF CORPORATE WITNESS (WORSHIPING COMMUNITIES, etc.) (POL-03)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall G-1.0104 be added to Congregations in the Form of Government as follows?
(Deleted text is in ~~strikethrough~~; added text is in *italics*.)

G-1.0104 Other Forms of Corporate Witness (Worshiping Communities, etc.)

In circumstances where the formation of a traditional ecclesiastically and legally organized congregation is not desired or deemed appropriate, and a worshiping community has been formally recognized by a presbytery according to its own definition, presbyteries and congregations may work together with such a group to provide supervision and support. Such recognized groups shall be under the mutually agreed upon oversight of a minister of the Word and Sacrament approved by the presbytery, shall include at least one ruling elder in their chosen leadership, and shall function under the financial, legal, and disciplinary sponsorship of an ecclesial council (either a session or a presbytery). The sponsoring council shall, in consultation with the worshiping community, authorize any celebrations of the sacraments within the group in accordance with the Directory for Worship. Membership records for group participants desiring to be formally enrolled as baptized, active, or affiliate members in the PC(USA) shall be maintained by the sponsoring council. Such groups shall not hold property, and may not undertake any financial, legal, or contractual obligations, apart from their sponsoring council. They shall adhere to the sponsoring council's required policies on sexual misconduct, harassment, child and youth protection, and antiracism. Presbyteries shall determine appropriate means of representation and participation of such groups in and through the sponsoring councils (session and/or presbytery).

Background and Rationale

1. The intention of the proposed amendment is to provide a minimal, flexible, and adaptable level of historic Reformed polity for small worshiping communities that wish to identify with the larger church in worship and formation, discipleship, and mission. The wording is intended to be adaptable to current constitutional provisions and/or to whatever recommendations may emerge from the Task Force to Explore the Theology and Practice of Ordination.
6. The role of the sponsoring council (session or presbytery) would basically be that of an “umbrella organization” with oversight of financial, legal, and disciplinary matters as needed.

The principal body responsible for discerning the appropriateness of any such groups and their activities in relationship to the PC(USA) would be the presbytery, in consultation with any sponsoring congregation, acting under the authority of Scripture, guided by the *Book of Confessions*, and governed by the *Book of Order*.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution verbally advised the General Assembly that this language does not have constitutional implications.

Comment – From the General Assembly Committee on Representation (GACOR)

The General Assembly Committee on Representation recommends approval of this item. While there are many types of New Worshiping Communities (NWCs), from the perspective of representation and equity, GACOR notes that many NWCs actually serve historically marginalized communities – particularly communities of color and members of the LGBTQIA+ community. These NWCs provide a vibrant, safe place for the exploration of what it means to be the church in the 21st century. However, under the current provisions in the *Book of Order*, there is no church-wide mechanism for participants in NWCs to receive the sacrament of Baptism, or be counted as members of the larger church. This lack of standing has caused confusion and frustration, as well as a lack of representation in all councils of the church. While this has a daily impact for these NWCs, creating a “second class” of church participants and organization, it also affects the capacity of GACOR to understand the diversity of the church through the annual statistical reporting of the Church. This item would correct these issues while also providing the necessary oversight, allowing NWC participants full standing and representation within the PC(USA).

Advice and Counsel) – From the Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP)

The Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP) advises that the 226th General Assembly (2024) approve Item POL-03. This overture continues progress made by the 225th General Assembly (2022) in developing standardized guidelines for chartering immigrant fellowships, worshiping communities, and new church developments. Crucially, this overture seeks to provide an adaptable framework rooted in our Reformed polity.

The Assembly Committee on Polity amended the overture language and then approved Item POL-03, 35/3 with comment. The 225th General Assembly (2024) amended and then approved Item POL-03, 391/14 with comment.

For the full report on POL-03, go to <https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001126>

24-C — G-2.0104b

ORDERED MINISTRIES OF THE CHURCH

G-2.0104b GIFTS AND QUALIFICATIONS (POL-01 2)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall G-2.0104b be amended as follows:

(Deleted text is in ~~strike through~~; added text is in *italics*.)

b. Standards for ordained service reflect the church's desire to submit joyfully to the Lordship of Jesus Christ in all aspects of life (F-1.02). The council responsible for ordination and/or installation (G-2.0402; G-2.0607; G-3.0306) shall examine each candidate's calling, gifts, preparation, and suitability for the responsibilities of ordered ministry. The examination shall include, but not be limited to, a determination of the candidate's ability and commitment to fulfill all requirements as expressed in the constitutional questions for ordination and installation (W-4.0404), *the Historic Principles of Church Order (F-3.01)*, and *in the principles of participation and representation found in F-1.0403*. Councils shall be guided by Scripture and the confessions in applying standards to individual candidates.

Background and Rationale

...While affirming the freedom of councils of the church to make ordination decisions as guided by the Holy Spirit, we acknowledge that the Church has been called upon historically to be ever more faithful to the most inclusive and affirming statements of Scripture and promptings of the Holy Spirit...

We feel that the Spirit is working in the churches concerning this matter. The 223rd General Assembly (2018) approved the following resolution:

1. *Celebrating the expansive embrace of the gospel of Jesus Christ and the breadth of our mission to serve a world in need, the 223rd General Assembly (2018) affirms the gifts of LGBTQIA+ people for ministry and celebrates their service in the church and in the world...*
5. *The assembly also gives thanks for those who continue to seek deeper understanding, and more authentic welcome, even amid discomfort or uncertainty about how best to show hospitality, in the spirit of continuing Reformation...*
10. *The assembly encourages all congregations and councils of the PC(USA) continually to seek to expand their welcome so that all might know the Good News of Jesus Christ and encourages all other communions to do the same.*

We follow this encouragement by urging that gender identity and sexual orientation be established as protected classes against which we must not discriminate.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

Inserting the wording “and in the principles of participation, representation, and non-discrimination found in F-1.0403” into G-2.0104b adds a requirement for acknowledgment of F-1.0403 in the examination of all candidates for ordered ministry before ordination and/or installation.

Under the proposed amendment, a council is required to examine candidates to be ordained and/or installed, to

1. determine the candidate’s ability and commitment to fulfill all requirements as expressed in the constitutional questions for ordination and installation (W-4.0404), and
2. determine the candidate’s ability and attentiveness to fulfill the principles of participation, representation, and non-discrimination of church members found in F-1.0403 which pertains to
3. the foundational principles of unity in diversity of the Church (universal), and
4. the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), as a particular church, guaranteeing full participation and representation in its worship, governance, and emerging life to all persons or groups within its membership, and no member shall be denied participation or representation for any reason other than those stated in this Constitution.

The proposed amendment, in effect, would require the candidate to acknowledge, by some means, during the examination, what F-1.0403 states regarding the unity in diversity of the Church universal when it comes to non-discrimination, and church particular when it comes to participation and representation related to membership in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).

The Authoritative Interpretation of the General Assembly (1987, 151, 15.252, Com. 17-87) states that the determination for church membership is different from the determination for ordination and/or installation to the ordered ministries of deacon, ruling elder, and minister of Word and Sacrament. Furthermore, the General Assembly Permanent Judicial Commission in 1985 determined that the right to elect deacons, ruling elders, and ministers of Word and Sacrament is not absolute but is bound by the constitutional framework of the larger church (Minutes, 1985, Part I, pp. 118--23, Union Presbyterian Church of Blasdell, New York, et al. vs. The Presbytery of Western New York).

When a council is prayerfully discerning and examining candidates to be ordained and/or installed, the council is required to act with due diligence on behalf of the whole church in accordance with the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). As stated in G-2.0104b, standards for ordained service reflect the church's desire to submit joyfully to the Lordship of Jesus Christ in all aspects of life (F-1.02). The council responsible for ordination and/or installation (G-2.0402; G-2.0607; G-3.0306) shall examine each candidate's calling, gifts, preparation, and suitability for the responsibilities of ordered ministry.... Councils shall be guided by Scripture and the confessions in applying standards to individual candidates.

Where membership within the greater church is to be inclusive, demonstrating unity in diversity, ordination and/or installation into an ordered ministry of the church does require candidates to determine their ability to uphold the Constitution and principles of Presbyterian polity.

In *Book of Order* G-2.0105, “in entering the ordered ministries of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), one chooses to exercise freedom of conscience within certain bounds. His or her conscience is captive to the Word of God as interpreted in the standards of the church so long as he or she continues to seek, or serve in, ordered ministry. The decision as to whether a person has departed from essentials of Reformed faith and polity is made initially by the individual concerned but ultimately becomes the responsibility of the council in which he or she is a member” or to become a member (i.e. a session or a presbytery).

The current examination standards already require a candidate to affirm W-4.0404e, to be governed by our church’s polity and to abide by its discipline. Adding the proposed language to the examination requirements is redundant.

Comment – From the LGBTQIA+ Advocacy Task Force

The heart of this proposal intends for emerging teaching elders, ruling elders and deacons to make explicit their intention, as part of the preparation/examination process for ordination (prior to an ordination service), not to discriminate in the course of their service based on identity markers named in F-1.0403. The committee believes that every person in the church has a right to be treated with equality, fairness and dignity.

On one hand, this proposed measure may be seen as a redundancy since the constitutional questions for ordination already articulate a commitment “to be governed by our church’s polity,” which, obviously, includes the current version of F-1.0403. On the other hand, this commitment has not, in practice, preserved ordained individuals from discriminatory behavior in the course of their service based on race, age, sex, etc. Also, this overture refers to the examination process and therefore neither requests nor requires a change to the constitutional questions.

Thus the LGBTQIA+ Advocacy Committee calls upon the Assembly to continue to support ordained individuals in keeping their ordination vows by making explicit in the preparation/examination process a determination of the candidate’s “ability and commitment to fulfill all requirements as expressed in the constitutional questions for ordination and installation (W-4.0404)” – “the principles of participation, representation and non-discrimination,” [*Proposed addition to G-2.0104b*]. We also believe the changes to G-20104b are the action to the sentiments expressed in F-1.0403 and therefore they should not be separated into two amendments.

This assessment does not require uniformity of thought or conviction – only a commitment not to disrupt or block other individuals from living into their callings based on the identity markers named in F-1.0403. We not only support this regarding LGBTQIA+ identities, but also in regard to the other identities listed in F-1.0403 (all of which can and do intersect with LGBTQIA+ identities). People with a variety of identities and convictions exist in the church, are baptized in the name of the Lord, and are called to lay and ordained ministry, and all should be able to exist and serve in the church without discrimination or disruption.

Advice and Counsel – From the Advocacy Committee for Women and Gender Justice (ACWGJ)

The Advocacy Committee for Women and Gender Justice advises that the 226th General Assembly (2024) **approve** POL-01 2.

Since the original overture addresses changes to two parts of the Book of Order, ACWGJ looks at the two parts separately, in light of advice from the Advisory Committee on the Constitution. Ordination already calls us to uphold our commitment “to be governed by our denomination’s polity.” G-2.0104b explicitly names our baptismal call to include welcome and openness as named in 1 Cor. 12: 12-13. As a community of disciples who seek to embody the Gospel of Jesus Christ, asking those preparing for ordination to name their baptismal call with specific detail allows us to work towards the Great Ends of the Church together. Only by being explicit in this way can we stand for justice, rising up against the wicked and standing for God against evildoers (Psalm 94:16). Vague affirmation, like silence, only perpetuates the pain inflicted on our siblings in Christ when their experiences are not recognized as part of the Body of Christ. Naming our belief in participation, representation, and non-discrimination is not only important, it is precedent.

Finally, ACWGJ affirms the work of our siblings on the LGBTQIA+ Equity Advocacy Committee to specifically advocate for individuals with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities before the Assembly.

The Assembly Committee on Polity approved Item POL-01 2, 28/10. The 226th General Assembly (2024) amended and approved Item POL-01 2, 297/130.

For the full report on POL-01 02, go to <https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001122>

For the video of the GA Plenary 10 discussion on POL 01 2 go to <https://ga-pcusa.org/videos/>

24-D — G-2.0504b

PASTORAL RELATIONSHIPS

G-2.0504b TEMPORARY PASTORAL RELATIONSHIPS (POL-05)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall Section G-2.0504b, Temporary Pastoral Relationships, be amended as follows:

(Deleted text is in ~~strike through~~; added text is in *italics*.)

...

Titles and terms of service for temporary relationships shall be determined by the presbytery. A person serving in a temporary pastoral relationship is invited for a specified period not to exceed ~~twelve~~ *thirty-six* months in length, which is renewable with the approval of the presbytery. ...

Background and Rationale

An increasing number of congregations are being served by temporary pastors. Extending the specified period of service from 12 to 36 months will provide these congregations a stronger sense of stability. It would save both sessions and presbyteries considerable time and paperwork if they did not have to renegotiate a contract every year, giving them more time to attend to the tasks of interim/transitional ministry rather than continuous contract negotiation. Finally, given that the average time that it takes a congregation to move from the end of one pastoral relationship to the start of another pastoral relationship is longer than 12 months, the church should be able to make provision for temporary pastor contracts that are longer than 12 months.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the 226th General Assembly (2024) to approve POL-05. The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the Assembly that POL-05 identifies a helpful improvement in the language by retaining a specific standardized time length for temporary pastoral relationships, as well as providing a practical time length in response to the current missional context.

The Assembly Committee on Polity approved Item POL-05, 34/0. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item POL-05, 397/8.

For the full report on POL-05 go to
<https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001129>

24-E — G-2.0504b

PASTORAL RELATIONSHIPS

G-2.0504b TEMPORARY PASTORAL RELATIONSHIPS (POL-08 2)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall G-2.0504b in the Form of Government be amended as follows?

(Deleted text is in ~~strike through~~; added text is in *italics*.)

G-2.0504b Temporary Pastoral Relationships

Temporary pastoral relationships are approved by the presbytery and do not carry a formal call or installation. When a congregation does not have a pastor, or while the pastor is unable to perform her or his duties, the session, with the approval of presbytery, may obtain the services of a minister of the Word and Sacrament, candidate, or ruling elder in a temporary pastoral relationship. No formal call shall be issued and no formal installation shall take place.

Titles and terms of service for temporary relationships shall be determined by the presbytery. A person serving in a temporary pastoral relationship is invited for a specified period not to exceed twelve months in length, which is renewable with the approval of the presbytery. A minister of the Word and Sacrament employed in a temporary pastoral relationship is ordinarily not eligible to serve as the next installed pastor, co- pastor, or associate pastor.

When the temporary pastoral relationship ends, no non-disclosure agreement shall be allowable.

A non-disclosure agreement, also known as a confidentiality agreement, is an agreement that outlines confidential material, knowledge, or information that is to remain confidential. Such an agreement binds the party or parties who have signed it and prevents them from discussing any information included in the contract with anyone not authorized by the agreement.

Background and Rationale

In the vows we take at ordination, we (ruling elders, teaching elders, and deacons) promise to serve one another, God, and God's church with love (W-4.0404). Non-disclosure agreements indicate the opposite has happened, and tend to engender speculation rather than truth-seeking. While there are specific instances when police or a court may forbid the sharing of information, those circumstances would not require any non-disclosure agreement for the parties specified so the ruling can be honored without any agreement. Similarly, a proper order of a permanent judicial

commission (PJC) would also take precedence over any such agreement entered into by the parties, and this would in no way preclude a PJC from making its own determination.

As pertains to a church and a pastor, a non-disclosure agreement invites speculation that is typically a disservice to all parties. The dissolution of pastoral relationships is similar to divorce in that the absence of information often results in speculation of the circumstances that can be far worse than the actual circumstance and can brand a pastor with erroneous behavior or brand a congregation as damaging to pastors. Further, if the dissolution involved a traumatic event from inappropriate behavior either on the part of a pastor or members of the congregation, the non-disclosure agreement would prevent the congregation from processing the collective trauma appropriately, so they would be unlikely to put it behind them. Dysfunction in the congregation as a result of unprocessed trauma typically carries over to negatively affect the next pastoral relationship.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the 226th General Assembly (2024) to approve Item POL-08, with amendment.

The overture seeks to amend two sections of the Constitution, G-2.0901 and G-2.0504b, by prohibiting non-disclosure agreements at the dissolution of installed and temporary pastoral relationships. There have been numerous General Assembly Permanent Judicial Commission (GA PJC) decisions against contractual non-disclosure agreements, also called “Confidentiality Statements” or “Confidentiality Agreements.” The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the General Assembly that Item POL 08 identifies a helpful improvement by making explicit in the *Book of Order* a principal prohibition against such contracts. (See GA PJC (1990, 202-1, Baumann v. Bellefield Church); GA PJC (2006, 217-1, Hope, et al. v. Pby of San Francisco); GA (1998, 165, 16.0199, Req. 98-4).)

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP)

The Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP) advises that the 226th General Assembly (2024) **approve POL-08.**

The policy statement “[God’s Work in Our Hands](#)” (1995) says:

“The glory of God shines in God’s own first work of creation before it shines in any work of our hands. It can shine in every fragment of faithful human work done in response to the One in whose image we are created. As the Creator God continues to create, we can participate through our work. By working with integrity and responsibility toward all our neighbors and all of creation; by treating other workers and ourselves with respect, compassion, and gratitude and by seeking forgiveness from God for the imperfections in our work; we bring ourselves and our work to God as an offering. This we understand to be good work, pleasing to God.”

It is not infrequent for calls between congregations and ministers, educators, and other church employees to end in acrimony. The practice of requiring non-disclosure agreements as a

condition of severance precludes the opportunity for the light of God's glory to shine on every fragment of faithful human work, inhibits treating one another with respect and compassion, and prohibits individuals and congregations from authentically seeking forgiveness from God for the imperfections in our work.

The Assembly Committee on Polity amended the overture language following advice from the ACC and then approved Item POL-08 2, 40/0. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item POL-08 2, 393/11.

For the full report on POL-08, go to
<https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001169>

24-F — G-2.0610

PREPARATION FOR MINISTRY

G-2.0610 ACCOMODATIONS TO PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES (ORD-05)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall G-2.0610 in the Form of Government be amended as follows?

(Deleted text is in ~~strikethrough~~; added text is in *italics*.)

When a presbytery concludes there are good and sufficient reasons for accommodations to the particular circumstances of an individual seeking ordination, it may, by a three-fourths vote, waive any of the requirements for ordination in G-2.06, except for those of G-2.0607d. If a presbytery judges that there are good and sufficient reasons why a candidate should not be required to satisfy the requirements of G-2.0607d, it shall approve by three-fourths vote some alternate means by which to ascertain the readiness of the candidate for ministry in the areas covered by the standard ordination examinations. ~~A full account of the reasons for a~~ *The existence of any waiver or alternate means to ascertain readiness, with confidential details omitted, shall be included in the minutes of the presbytery* and communicated to the presbytery to which an inquirer or candidate may be transferred.

Background and Rationale

Editor's note: This rationale attached to the original item of business which was significantly amended by the General Assembly.

Those persons who respond to the call to serve as a minister of the Word and Sacrament in the church have embarked on a sacred journey, accompanied by their home congregation and presbytery of care. Along the way, the presbytery and the inquirer or candidate develop a relationship of accountability and trust that enables and empowers the whole church to be a part of this journey of faithful response to God's call. Placing a detailed record of a potentially traumatic encounter in the permanent records of the presbytery does little to further this relationship of accountability and trust and only provides an opportunity to increase and intensify harm.

Removing this requirement for this full account of the reasons for a waiver of examination requirements for those under the care of a presbytery clarifies that the detailed record of a person's preparation for ministry process is independent from the long-term story of that person's faithful service as a minister. This amendment simplifies the text of the Constitution by making it less of a manual of operations and gives voice to emerging understandings of learning differences, cultural competency, and neurodivergence that are increasingly common within and beyond the church. The proposed amendment allows for greater pastoral sensitivity by presbyteries in their care of those preparing for ministry and encourages presbyteries to trust one another in their work with those preparing for this sacred calling.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

Editor's note: This Advice attached to the original item of business which was significantly amended by the General Assembly

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the 226th General Assembly (2024) to approve item ORD-05 with amendment.

The overture seeks to allow “for greater pastoral sensitivity” when candidates for ministry require waivers from ordination requirements or an alternate means to assess readiness by removing the requirement of G-2.0610 that a “full account of the reasons” for the action(s) be recorded in presbytery minutes and reported “to the presbytery to which an inquirer or candidate may be transferred,” which the overture rationale characterizes as “placing a detailed record of a potentially traumatic encounter in the permanent records of the presbytery.” The overture would therefore strike the entire last sentence of G-2.0610.

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution notes, first, that the Accommodations to Particular Circumstances described in G-2.0610 occur as part of the Final Assessment and Negotiation for Service outlined in G-2.0607, resulting in a presbytery certifying a candidate ready for examination by a presbytery. In so certifying a candidate, a presbytery has an ethical duty to inform the presbytery receiving the candidate of any waiver granted, or alternative form of assessment utilized in granting that certification of those facts.

Additionally, since a presbytery is required to approve any such accommodations by a three-fourths vote, a record of that action will necessarily be recorded in the presbytery’s minutes, and there is no need for G-2.0610 to specifically so require.

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution therefore concludes that the desired outcome of the overture could be achieved by striking only the part of the final sentence that refers to the contents of presbytery minutes as follows:

When a presbytery concludes there are good and sufficient reasons for accommodations to the particular circumstances of an individual seeking ordination, it may, by a three-fourths vote, waive any of the requirements for ordination in G-2.06, except for those of G-2.0607d. If a presbytery judges that there are good and sufficient reasons why a candidate should not be required to satisfy the requirements of G-2.0607d, it shall approve by three-fourths vote some alternate means by which to ascertain the readiness of the candidate for ministry in the areas covered by the standard ordination examinations. ~~A full account of the reasons for a~~ Any waiver or alternate means to ascertain readiness shall be included in the minutes of the presbytery and communicated to the presbytery to which an inquirer or candidate may be transferred.

The Assembly Committee on Ordination amended the overture language following advice from the ACC and then approved Item ORD-05, 37/6. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item ORD 05 by consensus.

For the full report on ORD-05, go to
<https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001125>

24-G — 2.0901

DISSOLUTION OF PASTORAL RELATIONSHIPS

G-2.0901 CONGREGATIONAL MEETING (POL-08 1)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall G-2.0901 in the Form of Government be amended as follows?

(Deleted text is in ~~strike through~~; added text is in *italics*.)

An installed pastoral relationship may be dissolved only by the presbytery. Whether the minister of the Word and Sacrament, the congregation, or the presbytery initiates proceedings for dissolution of the relationship, there shall always be a meeting of the congregation to consider the matter and to consent, or decline to consent, to dissolution. *No non-disclosure agreement shall be allowable.*

A non-disclosure agreement, also known as a confidentiality agreement, is an agreement that outlines confidential material, knowledge, or information that is to remain confidential. Such an agreement binds the party or parties who have signed it and prevents them from discussing any information included in the contract with anyone not authorized by the agreement.

Background and Rationale

In the vows we take at ordination, we (ruling elders, teaching elders, and deacons) promise to serve one another, God, and God's church with love (W-4.0404). Non-disclosure agreements indicate the opposite has happened, and tend to engender speculation rather than truth-seeking. While there are specific instances when police or a court may forbid the sharing of information, those circumstances would not require any non-disclosure agreement for the parties specified so the ruling can be honored without any agreement. Similarly, a proper order of a permanent judicial commission (PJC) would also take precedence over any such agreement entered into by the parties, and this would in no way preclude a PJC from making its own determination.

As pertains to a church and a pastor, a non-disclosure agreement invites speculation that is typically a disservice to all parties. The dissolution of pastoral relationships is similar to divorce in that the absence of information often results in speculation of the circumstances that can be far worse than the actual circumstance and can brand a pastor with erroneous behavior or brand a congregation as damaging to pastors. Further, if the dissolution involved a traumatic event from inappropriate behavior either on the part of a pastor or members of the congregation, the non-disclosure agreement would prevent the congregation from processing the collective trauma appropriately, so they would be unlikely to put it behind them. Dysfunction in the congregation as a result of unprocessed trauma typically carries over to negatively affect the next pastoral relationship.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the 226th General Assembly (2024) to approve Item POL-08, with amendment.

The overture seeks to amend two sections of the Constitution, G-2.0901 and G-2.0504b, by prohibiting non-disclosure agreements at the dissolution of installed and temporary pastoral relationships. There have been numerous General Assembly Permanent Judicial Commission (GA PJC) decisions against contractual non-disclosure agreements, also called “Confidentiality Statements” or “Confidentiality Agreements.” The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the General Assembly that Item POL-08 identifies a helpful improvement by making explicit in the *Book of Order* a principal prohibition against such contracts. (See GA PJC (1990, 202-1, Baumann v. Bellefield Church); GA PJC (2006, 217-1, Hope, et al. v. Pby of San Francisco); GA (1998, 165, 16.0199, Req. 98-4).)

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP)

The Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP) advises that the 226th General Assembly (2024) approve POL-08.

In the policy statement “[God’s Work in Our Hands](#)” (1995), it is stated:

“The glory of God shines in God’s own first work of creation before it shines in any work of our hands. It can shine in every fragment of faithful human work done in response to the One in whose image we are created. As the Creator God continues to create, we can participate through our work. By working with integrity and responsibility toward all our neighbors and all of creation; by treating other workers and ourselves with respect, compassion, and gratitude and by seeking forgiveness from God for the imperfections in our work; we bring ourselves and our work to God as an offering. This we understand to be good work, pleasing to God.”

“The glory of God shines in God’s own first work of creation before it shines in any work of our hands. It can shine in every fragment of faithful human work done in response to the One in whose image we are created. As the Creator God continues to create, we can participate through our work. By working with integrity and responsibility toward all our neighbors and all of creation; by treating other workers and ourselves with respect, compassion, and gratitude and by seeking forgiveness from God for the imperfections in our work; we bring ourselves and our work to God as an offering. This we understand to be good work, pleasing to God.”

It is not infrequent for calls between congregations and ministers, educators, and other church employees to end in acrimony. The practice of requiring non-disclosure agreements as a condition of severance precludes the opportunity for the light of God’s glory to shine on every fragment of faithful human work, inhibits treating one another with respect and compassion, and prohibits individuals and congregations from authentically seeking forgiveness from God for the imperfections in our work.

The Assembly Committee on Polity amended the overture language following advice from the ACC and then approved Item POL-08 1, 40/0. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item POL-08 1, 393/11.

For the full report on POL-08, go to
<https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001169>

24-H — G-3.0106

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COUNCILS

G-3.0106 ADMINISTRATION OF MISSION (POL-11)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

(Deleted text is in ~~strike through~~; added text is in *italics*.)

Shall the fourth paragraph of G-3.0106 be amended as follows:

All councils shall adopt and implement the following policies: a sexual misconduct policy, a harassment policy, a child, ~~and youth~~, *and adults with vulnerabilities* protection policy, and an antiracism policy. Each council's policy shall include requirements for boundary training which includes the topic of sexual misconduct, and child sexual abuse prevention training for its members at least every thirty-six months.

Background and Rationale

This amendment builds upon the important work carried out by previous assemblies to provide for institutional protections for at-risk populations within our congregations and councils. Specifically, this amendment would create a constitutional mandate for all councils of the church to include vulnerable adults in our protection policies. The amended language fosters a deeper sense of accountability. By explicitly mentioning "vulnerable adults," we acknowledge our responsibility to protect those who may be at risk due to various factors. This enhancement to the policy framework demonstrates our dedication to a comprehensive approach in upholding the highest standards of ethical conduct. Inclusion is a key value of our faith community. By extending the protection of policies to vulnerable adults, we reaffirm our commitment to inclusivity, compassion, and justice. This addition reflects our core values and emphasizes our mission to create a community that embraces and protects every member.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the 226th General Assembly (2024) to approve item POL-11.

Item POL-11 seeks to amend G-3.0106 by expanding the list of required protection policies to include protection for vulnerable adults. The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises that the Constitution is not intended to serve as a Manual of Operations. Generally, the Advisory Committee on the Constitution would advocate against the creation or expansion of lists. However, because a list is deemed exhaustive unless it states otherwise, an omission is regarded as

exclusionary, not permissive. Therefore, adding “vulnerable adults” to the list of those to be protected furthers the goal of G-3.0106 to provide protection to those in need.

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution notes, however, that the definition of “vulnerable adult” varies by legal jurisdiction. It will be necessary for councils to consult their local legal requirements in developing their policies.

Advice and Counsel – From the Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP)

The Advisory Committee on Social Witness Policy (ACSWP) advises that the 226th General Assembly (2024) approve POL-11 with amendment. On this overture, ACSWP recommends the following amendment:

... “All councils shall adopt and implement the following policies: a sexual misconduct policy, a harassment policy, a child[,] [and] youth[, and ***adults lacking mental capacity*** vulnerable adult] protection policy, and an antiracism policy...”

This language is consistent with other references in the *Book of Order*.

The Assembly Committee on Polity amended the original recommendation then approved Item POL-11, 37/1. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item POL-11, 403/1.

For the full report on POL 11, go to
<https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001131>

24-I — G-3.0302d

THE PRESBYTERY

G-3.0302d RELATIONSHIPS WITH SYNOD AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GAP-05)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall G-3.0302 in the Form of Government be amended as follows?

(Deleted text is in ~~strike through~~; added text is in *italics*.)

G-3.0302 Relations with Synod and General Assembly

d. proposing to synod such measures as may be of common concern to the mission of the church, ~~and/or~~ proposing to General Assembly overtures that have received a concurrence from at least one other presbytery, and/or concurring with proposed overtures, and

Background and Rationale

The requirement for every overture from a presbytery to have at least one concurrence was designed to ensure that the business coming before the General Assembly was supported by at least two presbyteries. In practice, this requirement has created confusion within the deadlines for the submission of business, a flurry of activity among presbyteries seeking to have at least one concurrence, and the rise of at least one presbytery consistently voting to concur with all of the overtures. In short, this requirement has created more difficulties while not solving the stated problem.

In addition, we seek in our polity and in our constitution to honor voices from the margins of the church and society, recognizing that the call to justice and faithfulness is often a difficult call to hear from within the center. The requirement for a concurrence can create a barrier that further marginalizes the very voices we need to hear. By eliminating the need for a concurrence, while allowing for that practice to continue as a way of showing broad support, we seek to remove an unnecessary barrier to the work of the General Assembly.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The request seeks to amend section G-3.0302d regarding the delineated responsibilities of a presbytery in maintaining regular and continuing relationships with the General Assembly as it relates to proposing overtures to the General Assembly. The proposed amendment would overturn the 2012 amendment to the Constitution which requires proposed overtures to the General Assembly to receive concurrence from at least one other presbytery (see 220th General Assembly Minutes, 2012, 72-72, 241, Item 04-01, Rec. 3). The 2012 amendment on concurrences, as proposed by the Committee to Review Biennial Assemblies and stated in its report, was to

“improve collaboration among presbyteries, assure that the business before it is both of common concern to the mission of the church (G-3.0302(d)) and about key issues facing the church and society, and to encourage well-considered, significant overtures and resolutions of church-wide significance.”

The rationale for this proposed amendment from the General Assembly’s Standing Committee on Standing Rules states that the concurrence requirement:

has created confusion within the deadlines for the submission of business, a flurry of activity among presbyteries seeking to have at least one concurrence, and the rise of at least one presbytery consistently voting to concur with all of the overtures. In short, this requirement has created more difficulties while not solving the stated problem. . . . The requirement for a concurrence can create a barrier that further marginalizes the very voices we need to hear. By eliminating the need for a concurrence, while allowing for that practice to continue as a way of showing broad support, we seek to remove an unnecessary barrier to the work of the General Assembly.

Amendments to the Constitution are intended to be part of the process of “the church reformed, always to be reforming.” (G-6.01). As such, a process for amendment that is not serving its intended purpose, is creating undue burdens on presbyters and mid council staff, and, indeed, may be presenting barriers to such reformation should be eliminated. While the amendment would remove the requirement for a concurrence, it still permits concurrences to show support.

The Assembly Committee on General Assembly Procedures approved Item GAP-05, 36/0. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item GAP-05, 390/14.

For the full report on GAP-05, go to <https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001247>

24-J — G-3.0501

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

G-3.0501 COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY (GAP-04)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall G-3.0501 Composition and Responsibilities be amended as follows:

(Deleted text is in ~~strike~~through; added text is in *italics*.)

The General Assembly is the council of the whole church, and it is representative of the unity of the synods, presbyteries, sessions, and congregations of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). It shall consist of equal numbers of ruling elders and ministers of the Word and Sacrament elected by the presbyteries and reflective of the diversity within their bounds (F-1.0403 and G-3.0103), to serve as commissioners according to the following proportions:

~~8,000~~ *6,000* members or less: 1 ruling elder and 1 minister of the Word and Sacrament
~~8,001–16,000~~ *6,001–12,000*: 2 ruling elders and 2 ministers of the Word and Sacrament
~~16,001–24,000~~ *12,001–19,000*: 3 ruling elders and 3 ministers of the Word and Sacrament
~~24,001–32,000~~ *19,001* or more: 4 ruling elders and 4 ministers of the Word and Sacrament
~~32,001–40,000~~: 5 ruling elders and 5 ministers of the Word and Sacrament
~~40,001–48,000~~: 6 ruling elders and 6 ministers of the Word and Sacrament
~~48,001 or more~~: 7 ruling elders and 7 ministers of the Word and Sacrament

Background and Rationale

Placing the proportions for determining the number of commissioners in the *Book of Order* creates a system that doesn't allow for flexibility and creates an exceptionally high threshold for change. The current wording is already out of date, with no presbytery fitting into the largest two categories and more presbyteries only being allocated one ruling elder and one teaching elder. This then causes a smaller and smaller number of commissioners to be elected, reducing the number of people who gather for the work of the General Assembly.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advised that the 226th General Assembly (2024) disapprove the original recommendation of Item GAP-04. The committee amended the original recommendation.

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution acknowledges that the current system for determining the number of commissioners to the General Assembly is out of sync with the realities of shrinking presbytery membership and declining numbers of presbyteries.

The Assembly Committee on General Assembly Procedures amended the original recommendation significantly then approved Item GAP-04 by consensus. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item GAP-04, 400/12.

For the full report on GAP-04, go to <https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001246>

24-K — D-7.0501

INVESTIGATION

D-7.0501 REFERRAL TO INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE (POL-02)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall D-7.0501 Referral to Investigating Committee be amended as follows:

(Added text is in *italics*.)

When a clerk of session or the stated clerk of a presbytery receives an allegation, without undertaking further inquiry, that clerk shall then report to the council only that an offense has been alleged without naming the *person* accused or the nature of the alleged offense and *shall* refer the statement of allegation promptly to an investigating committee, which shall conduct an inquiry as defined below. *Pursuant to G-4.0302, the clerk shall report to civil legal authorities any knowledge of harm, or risk of harm, related to the physical abuse, neglect, and/or sexual molestation or abuse of a minor or adult lacking mental capacity.* The clerk of session or stated clerk shall also inform the accuser of the disciplinary process and their rights and responsibilities in the process.

Background and Rationale

Editor's note: The original rationale was written for language which was significantly amended by the General Assembly. This edited rationale is limited to those sections of the rationale which apply to the approved proposed amendments.

The context for D-7.0501 is the procedure by which submission of a formal accusation of a disciplinary offense prompts the council of a church or presbytery to form an investigating committee and commence the disciplinary process of the *Book of Order*.

Disclosing relevant information as our primary moral obligation follows in G-4.0302, the Mandatory Reporting provision. Here is the explicit mandate to take positive action to protect vulnerable people by disclosing information to authorities. It reiterates the primary moral value which prioritizes protecting people at risk. G-4.0302 makes clear the substantive basis for disclosing: "...knowledge of harm, or the risk of harm, related to the physical abuse, neglect, and/or sexual molestation or abuse of a minor or an adult who lacks mental capacity..." Knowledge is essential to being able to act preventively.

The second part of the moral and polity framework is our obligation which is implicit in Chapter 7 of the Book of Order Disciplinary Process. D-7.0201a. and D-7.1501b. both address accountability in circumstances when a person "knew, or reasonably should have known of the reasonable risk of sexual abuse of another... [and] failed to take reasonable steps to minimize the

risk.” The moral commitment in Chapter 7 is that we are responsible for recognizing a risk and that once we know, we are obligated to act to reduce the possibility of harm.

Advice—From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

Editor’s note: The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advised that the 226th General Assembly (2024) disapprove the original recommendation of Item POL-02. The committee amended the original recommendation. This edited advice is limited to those sections of the advice which apply to the approved proposed amendments.

The *Book of Order* includes provisions designed to protect the vulnerable, such as requirements for administrative leave or other restrictions when there has been an allegation of sexual abuse (D-7.09), and requirements for sexual misconduct and child and youth protection policies (G-3.0106). The confidentiality provisions for the exercise of pastoral care state explicitly that confidentiality is not to be used to keep secret allegations of abuse and mandate reporting to ecclesiastical and civil authorities, especially in a situation where an individual “reasonably believes that there is a risk of future physical harm or abuse” (G-4.0302).

The Assembly Committee on Polity amended the original Recommendation significantly then approved Item POL-02, 37/0. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item POL-02, 401/4.

For the full report on POL-02, go to
<https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001123>

24-L — D-7.0902b

ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

D-7.0902b ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE (POL-04)

The 226th General Assembly (2024) directed the Stated Clerk to send the following proposed amendment to the presbyteries for their affirmative or negative votes:

Shall D-7.0902B Administrative Leave be amended as follows:
(Added text is in *italics*.)

Regardless of the employment status of the minister of the Word and Sacrament, the members designated in accordance with D-3.0102, shall determine as quickly as possible, after receiving the written allegations and providing the accused an opportunity to be heard, whether the risk to a congregation and/or to other potential victims of abuse requires *paid* administrative leave or other restrictions upon the minister’s service when considered in light of the nature and probable truth of the allegations. Such *paid* administrative leave or restrictions will continue until either the matter is resolved in one of the ways prescribed in the disciplinary process or until the leave or restrictions are altered or removed by members of the commission. *The cost shall be borne by the employing entity whenever possible or be shared by the presbytery as necessary.*

Background and Rationale

This amendment would preserve the due process rights of all ministers of the Word and Sacrament accused of sexual misconduct without diminishing the protections afforded to the alleged or potential victims of that misconduct.

Since the imposition of administrative leave was first authorized on July 3, 2005, until the adoption of Church Discipline on July 9, 2023, all ministers and presbyteries throughout the denomination were subject to a single, standard process when allegations of sexual misconduct were received. That process provided presbyteries the necessary mechanism for imposing administrative leave while requiring that the leave be paid.

The imprecision and ambiguity of the current language in D-7.0902 fails to provide a standard process applicable throughout the denomination. The text of D-7.0902 fails to define the administrative leave as either paid or unpaid. The conspicuous omission or deletion of “paid administrative leave” from the text of D-10.0106 in the Church Discipline, and the substitution of simply “administrative leave” in D-7.0902, lead to at least two plausible interpretations: first, that all administrative leave is to be unpaid, and second, that each presbytery can set its own policy as to whether the leave is to be paid or unpaid. Such imprecision and ambiguity do not provide an acceptable constitutional standard to be applied equally to all ministers of the Word and Sacrament.

I. Unpaid Administrative Leave is Improper. If the drafters’ intent was that all administrative leave is to be unpaid, that result unfairly and improperly deprives ministers of the Word and Sacrament of vital due process protections.

A. Unpaid Leave Undercuts the Presumption of Innocence. The imposition of unpaid administrative leave within days of receipt of allegations, before even an investigative committee has been appointed, is completely inconsistent with and dramatically undercuts the presumption of innocence set forth in D-8.0201.c. Not only is a minister stripped of all ecclesiastical authority, but the presbytery immediately deprives the minister of any right to compensation as set forth in the terms of call to which the minister and congregation have agreed and which the presbytery approved.

B. Diminished Standard of Proof. The current language in D-7.0902.b. allows the forfeiture of all compensation based upon a demonstrably lower standard of proof than that required for an ultimate finding of guilt. D-7.0902.b. allows the imposition of administrative leave based on the “probable truth of the allegations.” D-8.0902 allows a finding of guilt only “when a comparison and consideration of all the evidence compels an abiding conviction that the material facts necessary to prove the charge are true.” Relying on phraseology from the Rules of Discipline, those standards of proof would have been probable cause and beyond reasonable doubt. Regardless of the phraseology incorporated into Church Discipline, the quantum of proof required under D-7.0902.b. is dramatically less than that in D-8.0902.

C. Pretrial Forfeiture of Compensation is Punitive. “[T]he exercise of church discipline is one for building up the body of Christ, not for destroying it, for redeeming, *not for punishing.*” D-1.01 (Emphasis added). The forfeiture of all compensation within days of receipt of allegations, before an investigation or trial, is tantamount to punishment before an adjudication of guilt and is contrary to the constitutional objectives.

Advice – From the Advisory Committee on the Constitution (ACC)

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution advises the 226th General Assembly (2024) to approve Item POL-04.

Section D-7.0902 provides a process for determining whether administrative leave should be required when an allegation of sexual abuse has been received against a minister of the Word and Sacrament. When the Rules of Discipline were updated in 2022, Section D-7.0902 of Church Discipline replaced D-10.0106. The former D.10.0106 expressly required administrative leave to be “paid.” The word “paid” is missing from the new D-7.0902. Section D-7.0902 is equally silent on whether administrative leave should be unpaid. It is simply silent.

The Advisory Committee on the Constitution agrees with the rationale offered in support of reinserting the requirement that administrative leave be paid and believes that the omission of the word “paid” was an oversight. POL-04 also inserts clarifying language, “The cost shall be borne by the employing entity whenever possible or be shared by the presbytery as necessary.” The Advisory Committee on the Constitution has no objection to the clarifying language and believes it could be helpful to the church.

The Assembly Committee on Polity approved Item POL-04, 38/0. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item POL-04, 403/9.

For the full report on POL-04, go to
<https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001127>

24-M Episcopal-Presbyterian Agreement on Local Sharing of Ministries

Send to presbyteries for their affirmative or negative vote pursuant to G-5.0203 (ECU-05)

Episcopal-Presbyterian Agreement on Local Sharing of Ministries

THE WAY FORWARD

In our current agreement, our two churches agreed “that authorized ministers of our churches may, subject to the regulations of the churches and within the limits of their competence, carry out the tasks of their own office in congregations of the other churches when requested and approved by the diocesan bishop and local presbytery.” Furthermore, a conditional was established on this point of agreement that “because we do not yet have reconciliation and full interchangeability of ordained ministries, all authorization for these special opportunities must conform to the *Book of Common Worship* and the *Book of Order* of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), and the *Book of Common Prayer* and the *Constitution and Canons of The Episcopal Church*.”

Our current agreement also calls the two denominations to “encourage diocesan bishops and presbyteries to provide a regular occasion for planning, discussing, resourcing for missional, educational and liturgical life together. In addition, to explore possibilities for new church development and redevelopment together,” as well as provide a process to support and implement the above recommendations (guidelines).

Our two churches have agreed to be in dialogue for the specific purpose of considering the question of the mutual recognition of ordained ministries, as a step towards the unity that is Christ’s will for his Church. Our current agreement enabled The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) in June of 2017 to formally and publicly participate in the

Churches Uniting in Christ recognition of ordered ministry. This public proclamation underscores and casts away possible barriers of our current agreement to move forward in missional partnership.

On the basis of converging but not yet wholly compatible understandings of the ordained ministry, and sufficient agreement in faith and ministry, together with a marked growing together of our two churches over recent decades, this group proposes that our churches deepen our current relationship.

Sharing in ecumenical ministry

We agree with the World Council of Churches' 2013 *The Church: Towards a Common Vision* in regard to ordered ministry, there is no single pattern of ministry in the New Testament, though all churches would look to Scripture in seeking to follow the will of the Lord concerning how ordained ministry is to be understood, ordered and exercised. At times, the Spirit has guided the Church to adapt its ministries to contextual needs (cf. Acts 6:1-6). Various forms of ministry have been blessed with the gifts of the Spirit. Early writers, such as Ignatius of Antioch, insisted upon the threefold ministry of bishop, presbyter and deacon. This pattern of three related ministries can be seen to have roots in the New Testament; eventually it became the generally accepted pattern and is still considered normative by many churches today... Among the several means for maintaining the Church's apostolicity, such as the scriptural canon, dogma and liturgical order, ordained ministry has played an important role. Succession in ministry is meant to serve the apostolic continuity of the Church.⁶

Both The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) reflect the threefold ordered ministries expressed by Ignatius of Antioch (bishop, presbyter and deacon), however in our polities express them differently or "locally adapted" and both denominations hold, in the broad ecumenical sense, apostolic succession.⁷ Both The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) have recognized the gift of *episkopé*, the ministry of oversight, locally adapted, as expressed in the 2017 Churches Uniting in Christ mutual recognition or ordered ministry.

⁶ *The Church: Towards a Common Vision* (Faith and Order Paper No. 214) (Geneva: WCC, 2013), 26. Cf. Ignatius of Antioch's Letter to the Magnesians 6 and 13; Letter to the Trallians 7; Letter to the Philadelphians 4; Letter to the Smyrnaeans 8.

⁷ See *The Book of Order of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* (Philadelphia: PCUSA, 1789), "bishop" and "pastor" are interchangeable, and it is the pastor, as moderator of the session, that oversees as a member of the presbytery and presides at the ordination of elders and deacons. Cf "The Successor to Peter: A Paper for Discussion from the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)", Unilateral Discussion PC(USA) and Vatican. Louisville, Kentucky, December 6-7, 2000. Endnote 5, "It may be of some interest that prior to the 1983 reunion of the northern and southern branches of Presbyterianism, the Book of Order of the northern branch, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., offered several titles for ministers of Word and Sacrament, among them the title 'bishop.' If one looks, say, at the roll calls in the minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia around the middle of the nineteenth century one will read 'The following bishops were in attendance.....' The concept was that every installed pastor of a congregation is bishop of a congregationally constituted diocese. He or she is surrounded by presbyters or 'elders' and assisted by 'deacons.'" Here, on a small scale, as a parochial diocese, Presbyterians have the historic threefold ministry expressed by Ignatius.

Specifically, the ecumenical dialogue between The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), in round two and in this round three, recognize that diocese bishops and presbytery moderators have similar constituted ecclesial authority and expression of the gift of *episkopé* as it relates to presiding at ordination, as well as installing or instituting a presbyter to a pastoral relationship.

Guided by the World Council of Churches' 1982 foundational paper, *Baptism, Eucharist, Ministry*, Chapter VI, as well as the 2013 *The Church: Towards a Common Vision* (Faith and Order Paper No. 214), presbyteries and dioceses are strongly encouraged to invite presbytery moderators and diocese bishops to participate in each other's celebrations of ministry, not only ordinations but also installations and institutions, and bishops and moderators share an ecumenical blessing. It is also strongly encouraged in their ordination of presbyters that each also includes bishops from other denominations with whom each church shares recognition of mutual ministry (i.e. Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and Northern Province and the Southern Province of the Moravian Church in America). Finally, we fervently pray that when a presbytery moderator is installed, an Episcopal bishop or their designee be present, and when an Episcopal bishop is consecrated, a Presbyterian moderator or their designee be present, and both be invited in those moments of celebration to share an ecumenical blessing.

Limited orderly exchange of ministers

Within the current agreement (2008-2009), and without exceeding the discretion of The Episcopal Church bishops and Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) presbyteries, there shall be provision for the following exchange of ordered ministers between our churches:

- the acceptance of Episcopal presbyters (those ordained and referred to as *priests*) in Presbyterian placements and in ecumenical ministries where the Presbyterian Church has the right of appointment;
- the acceptance of Presbyterian Church presbyters (specifically those ordained and consecrated to the ministry of the Word, Sacrament, and teaching, referred to as *ministers of Word and Sacrament* or *teaching elders*) in Episcopal appointments such as ecumenical ministries and cooperating parishes where the Episcopal Church has the right of appointment.
- This agreement does not enable ordained ruling elders and commissioned pastors (also known as commissioned ruling elders) of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), nor deacons of The Episcopal Church or Presbyterian Church (U.S.A), to be considered.

THE GUIDELINES FOR LIMITED ORDERLY EXCHANGE OF MINISTERS

For missional purposes and in consultation between the diocesan bishop and local presbytery, a presbyter may be licensed (permitted) by the appropriate Ecclesiastical Authority to serve under the following guidelines.

The limited orderly exchange process begins with the identification of a ministry needed by the appropriate Ecclesiastical Authority of the inviting body and the identification of a presbyter from

the sending body who may serve in that ministry setting.

The Ecclesiastical Authority of the inviting body initiates the process of the limited orderly exchange between the placement or ecumenical ministry to be served and the presbyter. The presbyter does not initiate the process of exchange.

The inviting body shall consult with the appropriate Ecclesiastical Authority of the presbyter to determine the suitability of the potential service and to receive the concurrence of the sending body. The presbyter remains accountable to the sending church for the continuation of ministerial status.

Both The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) agree that experience in and knowledge of one's own tradition is seen as necessary before serving in a different tradition. Therefore, the limited orderly exchange of minister's opportunities are only open to presbyters who have been ordained for at least three years and active within the ministry of their denomination.

Presbyters serving in a limited orderly exchange position shall be temporary under this agreement. The service of presbyters should ordinarily be for a two- to four-year period, which may be renewed. Should a presbyter of one church intend to serve permanently in another church then the process of the transfer or reception of ministerial status should be followed according to the rules of the receiving Church.

Should a disciplinary process be necessary, the presbyter remains under the jurisdiction of the sending body, but the inviting body may be asked to participate as necessary.

Pension and medical coverage is through the church of ecclesiastical membership.

Functions

When a presbyter is licensed or commissioned by the appropriate Ecclesiastical Authority, the presbyter is authorized to:

- to exercise pastoral or administrative responsibility;
- lead public worship as a presbyter under the direction of diocesan bishop or presbytery;
- preach the Gospel;
- celebrate and administer the sacraments within the guidelines specified below;
- prepare persons for Baptism, Confirmation, Reception, and the Reaffirmation of Baptismal Vows, and shall function under the direction of diocesan bishop or presbytery;
- and present the good news of Jesus Christ in such a way that people are led to receive Christ as Savior and follow Christ as Lord in the fellowship of the Church, assisting with the diocese or presbytery's ministry of evangelism partnership.

While a presbyter serves a particular placement or ecumenical setting because we do not yet have reconciliation and full interchangeability of ordained ministries, as stated in the current agreement, all authorization for these special opportunities must conform to the Book of Common Worship and the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), and the Book of

Common Prayer and the Constitution and Canons of The Episcopal Church. What this means explicitly is that:

- Presbyterian presbyters will use the authorized or commended worship resources of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) unless authorized by the diocesan bishop to use Episcopal worship resources (with the exception of Eucharist prayers);
- Episcopal priests will use the authorized or commended worship resources of The Episcopal Church unless authorized by the presbytery to use Presbyterian worship resources;
- Priests and presbyters are bound to the Eucharist liturgies of their respective prayer books and denominational resources when they preside;
- Both priests and presbyters may use authorized or commended worship resources of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, in which both churches are in full communion, including the Eucharist liturgies, with the authorization of the “inviting” Ecclesiastical Authority.

Training, Examination, and Oversight

A presbyter who serves under the terms of this Agreement on Limited Orderly Exchange of Ministers shall receive such preparation and instruction, or formation, as determined by the diocesan bishop or presbytery to be appropriate to the particular placement or ecumenical setting and length of time shall be determined by the Ecclesiastical Authority’s own rule.

The presbyter shall be examined by the appropriate Ecclesiastical Authority as to personal faith, motives for seeking to serve, and the areas of instruction determined by diocesan or presbytery.

The presbyter authorized under the terms of this Agreement shall work under the supervision of the diocesan bishop or presbytery. The diocesan bishop or presbytery may at any time withdraw this authorization for reasons it deems good and sufficient. A presbyter shall be assigned as a mentor and local supervisor.

An authorization may be for no more than four years, and no less than two. Within an appropriate time before the expiration of the commission, the presbyter shall review the covenant relationship with the diocesan bishop and presbytery. The commission may be renewed with the consent of all interested parties (i.e. diocesan bishop and presbytery, presbyter, authorized representative(s) of a particular placement or ecumenical ministry).

A presbyter who has been authorized and later ceases to serve in the specified ministry may continue to be listed as available to serve but is not authorized to perform the functions specified above until commission is renewed in order to serve in placement or ecumenical setting by the appropriate Ecclesiastical Authority.

Celebration of an Ecumenical Ministry

When the diocesan bishop or presbytery is satisfied with the qualifications of a presbyter to serve a particular placement or ecumenical ministry providing the services described above, it shall

commission and institute/install the presbyter to service as designated by the diocesan bishop or presbytery while also abiding by the following:

Both diocese and presbytery will be invited to the Service.

The inviting diocesan bishop or presbytery moderator shall, at the time of such celebration, read this preface to the Service:

The Ecclesiastical Authority of this Diocese/Presbytery is satisfied that A.B. accepts the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church and desires to serve this Church in full accord to [the Episcopal Presbyterian Agreement]. We are about to confer upon A.B. the grace and authority of Holy Orders/ordered ministry as this Church has received them and requires them for the exercise of the ministry of a presbyter.

The certificates of the commission shall contain the words:

Acknowledging the ministry which A.B. has already received and hereby adding to that commission the grace and authority of Holy Orders/ordered ministry as understood and required by this Church for the exercise of the ministry of a presbyter.

Following the rites of each church for instituting or installation, the presenters present the presbyter saying

In baptism, N. was clothed with Christ. N. was ordained a presbyter by Bishop N. of the Diocese of N./the Presbytery of N., and is now called by God through the voice of the church to serve as
_____.

The people respond

We remember with joy our common calling to serve Christ, and we celebrate God's call to N., to serve among us as _____.

The sending bishop or presbytery moderator asks the candidate to reaffirm their particular ordination in regard to a priest or a presbyter.

The inviting bishop or presbytery moderator addresses the presbyter, saying

While affirming and upholding your ordination vows as a presbyter in The Episcopal Church/Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), while you labor in covenant relationship with the Diocese of N./Presbytery of N., will you honor the doctrine, discipline, and worship of Christ as this Church has received them? And will you, in accordance with the Constitution/canons of this Church, obey the ecclesiastical authority of the bishop and presbytery, and other ministers who may have authority over you and your work during this covenant relationship?

Answer

I am willing and ready to do so, and I solemnly declare that 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 do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Episcopal/Presbyterian Church as required in order to be commissioned to labor as _____ under covenant agreement of our two churches.

At the appropriate time during the service of institution or installation, the presbyter kneels facing the people and is surrounded by the bishop, presbytery moderator, and all other priests and presbyters. With the bishop and presbytery moderator's hands laid on the presbyter, as well as the other priests and presbyters, one of the following⁸, or a similar prayer, is said aloud by the inviting bishop or presbytery moderator

Come to our help, Lord, Holy Father, almighty and eternal God; you are the source of every honor and dignity, of all progress and stability. You watch over the growing family of humanity by your gift of wisdom and your pattern of order. When you had appointed high priests from among the people of Israel to lead your people, you also chose others to serve with them and to help them in their task; and so there grew up the ranks of presbyters and the offices of Levites, established by sacred rites.

In the desert, you extended the spirit of Moses to seventy wise men who helped him to rule the great company of his people. You shared among the sons of Aaron the fullness of their father's power, to provide worthy priests in sufficient number for the increasing rites and worship, and elders to care for the spiritual and temporal welfare of God's people. With the same loving care you gave companions to your Son's apostles to help in teaching the faith: they preached the gospel to the whole world. Lord, grant also to us such fellow workers, for we are weak and our need is greater. Provide for us presbyters who will provide for the worship and care of your people as we seek to be the body of Christ in the world.

Almighty Father, strengthen by your Holy Spirit this servant of yours the dignity of your eternal priesthood in Christ, as a servant of servants. Renew within him/her/them the Spirit of holiness. As a co-worker with bishops, pastors and fellow presbyters may he/she/they be faithful to the ministry that he/she/they receives from you, Lord God, and be to others a model of right conduct. May he/she/they be faithful in working with your people, as well as ordered deacons, fellow presbyters and pastors, so that the words of the Gospel may reach the ends of the earth, and the family of nations, made one in Christ, may become God's one, holy people. We ask this through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever.
Amen.

OR

⁸ Prayers adapted from Catholic Church, International Committee on English in the Liturgy, *Ceremonial of Bishops: Revised by Decree of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council and Published by Authority of Pope John Paul II* (Revised), "Rite of Ordination of Presbyter". Liturgical Press, 1989.

O God, the source of all holiness, whose grace is ever effective, whose blessing is ever fulfilled, pour out on these servants of yours the gift of your blessed Holy Spirit. By their noble and exemplary lives let them prove that they are elders of the people, true to the Gospel of Christ our Lord and to the norms for presbyters as laid down by Paul to Timothy and Titus. Let them meditate on your law day and night, so that they may believe what they have read, teach what they have believed, and practice what they have taught. May justice, constancy, mercy, courage, and all the other virtues be reflected in their every way of life. May they inspire others by their example, and hearten them by their admonitions. May they keep pure and spotless the gift of their calling. For the worship of your people may they celebrate the mystery of Holy Communion and living a sacramental life in community. May they through persevering charity mature in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, reflecting Christ clearly, and rise on the day of the Resurrection with a good conscience, true faith, and the full gifts of the Holy Spirit. We ask this through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you, in the unity of the Holy Spirit, God, forever and ever. Amen.

Followed by a declaration similar to

N., you are instituted/installed to service in this church as _____ in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Whatever you do, in word or deed, do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God through him.

Following the service of institution or installation, the Eucharistic celebrant shall be the bishop in Episcopal settings, and ordinarily the authorized presbyter in PC(USA) settings.

RATIONALE

PARTICIPANTS

Representing the Episcopal Church: the Rt. Rev. Eugene Taylor Sutton (co-chair), the Rev. Canon Elise Johnstone (co-vice chair), Dr. Michael Booker, Elizabeth Ring, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolyniak, and Richard Mammana and the Rev. Margaret Rose serving as staff.

Representing the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.): Ruling Elder Anne Bond (co-chair), the Rev. Dr. Neal Presa (co-vice chair), the Rev. Terri Ofori, the Rev. Dr. Christian Boyd, the Rev. Robert Foltz-Morrison, the Rev. Brooke Pickrell, the Rev. Brian Entz, and Ruling Elder Dr. Dianna Wright serving as staff liaison.

PREAMBLE: The Urgency of the Times

Such a Time as This

The Book of Esther recalls a time of great challenge. Likewise, our current time finds our world amid many challenges, including a global pandemic with still yet unknown overall effects on the Church. The global Christian Church around the world has found itself in a season of reinvention and redefinition. The events of 2020 have called us to ask ourselves what it truly means to be Christian.

Individual congregations have been challenged to adapt to a changing world in ways that have shattered our links with the past and old ways of doing church. In so doing, we have focused on the core duties of being Christ in the world. This has created both challenges and opportunities.

Global Pandemic and Racial Endemic

Our time stands in particular need of unity. Both the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) and the Episcopal Church acknowledge the historical and present reality of sin of racism and white supremacy that denies the impartiality of God, the reconciling work of Christ, the gift of the Holy Spirit poured forth into all persons. Both bodies acknowledge their complicity and that they are called to end all racial discrimination, repenting and ministering to those injured by it. We cannot remain silent about this divisiveness, nor did Jesus: “Recognizing what they were thinking, Jesus said, ‘Any country that divides itself into groups which fight each other will not last very long.’” (Matt 12.25, GNT). Reform always comes from the margins, whether it be that prophetic voice crying in the wilderness or activists on city streets protesting the death of another person of color as if Black lives do not matter.

Accordingly, there is a present and historical urgency borne in this agreement is to move both churches toward that unity in mission. The triune mission of God is the foundation of the church’s unity and its mission in the world. It is among the last of Jesus’ prayers: “That they may all be one, just as you, Father, are in me, and I in you, that they also may be in us, so that the world may believe that you have sent me.” (John 17.21, ESV) This document represents the culmination of many decades of dialogues between the Episcopal Church in America and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).¹

The Church, guided by God’s wisdom, can embrace this opportunity and examine how ecclesial

bodies can work together.

Tearing Down Ecclesiastical Barriers

Old walls had prevented mission and ministry together, and in this time of notable change, the participants of the bi-lateral dialogue between the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) invite our ecclesial bodies to consider this limited exchange agreement on the local sharing of ministries for passage at the General Convention 2021 and General Assembly 2022.

The old walls preventing work together have been torn down through a vastly changing world and church context. With the foundation of the 2008 Episcopal Presbyterian Agreement, our common full communion partners of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and the Moravian Church (Northern and Southern Provinces), our work together through Churches Uniting in Christ, work together in public witness as well as numerous collaborative local ministries, a pathway has been created for continued mission and ministry together, toward the unity that God calls us to.

Thus, the Presbyterian/Episcopal Dialogue requests our respective authorizing bodies to consider the following Agreement; to continue the Dialogue with future deliberations; and that both of our Heads of Communion commit themselves publicly to this effort and to consider a public celebration of our progress to date and our hope for the future.

Psalm 133:1 Oh, how good and pleasant it is, when kindred live together in unity! (St. Helena Psalter)

INTRODUCTION²

The Church does not live for itself. It is called into being by the Gospel of Jesus Christ to serve the mission of the triune God in the world. ‘The Church belongs to God. It is the creation of God’s Word and the Holy Spirit. It cannot exist by and for itself.’³ The mission of God is a single, all-embracing mission which confronts the Church with a range of complementary tasks. Impelled by the joyful duty of giving praise and thanks to God for all the blessings of creation and redemption, the Church seeks to serve God by making known the Good News of salvation and by meeting human need wherever it finds it. In accordance with God’s purpose to ‘gather up all things in Christ’ (Eph. 1:10), the Church is called to embody in an anticipatory way the reconciliation and communion of all people.

¹ The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) have been in ecumenical dialogue since the 19th century.

² Adapted from *For the Sake of the Gospel: Mutual Recognition of Ordained Ministries in the Anglican and Uniting Churches in Australia*, 2001.

³ *The Nature and Purpose of the Church*, Faith and Order Paper No. 181 (Geneva: WCC, 1998), §9.

The Church knows well that its mission is compromised at every point by its disunity, which continues at many levels despite the great ecumenical achievements of the last century. How can the Church credibly proclaim the unity of humankind when it is too fractured to recognize a common baptism and to gather around one eucharistic table in the one apostolic faith? We have institutionalized divisions in the Church and come to accept them as normal, forgetting that they are a stumbling-block and a barrier to faith for many. We overlook the fact that they stand in conflict with the will of Christ and amount to a refusal of the unity which is his gift.

The witness of the Church – its service of the mission of God – will be greatly enhanced by the overcoming of historic divisions between the churches⁴. The removal of barriers between our two churches, The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), while not providing an instant or complete solution to the problems and challenges confronting the Church, will be a step of great importance, especially when seen together with other comparable steps being considered by our churches. In many places in rural and urban parts of the United States, for example our churches have diverse communities that have benefited greatly from the sharing of ordained ministries. Missionally, our two churches could expand in joint planting of new worshipping communities, as well as a partner in union or federated parishes which are referred to as *ecumenical congregations*.⁵ The matter is not less urgent, nor are the advantages less significant, in the deepening of our covenant relationship in order to establish new eucharistic communities and mission projects which feed the body, mind, and souls of God’s people.

The proposals in this paper have been formulated out of our obedience to the Gospel and the better discharge of our call to mission. Unity is for the sake of mission. Changes in the socio-economic pattern of life in the U.S. in recent years provide an opportunity to develop the unity between our two churches. When Christians demonstrate in their lives that the barriers which divide the rest of society do not divide the Church, the Gospel is proclaimed. We may be certain that we are called, together, to grow in mission, the mission of the Church, within the mission of the triune God.

AFFIRMING THE CURRENT ECUMENICAL AGREEMENT

This group affirms the current Episcopal Presbyterian Agreement of 2008. Among these were:

- We acknowledge one another’s churches as churches belonging to the one, holy, catholic, and apostolic Church;
- We acknowledge that in our churches the Word of God is authentically preached and the sacraments of Baptism and Eucharist are duly administered;

⁴ See The Book of Common Prayer p 855: “The mission of the Church is to restore all people to unity with God and each other in Christ.”

⁵ See *Together Towards Life: Mission and Evangelism in Changing Landscapes*. Edited by Jooseop Keum (Geneva: WCC, 2013).

- We acknowledge one another's ordained ministries as given by God and instruments of grace, and look forward to the time when the reconciliation of our churches makes possible the full interchangeability of ministers;
- We acknowledge that personal and collegial oversight (episcopate) is embodied and exercised in our churches in a variety of forms, episcopal and non-episcopal, as a visible sign of the Church's unity and continuity in apostolic life, mission, and ministry.
- We agree that The Episcopal Church will invite members of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) to receive Holy Communion in their churches and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) will invite members of The Episcopal Church to receive Holy Communion in their churches. We encourage the members of our churches to accept this Eucharistic hospitality and thus express their unity with each other in the one Body of Christ.

In short, we recognize and affirm the validity of one another's churches which provide for their covenant communities word and sacrament, ordered ministries, as well as the embodiment and exercise of the ministry of oversight (communally, collegially, and personally). However, due to the divergence in our equally valid ecclesiastical polities, and to some extent, existing church traditions and customs limit interchangeability of ordered ministers, and thus full communion, at this time. Despite this recognition, this group believes it has prayerfully discerned a way forward through which our two churches may continue to journey together in a complementary manner and enriching each other as we participate in the mission of God.

PRESBYTERIAN GLOSSARY

***Apostolic function of episkopé** –The apostolic function of those who oversee the ministry of the church, as reflected in various New Testament texts, is the function exercised by the apostles in spreading the Gospel and exists so that the Church maintains its witness to Jesus Christ.

***Apostolic succession** – Continuity with the ministry of the early church, especially the disciples of Jesus. Reformed and Roman Catholics believe that there is an apostolic succession, though they locate that succession differently.

***Apostolic era** –The period of the history of Christianity when the original apostles of Jesus were still alive.

The Book of Common Worship (BCW) – A liturgical resource in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) consisting of various liturgies and prayers consistent with the *Directory for Worship* section of Book Two of the Constitution, *The Book of Order*. The BCW's most recent edition was published in 2018.

***Catholicity** – As described in the baptismal catechesis of Cyril of Jerusalem, refers not simply to geographic extension but also to the manifold variety of local churches and their participation in the fullness of faith and life that unites them in the one community.

Church – The one holy catholic apostolic church in every time and in every place. Depending on context, may also refer corporately to an ecclesial communion/denomination, e.g. The Episcopal Church, The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).

Churches – Fellowship of ecclesial communions/denominations, e.g. Churches Uniting in Christ, World Council of Churches, World Communion of Reformed Churches.

church (lowercase “c”) – The local expression of an ecclesial communion/denomination, i.e. congregation, parish.

Commissioned Pastor (also known as commissioned ruling elder) – A ruling elder authorized by a presbytery to limited pastoral service assigned by a presbytery for a limited time. Commissioned pastors may be authorized by the presbytery to moderate session, administer the sacraments, and officiate marriages where permitted by state law.

Commissioning – An act of God through the voice of the Church whereby a council of the Church authorizes, blesses, and entrusts to an individual, usually one who is in ordered ministry, to discharge the duties and responsibilities of a particular ministry.

***Communion(s)** – The community fellowship gathered at the table together. Since we have not yet realized the goal of all churches being in communion with each other –essentially recognize

our being one Church as Christ prayed we would be –we are different communions gathering at different tables with only imperfect unity in Christ.

Constitution of The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) – The governing documents that frame the ecclesial life of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). The Constitution consists of two parts: Book One is *The Book of Confessions*, expressing in twelve creeds, catechisms, confessions, and statements of faith what Presbyterians believe; and Book Two is *The Book of Order*, expressing how Presbyterians live out their confessional belief with respect to governance, church discipline, and principles of worship.

Councils – Duly constituted gatherings of ruling and teaching elders for discernment and decision-making for the spiritual welfare of the church. The councils of the church are the session, presbytery, synod, and General Assembly. Each council is distinct but mutually related to one another, the action of one council is understood to be an action on behalf of the whole and the whole church’s act through that appropriate council, with the larger part of the church, or a representation thereof, governing the smaller. The session consists of all teaching elders serving in a local congregation and active ruling elders. Presbytery, synod, and General Assembly consist of an equal number of teaching and ruling elders. (adapted from *The Book of Order*, F- 3.0203)

Covenant Partnership - An ecclesiastical and ecclesial relationship whereby each participating communion acknowledges that it is undertaking a serious commitment, one that involves actions as well as words. Covenant partnership cannot be achieved without awareness of existing differences and similarities among the partners; it will demand dedication to walking and working together in ways that may, at times, represent a break with the past. Walking together involves not only the likelihood, but also the certainty of mutual challenge and change; because of this commitment, each body will eventually be different in ways that presently cannot be seen. The partner churches commit themselves to this new relationship with seriousness of intent, and full assurance that the One who calls us to greater visible unity is faithful and worthy of trust. (*Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) Covenant Agreement with the Moravian Church*, p. 9)

***Diakonia** – The ministry of service. Many churches ordain deacons, in others deacons are officers of the church but not ordained.

***Ecclesiology** –The theology of the nature and purpose of the church.

***Ecumenicity** –The character of being ecumenical –being concerned with the unity of the churches.

***Episcopacy** – The office of oversight of the church and its ministry. Every church has some way of overseeing the church, keeping it faithful to the Gospel, fostering its unity, and overseeing the work of the ministry and the work of the church in service to the world. In this dialogue, we have focused on episcopacy as a central ecumenical issue. Thus in this document the meanings of episcopacy are somewhat different in each communion.

***Episkopé** – A Greek word meaning “oversight” from which we get the English word “episcopal,” indicating reference to a bishop or governance by bishops. In ecumenical dialogue, the use of the word episkopé has become the standard way to refer to the ministry of oversight, which includes, but is not limited to, the office of bishop. This use of episkopé has also become a way to invite those churches that have not retained the episcopal office to recognize that the ministry of that office is nevertheless present in and vital to their churches.

Executive Presbyter/General Presbyter – A chief administrative staff member employed and called by a presbytery to help provide pastoral care and guidance, administrative functions, and other such duties as determined by a presbytery in order to effectively support the mission and ministries of congregations, validated ministries, and teaching/ruling elders in that presbytery.

***Feast of Eucharist** – The Lord’s Supper, the word “Eucharist” means “thanksgiving,” the feast of the Lord’s Supper is a meal of thanksgiving. Also known as Holy Communion to denote that in the feasting of the bread and cup, the assembled community is in communion with the triune God and with the Church universal in every time and in every place.

Full Communion – An ecclesiastical and ecclesial relationship between churches characterized by the following: recognition of each other as churches in which the gospel is rightly preached and the sacraments rightly administered according to the Word of God; withdrawal of any historic condemnation by one side or the other as inappropriate for the life and faith of our churches today; continuation of recognition of each other’s Baptism and authorize and encourage the sharing of the Lord’s Supper among their members; recognition of each other’s various ministries and make provision for the orderly exchange of ordained ministers of Word and Sacrament; establishment of appropriate channels of consultation and decision-making within the existing structures of the churches; commitment of themselves to an ongoing process of theological dialogue in order to clarify further the common understanding of the faith and foster its common expression in evangelism, witness, and service; pledge themselves to living together under the Gospel in such a way that the principle of mutual affirmation and admonition becomes the basis of a trusting relationship in which respect and love for the other will have a chance to grow. (*A Formula of Agreement Between the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, the Presbyterian Church (USA), the Reformed Church in America, and the United Church of Christ on Entering into Full Communion on the Basis of “A Common Calling,” p. 1*)

Holy Orders – Also known as ordered ministry, these designate ordained offices into which women and men are called by God and confirmed by councils of the church to serve the people of God. These offices include bishop/priest, pastor, elder, and deacon.

Interchangeability – Mutual recognition and mutual exchange of ordained ministers between two communions who have been duly authorized and commissioned by their respective ecclesiastical authority (diocesan bishop or presbytery).

Installation – A liturgical service whereby a council of the church officially places an ordinand in a particular ministry. An installed ordinand is ready to be commissioned with specific responsibilities and duties.

***Koinonia** – A Greek word meaning community, communion, or fellowship.

***Legitimate diversity** – Legitimate diversity is diversity that does not violate a legitimate norm. Churches differ in what they consider legitimate diversity to include. “The Unity of the Church: Gift and Calling--The Canberra Statement” of the World Council of Churches, 1991 states that, “Diversity is illegitimate when, for instance, it makes impossible the common confession of Jesus Christ as God and Saviour the same yesterday, today and forever (Heb. 13:8); salvation and the final destiny of humanity as proclaimed in Holy Scripture and preached by the apostolic community.”

Moderator – A constitutional office of the various councils of the church whose origin is from the Church of Scotland, representing the unity of the Church in council. The office of moderator is to preside over the proceedings of the appropriate council, guiding the council to discern the will and mind of Christ, ensuring that such deliberation is done “decently and in good order.” (1 Corinthians 14:40) The moderator of a session is usually a teaching elder of a local congregation, or a commissioned pastor authorized by a presbytery, or another presbyter authorized by a presbytery. The moderators of a presbytery, synod, and General Assembly are elected by that respective council. The Moderator/Co-Moderators of the General Assembly is an ambassador of the Assembly, representing the “sign of the bond of unity, community, and mission in the life of the church.” (*Organization for Mission*, IV.A.2, pp. 6-7)

Ordered Ministry – Christ’s ministry and authority exercised through the ministry of the whole people of God, from whom certain women and men are specially called to particular functions in specific offices. The New Testament describes two primary ordered offices and their ordered ministry: the office of deacon to the ordered ministry of *diakonia* and the office of presbyter to the ordered ministry of Word and Sacrament (in the case of teaching elder) and the ordered ministry of shared governance (in the case of ruling elder).

Ordinands – Individuals who are inquiring or candidates for ordination to the ministry of Word and Sacrament and who are under care by a session and a presbytery.

***Presbyterian and presbyterian** – Presbyterian refers to a form of church organization in which the governance of the church is in the hands of the elders (*presbyteros*, oim Greek). Presbyterian with a capital P is the name of particular churches, which characterize themselves by their presbyterian polity and subscribe to the Reformed theological tradition.

Presbytery – A governing council in Presbyterian polity consisting of an equal number of teaching elders (ministers of Word and Sacrament) and ruling elders commissioned by the sessions of local congregations in a designated region.

***Recognition** – “Accept[ing] the legitimacy and authenticity of other churches as the Church in the dialogical process towards fuller communion.” (Timothy T. N. Lim, *Ecclesial Recognition with Hegelian Philosophy, Social Psychology, and Continental Political Theory* [Boston: Brill, 2017], 5.)

Reformed – A Protestant theological tradition that is “in continuity with the classical Reformed theologians of the sixteenth century like Calvin and Bullinger, for example, and with the confessions of that tradition” (Jane Dempsey Douglass, “What is Reformed Theology?” The Princeton Seminary Bulletin 11, no. 1 (1990): 4.)

Ruling elder – Active members in a local congregation who have been elected by a local congregation, and ordained and installed by that congregation’s session to exercise shared spiritual leadership in the session and councils of the church with teaching elders.

Sacraments – “The Word of God enacted and sealed in the life of the Church, the body of Christ. They are gracious acts of God, by which Christ Jesus offers his life to us in the power of the Holy Spirit. They are also human acts of gratitude, by which we offer our lives to God in love and service. The Sacraments are both physical signs and spiritual gifts, including words and actions, surrounded by prayer, in the context of the Church’s common worship. They employ ordinary things—the basic elements of water, bread, and wine—in proclaiming the extraordinary love of God. The Reformed tradition recognizes the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord’s Supper (also called Eucharist or Holy Communion) as having been instituted by the Lord Jesus Christ through the witness of the Scriptures and sustained through the history of the universal Church.” (*The Book of Order*, W-3.0401)

Session – A local governing council in Presbyterian polity consisting of the pastoral staff and ruling elders of a local congregation.

Stated Clerk/Clerk of Session – A constitutional office of the various councils (called a clerk of session in the case of a session) who preserves and defends the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), with the moderator of the appropriate council interpret the actions of that council, and insures the accurate recording of the appropriate council’s deliberations. The Stated Clerk of the General Assembly is understood to be the head of communion, and together with the Moderator/Co-Moderator of the General Assembly represents the unity of the Church. The Stated Clerk of the General Assembly is the chief ecumenical officer of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) and is the chief executive officer of the Office of the General Assembly, one of six national agencies of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).

Synod – “The intermediate council serving as a corporate expression of the church throughout its region. It shall consist of not fewer than three presbyteries within a specific geographic region.” (*The Book of Order*, G-3.0401)

Teaching elder (also known as a minister of Word and Sacrament) – An ordained office in Presbyterian polity to exercise spiritual leadership in and through the councils of the church by the ministries of preaching and teaching the Word, administering the Sacraments, and attending to the health of ecclesial life in a ministry context.

World Communion of Reformed Churches (WCRC) – A global fellowship founded in 2010 with the merger of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and the Reformed Ecumenical Council consisting of 233 member churches in 110 countries representing 100 million Christians from the Reformed, Presbyterian, United, Uniting, Congregational, and Waldensian theological traditions. The WCRC secretariat’s headquarters is in Hanover, Germany, and is governed by a General Council that meets every seven years, and between General Councils is governed by an Executive Committee.

World Council of Churches (WCC) – A global fellowship founded in 1948 consisting of 350 member communions in 110 countries representing over 500 million Christians worldwide. The Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) are founding members of the WCC. The WCC secretariat’s headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland and is governed by an Assembly that meets every seven years, and between Assemblies is governed by a Central Committee.

*From the “Glossary” section of *The One Body Of Christ: Ministry In Service To The Church and The World*, Roman Catholic –Reformed Dialogue of the United States, Round Eight: 2012-2017. pp. 4-5.

EPISCOPAL GLOSSARY

+**Anglican Communion** - Churches in communion with the See of Canterbury throughout the world. Member churches exercise jurisdictional independence but share a common heritage concerning Anglican identity and commitment to scripture, tradition, and reason as sources of authority. The Episcopal Church is the embodiment of the Anglican Communion in the USA and several other countries.

+**Anglicanism** - This way of life is the system of doctrine, and approach to polity of Christians in communion with the See of Canterbury (the bishop/diocese that is the ecclesiastical center for England and eventually all of the Anglican Communion). The term derives from the word which, in a variety of forms, refers to the people of the British Isles, and especially the English.

****Archdeacon** - A clergy person with a defined administrative authority delegated by the diocesan bishop.

#**Bishop** - One of the three orders of ordained ministers in the church, bishops are charged with the apostolic work of leading, supervising, and uniting the church. They stand in the historic succession, maintaining continuity with the ministry of the early Church and between Christian communities today. Bishops serve as chief pastors of the church, exercising a ministry of oversight and supervision. They are consecrated bishops for life. Since the bishop's ministry is a ministry of oversight, the term "episcopal" (derived from the Greek *episcopos*, "overseer") is applied to matters pertaining to bishops. An "episcopal" church is a church governed by bishops, and "episcopal" services are led by bishops.

****Bishop – Assistant** - A bishop, ordinarily a full-time member of the diocesan staff, who is appointed rather than elected and assists in carrying out the episcopal ministry of the diocese.

****Bishop – Assisting** - In common usage, a bishop who aides the diocese by providing additional episcopal services on a temporary basis. Appointed by, and serves at the pleasure of, the diocesan bishop, or the Standing Committee if there is no bishop.

****Bishop Coadjutor** - The elected bishop, with the right of succession upon the resignation of the diocesan bishop, who serves with the diocesan bishop.

****Bishop, Diocesan** - Also known as the Ordinary of a diocese. A diocesan bishop, as distinct from a suffragan, assistant, or coadjutor bishop. The term apparently springs from the understanding of "ordinary jurisdiction" which is held in canon law to be the jurisdiction "permanently and irremovably annexed to" the office of bishop. By canon, a bishop may not

resign jurisdiction without the consent of the House of Bishops. A bishop must resign from all jurisdiction at the age of seventy-two.

****Bishop, Presiding** - Chief Pastor and Primate of the Episcopal Church.

****Bishop Provisional** - If a diocesan bishop resigns with no bishop coadjutor (who has the right of succession) a diocese may call a bishop provisional who serves as the bishop, with full authority, for an interim period of up to three years, until the consecration of a new diocesan bishop.

****Bishop Suffragan** - A bishop who does not automatically succeed a diocesan bishop. Elected by the diocese to serve indefinitely at the direction of the diocesan bishop.

+***The Book of Common Prayer*** - Official book of worship of the Episcopal Church. The BCP provides liturgical forms, prayers, and instructions so that all members and orders of the Episcopal Church may appropriately share in common worship. Anglican liturgical piety has been rooted in the Prayer Book tradition since the publication of the first English Prayer Book in 1549. The current and defining edition of *The Book of Common Prayer* for the Episcopal Church was ratified in 1979.

*****The Book of Occasional Services*** - Book of optional services and texts prepared by the Standing Commission on Liturgy and Music.

****Canon** - The word has several different meanings in the church.

- 1) The canon of scripture
- 2) Church law
- 3) As an ecclesiastical title, a canon may be a member of the clergy or laity on the staff of a cathedral, diocese or other institution
- 4) In liturgy, the fixed portion of the Great Thanksgiving

****Canon to the Ordinary** - Clergy or lay person who serves as assistant to the diocesan bishop.

****Canonical Residence** - Clergy serving under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical authority of a diocese are canonically resident in that diocese. Clergy may move from jurisdiction to jurisdiction pursuant to canonical procedures.

Church – The one holy catholic apostolic church in every time and in every place. Depending on context, may also refer corporately to an ecclesial communion/denomination, e.g. The Episcopal Church, The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).

Churches – Fellowship of ecclesial communions/denominations, e.g. Churches Uniting in Christ, World Council of Churches.

church (lowercase “c”) – The local expression of an ecclesial communion/denomination, i.e. congregation, parish.

Churches Uniting in Christ – A covenant relationship among eleven Christian Communion--mainline American denominations (including both predominantly white and predominantly black

churches), and was inaugurated on January 20, 2002 in Memphis, Tennessee on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel. It is the successor organization to the Consultation on Church Union⁹.

****Commission on Ministry (COM)** - Pursuant to Title III, Canon 1, each diocese is required to establish a COM to assist the bishop in determining the present and future needs for ministry in the diocese.

Consultation on Church Union (COCU) - Was an effort on the part of several ecclesial bodies towards church unity in the United States, that began in 1962 and in 2002, it became Churches Uniting in Christ (CUIC).

Constitution and Canons of The Episcopal Church - The Constitution and Canons is the official set of governing rules for The Episcopal Church's bodies (*General Convention: House of Bishops and House of Deputies*). *The Book of Common Prayer (BCP)* is a part of the *Constitution and Canons of the Episcopal Church*.

****Curate** - The term typically refers to an assisting priest in a parish.

****Cure** - The pastoral and geographical responsibility and charge of a member of the clergy.

****Deacon** - One of three offices to which people can be ordained in the Episcopal Church, along with priests and bishops. The deacon's vocation lies in serving – especially the weak, the poor, the sick, the lonely – and in interpreting to the church the needs and hopes of the world. The sign of the office of deacon is a stole worn over the left shoulder and fastened under the right arm. In the Eucharist, deacons read the gospel, lead the Prayers of the People, introduce the confession, prepare the altar, assist with the distribution of the bread and wine, perform the ablutions, and dismiss the people.

****Diocese** - A geographical area that serves as the primary unit of organization in the Episcopal Church. A bishop and a legislative body—a convention or council—oversee each diocese.

****Diocesan Convention** - Annual meeting of lay and clerical representatives from the congregations of a diocese to elect members of diocesan committees and deputies to General Convention, make decisions about diocesan policy, conduct other diocesan business (e.g., budget, program) and from time to time, elect a bishop for the diocese.

****Diocesan Transition Minister** - The clergy or lay member of the diocesan staff responsible for assisting the bishop, worshipping communities and individuals in transition.

Ecclesial body - A religious fellowship whose congregations are unified in their observance to its beliefs and traditions.

****Ecclesiastical Authority** – The responsible individual or body in a church institution. In a diocese, this authority rests with the diocesan bishop. Should the episcopate be vacant or the bishop be incapacitated, the responsibility falls upon the Standing Committee or other bishop

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churches_Uniting_in_Christ

The Episcopal Church – A Christian ecclesial body made up of 111 dioceses or convocations in the United States and 17 countries. The Episcopal Church is a member of the worldwide Anglican Communion.

****Episcopal Church Center** - The churchwide ministries office of the Episcopal Church housing the office of the Presiding Bishop, his or her staff, and other church-related offices. Located in New York City.

****Executive Council of the Episcopal Church** - The national body that administers the program and policies adopted by the General Convention.

Ecumenical congregations – A congregation comprising of at least two or more ecclesial bodies.

Episcopal/episcopal – Episcopal refers to being of the Episcopal Church; episcopal is a term referring to bishop, from the Greek *episkopos*, meaning ‘overseer’. As above, an "episcopal" church is a church governed by bishops, and "episcopal" services are led by bishops.

Episcopal Presbyterian Agreement of 2008 - The Agreement between the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) was approved by the 218th General Assembly (2008) and ratified by presbyteries in 2009. The 76th General Convention of the Episcopal Church approved the Agreement in 2009. Both churches authorized another round of dialogue to continue to address theological and missional issues.

****General Convention** - The national legislative body of the Episcopal Church. It consists of a House of Bishops and a House of Deputies (four lay persons and four clergy persons from each diocese). Convention meets every three years.

****House of Bishops** - Part of the two-house legislature of General Convention. All diocesan, suffragan, coadjutor, assistant, and most resigned and retired bishops are members of this body, which also meets periodically between General Conventions.

****The Hymnal 1982** - The collection of hymn texts, tunes, and service music authorized for use in the Episcopal Church. Also widely used: *Lift Every Voice and Sing II (LEVAS)*; and *Wonder, Love and Praise*.

Institution – Occurring in a service of Celebration of a New Ministry, a bishop shares a letter of institution conferring the responsibilities of a priest in charge of a parish.

****Office for Transition Ministry** - A church-wide office that maintains a database of Episcopal and other clergy and lay professionals in Communion with the Episcopal Church, and the worshipping communities of the Episcopal Church. OTM has a website that allows clergy and lay leaders to search for worshipping communities that are themselves in search, using each other’s gifts, skills and experiences to identify possible opportunities for ministry together in order to assist the church to live into God’s mission in the world.

****Pastor** (as used in the Episcopal Church) - Term for a member of the clergy. It evokes one aspect of the priestly role, which is that of pastoral ministry: caring and protective responsibility for the sick, the grieving, the needy, and those in pain. It is a term especially appropriate for

bishops, since they are ordained to “feed and tend the flock of Christ,” who is the Good Shepherd. (It does not normally mean a clergy person in charge of a parish as in the ELCA.) The laity shares in the pastoral role of the clergy, and a growing number of parishes have lay pastoral care teams.

+Priest or presbyter - From the Greek presbyteros, "elder." In the NT, "presbyter" indicates a leader of the church. The English word "priest" is derived from "presbyter," and used as a synonym for presbyter. After the Reformation, some churches began to use the term "presbyter" for the minister who preaches the word and administers the sacraments. The Anglican Church used the term "priest" for this order of ministry. The 1979 BCP, and thus the Episcopal Church, uses both terms. For example, directions for the Ordination of a Priest require that "at least two presbyters must be present". The Catechism notes that "the ministry of a priest or presbyter" is "to represent Christ and his Church, particularly as pastor to the people; to share with the bishop in the overseeing of the Church; to proclaim the gospel; to administer the sacraments; and to bless and declare pardon in the name of God.”

****Priest, related terms:**

Priest-in-Charge - Practices vary widely among dioceses. In a parish without a rector, the priest-in-charge generally contracts with the vestry, in consultation with the bishop, to perform many of the functions of a rector.

Rector – Elected by the vestry of a parish in consultation with the bishop and serves as the leader of the parish with respect to its spiritual life and mission. In charge of liturgy, music, education, outreach, and pastoral care, the rector has full use of the parish property to carry out his or her office, hires and supervises lay and clerical staff, and is generally entitled to preside at all vestry and parish meetings.

Vicar – The title applies to the priest-in-charge of a mission congregation, serving at the pleasure of and representing the bishop.

****Primate** - The chief bishop in an Anglican Province is called a primate. The term relates to primacy, which in ecclesiastical terms is the status of being first, or presiding, among other bishops.

****Province**

1) An internal division of an autonomous national church of the Anglican Communion. There are nine provinces in the Episcopal Church, including overseas jurisdictions.

2) An autonomous national church member of the Anglican Communion.

Sacrament – From the Catechism of the 1979 BCP: an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given by Christ as sure and certain means by which we receive that grace. In The Episcopal Church there are two great sacraments: Holy Baptism and the Holy Eucharist. There are five sacramental rites: confirmation, ordination, holy matrimony, reconciliation of a penitent, and unction.

****Standing Committee** - A body that shares the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese with the bishop in certain defined areas (e.g., clergy discipline, property of parishes, ordination). In the absence of a bishop it sometimes becomes the sole ecclesiastical authority. Its members are elected by the diocesan convention. It also serves as the bishop's council of advice.

+**Vestry** - The vestry is the legal representative of an Episcopal parish with regard to all matters pertaining to its corporate property. The number of vestry members and the term of office varies from parish to parish. Vestry members are usually elected at the annual parish meeting. The presiding officer of the vestry is the rector.

+**Warden** - Officers of a parish. Two wardens are typically selected to serve with members of the vestry. The wardens are generally ranked "senior" and "junior." The senior warden is usually the primary elected lay leader of the congregation, and serves as a principal liaison between the parish and the rector. The junior warden is often given responsibility for the upkeep of the parish buildings and grounds.

+Glossary definitions used or adapted from "[An Episcopal Dictionary of the Church, A User Friendly Reference for Episcopalians](#)," Church Publishing, New York, 2000, Don S. Armentrout and Robert Boak Slocum, editors.

**Glossary definitions used or adapted from the Episcopal Glossary of "Principles for the Orderly Exchange of Clergy between the Episcopal Church and the Moravian Church in America, Northern and Southern Provinces" from 2009/2010.

The Assembly Committee on Ecumenical and Interfaith Partnerships approved Item ECU-05 by 45/0. The 226th General Assembly (2024) approved Item ECU-05 by consensus.

For the full report on ECU-05, go to <https://www.pc-biz.org/search/3001207>