



Title IV Orientation + Rollout of Public Review

July 29 | 3:00-5:00 pm (EST)

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WELCOME + PRAYER



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Title IV is the section of our canons that governs how instances of misconduct and abuse are handled to uphold safety, justice, and accountability across the Province

OBJECTIVES

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Outline the Review
Process +
Opportunities for
Freedback

Orient to the Initial Proposed Changes to Title IV

Publicly Release the 1.0 Draft of Initial Revisions to the Title IV Canons



Title IV Leaders and Contacts

The Rev. Cn. Andrew Rowell, Esq.

Chair, Governance Task Force

Dr. Tiffany Butler

Director of Safeguarding and Canonical Affairs

Kate Harris

Director of Outreach and Development

Deborah Tepley

Executive Director

Dan Hassler

Director of Operations and Administration

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS



TITLE IV ROLLOUT + ORIENTATION



Use the online Q&A feature to submit your questions or comments throughout the call



A moderator will help catalog and sort all queries



Panelists will address clarifying questions in real time as they are able



Canon Rowell will address questions at the end



Any unanswered questions can be directed to tbutler@acna.org or submitted via a Google form provided at the end



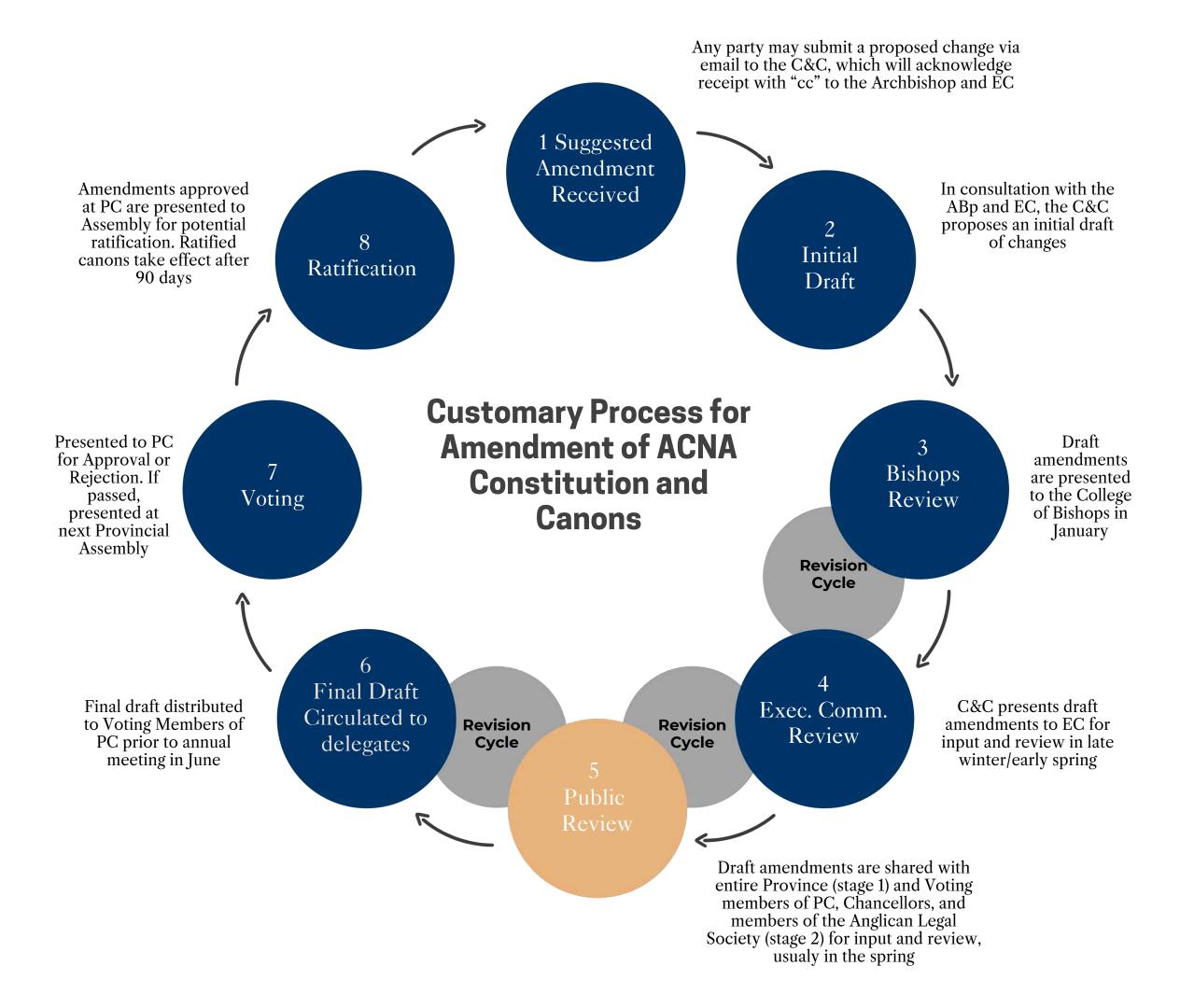
Revisions to the ACNA Disciplinary Canons

Comprehensive Reform for a Maturing Province

The Rev. Cn. Andrew Rowell, Esq. Chair of Governance Task Force



Clear rules, known in advance, observable by all, will build trust in a faithful disciplinary system









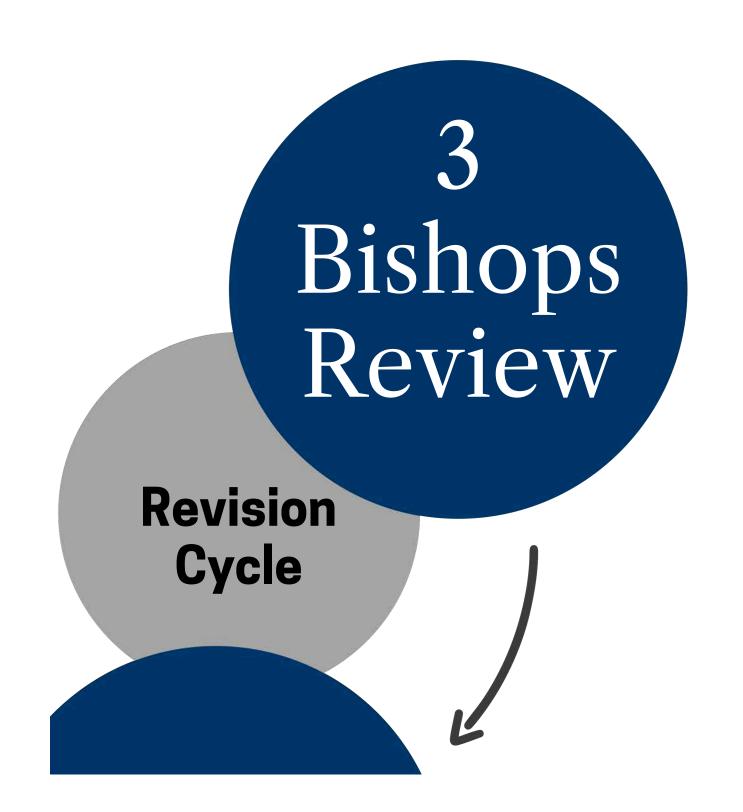
Any party may submit a proposed change via email to the C&C, which will acknowledge receipt with "cc" to the Archbishop and EC





In consultation with the ABp and EC, the C&C proposes an initial draft of changes





Draft amendments are presented to the College of Bishops in January





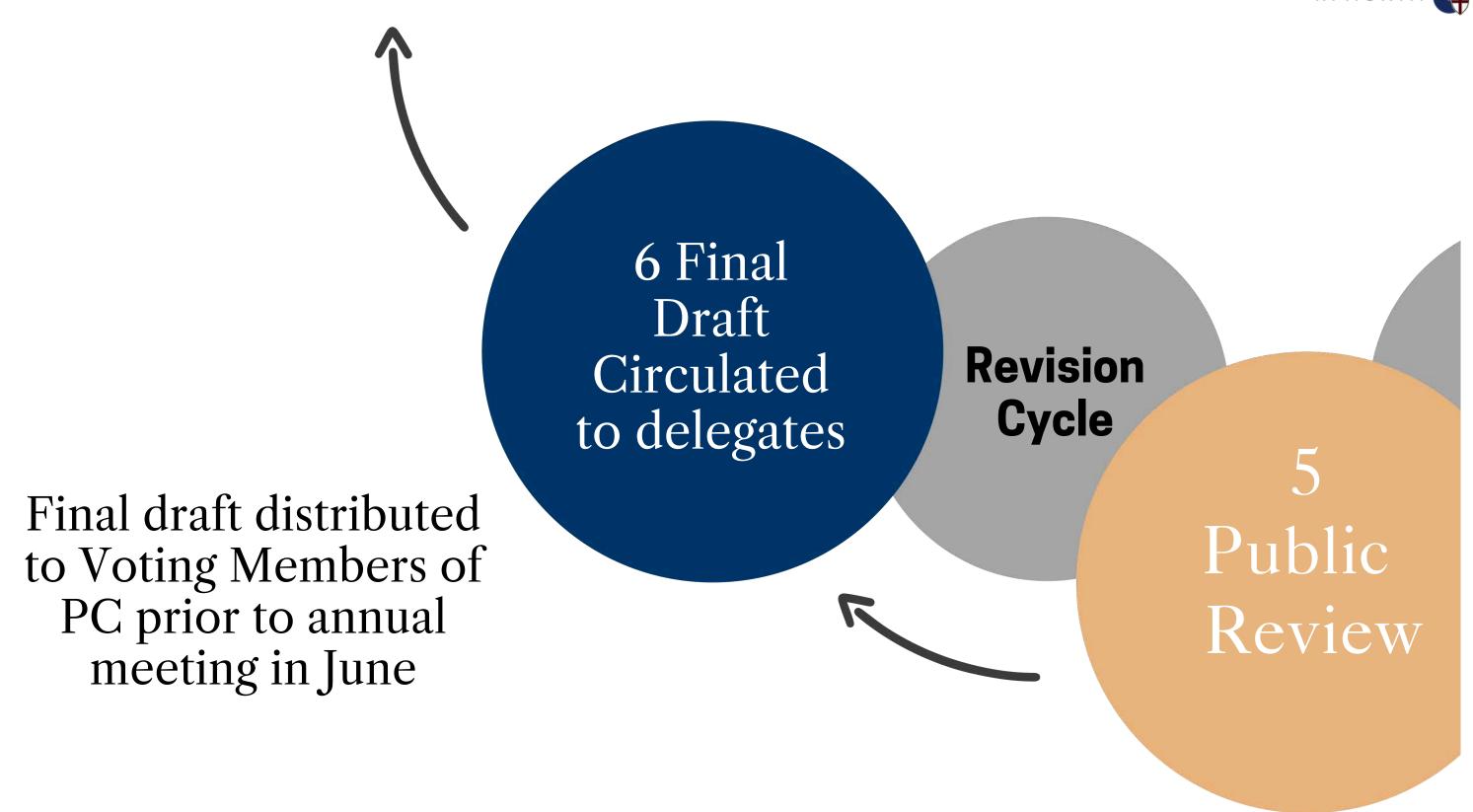
Public

Review

C&C presents draft amendments to EC for input and review in late winter/early spring

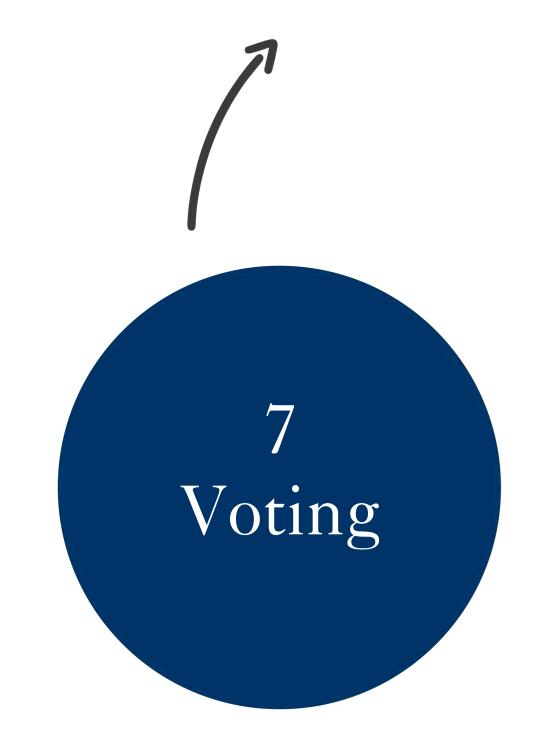
Draft amendments are shared with entire Province (stage 1) and Voting members of PC, Chancellors, and members of the Anglican Legal Society (stage 2) for input and review, usualy in the spring





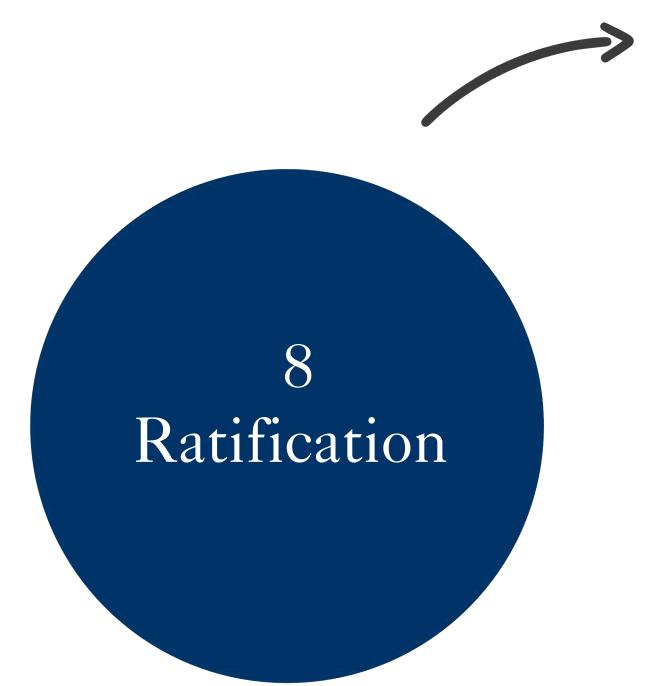


Presented to PC for Approval or Rejection. If passed, presented at next Provincial Assembly





Amendments approved at PC are presented to Assembly for potential ratification. Ratified canons take effect after 90 days



Why Comprehensive Reform?

Forensic Review Findings

- Led by Bishop Alex Farmer and Bishop Andrew Williams
- Comprehensive review by current and former diocesan bishops and chancellors

"Report overwhelmingly in support of nothing less than comprehensive change for a maturing Province"

A Turn From...

A commitment to brevity and simplicity that leaves core aspects of the disciplinary process unspecified

Attorney-driven procedures that produce complexity and delay

"One and done" decision-making bodies that can cause delay and overreliance on lawyers and experts and prevent the development of expertise

A Turn to...

Clear processes laid out in advance so everyone knows what to do

The tribunal, not the parties, controls what happens

Stable decision-making bodies that develop expertise over time and can act quickly



A Disciplinary System with Comprehensive Detail

Clear rules, known in advance, to build trust and limit delays

Current System

- 11 pages of sparse guidelines
- Unclear roles and procedures
- Decisions made by one-anddone bodies

Revised System

- 48 pages of clear procedures
- Explicit roles and powers
- Standing bodies leading to growing wisdom



Adversarial vs. Inquiry Systems

Adversarial Model

- Opposing parties present their best case to neutral court
- Emphasis on winning through effective argumentation
- Motions practice defines the terms of the proceeding

Inquiry Model

- Tribunal plays active role in controlling the flow of proceedings
- Emphasis on key matters and evidence as determined by the tribunal
- Motions do not dictate the terms of the proceeding



Inquiry-Based Justice

Following Traditional Canon Law Norms

The inquiry model seeks truth through:

- Neutral, official investigation rather than "one-and-done" committees
- Process managed by the Tribunal not partydriven
- Focus on core issues not procedural battles

Attorneys serve advisory roles ("proctors") rather than controlling the trial process

Revised System: Key Innovations

Reports Administrator

Trained Human Resources professional for initial intake

Uncomplicated Reporting

Any individual with direct knowledge can report

Pastoral response and mediation now on the table

Less serious cases can be "off ramped" when appropriate

Standing Investigation Committee

Experienced, trained body

Tribunal can now work in panels and control process

Inquiry model used to discern truth



New Intake Officer



Reports Administrator

- Trained in Human Resource skills to receive reports with sensitivity and discretion
- Will work with Archbishop and Chair of Investigation Committee to
 - dispose of frivolous claims
 - steer parties towards mediation or reconciliation if possible
 - begin robust investigation for claims deemed to reasonably indicate a canonical offense has taken place

New Investigation Process



Reports Investigation Committee

- Standing Body Builds experience over time
- Mixed Composition Legal experts + those trained in trauma response
- Specific Powers Granted authority to investigate efficiently
- Partially elected by Provincial Council, partially appointed by Executive Committee
- Drafter of Presentments
- Will appoint Proctor to prosecute cases that go before tribunal

Improved Tribunal



- Three-Person Panels One bishop, one clergy, one layperson
- Can now handle multiple simultaneous presentments no more waiting in queue
- Tribunal controlled process the tribunal determines key issues and evidence needed to resolve them
- Streamlined sentencing process tribunal will sentence, threebishop panel (instead of entire College) will affirm or can amend sentence in extraordinary circumstances

What about reports of misconduct for Priests and Deacons?



Parallel Process created for Dioceses to consider

Similar system for priests and deacons as that for bishops

Current Title I Requirements

Mandates for Reports Receivers and Investigation Committees

Subsidiarity Respected

Dioceses may keep their existing systems with certification to

Executive Committee

The Path Forward

A Year of Review and Comment

- July 29^{th,} 2025 Release of Proposed Title IV and Study Materials - Executive Summary, Analysis and Commentary, Slides, and more
- Multiple cycles of review and comment
- Meetings with key stakeholders and diocesan synods and conventions
- Provincial Council 2026 Vote on revised canons
- Called Special Provincial Assembly in 2026 for Ratification



Clear rules, known in advance, observable by all, will build trust in a faithful disciplinary system



SAFEGUARDING, CANONICAL AFFAIRS, & TITLE IV REVISIONS

Cultivating a Church that is safe for all

The Ecumenical Life of the Church

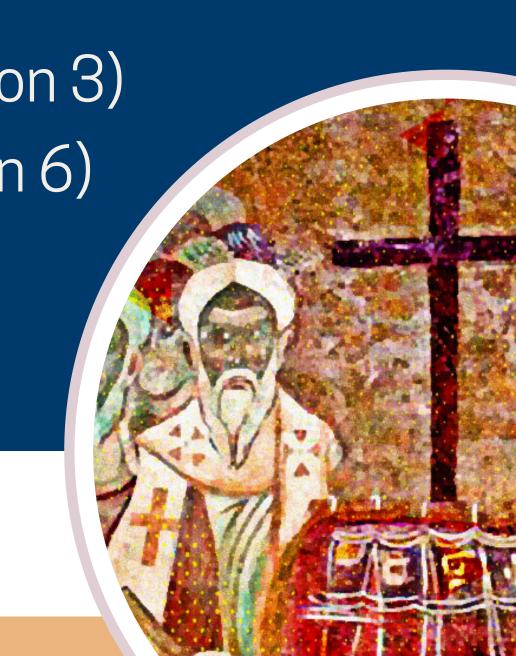
This year we celebrate the...

1700TH ANNIVERSARY OF NICAEA!

Prevention of inappropriate relationships (Canon 3)

• Oversight and accountability of bishops (Canon 6)

• Financial integrity (Canon 17)



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AN ECUMENICAL APPROACH TO TITLE IV

 The Church sought to make decisions about their common life, together

We seek a collective feedback cycle so that these
 Title IV Revisions are a collective process



Safeguarding + Title IV

How is Title IV a Safeguarding Issue?

Safeguarding is about culture setting, involving discipline of church misconduct when harm occurs. Culture setting is about shaping a culture that actively:

- Recognizes risks proactively
- Receives disclosures with sensitivity
- Reviews concerns thoroughly
- Resolves concerns faithfully

We seek to provide a platform for the entire Province to understand how the canons are useful at their level--from bishop to laity.

Safeguarding + Title IV

We Want to Hear Your Feedback

- A diverse 4-person panel will receive, compile, and forward reader feedback to the GTF.
- The GTF will formally review and incorporate comments and suggestions into the next draft of proposed Title IV revisions as appropriate.
- The GTF will release a new DRAFT of the Title IV revisions at the end of each review cycle. Each new draft will be updated on the webpage providing information about the Title IV Review Process.
- An overview of reader feedback will be released with each new DRAFT of the Title IV revisions.



THE REVIEW PROCESS

Opportunities to Respond

THE REVIEW SCHEDULE

Key Dates

July 29: Cycle 1.0 Opens

Sept 24: Cycle 1.0 Closes

Nov 1: Cycle 2.0 Opens

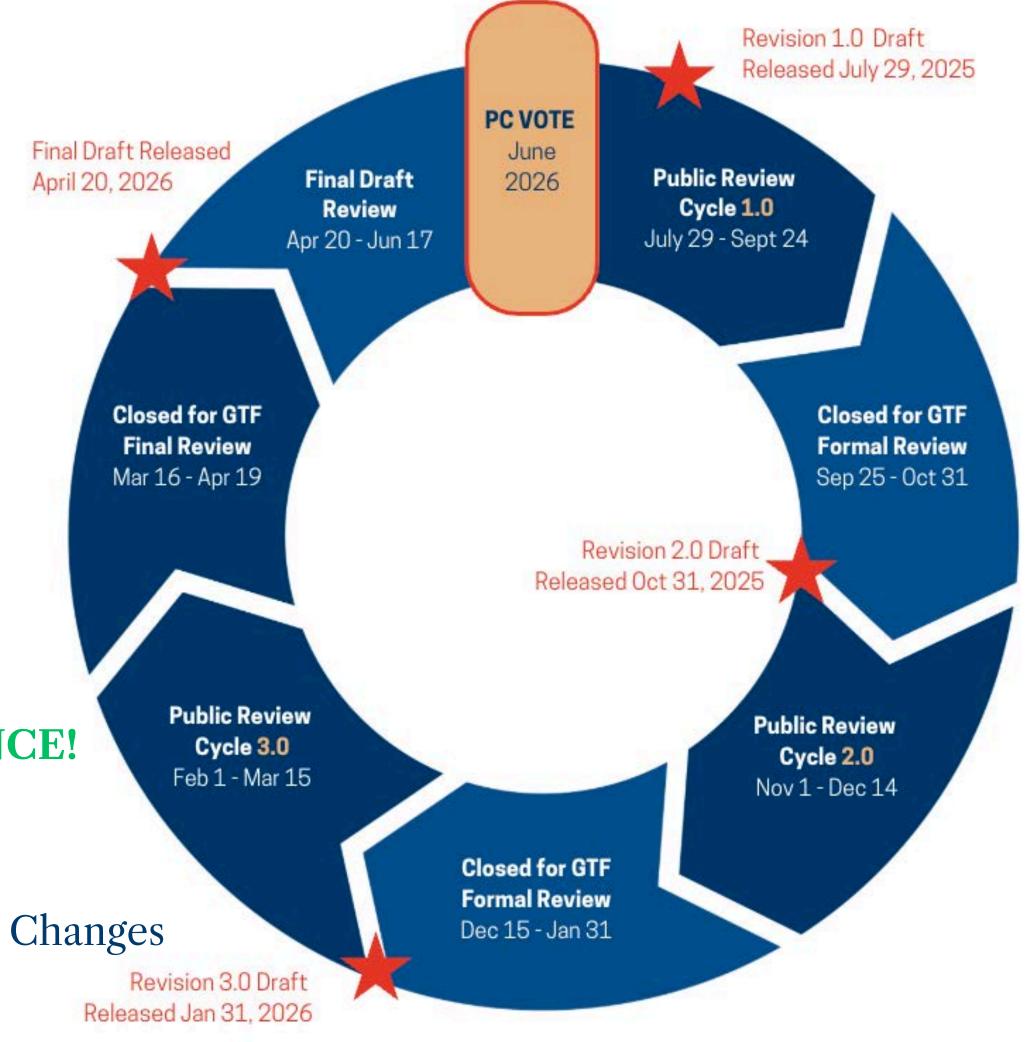
Dec 14: Cycle 2.0 Closes

Feb 1: Cycle 3.0 Opens - LAST CHANCE!

Mar 15: Cycle 3.0 Closes

Apr 20: Final Draft Circulates

~June 18: Provincial Council Considers Changes



THE TITLE IV REVIEW WEBPAGE

www.anglicanchurch.net/title-iv-review

CORE RESOURCES

- Current Title IV
- Proposed Revisions Version 1.0
 - Cover note
 - Reader's Guide
 - Revision Copy
- GTF Introduction
- GTF Summary and Analysis

SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCES

- Title IV Review Schedule
- FAQs
- Overview of How to Offer Feedback
- Staff Contact List
- TITLE IV ONLINE FEEDBACK FORM
- Videos
- Other Supplemental Resources



Focused Feedback Sessions

Key Stakeholder Groups

- 75-minute meeting(s) with Canon Rowell, Dr. Butler, and Kate Harris to focus on areas of key opportunities, impact, or concern
- Includes: Diocesan Chancellors, Victims and Victim Advocay Groups, Reports Receivers, College of Bishops, etc.
- Initial sessions scheduled throughout August and September with opportunity to convene more as needed
- All comments and questions will be systematically catalogued and submitted for review



Online Feedback

Submit input via a digital form

- Access an online feedback form on the Title IV Review page of our website to submit detailed input by canon and section.
- Visit <u>www.anglicanchurch.net/title-iv-review</u>
- You may also email **tbutler@gmail.com** directly and she can ansure they are included for review.



Synods and Conventions

Discuss and Engage with your Diocesan Leaders

- The Archbishop encourages every diocese to include a presentation about the proposed changes to Title IV as a [art of its annual synod or convention.
- The majority of synods will fall during the early review Cycles.
- The province will work with diocesan leaders to provide any subsequent feedback mechanism that may be needed for these gatherings in addition to the online submisison form



Open Forums

Inviting input from local leaders

- The province will work with diocesan leadership to develop a standard format for hosting online town hall-style meetings to gather information from clergy, church staff, and laity as requested.
- The province has not yet scheduled any open town-hall forums, but may offer some at various stages of the process as engagement requires.

Other Feedback

College of Bishops

• The College of Bishops will conduct a formal review of the proposed 1.0 & 2.0 changes at its bi-annual meeting in January. Additional opportunities will be created for review in Cycle 3.0 if requested.

The Executive Committee

• The Executive Committee will conduct a formal review of the proposed 1.0 in a dedicated focus sesion this fall and subsequently as needed.

Provincial Council Delegates

• In preparation for Provincial Council 2026, all elected and/or appointed delegates will have opportunity to review the final proposed changes in a dedicated session ahead of Council.



ORIENTATION TO THE FEEDBACK FORM

Submitting your input online

Visit:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FA lpQLSfOlQkAp4aj4femxKXJsFzE69Kewyft30Sn99ZW8L0y bdmWg/formResponse



ORIENTATION TO INITIAL PROPOSED CHANGES TO TITLE IV

1.0 Review Cycle

CANON 1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES



Summary and Key Considerations

Pastoral Resolution: Ministry of reconciliation to be explored whenever possible

Pastoral Care: Bishop ensures pastoral care for all parties but must not personally provide it to maintain impartiality and avoid appearance of taking sides.

Duty to Cooperate: All clergy and lay members must fully cooperate with disciplinary processes. The right to remain silent exists but may be considered during adjudication.

Interpretation: Ecclesiastical norms followed rather than civil/criminal procedures adopted from secular courts. Focus on just resolution, truth determination, fairness, and procedural efficiency.

Confidentiality & Conflicts: Balance between public notice and confidentiality. Recusal required for actual or perceived conflicts of interest.

Mandatory Reporting: Abuse of minors/vulnerable adults must be reported to civil authorities.

CANON 2: DEFINITIONS



Summary and Key Considerations

Disciplinary Bodies: The four main bodies: Reports Investigation Committee • Disciplinary Tribunal for a Bishop • Sentencing Review Board • Provincial Tribunal

Proctor: A legally qualified or otherwise suitably qualified person admitted to practice before a tribunal

Reports Administrator: The person appointed to receive Reports of misconduct.

Reports Investigation Committee: Partially appointed by the Executive Committee and partially elected by the Provincial Council with three key functions: Investigate Reports within provincial jurisdiction; Determine whether Reports should be referred to the Disciplinary Tribunal for a Bishop; and formulate the Presentment for any Report so referred

CANON 3: OFFENCES



Summary and Key Considerations

Doctrinal Violations: Teaching/espousing doctrine contrary to Church doctrine; abandoning the Christian faith; or Removing oneself from Christian Church communion

Dereliction of Clerical Duties: Willful or negligent failure to fulfill duties established by Provincial or diocesan canons, Ordination vows, Godly admonitions; Orders from judicial bodies; sentences of suspension, deprivation, or deposition

Conduct Unbecoming: Behavior contrary to moral duty of pastoral care, including Violence/Aggression, Sexual Misconduct, Financial Malfeasance, Abuse of Ecclesiastical Power, and Scandalous Behavior



CANON 4: JUDICIAL DISCIPLINARY BODIES OF THE PROVINCE

Summary and Key Considerations

Provincial Tribunal (7 members)

- Composition: 2 bishops (different dioceses) + 2 clergy + 3 lay members
- Legal training: At least 3 members must be legally qualified
- Term: 6 years, eligible for reelection
- Jurisdiction: Appeals from lower tribunals, incapacity appeals, & inter-diocesan disputes

Disciplinary Tribunal for a Bishop (7 members)

- Composition: 3 bishops + 2 clergy + 2 lay members, at least 3 members legally qualified
- Term: 6 years, eligible for reelection

Sentencing Review Board (3 members)

- Composition: Three senior active diocesan bishops by date of admission
- Purpose: Review recommended sentencing orders from Disciplinary Tribunal





Reports Administrator

- **Appointment**: Executive Committee appoints
- Qualifications: HR practitioner, legally qualified, or otherwise suitably qualified person
- **Restrictions**: Cannot otherwise be an employee of the province or clergy
- Multiple Administrators: Executive Committee may appoint additional as necessary

Reports Investigation Committee (9 members)

- Composition: 2 clergy + 2 lay (elected by Provincial Council) + 5 lay (appointed by Executive Committee)
- Required Expertise:
 - At least 3 legally qualified members
 - At least 3 with formal trauma response training
 - At least 1 with experience conducting investigations
- Term: 3 years, eligible for reelection/reappointment
- **Subcommittees**: May delegate functions to subcommittees (minimum: 1 clergy + 2 lay)
- Presentment Decisions: Subcommittee recommendations to Present must be affirmed by full Committee vote



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 1: Who Can Report

- Any person with **proper interest** may submit written Report against a bishop to Reports Administrator
- ACNA Members must cooperate with investigation
- Reports Administrator may treat non-written allegations as Reports at absolute discretion



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 2: Processing of Reports

- 1. **Consultation**: Reports Administrator consults with Archbishop (or Dean of Province for reports against Archbishop)
- 2. Evaluation: Together determine if reasonable grounds exist for disciplinary action

Dismissal Path

- Criteria: Both agree Report discloses no reasonable grounds
- **Approval Required:** Written approval from chairperson OR vice-chairperson of Reports Investigation Committee
- Notification: Reporting Party notified in writing of dismissal and can refile on same/similar matters



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 2: Processing of Reports

Continuation Path Report cannot be dismissed if:

- Reports Administrator OR archbishop believes reasonable grounds exist, or
- Neither chairperson nor vice-chairperson gives written approval for dismissal

Pastoral Resolution Path

- When Required: Unless Report dismissed OR archbishop already determined pastoral resolution impossible/inappropriate
- **Process**: Reports Administrator conveys Report (or synopsis) to archbishop for pastoral resolution

Investigation Path

- Trigger: When archbishop/dean determines pastoral resolution not possible or appropriate
- Action: Reports Administrator conveys Report to Reports Investigation Committee



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 3: Reports Investigation Committee Process and Powers

Purpose: Determine if prima facie case exists that bishop committed canonical offense

Investigation Powers

- Receive Written Representations: From Reports Administrator, bishop, Reporting Party, additional witnesses
- Non-Adversarial Hearings: Opportunities for all parties to speak in separate sessions
- Written Questions: to be answered under oath by any relevant persons
- Document Requests: Financial records, electronic data, physical evidence, etc.
- Evidence Examination: Digital devices, publicly available records
- External Expertise: May contract additional services with consent from EC



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 3: Reports Investigation Committee Process and Powers

Notice to Accused: Before determining prima facie case, Committee must provide accused bishop:

- Redacted synopsis of Report
- Brief details of material being considered
- Opportunity to submit written representations

Investigation Outcomes

If no Prima Facie Case - Written notification to bishop, Reports Administrator, Reporting Party If Prima Facie Case Found - Three Options:

- 1. Refer to Disciplinary Tribunal as Presentment
- 2. Recommend Mediation with deadline
- 3. Defer Consideration with terms and conditions



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 3: Reports Investigation Committee Process and Powers

Statute of Limitations (10 years) Exceptions:

- Sexual Misconduct: No time limit
- Obstruction/Concealment: With archbishop's written approval
- Criminal Conviction/Civil Judgment: Within 3 years of final judgment
- Extensions: Archbishop may grant with unanimous consent of three senior diocesan bishops

Representation by Proctor

- Committee: May appoint Proctor to present Presentments
- Respondent: May appoint Proctor for representation

Public Notice: Required for all Committee actions with proper redaction and confidentiality



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 4: Consent Orders

Any time between Presentment referral and hearing the accused can make a written confession to archbishop

Section 5: Tribunal operates in panels

- Composition: Odd number with at least 1 bishop, 1 clergy, 1 layperson
- Legal Requirement: At least 1 legally qualified member



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 6: Adjudication Process Using an Inquiry Model

Written Submissions with full argument each side intends to make Evidence Exchange Panel Discretion

- May allow late arguments, documents, or witnesses not previously disclosed
- Determines what evidence is required and how it's presented

Evidence Standards

- Witness Testimony: Under oath or solemn affirmation
- Cross-Examination: Permitted, but panel may limit scope
- Expert Witnesses: Require panel permission



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 6: Adjudication Process Using an Inquiry Model

Panel Powers

- Evidence Control: Determine relevance; exclude evidence that wastes time, causes confusion, or creates undue risk
- Witness Protection: Regulate examination mode to prevent harassment/intimidation
- Attendance: May proceed without Respondent/Proctor if proper notice given, or adjourn at discretion



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 7: Disciplinary Tribunal Decision Process

- Burden of Proof: Clear and convincing evidence required
- Panel Decision: Majority vote determines if Presentment proved (in whole or in part)
- Recommend Sentence
- Sentence Reviewed by Panel of Three Bishops: Confirms or adjusts sentence
- Sentence effective: At end of appeals period Notification & Publication
 - Recipients: Reports Investigation Committee, Respondent, Reports Administrator, Reporting Party; Must identify Sentencing Review Board members

Notification & Publication (cont.)

 Publication of decision and sentence imposed: Panel determines method; Reports Investigation Committee publishes in Provincial Council Journal (or synopsis)

Record Keeping

- **Repository:** Reports Administrator maintains register of all final decisions and sentences
- Access: Open to Respondent,
 Reporting Party; others at Reports
 Administrator's discretion





Section 1: The Duties of the Bishop and the Diocese

Diocesan Requirements: Each diocese must ensure disciplinary process for clergy misconduct by:

- Option A: Adopt default rules in canon 7, or
- Option B: Employ alternative process with at least equal fairness, transparence, and integrity

Bishop Recusal Rules

- Personal bias/prejudice toward Reporting Party or clergy member that makes fair judgment impossible
- Mandatory Recusal: Bishop must recuse if related to Reporting Party, clergy member/Respondent, or likely material witness
- Recusing bishop must delegate episcopal duties related to Report/Presentment
- Delegate must be diocesan bishop or retired diocesan bishop with no conflict of interest





Section 2: Report Processing

- **Submission:** Any person with proper interest may submit written Report to Diocesan Reports Receivers
- Initial Assessment: Receivers consult with bishop to determine reasonable grounds for Canon IV.3 offense
- **Dismissal:** Requires both parties' agreement + Standing Committee approval; dismissal doesn't prevent future Reports
- Pastoral Resolution: Attempted unless dismissed or bishop determines inappropriate
- Investigation Referral: When pastoral resolution fails, Report goes to Diocesan Reports Investigation Committee





Section 3: Investigation Process

- Purpose: Determine prima facie case for disciplinary action
- **Due Process:** Clergy member receives redacted synopsis, material details, opportunity for written representations
- Evidence Gathering: May hear parties, communicate with witnesses, contract additional expertise (with Standing Committee approval)
- Outcomes: No prima facie case (dismiss) OR prima facie case (refer to Tribunal or recommend alternative resolution)
- **Bishop's Authority:** May accept committee alternate resolution suggestion or decide to proceed to presentment





Section 4: Consent Orders

- **Process:** Respondent may confess and submit to discipline at any point before hearing
- **Bishop's Role:** Receives committee recommendations and imposes sentence

Section 5: Adjudication

- Panel Authority: May be full Tribunal or appointed panel
- Evidence Standard: Clear and convincing evidence required for findings
- **Process:** Written submissions plus opportunities for oral arguments, witness examination
- Sentencing: Panel recommends to bishop; bishop imposes sentence





Section 6: Compliance Certification

- **Deadline:** September 1, 2026 Standing Committee must certify compliance to Executive Committee
- New Bishop: Recertification required within one year of installation
- Extensions: Up to two years possible with Executive Committee approval

CANON 8: SENTENCING



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 1: Available Sentences

Four Types of Sentences

- 1. Deposition: Permanent removal from all rights, responsibilities, and duties of holy orders
- 2. Deprivation: Permanent removal from particular office or appointment
- 3. **Suspension:** Temporary removal of ministerial authority (maximum 5 years) from all functions or specific office
- 4. **Rebuke:** Formal written reprimand

Multiple offenses may warrant aggregate sentencing (suspension, deprivation, or deposition)

Additional Measures: May require specific actions, prohibitions, or restoration measures for Respondent, Reporting Party, or others

CANON 8: SENTENCING



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 2: Notification Requirements

Section 3: Suspension Adjustments

Bishop Sentence Adjustment

- Authority: Two-thirds College of Bishops vote + archbishop consent
- Standard: Good cause + necessary to prevent manifest injustice

Clergy Sentence Adjustment

- Authority: Diocesan bishop (where Presentment made) + consultation with archbishop and Standing Committee
- Standard: Good cause + necessary to prevent manifest injustice

CANON 9: APPEALS



Summary and Key Considerations

Three Appeal Grounds:

- 1. Weight of Evidence: Finding not supported by evidence weight
- 2. Excessive Sentence: Sentencing order is excessive
- 3. Procedural Error: Serious errors including:
 - Constitutional/canonical violations or misinterpretation
 - Failure to decide all required issues
 - Improper decision-making process

CANON 10: ADMONITIONS AND INHIBITIONS



Largely unchanged from current canons

Section 1: Admonitions

- Formal Admonition: Written warning specifying matter complained of, canonical/theological basis, reasonable time for action
- **Meeting Requirement:** Bishop must meet with clergy member before issuing (unless exceptional circumstances)
- Written Form: Must specify complaint, basis, and timeline for compliance
- For Bishops: Archbishop may issue (with written consent of 3 of 5 senior diocesan bishops)
- For Archbishop: Dean of province may issue (with written consent of 3 of 5 senior diocesan bishops, excluding dean and archbishop)

CANON 10: ADMONITIONS AND INHIBITIONS



Largely unchanged from current canons

Section 2: Inhibitions (Temporary Restrictions)

For Clergy Members

- Authority: Diocesan bishop after Report of misconduct is made
- **Duration:** Up to 90 days (extendable in 90-day increments with Standing Committee approval)
- Requirements: Written, state reasons/terms, describe prohibited acts
- Compensation: Full stipend maintained during inhibition
- **Property:** Must surrender keys, passwords, credentials (except parsonage/rectory)

For Bishops

- Authority: Archbishop after Report of misconduct is made (dean of province for archbishop)
- Approval Required: Written approval of 4 of 5 senior diocesan bishops
- **Duration:** Up to 90 days (extendable)
- Compensation: Full stipend maintained
- **Property:** Must surrender access materials (except episcopal residence)



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 1: Public Notice Requirements

- Mandatory Publications: Reports Investigation Committee prima facie determinations and consent orders; Disciplinary Tribunal findings/orders; Provincial Tribunal findings/orders
- Additional Communications: Status updates, current proceedings, recent actions, next steps
- Content Standards: Timely, accurate, factual, non-speculative; protect investigation integrity and hearing fairness
- **Privacy Protection:** Redact names of minors, vulnerable adults, Reporting Parties; comply with privacy laws



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 2: Recusal Requirements

General Conflicts

- Personal bias/prejudice toward parties
- Personal knowledge of disputed facts
- Family relationships
- Material witness connections

Disciplinary Body-Specific Rules

- **Reports Investigation Committee:** Cannot be witness, have formed opinion, or serve in same diocese as bishop concerned
- **Disciplinary Tribunal:** Cannot be former Reports Investigation Committee member on same case or serve in Respondent's diocese
- **Provincial Tribunal:** Cannot have prior involvement in lower proceedings or serve in Respondent's diocese
- Membership Exclusivity: No simultaneous service on multiple bodies; no dual roles with Reports Administrator/Executive Committee



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 3: Communication Standards

- Impartiality Requirement: No outside influence, coercion, or improper pressure
- Private Communication Ban: No ex parte contact with parties, witnesses, or representatives
- Deliberation Confidentiality: No disclosure of internal discussions
- Violation Consequences: Recusal and/or ecclesiastical discipline



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 4: Investigation Confidentiality

Details maintained in confidence until Report dismissed or Committee takes action (with required redactions)

Section 5: Public/Private Hearings

• **Default:** Public hearings unless inappropriate (especially for minor/vulnerable adult cases)

Section 6: Judicial Management

- Active Management: Early issue identification, prompt decisions, efficient scheduling, cost-benefit analysis
- **Tribunal Powers:** Extend/shorten time, amend documents, adjourn hearings, conduct remote proceedings, consolidate cases, exclude issues, appoint legal advisers

CANON 12: DISCIPLINARY RECORDS



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 1: Register

- Reports Administrator Duties: Maintain register of all orders from Reports Investigation Committee, Disciplinary Tribunal for Bishop, and Provincial Tribunal, including consent orders
- Comprehensive Recording: All sentences by bishops, courts, tribunals, or diocesan disciplinary bodies; sentence shortening/termination
- Public Access: Register open to inspection by members of the public

CANON 12: DISCIPLINARY RECORDS



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 2: Provincial List

Mandatory Inclusions

- Final Sentences: final, not subject to appeal
- Consent Orders: including deposition, deprivation, and/or suspension
- **Disciplinary Resignations:** Purported resignations following Reports to Reports Administrator for bishops or Diocesan Reports Receivers for clergy

Required Information for Sentences/Consent Orders

- Identity: Name of bishop or clergy member
- Offense Details: Specific offense(s) in Presentment or consent order
- Order Documentation: Complete sentencing/consent order including additional measures
- Dates: Date and effective date of orders
- Authority: Name of disciplinary body that issued order

CANON 12: DISCIPLINARY RECORDS



Summary and Key Considerations

Section 2: Provincial List

Required Information for Resignations

- Identity and Location: Name and diocese of service/domicile
- Offense Summary: Brief description of Report offense(s)
- Resignation Date: Date of purported resignation
- Special Marking: "purported resignation for disciplinary reasons"

Administrative Requirements

- Sentence Modifications: Record adjustments and dates when sentences shortened/terminated
- **Diocesan Responsibility:** Standing Committees ensure complete, accurate records provided to Archbishop
- Notification: Written notice to listed persons of inclusion and recorded particulars
- Review Process: Entry correction/removal upon request; manifest injustice prevention

CANON 13: OTHER PROVISIONS



Administrative, Jurisdictional, and Transitional Requirements

Section 1: Indemnity

- **Provincial Protection:** Reports Administrator and Disciplinary Body members indemnified by province for all losses/expenses in duty discharge
- Excluded Conduct: No indemnity for intentionally dishonest conduct, fraud, willful law violations, or criminal misconduct

Section 2: Reports Involving Multiple Jurisdictions

Section 3: Admissions to practice before Tribunals

CANON 13: OTHER PROVISIONS



Administrative, Jurisdictional, and Transitional Requirements

Section 4: Transitional Provisions

- Effective Date: Revised Title IV takes effect January 1, 2027
- Transition Period: Previous Title IV remains in effect from ratification until effective date
- **Diocesan Implementation:** Previous Title IV for presbyters/deacons continues until Standing Committee certification per Canon IV.7.6.1
- **Pending Bishop Cases:** Presentments filed before January 1, 2027 governed by Constitution/Canons in effect at filing date

Term Implementation

- **Staggered Start:** Archbishop may appoint half of Provincial/Disciplinary Tribunal members to 6-year terms, half to 3-year terms (with Executive Council unanimous consent)
- Ongoing Schedule: 6-year staggered terms thereafter, half elected every 3 years