

The Book of Church Order

of the Sovereign Grace Churches

2023 Edition

The Book of Church Order of the Sovereign Grace Churches. 2023 Edition.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1	General Principles	1
1.1	The Authority of Jesus Christ	1
1.2	The Local Church's Composition and Worship	1
1.3	The Local Church's Authenticity	1
1.4	The Local Church's Governance	1
1.5	The Priority of Unity in the Local Church	3
1.6	The Importance of Interdependence	3
1.7	The Expression of Interdependence	3
1.8	Accountability in Interdependence	4
1.9	The Governing Bodies of Sovereign Grace Churches	4
1.10	Sovereign Grace Churches as an Ecclesiastical Body	4
1.11	Sovereign Grace Churches as an Instrument of the Local Church	5
1.12	The Seven Shared Values of Sovereign Grace Churches	6
1.13	The Purpose and Role of the <i>Book of Church Order</i>	6

PART TWO – LOCAL CHURCH POLITY

2	The Office of Elder	7
2.1	Biblical Basis for the Office of Elder	7
2.2	Qualifications of an Elder	7
2.3	The Role of the Elder	14
2.4	Elders and Plurality	15
2.5	Elder Compensation and Bi-Vocational Elders	15
2.6	The Senior Pastor	16
2.7	Accountability for Elders	19
2.8	The Ordination of Elders	20
2.8.1	Ordination Statuses in Sovereign Grace	20
2.8.2	The Ordination Process	21
2.8.3	The Ordination, Installation, and Commissioning Services	26
2.8.4	The Term of the Office of Elder	30
2.8.5	Churches Without Elders	31
2.8.6	Taking New Exceptions to the <i>Statement of Faith</i> or <i>Book of Church Order</i>	31
2.8.7	Ordination Transfer within Sovereign Grace	32
2.8.8	Ordination Transfer from another Denomination	33
3	The Office of Deacon	35
3.1	Biblical Basis for the Office of Deacon	35
3.2	Qualifications of a Deacon	35
3.3	The Role of a Deacon	36

4	The Role of the Congregation	38
4.1	Introduction	38
4.2	Congregational Equality	38
4.3	Congregational Solidarity	39
4.4	Congregational Responsibility	39
4.5	Congregational Submission	40
5.	Local Church Practices	41
5.1	Local Church Bylaws	41
5.2	Official Membership	42
5.3	Solemnization of Marriage	42
5.4	Reporting Sexual Abuse of a Child	42

PART THREE – EXTRA-LOCAL POLITY

6	Regional Assembly of Elders	44
6.1	Introduction	44
6.2	Formation of Regions	44
6.3	Meetings of the Regional Assembly of Elders	44
6.4	Committees and Officers of the Regional Assembly of Elders	45
6.5	Responsibilities of the Regional Assembly of Elders	47
	Ordination and Exams	47
	Adjudications	48
	Discipline of an Eldership	48
	Church Planting	48
	Church Adoptions	51
	Regional Committees	51
	Approval of Changes to the Sovereign Grace <i>Statement of Faith</i>	52
7	Regional Leaders	53
8	The Council of Elders	55
8.1	Introduction	55
8.2	Formation of the Council of Elders	55
8.3	Meetings of the Council of Elders	56
8.4	Procedures for Council of Elders Meetings	57
	Rules Committee	58
8.5	Responsibilities of the Council of Elders	59
	Creation and Confirmation of Committees	59
	Changes to <i>Statement of Faith</i>	59
	Changes to <i>Book of Church Order</i>	61
	Changes to Ordination Standards	61
	Changes to <i>Rules of Procedure for Adjudications</i>	62
9	Sovereign Grace Nominating Committee	63

10	Committees of the Council of Elders	64
10.1	The Executive Committee of the Council of Elders	64
10.2	Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct	65
10.3	Polity Committee	68
10.4	Theology Committee	70
10.5	Proceedures for Committees of the Council of Elders	71
11	Leadership Team	72
11.1	Introduction	72
11.2	Qualifications of the Leadership Team	72
11.3	Responsibilities of the Leadership Team	72
11.4	Members of the Leadership Team	74
11.4.1	Executive Director	74
12	Global Partnerships	77
12.1	United States Nation Partner Church	77
12.2	Emerging Nation Candidate Chuch	80
12.3	Emerging Nation Partner Church	82
12.4	Nation	83
12.5	Partnership Agreements	85
12.6	Emerging Nation Candidate Chuch Letter of Intent	89
13	Process of Separation for a Local Church from Sovereign Grace	91
13.1	General Principles	91
13.2	Procedure	91
13.3	Dissolving an Existing Church by the Local Elder(s) and the Regional Leader	93
13.4	Removal of a Church from its Region by its Regional Assembly of Elders	93
PART FOUR – RULES OF DISCIPLINE		
14	Principles of Discipline	95
15	Discipline in the Local Church	98
16	Discipline of a Church Member	100
17	Discipline of an Elder	102
17.1	Principles for Discipline of an Elder	102
17.2	Overview of Process	103
17.3	Bringing a Charge	104
17.4	Confidentiality	111

17.5	Moderator of Just Cause Pretrial Procedures	114
17.6	Plaintiff May Appeal Moderator's Decision about Charge	115
17.7	The Panel	116
17.8	The Rights of the Defendant	117
17.9	The Rights of the Plaintiff	118
17.10	Trial Proceedings	119
17.11	Trial Results	123
17.12	Process for Care and Restoration	126
17.13	Appeals	128
17.14	Communication	131
17.15	Removal of an Elder(s) for Deficiencies	131
17.16	Removal of an Elder(s) Due to Practical Needs within the Church	133
18	Regional Judicial Review Committees	134
18.1	Appointment of the Judicial Review Committee	134
18.2	Powers and Responsibilities of the Judicial Review Committee	134
	Charges against Extra-Local Leaders	135
	Trial of an Eldership	136
	Disavowal of an Eldership	138
	Removal of a Church	139
19	The Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal	141
20	Revision History	143
21	Table of Submissions for the Council of Elders	146

The Book of Church Order

of the Sovereign Grace Churches¹

PART ONE: General Principles of the Sovereign Grace Churches²

1 General Principles

- 1.1 Jesus Christ has all authority in heaven and earth (Matt. 28:18), and he reigns as head over his church (Col. 1:18; Eph. 1:22), which he purchased with his own blood (Acts 20:28; Heb. 13:12). All authority in the church derives from him and is exercised on his behalf.
- 1.2 A local church consists of any body of baptized believers associated together for the worship of God and for carrying out Christ's commission to disciple the nations (Matt. 28:19-20). The church's worship essentially includes the preaching of the Word, the administration of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the maintenance of corporate holiness through discipline. It also includes the singing of songs, hymns, and spiritual songs and the exercise of the spiritual gifts for mutual edification.
- 1.3 Each Sovereign Grace church is an expression of the church universal and, as such, has an essential integrity as an authentic church. A local church does not depend for its essential identity as a church of Jesus Christ upon its institutional affiliation with any other church. Each local church has the authority to govern its own affairs, call and ordain its own deacons and elders, and maintain its own holiness through church discipline as necessary.
- 1.4 The elders of each local church have sole responsibility to govern its affairs under the Lordship of Christ and the authority of Scripture. Churches without elders are governed according to BCO-2.8.5.
 - 1.4.1 The terms "elder," "pastor/shepherd," and "overseer/bishop" all refer to one and the same office (Titus 1:5, 7; Acts 20:17, 28; 1 Pet. 5:1, 2).
 - 1.4.2 While officers are not absolutely essential to the existence of a local church, they are necessary for its well-being (Acts 14:23-25; Titus 1:5; Eph. 4:11-16).
 - 1.4.3 Each church should strive to have a plurality of elders, according to the biblical precedent and prescription (Acts 11:30; 13:1; 14:23; 15:2, 4, 6,

¹ There are several documents related to *The Book of Church Order* available on the main website of the Sovereign Grace Churches, Inc. These include theological and practical documents, summary explanations of *The Book of Church Order*, older versions of *The Book of Church Order*, and many of the appendices that were included in the First Edition of *The Book of Church Order*.

² In this document, "Sovereign Grace" will typically refer to the denomination officially called Sovereign Grace Churches, Inc. It is the ecclesiastical entity that is comprised of all those churches who have signed the Partnership Agreement (BCO-12). "Denomination" simply means a group of churches distinct in their faith and practice and typically joined together for mission, etc. Thus, it is equivalent to how we used "family of churches" in the past.

22-23; 16:4; 20:17; 21:18; 1 Tim. 5:17; Titus 1:5; Jas. 5:14; 1 Pet. 5:1). This priority, while biblical, is not absolute. The New Testament can envision a church without a plurality of elders, and the goal of plurality is balanced by the need to have qualified elders (1 Tim. 5:22).

- 1.4.4 Although elders have different gifts and roles (1 Cor. 12; Rom. 12:3-8; cf. 1 Cor. 3:5-9; Luke 19:11-27), all must meet the same qualifications because all occupy the same office (1 Tim. 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9), which essentially involves ruling and teaching (1 Tim. 3:2; cf. 2 Tim. 2:24; Titus 1:9).
- 1.4.5 Since all elders occupy the same office, they have equal authority and act as a body (Acts 13:1-3; 15:22-23).
- 1.4.6 Elders ought to receive compensation (1 Cor. 9:6-14; Luke 10:7/Matt 10:10), and congregations have a correlative duty to pay them if possible (Gal. 6:6; 1 Tim. 5:17-18).
- 1.4.7 Elders, as under-shepherds of Christ (1 Pet. 5:1-4), must serve as examples, teach sound doctrine, guard against false doctrine, care for the spiritual well-being of the church, govern the affairs of the church, equip the church for ministry, and raise up future leadership.
- 1.4.8 Apostles and elders governed the churches of the New Testament. Sovereign Grace churches allow for the belief in modern-day apostles or apostolic leadership without requiring it or explicitly featuring it in their polity. Sovereign Grace churches recognize the office of elder as continuing today. The office of deacon continues as well but is not a governing office. Some of the non-authoritative functions of apostles are carried out by Regional Leaders and the members of the Leadership Team.
- 1.4.9 Church members do not have an inferior status to elders, but are equal in standing before Christ and fellow members of his body. All members of the church—elders and congregants—are sheep under the authority of the Chief Shepherd, submitted to God's Word. All possess the same privileges of adoption by God, redemption by Christ, and filling of the Holy Spirit. Church members also have vital responsibilities that contribute to the life and mission of the church.
- 1.4.10 In addition to their vital role and many privileges, church members are called to submit to their elders in church affairs (1 Thess. 5:12-13; Heb. 13:17; 1 Pet. 5:5), assuming that elders are faithfully teaching and leading in accordance with God's Word, which circumscribes their authority.
- 1.4.11 The responsibility to receive and excommunicate church members belongs to the church as a whole (Matt. 18:18-20) but is specifically given to the church's governing officers to exercise in leadership of the congregation (Matt. 16:18-19; John 20:23; 1 Cor. 4:14-5:13; 2 Cor.

13:1-4). In addition to a full array of other mutual responsibilities (e.g., love, encouragement, care, etc.), congregants are obliged to lovingly confront one another for impenitent sin (Matt. 18:15-16). Governing officers are authorized to hear such charges and render a verdict which they pronounce on behalf of the whole church and in its presence, in the name and power of Jesus Christ, as a corporate appeal for the sinner to repent (Matt. 18:17, 20; 1 Cor. 4:19-21; 5:4-5). Congregants have the duty to carry out the discipline of an excommunicated person by relating to him/her as an unbeliever (1 Cor. 5:9-13; 2 Cor. 2:6; 2 Thess. 3:6, 14-15). Governing officers also decide when to readmit the penitent to the fellowship of the church (2 Cor. 2:6-8). It is the duty of the congregants to forgive, comfort, and reaffirm their love for such a one (2 Cor. 2:7-8).

1.4.12 Congregants help to identify men in their midst who are qualified to serve as officers (Acts 1:23; 6:3a, 5). But only governing officers, with the counsel and support of the congregation, exercise the authority to select, ordain, and install church officers (Acts 6:3b, 6; Acts 14:23; 1 Tim. 3:1-13; 4:14; 5:22; 2 Tim. 2:2; Titus 1:5).

1.4.13 Congregants have the duty to bring charges against immoral or heterodox church officers (2 Cor. 11:4; 1 Tim. 5:19). Governing officers have the duty to adjudicate such charges and to pronounce public censure (1 Tim. 5:19-21).

1.5 Christ is the head of one body, the church universal, consisting of the elect saints of all ages who share the one hope, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and one God and Father of all who is over all and through all and in all. Sovereign Grace local churches seek to give their spiritual unity in Christ as much concrete institutional expression as is practical. In this way we bear visible witness to our union under one head, Jesus Christ; we benefit from the gifts and wisdom of other leaders and members of the body of Christ; we increase our effectiveness in fulfilling the mission Christ has given to his church; we strive toward and protect the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God; and thus the whole body, joined and held together by every joint with which it is equipped, when each part is working properly, grows up into mature manhood.

1.6 Moreover, no local church is omnicompetent or self-sufficient to carry out the mission which Christ has entrusted to the entire church (Matt. 28:19-20). Each local body stands in need of other local bodies in a relationship of interdependence.

1.7 This interdependence is more adequately expressed when local churches associate together in wider ecclesiastical bodies with shared resources, mission, mutual care, support, edification, and cooperation in government. Such cooperation is necessary for the protection of doctrinal fidelity and standards of holiness, the direction of a common mission, and the disposal of common funds. The members of an ecclesiastical body bear a substantial degree of corporate responsibility for the holiness and welfare of the whole.

- 1.8 Therefore the elders of local churches are accountable for their life and doctrine, not only to their own local congregations, but also in part to the broader ecclesiastical body as represented by her officers. The authority a local eldership exercises over its local congregation should not be an absolute authority without further appeal or recourse.
- 1.9 The Sovereign Grace churches express these principles of spiritual unity primarily through the Regional Assemblies of Elders and the Council of Elders. These bodies advance the mission by administering church planting, pastoral training and theological education, and ordination standards. Through the actions of these bodies, the churches share material and spiritual resources with one another. The Regional Assemblies of Elders and the Council of Elders also help maintain the integrity of our corporate witness through the exercise of specified extra-local functions. These assemblies, to which elders agree to hold themselves accountable, serve as a protection to local congregations. They additionally perform a vital and necessary function in the process of the ordination of elders, their censure, judging their qualification for office, and other judicial functions detailed below in the Rules of Discipline. Each church maintains control over its own property and physical assets in accordance with its bylaws and does not relinquish such control by joining an ecclesiastical union.
- 1.10 The Sovereign Grace churches comprise an ecclesiastical body, significantly bound together in a common confession of faith, pursuing a common mission, guarding the corporate holiness of all the members, and governed by the assembly of the elders.
- 1.10.1 Every church or association of particular churches is entitled to determine the terms for admission into its communion, the qualifications of its pastors, and the workings of its internal government as long as these are in compliance with the Word of God. Sovereign Grace Churches, based upon mutual love and confidence, has voluntarily determined to approve and appropriate the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*, *Partnership Agreement*, and *Book of Church Order* as governing statutes and guidelines ordering their fellowship locally and with other Sovereign Grace churches. This genuine union among Sovereign Grace Churches carries with it all the rights and privileges due to each Sovereign Grace local church. This union is in effect for a member church once its elders have signed the appropriate Partnership Agreement (cf. BCO-12) and it has been accepted and approved by its Regional Assembly of Elders.³
- 1.10.2 Yet union and fellowship within an ecclesiastical body is much more than a temporary means toward receiving the benefits of such a union. Union carries with it both benefit and responsibility. Though at present it is not feasible to attain universal doctrinal and ecclesiastical unity within the body of Christ, it is commendable to tangibly demonstrate the reality

³ These privileges include the support and protection provided by the Regional Assemblies of Elders, participation in and protection by the Council of Elders, access to specialized theological training through the Sovereign Grace Pastors College, training that occurs in our various conferences, certain websites and online discussions, financial help for church planting, and all the benefits that result from our shared life as defined by this *Book of Church Order* and other Sovereign Grace documents.

of the love of God for his Son, his church, and his people by uniting and remaining in bona fide fellowship with other like-minded Christian congregations.

1.10.3 Sovereign Grace's polity gives tangible expression to God's command to pursue doctrinally substantiated unity and love (John 17:20-23) by connecting congregations to a broader ecclesiastical body of affiliated churches. Therefore, just as a church or an individual should not enter into a fellowship of churches lightly, so they should not leave a fellowship of churches in a casual way. Disassociation often conveys a false message about the bonds of Christian love. Christian churches have a responsibility to work for unity (see Phil. 2:2, 4:2; 1 Cor. 1:10; Eph. 4:3, 12-13) within their formalized affiliations both locally and extra-locally (1 Cor. 1:2). One way that commitment to Christ and his church can be expressed is by willingly yoking oneself to other like-minded churches and determining to remain in affectionate fellowship unless matters of conscience or doctrinal infidelity prevent such association. The same sobriety and reticence that should mark a decision by Sovereign Grace to remove a church should be present if a local congregation contemplates terminating its partnership and interconnectedness to the broader ecclesiastical body. Furthermore, any local church considering disassociation should consider not only the benefits it will forfeit, but the gifts it will deprive the wider ecclesiastical body of by such an acute action. The privilege of association (which includes doctrinal and moral accountability and continued fellowship in an organization of churches expressing the unity and love of Christ) takes precedence over issues of convenience, preference, difficult circumstances, an unwillingness to make minor concessions over tertiary matters, or a position of unqualified independence. In protecting the reputation of Christ, every church should make a concerted, vigorous, and lasting effort to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, modeling the love of Christ in its given communion of churches by only withdrawing from such fellowship due to exceptional circumstances.

1.11 We affirm that the visible church is the only organization on earth explicitly commissioned and equipped by Christ to disciple the nations. No other parachurch organization has been thus commissioned and equipped as the church of Jesus Christ. Because the visible church should not substantially delegate its mission to another organization, Sovereign Grace Churches, Inc., is therefore intentionally organized as an instrument of the Sovereign Grace churches that helps to facilitate their cooperation in relationship and a common mission. Its Executive Committee, Leadership Team, and employees occupy no higher or different church office than any other elders. As men endowed with a range of gifts to provide leadership to the church in its broader mission, the Directors and members of the Executive Committee are commissioned to such unique tasks by the Sovereign Grace elders to whom they are accountable. They have no special authority in the churches other than that which has been specifically delegated to them by the elders.

- 1.12 We affirm that Sovereign Grace exists to promote the shared values of:
- Reformed soteriology
 - Gospel-centered expository preaching
 - Continuationist pneumatology
 - Complementarian leadership in the home and church
 - Elder-governed and -led churches
 - National and international outreach and church planting
 - Interdependent churches united in fellowship, mission, and governance
- 1.13 *The Book of Church Order* defines the structure and key values of our gospel partnership together in Sovereign Grace Churches. Subscription to *The Book of Church Order* requires elders to comply with what it explicitly mandates and refrain from what it explicitly forbids, while operating in Biblical wisdom according to Sovereign Grace values in all other matters. *The Book of Church Order* does not provide detailed direction for every action we take in the normal course of our life together, but it does provide values that guide us and specific direction for some crucial decision points. However, matters of discipline will be conducted in strict accordance with the delineated procedures in the Rules of Discipline (BCO Part Four).

PART TWO: Local Church Polity

2 The Office of Elder

2.1 Biblical Basis for the Office of Elder

From their beginning, local churches have been governed and led by elders (Acts 14:23; 1 Tim. 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9). The elder is ordained in a church to lead, teach, care for, and protect that local church. The Bible refers interchangeably to this office as “elder,” “pastor” (or “shepherd”), and “overseer.”

“Elder” comes from the Greek *presbuteros* (e.g., 1 Tim. 5:1). When used of the office in the church, the implication is that the man is a mature and wise man, not necessarily that he has reached a certain age (1 Tim. 4:12).

“Pastor” or “shepherd” come from the Greek *poimen* (e.g., John 21:16; Acts 20:28; Eph. 4:11; 1 Pet. 5:1-4). This term reflects the specific, individual care that God extends to us as our “Good Shepherd” (see John 10:1-18), providing a model for the particular care to which God calls the elders of a local church.

“Overseer” comes from the Greek *episkopos* (e.g., Acts 20:28; Phil. 1:1; 1 Tim. 3:1; Titus 1:7). This term captures the authority and leadership entrusted to elders.

There is an equivalence of these three terms in the New Testament: an elder is a pastor is an overseer. For example, in Titus 1:5-9 Titus is told to “appoint elders” (v. 5), and then he is instructed concerning potential candidates: “the overseer... must be” (v. 7). Further, in Acts 20:28 the Ephesian “elders” (20:17) are told how they must “shepherd” their flock as “overseers.” In 1 Peter 5:1-4 he addresses “elders” (v. 1) and tells them to “shepherd the flock of God that is among you,” specifically by “exercising oversight” (v. 2). The ideas of elder-shepherd-overseer are clearly coextensive.

Our understanding of the pastoral office should include the connotations of all three terms. The leadership and authority implied by “overseer” is to be joined to the protection, care, and nourishment implied by the use of “pastor,” and both of these are to be attached to the wisdom and mature discernment implied by the term “elder.” The Bible itself must guide our use of these different terms.

2.2 Qualifications of an Elder

Elders are to be men of exemplary character and adequate gifting. While the New Testament gives a number of requirements for elders (e.g., 2 Tim 2:2, 15, 24), Paul provides the basic profile of an elder in the qualifications listed in 1 Timothy 3 and Titus 1, which are as follows:

2.2.1 The New Testament is explicit that elders are to be men (1 Tim. 3:2; Titus 1:6; cf. 1 Tim 2:12).

2.2.2 Spiritual Maturity

Elders must have a sincere and mature faith in Christ, a connotation of the term “elder” (1 Tim. 3:6).

The Bible warns against allowing recent converts to occupy the office of elder because of the danger of pride and the temptations that might accompany pastoral ministry for an immature believer.

2.2.3 Exemplary Character

Pastors must be men of authentic and exemplary Christian character (1 Tim. 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9).

Because of their role as examples to the church and the temptations that accompany this office it is essential to have men of character perform this service. The requirements for an elder’s character are as follows.

2.2.3.1 “Above reproach” (1 Tim. 3:2; Titus 1:6) and “holy” (Titus 1:8)

The elder’s life must not have obvious flaws that make his life open to the charge of hypocrisy, bring shame to the gospel, or would make the temptations that go along with the office of elder too great for him. He is one whom others would call “holy” in the basic, observable, but relative way that all fallen men can be holy.

2.2.3.2 “The husband of one wife” (1 Tim. 3:2; Titus 1:6)

The elder, if married, should exhibit faithfulness and sexual purity in his current marriage. This requirement does not speak to whether a man has been divorced or remarried, which is not by itself disqualifying.

2.2.3.3 “Sober-minded” (1 Tim. 3:2)

The elder should have a clear-headedness that leads to rational thinking in difficult situations. He must have the ability to see people in a variety of situations and not make rash judgments. Further, the elder must demonstrate a basic wisdom and insight into the human heart. He should possess the ability to encounter sin without being surprised and without growing cynical.

2.2.3.4 “Self-controlled” (1 Tim. 3:2; Titus 1:8) and “disciplined” (Titus 1:8)

Having control of oneself has relevance in all areas of life, including finances, sexual purity, decision making, spiritu-

al disciplines, and his use of time. The man's thought and life ought to reflect intentionality, prudence, and wisdom.

- 2.2.3.5 “Respectable” (1 Tim. 3:2), “well thought of by outsiders, so that he may not fall into disgrace, into a snare of the devil” (1 Tim. 3:7), and “upright” (Titus 1:8).

The elder is a man that others would describe as worthy of respect. While he may receive a poor reputation because of his stand for Christ and the gospel or because of slander, he should be seen as a man of integrity, dignified and proper in an outward sense.

- 2.2.3.6 “Hospitable” (1 Tim. 3:2; Titus 1:8)

The hospitality required of all Christians (1 Pet. 4:9) is to be exemplified by the elder. In his life, there is an openness to other people, demonstrated by shared meals, giving of his time, and by being consistent in building relationships with others.

- 2.2.3.7 “Not a drunkard” (1 Tim. 3:3; Titus 1:7)

An elder should not be mastered by wine, drugs, or any other substance. Other potentially “addictive” types of activities such as gambling, pornography, computer gaming, or any activity that has overflowed its boundaries in the man's life could potentially apply as well.

- 2.2.3.8 “Not violent but gentle” (1 Tim. 3:3; Titus 1:7); “Not quarrelsome” (1 Tim. 3:3), not “quick-tempered” (Titus 1:7)

An elder faces difficult people and difficult situations and faces emotional conflicts between godly people. Thus, a man prone to bully, fight, or be generally “hot-headed” should not serve in this office. An elder must be “correcting his opponents with gentleness” (2 Tim. 2:25) and must “be patient with them all” (1 Thess. 5:14). There is a general ability to bring “peace” to situations of conflict (“peaceable,” 1 Tim. 3:3, NASB). Occasional expressions of anger or impatience are simply part of our fallenness, but if these characterize the man for those who live with him—his family, co-workers, others in church—the man must not be an elder.

- 2.2.3.9 “Not a lover of money” (1 Tim. 3:3) or “greedy for gain” (Titus 1:7)

An elder is disqualified for office if he exhibits a general greed that motivates him to exploit the church for his own

financial gain (Titus 1:7; 1 Pet. 5:2), or worse, to steal from it (Eph. 4:28), or if there is a “covetousness” in the man’s life that is really a form of “idolatry” (Col. 3:5), or if he is continually discontent with what God has provided for him (Phil. 4:10-13; Heb. 13:5). If these temptations are characteristic of a man, he should not serve as an elder.

2.2.3.10 “A lover of good” (Titus 1:8)

Not only should an elder be someone described as “a good man” or one committed to do “good works” (Titus 2:14), but his heart should also display a real love of and commitment to good. There should be a demonstrated motivation to work for the good in others, in situations, and in his own life.

2.2.4 Skilled Managers of Their Homes

Overseers must be skilled managers of their homes with evident fruit in their children. The daily interaction, myriad of situations, unpredictability, balance of love and strength, demand for wisdom, and sheer test of character that happen in a home mirror profoundly the kind of labors an elder is called to in the church.

1 Timothy 3:4-5 and Titus 1:6 spell out the kind of leader in the home that the overseer is to be.

2.2.4.1 The elder’s leadership in the home

The New Testament says of the elder that “he must manage his own household well, with all dignity” (1 Tim. 3:4). While all men are the heads of their homes, an elder is a man who leads his wife and children and cares for his home and property well, giving evidence of his faithful leadership. A household kept in order by coercion and threat is clearly inconsistent with the other character traits listed of elders. An elder is instead to “manage” his household “with all dignity.”

Further, a man who manages his household well is obedient to the commandments related to his role as a father and husband: he is a husband who loves his wife as Christ loved the church (Eph. 5:25-33), living with her in an understanding way (1 Pet. 3:7), and he is a father who is bringing his children up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord (Eph. 6:4). This man exhibits a pattern of loving discipleship and gracious leadership in his management of the home.

2.2.4.2 The character of the elder's children

The character, behavior, and even faith of an elder's children is seen as proper evidence of his parenting. The first and basic evidence to examine is that his children are "submissive" (1 Tim. 3:4), not "insubordinate" (Titus 1:6). A man whose leadership inspires the honor, respect, and basic obedience of his children has likely led his family "well" and "with all dignity."

While we cannot require the regeneration of a child for the father to be qualified since the spiritual state of the child is in the hands of the Lord, not the father, the Bible requires the elder's children to be obedient to him, not that the children be Christians (see Titus 1:6). The requirement does not apply to grown children, because adults are responsible for their own behavior and are not bound to obey their parents (even though they continue to "honor" them, Ex. 20:12).

This basic obedience in the elder's children certainly does not mean sinlessness, and we ought to be very slow to disqualify a man for a given incident with one or more of his children. The key question is whether the incident reveals the general foolishness of youth or a characteristic and persistent lack of faithfulness in the father.

Lastly, an elder's children must not be "open to the charge of debauchery" (Titus 1:6). "Debauchery" can include drunkenness (Eph 5:18), but the broader sense perhaps fits better here: "reckless abandon, wild living," "loose living." This is not a single incident of drunkenness or some other reckless act in the child of an elder, but a lifestyle that is out of control in a visible and public manner.

2.2.4.3 The relevance of the elder's household:

The Bible makes an explicit connection between caring for your family and caring for Christ's church: "For if someone does not know how to manage his own household, how will he care for God's church?" (1 Tim. 3:5).

Effective leadership in the home requires a set of gifts that eldership in "God's church" also requires. Both should exhibit a combination of strategic thinking and personal relationship, the need to be both strong and gentle, the need to speak God's truth clearly in an environment of love and affection, and the challenge of accepting someone fully for who they are and yet lovingly calling them on to something greater. All of these dichotomies come together in the home and in the church.

2.2.5 Aptitude for Sound Doctrine

An elder must also possess an aptitude for sound doctrine. He is “a worker who has no need to be ashamed, rightly handling the word of truth” (2 Tim. 2:15). This aptitude for sound doctrine has four components to it.

2.2.5.1 An elder understands sound doctrine (2 Tim. 2:15; Titus 1:9).

An elder must personally understand “the trustworthy word as taught” (Titus 1:9). A man only barely able to grasp the basics of Christianity will likely be unable to lead others in understanding and believing what the New Testament calls “sound doctrine” (1 Tim. 1:10; Titus 1:9; 2:1). Having an aptitude for doctrine would also include indications that the man is a proven student of the Bible (2 Tim. 2:15).

2.2.5.2 An elder believes sound doctrine.

An elder has a personal faith and confidence in orthodox Christian belief. The challenges of the office require that a man “hold firm” (Titus 1:9) to his own faith if he is going to be able to shepherd people wrestling with theirs own.

2.2.5.3 An elder is able to teach sound doctrine (Eph. 4:11; 1 Tim. 3:2; 2 Tim. 3:16-4:2; Titus 1:9).

An elder receives and believes sound doctrine “so that he may be able to give instruction in sound doctrine” (Titus 1:9). Such an ability to teach implies a basic ability to organize ideas, accurately exegete the biblical text, and then communicate this in a way that encourages, instructs, and even inspires other believers.

2.2.5.4 An elder is able to defend sound doctrine (Acts 20:28-30; Titus 1:9).

An elder “must hold firm to the trustworthy word as taught, so that he may be able to give instruction in sound doctrine and also to rebuke those who contradict it” (Titus 1:9). The ability to defend the gospel against its opponents is part of the shepherd’s (pastor’s) role in guarding the flock entrusted to him from “fierce wolves” both inside and outside the church (Acts 20:28-30).

The skills involved here include discerning the theological issue in question, understanding the truth to combat the lie, and communicating God’s truth graciously, finding a reasonable word for the moment (Eph. 4:29). A man can-

not be expected to defend all doctrines equally well, but he needs to demonstrate facility with the central doctrines of the church. This aptitude will likely grow as the man performs the duties of an elder, but to be qualified for ordination to the office, there must be some basic ability to do this.

2.2.6 The Gift of Leadership

The elder's responsibility to lead means that he must possess the necessary gifting to lead. This gifting includes having sufficient wisdom to make good decisions in small and large matters, the ability to communicate and implement those decisions, and biblical wisdom to speak into the affairs of the church.

There are three places to look when determining a man's fitness to lead in God's church: his family, his current service in the church and his personal and professional life. Does he lead his household well? Does he demonstrate responsibility, initiative, care, a command of the Scriptures, and a zeal for God in his volunteer work for the church? Does he have a well-managed life? Such questions can be helpful when ascertaining a man's leadership gift.

2.2.7 Qualification of an Elder Versus Basis for Removal of an Elder

1 Timothy 3:1-7 and Titus 1:5-9 are given to help us know what to look for in elder candidates in the church. These passages also present the gifting and character traits that called men should continue to cultivate in ministry. The description in these passages should not be viewed as a rigid standard that acts as some trigger to automatically and immediately disqualify a man should he be seen to fall short. If a pastor is found to no longer fit the description in the text, the local elders should explore the situation to determine the reason this is the case.

There is an important difference between the selection process and the removal process for elders. Each church should have a clear process in place to handle the care, evaluation, discipline, and removal of elders. 1 Timothy 5:19-21 is given to help guide us in how to handle an elder who has committed sins which call into question moral qualification, and also extends in Sovereign Grace to deviations from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* and Book of Church Order (BCO-12.1.1;12.2.1;12.3.1), and pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c) The proper approach for addressing charges against an elder are addressed in chapter 24 of The *Book of Church Order*. BCO-17

2.3 The Role of the Elder

Elders are only one part of the body of Christ with Christ alone as its head (Eph. 1:23, 4:15-16, 5:23; Col. 1:18, 2:19). Within the local church, the elder has four broad responsibilities within the local church. Elders feed, oversee, care for, and protect the flock entrusted to them.

2.3.1 The Elder is One Part of the Local Church

- 2.3.1.1 Elders are men under authority before they are men entrusted with authority (1 Cor. 11:3, Rom. 1:1).
- 2.3.1.2 Elders are “brothers in Christ” with all those in their church before they are “fathers in the faith” to anyone (Rom. 12:10, John 1:12).
- 2.3.1.3 Elders are sheep before they are shepherds (John 10:1-15; 1 Pet. 5:4).
- 2.3.1.4 Elders are servants before they are leaders (Heb. 13:17; 1 Tim. 3:4-5).

2.3.2 The Elder Feeds, Oversees, Cares for, and Protects the Local Church

- 2.3.2.1 Elders are “teachers” (Eph. 4:11) who care for the church by “preaching and teaching” (1 Tim. 5:17); thus, an elder must be “able to teach” (1 Tim. 3:2). Teaching occurs both publicly, through the ministry of the Word in corporate worship, and privately, through the reproof, correction, training, and exhortation that take place in the pastor’s ministry to individuals (2 Tim. 3:16; 4:2).
- 2.3.2.2 Elders manage “God’s church” by leading (1 Tim. 3:4-5). This leadership requirement is seen by the use of the title “overseers” to describe an elder (Acts 20:28; Phil. 1:1; 1 Tim. 3:1-2; Titus 1:7). Further, the use of the terms “manage” in 1 Timothy 3:5 and the reference to “ruling” in 1 Timothy 5:17 also support the notion that elders govern the church in a leadership capacity (see Rom. 12:8; 1 Thess. 5:12). Additionally, 1 Peter 5:2 reminds pastors that they are to be those “exercising oversight, not under compulsion.”
- 2.3.2.3 As seen in the example of Timothy, a shepherd must “be genuinely concerned” for the “welfare” of every member of his respective church, not seeking his own interests, but “those of Jesus Christ” (Phil. 2:19-21).
- 2.3.2.4 Elders are to “pay careful attention” and to “be alert” for wolves who come from inside and outside the church (Acts

20:28-30). This is not to give an elder a suspicious heart, but a watchful one; not a cynical heart, but a cautious one.

2.4 Elders and Plurality

Elders are to serve as a plurality and not alone. The New Testament teaches this by precedent, seen by the fact that all mentions of “elder” are plural (e.g. Acts 14:23; 15:2-16:4; Phil. 1:1; 1 Tim. 4:14).

Plurality is a means of acknowledging that God gives a diversity of gifts to his people (1 Cor. 12:7-11). No one man has all the gifts necessary to lead a local church. For example, while all elders must be “able to teach” (1 Tim. 3:2), some will be more gifted than others.

Plurality will often mean that different elders will have different responsibilities, reflecting their diverse gifting as much as is feasible. Furthermore, when decisions are made in leading a church, one man may possess more wisdom in a given area, in which case it is prudent for mutual deference to be exercised by the other elders.

It is possible that a church plant will have a season in which only one elder is ordained. While the New Testament has a category for an authentic church without a plurality of elders (e.g., the period of time prior to Acts 14:23), this should be understood as a temporary necessity to be remedied as quickly as is appropriately possible. In these cases, an elder from the sending church or the Regional Leader may serve as a functional part of the local eldership until a qualified elder is raised up and ordained.

While the precedent of plurality in the New Testament is important, it cannot be an excuse to overlook the requirements of the man who is to be an elder. A church will likely suffer more from unqualified elders than it will from having too few elders in office.

2.5 Elder Compensation and Bi-Vocational Elders

2.5.1 Elder Compensation

Local churches should aspire for elders to be paid commensurate to their workload when possible (1 Cor. 9:6-14; Luke 10:7; Matt. 10:10; Gal. 6:6; 1 Tim. 5:17-18). Scripture teaches this principle so that elders can be free to devote themselves to the ministry to which they have been called. To fail to support an elder financially can limit his ability to serve; consequently, the church appoints him to do the work and then hinders him from doing it (see 1 Tim. 5:17-18).

2.5.2 Bi-Vocational Elders

If a church is unable to financially support an elder, there is nothing that forbids him from working another job. While all elders must meet the biblical qualifications for the office, they are not required to serve

full-time. An elder who serves on a part-time basis, receives a stipend or allowance, or is not paid by the church is considered a bi-vocational elder. Although this is a convenient way to distinguish these elders from those who serve full-time, it in no way communicates a diminished role or importance in the church. Christian prudence, the desire for plurality, the needs of the church, and the financial situation of the church and/or the elder are some viable reasons to employ bi-vocational elders.

While not necessary for a local church, utilizing qualified and gifted bi-vocational elders as full-fledged participants in a church's eldership can be a very effective way to serve the care and mission of the local church and this union of churches.

2.6 The Senior Pastor

2.6.1 The Title and Role of the Senior Pastor

The title and role of a Senior Pastor (alternatively Lead Elder/Pastor) recognizes that though all elders are equal in responsibilities and authority, they are not necessarily equal in gifting, especially in the area of leadership. The elder who is the most gifted preacher and leader is often identified for this position. While the role of Senior Pastor is supported by the biblical principles underlying a first among equals and the wisdom of having such a role among the elders of a church, it is not an explicit biblical office or another class of elder, and it is not required by the shared polity of Sovereign Grace Churches. Moreover, Scripture does not give us either qualifications or procedures for the installation or repositioning of a Senior Pastor.

It is ultimately the responsibility of the eldership of a local church to identify and commission each of its members to fulfill tasks and responsibilities as they see fit, including the role of Senior Pastor. This man should be distinct from his fellow elders in his measure of gifting and capacity in those areas most central to pastoral leadership; however, the precise nature of the role of the lead pastor may vary depending on circumstances such as the maturity of an eldership or the range of gifts and level of specialization within an eldership. While the elders of a local church decide who will serve in this role, they should do so along with input from church members and counsel from other leaders in Sovereign Grace.

Local churches in Sovereign Grace often delegate some of the following responsibilities to the Senior Pastor.

- Providing doctrinal leadership through a prominent teaching role
- Developing the eldership into a cohesive leadership team
- Providing pastoral care for the eldership
- Facilitating decision-making by serving as Chairman of the Board of local elders

- Identifying and deploying spiritual gifts among the elders
- Encouraging efficiency
- Coordinating eldership training
- Acting as spokesman for the elders

2.6.2 Process for Repositioning the Senior Pastor

Because of the public visibility of a Senior Pastor and his unique and important role with respect to serving the congregation, repositioning him should be done carefully and according to the procedure outlined below. These steps are given to guide a local church when the repositioning is for reasons other than moral disqualification or heterodoxy and are an attempt to best protect the Senior Pastor's church, eldership, and ministry.

- 2.6.2.1 If a local elder(s) thinks the question of repositioning the Senior Pastor should be considered, then the matter should be brought to the entire eldership for evaluation. The questioning elder(s) should then honestly and clearly communicate his concerns.
- 2.6.2.2 If the eldership agrees that further evaluation is needed, but before any decision has been made, the elders should outline their observations and the reason(s) for evaluation of the Senior Pastor and communicate this to the Regional Leader. This begins the formal process of evaluating the Senior Pastor.
- 2.6.2.3 The evaluation of the Senior Pastor should be a clearly defined plan established by the local eldership and include the following:
- 2.6.2.3.a A clear presentation of the concerns precipitating the evaluation to the Senior Pastor.
 - 2.6.2.3b An opportunity for the Senior Pastor to respond to his fellow elders.
 - 2.6.2.3.c A suitable period of time (at least 30 days) for evaluation of the Senior Pastor in light of the needs of the congregation in order to determine the legitimacy of the eldership's concerns. If applicable, the Senior Pastor should be given time for improvement in areas of concern.
 - 2.6.2.3.d The seeking of input and advice from other elders in the region and the Regional Leader.

- 2.6.2.3.e A suitable means of getting input from other local leaders and those within the congregation.
- 2.6.2.4 A copy of the plan should be sent to the Regional Leader.
- 2.6.2.5 At the end of the evaluation period, the elders will make their decision based upon the due consideration of the gifts and abilities of the Senior Pastor, his abilities relative to the other elders, and a proper assessment of the needs of the local congregation. While the elders may seek advice from the Regional Leader and other Sovereign Grace elders, the decision ultimately rests with the local elders.
- 2.6.2.6 The local eldership will communicate in writing their decision to the Regional Leader who will inform the Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 2.6.2.7 If the eldership decides to reposition the Senior Pastor, he has the right to resign with honor if he decides not to remain on the local eldership. While Sovereign Grace is under no obligation to ensure the repositioned Senior Pastor's placement on another church's staff or eldership, when possible and if he so desires, the Regional Leader and the Sovereign Grace Director of Church Development will facilitate his transition to another Sovereign Grace church.
- 2.6.2.8 The church that repositioned the Senior Pastor should make every effort to give appropriate considerations to the departing pastor including providing severance.
- 2.6.2.9 If the Senior Pastor believes the local eldership sinned against him or failed to follow the procedure outlined above, he has the right to appeal to the Regional Judicial Review Committee.
- 2.6.2.10 If the Judicial Review Committee finds in favor of the eldership, then no other appeal will be granted.
- 2.6.2.11 If the Judicial Review Committee finds in favor of the removed Senior Pastor, it may appeal to the eldership to re-do the evaluation, but it does not have the authority to force his reinstatement.
- 2.6.2.12 A Senior Pastor who is repositioned or removed, but not on the basis of moral disqualification or heterodoxy, will remain in good standing within Sovereign Grace, and thus retain his ordination status, so long as he remains a current member in a Sovereign Grace church (BCO-2.8.1.2).

2.7 Accountability for Elders

Because of the significant authority entrusted to elders, it is critical that these men are held accountable. Elder accountability is expressed in these primary ways.

2.7.1 Accountability to God

Most importantly, elders are appointed to their office by God, and therefore they must perform their office with a keen awareness of God's watchful eye upon them (Acts 20:28; 2 Tim. 4:1-2). Furthermore, they are to perform their present duties in light of a future judgment (1 Pet. 5:4).

2.7.2 Accountability through Ordination

The ordination process functions as preemptive accountability for elders and serves to protect the local church. Churches should refuse to appoint anyone to the office of elder who does not explicitly fulfill all of the prerequisites given in the New Testament. Any accountability structures will be of limited value if the men appointed to this office fall short of its requirements.

2.7.3 Accountability in Plurality

To serve in a plurality of elders involves a commitment to ongoing accountability. Some of this accountability will be more structured, as elders ask about specific areas of obedience and speak into one another's lives. Accountability will also occur as elders serve together with a healthy awareness of each other's behavior, tendencies, and temptations, and relate to one another with an expectation of receiving input and observations from each other.

2.7.4 Accountability to the Congregation

Accountability comes from the congregation when it brings observations and appeals to elders or charges against elders. Just as the man to be qualified as an elder must have a general openness to input, so must the elder remain open to the observations of those in the church (Prov. 1:7). At times an elder might even be engaged in a matter of personal sin against another person in the church, requiring a process of rebuke, repentance, and reconciliation. Moreover, a member of a congregation must be enabled to pursue making a charge against an elder, but not without any restraints (1 Tim. 5:19; BCO-17).

2.7.5 Accountability within Sovereign Grace

In all of the ways specified in this *Book of Church Order*, elders in a local church are accountable to the other elders in their Region and ultimately to all of the elders in Sovereign Grace. Regional Assemblies with their Judicial Review Committees and the Council of Elders, along

with the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal, provide accountability for the life and doctrine of elders in Sovereign Grace.

2.8 The Ordination of Elders

Ordination in Sovereign Grace churches is that act by which men are set apart to the office of elder (Acts 14:23). It is the church's solemn approval of and public attestation to a man's inward call, his gifts, and his appointment to pastoral ministry. Before a man is ordained to the office of elder, he has been first called, gifted, and chosen through divine initiative (Acts 20:28, Eph. 4:11). In Sovereign Grace appointing a man to the office of elder involves a collaborative effort between the elders and members of a local church and the Regional Assembly of Elders.

2.8.1 Ordination Statuses in Sovereign Grace

2.8.1.1 Ordained and Installed

This is an initial status of elders when they are ordained and installed to the office of elder. Elders who are currently serving on an eldership in a Sovereign Grace church have this status, and it is one of good standing.

A man ordained and installed remains as such unless the Regional Assembly of Elders disavows him as a result of discipline or a significant exception to the *Statement of Faith* or explicitly mandated practices in the *Book of Church Order*.

2.8.1.2 Ordained and Inactive

This is the status of elders not currently serving on an eldership in Sovereign Grace, but who remain current members in a Sovereign Grace church. They remain ordained, but inactive in the office of elder. Such men are still qualified to serve and remain in good standing. An elder who is ordained and inactive may perform sacerdotal duties with the approval of an elder in a Sovereign Grace church.

This is also the status of an elder who is temporarily inactive at the request of his eldership due to accusations brought against him (BCO-17.3.11). In such cases, an elder remains in good standing pending the ruling of an Adjudicatory Panel.

2.8.1.3 Ordained and Commissioned

This is the status of an elder being commissioned to plant a Sovereign Grace church. It is one of good standing. A man ordained and commissioned remains as such until one of the following:

- He is installed in a newly planted church and thus his status changes to ordained and installed;
- The Regional Assembly of Elders suspends their current plans for his church plant and changes his status to ordained and inactive;
- The Regional Assembly of Elders revokes his status as a result of discipline or significant exception to the *Statement of Faith* or explicitly mandated practices in the *Book of Church Order*.

2.8.1.4 Ordination Suspended

This is the status of elders temporarily suspended on account of discipline who have been given terms and a timeline for restoration (BCO-17.11.2.2). This status is not one of good standing.

2.8.1.5 Ordination Surrendered

This is the status of those who were previously ordained, but are no longer members of a Sovereign Grace church or who have voluntarily surrendered their ordination but remain a member of a Sovereign Grace church. This status is one of good standing. If such men become members of a Sovereign Grace church, they can request to have their ordination reviewed by the current Regional Ordination Committee, thus having their ordination returned to them as either installed or inactive.

2.8.1.6 Ordination Disavowed

This is the status of those whose ordination was recognized by Sovereign Grace, but who have had their ordination disavowed due to discipline (BCO-18.2.9.1; 18.2.10.1). “Disavowal” means that Sovereign Grace revokes its approval of a man’s qualification for eldership and no longer recognizes him as an ordained elder. This status is not one of good standing.

2.8.2 The Ordination Process

The purpose of a process for ordination is to appoint men to this office who resemble the New Testament criteria for the office (especially 1 Tim. 3:1-7; Titus 1:5-9). While not infallible, this process should serve to expose obvious deficiencies in a man who desires this office.

Only the eldership of a local church can ordain and install new elders (BCO-1.3). Therefore, the local eldership bears primary responsibility

for selecting candidates for pastoral ministry and examining their life and doctrine in order to determine whether the candidate meets the biblical character qualifications for this office (BCO-2.2) and fully agrees with the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*.

However, since the quality and unity of our elders is fundamental to the nature and health of our union, a common commitment to the standards for elders necessitates that all elders in Sovereign Grace churches be approved according to the ordination standards of this *Book of Church Order* through the agency of the Regional Assembly of Elders (BCO-1.9). What follows is a required process for ordination except where noted.

2.8.2.1 Selection of an Elder Candidate

The elders decide to choose a man who is qualified as much as they can determine. Elders will solicit input from those who know the man and pay close attention to his current service. Such indicators are not infallible, but they do help establish the man's fitness for pastoral ministry. Appropriate counsel may be sought from their Regional Leader or other elders within the region.

2.8.2.2 Initial Input from the Church

Initially, input will be invited from the elders, deacons, and congregation on an informal basis. The elders will continue to establish if the man is qualified as far as can be seen.

2.8.2.3 Further Invitation for Congregational Input

Once the elders are supportive of the man for pastoral ministry, they will notify the church and invite their further input. Members of the candidate's church are given opportunity to submit in writing their observations, affirmation, or critique of the man in question. This is not to propagate gossip and slander but to allow opportunity to stop the process if there is information the elders lack in evaluating the man.

The feedback of members of the candidate's church will not be understood as a binding vote on the ordination of the candidate but may be a deciding factor in his qualification. Written feedback is allowable throughout the evaluation and ordination process up until 30 days prior to the ordination service. It will be up to the local eldership to handle the feedback as they deem most appropriate. However, the active involvement of the congregation is vital in the confirmation of an elder's call and, at a min-

imum, should require extensive informal interaction with the congregation regarding the suitability of the elder candidate.

Though not required, the candidate's church may decide to utilize some or all of the following practices to help ensure full participation of the congregation in this very important decision.

- Teaching the congregation about the biblical basis for their affirmation in this process and the sobriety of the task;
- Making a formal announcement of the candidacy of the potential elder to the congregation at the beginning of the ordination process;
- Announcing the qualifications and charging the church to soberly consider their role in affirmation;
- Issuing a written form for official feedback;
- Soliciting personal letters or other written feedback from congregants;
- Obtaining formal written feedback from all members;
- Arranging personal interviews with congregants to discuss their feedback and solicit further input if necessary;
- Publicizing the results of the affirmation of the congregation;
- Announcing the close of the affirmation process ahead of time;
- Preparing the church for their vows of affirmation of the candidate during the ordination service.

2.8.2.4 Though not a requirement, candidates for the office of elder preferably will attend the Sovereign Grace Pastors College or a functional equivalent.

2.8.2.5 Pastoral Internship

Though not a requirement, candidates should ideally serve as pastoral interns prior to ordination. The length and nature of this internship will be decided by the local eldership.

2.8.2.6 Completing the Sovereign Grace Ordination Requirements

The pastoral candidate must complete all of the ordination requirements before his actual ordination. These include (1) completing all work required in the current Sovereign Grace ordination standards, (2) passing the written and oral ordination exams administered by the Regional Ordination Committee, and (3) confirmation from the local church of a criminal background check and a Record of Terminated Ordinations check.

2.8.2.7 Affirming the *Statement of Faith* and the *Book of Church Order*

After passing the ordination exams, the candidate must affirm in writing the statement below. He will sign two copies of this statement and make two additional copies. The signed statements shall go to the candidate and Sovereign Grace, while the additional copies shall be given to the Regional Ordination Committee and the Director of Church Development.

“I declare sincerely before God that I believe that all the articles and points of doctrine contained in the Sovereign Grace Statement of Faith fully agree with the Scriptures, and I own that Statement as the statement and confession of my faith. These are doctrines I promise to teach and defend in public and in private. I promise further that if in the future I come to have reservations about any of these doctrines, I will share these reservations with my eldership and the Regional Assembly of Elders.

If ordained, I will submit to the explicitly mandated polity practices of the Book of Church Order of the Sovereign Grace Churches. I affirm that the form of government contained in the Book of Church Order is a wise and suitable application of Scriptural principles.”

2.8.2.7.a Taking Exception(s) to the *Statement of Faith* or the *Book of Church Order*

If the candidate has any reservations about or takes any exception to either the *Statement of Faith* or the explicitly mandated practices of The *Book of Church Order*, he must submit his exception(s) in writing to his local eldership and the Regional Assembly of Elders. The local eldership shall first investigate the exception(s) before presenting the candidate to the Regional Assembly of Elders. If required, the Regional Assembly of Elders shall then determine the significance of the candidate’s exception(s). If

the exception(s) is trivial or semantic, then the candidate may sign the affirmation statement and be put forward for a vote on his ordination. If ordained, any exceptions shall be kept on record with the local eldership, the Regional Assembly of Elders, and Sovereign Grace. However, if it is determined that the candidate substantially disagrees with any of the doctrines of the *Statement of Faith* or any explicitly mandated practices of The *Book of Church Order*, he may not be approved for ordination. The Ordination Committee shall recommend to him a course of study on the relevant doctrines and principles, if the candidate is willing, in the hopes that his exceptions might be overcome

2.8.2.8 Approval by the Regional Assembly of Elders

After signing the affirmation statement, the Regional Ordination Committee will submit their recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders at least 30 days prior to a vote. The candidate will be presented to the Regional Assembly of Elders. The local eldership shall publicly commend the gifting and character of the candidate. The Regional Ordination Committee shall testify that the candidate has passed all required ordination exams. The Regional Assembly shall then question the candidate as they see fit to validate that there is no heterodoxy or sin present in the candidate that would prohibit the candidate from being approved for ordination.

The Regional Assembly then votes on whether to approve the candidate for ordination. Approval requires a simple majority vote. As stipulated by The *Book of Church Order* (6.2.1.5), the regional elders must demonstrate just cause to reject a candidate who has been previously vetted by his local church and has passed the required ordination examinations. Just cause consists exclusively of sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-5.1.1;5.2.1;5.3.1.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c).

2.8.2.9 Date Set for Ordination

Once the man is established as qualified for this office and the church desires to appoint him to this office, a date is set for the ordination service and is announced to the church

2.8.3 Ordination, Installation, and Commissioning Services

In Sovereign Grace Churches, there are four ways whereby an elder is recognized as such and set apart for ministry:

- When an elder is being ordained and installed (BCO-2.8.1.1), the ordination and installation take place in a single service according to BCO-2.8.3.1;
- When an elder is already ordained, but is being installed, the installation service takes place according to BCO-2.8.3.1;
- When an elder is being ordained and commissioned (BCO-2.8.1.3), the ordination and commissioning take place in a single service according to BCO-2.8.3.2;
- When an elder is already ordained, but is being commissioned to plant a church, the commissioning service takes place according to BCO-2.8.3.2.

2.8.3.1 Elders Being Ordained and/or Installed

Local church elders and, whenever possible, the Regional Leader or his representative will be present to commend the candidate.

During the service, the presiding elder(s) will include the following questions for the candidate to answer in the affirmative:

- *Do you promise to shepherd the flock of God not under compulsion but willingly, not for shameful gain but eagerly, not domineering over those in your charge but being an example to the flock? (1 Pet. 5:1-4)*
- *Do you promise to faithfully guard the flock over which the Holy Spirit has made you an overseer, and do you promise to protect that flock from false teaching, division, and dissension? (Acts 20:28-31)*
- *Do you promise to care for the flock of God, not as a hireling, but as an under shepherd of the Great Shepherd, caring for his sheep as the precious ones for whom he died? (Ezek. 34)*
- *Do you, in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus and this congregation, promise to preach the Word in season and out of season, and do you promise to reprove, rebuke, and exhort with complete patience, enduring suffering, while remaining sober-minded in all of your preaching and teaching, and will*

you do the work of an evangelist among those whom God has given you charge? (2 Tim. 4:1-5)

- *Do you declare sincerely before God that you believe all the articles and points of doctrine contained in the Sovereign Grace Statement of Faith fully agree with the Scriptures? Do you own that Statement as the statement and confession of your faith? And do you promise to teach and defend these doctrines in public and private?*
- *Do you promise further that if in the future you come to have reservations about any of these doctrines, you will share these reservations with your eldership and the Regional Assembly of Elders?*
- *Do you promise to keep a close watch on yourself and to walk humbly before others, to be self-suspicious of your own motives, to invite criticism from others, and to make yourself accountable to those whom God has put in your life?*
- *Do you submit without exception to the explicitly mandated practices of the Book of Church Order of the Sovereign Grace Churches, affirming that that form of government is a wise and suitable application of Scriptural principles?*
- *Do you promise to walk in a manner worthy of the gospel and to show yourself in all respects, in action and in speech, to be a model of good works, integrity, and dignity so that neither the church, nor our Savior Jesus Christ, nor the gospel may be brought into reproach? (Titus 2:7-8)*
- *Do you promise to continually seek the gifts of the Spirit that you might serve God's people, not in the energy of the flesh, but in the power of the Holy Spirit and to carry out your ministry without fear of man?*

After the candidate has answered in the affirmative, the presiding elder will ask the church the following questions for the church to answer in the affirmative:

- *Do you, the people of _____ church, receive _____ as your pastor?*
- *Do you promise to receive the word of truth from him with meekness and love and to submit to him in the due biblical exercise of his leadership?*
- *Do you promise to supply him with whatever material support he may need to fulfill his ministry among you?*

- *Do you promise to encourage him in his labors and to assist his ministry and leadership for your spiritual edification, the evangelization of the lost, and the promotion of God's glory?*

The local elders and the Regional Leader or his representative will lay hands on the candidate and pray for him. This process of “laying on of hands” is a public affirmation and recognition that the candidate has been set apart for gospel ministry, and that the ongoing mercy and attendance of the Spirit of God will be necessary to satisfactorily fulfill the requirements of his office.

2.8.3.2 Elders Being Ordained and/or Commissioned

In cases where elders are being ordained and/or commissioned to plant a Sovereign Grace church, the ordination and/or commissioning service takes place at a gathering of the sending church. The local church elders of the sending church and whenever possible, the Regional Leader or his representative will be present to commend the candidate at the service.

During the service, the presiding elder(s) will include the following questions for the candidate to answer in the affirmative:

- *Do you promise to shepherd the flock of God not under compulsion but willingly, not for shameful gain but eagerly, not domineering over those in your charge but being an example to the flock? (1 Pet. 5:1-4)*
- *Do you promise to faithfully guard the flock over which the Holy Spirit is making you an overseer, and do you promise to protect that flock from false teaching, division, and dissension? (Acts 20:28-31)*
- *Do you promise to care for the flock of God, not as a hireling, but as an under shepherd of the Great Shepherd, caring for his sheep as the precious ones for whom he died? (Ezek. 34)*
- *Do you, in the presence of God and of Christ Jesus and this congregation, promise to preach the Word in season and out of season, and do you promise to reprove, rebuke, and exhort with complete patience, enduring suffering, while remaining sober-minded in all of your preaching and teaching, and will you do the work of an evangelist among those whom God will give you charge? (2 Tim. 4:1-5)*

- *Do you declare sincerely before God that you believe all the articles and points of doctrine contained in the Sovereign Grace Statement of Faith fully agree with the Scriptures? Do you own that Statement as the statement and confession of your faith? And do you promise to teach and defend these doctrines in public and private?*
- *Do you promise further that if in the future you come to have reservations about any of these doctrines, you will share these reservations with your eldership and the Regional Assembly of Elders?*
- *Do you promise to keep a close watch on yourself and to walk humbly before others, to be self-suspicious of your own motives, to invite criticism from others, and to make yourself accountable to those whom God has put in your life?*
- *Do you submit without exception to the explicitly mandated practices of the Book of Church Order of the Sovereign Grace Churches, affirming that that form of government is a wise and suitable application of Scriptural principles?*
- *Do you promise to walk in a manner worthy of the gospel and to show yourself in all respects, in action and in speech, to be a model of good works, integrity, and dignity so that neither the church, nor our Savior Jesus Christ, nor the gospel may be brought into reproach? (Titus 2:7-8)*
- *Do you promise to continually seek the gifts of the Spirit that you might serve God's people, not in the energy of the flesh, but in the power of the Holy Spirit and to carry out your ministry without fear of man?*

After the candidate has answered in the affirmative, the presiding elder will ask the church the following questions for the church to answer in the affirmative:

- *Do you, the people of _____ church, commission _____ as a pastor of the newly constituted _____ church?*
- *Do you promise to make this mission effort a matter of prayer, material support, and encouragement?*

The local elders and the Regional Leader or his representative will lay hands on the candidate and pray for him. This process of “laying on of hands” is a public affirmation and recognition that the candidate has been set apart for gospel

ministry, and that the ongoing mercy and attendance of the Spirit of God will be necessary to satisfactorily fulfill the requirements of his office.

2.8.4 The Term of the Office of Elder

There is no set term on an elder's service. When a man is ordained to this office, he will serve as long as he is qualified, and it is in the best interest of the church and his family. His service will only end with voluntary resignation, removal from office, or death.

2.8.4.1 Voluntary Resignation from Office

Circumstances may arise such that an elder chooses to resign from office willingly, whether confessing to sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-3), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1;12.2.1;12.3.1), pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c), or for personal reasons

2.8.4.1.a Resignation Agreement

A written resignation agreement must be created, which defines the terms and conditions of the elder's resignation (e.g., timing, reason, severance). This agreement is between the local elders and the resigning elder. The resigning elder, the local eldership, the Regional Leader, the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, and the Sovereign Grace Director of Church Development all must receive a copy of the resignation agreement.

2.8.4.1.b Appointment of the Moderator of Just Cause

While this is a local church situation, a Moderator of Just Cause appointed by the Regional Judicial Review Committee must review the matter to determine whether or not the resignation is fair and mutually agreed upon.

2.8.4.1.c Review by the Moderator of Just Cause

The Moderator of Just Cause will review the resignation agreement in keeping with the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications* and asking the following four questions:

- Are each party's reasons for the resignation clearly stated in the resignation agreement?
- Is there a clear understanding on the part of both parties regarding the implications and conditions of the resignation agreement?
- Is the standing of the resigning elder's ordination status clearly stated and agreed upon in the resignation agreement?
- Is the resignation agreement in keeping with the stipulations of the *Book of Church Order*, especially BCO-17?

2.8.5 Churches without Elders

If a local church is without any elders (e.g., because it has only been recently adopted, or because all of its elders have resigned, been disavowed, or died), the responsibilities and authority of the local eldership shall devolve upon the Regional Assembly of Elders. Under the coordinating direction of the Regional Leader, the members of the Regional Assembly shall supply the pulpit and fulfill the church's pastoral needs. In close consultation with the congregation (in accordance with BCO-2.8.2.3 and BCO-4), the Regional Assembly will select an elder for the church by a simple majority vote. If applicable, the Regional Assembly of Elders should honor the church's previous practices concerning the affirmation of elders. At that time, all of the responsibilities and authority of the church's local eldership shall revert from the Regional Assembly back to the elder.

2.8.6 Taking New Exceptions to the *Statement of Faith* or the *Book of Church Order*

If an elder registers a new exception(s) to the *Statement of Faith* or the explicitly mandated practices of the *Book of Church Order*, he must submit his exceptions in writing to his local eldership and the Regional Assembly of Elders. The exceptions shall then be investigated according to the process detailed in BCO-2.8.2.7.a. In the case that the elder's exception(s) is not overcome, the Regional Assembly of Elders shall vote to disavow his ordination by three-fourths vote and determine the timing of the disavowal. The execution of this decision shall be the exclusive responsibility of the local elder(s) (BCO-18.2.7).

2.8.7 Ordination Transfer within Sovereign Grace

The ordination of an elder in any Sovereign Grace church is valid and recognized by all other Sovereign Grace churches. A man previously ordained within Sovereign Grace who remains in good standing and accepts a call to serve at another church need not, therefore, re-take the ordination exam or repeat any other part of the ordination process. While each church eldership has the responsibility and authority to select and install existing ordained men as elders as they see fit, the following process will guide the elder's ordination transfer.

2.8.7.1 Review the Elder's Qualifications

The local eldership bears primary responsibility for confirming that the life and doctrine of any ordained man they seek to install as an elder continues to meet the biblical character qualifications for the office (BCO-2.2) and continues to agree with the Sovereign Grace Churches' *Statement of Faith* and the explicitly mandated practices of the *Book of Church Order*. Elders will solicit input from those who know the man and pay special attention to his previous service as an elder. Local churches must complete a new criminal background check for all transferring elders (BCO-5.1.3) and consult the Record of Terminated Ordinations (BCO-11.3.3.7). Appropriate counsel may be sought from the Sovereign Grace Regional Leader(s), Regional Ordination Committee(s) and other elders across the region(s).

2.8.7.2 Reaffirm the *Statement of Faith* and the *Book of Church Order*

The ordained man must reaffirm in writing the statement in BCO-2.8.2.7. If he has any reservations with or takes exception to the *Statement of Faith* or the explicitly mandated practices of the *Book of Church Order*, he must inform the eldership calling him and their Regional Assembly of Elders, and follow the process detailed in BCO-2.8.2.7.a.

2.8.7.3 Inform the Congregation and Invite Their Input

Once the local eldership is supportive of installing the ordained man, they will notify the congregation as early in the process as practical and involve it appropriately in the process.

2.8.7.4 Approval by the Regional Assembly of Elders when an Elder Transfers from outside the Region

If the ordained man is not a current member of the Regional Assembly of Elders, the Regional Ordination Committee will submit their recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders at least 30 days prior to a vote. The local elders will put forth the ordained man to the Regional Assembly of Elders who, with input from the Regional Ordination Committee, will vote to affirm the transfer of his ordination status by a simple majority.

The Regional Assembly may only reject the transfer of ordination because of sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-3), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1;12.2.1;12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c).

2.8.7.5 Install the Elder

Once the ordained man is reaffirmed as qualified for office and the church desires to install him as an elder, the installation service may be carried out as described in BCO-2.8.2.9-10.

2.8.8 Ordination Transfer from another Denomination

A man ordained as an elder in a denomination other than Sovereign Grace may be eligible to have that ordination transferred into Sovereign Grace. The Regional Assembly of Elders that the prospective elder would join will assess (1) how equivalent his ordination is to the Sovereign Grace ordination standards and (2) whether he is qualified according to Sovereign Grace standards.

2.8.8.1 The Regional Church Planting Committee Assessment

The Regional Church Planting Committee will use their guidelines and best practices document to conduct a full assessment of the candidate's character and compatibility with our theology, mission, values, and polity (cf. BCO-6.2.5.2). They will submit their assessment and recommendations to the Regional Leader.

2.8.8.2 The Regional Ordination Committee Assessment

The Regional Ordination Committee will assess the doctrine of the candidate elder. The Ordination Committee will make a recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders for or against the transfer of each elder's ordination status. The Regional Ordination Committee may recommend to the Regional Assembly of Elders that the

elder fulfill the Sovereign Grace Ordination Standards and exams if it judges this prudent.

2.8.8.3 *Statement of Faith and the Book of Church Order*

The elder candidate will sign the affirmation statement of BCO-2.8.2.7 as an expression of his commitment to the doctrine and polity of Sovereign Grace. However, if the elder candidate has any reservations about or takes any exceptions to this statement, he must communicate these in writing to the Regional Leader and the Regional Assembly of Elders. The Regional Ordination Committee will then be tasked with investigating his exception(s) and making a recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders about whether these are trivial semantic exceptions acceptable among elders or substantive differences that warrant a rejection of the ordination transfer.

2.8.8.4 Approval by the Regional Assembly of Elders

The Regional Assembly of Elders will receive the relevant committee reports from the Regional Leader at least 30 days prior to taking a vote on the candidate. The Regional Assembly will then vote on whether to transfer the elder's ordination into Sovereign Grace or not. A vote by simple majority is required to transfer the ordination. If the Regional Assembly votes in favor of the ordination transfer, the Regional Leader will notify the Executive Director by sending him a written copy of the affirmation statement in BCO-2.8.2.7.

2.8.8.5 Installing the Elder

After the Regional Assembly approves the ordination transfer, the elder will be installed at a service in his local church in accordance with BCO-2.8.2.9-10.

3 The Office of Deacon

3.1 Biblical Basis for the Office of Deacon

“Deacon” comes from the Greek *diakonos*, simply meaning “servant” or “minister,” and it appears throughout the New Testament (Acts 6:1-6; Rom. 16:1; Eph. 6:21; Phil. 1:1; Col. 1:7, 4:7). While all of God’s people are called as “ministers” or “deacons,” there seems to be an official role for some to share that is designated with the title of “deacon.” Although many passages give a sense that a deacon is a mature servant of the local church, the clearest passage on the qualifications and call of deacons is provided in 1 Timothy 3:8-13.

3.2 Qualifications of a Deacon

The qualifications for a deacon parallel those for an elder in almost every way. Most of the requirements relate to character and maturity, important characteristics for a man given a spiritual charge. Deacons must hold to the gospel with integrity, they must be proven, and they must be examples in home life. While all believers are called as “deacons” in the general sense, official deacons must set a pace for maturity in Christ.

3.2.1 “Dignified” (1 Tim. 3:8)

A deacon must exhibit a sobriety of purpose and earnestness of conduct worthy of respect and winsome to others that brings honor to Christ and the office of deacon.

3.2.2 “Not double-tongued” (1 Tim. 3:8)

A deacon should speak in a sincere and holy manner. He is not to engage in gossip, slander, or deceit.

3.2.3 “Not addicted to much wine” (1 Tim. 3:8)

A deacon should not be mastered by wine, drugs, or any other substance. Other potentially “addictive” types of activities such as gambling, pornography, computer gaming, or any activity that has overflowed its boundaries in the man’s life could potentially apply as well.

3.2.4 “Not greedy for dishonest gain” (1 Tim. 3:8)

There are different ways to be disqualified because a man is a “lover of money.” A deacon is disqualified for office if he exhibits a general greed that motivates him to exploit the church for his own financial gain (Titus 1:7; 1 Pet. 5:2), or worse, to steal from it (Eph. 4:28), or if there is a “covetousness” in the man’s life that is really a form of “idolatry” (Col. 3:5), or if he is continually discontent with what God has provided for him (Phil. 4:10-13; Heb. 13:5). If these temptations are characteristic of a man, he should not serve as a deacon.

- 3.2.5 “Must hold the mystery of the faith with a clear conscience” (1 Tim. 3:9)

A deacon should hold to the Christian faith with fidelity of doctrine and life in such a way that they can operate with a clear conscience, not condemned for heresy or immoral conduct.

- 3.2.6 “Tested first... prov[ing] themselves blameless” (1 Tim. 3:10)

A deacon is to be tested before he is selected for service in the office of deacon. He must be tested for character, doctrine, and conduct in a probationary period.

- 3.2.7 “Husband of one wife” (1 Tim. 3:12)

The deacon, if married, should exhibit a general faithfulness and sexual purity in his current marriage. This requirement does not speak to whether a man has been divorced or remarried, which is not by itself disqualifying.

- 3.2.8 “Managing their children and their own households well” (1 Tim. 3:12)

A man who manages his household well is obedient to the commandments related to his role as a father and husband: he is a husband who loves his wife as Christ loved the church (Eph. 5:25-33), living with her in an understanding way (1 Pet. 3:7), and he is a father who is bringing his children up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord (Eph. 6:4). This man exhibits a pattern of loving discipleship and gracious leadership in his management of the home.

- 3.2.9 Women and the Diaconate

Although Sovereign Grace wholeheartedly affirms the vital importance of the ministry of women in our churches, individual churches may differ on the acceptability of having women serve in the role of deacon. If a church decides to appoint women deacons, it is essential that the responsibilities of that role do not violate other Scriptural commands that define and delineate the respective roles of men and women in the home and the church, particularly those that prohibit a woman from teaching or having authority over a man in the home or church (1 Tim. 2:12; cf. 1 Cor. 11:3).

3.3 The Role of the Deacon

Scripture does not provide great detail on the function of deacons. Some hold that the office is devoted primarily to meeting the temporal needs of the church. Others hold that the office involves any service that frees up the pastors to govern the church and devote themselves to the ministry of the Word and prayer (Acts 6:2-4). Either view is acceptable within Sovereign Grace Churches. While only

elders are required to be able to teach and given the responsibility of church governance, deacons can greatly bolster and support the role of the elders and the health of the congregation. They can do this by assuming responsibility for the leadership and care of the congregation in many areas in order to free elders to better lead in the ministry of the Word and prayer. Additionally, their involvement can help provide additional communication pathways with the congregation vital to a healthy, thriving church. This role may serve similarly to that of a ruling elder in some local church polities, albeit minus an official governing responsibility.

4 The Role of the Congregation

4.1 Introduction

The congregation has an important role in the polity of Sovereign Grace Churches. A healthy church will enjoy robust communication, cooperation, interdependence, and respect among all its members, including elders, deacons, and other congregants. It is a noble biblical desire to ensure that all members of a church are properly exercising their gifts and contributing their voice to the life and decision-making of a church. However, accomplishing the goal of full biblical participation of the entire congregation does not mean that final governing authority must be handed over to the entire congregation. Ultimately, elders must exercise their God-given authority in leading their local churches, albeit a biblically circumscribed, self-sacrificing, and humble authority (1 Pet. 5:1-3, John 10:11b, 2 Tim 2:24-25). A congregation must correspondingly submit to its elders (1 Thess. 5:12-13; Heb 13:17). Such leadership and submission must be in the context of a vibrant, healthy, respectful, and fruitful participation for all members of the church. This section seeks to fill out a biblical understanding and practice for congregational participation within a conviction that elders are granted authority from God to govern the local church and must uniquely give account to God for their local church.

4.2 Congregational Equality

Church members do not have an inferior status to elders but are equal in standing before Christ and fellow members of his body. All members of the church—elders and congregants—are sheep under the authority of the Chief Shepherd and possess the same privileges: adoption by God, redemption by Christ, and sealing by the same Holy Spirit.

Therefore, there is no fundamental distinction among believers in Christ's body. All Christians—elders and congregants alike—have equal access to God through Christ (Gal. 3:28), are “priests” of God (1 Pet. 2:9), possess the Holy Spirit and spiritual gifts (Acts 2:17-18; 1 Cor. 6:19; 2 Cor. 1:22), receive illumination from the Spirit (1 Cor. 2:6-16), and enjoy all other spiritual blessings in Christ (Eph. 1:3ff.). All believers—elders and congregants alike—have access to God's Word and stand under its authority. As a result, the historical distinction between “clergy” and “laity” is an unbiblical idea that creates an illegitimate dichotomy within the body of Christ.

Each member plays an important role in the mission of the church. All Christians are indwelt by the Spirit of God, all are children of God, and all belong to the royal priesthood. Believers are called to a shared life together, involving fellowship, discipline, and care. While the church as a whole does not have responsibility for the governance of the church, each member contributes greatly to the health or demise of the church. The rule of elders in no way contradicts the prerogatives and liberties given to all who are in Christ.

4.3 Congregational Solidarity

Because elders are fundamentally a part of the congregation themselves, the relationship between elders and the congregation is meant to be one of joyful unity. Although elders must meet certain character qualifications, those qualifications are traits commanded of all believers. Elders have a responsibility to teach, but they, like the congregation, stand under the authority of God's Word. Elders are to proclaim and guard the gospel, but all believers are to stand firm in one spirit and strive together for the faith of the gospel (Phil. 1:27).

Pastoral instruction and leadership should seek to win a congregation's glad affirmation and forge a congregational solidarity through its manner of leadership. Such pastoral leadership includes humble instruction, informative communication, alerting the church to evidences of grace, educating the church as to the fruit of its life, serving, and giving, involving the church appropriately in the leadership's thinking and plans, and proactive deployment of people according to their gifts (Eph. 4:11 ff.).

4.4 Congregational Responsibility

Because of the fundamental equality of believers, each member plays an important role in the mission of the church. Church members are called to a shared life together, involving fellowship, discipline, and care. Although the entire church does not have responsibility for the governance of the church, each member contributes greatly to the health or demise of the church. The rule of elders in no way contradicts the prerogatives and liberties given to all who are in Christ. Under the leadership of the elders, church members participate in the joyful welcoming of new members and the excommunication of unfaithful members. The congregation is involved in the evaluation and affirmation of eldership candidates and has a responsibility to bring charges against a leader who commits sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviates from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), or pastorally mishandles a case of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c) All believers are responsible to reject false teachers and unbiblical leadership.

Although authority in the local church is given to elders, they are not to be insulated from the congregation's appropriate observations and concerns and even responsibility to ensure the fidelity of their leaders. Because Scripture affirms the right of church members to bring legitimate allegations concerning an elder (1 Tim. 5:19-21), a church's local polity in conjunction with the Sovereign Grace Rules of Discipline (BCO Part Four) outline the relevant policies and procedures by which such allegations can be evaluated. Clear communication about such avenues of recourse will foster both a healthy accountability and an atmosphere of trust.

Additionally, the roles and responsibilities of the congregation may be worked out in Sovereign Grace churches by the following pursuits:

- Seeking input from the congregation for any pastoral candidate for ordination.

- Seeking input from the congregation for any deacon candidate for installation.
- Creating a church environment where there are vital relationships, active discussion, and cooperation between the elders and the whole church with a clear, comprehensive, and welcoming feedback system.
- Providing regular forums of communication and interaction as appropriate.
- Establishing and training the church in the use of the channels for feedback and redress outlined by local church policy and the policy and procedures of the *Book of Church Order of the Sovereign Grace Churches*.
- Utilizing a formal and public affirmation process for key church decisions such as installing elders and deacons, approving an annual budget, making major changes in church by-laws, implementing major changes in church ministries, enforcing church discipline, and accepting church members. Such affirmation is permissible as long it is not technically binding (see BCO-5), does not nullify the authority of the elders to govern the church nor contradict this *Book of Church Order*.

A dynamic relationship of mutual care and respect and the leadership of godly elders is necessary for a healthy church polity. No church polity will work without the necessary qualifying character on the part of the pastors and the correspondent faith-filled submission of the congregation.

4.5 Congregational Submission

Within the general equality of all believers, God orders and gives leaders to his church. The congregation's submission to Christ finds expression in its submission to godly elders (1 Thess. 5:12-13; Heb. 13:17; 1 Pet. 5:5). All ministry to the church is ultimately Christ's own ministry and, as gifts from God, elders are an extension of Christ's ministry to his people.

This is a voluntary submission which must not be coerced, and which assumes that elders are serving as faithful examples and are faithfully leading the congregation in obedience to God's Word. God's Word circumscribes the elders' authority. Only Scripture can bind the conscience of the Christian, and elders forfeit their authority when they deviate from God's Word.

5 Local Church Practices

5.1 Local Church Bylaws

In keeping with these principles, although a church may have formal congregational feedback, no congregational vote shall be regarded as binding in any Sovereign Grace church. While full and vibrant congregational participation is necessary for healthy church life, it does not necessitate congregational governance of the local church. Introducing binding congregational voting would introduce a conflicting practice of church governance that would eventually have to be resolved by resting final church authority either with the congregation or with its elders. This ecclesiastical union deems that practicing elder rule in conjunction with vibrant congregational participation is the best application of biblical polity. Therefore, to be consistent with this conviction and practice, local church bylaws of Sovereign Grace churches must address the following key items.

5.1.1 Consistency with *Book of Church Order*

The constitution and bylaws of each local church must be fully consistent with the general principles and prescriptions of the *Book of Church Order*. Each church will have one year from the date of signing (or ratifying) the Sovereign Grace Partnership Agreement to bring their church bylaws into conformity with the *Book of Church Order*. It is highly recommended that each church take the initiative to have their bylaws reviewed by their Regional Judicial Review Committee in order to identify any areas that might need adjustment prior to signing the partnership agreement.

5.1.2 Authority Over the Bylaws

The eldership of each local church has sole authority to write or change the local church's constitution and bylaws.

5.1.3 Criminal Background Checks

Local churches must complete a criminal background check for all elders, employees, and adult volunteers working with minors. These must be renewed every five years at a minimum.

5.1.4 Regional Judicial Review Committee May Examine

The Regional Judicial Review Committee may examine the consistency of a local church's bylaws with *The Book of Church Order* if the Committee deems it necessary. If the Committee finds that a local church's bylaws are inconsistent with *The Book of Church Order*, and if after thorough discussion the local eldership refuses to change the bylaws accordingly, then this refusal may become grounds for pursuing a course of action as described in BCO-18.2.10-11.

5.2 Official Membership

- 5.2.1 In accordance with the teaching of Scripture, converts to the church universal are added to a particular local church (Acts 2:41). It is within the context of that local church that they submit to specific local elders, who watch over their souls and must give an account (Hebrews 13:17, 1 Peter 5:3).
- 5.2.2 The identification of a believer with a specific local church and eldership requires a defined local membership. As a result, each Sovereign Grace church will actively maintain an official membership to which new members are added when they willingly join.

5.3 Solemnization of Marriage

- 5.3.1 Marriage is an institution designed and ordained by God though not a sacrament of the church.
- 5.3.2 The biblical definition of marriage is the exclusive sexual, procreative, and lifelong covenantal union of one person born biologically male and one person born biologically female.⁴
- 5.3.3 Sovereign Grace Churches prohibits its elders from officiating and affirming any marriage outside of the biblical definition of marriage set forth in BCO-5.3.2—including but not limited to same sex-marriages or unions, polygamous marriages, transgender marriages,⁵ or marriages where one or both individuals have undergone a gender change. Sovereign Grace Churches believes there is a God-ordained link between one's biological sex and one's self-conception as male or female.

5.4 Reporting the Sexual Abuse of a Child (or a minor under 18 years of age).

Sovereign Grace churches and their elders have a moral obligation to protect children.

While reporting requirements related to child abuse vary from state to state, a Sovereign Grace elder who, in the course of his ministry involvement in a Sovereign Grace church, has cause to believe that a child is the victim of sexual abuse, then he must report such abuse to the appropriate child protection or law enforcement authorities.

This obligation exists whether the incidence occurs outside or inside the church or ministry. (Example of an 'outside' incident: a child or teen reports that he

⁴ This statement speaks to the basic understanding of what is meant by "marriage," though we acknowledge that in a given marriage not all of these elements will be necessarily fulfilled.

⁵ A "transgender marriage" in this sentence means one where one or both parties is identifying as a gender different from his or her biological/birth sex. The next phrase ("or marriages where one or both...gender change") covers circumstances in which there has been an attempted "gender change" surgery to a gender other than one's biological/birth sex.

or she has been sexually abused by a family member or friend. Example of an ‘inside’ incident: a child or teen reports that he or she has been sexually abused by a church staff member or volunteer.)

In addition, if a Sovereign Grace elder has cause to believe from an adult who was a victim of sexual abuse as a child that another child is currently at risk for sexual abuse by the same perpetrator, then the elder must notify the appropriate child protection or law enforcement authorities.

Each Sovereign Grace church must train church staff members and children’s ministry workers to promote sexual abuse awareness and the safety of children involved in ministry programs and is solely responsible for the content and participation in such training.

By this we hope to protect children and promote justice in all our churches.

PART THREE: Extra-Local Polity

6 Regional Assembly of Elders

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A Region is comprised of 4-15 Sovereign Grace churches within a designated geographical area, with consideration also given to language if applicable. Temporary exceptions to the size limit may be made with the permission of the Leadership Team and a majority vote of the relevant Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 6.1.2 The Regional Assembly of Elders consists of all local church elders within a given Region. Elders who are ordained and installed (BCO-2.8.1.1) or ordained and commissioned (BCO-2.8.1.3) may vote at the Regional Assembly of Elders and serve on Regional Committees; however, no more than five elders from each church shall be voting members. After the local church, the entire Regional Assembly of Elders is the primary place of support, care, accountability, and cooperation in mission for each church within a Region.

6.2 Formation of Regions

- 6.2.1 New regions may be formed. This will be facilitated by the Leadership Team and in accordance with BCO-12 on Global Partnerships..
- 6.2.2 Any realignment of a Region, transfers, or additions to a Region must be approved by a majority vote of the applicable Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 6.2.3 Transfers of areas and/or churches from one region to another will be restricted to areas which border the region receiving that area.

6.3 Meetings of the Regional Assembly of Elders.

- 6.3.1 A Regional Assembly shall meet at least once per year. When possible, this meeting shall occur with a majority of the Region's elders present in person.
- 6.3.2 A quorum consists of at least half of the voting members of the Regional Assembly of Elders. A quorum must be present for all binding votes. Being "present" means individual members participate either in person or via teleconference.
- 6.3.3 A Regional Assembly should conduct its business in person or teleconference when it concerns their essential functions (BCO-6.4). Certain trivial business items may be conducted through email, such as setting meeting dates and times, and approving a budget. Additionally, if approved by unanimous consent, the Regional Assembly may conduct any other business matter over email.

- 6.3.4 While in session, the Regional Assembly of Elders may suspend the *Book of Church Order* notice requirements in BCO-2.8.8.4; 2.8.2.8; 2.8.7.4 and 6.2.5.6 with a two-thirds majority vote to conduct necessary business.
 - 6.3.5 Minutes must be taken at all official business meetings of the Regional Assembly of Elders and of the Regional Committees. They should include at least (1) the official agenda, (2) decisions made and votes taken, (3) a summary of the major points brought up in debate or discussion, and (4) any statement, especially of dissent or protest, that a member requests be included in the minutes. Minutes for Regional committee meetings will be approved by the members of the respective committee. Minutes for the Regional Assembly of Elders Meetings must be approved by the Regional Judicial Review Committee and be responsibly archived.
- 6.4 Committees and Officers of the Regional Assembly of Elders
- 6.4.1 Regional Committees: Every Region will have the following committees to organize for its essential functions.
 - 6.4.1.1 The Regional Nominating Committee consists of at least two members and researches, identifies, and nominates the best candidates for the Regional Leader and the members of the Region's various committees. These committee members must be elected or confirmed by the Regional Assembly of Elders and should include the most experienced and most capable leaders within the Region. Any elder within the Region may nominate a man for this Committee. When this committee nominates a candidate, he must still be approved by a simple majority of the Regional Assembly of Elders present and voting. The term of office will be 3 years. The Regional Nominating Committee will also maintain a historical list of elders serving on Regional Committees and their terms. They will inform the Regional Leader at least 60 days in advance of any regularly expiring terms along with their recommendations for replacements.
 - 6.4.1.2 The Regional Ordination Committee consists of at least three members and conducts all ordination reviews and examinations on behalf of the Regional Assembly of Elders. The term of office will be 3 years.
 - 6.4.1.3 The Regional Judicial Review Committee (BCO-18) consists of four to seven members, preferably from different churches, and conducts all adjudications at the regional level. The term of office will be 6 years. Each member of this committee will be trained in ecclesiastical law and procedure by the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeals or

their delegates. This training must be completed within 18 months of being appointed to the Committee.

- 6.4.1.4 The Regional Church Planting Committee consists of at least two members and works with the Leadership Team to identify and approve all new church plants within the Region. The term of office will be 3 years.
- 6.4.1.5 The Regional Budget Committee consists of at least two members and assists the Regional Leader in proposing and presenting a yearly budget to the Regional Assembly of Elders for discussion and a vote of affirmation. Affirmation requires a simple majority. This committee will follow best practices established in cooperation with the Leadership Team. The term of service for this committee will be 3 years.
- 6.4.1.6 The Region may, with a 2/3rds vote, choose to make any committee, except the judicial review committee, a committee of the whole, in which committee responsibilities are fulfilled by the whole RAE. This provision should only be used in exceptional circumstances, especially when a smaller region has difficulty in meeting the minimum requirements of committees. The Region may create a committee of the whole for one or multiple committees for one year at a time, but it may re-form committees of the whole for successive years indefinitely.
- 6.4.1.7 There are no limitations on the number of terms that an elder may serve on a regional committee. If a committee member resigns his position or is removed from his position, then, after recommendations from the Regional Nominating Committee, the Regional Assembly will elect another elder to serve the remainder of the term as needed. (for nominating committee vacancies see BCO-6.4.1.1)
- 6.4.2 The Regional Leader (BCO-7): Every Region will select one man to be the Regional Leader
 - 6.4.2.1 The Region's Nominating Committee, with the counsel and advice of the Sovereign Grace Leadership Team, will put forward a qualified candidate to be confirmed by a majority vote of the Regional Assembly of Elders.
 - 6.4.2.2 The Regional Leader will be selected by the Regional Assembly of Elders every four years and may serve multiple terms without limits.
 - 6.4.2.3 If a Regional Leader is unable to complete his term, the Regional Nominating Committee will nominate a candidate to complete the remainder of the Regional Leader's term. The candidate must be confirmed by a majority vote of the Regional Assembly of Elders.

6.4.3 Ad Hoc Committees: Every Region may establish ad hoc committees or working groups to facilitate its unofficial functions.

6.4.3.1 Members of an ad hoc committee do not need to be nominated by the Regional Nominating Committee.

6.4.3.2 The purpose of an ad hoc committee should be defined, and its duration specified.

6.4.3.3 Ad hoc committees established within a Region serve in an advisory and assistant capacity, not in the stead of the Regional Assembly of Elders or its standing committees, nor can they be empowered with any authority already allocated in the *Book of Church Order*.

6.4.3.4 These ad hoc committees are to serve short term purposes. Any committee designed to serve more than one year must be approved by the Regional Assembly of Elders and the members of such a committee must be elected by a simple majority vote of Regional Assembly of Elders.

6.4.3.5 The creation of ad hoc committees, its members, its purpose, and its duration shall be recorded in the Regional meeting official minutes.

6.5 Responsibilities of the Regional Assembly of Elders

Although all manner of informal fellowship, cooperation, and mutual care among the churches and elders of a Regional Assembly are encouraged, the official prerogatives of the Regional Assembly of Elders are strictly limited to the following areas:

6.5.1 Approval of all candidates for eldership

6.5.1.1 While each local church eldership bears primary responsibility in the ordination of an elder, the elder candidate must also be examined and approved by the Regional Assembly of Elders and its Ordination Committee before he may be ordained in the local church (BCO-2.8.2).

6.5.1.2 The Region's Ordination Committee shall administer the written and oral exams to the elder candidate..

6.5.1.3 Once the candidate completes the ordination standards and has stated in writing any exceptions he has to the *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-2.8.2.7), the Ordination Committee shall present the candidate to the Regional Assembly of Elders with its recommendation. The candidate may then be questioned concerning his doctrine or life as the Assembly deems necessary. After

questioning, the Regional Assembly will vote (according to BCO-6.1.8) on whether the candidate may be ordained. A simple majority is required for approval (BCO-2.8.2.8)..

6.5.1.4 The Regional Assembly of Elders may only reject a candidate who has already been vetted by his local church and passed the required ordination examinations if they can demonstrate just cause, which consists exclusively of sin that calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the *Sovereign Grace Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c).

6.5.1.5 When a Sovereign Grace elder from outside the Region is called to serve at a local church within the Region, the Regional Assembly of Elders must review any exceptions the elder has to the *Statement of Faith* or the explicitly mandated practices of *The Book of Church Order* and determine their significance (BCO-2.8.7), prior to affirming his transfer into the Region.

6.5.2 Adjudications within the Region (See BCO 18)

6.5.3 Discipline of an Eldership within the Region (See BCO-18.2.9-10)

6.5.4 Church Planting

The Regional Assembly of Elders administrates Sovereign Grace church planting within the Region to wisely dispense shared financial resources and maintain a unified, cohesive strategy for advancing the mission within a given geographical area. The Leadership Team will assist Regions in church planting, bringing expertise, experience, and initiative to this task.

6.5.4.1 Working in conjunction with the Leadership Team, the Regional Assembly of Elders will have the responsibility to identify and approve, by a simple majority vote, all locations for Sovereign Grace church plants within the Region.

6.5.4.2 Churches beginning exploratory Sovereign Grace church planting initiatives such as campuses, mission churches, or other Sovereign Grace works, will communicate the plans and intentions of such works to the Regional Leader and the Regional Church Planting Committee prior to their start.

6.5.4.2.a The Regional Leader and Regional Church Planting Committee will work together with the initiating church to develop an appro-

priate approach for informing the region of the work. This may include steps up to and including a formal report at the Regional Assembly of Elders and opportunity for the Regional Assembly of Elders to comment on and affirm the exploratory work as part of the larger regional mission strategy.

- 6.5.4.2.b The Regional Church Planting Committee is responsible for guiding an exploratory work to best position it for its eventual approval as a new church in the region. The Regional Church Planting Committee will guide the process in accordance with church planting and adoption provisions of the *Book of Church Order* so that the Regional Assembly of Elders may have confidence that all new churches and pastors have been appropriately evaluated and vetted for approval by the region.
- 6.5.4.3 Although the Regional Assembly of Elders must approve every Sovereign Grace church plant (i.e., one utilizing Sovereign Grace funds and intending to become a member of Sovereign Grace Churches from its inception) by a simple majority vote, it may delegate exploratory work to its Regional Church Planting Committee or to the Leadership Team.
- 6.5.4.4 If a church desires to plant a church that will not be part of Sovereign Grace and will not utilize Sovereign Grace funds, it is free to do so without the involvement or approval of the Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 6.5.4.5 A church plant becomes an official Sovereign Grace church with all its privileges and responsibilities when its elder/eldership signs the appropriate Partnership Agreement (BCO-12), and it has been accepted and approved by its Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 6.5.4.6 A church being planted by an elder who is already ordained in good standing is to abide by the following process:
- A sending church affirms the church planter's character, gifting, and calling for the church plant;
 - The Regional Church Planting Committee assesses the candidate for church planting and makes their recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders;

- If the church planter is not currently part of the Regional Assembly of Elders, his ordination must be transferred (BCO-2.8.7);
- The candidate elder signs the Partnership Agreement for the church being planted;
- The Regional Assembly of Elders approves the church plant by a simple majority vote;
- A commissioning service takes place at the sending church, at which time the church planter's ordination status is changed to ordained and commissioned (BCO-2.8.3.2; 2.8.1.3);
- At the inauguration of the church plant, the status of the ordained and commissioned church planter changes to ordained and installed (BCO-2.8.1.1).

6.5.4.7 A church being planted by a candidate not yet ordained is to abide by the following process:

- A sending church affirms the candidate's character, gifting, and calling for pastoral ministry and the church plant;
- The Regional Church Planting Committee assesses the candidate for church planting and the Regional Ordination Committee assesses him for ordination. Both committees make their recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders;
- The Regional Assembly of Elders approves the candidate's ordination by a simple majority vote and gives contingent approval of the church plant by a simple majority vote. Approval of the church plant is contingent upon (1) the candidate being ordained and commissioned by the sending church (BCO-2.8.3.2), and (2) the newly ordained elder signing the Partnership Agreement for the church being planted. If both of these do not occur in a timely way, the Regional Assembly of Elders may vote to revoke their contingent approval of the church plant by a simple majority vote.
- A commissioning service takes place at the sending church, at which time the church planter becomes an elder with the status of ordained and commissioned (BCO-2.8.3.2; 2.8.1.3);
- The candidate elder signs the Partnership Agreement for the church being planted (BCO-6.2.4.5);

- At the inauguration of the church plant, the status of the ordained and commissioned church planter changes to ordained and installed (BCO-2.8.1.1)

6.5.5 Church Adoptions

6.5.5.1 The Regional Leader, working with the region's committees as specified below, will have responsibility to ensure that a church and eldership being considered for adoption into the Region conforms to the guidelines of the *Book of Church Order* and is brought before the Regional Assembly of Elders as a viable candidate for adoption. The Regional Leader will be the primary point of contact throughout the adoption process between a candidate church and the Region.

6.5.5.2 The Leadership Team will assist the work of the Regional Leader and regional committees. It will maintain a Guidelines & Best Practices document to serve Sovereign Grace in the adoption process. This document will provide the basis for an assessment and recommended path for all adoptions. The authority to approve or reject the church adoption rests solely with the Regional Assembly of Elders.

6.5.5.3 The Regional Ordination Committee, facilitated by the Regional Leader, will assess the doctrine of the candidate church elders. The elder(s) of the candidate church must be reviewed for transfer and confirmation of ordination by the Ordination Committee. The elder(s) must also affirm in writing the *Statement of Faith* and the *Book of Church Order*, noting any exceptions they have to either (BCO-2.8.2.7). The Ordination Committee (BCO-2.8.8.2) will make a recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders for or against the transfer of each elder's ordination status. The Regional Ordination Committee may recommend to the Regional Assembly of Elders that the elder(s) of the candidate church pass the Sovereign Grace Ordination Standards if it judges this prudent.

The report and recommendations of the Regional Ordination Committee, the signed statements from the candidate elder(s), and any exceptions discovered in this process, will be delivered to the Regional Leader.

6.5.5.4 The Regional Judicial Review Committee, facilitated by the Regional Leader, will assess whether the candidate church's governing documents are in compliance with the Book of Church Order. They will submit their assessment and recommendations to the Regional Leader and the Regional Church Planting Committee.

- 6.5.5.5 Reports to the Regional Assembly of Elders: The Regional Leader will gather the assessment reports of the committees involved in the assessment and submit these to the Regional Assembly of Elders with a cover letter outlining his recommendations regarding the adoption. These must be submitted at least 30 days prior to a vote on the ordination(s) and adoption of the candidate church.
- 6.5.5.6 Role of Regional Assembly of Elders: Before there can be a final vote on the ordination of any candidate elder(s) the Regional Assembly may have to rule on issues raised by the Committee Reports. They must also rule on any exceptions that the candidate elders took to the *Statement of Faith* and the *Book of Church Order* (BCO-2.8.2.7.a). If all such matters are resolved, then they move to vote on the ordination transfer of the candidate elders. Adequate discussion is required before any vote. Transferring the ordination of these elders requires a simple majority. The Regional Assembly then votes on whether to adopt the church, which requires a two-thirds majority.
- 6.5.5.7 The adoption is finalized when the Partnership Agreement is signed by all necessary parties (Executive Director, Regional Leader, Elders of the Partner Church).
- 6.5.5.8 If a church without elders seeks adoption in Sovereign Grace and the Region votes to adopt it, then the church will come under the pastoral care of the Regional Assembly until elders can be found (as described in BCO-2.8.5).
- 6.5.6 Care for Churches and Pastors within the Region
 - 6.5.6.1 The Regional Assembly of Elders has a shared responsibility for the health and vitality of each church within the Region.
 - 6.5.6.2 Care may be expressed in a variety of ways including counsel and advice, sending representatives to speak and minister at the request of the local church elders, and through cooperative conferences and Regional Assembly of Elders meetings.
 - 6.5.6.3 The Regional Leader will facilitate this care within each Region.
- 6.5.7 Approval of Changes to the *Sovereign Grace Statement of Faith* (BCO-8.3.2.8)

7 Regional Leaders

7.1 The Purpose of Regional Leaders

The Regional Leader is to use his leadership gifts to inspire and impart vision to the elders in his region, resulting in joyful participation in our shared mission and appreciation of our shared doctrine and values. He is to motivate, encourage and exhort the elders of his region to fulfill our shared commitments and warn them against cultural temptations or internal inconsistencies with our doctrine and values. He also represents the whole Regional Assembly of Elders in providing care, equipping, and counsel to the elders within the region.

The Regional Leader does not occupy a special “office” in addition to that of an elder but rather is an elder whose gifting for broader leadership is recognized by the Regional Assembly of Elders. Therefore, the Regional Leader is recognized and elected by the elders in his region and is accountable to them. He also becomes their representative on the Sovereign Grace Nominating Committee.

7.2 Qualifications of a Regional Leader

- 7.2.1 He must be ordained and installed as an elder within the nominating region.
- 7.2.2 He must have been a Sovereign Grace pastor for at least five years.
- 7.2.3 He must be relationally strong within the Region and able to facilitate strong gospel-centered unity.
- 7.2.4 He must be doctrinally strong and passionate about our shared values.
- 7.2.5 He must have experience in and a heart for Sovereign Grace.
- 7.2.6 He must be a recognized leader among leaders.
- 7.2.7 He must have a heart for and commitment to our mission to plant and care for churches.
- 7.2.8 He must have a teaching gift sufficient to bring strong, Scripturally-based leadership to the Region.

7.3 Responsibilities of a Regional Leader

- 7.3.1 Moderates Regional Assembly of Elders meetings;
- 7.3.2 Oversees the election or confirmation of committee members for the Region;
- 7.3.3 Represents the Regional Assembly of Elders at the installation of elders in the local church or, if unable to, appoints another elder within the Region to represent the Regional Assembly of Elders;
- 7.3.4 Coordinates the giving of aid, assistance, and advice to a church whose

eldership is embroiled in controversy. Coordinates conciliation and mediation efforts for a church or eldership at the request of the eldership;

7.3.5 Facilitates the work of regional committees as needed. He can delegate this task as he sees fit;

7.3.6 Gives advice and encouragement to elders and elderships;

7.3.7 Coordinates care to churches and pastors within the Region. He may delegate some of his responsibilities to other pastors in the Region;

7.3.8 He represents his Regional Assembly of Elders as a member of the Sovereign Grace Nominating Committee (BCO-9.3.1);

7.4 Term and Compensation of a Regional Leader

7.4.1 His term is four years, with no limit on the number of terms he may serve (BCO-6.4.2).

7.4.2 He may be appropriately compensated for his work outside of his local church.

8 Council of Elders.

8.1 Introduction

While the primary locus of integration, care, accountability, and support for the local church is the Regional Assembly of Elders (BCO-6), the Council of Elders provides another important point of unity, support, and fellowship within Sovereign Grace Churches and helps foster solidarity across Regions.

8.2 Formation of the Council of Elders

A designated representative from the eldership of each church will form the Council of Elders. Churches whose membership exceeds 500 adult (18 or more years old) members may send an additional representative elder.

- 8.2.1 Each Sovereign Grace church whose elders have signed the United States Nation Partnership Agreement (BCO-12.5.1) and has been accepted and approved by its Regional Assembly of Elders is a qualified member of the Sovereign Grace Churches and may send its representative elder(s) to the US Council of Elders meeting to participate with full voting rights.
- 8.2.2 To qualify as a representative to the Council of Elders, the representative elder must be an ordained Sovereign Grace elder in good standing with his Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 8.2.3 An elder who has been disavowed by either the Regional Judicial Review Committee or Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal may not serve as the representative to the Council of Elders neither may he participate in any Sovereign Grace Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 8.2.4 A church whose eldership has been disavowed and who does not follow the disavowed eldership may continue as a member of the Sovereign Grace Churches but will have no voting representative on the Council of Elders until a duly qualified elder is appointed.
- 8.2.5 A church may be removed as a member of the Sovereign Grace Churches if its members continue to follow the leadership of a disavowed eldership.
- 8.2.6 Elders from an Emerging Nation Candidate Church (BCO-12.2) may attend the US Council of Elders meeting, but do not have the right to vote or speak from the floor and are not counted in the determination of a quorum in the Council of Elders.
- 8.2.7 Elders from an Emerging Nation Partner Church (BCO-12.3.1) may attend the Council of elders meeting, sending a representative per BCO-8.2. The representative may participate fully, except that he may not vote on changes to the *Book of Church Order* or on committee appoint-

ments except appointments to the Executive Committee. The Delegates of Emerging Nation Partner Churches are not counted in the determination of a quorum in the Council of Elders.

- 8.2.8 Each Sovereign Grace Church that has signed the Partnership Agreement of a non-US Nation of Sovereign Grace may send its representative elder(s) to the US Council of Elders in addition to their own Nation's Council of Elders. At the US Council of Elders, these representatives may participate fully, except that they may only vote on changes to the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*, on changes to section one of the United States *Book of Church Order*, on appointments to the Executive Committee, on appointments to the Theology Committee, and on the appointment of an Executive Director.

Elders from Sovereign Grace Nations other than the US may serve on the US Executive Committee, the Theology Committee, and the Sovereign Grace Leadership team. The delegates from Partner Churches in Non-US nations will not be counted in the determination of a quorum in the US Council of Elders.

8.3 Meetings of the Council of Elders

- 8.3.1 The Executive Committee, on behalf of the Council of Elders, will schedule and approve all Council of Elders meetings.
- 8.3.2 Each meeting with binding votes must have a quorum, defined as at least half of the members of the Council of Elders.
- 8.3.3 While only delegates may vote or make motions from the floor, members of the Leadership Team, Executive Committee, Theology Committee, Polity Committee, Court of Appeal, and any Regional Leader may participate in the meeting by making statements or asking questions. Additionally, the chairman of each standing committee of the Council of Elders may introduce business relevant to his committee during meetings of the Council..
- 8.3.4 Minutes must be taken at all official business meetings of the Council of Elders and its attendant committees and be responsibly archived.
- 8.3.4.1 Minutes should contain an official agenda, decisions, votes taken, major points made in debate or discussion, and any statement, including of dissent or protest, that a member requests to be included.
- 8.3.4.2 Minutes for the Council of Elders will be approved by the Executive Committee. Minutes for other committee meetings will be approved by the committee's members.

8.3.5 Annual Meetings

8.3.5.1 The Executive Director will present a date(s) for the annual meeting that corresponds with the next Pastors Conference.

8.3.5.2 The Executive Director will draft an agenda for the meeting, approved by the Leadership Team, and send it to all Council members 30 days prior to the scheduled Council of Elders meeting.

8.3.6 Special Meetings

8.3.6.1 A special meeting of the Council of Elders may be called by one-fourth of the Council of Elders or by a majority vote of the Executive Committee's members.

8.3.6.2 If one-fourth of the Council of Elders calls for a special meeting, they must present their petition to the Executive Committee along with a unified agenda for the meeting. The Executive Committee must then schedule the special meeting to be held within 60 days of the petition. If the petition includes proposed amendments to the *Book of Church Order*, then the meeting will not be scheduled sooner than 45 days of the request.

8.3.6.3 A special meeting may not be called to debate a past decision or to impede an action already decided on by the Council of Elders. A special meeting on a previous decision may only be called if conditions or circumstances have significantly changed. The Executive Committee has the authority to rule whether a change is serious enough to warrant a special meeting. In making this determination, the Committee may pursue counsel from whomever it deems advisable.

8.3.6.4 The Executive Committee will send a notice of the special meeting along with a detailed agenda and any supporting documentation to all Council members at least 30 days prior to the special meeting.

8.3.6.5 Proposed changes to the *Statement of Faith* cannot be considered at a special meeting and can only be presented at the Council's annual meeting.

8.4. Procedures for Council of Elders Meetings

8.4.1 Rules of Order for Council of Elders Meetings

8.4.1.1 All Council of Elders meetings will be governed by the *Book of Church Order* and the most recent edition of The

Modern Rules of Order except where The Modern Rules of Order is inconsistent with the *Book of Church Order*.

8.4.1.2 The Rules Committee will be comprised of three members of the Polity Committee. If a point of order is made during the meeting, the Rules Committee will give rulings on any questions concerning what the *Book of Church Order* stipulates, allows, or prohibits during Council of Elders meetings. Any ruling may be appealed by any member of the Council of Elders and overturned by a simple majority of the Council.

8.4.1.3 While in session, the Council of Elders may suspend a *Book of Church Order* procedural rule by a two-thirds majority vote to conduct necessary business.

8.4.2 Procedural Motions

8.4.2.1 Procedural motions on business items may be made during Council of Elder meetings. Procedural motions include but are not limited to (1) motions concerning points of order, (2) motions to open or close debates, (3) motions to table business items to a future meeting, (4) motions to refer an item to a committee for further study, and (5) changes made to a motion as a result of dialogue and debate by the Council of Elders.

8.4.3 New Business Motions

8.4.3.1 A New Business Motion is any motion that requires the Council of Elders to take any substantive decisions or actions, such as, but not limited to, the appropriation of funds not already in the budget, the formation of new committees, the issuing of opinions and public statements on behalf of the Council of Elders, public censures, and commendations.

8.4.3.2 Any New Business Motion must be submitted to the Executive Committee 40 days prior to the Council of Elders meeting. After reviewing the motion, the Executive Committee may refer it to the relevant committee and/or make its own recommendation to the elder making the motion. The new motion will, either in its original form or with modifications agreed to by the elder making the motion, be sent to all Council members 30 days prior to the Council of Elders meeting so that each delegate might give due consideration to the motion and discuss it with his eldership.

8.4.3.3 The Council of Elders may suspend its own requirement

for notice for new business motions if there is a two-thirds majority vote of the Council of Elders.

8.5 Responsibilities of the Council of Elders

8.5.1 Creation and Confirmation of Committees

8.5.1.1 The Council of Elders may create committees to expedite and facilitate the execution of its appointed tasks. Any member of the Council of Elders may move to create a committee. The motion will stipulate the number of committee members, the length of their terms, and the committee's mandate. If the motion is seconded, the Council shall vote on the matter, which will be decided by a simple majority. If the motion succeeds, the Nominating Committee will be tasked to nominate candidates for the new committee. The Council of Elders may decide to create ad-hoc committees that do not require the involvement of the Nominating Committee.

8.5.1.2 The Council of Elders will create an Executive Committee. It shall consist of 9 members whose terms will be 4 years each. There will be no limit to the number of terms an elder may serve. The purpose and responsibilities of the Executive Committee are detailed in BCO-10.1.

8.5.1.3 The Council of Elders will also create a Polity Committee. It shall consist of 7 members whose terms will be 3 years each. There will be no limit on the number of terms that an elder may serve. The purpose and responsibilities of the Polity Committee are detailed in BCO-10.3.

8.5.1.4 The Council of Elders will also create a Theology Committee. It will be chaired by the Director of Theology and consist of 6 additional members, whose terms will be 3 years each. There will be no limit to the number of terms that an elder may serve. The purpose and responsibilities of the Theology Committee are detailed in BCO-10.4.

8.5.1.5 The Council of Elders will also create a Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct. It shall consist of 5-9 members whose terms will be 5 years each. There will be no limit to the number of terms that an elder may serve. The purpose and responsibilities of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct are detailed in BCO-10.2.

8.5.2 Proposal and Approval of Changes to the *Statement of Faith*

8.5.2.1 The Leadership Team, Theology Committee, or any three members of the Council of Elders may propose changes to the *Statement of Faith*.

- 8.5.2.2 Proposed changes must be submitted to the Executive Committee 90 days in advance of a Council of Elders meeting to give time for the proposal to be studied. Dialogue between the Executive Committee and the party proposing the change may result in revising or withdrawing the proposal. If after discussion the submitting elders continue forward with their proposal, then the Executive Committee must put the proposed change on the agenda of the next Council meeting for consideration.
- 8.5.2.3 Proposed changes must be sent to all Council members 60 days prior to the next Council of Elders meeting. At this meeting, the Council of Elders will vote on the merits of pursuing the proposed change. If one-fourth of the Council of Elders votes in favor of pursuing it, the change will be sent to the Theology Committee for consideration.
- 8.5.2.4 The Theology Committee will study the proposed change(s) and will send its report and recommendation to the Council of Elders 90 days in advance of the Council's next meeting.
- 8.5.2.5 Council members may produce written responses to the Theology Committee's report for distribution to the Council 30 days prior to the Council's meeting.
- 8.5.2.6 A proposed change must receive a three-fourths majority vote to be adopted.
- 8.5.2.7 Any change that is approved by the Council of Elders must then be affirmed with a simple majority by three-fourths of all the Regional Assemblies of Elders. Every Regional Assembly must vote on the proposed change within a year of its approval by the Council of Elders. Each Regional Leader will immediately report the outcome of the vote to the Executive Director. The Executive Director will report the outcome of the votes in the Regional Assemblies at the next meeting of the Council of Elders. If the amendment has been approved, it shall at that time become a binding part of the *Statement of Faith*.
- 8.5.2.8 The Theology Committee may make copy edits for grammar, punctuation, and spelling. The importance of the Statement of Faith even in its details means that these edits must be carefully considered. These will be sent to the elders and a meeting of the Council of Elders (annual or special) will approve them by unanimous consent. Such changes do not need to go through the full approval process detailed above.

- 8.5.3 Proposal and Approval of Changes to the *Book of Church Order*
 - 8.5.3.1 The Leadership Team, Executive Committee, Polity Committee, or any three members of the Council of Elders may propose changes to the *Book of Church Order*.
 - 8.5.3.2 Proposed changes must be submitted to the Executive Committee 90 days in advance of the annual Council of Elders meeting to give time for the proposed change to be studied and incorporated into the agenda for the next Council meeting.
 - 8.5.3.3 Proposed changes must be sent to all Council members 60 days prior to the next Council of Elders meeting.
 - 8.5.3.4 The Polity Committee will study the proposed change(s) and give their reasoned input at the next Council meeting.
 - 8.5.3.5 A proposed change must receive a simple majority to be adopted.
 - 8.5.3.6 All approved changes to the *Book of Church Order* will be sent to every Sovereign Grace church elder by the Executive Director.
 - 8.5.3.7 The Polity Committee will incorporate newly approved amendments into the *Book of Church Order*. They may copy edit these amendments for grammar and style but they cannot change the meaning of an amendment. Copy edits become an official part of the *Book of Church Order* and can be changed by an amendment at a later Council of Elders meeting.
- 8.5.4 Confirmation of the Members of the Court of Appeal (BCO-9.2.1; BCO-19)
- 8.5.5 Adjudication of Charges Against a Region (BCO-19.2.3)
- 8.5.6 Confirmation of the Executive Director of the Leadership Team
 - 8.5.6.1 The Executive Committee will choose a candidate for Executive Director to be confirmed by a simple majority of the Council of Elders.
- 8.5.7 Proposal and Approval of Changes to the Ordination Standards
 - 8.5.7.1 The Leadership Team, Executive Committee, Theology Committee, or any three members of the Council of Elders may propose changes to the Ordination Standards.

- 8.5.7.2 Proposed changes must be submitted to the Executive Committee 90 days in advance of the annual Council of Elders meeting to give time for the proposed change to be studied and incorporated into the agenda for the next Council meeting.
- 8.5.7.3 Proposed changes must be sent to all Council members 60 days prior to the next Council of Elders meeting.
- 8.5.7.4 The Theology Committee will study the proposed change(s) and give their reasoned input at the next Council meeting.
- 8.5.7.5 A proposed change must receive a three-fourths majority to be adopted.
- 8.5.7.6 Ordination Standards must then be affirmed by three-fourths of the Regions by a simple majority.
- 8.5.8 Proposal and Approval of Changes to the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications*
 - 8.5.8.1 The Polity Committee is tasked with making changes to the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications* (BCO-10.3.3.3). Such changes must be consistent with the Book of Church Order and are immediately binding without being subject to any further vote by the Council of Elders.
 - 8.5.8.2 Any Council member may propose nullifying changes to the *Rules of Procedure* by submitting a proposal to the entire Council 60 days in advance of the next Council of Elders meeting. The proposal must receive a simple majority to be adopted.
- 8.5.9 Affirmation of the Sovereign Grace Yearly Budget
 - 8.5.9.1 The Executive Committee will approve a yearly budget to be affirmed by a simple majority of the Council of Elders.
- 8.5.10 Public Statements
 - 8.5.10.1 For the good of the denomination, the Council of Elders may make public statements on any issue. The Council may issue opinions or publicly censure or commend any individual person, church, denomination, public official, or government that it deems advisable. Public statements must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Council of Elders.
- 8.5.11 Approval or Removal of Nation status (BCO-12.4.2; 12.4.3)

9 The Nominating Committee

9.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Nominating Committee will be to nominate godly and experienced candidates to serve in key functions for the governance of Sovereign Grace churches.

9.2 Members of the Nominating Committee

9.2.1 The Nominating Committee will consist of the Regional Leaders, one representative of the existing Executive Committee, and one representative of the Leadership Team. The Leadership Team and the Executive Committee will select one of its own members to serve on the Nominating Committee for a three-year term.

9.2.2 The Leadership Team and Executive Committee must provide a representative to the Nominating Committee at least 60 days prior to the election of the members of the Executive Committee and Court of Appeal.

9.3 Responsibilities of the Nominating Committee

9.3.1 The Nominating Committee will nominate members of the Regional Judicial Review Committees to serve on the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal (BCO-19.1), to be affirmed by a simple majority of the Council.

9.3.2 The Nominating Committee will nominate two or more qualified Sovereign Grace elders to fill each vacant seat on the Executive Committee. From among these candidates, the Council of Elders will elect the requisite number of Executive Committee members. Each candidate must receive the support of a simple majority of the Council to be elected. Run-offs may be necessary (BCO-10.1.2.4).

9.3.3 Should the Council of Elders see fit to create other standing committees, their members shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee and individually confirmed by a simple majority vote of the Council (BCO-8.5.1).

10 Committees of the Council of Elders

10.1 The Executive Committee of the Council of Elders

10.1.1 Purpose

The Executive Committee exists as an extension of the Council of Elders. Its primary responsibility is oversight of the Leadership Team on behalf of the Council of Elders. Its specific responsibilities are strictly limited to those listed in BCO-10.1.3.

10.1.2 Selection of the Members of the Executive Committee

10.1.2.1 The Executive Committee will consist of nine members.

10.1.2.2 The Nominating Committee will nominate two or more candidates for each open seat on the Executive Committee.

10.1.2.3 An Executive Committee candidate must be a Sovereign Grace pastor in good standing and recommended by the elders of his church.

10.1.2.4 The Council of Elders will elect the members of the Executive Committee from the slate of candidates put forward by the Nominating Committee (BCO-9.3.2). The support of a simple majority of the Council is required to be elected. If necessary, run-offs will be held until the available seats on the Executive Committee are filled.

10.1.2.5 If a nominated candidate withdraws prior to the Council of Elders election and the Nominating Committee is unable to nominate a replacement, then the ballot may have a reduced number of candidates. In the case that there are fewer candidates than openings, the Executive Committee will appoint a member to serve until the next election and the appointed seat will be elected from the slate of candidates put forward by the Nominating Committee.

Terms shall be adjusted to ensure no more than three Executive Committee slots are up for election in each future election.

10.1.3 Responsibilities of the Executive Committee

10.1.3.1 To ensure that the Leadership Team and its officers are acting in accordance with the mission and core values of the Sovereign Grace churches;

10.1.3.2 To appoint and evaluate the Leadership Team;

- 10.1.3.3 To steward the financial assets of Sovereign Grace;
- 10.1.3.4 To approve the annual budget of Sovereign Grace;
- 10.1.3.5 To determine the responsibilities of the Leadership Team;
- 10.1.3.6 To schedule meetings of the Council of Elders (BCO-8.3.1);
- 10.1.3.7 To provide feedback to Council of Elders delegates who bring an amendment to the *Statement of Faith* (BCO-8.3.2.3);
- 10.1.3.8 To select a member to serve on the Nominating Committee;
- 10.1.3.9 To keep current and maintain the Sovereign Grace Articles of Incorporation and corporate bylaws and keep them consistent with our *Book of Church Order*;
- 10.1.3.10 To select a Chairman from among its members to facilitate decision-making, lead discussions, and serve as a point of contact for whole committee.
- 10.1.3.11 To approve churches for Emerging Nation Partner status (BCO-12.3.1).
- 10.1.3.12 To affirm the approval or removal of Nation status. (BCO-12.4.2.1; 12.4.3.1).

10.1.4 Terms of Executive Committee Members

- 10.1.4.1 Once elected and affirmed, an Executive Committee member will serve a four-year term.
- 10.1.4.2 There will be no term limits.
- 10.1.4.3 The secretary of the Executive Committee will keep accurate records of the terms of each Committee member and give adequate notice to the Nominating Committee and the Council of Elders of expiring terms.

10.2 Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct

10.2.1 Purpose

The Sovereign Grace Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct will be established (1) to ensure that sexual misconduct accusations are reported to civil authorities as appropriate; (2) to help local churches

ensure that victims of sexual misconduct are protected, cared for, and supported; (3) to ensure due process is followed for local churches and elders within Sovereign Grace Churches in compliance with the *Book of Church Order*; (4) to provide resources to local churches and victims of sexual misconduct.

10.2.2 Sexual misconduct is inappropriate behavior relating to or involving a sexual nature. For the purposes of this policy, it is to be broadly defined to include behaviors such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, and child sexual abuse.

10.2.3 Engaging the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct

10.2.3.1 In the following instances, a church is required to engage the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct:

10.2.3.1.a When an elder or former elder is accused of or criminally charged with sexual misconduct.

10.2.3.1.b When a church employee or volunteer working with minors is accused of or criminally charged with sexual misconduct.

10.2.3.1.c When an elder or former elder is accused of mishandling a case of sexual misconduct.

10.2.3.2 In the following instances, a church is invited to engage the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct:

10.2.3.2.a When a church member / attender or their child is accused of or criminally charged with sexual misconduct.

10.2.3.2.b When a church member / attender or their child alleges sexual misconduct.

10.2.4 Selection of the Members of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct

10.2.4.1 The Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct will consist of 5-9 members.

10.2.4.2 Each member of the committee must complete the following training and show themselves competent to give counsel: (1) sexual abuse training, (2) broader sexual misconduct training, and (3) training in ecclesiastical law and procedure by the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal or its delegates. These trainings must be completed within 18 months of being appointed to the committee. Only trained committee members may be deployed.

- 10.2.4.3 The Chairman of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct will be selected by the committee itself.
- 10.2.5 Responsibilities of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct
 - 10.2.5.1 To keep current on its training to carry out its purpose.
 - 10.2.5.2 The Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct is free to retain outside counsel (elders and non-elders, members and nonmembers, men and women) at its discretion. It also may establish advisory teams or recommend others to assist in providing support and resources to victims of sexual misconduct and to local churches.
 - 10.2.5.3 To provide nonbinding counsel as a resource to the churches of Sovereign Grace.
 - 10.2.5.4 To monitor the process in local churches of any accusations or suspicions of sexual misconduct of a local elder.
 - 10.2.5.5 Local churches are voluntarily able to request counsel from the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct in matters relating to local situations involving sexual misconduct reporting, care, and support for survivors.
 - 10.2.5.6 To maintain its policies and procedures as well as how the churches of Sovereign Grace can engage and communicate with the committee.
- 10.2.6 Terms of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct
 - 10.2.6.1 Once elected, a Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct member will serve a five-year term.
 - 10.2.6.2 There will be no term limits.
- 10.2.7 Deployment
 - 10.2.7.1 When engagement of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct is required (BCO-10.2.3.1), at least two committee members will be deployed. For voluntary engagement (BCO-10.2.3.2), the single committee member will use discretion regarding the necessary deployment of additional members.
 - 10.2.7.2 The deployed members will help local churches take steps (1) to promote justice, (2) to properly support and care for all parties affected, and, (3) when applicable, to ensure due process is carried out in accordance with the *Book of Church Order*.

- 10.2.7.3 The deployed members will confirm that allegations of sexual misconduct have been reported to authorities.
- 10.2.7.4 When an elder is accused (BCO-10.2.3.1), the deployed members will confirm that the accused elder's Regional Leader and Chairman of Judicial Review Committee have been informed.
- 10.2.7.5 When an elder is accused (BCO-10.2.3.1), the deployed members will ensure that the local church is taking necessary steps to address the situation responsibly, including the appointment of a qualified Moderator of Just Cause (BCO-17.2.4) and necessary support of the one bringing the accusation to consider charges.
- 10.2.7.6 The deployed members will monitor the process, especially in situations where there is an active investigation by authorities.
- 10.2.7.7 Upon completion of deployment, the deployed members will debrief the local eldership, and may debrief the Chair of the Judicial Review Committee, the Regional Leader, and the Leadership Team as they deem best.
- 10.2.7.8 For procedures related to the engagement and deployment of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct in situations involving an elder, see BCO-17.1; 17.3.3.

10.2.8 Fees and Costs

- 10.2.8.1 The fees and costs related to the training of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct are the responsibility of Sovereign Grace Churches, Inc.
- 10.2.8.2 The fees and costs incurred by the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct will be borne by the Sovereign Grace Churches, Inc. The fees and costs incurred by the local church will be borne by the local church.

10.3 Polity Committee

10.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Polity Committee will be to steward the *Book of Church Order* and propose amendments as necessary and to fulfill whatever other polity needs that Sovereign Grace Churches may have, as deemed so by the Council of Elders.

10.3.2 Selection of Members of the Polity Committee

- 10.3.2.1 The Polity Committee will consist of 7 members.
- 10.3.2.2 The Nominating Committee will nominate one Sovereign Grace elder to be a candidate for each vacancy on the Polity Committee.
- 10.3.2.3 The Council of Elders will approve the nominee by a simple majority vote.
- 10.3.3 Responsibilities of the Polity Committee
 - 10.3.3.1 To review the *Book of Church Order* and propose amendments as necessary.
 - 10.3.3.2 To advise and give reasoned input to the Council of Elders on amendments to the *Book of Church Order* which may be proposed by other Council members at each Council of Elders meeting (BCO-8.3.4.7).
 - 10.3.3.3 To exercise oversight of the Rules of Procedure for Adjudication (BCO-8.5.8). The Polity Committee may change the *Rules of Procedure* as it deems wise, and such changes must be consistent with the *Book of Church Order* and are immediately binding without being subject to any further vote by the Council of Elders.
 - 10.3.3.4 To appoint 3 members of the Polity Committee to serve as the standing Rules Committee. The Polity Committee shall determine before each Council of Elders meeting which 3 members will serve on the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee will give rulings on any questions concerning what the *Book of Church Order* stipulates, allows, or prohibits during the Council of Elders meetings if a point of order is made during the meeting (BCO-8.4.3).
 - 10.3.3.5 To incorporate newly approved amendments into the *Book of Church Order* (BCO-8.3.4.10).
 - 10.3.3.6 To fulfill whatever other Polity needs that the Sovereign Grace Churches may have, as deemed so by the Council of Elders.
- 10.3.4 Terms of the Polity Committee
 - 10.3.4.1 Once elected and affirmed, a Polity Committee member will serve a 3-year term.
 - 10.3.4.2 There will be no limit of the number of terms that an elder may serve

- 10.3.4.3 If a committee member is unable to complete his term, then, upon the recommendation of the Sovereign Grace Nominating Committee, the Sovereign Grace Council of Elders will elect another to fulfill his office and term.

10.4 Theology Committee

10.4.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Theology Committee will be to steward the *Statement of Faith* and Ordination Standards, as well as to fulfill any theological needs that Sovereign Grace Churches may have, as deemed by the Council of Elders.

10.4.2 The Selection and Members of the Theology Committee

- 10.4.2.1 The Theology Committee will be chaired by the Director of Theology and Training
- 10.4.2.2 The committee will consist of 6 additional members
- 10.4.2.3 The Nominating Committee shall nominate one Sovereign Grace elder to be a candidate for each vacancy on the Theology Committee.
- 10.4.2.4 The Council of Elders will approve the nominee by a simple majority vote.

10.4.3 Responsibilities of the Theology Committee:

- 10.4.3.1 Propose amendments to the *Statement of Faith* as necessary.
- 10.4.3.2 To advise the Council on amendments to the *Statement of Faith* proposed by other Council members (BCO-8.5.2).
- 10.4.3.4 To propose and amend Ordination Standards.
- 10.4.3.5 To privately maintain the Bible Knowledge, theology, and oral ordination exams in keeping with the ordination standards.
- 10.4.3.6 To fulfill any other theological needs that Sovereign Grace Churches may have, as deemed so by the Council of Elders.

10.4.4 Terms of Theology Committee Members

10.4.4.1 Once elected and affirmed, a Theology Committee member will serve a three-year term.

10.4.4.2 There will be no limit on the number of terms that an elder may serve.

10.5 Procedures for Committees of the Council of Elders

10.5.1 All committee candidates must be ordained and installed elders in Sovereign Grace, but they are not required to be members of the Council.

10.5.2 Terms of service will begin January 1 following election.

10.5.3 If a committee member is unable to complete his term, then his committee may select a replacement to serve until the Nominating Committee can nominate a candidate to be elected by the Council of Elders to complete the original term.

10.5.4 Upon recommendation of the committee or three members of the Council of Elders, committee members may be removed from office by a simple majority vote of the Council of Elders, effective immediately.

10.5.5 Minutes must be taken at all official business meetings of each committee (BCO-8.3.4).

11 Leadership Team

11.1 Introduction

Leadership is a gift from the Lord and is to be honored and cultivated in our ecclesiastical union. The Leadership Team is appointed and empowered by the Council of Elders and Executive Committee for the expressed purpose of providing leadership that is biblical, humble, faith-filled, discerning, and gospel-centered.

Members of the Leadership Team do not occupy a special office in addition to that of an elder but rather are elders (or men of similar qualification) whose gifting for broader leadership is recognized by other elders. As such, the Leadership Team is accountable to the elders of Sovereign Grace through their representatives on the Executive Committee.

11.2 Qualifications of the Leadership Team

Specific qualifications for each member of the Leadership Team will be determined by the Executive Committee. At a minimum, each member must be a man and a member of a Sovereign Grace church being held accountable by his local church's eldership for his moral integrity. Members of the Leadership Team will typically be ordained and installed elders in their respective local church.

11.3 Responsibilities of the Leadership Team

11.3.1 Introduction

The Leadership Team is charged with leading in executing the central aspects of Sovereign Grace's shared mission according to its stated values. The Leadership Team will specifically do all that is delegated to it by the Executive Committee, working under the Executive Committee's oversight and in partnership with Sovereign Grace churches, elders, and Regional Leaders. The Leadership Team must comply with what the *Book of Church Order* explicitly mandates and refrain from what it explicitly forbids, while operating in biblical wisdom in all other matters. The following list represents the primary responsibilities of the Leadership Team but is not intended to be an exhaustive description of their actions. These responsibilities fall under three headings: mission, doctrine and values, and partnership.

11.3.2 Responsibilities Related to Mission:

- 11.3.2.1 In cooperation with the Regional Assemblies, to train church planters and coordinate the planting of new churches;
- 11.3.2.2 In cooperation with Regional Leaders, to coordinate the care of Sovereign Grace pastors and churches;

- 11.3.2.3 In cooperation with the Regions, to facilitate and administer global missions;
- 11.3.2.4 In cooperation with the Regions, to identify, investigate, approve, and facilitate all church adoptions.
- 11.3.3 Responsibilities Related to Doctrine and Values
 - 11.3.3.1 To provide leadership, theological instruction, and pastoral care to the Sovereign Grace Pastors College;
 - 11.3.3.2 To provide continuing theological and pastoral instruction to Sovereign Grace pastors;
 - 11.3.3.3 In conjunction with the Theology Committee, to develop and maintain the Sovereign Grace Ordination Standards;
 - 11.3.3.4 In conjunction with the Council of Elders, to steward the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*;
 - 11.3.3.5 To help the pastors of Sovereign Grace process controversies and current events with wisdom and biblical discernment;
 - 11.3.3.6 To complete a criminal background checks for all employees of Sovereign Grace Churches Inc. to be renewed at least every five years;
 - 11.3.3.7 To maintain the Sovereign Grace Churches Record of Terminated Ordinations, that is, the ordinations that are suspended, surrendered, and disavowed (BCO-2.8.1).
- 11.3.4 Responsibilities Related to Partnership:
 - 11.3.4.1 To develop resources for ministry within Sovereign Grace;
 - 11.3.4.2 To plan and execute Sovereign Grace conferences;
 - 11.3.4.3 To coordinate activities and ministry between Regions;
 - 11.3.4.4 To communicate, as it deems necessary, on behalf of Sovereign Grace Churches to the public regarding the shared values, beliefs, policies, and standards of Sovereign Grace Churches contained in the *Statement of Faith* and the *Book of Church Order*. It may also communicate, concerning matters concerning Sovereign Grace practices, history, operations, pastoral conduct, and denominational priorities and current or emerging needs;

- 11.3.4.5 To facilitate communication and cooperation among churches and leaders within Sovereign Grace;
- 11.3.4.6 To administrate the collection and distribution of Sovereign Grace financial resources under the oversight of the Executive Committee;
- 11.3.4.7 To lead in fundraising efforts;
- 11.3.4.8 To provide leadership in cooperation with the Executive Committee in situations when urgent communication or action is necessary to the local churches of Sovereign Grace.

11.4 Members of the Leadership Team

The Executive Committee in consultation with the Executive Director will determine the members of the Leadership Team. At a minimum, the Leadership Team must include an Executive Director. The rest of the Leadership Team should be staffed sufficiently to fulfill its designated function.

Further, the Executive Committee in consultation with the Executive Director will appoint Directors who will be responsible for specific functions of the Leadership Team (e.g., Director of Theology, Director of Church Planting, Director of Finance, etc.). Directors may or may not be members of the Leadership Team, and Leadership Team members may or may not serve as Directors. Each Director will report to the Executive Director.

At its discretion and in consultation with the Executive Director, the Executive Committee may rename any of the titles of the Directors of Sovereign Grace Churches except for that of the Executive Director. An updated list of the Leadership Team members and the Directors and their titles will be maintained on the Sovereign Grace Churches website.

11.4.1 Executive Director

The Executive Director is to inspire and impart vision to Sovereign Grace, resulting in joyful participation in its shared mission and appreciation of its shared doctrine and values. He is to encourage and exhort the churches of Sovereign Grace to fulfill their shared commitments and to warn them against cultural temptations or internal inconsistencies within their doctrine and values.

The Executive Director is the presiding officer of the Leadership Team and answers directly to the Executive Committee. He is a non-voting member of the Executive Committee. He must be an ordained and installed elder in a Sovereign Grace church. He must be confirmed by a simple majority of the Council of Elders. He is responsible to:

- 11.4.1.1 Ensure the successful operation of the Leadership Team through strategic planning, support, evaluation, and movement-wide communication;
- 11.4.1.2 Facilitate successful operation of the polity and mission, movement-wide, through ensuring that the Leadership Team supports and interacts with Regions, Regional Leaders, and globally associated churches;
- 11.4.1.3 Oversee and support fundraising for Sovereign Grace;
- 11.4.1.4 Serve as Chair for the Council of Elders, overseeing official meetings and coordinating all its key functions. He may temporarily appoint a Special Chair of his choosing to serve in his stead. Should the Executive Director be unable to appoint a Special Chair when needed, the Executive Committee will appoint one of their choosing;
- 11.4.1.5 Serve as the authoritative point of contact for all Leadership Team ministry functions;
- 11.4.1.6 Promote the health and plurality of the Leadership Team and maximize the effectiveness of each Director and Leadership Team member;
- 11.4.1.7 Report annually to the Council of Elders on the state of the union of Sovereign Grace churches, including a full assessment of and plans for the progress of the mission along with all relevant financial, legal, and statistical data. This report, along with a full financial statement, will be published and made available for distribution.
- 11.4.1.8 Approves Emerging Nation Candidate Churches (BCO-12.2.3.1) by signing the Emerging Nations Letter of Intent (BCO-12.6).
- 11.4.1.9 May voluntarily end provisional partnerships with any Global Candidate Church (BCO-12.2.3.3).
- 11.4.1.10 Recommends to the Executive Committee churches for Emerging Nation Partner status (BCO-12.3.1).
- 11.4.1.11 Recommends to the Executive Committee that a particular nation be approved or or removed of Nation status (BCO-12.4.2.2; 12.4.3.1).
- 11.4.2 Except for the Executive Director, any member of the Leadership Team or Director may be terminated from his position by a majority vote of the Executive Committee. Similarly, the Executive Committee may suspend with or without pay any member of the Leadership Team or Director at its sole discretion.

- 11.4.3 The Executive Director may be suspended with or without pay at the sole discretion of the Executive Committee. However, he may not be permanently removed from his position without the approval of a majority of the Council of Elders. The Council of Elders may reinstate the pay of a suspended Executive Director at its discretion.
- 11.4.4 Leadership Team Committees and Teams
 - 11.4.4.1 To support the functions of the Leadership Team, its members may establish committees or teams.
 - 11.4.4.2 Members of committees or teams do not need to be nominated by any nominating committee. They may be selected by the Leadership Team or its members.
 - 11.4.4.3 Ad hoc committees or teams established by the Leadership Team serve in an advisory and assistant capacity, not in the stead of any member of the Leadership Team, nor can they be empowered with any authority already allocated in the *Book of Church Order*.

12 Global Partnerships

Sovereign Grace Churches form a unified, ecclesiastical body to glorify God as an expression of the bride of Christ. The churches share spiritual and material resources for the furtherance of our common mission, under a common government, which guards our fidelity to our common *Statement of Faith* and standards of corporate holiness.

Local churches from around the world can establish a formal partnership with Sovereign Grace Churches. The various ways of partnering are a reflection that Sovereign Grace Churches is a global denomination that began in the United States. Each type of church partnership outlined below contains the commitments of the Partner Church, the commitments of Sovereign Grace Churches to the Partner Church, and the approval needed to formalize partnership.

Churches in the United States that wish to partner with Sovereign Grace will continue to find the description of that partnership in section BCO-12.1, under the heading United States Nation Partner Church. Global churches that wish to pursue partnership with Sovereign Grace will find a process involving three phrases of partnership in sections 12.2, 12.3, and 12.4.

Global churches will become first an Emerging Nation Candidate Church (BCO-12.2) Global churches will then become a partner church (BCO-12.3). The Partner Church status is available in two different tracks, namely: 1) Emerging Nation Partner Church (BCO-12.3), and 2) United States Nation Partner Church (BCO-12.1). Each Candidate Church will need to decide, under the guidance of the Leadership Team, which track of Church Partnership they wish to pursue, with all privileges and requirements outlined below. The third phase (BCO-12.4) is forward looking and envisions the establishment of an ecclesiastical Nation of Sovereign Grace that develops its own *Book of Church Order*, ordination process, and Council of Elders. BCO-12.4 describes the requirements and process for a group of Emerging Nation Partner Churches to pursue approval as a Nation.

Partnership between local churches and Sovereign Grace is formalized as the appropriate Partnership Agreement (BCO-12.5) or Letter of Intent (BCO-12.6) is signed.

12.1 United States Nation Partner Church

A United States Nation Partner Church is an individual church led by elders whose ordination is recognized by Sovereign Grace Churches. A local church (Partner Church) joins itself to the Sovereign Grace Churches when its elders, representing the Partner church, sign the United States Nation Partnership Agreement (BCO-12.5.1) and it is accepted by Sovereign Grace Churches, represented by its Executive Director, and its Regional Assembly of Elders, represented by the Regional Leader.

12.1.1 Commitments of the Partner Church

The Partner Church recognizes that the terms and conditions of this Partnership are an integral part of the *Book of Church Order*, and promises to uphold its commitments contained in the *Book of Church Order* among which are 1) to subscribe to the *Statement of Faith* (as articulat-

ed in Sections 2 and 6); 2) to submit to the *Book of Church Order* (as articulated in Sections 2 and 6); 3) to actively participate in the Regional Assembly of Elders and Council of Elders; and 4) to actively support the mission and values of Sovereign Grace Churches in spirit, through participation, and by giving financially.

12.1.2 Commitments of the Regional Assembly of Elders

The Regional Assembly of Elders recognizes that the terms and conditions of this Partnership are an integral part of The *Book of Church Order* of the Sovereign Grace Churches (BCO), and promises to uphold its commitments in the *Book of Church Order* among which are 1) to responsibly steward its role in the examination and approval of elder candidates for ordination in the Partner Church, 2) to pursue justice, righteousness, and holiness as it adjudicates conflicts involving the Partner Church, 3) to coordinate and support church planting and outreach within the Region, and 4) to care for the Partner Church and her elders in time of need.

12.1.3 Commitments of Sovereign Grace Churches

Sovereign Grace Churches, on behalf of the Sovereign Grace Churches Council of Elders (Council of Elders) recognizes that the terms and conditions of this Partnership are an integral part of the *Book of Church Order* and promises to uphold its commitments in the *Book of Church Order* among which are 1) to steward the *Statement of Faith* by pursuing sound, biblical doctrine that includes Reformed Soteriology and Continuationist Pneumatology; 2) to maintain the *Book of Church Order* and to ensure its consistent implementation throughout all Regions; 3) to provide theological education via the Pastors College and training opportunities to the elders of every Partner Church; 4) to coordinate all Regions in the planting of churches globally as God would grant the resources to do so; and 5) to vigorously maintain and promote all of the unique values of Sovereign Grace Churches including elder governed/led polity, complementarian roles in the home and church, and gospel-centered doctrine and preaching.

12.1.4 Terms and Conditions of Partnership

12.1.4.1 Declarations of Intentions

- 12.1.4.1.a This Agreement does not constitute a formation of a corporation (whether for profit or not-for-profit), a limited liability company, a charitable trust, a charitable incorporated company, a legal partnership, a joint venture, or any other type of social enterprise or legal entity, an employment-employee relationship, an independent contractor/consultant relationship nor any similar

entity as defined by the civil laws of each Party's respective government.

- 12.1.4.1.b Each Party's execution of this Agreement does not confer to any other party hereto the legal right to or any interest in such executing party's real property, personal property, intellectual property, employees, or responsibility or liability for such party's debts, claims, or liabilities.
- 12.1.4.1.c Entering into this Agreement is entirely voluntary, which means that nothing herein is intended to prevent any Partner Church from leaving, as described in the *Book of Church Order*.
- 12.1.4.1.d Notwithstanding this Agreement, the Partner Church shall continue to be solely responsible to fulfill its corporate purposes, as currently described by its governing documents, and to operate in a manner consistent with its status as Church within its locale.
- 12.1.4.1.e This agreement recognizes the independence of the Church of Jesus Christ from the control of the government as provided in the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States because it reflects the Partner Church's sincerely-held beliefs and practices contained in the Bible and the *Book of Church Order* with respect to a regional collaboration with other local churches united in the mission of Sovereign Grace.

12.1.4.2 Partnership Giving Plan

- 12.1.4.2.a To fund this partnership in church planting, church development, and global mission efforts, each Partner Church commits to a goal of giving 10% of their annual general (non-designated) fund giving. Unless or until the Council of Elders modifies these distribution percentages, the annual giving will be allocated as follows: the first 5% will support our central functions, and the next 4% will support the region of the Church Partner, and the final 1% will sup-

port Central functions. Additional funds given will be directed by the Church Partner.

- 12.1.4.2.b The Church Partner agrees to share fairly and proportionally in the expenses of any Regional Assembly of Elders events and activities in which its elders participate, or to make other arrangements in collaboration with, and with the consent of, the other Church Partners.

12.1.4.3 Intellectual Property

- 12.1.4.3.a The Partner Church agrees to respect copyright ownership of all materials owned and/or licensed by Sovereign Grace Churches and to abide by its policies and procedures for using such materials.
- 12.1.4.3.b The Partner Church acknowledges that the **SovereignGrace®** name and logo are trademarks owned by Sovereign Grace Churches. Sovereign Grace Churches grants to each Church Partner a nonexclusive license to use the **Sovereign Grace®** name and logo to identify its affiliation with Sovereign Grace Churches.

12.1.4.4 Indemnification

- 12.1.4.4.a Each Partner Church will be responsible for determining its own risk management strategy, including maintaining appropriate levels of insurance coverage, implementing a safe and prudent child protection policy, and other measures.
- 12.1.4.4.b As independent and autonomously governed entities, each Partner Church acknowledges and understands it is solely responsible for all respective claims, loss, damage, liability, or expenses occasioned or claimed by reason of acts or neglects of its own employees, independent contractors, invitees, or guests.

12.2 Emerging Nation Candidate Church

An Emerging Nation Candidate is a church located outside of the United States that is pursuing partnership with Sovereign Grace Churches and can confirm

provisional partnership by signing the Emerging Nations Letter of Intent (BCO-12.6).

12.2.1 Commitments of an Emerging Candidate Church

- 12.2.1.1 Full agreement with the Sovereign Grace Churches *Statement of Faith*;
- 12.2.1.2 Full agreement with the “General Principles of the Sovereign Grace Churches” found in BCO-1 that outlines Sovereign Grace Churches’ local and extra-local ecclesiology, including the shared values (BCO-1.12);
- 12.2.1.3 A committed pursuit of ordination in Sovereign Grace Churches.

12.2.2 Commitments of Sovereign Grace Churches

- 12.2.2.1 Provide care and equipping coordinated by the Director of Emerging Nations, the Emerging Nations Team, and the Sovereign Grace Churches Leadership Team.
- 12.2.2.2 Provide oversight for ordination training and access to ordination testing and affirmation from either 1) a regional ordination committee and region of elders or 2) an ad hoc ordination committee of Sovereign Grace elders and an ad hoc group of Sovereign Grace elders for the affirmation of the ordination candidate upon completion of his testing. These ad hoc ordination groups will be designated by the Sovereign Grace Leadership Team and will use the Sovereign Grace ordination standards for testing and will follow the same pattern for ordination testing as BCO-2.8.2.
- 12.2.2.3 Receive applications for potential financial support from the Candidate Church. These applications will be assessed by the Sovereign Grace Leadership Team.

12.2.3 Approval of an Emerging Nation Candidate Church

- 12.2.3.1 Emerging Nation Candidate Church status must be recommended by an Emerging Nations Representative, and approved by the Director of Emerging Nations, and the Executive Director.
- 12.2.3.2 Approval is for an initial 3-year term. If after an initial 3-year term, a Candidate Church has not become a Partner Church (BCO-12.3), additional time may be granted to maintain Candidate Church status intact for a defined period of time, contingent upon the approval of the Director of Emerging Nations and the Executive Director.

- 12.2.3.3 The Candidate Church or Sovereign Grace Churches Leadership Team can voluntarily end the provisional partnership at any time during the 3-year term.

12.3 Emerging Nation Partner Church

An Emerging Nation Partner Church is an individual church located outside of the United States and led by an elder whose ordination is recognized by Sovereign Grace Churches and working towards Nations status (BCO 12.4). Partnership with Sovereign Grace Churches is formalized by signing the Emerging Nations Partnership Agreement (BCO-12.5.2). The Emerging Nations Partnership Agreement will be signed by the local elder(s), the Director of Emerging Nations, and the Executive Director.

12.3.1 Commitments of an Emerging Nation Partner Church

- 12.3.1.1 Full agreement with the Sovereign Grace Churches *Statement of Faith*;
- 12.3.1.2 Full agreement with the “General Principles of the Sovereign Grace Churches” found in BCO-1 that outlines Sovereign Grace Churches’ local and extra-local ecclesiology, including the shared values (BCO-1.12);
- 12.3.1.3 A commitment to work with an adjudication process approved by the Leadership Team and similar to “Section Four-Rules of Discipline” found in the *Book of Church Order* when a charge is brought against an elder. An agreement that a failure to do so will lead to the Sovereign Grace Leadership Team revoking the Emerging Nation Partner Church status (BCO-12.3.1.3.c);
- 12.3.1.4 A commitment to pursue the development of a *Book of Church Order* for their nation that would include a national partnership agreement and giving plan.
- 12.3.1.5 A commitment to pursue a national ordination process.
- 12.3.1.5 A commitment to pursue a national financial plan.

12.3.2 Commitments of Sovereign Grace Churches

- 12.3.2.1 Provide care and equipping coordinated by the Director of Emerging Nations, the Emerging Nations Team, and the Sovereign Grace Churches Leadership Team.
- 12.3.2.2 Receive applications for potential financial support from the Emerging Nation Partner Church. These applications will be assessed by the Leadership Team.

12.3.3 Approval of an Emerging Nation Partner Church

- 12.3.3.1 Emerging Nation Partner status must be recommended by the Director of Emerging Nations, and the Executive Director, and must also be approved by the Executive Committee by a simple majority vote.
- 12.3.3.2 After the initial 5-year term, if an Emerging Nation Church has not joined with other Emerging Nation Churches to form a Nation (BCO-12.4), additional time may be granted to keep the Emerging Nation's partnership intact for a defined period of time, contingent upon the recommendation of the Director of Emerging Nations, and the Executive Director, and also approved by the Executive Committee by simple majority vote.
- 12.3.3.3 The Emerging Nation Partner Church or the Sovereign Grace Churches Leadership Team can voluntarily end the partnership agreement at any time during the 5-year term using the "General Principles" in BCO-13.1. The decision to end the partnership agreement must be submitted in writing and approved by the Executive Committee by simple majority vote.

12.4 Nation

A Nation is defined ecclesiastically (not politically) as a minimum of 5 churches led by elders ordained in Sovereign Grace Churches in a nation or region of the world who have developed a *Book of Church Order* for their nation, a national ordination process, and can confirm full partnership with Sovereign Grace Churches by signing their nation's Partnership Agreement.

12.4.1 Recognition of a Nation

In order for a Nation to be recognized, the following requirements must be met:

- 12.4.1.1 A national *Book of Church Order*;
- 12.4.1.2 A national ordination process;
- 12.4.1.3 A national Partnership Agreement that allows qualified churches to apply for partnership with the nation. This Partnership Agreement must include the following:
 - 12.4.1.3.a Full agreement with the Sovereign Grace Churches *Statement of Faith*.
 - 12.4.1.3.b Full agreement with the "General Principles of the Sovereign Grace Churches"

found in BCO-1 that outlines Sovereign Grace Churches local and extra-local ecclesiology, including the shared values (BCO-1.12).

- 12.4.1.3.c Full agreement with their nation's *Book of Church Order*.
- 12.4.1.3.d A commitment to the delegated authority, role and responsibility of the Sovereign Grace Churches' Leadership Team to freely steward our global expansion.
- 12.4.1.3.e A commitment to contribute financially as per their nation's Partnership Agreement.

12.4.2 Approval of a Nation

- 12.4.2.1 Nation status must be requested by a group of churches that fully meet the requirements for Nation status and whose elderships unanimously agree to apply for Nation Status to the Sovereign Grace Leadership Team. This request must be made in writing and affirmed by an elder delegate of each church. This group of churches will be the founding churches of the new Sovereign Grace Nation, if approved. Other churches desiring to join the new nation will need to be adopted or planted according to the new Nation's partnership process once Nation status is established.
- 12.4.2.2 Nation Status requires the recommendation of the Sovereign Grace Churches' Leadership Team and their recommendation is submitted to the Executive Committee for their affirmation by simple majority vote.
- 12.4.2.3 If the Executive Committee affirms national status, the decision will be submitted to the United States Nation Council of Elders for their approval by a three-fourths majority vote.

12.4.3 Removal of a Nation

- 12.4.3.1 Removal of Nation status must be recommended by the Sovereign Grace Churches' Leadership Team and submitted to the Executive Committee for their affirmation by simple majority vote.
- 12.4.3.2 If the Executive Committee affirms the removal of Nation status, the decision will be submitted to the United

States Nation Council of Elders for their approval by a simple majority vote.

- 12.4.3.3 Any churches that desire continued partnership with Sovereign Grace Churches after the removal of Nation status, must pursue partnership as an Emerging Nations Partner Church (BCO-12.3.1).

12.5 Partnership Agreements

12.5.1 United States Nation Partnership Agreement

The Executive Director, on behalf of Sovereign Grace Churches

I, the undersigned Executive Director of Sovereign Grace Churches, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Partnership Agreement, with God as witness, representing the Council of Elders, enter into it assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described therein.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____,
Executive Director, Sovereign Grace Churches

Date: _____

The Regional Leader, on behalf of the Regional Assembly of Elders

I, the undersigned Regional Leader, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Partnership Agreement, with God as witness, representing all the elders in the Region enter into it assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described herein.

Sovereign Grace Region: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____,
Regional Leader

Date: _____

The Local Elders, on behalf of the Partner Church

We, the current undersigned elders, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Partnership Agreement, with God as witness, enter into it, on behalf of the Partner Church, assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described herein.

Church Name: _____

City/State: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

12.5.2 Emerging Nation Partnership Agreement

The Executive Director, on behalf of Sovereign Grace Churches

I, the undersigned Executive Director of Sovereign Grace Churches, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Partnership Agreement, with God as witness, representing the Council of Elders, enter into it assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described therein.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____,
Executive Director, Sovereign Grace Churches

Date: _____

The Director of Emerging Nations, on behalf of Sovereign Grace Churches

I, the undersigned Director of Emerging Nations, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Partnership Agreement, with God as witness, representing all the elders in the Region enter into it assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described herein.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____,
Director of Emerging Nations, Sovereign Grace Churches

Date: _____

The Local Elders, on behalf of the Partner Church

We, the current undersigned elders, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Partnership Agreement, with God as witness, enter into it, on behalf of the Partner Church, assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described herein.

Church Name: _____

City/State: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

12.6 Emerging Nation Candidate Church Letter of Intent

The Executive Director, on behalf of Sovereign Grace Churches

I, the undersigned Executive Director of Sovereign Grace Churches, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Letter of Intent, with God as witness, representing the Council of Elders, enter into it assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described therein.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____
Executive Director, Sovereign Grace Churches

Date: _____

The Director of Emerging Nations, on behalf of Sovereign Grace Churches

I, the undersigned Director of Emerging Nations, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Letter of Intent, with God as witness, representing all the elders in the Region enter into it assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described herein.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____,
Director of Emerging Nations, Sovereign Grace Churches

Date: _____

The Local Elders, on behalf of the Partner Church

We, the current undersigned elders, having prayerfully and soberly considered this Partnership Agreement, with God as witness, enter into it, on behalf of the Partner Church, assuming all of the responsibilities and privileges described herein.

Church Name: _____

City/State: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

13 Process of Separation for a Local Church from Sovereign Grace

13.1 General Principles

- 13.1.1 We are an ecclesiastical union. No separation of such a union should be taken lightly or unadvisedly, but soberly, carefully, and only in light of strong reasons of conscience or compatibility, and then only after earnest efforts have been made to preserve our unity in the Spirit (cf. BCO-1.10).
- 13.1.2 There may arise by necessity a time in which a local church for reason of a change of doctrine or other unforeseen reasons can no longer in good faith continue to be part of the Sovereign Grace churches.
- 13.1.3 Upon separation, Sovereign Grace has no right to the property of a local church, and the local church has no right to the property of Sovereign Grace, except as qualified below.
- 13.1.4 Local churches that are planted using the Sovereign Grace Church Planting Grant (both central and regional) must repay a prorated amount if separation occurs within five years of the first issuance of grant money, regardless of whether that first issuance is regional or central. Churches leaving in less than one year from first issuance must repay 100%. Churches leaving in less than two years must repay 80%. Churches leaving in less than three years must repay 60%. Churches leaving in less than four years must repay 40%. Churches leaving in less than five years must repay 20%. Additional financial assistance is not part of the Sovereign Grace Church Planting Grant; therefore, is not to be included in the amount owed to Sovereign Grace.

The appropriate, prorated amount must be repaid to Sovereign Grace Churches within five years of the Regional Assembly's vote to approve separation, which completes the separation process. Each payment will be divided proportionately with the relevant region according to the contribution each has made.

13.2 Procedure

The following procedures are outlined as a proper expression of mutual respect and affection and a desire to humbly and carefully address the possibility of separation.

Sovereign Grace's polity gives tangible expression to God's command to pursue doctrinally substantiated unity and love (John 17:20-23) by connecting congregations to a broader ecclesiastical body of affiliated churches. In protecting the reputation of Christ, every church should make a concerted, vigorous, and lasting effort to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, modeling the love of Christ in its given communion of churches, by only withdrawing from such fellowship in exceptional circumstances (BCO-1.10).

Participation in the union of Sovereign Grace churches is ultimately voluntary;

any eldership may withdraw a church from Sovereign Grace without legal or financial penalty (except as specified in BCO-13.1.4). The separation procedures below honor the voluntary character of our union but also express its gravity and sobriety.

- 13.2.1 If a church is considering leaving Sovereign Grace, its elders should contact the Regional Leader and discuss its reasons with him prior to reaching a final decision.
- 13.2.2 If the local church, through her elders, decides to pursue separation, its elders must notify their Regional Assembly of Elders in writing of their decision of intent to withdraw from Sovereign Grace.
- 13.2.3 At least 30 days prior to withdrawal, the elders of that local church shall appear before at least three members of the Judicial Review Committee of their Region in order to give reason(s) for leaving. Formal participation in Sovereign Grace (Regional Assemblies of Elders and Councils of Elders) is at this point suspended pending the completion of the separation process.
- 13.2.4 The Judicial Review Committee of that Region shall, for the good of the local church and our union, examine in earnest the reasons stated for leaving.
- 13.2.5 If the Judicial Review Committee accepts the reasons for withdrawal to be valid, then the Judicial Review Committee will recommend to the Regional Assembly of Elders that the local church be commended to the Lord and his grace and freed to leave without censure. Valid reasons include but are not limited to a non-heretical disagreement with the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*, a theological inability to submit to the explicit mandates of the *Book of Church Order*, or a practical inability to participate in a Regional Assembly of Elders.
- 13.2.6 If the Judicial Review Committee finds that the eldership of the departing church is (a) heretical (i.e., its errors present a grave and immediate threat to the spiritual welfare of church members), (b) guilty of unrepented sin, (c) intentionally violating the *Book of Church Order* while maintaining a public appearance of support for it, or (d) has engaged in divisive and destructive behavior (i.e., making or condoning charges against Sovereign Grace members outside of the appropriate church judicatories), then the Judicial Review Committee shall propose to the Regional Assembly of Elders a censure against the eldership stating the reasons why it believes the departure is wrong.
- 13.2.7 If the Judicial Review Committee finds that an eldership is departing for reasons which do not rise to the level of censure but fall short of reasons which warrant commendation (e.g. failing to honor the gravity of ecclesiastical union found in BCO-1.10.3), it may propose to the Regional Assembly of Elders the issue of a comment which neither censures nor commends the eldership's decision. Under such circumstances the

Judicial Review Committee and the Regional Assembly of Elders are advised to exercise charity and restraint.

- 13.2.8 After hearing the Judicial Review Committee's proposal, the Regional Assembly of Elders shall determine, by a simple majority vote, whether to commend, comment upon, or censure the local church's departure.

For the unfortunate occasion when a departing church may fail to keep the commitments of a separation that receives a commendation or comment, regions are able, by simple majority vote, to issue a censure after the fact.

- 13.2.9 The Regional Leader will send a copy of the commendation, comment, or censure, to all elderships in Sovereign Grace for them to communicate to their congregations as they deem appropriate.

13.3 Dissolving an Existing Church by the Local Elder(s) and the Regional Leader

When local church elder(s) and the Regional Leader agree that an existing Sovereign Grace church should be dissolved, the Regional Leader or his delegate shall make a recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders regarding the potential dissolution of a church within the region.

- 13.3.1 In order for a local church to be dissolved, the Regional Assembly of Elders must affirm by a two-thirds vote.
- 13.3.2 In the event a local church is dissolved, the Regional Leader should ensure the Regional Assembly of Elders is extending care to the elder(s) of the dissolving church.
- 13.3.3 When it has been decided that a local church will be dissolved, the elder(s) should provide a 60-day notice to the members of the local church that intends to dissolve. During this time, the local elders should assist members with their transition to another church.
- 13.3.4 The dissolution of local church assets must be in accord with the local church bylaws and civil law.
- 13.3.5 The Region Assembly of Elders and Sovereign Grace Churches have no rights to the assets of a dissolving church unless it is gifted by the local church elder(s) and the dissolution is in accordance with state law and the local church bylaws.

13.4 Removal of a Church from its Region by its Regional Assembly of Elders

The Regional Assembly of Elders, under the guidance of the Regional Leader and in consultation with the Sovereign Grace Director of Church Development, may vote to remove a church from the Region. Such a removal may be wise should the church significantly depart from the vision, mission, values, or practices of Sovereign Grace Churches. Removal on account of sin which calls into question

moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c) is covered by the process mandated in BCO-18.2.9.4.a.

13.4.1 The Process

The Regional Leader must appoint two elders from the Regional Assembly of Elders to investigate and make assessment of the church. Their assessment must be shared with the church's elder(s) and opportunity given for the church to make appropriate changes. Should sufficient change not occur, the assessing elders shall make recommendation to the Regional Assembly of Elders to remove the church. Removal would require a three-fourths majority vote of the Regional Assembly of Elders. The Regional Assembly of Elders must give a written basis for its decision.

13.4.2 Appeal by the Local Church

The removed church may appeal this decision to the Sovereign Grace Council of Elders at its next regularly scheduled annual meeting. Each party must present their position in writing to the Council of Elders representatives 30 days prior to the Council of Elders Meeting. The Council members may ask question of the parties. A two-thirds majority vote shall be required for the Council of Elders to overrule the decision of the Regional Assembly of Elders.

PART FOUR: Rules of Discipline

14 Principles of Discipline

14.1 The Context

Delineating church discipline procedures is necessary to ensure that when sin and controversies affect our churches, we have clear and consistent biblical principles and subsequent practices in place. Certainly the life of our churches is not derived from the following procedures. The length of this section is not a function of the importance of discipline in the overall life of the church but the necessity of specifically spelling out detailed procedures to best serve our churches, our people, and our elders. Moreover, this section reflects Sovereign Grace's ecclesiastical standards, which are separate from civil laws. This section assumes that the laws of all relevant civil authorities apply and is in no way intended to supersede or counteract such laws.

14.2 The Command

The command and authority to exercise church discipline is given by Christ to the church in Matthew 18:15-22, 1 Corinthians 5, and 1 Timothy 5:19-21.

14.3 The Purpose of Discipline

The purpose of discipline is to promote the glory of Christ, the purity of the church, and the restoration of the sinner.

Holiness is a high priority for all Sovereign Grace churches because the church is a representation and expression of the holiness of God (Rev. 4:8). 1 Peter 2:9-10 explains that the church is "a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for his own possession." Likewise, Jesus prefaces his prayer for unity with a petition that God would sanctify his people through the truth of his Word (John 17:17). Unity within the body is to be sought, but never at cost to our holiness. The pursuit and standards of holiness are commanded for all members and especially the leaders of Christ's church.

When discipline involves judicial action against an elder, discipline is for the purpose of publicly rebuking sin, eradicating scandal, protecting the doctrinal and ethical purity of the body, restoring the offender, and defending the reputation of Jesus Christ.

14.4 The Spirit of Discipline

Discipline should be carried out in a spirit of love and impartiality between brothers, pursuing the glory of God above all else. Christ commands the church and its officers to promote the welfare and purity of its members. Discipline is a power given by Christ to the church for this purpose and should not be implemented in a vindictive spirit. The goal of any disciplinary action is one of merciful reclamation and repentance. To this end, discipline serves to protect and promote

godliness in the body according to the standards of holiness set down in Scripture (1 Tim. 4:7; 1 Cor. 5:11-13).

14.5 Repentance

14.5.1 At various stages of the discipline process, a determination of repentance is necessary. In every case, the burden of proof of repentance lies with the person who has been accused (BCO-17.3.4.2.c). The burden of proof standard is to be reasonable grounds (BCO-17.3.4.1.a).

14.5.2 Those responsible for judging repentance must use wisdom and discretion in weighing the following considerations:

- Has the person acknowledged/confessed sin in the way(s) charged?
- Has there been an expression of sorrow over those sins?
- Is there an understanding/acknowledgement of the effect the sin has had on others?
- Has the person sought forgiveness from the appropriate people?
- Does the person have a purpose and plan to change and avoid such sin in the future?
- Since repentance is ultimately proven by deeds, has the person shown the fruit of repentance in changed behavior?

14.6 The Name and Reputation of the Elder Protected

Our good name is to be valued, and we are to protect the reputation of others. The Bible tells us that “a good name is to be chosen rather than great riches” (Prov. 22:1), and thus our duty to love others implies that we will also protect their name. This means that sins of slander, gossip, divisiveness, and certain expressions of anger must not be tolerated among the people of God. When the good name of an elder is destroyed, it becomes virtually impossible for the elder to fulfill his office. The process detailed below is meant to balance the proper handling of charges against an elder with the obligation of the church to protect his reputation.

14.7 Peers Able to Judge

The Bible assumes that people are able to judge their peers (1 Cor. 5:12-13; 6:2), and thus there is no need to look beyond the elders of Sovereign Grace, first locally and then extra-locally (whichever is more relevant for the situation), for an objective third-party.

Exodus 18:17-23 describes Moses appointing judges to oversee cases in the nation of Israel. From these passages, we see that impartiality is possible among our peers. Paul likewise assumes that matters can be handled wisely and impartially within the church. Therefore, we are not required to go outside the elders of Sovereign Grace to find men who will be able to judge righteously. So while gather-

ing counsel from third parties is allowable and may at times be commendable, Sovereign Grace reserves the right and authority to adjudicate matters between its members and its elders itself.

14.8 The Process

All adjudications shall proceed according to the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications* (cf. BCO-8.3.9).

15 Discipline in the Local Church

15.1 Original Jurisdiction

The eldership of a local church has jurisdiction over all who are considered members of said church. Original jurisdiction over an elder belongs:

- *First* to the eldership with which he serves,
- *Second* to the Regional Assembly of Elders, whose authority is represented by the Judicial Review Committee, and
- *Third* to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal.

This means:

- 15.1.1 Charges must first be leveled against an elder or member in the context of his local eldership. All subsequent appeals will be made following the chain of original jurisdiction.
- 15.1.2 If one or more elders bring charges against another elder of their local church, the accusing elders are automatically recused from presiding in judgment on the charge.
- 15.1.3 Any other member of that eldership who cannot impartially hear the case or whose impartiality might reasonably be questioned must also recuse himself from serving as the Moderator of Just Cause or as a Panel member. Reasons for such questioning may include:
 - 15.1.3.1 When either the accuser/Plaintiff or the accused/Defendant is a family member;
 - 15.1.3.2 Previous counseling involvement with either the accuser/Plaintiff or the accused/Defendant that involved the accusations being considered;
 - 15.1.3.3 A conflict of interest whereby the outcome of a Moderator of Just Cause's decision to admit charges for trial would in some way benefit the elder;
 - 15.1.3.4 If either the accuser/Plaintiff or the accused/Defendant had previously brought charges against the elder;
 - 15.1.3.5 When, with the concurrence of the rest of the eldership, Regional Judicial Review Committee, or Court of Appeals, the elder does not believe he can be involved in adjudicating charges without partiality as required by 1 Timothy 5:19-21.

- 15.1.4 If the Defendant or the Plaintiff believes that any of the elders ought to be recused, they may appeal to the Regional Judicial Review Committee who will rule on the matter.
- 15.1.5 If, after recusals, there are only one or two members of the local eldership who can preside over the case, then the Regional Judicial Review Committee shall supply from among its own members enough elders so that three men preside over the case. The elders who preside over a case at the local church level shall be referred to as the Panel. If, after recusals, no member of the local eldership is available to serve on a Panel, then the Regional Judicial Review Committee shall assume jurisdiction.
- 15.1.6 If an eldership refuses to hear charges and two other elderships submit charges in writing to the Regional Judicial Review Committee, the Regional Judicial Review Committee shall assume jurisdiction.
- 15.1.7 If the Judicial Review Committee with jurisdiction over an elder refuses to hear charges and two other Regional Assemblies of Elders submit charges in writing to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal, the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal will pick up jurisdiction.

15.2 Local Elders Responsible to Instruct and Lead in this Practice

Local elders have primary responsibility to instruct and lead the congregation in the practice of church discipline and biblical peacemaking. All individuals involved in a disciplinary process should heed the instructions of Galatians 6:1: “Brothers, if anyone is caught in any transgression, you who are spiritual should restore him in a spirit of gentleness. Keep watch on yourself, lest you too be tempted.”

16 Discipline of a Church Member

16.1 Principles of Church Discipline in a Local Church

The members of a local church belong to the bride of Christ and as such are to be held accountable for being faithful representatives of Christ on earth. Members are subject to Christ and his Word and, by extension, to the officers he has appointed to lead his Church. As such, they are under the leadership and care of their local elders, who serve as under-shepherds of Christ and will be held accountable for all they teach and do.

Members are subject to the practice of discipline laid out in Matthew 18:15-22 and 1 Corinthians 5, under the elders' leadership. Believers have a responsibility to hold each other accountable for the biblical fidelity of their doctrine and deeds and to admonish each other when they stray. The purpose of this is the merciful restoration of a brother from drift, grievous doctrinal error, or unrepentant sin. The sole standard for judging an offense worthy of discipline is that it is contrary to the Word of God. Sins requiring excommunication are behavioral, serious, and unrepentant. These include but are not limited to: gross sexual immorality, teaching false doctrine, divisiveness, convicted criminal activity, and financial impropriety.

The steps of Matthew 18 should be followed carefully and privacy protected. The initial steps are both informal and gradual. The discipline is formalized if the elders uphold the veracity of the charge(s) and the person continues in unrepentance. If, in due course, the member remains in sin and is resistant to the appeals of the elders, the elders must tell it to the church, so that the church may call the member to repent. If the member persists in sin after the church has called for repentance, he/she should be excommunicated from the church.

However, the goal of any disciplinary action is one of merciful reclamation and repentance. Ultimately, the process of discipline does not conclude with excommunication but should always leave room for future repentance and restoration. The responsibility to receive, excommunicate, and restore church members belongs to the church as a whole (Matt. 18:18-20), but it is specifically given to the church's governing officers to exercise in leadership of the congregation (Matt. 16:18-19; John 20:23; 1 Cor. 4:14-5:13; 2 Cor. 13:1-4). In addition to a full array of other mutual responsibilities (e.g., love, encouragement, care, etc.), congregants are obliged to lovingly confront one another for impenitent sin (Matt. 18:15-16). The elders (as governing officers) are authorized to hear such charges and render a verdict which they pronounce on behalf of the whole church and in its presence, in the name and power of Jesus Christ, as a corporate appeal for the sinner to repent (Matt. 18:17, 20; 1 Cor. 4:19-21; 5:4-5). Congregants have the duty to carry out the discipline of an excommunicated person by treating them as an unbeliever (1 Cor. 5:9-13; 2 Cor. 2:6; 2 Thess. 3:6, 14-15). The elders also decide when to readmit the penitent to the fellowship of the church (2 Cor. 2:6-8). It is the duty of the congregants to forgive, comfort, and reaffirm their love for such a one (2 Cor. 2:7-8).

16.2 Appealing an Excommunication

- 16.2.1 A disciplined member may appeal the elders' decision and the church's action to their Regional Judicial Review Committee. The Regional Judicial Review Committee is required to hear the appeal of any excommunicated church member; the Committee may not decline to take up the case. It is the responsibility of the local eldership to communicate to an excommunicated member the right to appeal. An appeal must be made within 30 days of being notified by the elders of their excommunication and right to appeal.
- 16.2.2 The Regional Judicial Review Committee may not reverse the decision of the local eldership, but they may recommend that the eldership reverse or reconsider its decision.
- 16.2.3 If the Regional Judicial Review Committee does not recommend a reversal or reconsideration of the original excommunication, the excommunicated member may appeal to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal, but the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal is not obliged to hear the case.
- 16.2.4 If the Regional Judicial Review Committee recommends that the eldership reverse or reconsider the excommunication, the local eldership may appeal the decision to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal. Otherwise, if the local eldership does not reverse or reconsider the excommunication, the Regional Judicial Review Committee may censure the local eldership.

17 Discipline of an Elder

17.1 Principles for Discipline of an Elder

As members of the church are held accountable to being faithful representatives of Christ (BCO-16.1), so too elders are to be held accountable for their character and conduct. In pursuit of this accountability, it is essential that two values, which can too frequently be at odds with one another, be held together in biblical wisdom. The first value is a commitment on the part of a local church or a denomination to discipline and, if necessary, remove from ministry those who warrant such action. The second value is that of justice: ensuring due process for all parties. If the first is overemphasized, mere allegation of wrongdoing can turn into unjust discipline. If the second is overemphasized, the guilty rarely come to justice. Yet, as the two are held in balance and equally valued, a fair and just process can occur which protects our members and our churches alike, accomplishing both without sacrificing the other.

This formal process of accountability begins as charges are submitted in writing against an elder. A charge is any accusation of sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1;12.2.1;12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c).

To that end all Sovereign Grace churches will agree to a shared grievance policy for bringing charges against an elder, according to the process in 1 Timothy 5:19-21:

Do not admit a charge against an elder except on the evidence of two or three witnesses. ²⁰As for those who persist in sin, rebuke them in the presence of all, so that the rest may stand in fear. ²¹In the presence of God and of Christ Jesus and of the elect angels I charge you to keep these rules without prejudging, doing nothing from partiality.

First, we should note that Paul is addressing Timothy, a partner in extra-local ministry. The main verbs (“Do not admit [*paradechou*],” “rebuke [*elegche*],” “keep [*phulaxēs*] these things”) are second-person singular verbs directed specifically at Timothy. We see this as establishing the precedent that the right authorities to hear an accusation are the governing officers of the church.

Second, we are not to “admit a charge against an elder” without just cause (v. 19). Not all accusations are to be “admitted.” Some can be refused as being personal matters to be handled according to basic principles of forgiveness and reconciliation (or Matthew 18:15-20 if necessary). Some charges can be refused because they are not matters sufficient to merit the censure of an elder or disqualification from office. A charge may also be refused if it appears to be a malicious attempt to harm the elder or the church or is primarily sinfully motivated. A charge is admitted when it relates to the elder’s office and is weighty enough to engage in the significant process detailed below.

Third, charges are to include “the evidence of two or three witnesses.” The testimony of more than one witness is necessary to establish a charge, as a protection against false and unsubstantiated charges. One person’s word is often as good as another’s, and therefore no individual is to be declared guilty on the basis of a single testimony. However, this rule should not be used to dismiss cases where the testimony of one person is supported by corroborative evidence, or where one person’s direct testimony is supported by the indirect testimony of others (that is, testimony from those who have known the man to act in ways that are in keeping with the charge being brought). Also, there are situations with a single witness which ought not be immediately dismissed but should be further investigated for such evidence. These witnesses can serve several roles. At times they have witnessed the same sin or sinful pattern in the elder. They can also substantiate a lack of repentance in the elder. Witnesses can provide testimony of one kind or another throughout the process. Once the trial is underway, witnesses also help to guarantee a fair and impartial process—protecting both the accuser and the elder.

Fourth, “those who persist in sin” (v. 20) are to be rebuked “in the presence of all, so that the rest may stand in fear.” An observed pattern of unrepentance requires a public rebuke in order to communicate the severity of the offense and the spiritual peril of the offender. While a public rebuke may also be appropriate when an elder is repentant, these verses show that it is not to be imposed lightly.

Fifth, it is possible for a church officer to hear the case of another church officer “without prejudging, doing nothing from partiality” (v. 21). The command to do this implies the ability to do this. Despite the myriad temptations of such a situation, Paul assumes that with a deep awareness of the seriousness of the matter, a man will be able to hear such a case wisely: “In the presence of God and of Christ Jesus and of the elect angels I charge you to keep these rules without prejudging, doing nothing from partiality.”

17.2 Overview of Process

- 17.2.1 Bringing an Offense Privately: If an offense occurs, the Scriptures call us as believers to bring that offense privately to the brother (Matthew 18:15). This allows for personal conversation and for an opportunity to clear up misunderstanding or for confession to occur. Thus, this is the beginning of all such processes (BCO-17.8.1).
- 17.2.2 Bringing One or Two Others: If the first step does not resolve the allegation, the accuser should bring one or two others along so that the testimony is established by two or three witnesses (Matthew 18:16).
- 17.2.3 Bringing a Charge: If these steps do not resolve the allegation, the accuser must submit charges in writing in keeping with the *Book of Church Order* (BCO-17.3). Charges are to be shared with the accused elder as well as the accused elder’s local eldership and the Chairman of the Judicial Review Committee.
- 17.2.4 Moderator of Just Cause: Once charges have been submitted in writing, a Moderator of Just Cause is dispatched. He is responsible to determine

if there are reasonable grounds (BCO-17.3.4.1.a) for the charges to proceed to trial (BCO-17.5).

- 17.2.5 Adjudication: Should the charges be found worthy of a trial, a three-member Panel will be assembled to help the parties prepare for trial, to hear the arguments from both parties, and to deliver a binding decision on the matter.
- 17.2.6 Decision: This binding decision, based upon the evidence, will aim to determine whether the elder is guilty or innocent of the charges.
- 17.2.7 Sentencing: Subsequent to a guilty verdict, the Panel and the parties will regather to determine the appropriate outcome for the guilty party: private rebuke, public rebuke, removal from office, and/or church discipline.
- 17.2.8 Appeals: Following sentencing, either party has seven days to submit charges in writing a Notice of Appeal (BCO-17.13.1).

17.3 Bringing a Charge

17.3.1 Who can bring a charge

A charge must be leveled by a member in good standing of a Sovereign Grace church who must remain so throughout the trial to retain the status of a Party. The member need not be a witness, but the charge will need to be established by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses (BCO-17.3.5.1). In cases involving sexual misconduct accusations, a local elder or any member in good standing of a Sovereign Grace church may take up the case of a Plaintiff should the original Plaintiff withdraw his/ her membership from the church. The original witness can still participate as per BCO-17.3.2.

- 17.3.1.1 Any member in good standing may level charges against any elder in Sovereign Grace Churches pertaining uniquely to the performance of duties as a local church elder. Charges will be handled according to BCO-17.3.
- 17.3.1.2 Any member in good standing may level charges against their entire local eldership in Sovereign Grace Churches pertaining uniquely to the performance of duties as local church elders. Charges will be handled according to BCO-17.3; 18.2.9.
- 17.3.1.3 Any elder in good standing may level charges against another elder, or an entire eldership in Sovereign Grace Churches pertaining uniquely to the performance of duties as local church elders. Charges will be handled according to BCO-17.3; 18.2.9.

- 17.3.1.4 Any elder in good standing may level charges against a Regional Leader or an entire regional committee in Sovereign Grace Churches pertaining uniquely to the performance of duties as extra-local elders. Charges will be handled according to BCO-17.3; 18.2.8.
- 17.3.1.5 Any elder of the Council of Elders may level charges against a member of the Committees of the Council of Elders (BCO-10) or an entire committee, a member of the Leadership Team, or a member of the Court of Appeal in Sovereign Grace Churches pertaining uniquely to the performance of duties as extra-local elders. Charges will be handled according to BCO-17.3; 18.2.8.
- 17.3.1.6 If a Regional Judicial Review Committee is unwilling to hear charges against a local eldership in Sovereign Grace Churches, then any two regional assemblies of elders may level charges against that local eldership pertaining uniquely to the performance of duties as local church elders. Charges will be heard by the Court of Appeal according to BCO-17.3; 18.2.9.3.

17.3.2: Material Evidence from Outside of Sovereign Grace

- 17.3.2.1 A credible witness (BCO-17.3.5.2), who is not a member of a Sovereign Grace church, can bring forward evidence of sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1;12.2.1;12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c). This evidence will be used in evaluating whether a charge should be brought against an elder in a Sovereign Grace church.
- 17.3.2.2 The witness should bring their evidence to a member or elder of the local church where the accused elder currently serves
- 17.3.2.3 If there is only one elder in that local church, then the witness can bring their evidence to the Regional Judicial Review Committee. Contact information for the Regional Judicial Review Committee should be provided by the local church or the Regional Leader.
- 17.3.2.4 If a credible witness, who is not a member of a Sovereign Grace church, doesn't believe sufficient attention was given to their evidence, they should contact the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee to register their complaint. In the case where the Regional Judicial Review Committee is the original jurisdiction, appeal should be

made to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal.

- 17.3.2.5 After the evidence is reviewed, and if a charge is to be brought against an elder, it must be leveled by a member, and/or elder in good standing of a Sovereign Grace church. This includes but is not limited to the Judicial Review Committee Chair who reviews such evidence.

17.3.3 Criminal Offenses

In the event that an elder is charged with a crime by civil authorities, the local elders must immediately notify the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee. The local church's eldership will appoint one of its member elders as Moderator of Just Cause, or in the case where the local church only has one elder, then the Chairman of the Region's Judicial Review Committee will appoint one of its members as Moderator of Just Cause. Should the Moderator determine that there is enough evidence to establish just cause for a trial, a corresponding charge must be filed (BCO- 17.3.8) for a local or Regional Panel to evaluate. If there is no Plaintiff identified for an ecclesiastical trial, the local church's eldership will appoint one of its elders as the Plaintiff to file a charge, or in the case where the local eldership does not wish to take on the role of Plaintiff, the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee will assume the role of the Plaintiff and file a charge.

In the event that an elder is charged with sexual misconduct, the local elders must also immediately engage the Chair of the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct. The Moderator of Just Cause will also immediately contact the same Chairman (1) to confirm that the Response Committee for Sexual Misconduct has been engaged and (2) to receive their counsel during the pretrial procedures (BCO-17.5).

17.3.4 Burden of Proof

There are different burdens of proof applied in different contexts.

17.3.4.1 Burden of Proof Definitions

17.3.4.1.a Reasonable Grounds

Reasonable grounds is the burden of proof that does not require absolute certainty. A Moderator of Just Cause or Panel that is instructed to use this standard of proof bases their decision on what is more likely than not to be true based on the evidence alone.

17.3.4.1.b Beyond Reasonable Doubt

Beyond reasonable doubt is the burden of proof much closer to absolute certainty. It is

not that no doubt exists. However, if doubting a Defendant's guilt is reasonable, then the ruling body must find him not guilty of the charges. A guilty verdict believes no other reasonable explanation can be made based on the evidence to explain the charges against the Defendant.

17.3.4.2 Burden of Proof Contexts

17.3.4.2.a Proving Reasonable Grounds to a Moderator of Just Cause

When charges are reviewed by a Moderator of Just Cause, he will function under the standard of reasonable grounds. He is to decide whether it is more likely than not that the Defendant could be found guilty before a Panel, assuming that all the evidence is true. For reasonable grounds to be met, the burden of proof falls on the Plaintiff. Should the Plaintiff fail to reach the burden of proof, the charges against the Defendant will be insufficient cause for a trial.

17.3.4.2.b Proving Guilt to a Panel at an Adjudication Trial

Should a case proceed to adjudication, the Panel will function under the standard of beyond reasonable doubt regarding the guilt of the Defendant. For charges to be proven, the burden of proof falls on the Plaintiff to prove the guilt of the Defendant beyond reasonable doubt. Should the Plaintiff fail to reach the burden of proof, the Defendant will be found not guilty of the charges.

17.3.4.2.c Proving Repentance to a Panel at a Sentencing Hearing

If a guilty verdict has been decided upon, the Panel will function under the standard of reasonable grounds in the sentencing hearing (BCO-17.11.1) regarding the repentance of the Defendant. In this case, the burden of proof lies with the Defendant to prove his own repentance (BCO-14.5); the Plaintiff need not prove that the Defendant is unrepentant. Should the Defendant fail to reach the burden of proof, the Defendant will be found unrepentant.

17.3.5 Qualification of Witnesses

17.3.5.1 Two or More Credible Witnesses

No charge against an elder is to be admitted unless it is brought by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses (1 Tim. 5:19; BCO-17.1).

17.3.5.2 Witnesses of Character

Extra prudence is required whenever the Plaintiff or a supporting witness is known to:

- Harbor ill will or a vengeful spirit against the Defendant
- Be hasty in judgment or quick to accuse
- Lack integrity or a reputation for honesty
- Be under discipline or a process of discipline themselves
- Possess a conflict of interest or would benefit from the Defendant being found guilty

17.3.5.3 Consideration and Care for the Witnesses

In some cases, the witness or individual bringing forward a charge has been wronged or is in a vulnerable position. Local elders have a responsibility to provide appropriate care for such an individual, to protect them from potential intimidation, etc.

17.3.6 Within Two Years of the Alleged Offense

Charges must be brought forward within two years of the alleged offense, unless it can be established by the Moderator of Just Cause that unusual circumstances prevented this (e.g. the offended party was a minor at the time, evidence was unknown previously and recently came to light, etc.). The two-year limitation will be waived if the charge concerns criminal behavior or sexual misconduct. The two-year limitation may be waived if the charge concerns negligence in handling sexual misconduct cases should sufficient evidence of negligence be supplied to the Moderator of Just Cause.

17.3.7 Reasonable Grounds for a Trial

For a charge to be admitted and a trial called, it should represent sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-

12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c).

Thus, charges cannot be made because a member disagrees with the decisions or the “style” of the elder, with the doctrine of Sovereign Grace, or with doctrines not explicitly or implicitly addressed in the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*. Such differences are part of every relationship and of normal church life and do not constitute a basis for charges against an elder.

Further, a charge must have reasonable grounds (BCO-17.3.4.1.a). To achieve this, credible evidence must be presented. For example, simple hearsay, where the accuser was not directly involved in a situation and only became aware of it through the reports of others, may warrant further investigation but is generally not sufficient by itself to warrant a charge.

17.3.8 Submitting a Charge

A charge must be submitted in writing by a member or fellow elder within Sovereign Grace. The charge(s) shall be submitted first to the Defendant and secondly to uncharged members of the local eldership. If there are no other uncharged members of the local eldership, then the Regional Judicial Review Committee has original jurisdiction in the case (cf. BCO-15.1) and the charge(s) should be submitted directly to the Regional Judicial Review Committee.

17.3.8.1 The charge(s) should detail the following using the Charge Form in the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications* not exceeding five pages:

17.3.8.1.a The alleged offense (A brief and simple description of alleged offense suffices);

17.3.8.1.b Relevant Scriptures;

17.3.8.1.c Relevant sections of the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order*;

17.3.8.1.d Any effort(s) made by the Plaintiff to make the elder aware of this deficiency and the response to these efforts;

17.3.8.1.e Why there are reasonable grounds for the charge(s).

17.3.8.2 The charge(s) should be accompanied by the following:

17.3.8.2.a All written evidence currently in possession of the accuser that is relevant to the charge(s);

17.3.8.2.b A written description of all the different pieces of evidence currently in possession of the accuser that are relevant to the charge(s);

17.3.8.2.c A written description of all the witnesses currently known to the accuser including their name(s), address or contact information, local church affiliation, and a brief description of what they will share.

17.3.9 Counsel for the Plaintiff

It is likely that a congregant will talk to one of their elders about the possibility of bringing a charge against another elder. Under such circumstances, the elder shall recommend to the congregant a godly advisor (such as a small group leader, or perhaps a member of the Regional Judicial Review Committee) who can serve as a confidant and counselor during this difficult and confidential process. If the congregant cannot or does not wish to talk with one of the local elders about the possible charge, then the congregant should contact the Regional Judicial Review Committee. The Committee will then recommend a counselor.

17.3.10 Elder Confessing to Chargeable Offenses

Should an elder confess to sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), and/or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c), the local elders will immediately contact the Chairman of the Judicial Review Committee in order to confirm that a trial is not necessary.

Confessions will consist of written and signed agreement with some or all of the charges against the elder. It may also consist of a mutually agreed upon sentence. In this way, only those charges which the accused contests, should any remain, or sentencing which the accused contests will proceed through the adjudication process.

Should an elder desire to voluntarily resign from his position on account of his confession, a Moderator of Just Cause will review the Resignation Agreement (BCO-2.8.4.1). Should the Moderator determine the process and agreement are fair and freely agreed upon, the eldership will follow the guidelines contained in BCO-17.11.2.3. Should the Moderator determine the process and agreement are not fair and freely agreed upon, the Moderator will follow the guidelines contained in the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications*.

17.3.11 An Eldership Suspending an Elder

Should an elder be accused of sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), and/or

pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c), the remaining elders may, at their own discretion, temporarily suspend the accused elder from his office and its duties with or without pay until an Adjudicatory Panel rules on the matter. In a case where the eldership decides to suspend pay, if the elder is ultimately cleared of the charges, he must receive his withheld pay in full. Two unaccused elders are required to approve this action. If there are not two remaining unaccused elders the Judicial Review Committee will supply a second elder or in the case of a single elder, who is accused, the Judicial Review Committee will supply two. In the situation where there is only one elder and he is the accused, the Regional Assembly will assume responsibility for the care of the church. The Regional Leader will coordinate that care. The financial assets of the church remain under the control of the local church officers or their delegates.

Any public communication regarding the matter will require the cooperation and approval of the Regional Judicial Review Committee (BCO-17.4.3.3).

17.4 Confidentiality

Confidentiality is the principle of keeping private certain information about an accusation against an elder unless the *Book of Church Order* permits such disclosure. Privacy is not intended for the covering up sin or scandal, but to glorify God with communication that will protect due process, protect the reputations of all involved, and best serve the church. Confidentiality assumes a circle of confidence and certain information that is to be held in confidence.

In most situations, the Plaintiff and Defendant should resolve the incident privately or among the local eldership. However, in cases of criminal activity, witnesses are encouraged to report such activity to local law enforcement. Furthermore, victims of physical or sexual abuse are neither required nor advised to meet face-to-face with their abuser.

17.4.1 Circle of Confidence

17.4.1.1 The initial circle of confidence will include the accused elder and his accuser. Matthew 18:15 envisions one individual approaching another privately in hopes of gaining that person.

17.4.1.2 In cases where the accuser believes that the accusation involves sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace Partnership Agreement (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c), the accuser should also contact the church's elders, who will notify the Regional Leader and the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee. If there are no remaining unaccused elders, then the accuser should contact

the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee who will then take responsibility for the above notification. While Matthew 18:15-17 speaks to confronting a brother in private, Scripture also speaks of the need for elders to be qualified for their office (cf. 1 Timothy 3:1-7; 5:19-21; Titus 1:6-9). Thus, the initial circle of confidence should include the individuals stated above even if the individual bringing the charge believes he has “gained his brother.” (Matt. 18:15).

- 17.4.1.3 While the goal is to keep the circle as small as possible to protect the reputations of the accused and accuser, it may be necessary to narrowly include others on a personal basis. The accused elder is permitted to inform his spouse, adult children, or seek counsel. The accuser is permitted to inform his or her spouse or seek counsel. The elders of the local church are permitted to inform their spouses. In such cases, involvement is not formal, but personal. Those within the circle of confidence may communicate with one another.
- 17.4.1.4 Due to the vital roles fulfilled by the Regional Leader and the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, both men are permitted to seek input from other members of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, the Chairman of the Court of Appeal, and the Director of Church Development as they deem necessary.
- 17.4.1.5 All individuals brought into the circle of confidence, both formally and personally, should not harbor ill will against the accused elder or be prone to breaks in confidence (Proverbs 11:13).
- 17.4.1.6 If the accused is believed to be unrepentant (BCO-14.5) by the one bringing the accusation, the accuser is permitted to choose one or two others to include in the circle of confidence for the purpose of accompanying an appeal (Matthew 18:15-17).
- 17.4.1.7 Once a formal charge has been submitted in writing, if a Moderator of Just Cause, Panel, or Appellate Panel is appointed, such persons are considered part of the circle of confidence. Due to the vital nature of their roles, they are permitted to seek input from other members of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, the Chairman of the Court of Appeal, and the Director of Church Development as they deem necessary. Additionally, if the Defendant or Plaintiff choose to have an advisor (BCO-17.10.3), the advisors are considered part of the circle of confidence.

- 17.4.1.8 Any subsequent expansion of the circle of confidence will be in keeping with the *Book of Church Order* (BCO-17.4.3; 17.11.2.2-4).

17.4.2 Information to be Held in Confidence

The information to be held in confidence involves the details of the accusation against the elder. This includes but is not limited to evidence, witness testimony, opinions about the Defendant's guilt or innocence, the remedy being sought by the Plaintiff, and the Defendant's statements regarding his guilt, confession, or repentance. Except in the case of criminal activity, such details should be held in confidence until the *Book of Church order* permits such disclosure.

17.4.3 Public Notification and Confidentiality (see Public Communication Checklist in the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications*)

- 17.4.3.1 There may be circumstances before, during, or after a formal adjudication process that may warrant public notification to the church. In such circumstances, the circle of confidence may not necessarily change. Circumstances warranting public notification may include but are not limited to the public or criminal nature of the elder's alleged or confessed offense, changes in the public nature of the elder's alleged or confessed offense, changes in the accused elder's responsibilities, changes in the accused elder's church participation, and the discovery of evidence by church members.

- 17.4.3.2 When circumstances warranting public notification arise before charges have been submitted in writing (BCO-17.3.8), it is up to the local church eldership to communicate in a way that protects the reputation of the accused elder and due process, while at the same time serves the church to know that a process is underway. Local elderships are highly encouraged to seek input from the Regional Leader and the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee regarding such communications. The accused elder, the individual making the accusation, and the eldership as a whole all bear responsibility to maintain the circle of confidence both in public communications and private interactions.

- 17.4.3.3 When circumstances warranting public notification arise after charges have been submitted in writing, but before a Moderator of Just Cause or Panel renders its decision, the local eldership will seek approval from the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee concerning communications to the church about the process and status of the disciplinary process. The Chairman, along with one

other member of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, must approve public and private communications to those outside the circle of confidence by the local eldership, the Defendant, the Plaintiff, and anyone else included in the circle of confidence. Exceptions to rules regarding the timing of such communications, as described in the *Book of Church Order* (e.g., BCO-17.3.8; 17.8.6) and the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications* (34.8), may be adjusted at the discretion of the Chairman, along with one other member of the Regional Judicial Review Committee.

17.4.4 Breaking Confidence

There may be times when confidence is broken, either intentionally or unintentionally, by someone in the circle of confidence. Such breaks in confidence are a violation of the *Book of Church Order* and should be handled according to the process outlined in the *Rules of Discipline* (BCO-Part Four) and communication should be handled according to BCO-17.4.3.

17.5 Moderator of Just Cause Pretrial Procedures

When a charge is made against an elder, the uncharged local elders should appoint one of their number to be the Moderator of Just Cause in order to make the determination of whether or not there is reasonable grounds for a trial (BCO-17.3.4.1.a). If, after appropriate recusals, there aren't enough remaining uncharged elders to serve as Moderator of Just Cause, then the Chairman of the Region's Judicial Review Committee should be contacted in order that he may appoint a Moderator of Just Cause from the Judicial Review Committee within seven days. The Moderator of Just Cause's responsibilities are:

- 17.5.1 To receive the formal, written charge(s) and evidence directly from the accuser or the local elders who received the charge and to review, clarify, and if necessary, modify the Charge Form in consultation with the accuser.
- 17.5.2 To communicate directly with the accuser until a Panel is appointed at which time the Moderator of the Panel shall communicate with the parties;
- 17.5.3 To confirm with the accused that the accuser has already fulfilled his or her responsibility in Matthew 18:15-16. Additionally, to confirm that a copy of written charges has already been presented. This will be the extent of his communication with the accused.
- 17.5.4 To make sure that the fundamental requirements for bringing a charge (BCO-17.3) have been met;
- 17.5.5 To inform the accuser of the seriousness of bringing a charge against an elder while not intimidating him/her;

- 17.5.6 To inform the accuser of the possible outcomes of bringing a charge against an elder and asking the accuser what outcome(s) he/she desires;
 - 17.5.7 To ascertain from the accuser if there are any witnesses who will substantiate the charge(s), identify those witnesses, and to personally talk to those witnesses to determine the nature and content of their evidence while assuming that it is true;
 - 17.5.8 To determine, after examining the accuser's evidence, and assuming that it is true, whether or not there are reasonable grounds (BCO-17.3.4.1.a) to believe that the accused elder has engaged in sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), and/or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c);
 - 17.5.9 To recommend mediation to the accuser and accused instead of a trial if appropriate and mutually agreeable. If either the accuser or the accused does not agree then the process proceeds to trial. If during an agreed upon mediation, should the accused elder confess to and repent of the charges brought by the accuser and agree to the remedy sought by the accuser then the matter does not have to be adjudicated and the eldership will apply the appropriate result (BCO-17.11.2) and the matter is closed.
 - 17.5.10 Once the Moderator of Just Cause has reached a determination, he must communicate to each of the parties with a formal written decision using the format from Rule 40 of the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications*. Decisions are not to be emailed. The summary of decision should be easily understood. The technical aspects of the decision should be contained in the Basis of Decision. A Moderator's decision should be communicated by the Moderator of Just Cause to those in the circle of confidence (BCO-17.4.1) once all appeals have expired.
 - 17.5.11 If the decision is to go to trial, the Moderator of Just Cause will serve as an advisor on procedural matters to the Plaintiff.
 - 17.5.12 Should the Moderator of Just Cause find reasonable grounds to go to trial, he must inform the remaining elders of the local church, the Chairman of the Judicial Review Committee, and the Regional Leader.
- 17.6 Plaintiff May Appeal Moderator's Decision about Charge
- 17.6.1 If the Moderator decides not to admit the charge, the accuser may then appeal this decision within 30 days. An appeal is made by writing a letter of no more than five pages to the Regional Judicial Review Committee about why the Moderator has wrongly rejected this charge. The original written charge, written description of supporting evidence, the written response to the charge by the Moderator, and the written appeal will be

mailed to Chairman of the Judicial Review Committee. The member of the Regional Judicial Review Committee who served as the Moderator will be recused from deciding upon appeals related to the case.

- 17.6.2 The Judicial Review Committee will decide by majority vote if the decision of the Moderator is appropriate, if there are reasonable grounds for trial (BCO-17.3.4.1.a), or if there is a third option for further action (such as mediation by a third-party, etc.). The response of the Judicial Review Committee will be mailed to the accuser and the accused, post-marked within 30 days.
- 17.6.3 If the Moderator's decision not to admit a charge is appealed and the appeal is denied by the Regional Judicial Review Committee, then the Moderator's decision and the Appeals Panel decision should be communicated to those in the circle of confidence by the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee.
- 17.6.4 If public notification was previously made according to BCO-17.4.3, then the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, along with one other member of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, must approve subsequent public communications to those outside the circle of confidence by the local eldership, the accuser, the accused, and anyone else included in the circle of confidence. Any further distribution of the Moderator's decision will be according to what the Regional Judicial Review Committee deems wise or necessary.

17.7 The Panel

The Regional Leader will select a three-judge Panel to hear the case. The Panel will consist of three elders who have completed the Sovereign Grace Adjudication Training. The uncharged local elders who have received the charge shall recuse themselves if necessary.

If there are only one or two local elders remaining to hear the case, they shall request from the Regional Judicial Review Committee the involvement of enough Committee members to constitute a three-person Panel (as per BCO-15.1.5). If there are no local elders left after recusals, then original jurisdiction of the case passes to the Regional Judicial Review Committee as per BCO-15.1.5.

Once the Chairman of the Judicial Review Committee receives the decision for the charge(s) to go to trial from the Moderator of Just Cause, the Panel should be assembled, a moderator chosen, and communication established with the parties within 14 days.

- 17.7.1 The Regional Leader will ensure that there is pastoral care for the Defendant, and appoint an advisor/pastor to the Plaintiff.
- 17.7.2 The Panel will then select one of their number to be the moderator of the Panel. He is responsible for communicating with each of the parties, ensuring that the minutes of the trial proceedings are being kept, that order is maintained, and that the *Book of Church Order* and *Rules of*

Procedure for Adjudications are being followed.

- 17.7.3 The moderator of the Panel may hold a pretrial conference with the parties if he deems it necessary. There must not be ex parte conversations between the members of the Panel and the parties. Further trial direction and procedures are found in the *Rules of Procedure for Adjudications*.

17.8 The Rights of the Defendant

17.8.1 The Right to Receive a Charge Privately

Before this process escalates to the point of making an official charge, it is incumbent on the Plaintiff and the elder to make all efforts to handle the situation face-to-face over a sufficient period of time. However, victims of physical or sexual abuse are neither required nor advised to meet face-to-face with their abuser in this way. If an individual or party knows of the private offense of an elder, they should first approach the man in private, graciously bring their observation or charge, and call for repentance. If he fails to repent or persists in his offense, the charge should be brought to the attention of his eldership. In this case, we heed the wisdom of Paul that “love bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things” (1 Cor. 13:7). We owe to one another the judgment of charity, assuming the best and seeking to resolve disputes and differences in a godly, humble, and patient manner. The process below occurs when such efforts have not satisfied the Plaintiff.

17.8.2 The Priority of Pastoral Care for the Defendant

When an elder is accused, the Regional Leader shall have the responsibility to appoint an elder from either the church or from the Regional Assembly of Elders to provide pastoral care for the parties and their families.

17.8.3 The Right to a Protected Reputation

In Matthew 18:15-20, from which we derive our practice of church discipline, there is a progressive escalation of input if a person is not repentant (BCO-14.5). The matter is not told “to the church” (v. 17) until the person has refused the one-on-one appeal (v. 15) and the “one or two others” (v. 16). The church then makes an appeal through its representatives, the elders (v. 17).

The reputation of an elder is not to be damaged lightly. Secrecy and covering of scandal and sin is not excusable. However, Scripture is careful to protect leaders from hasty judgment and false reports (1 Tim. 5:19). Confidentiality should be carefully ensured until such a time as it is necessary to communicate publicly (BCO-17.4.3).

17.8.4 The Right to Face Your Accuser

The accused elder has the right to face his accuser, unless the charge stems from the testimony of a minor. This includes the right to cross-examine any witness whose evidence supports charges against the accused elder.

It is a grave thing to bring a charge against a leader of God's people, and the accuser should be aware that he/she will have to give account before God for his/her testimony (Deut. 19:15-19, cf. Deut. 17:7). The accuser should be made aware of the weight of the testimony he/she is giving.

17.8.5 The Wife of the Defendant

The wife of the Defendant elder is not required to testify against her husband. She can serve as a witness if she so chooses, but this is not mandated.

17.8.6 Presumption of Innocence

Any elder facing charges is presumed innocent until proven guilty by the Plaintiff before the Panel. This is one of the fundamental components of ensuring due process.

17.8.7 Appeal

If found to be at fault, the Defendant has seven days to submit in writing a Notice of Appeal with his regional Judicial Review Committee (BCO-17.13.1). If the elder's ordination has been revoked, then the eldership may continue to pay him until the appeals process is over, but it is not required to do so.

17.9 The Rights of the Plaintiff

17.9.1 The Right to Make a Charge and Have the Charge Evaluated

Individuals have the right to make a charge against an elder, provided they meet the requisite requirements of Scripture (e.g. 1 Tim 5:19) and the *Book of Church Order*. When an individual or group brings a charge forward against an elder, they are afforded the right to have that charge evaluated by the other elders of the local church. However, this does not imply that the matter must go to trial. The Moderator must still determine if there is just cause for admitting the charge (BCO-17.5 above).

17.9.2 The Right to a Protected Reputation

Similar to the protections of the Defendant (BCO-17.8), Matthew 18:15-20 should guide a careful and deliberate escalation of input. The Plaintiff has the right to have his or her reputation protected. Effort must be made by the local eldership to ensure that the Plaintiff does not become the object of retribution in the form of intimidation, slander, or gossip. In the same way that the Defendant elder's reputation should be protected from hasty judgment, the Plaintiff should be afforded the

same reasonable confidentiality until such a time as it is necessary to communicate publicly.

There may be some instances where the identity of the Plaintiff or witnesses should not be made public: the individual(s) may be particularly vulnerable, a minor, etc. Such a determination will be made at the discretion of the Panel.

17.9.3 The Right to Appeal

If the Plaintiff is not satisfied with the decisions or judgments of the Panel, they have seven days to submit in writing a Notice of Appeal with the Defendant's Regional Judicial Review Committee (BCO-17.13.1).

Likewise, if the Plaintiff is not satisfied with the decisions or judgments of the Regional Judicial Review Committee, they have seven days to submit in writing a Notice of Appeal with the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal (BCO-17.13.1).

17.10 Trial Proceedings

The following trial procedures shall be followed by Regional Judicial Review Committees and the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal when they have original jurisdiction in trial proceedings. However, whereas local Panels are required to reach a binding decision within ten days (BCO-17.11), the Regional Judicial Review Committees and Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal may have up to 30 days to reach a decision.

The Panel shall fix the date of the trial and inform all relevant parties in writing. If the Defendant fails to appear without satisfactory reason for his absence at the pre-appointed time of the trial, a one-time continuance will be granted. If he fails to appear on the second date, the trial will proceed in his absence. The time allowed for setting the date of the trial will be determined by the Panel with due consideration for the circumstances.

Likewise, the date of any trial or appeal before the regional Judicial Review Committee or Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal will be set by the presiding judicatory, making due consideration for the circumstances. They will notify all relevant parties in writing. If the Defendant fails to appear at the pre-appointed time, the trial will proceed in his absence.

17.10.1 Commitment to Confidentiality and Godly Speech

If a trial is to be held, it is wise to establish a degree of confidentiality. (BCO-17.4) Given the wide range of situations, it is left to the presiding Panel to determine what level of confidentiality is possible and beneficial to the process of justice (e.g. when an accusation against an elder is publicly known, it may serve the congregation to know that a process is being engaged to investigate the truthfulness of the allegation). Effort should be taken to protect the involved parties from the needless damage that can occur when the suspicion of wrongdoing is unduly communi-

cated to others. Keeping potentially hurtful disclosures to the minimum possible level, consistent with a fair, clean, and thorough proceeding, is appropriate in such difficult situations and to protect the reputation of both the Plaintiff and Defendant. Discretion should also be applied to ensure that no party feels unduly isolated from suitable counsel, care, and accountability during the course of adjudication.

Beyond mere confidentiality, a good faith effort should be made by all involved parties to promote and practice godly speech. Words and speech should not be used as weapons to assault any individuals involved in a matter of discipline. Rather, all involved parties should endeavor to ensure that their speech is in keeping with the ultimate goals of biblical justice and restoration, that it may give grace to those who hear (Eph 4:29-31). Care should be given to prevent speech or actions that undermine a fair and unbiased process of discipline and adjudication. In addition, the involved parties and local church should strive to prevent speech that might carelessly or deliberately incite a reaction, generate divisiveness, or inflame conflict.

After the trial has been held, the Panel has written their decision, and after all appeals have expired, the results of the case will be made known according to BCO-17.14. In some instances, the identity of the Plaintiff or key witnesses should not be disclosed to the wider public. This determination will be made by the presiding Panel, Committee, or Court.

If the elder is found not guilty of the charges, the case in essence is a private matter between two Christians and is therefore not to be discussed unless absolutely necessary (e.g. when an accusation is already publicly known). To do so inappropriately would constitute gossip and slander.

17.10.2 Rules for Evidence

17.10.2.1 Written communication (as opposed to electronic)

Throughout the duration of the process detailed below, all official communication between the elders and the parties involved in the trial (trial decisions, sentencing decisions, etc.) must be written and not electronic. Unofficial communication (logistical conversations, procedural questions, etc.) may be done via email but must include both parties at all times. Further, all communication regarding the case must be included in the final set of documents to be kept on file by the local church and Sovereign Grace. This is to prevent causing unnecessary harm and to eliminate a potential source of sin for those involved in the trial.

17.10.2.2 Preparation for the Trial Hearing

If the Moderator deems, in a preliminary fashion, that the requirements for admitting the charge and establishing just

cause (see BCO-17.3.5) have been met, the Plaintiff will present the following to the Panel:

- The official charge;
- Information regarding witnesses: their name(s), local church affiliation, and an estimation of how much time each will need to give their testimony;
- Names and local church affiliation of any advisors to be present during the hearing.

17.10.2.3 The Defendant will present the following to the Panel:

- A plea in response to the charge (i.e., “Guilty” or “Not guilty”);
- Information regarding witnesses: their name(s), local church affiliation, and an estimation of how much time each will need to share their testimony;
- Names and local church affiliation of any advisors present during the hearing.

17.10.2.4 The Panel may reduce the amount of time to be given to a witness if it is excessive and would extend the trial unnecessarily.

17.10.3 Advisors for Each Party

Each party in the hearing is allowed to have one or two persons to assist and advise them during the proceedings (and throughout the entire process). Such advisors must be members in good standing of a Sovereign Grace church (unless prior approval is obtained from the Panel). Each party must absorb their own expenses for this (the local church will not pay the expenses of the elder on trial). However, if the elder is ultimately cleared of the charges, the local church should reimburse him for all expenses related to his defense. Advisors will not be permitted to address the panel nor represent either party. They are present for the sole purpose of personal counsel.

A party may petition the Panel to have the advisor speak on their behalf if they feel unable to adequately represent themselves. The Panel is not obligated to accept this petition.

Further, as this is not a jury trial, the Panel has the responsibility to make sure that both sides are heard and adequately cross-examined.

17.10.4 Record of Proceedings

An audio recording of the hearing must be made. If a local church can financially support it, it may also be wise to hire a court reporter for the

hearing and present a final transcript of the proceedings. Only the Panel and adjudicators which review the case on appeal may have access to the audio recording or to any transcript kept by a court reporter. These records of the proceedings will be kept on file by Sovereign Grace for at least 20 years.

17.10.5 Cross-Examination

The hearing will include cross-examination to see that all evidence and testimony is treated as fairly as possible. The Panel will be entrusted with the task of keeping this cross-examination patient, gracious, and as gentle as possible.

17.10.6 The Hearing

The Panel shall review preliminary information and indicate to the parties the anticipated length of the hearing. Parties are responsible for notifying their respective advisors and witnesses. The Plaintiff and Defendant will face each other during the hearing.

The role of the Panel in this hearing is to make sure that Christian civility is maintained, that the Plaintiff is enabled to appropriately convey his/her concerns and charge(s), and that all testimony is sufficiently heard and cross-examined. The Panel can decide to refuse certain evidence if it is not seen to be relevant or is too weak to make the intended point. Justice and godliness are to be preserved for the final outcome but also throughout the process.

Those present at the hearing will be the Panel, the two parties (Plaintiff and advisors, elder and advisors), and the court reporter. Witnesses will be present only during their testimony.

If a court reporter is not used, someone will be present to handle the recording of the proceedings.

A hearing should include *at least* the following:

17.10.6.1 Determining the moderator;

The moderator will be chosen from among the members of the Panel. He is responsible for ensuring that the minutes of the trial proceedings are being kept, that order is maintained, and that the *Book of Church Order* procedures are followed.

17.10.6.2 Opening statements for both parties, not to exceed 30 minutes each;

17.10.6.3 Time for both sides to present evidence and witnesses;

17.10.6.4 Time for both sides to cross-examine and make objections;

- 17.10.6.5 Time for the Panel to interact with evidence and witnesses, seeking clarification where necessary;
- 17.10.6.6 Closing statement for both parties, not to exceed 60 minutes each, unless extended by a decision of the Panel.

17.11 Trial Results

In order for the Panel to conclude that the Defendant is at fault, the Plaintiff must prove beyond a reasonable doubt (BCO-17.3.4.1.b) that the Defendant has engaged in sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c). Thus, the burden is on the Plaintiff to prove guilt and not on the Defendant to prove innocence (BCO-17.3.4.2.b).

If the Panel finds that the Plaintiff has proven its case beyond a reasonable doubt, then it must find the Defendant guilty. If it is not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, then it must find the Defendant not guilty.

A binding decision should be reached in no more than ten days. Decisions only require a simple majority of the Panel. The writing and communication of dissenting opinions is not permitted. This decision should be submitted in writing to all parties and the regional Judicial Review Committee by registered mail. The decision should not be communicated via electronic medium.

17.11.1 The Sentencing Hearing

If the Panel finds the Defendant guilty, it must schedule a sentencing hearing in consultation with the parties between 2-4 weeks from the date that it reached its verdict. Depending on the circumstances, the Panel may decide to conduct the sentencing hearing in person or by video conference and set deadlines for the receipt of the parties' written materials

The Panel may use its discretion to decide the appropriate format for the sentencing hearing, but it must follow the directions in BCO-17.10.3, 17.10.4.

17.11.2 Sentencing

Following the sentencing hearing, the Panel may impose any of the following sentences. Although the Panel may only issue recommendations to the local church regarding sentencing, the failure of the local church to implement its recommendations may result in censure of the local eldership.

17.11.2.1 Private Rebuke

The Panel will issue a formal, written decision to be communicated to the applicable parties of BCO-17.11 and to

any other individuals or groups that the Panel determines is entitled to receive a copy of the decision.

If this sentence is imposed, the Panel will suggest the context for the private rebuke. The audience witnessing this rebuke should be as small as possible, but it may be necessary to invite those who suffered as the victim(s) of the Defendant's sin. The final decision of the context for the private rebuke and the execution of the private rebuke shall be the exclusive responsibility of the unaccused local elder(s) (BCO-18.2.7).

17.11.2.2 Public Rebuke

The Panel will issue a formal, written decision to be communicated to the applicable parties of BCO-17.11 and to any other individuals or groups that the Panel determines is entitled to receive a copy of the decision.

If this sentence is imposed, the Panel will recommend the context for the public rebuke. The audience witnessing the public rebuke includes the membership of the local congregation. The Panel may also recommend expanding the witnesses of this rebuke, such as the Regional Assembly or all Sovereign Grace elders. The final decision of the context for the public rebuke and the execution of the public rebuke shall be the exclusive responsibility of the unaccused local elder(s) (BCO-18.2.7).

The Panel may recommend a temporary suspension of office or some kind of a leave-of-absence as elder. The hope is that the elder will be restored to office. It is different from the man being removed, immediately losing his office, and being terminated as a result. If he does temporarily lose his office and the elder desires to be restored, there will be a second appearance before the Panel at the end of the prescribed regimen before he can be restored as an elder. The particulars of the temporary-leave process, terms, conditions of restoration, and restoration may vary according to the situation, and so the details are left to the discretion of the Panel.

17.11.2.3 Removal From Office

The Panel will issue a formal, written decision to be communicated to the applicable parties of BCO-17.11 and to any other individuals or groups that the Panel determines is entitled to receive a copy of the decision.

If this sentence is imposed, the Panel will disavow the convicted elder's ordination in Sovereign Grace (BCO-

2.8.1.6). It will also recommend that the convicted elder be removed from office in his local church, and have his ordination revoked. It and it shall be the exclusive responsibility of the unaccused local elder(s) to execute this recommendation (BCO-18.2.7). This sentence must be applied with appropriate care and counsel, including the setting of a restoration hearing in appropriate circumstances (BCO-17.12).

17.11.2.4 Church Discipline

The Panel will issue a formal, written decision to be communicated to the applicable parties of BCO-17.11 and to any other individuals or groups that the Panel determines is entitled to receive a copy of the decision.

If this sentence is imposed, the Panel will disavow the convicted elder's ordination in Sovereign Grace (BCO-2.8.1.6). It will also recommend that the convicted elder be removed from office, have his ordination revoked, and subjected to church discipline in his local church. It shall be the exclusive responsibility of the unaccused local elder(s) to execute this recommendation (BCO-18.2.7). This sentence is only appropriate where the convicted elder remains unrepentant for his sin as determined by a Panel (BCO-14.5; 17.3.4.2.c)

17.11.3 Determining the Appropriate Sentence

17.11.3.1 If the Panel finds that the convicted elder is repentant (BCO-14.5), then the appropriate sentence is to include one or more of the following: private rebuke, public rebuke, and/or removal from office. In determining the appropriate sentence, the Panel will give primary consideration to the following factors:

17.11.3.1.a The nature of the offense (e.g. whether it involved a breach of trust, a criminal act, an act that has gained public attention, etc.)

17.11.3.1.b The scope of the offense's effect (e.g. the impact on the victims, the number of victims, the duration of the offense, etc.)

The Panel may also consider the following secondary factors:

17.11.3.1.c The remorse of the elder (e.g. whether he pled guilty, made restitution, voluntarily disclosed the offense, etc.)

17.11.3.1.d The character of the elder (e.g. his record of faithful service in the church and the home, his general reputation, etc.)

17.11.3.2 If the Panel finds that the convicted elder is not repentant (BCO-14.5), then the appropriate sentence is to include one or more of the following: public rebuke, removal from office, and/or church discipline.

17.11.4 Concluding the Trial

17.11.4.1 A binding decision on the appropriate sentence should be reached no more than three days following the completion of the sentencing hearing. Decisions only require a simple majority of the Panel. The writing and communication of dissenting opinions is not permitted. This decision should be submitted in writing to all parties by registered mail. The decision should not be communicated via electronic medium.

17.11.4.2 Once this decision has been mailed, this concludes the trial and brings the Panel's responsibilities in the matter to an end.

17.11.4.3 No sentence shall be imposed until seven days after the date that the convicted elder received the sentencing decision to allow him to consider whether to bring an appeal.

17.11.4.4 If either party desires to appeal the Panel's decision, it may do so according to BCO-17.13. All sentences will be temporarily suspended pending the completion of the appeal process.

17.12 Process for Care and Restoration

17.12.1 Removal from Office

In the case of removal from office, effort must be given to extend care and counsel to the convicted elder, his family, and the local church. The goal of all church discipline is ultimately repentance, reconciliation, and where possible, restoration.

The Regional Leader will be responsible for coordinating care, in concert with the appropriate local elders, even if a man has no desire to return to ministry at a future date. Reasonable time and effort should be given to caring for the man and his family as he transitions out of ministry. Particular attention should be given to the spiritual well being of the removed elder and his family. While they may be resistant to such care, a good faith attempt must still be made. In the end, it is important to recognize that although appropriate time and effort may be given, the man and his family might remain dissatisfied, unrepentant, or unreconciled.

Additionally, the Regional Leader will coordinate care and counsel for the local church and elders. The primary responsibility for leading the church through such a season falls to its local elders. However, extra assistance, counsel, and care should be extended by the Region of any church that has an elder removed or excommunicated.

The presiding judicatory (i.e. Panel, Judicial Review Committee, or Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal) responsible for handing down a judgment for removal from office will set the date for the restoration hearing as part of their initial decision. The purpose of this hearing is to decide if the terms and conditions for restoration, detailed in their judgment, have been met. The judicatory should exercise discretion when setting the date to ensure that there is sufficient time for a process of restoration.

17.12.2 Return to Office

If a man who has been removed from office desires to return as an elder in a Sovereign Grace church, he will take initiative to contact the Judicial Review Committee that had the original jurisdiction in concert with the appropriate church and her elders. Restoration implicitly assumes that a man desires to be restored. He must inform the Judicial Review Committee in writing of his desire to move forward with his restoration hearing at least one month in advance of the date set by the presiding judicatory in their original judgment.

Both the convicted elder and his local elders will speak at the restoration hearing. They will provide testimony to the Judicial Review Committee regarding the man's progress in repentance (BCO-14.5). Both sides may provide evidence (documents or testimony) that the terms for restoration have or have not been met. The same rules for evidence and cross-examination for the initial trial apply here. The opinions of the local elders about the man's qualification to be restored will be weighed appropriately by the Judicial Review Committee.

The Judicial Review Committee will render a *final* judgment recommending or denying restoration. If it believes progress is being made, but that more time is required, it *may* schedule a subsequent hearing and must articulate in detail the ongoing terms and conditions for restoration.

If the Judicial Review Committee rules a man fit to return to ministry, his ordination and good standing as an elder in Sovereign Grace will be reinstated.

It is possible the Judicial Review Committee may rule to restore a man, but they or the local elders find it inappropriate for him to return to his former position or church. In this case, the man's ordination and good standing are reinstated, and he will be put in contact with his Regional Leader and the Director of Church Development (or a representative working in his stead) to explore future ministry opportunities.

N.B. If the local elders feel that new areas of concern regarding a man's fitness for ministry have surfaced in the time between the Judicial Review Committee's initial verdict and the restoration hearing, they must make a second charge against the man for him to be disqualified or denied reinstatement on that basis.

17.13 Appeals

The following appeals process applies to all decisions made by a Panel following a trial. It does not apply to other decisions, from a Panel or otherwise, that did not follow a trial.

17.13.1 Notice of Appeal

- 17.13.1.1 Following the conclusion of the trial, either the Plaintiff or Defendant may submit in writing a Notice of Appeal with the Regional Judicial Review Committee within seven days. If the Regional Judicial Review Committee presided over the trial, then the Notice of Appeal shall be submitted in writing to the Court of Appeal. Once a Notice of Appeal is submitted, the filing party is known as the Appellant, and the other party is known as the Respondent.
- 17.13.1.2 The Notice of Appeal must set out the grounds of the appeal, which are limited to:
 - 17.13.1.2.a The Trial Panel's decision on guilt
 - 17.13.1.2.b The Trial Panel's decision on sentence
 - 17.13.1.2.c The Trial Panel's conformity to the Scriptures or the *Book of Church Order*.
- 17.13.1.3 Upon receipt of the Notice of Appeal, an Appellate Panel consisting of three elders of the Regional Judicial Review Committee or the Court of Appeal, if applicable, shall be chosen immediately. The Appellate Panel shall also inform all relevant parties that the sentence imposed by the Trial Panel is suspended pending the completion of the appeal.
- 17.13.1.4 The Appellate Panel shall forthwith convene a meeting with the parties to accomplish the following:
 - 17.13.1.4.a Communicate that the appeal hearing is not a re-trial, but rather an analysis of the initial trial for significant errors;
 - 17.13.1.4.b Set deadlines for the filing of materials, including transcripts of the trial and written submissions, with the Appellant filing first, followed by the Respondent;

- 17.13.1.4.c Schedule an appeal hearing within 30 days of the Notice of Appeal being submitted in writing, with extensions granted in the discretion of the Panel.

17.13.2 The Appeal Hearing

- 17.13.2.1 The Appellate Panel may decide to conduct the appeal hearing in-person or by video conference, depending on the circumstances. The duration of the hearing shall not go beyond one day.
- 17.13.2.2 During the hearing, the Appellant and the Respondent will have opportunity to present oral arguments to the Appellate Panel relating to any of the permissible grounds of appeal in BCO-17.13.1.2.
- 17.13.2.3 Only evidence presented before the Trial Panel may be considered by the Appellate Panel. Such evidence must be produced in the form of transcripts from the trial.
- 17.13.2.4 The Appellate Panel may consider fresh evidence if the Appellant can show that the evidence would have likely made a material difference to the trial outcome, and the evidence could not have been produced at the trial despite the due diligence of the Appellant.

17.13.3 Appellate Deference

- 17.13.3.1 The Appellate Panel will defer to the Trial Panel on findings of fact, such as the credibility of witnesses, the timing of events, and any other disputed factual issues at the trial. The Appellate Panel shall only overturn a finding of fact if it was clearly not founded upon the evidence at the trial.
- 17.13.3.2 The Appellate Panel will also defer to the Trial Panel on its use of discretion, and it shall only overturn such a decision if it was clearly unreasonable.
- 17.13.3.3 The Appellate Panel does not need to defer to the Trial Panel on its interpretations and applications of Scripture or the *Book of Church Order*.

17.13.4 Appeal Results

- 17.13.4.1 Following the completion of the appeal hearing, the Appellate Panel has three days to come to a binding decision. Decisions only require a simple majority of the Panel. The writing and communication of dissenting opinions is not

permitted. This decision should be according to these possible outcomes:

- 17.13.4.1.a If the Trial Panel's decision on guilt is reversed, a new trial should be ordered unless the evidence clearly favors the opposite result, in which case the Appellate Panel may impose a different verdict.
- 17.13.4.1.b If the Trial Panel's decision on sentence is reversed, the Appellate Panel shall impose a different sentence.
- 17.13.4.1.c If the Trial Panel failed to interpret or apply Scripture or the *Book of Church Order* in a manner that significantly undermined the fairness of the process, a new trial shall be ordered.
- 17.13.4.2 If a new trial is ordered, the trial shall be conducted by three new members of the Regional Judicial Review Committee to form a new Trial Panel. These new members may be borrowed from other regions according to BCO-18.1.
- 17.13.4.3 This decision should be submitted in writing to all parties by registered mail. The decision should not be communicated via electronic medium. Once this decision has been mailed, this concludes the sentencing hearing and brings the Appellate Panel's responsibilities in the matter to an end.

17.13.5 Subsequent Appeals

- 17.13.5.1 If the appeal is denied by an Appellate Panel composed of members of the Regional Judicial Committee, the appellant may bring a further appeal to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal by filing a Notice of Appeal within seven days of receiving the appeal decision.
- 17.13.5.2 If the appeal is granted by an Appellate Panel composed of members of the Regional Judicial Committee, the local elders on the original Trial Panel and/or the respondent have the right to appeal the decision to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal by filing a Notice of Appeal within seven days of receiving the appeal decision.
- 17.13.5.3 Subsequent appeals before the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal will follow the same procedures outlined in this section, BCO-17.13.

17.14 Communication

Upon completion of the adjudicatory process, including all appeals, communication for the discipline of a pastor will be handled by the local church, according to the wisdom of its eldership. The entire and unedited written decision of the Panel will be sent to the local elders, the Regional Leader, the Chairman of the Regional Judicial Review Committee and to the Leadership Team of Sovereign Grace Churches.

Except in the case of a private rebuke, an appropriate summary of the decision which includes the pertinent information will also be written by the Panel for distribution to the local church and the Regional Assembly of elders, and upon request, sent to other Sovereign Grace elders. Any elder from within the Region may request the entire and unedited written decision from the Regional Leader.

17.15 Removal of an Elder(s) for Deficiencies

While not a situation that falls under the jurisdiction of discipline, an eldership may remove one of its members from his position (not removing his ordination) for deficiencies in the performance of his duties. In particular, a man may be removed if he is shown to be deficient in the areas of leadership, care, or teaching. These grounds for removal are not of a moral nature and do not represent any deficiency of character, per se, and therefore do not impinge upon his ordination.

17.15.1 Removal by His Local Eldership

17.15.1.1 The grounds for such removal or repositioning include significant deficiencies in the performance of his duties, significant deficiencies in leadership, pastoral care, teaching and preaching, incompetence, or incapacitation and not on the grounds of sin which calls into question moral qualification (BCO-2.2), deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* (BCO-12.1.1; 12.2.1; 12.3.1), or pastoral mishandling of sexual misconduct (BCO-10.2.3.1.c).

17.15.1.2 The local eldership shall work with the Regional Leader to evaluate the elder's opportunity for improvement before proceeding.

17.15.1.3 An elder who is so removed or repositioned, will maintain his ordination status within the Sovereign Grace Churches.

17.15.1.4 Right of Appeal

17.15.1.4.a If the elder believes the local eldership sinned against him, he will have the right to appeal to the Regional Judicial Review Committee.

- 17.15.1.4.b If the elder believes the elders did not follow the procedure outlined above, he has the right to appeal to the Regional Judicial Review Committee.

17.15.2 Removal of a Sole Elder by His Regional Assembly

This speaks to situations where a solo elder is demonstrably deficient but is refusing to step down.

- 17.15.2.1 If the Regional Leader receives a complaint(s) by a significant number of members of the local church or several other Sovereign Grace elders, the Regional Leader shall evaluate the weight of these concerns.
- 17.15.2.2 If these concerns are such that demonstrable harm is being done to the local church, a growth plan will be developed for (and with) the elder that provides (1) specific recommendations and (2) a reasonable but definite timeline for improvement.
- 17.15.2.3 If the concerns persist and growth is insufficient, the Regional Leader shall appoint an Assessment Team to further investigate the complaint(s).
- 17.15.2.4 The Assessment Team shall consist of three elders of the Regional Judicial Review Committee.
- 17.15.2.5 The Assessment Team shall investigate by hearing witness testimony and gathering all relevant information to be processed. At least six church members (if applicable) must be interviewed, two of whom will be chosen by the elder under review.
- 17.15.2.6 The Assessment Team shall provide a written report to the Regional Assembly of Elders. In order to invoke removal or repositioning, the Regional Assembly must approve it by a three-fourths majority vote.
- 17.15.2.7 An elder who is so removed or repositioned will maintain his ordination status within Sovereign Grace.
- 17.15.2.8 Although Sovereign Grace has no legal or financial jurisdiction over the local church, failure to comply with these decisions may result in censure and/or removal of the church from Sovereign Grace.
- 17.15.2.9 Right of Appeal
 - 17.15.2.9.a If the elder believes the Regional Assembly

of Elders has been unjust in its action or that its reasons are deficient or that proper procedures have not been followed, he will have the right to appeal to the Court of Appeal.

17.15.2.9.b The elder will have 45 days (from the time of his removal) to make such a written appeal to the Court of Appeal describing the process carried out and his reasons for disputing the final results. The Regional Leader will present the report from the Assessment Team and the rationale for the three-fourths vote of the Regional Assembly.

17.15.2.9.c The Court of Appeal then decides if the appeal has merit. The Court of Appeal can side with the Regional Assembly and the decision of the Regional Assembly is final, or it can side with the appellant and he retains his position.

17.15.3 A man who retains a valid ordination in Sovereign Grace but who is not a member of any local eldership is not a member of the Regional Assembly of Elders or of the Council of Elders.

17.16 Removal for an Elder(s) Due to Practical Needs within the Church

If, in the judgment of the local eldership, an elder is a poor fit for the needs of his local church or the church can no longer support him financially, the eldership has the authority to adjust his role locally, which may include either removal from the eldership as ordained and inactive (see BCO-2.8.1.2) or repositioning him into an unpaid eldership position as ordained and installed (see BCO-2.8.1.1). If he chooses, he will be referred to the Regional Leader and Director of Church Development to assist him in finding a position for future ministry in another Sovereign Grace church.

18 Regional Judicial Review Committees

18.1 Appointment of the Judicial Review Committee

The Nominating Committee of each Region puts forward names of candidates, each of whom must be confirmed by a simple majority of the Regional Assembly of Elders.

Members of the Judicial Review Committee will serve six-year terms with no term limits. If an elder resigns before his term is up, the Nominating Committee will appoint a replacement for the duration of the term, pending confirmation from the Regional Assembly of Elders by simple majority vote.

The Judicial Review Committee will consist of five to seven pastors in a Region, preferably from different churches, with each case heard by three members of the committee. An elder can be exempted for various reasons from time constraints to conflict of interest. If necessary, Regional Judicial Review Committee members may be shared between regions and serve on Adjudication panels (BCO-6.2.2.6), if approved by the receiving Regional Assembly of Elders.

The Judicial Review Committee will select a Chairman from among its members to facilitate decision-making, lead discussions, and serve as a point of contact for the whole Committee. In the event that the Chairman is charged, the rest of the Committee will select a temporary Chairman to fulfill the Chairman's functions related to those proceedings.

18.2 Powers and Responsibilities of the Judicial Review Committee

18.2.1 The Judicial Review Committee will serve as an available resource providing informal procedural counsel to elderships walking through a 1 Timothy 5:19-21 proceeding at the local level.

18.2.2 The Judicial Review Committee will also serve as a body of appeal for church members who have been disciplined or removed from membership. The Judicial Review Committee must hear the appeal of any excommunicated member, if it is made within the allotted time frame.

18.2.3 If a charge is brought against an elder but is not admitted by the Moderator (BCO-17.5), the person bringing the charge may appeal to the Judicial Review Committee. The Judicial Review Committee will determine whether or not the case shall be heard by the local Panel.

18.2.4 The Judicial Review Committee will be a place of appeal for any elder who is removed by a local Panel. The Regional Judicial Review Committee must hear the appeal of any trial decision regarding an elder at the local level (if the appeal is made within the allotted time frame). This result will be a binding decision in which the elder in question is cleared of charges, privately or publicly rebuked, or removed from office.

- 18.2.5 The Judicial Review Committee will serve as the original adjudicating body for the trial of an accused elder in the case where a local eldership is too small to adequately deal with the matter (cf. BCO-15.1.5). In such a case, the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal would handle any further appeal.
- 18.2.6 A local Panel has recourse of appeal to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal should they disagree with any judgment by the Judicial Review Committee that overturns their prior verdict. However, the decision of the Judicial Review Committee should be enacted, even while the appeals process continues.
- 18.2.7 When the Regional Judicial Review Committee has the original jurisdiction in the case of an accused elder when the local eldership is too small to adequately deal with the matter, once their Panel renders a decision, the execution of that decision shall be the exclusive responsibility of the unaccused local elder(s). Should there be no unaccused elders, the execution of the decision shall be the exclusive responsibility of the Judicial Review Committee.
- 18.2.8 Charges Against Extra-Local Leaders

Charges against extra-local leaders (Regional Leader, Executive Committee member, Leadership Team member) that pertain generally to their qualification as elders will be handled according to the usual chain of jurisdiction for an elder (BCO-15.1): local Panel, Judicial Review Committee, Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal. The evaluation and discipline procedures of pastors apply to all the aforementioned Sovereign Grace extra-local leaders. Charges of heterodoxy or sin that pertain uniquely to the performance of their duties as extra-local leaders will be handled by the Judicial Review Committee (with possible appeal to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal), in the case of Regional Leaders, or by the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal, in the case of Executive Committee members or Leadership Team members. Any elder may bring such charges and submit them to the body with original jurisdiction. Furthermore, any member of the Council of Elders may move to bring such charges against Executive Committee members or Leadership Team members. If the motion is carried by a simple majority vote, the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal must try the charges. Complaints merely about job performance are handled by the Regional Assembly of Elders (in the case of Regional Leaders) and the Executive Committee (in the case of members of the Executive Committee and Leadership Team).

18.2.9 Public Censure of an Eldership

18.2.9.1 A Note on Original Jurisdiction

The Regional Assembly of Elders has jurisdiction over all

elderships within the region in matters pertaining to the ordination, doctrinal fidelity, and moral integrity of elders. In such matters, the Regional Assembly of Elders has authority to ensure the proper adjudication of charges against an eldership which could result in the public censure of an entire eldership, and to disavow an elder's ordination. ("Disavowal" means that Sovereign Grace revokes its approval of a man's qualification for eldership and no longer recognizes him as an elder.)

Each eldership is under the jurisdiction first of the elders of their region as represented by the Regional Judicial Review Committee, and then secondarily to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal.

- 18.2.9.2 Any member in good standing may level charges against their local eldership. Any appeal will be made following the chain of original jurisdiction.
- 18.2.9.3 Likewise, if the Judicial Review Committee with jurisdiction over an *eldership* refuses to hear charges and two Regional Assemblies of Elders bring charges, the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal will pick up jurisdiction (BCO-19.2).
- 18.2.9.4 The Trial of an Eldership
 - 18.2.9.4.a Some cases may require an entire eldership be put on trial as a whole (BCO-6.2.3), instead of being tried as individuals (e.g., if the elders have been charged with covering up scandal for each other or have together embraced heterodoxy, or together have failed to uphold due process. In these instances, the procedure for censuring an entire eldership will follow the process for charging individual elders (BCO-17).
 - 18.2.9.4.b If however an eldership does not follow the recommendation of a Regional Judicial Review Committee regarding an appealed excommunication (see BCO-16.2.4), no new trial is necessary. The censure may be issued as soon as the Judicial Review Committee determines that its recommendation has been rejected.
 - 18.2.9.4.c A copy of the censure will be sent to all elderships in Sovereign Grace for them to

communicate to their congregations as they deem appropriate.

18.2.9.5 Circumstances Requiring Public Censure

- 18.2.9.5.a Persistent deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*
- 18.2.9.5.b Divisive behavior (e.g., making or condoning charges against Sovereign Grace members outside of the appropriate church judicatories)
- 18.2.9.5.c Outstanding and impenitent sin on the part of the elders
- 18.2.9.5.d Persistent failure to uphold the *Book of Church Order* or the Sovereign Grace Partnership Agreement

18.2.9.6 Appeals

Either the Plaintiff or Defendant may appeal the Panel's judgment to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal within 30 days. An adjudicating Panel may grant an extension to either party of up to 30 additional days to file an appeal if it deems it appropriate.

18.2.9.7 The Removal of Censure

- 18.2.9.7.a When an eldership is censured, there should be consistent contact and prayer from fellow elders in the region.
- 18.2.9.7.b The restoration of a censured eldership may be initiated by the censured eldership or by the Judicial Review Committee that issued the censure.
- 18.2.9.7.c The Judicial Review Committee will meet with the censured eldership and will review the case to determine whether the censured party has shown sufficient repentance and change. An eldership that has been censured will be restored only if the Judicial Review Committee believes appropriate conditions have been met and that restoration will not harm the reputation of Christ and the church.
- 18.2.9.7.d Restoration will be accompanied by a

prayer of thanksgiving to God for his grace, and the removal of censure will be communicated as broadly as the original censure.

18.2.10 Disavowal of an Eldership

A censure is an official reprimand of erring parties, a statement of rebuke or disapproval. It is intended to clarify relevant concerns, to produce repentance, and to protect the broader church. Censures are one expression of the doctrinal and moral accountability that the local churches of the New Testament enjoyed among themselves. Censure provides a method of warning and restoring the wayward, short of removal. This promotes the glory of God and the health of Sovereign Grace churches. Censure is not intended to tear down the church, but rather to build up and restore the church. Reprimands of this nature should be given in a spirit of Christian love, with impartiality, sobriety, and a concern for the glory of Christ in the church.

A Sovereign Grace church's eldership may be censured by the Regional Assembly of Elders if it is determined that the elders of that church have persistently strayed from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith* or *Book of Church Order* or have conducted themselves in an egregiously sinful manner (see BCO-13; BCO-18.2.10.4-6).

If an eldership does not respond to censure, the Regional Assembly of Elders may disavow them (BCO-18.2.11). The Regional Assembly of Elders will assume pastoral responsibility for the church's members (BCO-2.8.5).

Every Sovereign Grace church eldership will have the right of biblical due process in the case of censure or removal (BCO-18.2.10).

18.2.10.1 Circumstances Requiring Disavowal

If the Judicial Review Committee determines that a censured eldership has not changed its offending behavior in a credible and timely fashion, it may propose that the Regional Assembly of Elders disavow the eldership (i.e., revoke its approval and recognition of the ordination of the elders in question).

18.2.10.2 Procedure for the Disavowal of an Eldership

If the Judicial Review Committee proposes the disavowal of an eldership, this proposal must be confirmed by a simple majority of the Regional Assembly of Elders. If the Regional Assembly votes to disavow the eldership, the Regional Assembly of Elders will assume pastoral responsibility for the church's members, as described in BCO-2.8.5.

If the Judicial Review Committee's proposal of disavowal fails to obtain the support of a simple majority of the Regional Assembly, the Judicial Review Committee can do the following:

- 18.2.10.2.a Rescind their prior judgment and remove the censure;
- 18.2.10.2.b Keep the censure in place until the eldership evinces change warranting a removal of the censure;
- 18.2.10.2.c Keep the censure in place and re-propose disavowal of the eldership to the Regional Assembly at a later time.

If a Regional Assembly rules to disavow an eldership, the eldership can appeal the ruling to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal.

If the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal overturns the Regional Assembly's majority vote to disavow the eldership, the Regional Assembly may again vote to disavow the eldership when there is further evidence of the eldership's persistence in that behavior for which it was originally censured.

18.2.10.3 Removal of a Church

When a congregation or portion of a congregation continues to recognize as its pastors men who have been disavowed, or who have never been approved by the Regional Assembly of elders for ordination, by the judicatories of Sovereign Grace, it ceases to be a Sovereign Grace church. Under such circumstances, if necessary, the Regional Judicial Review Committee may officially declare the removal of the church from the Region and hence from Sovereign Grace. In case of such a declaration, the church forfeits all rights and responsibilities of membership in Sovereign Grace.

18.2.10.4 Communication of Disavowal

Notice and explanation of the eldership's disavowal will be sent to all elderships in Sovereign Grace for them to communicate to their congregations as they deem appropriate.

- 18.2.11 Sovereign Grace has no rights to a church's assets and will assume none of its liabilities.

- 18.2.12 Likewise, no local church will assume either assets or liabilities of any other Sovereign Grace church or Sovereign Grace, the Executive Committee, or the Leadership Team.

19 The Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal

- 19.1 Candidates for the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal are drawn from the members of the Regional Judicial Review Committees. They are put forward by the Sovereign Grace Nominating Committee, and each member is individually confirmed by a simple majority vote of the Council of Elders (cf. BCO-8.3.5). Members of the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal are called Appellate Elders.
 - 19.1.1 When an appeal is heard by the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal, the Appellate Elders from the Region in which the charge originated will recuse themselves in order to prevent conflict of interest.
 - 19.1.2 The Court of Appeal shall consist of seven to nine members.
 - 19.1.3 These Appellate Elders will be appointed to six-year terms, with no term limits.
 - 19.1.4 When a case is appealed, three Appellate Elders will be assigned to determine whether they will hear the case.
- 19.2 Responsibilities of the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal
 - 19.2.1 The Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal has the right to review or not review cases that have previously been decided by a Regional Judicial Review Committee at their discretion, pursuant to appeal. Any decision of a Regional Judicial Review Committee may be appealed up to the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal by either party to the decision, or by a Panel whose judgment has been overruled. However, in any case where the Regional Judicial Review Committee has assumed original jurisdiction and conducted a trial (see e.g. BCO-15.1.5, when not enough local elders are available to constitute a Panel), the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal must hear the case if it is appealed. The Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal may not decline to hear the case.
 - 19.2.2 The Court has the right to uphold or overturn the decision of a regional court and is not bound to grant another trial.
 - 19.2.3 Censure or Removal of a Region from Sovereign Grace
 - 19.2.3.1 Circumstances requiring the censure or removal of a Region include:
 - 19.2.3.1.a Persistent deviation from the Sovereign Grace *Statement of Faith*
 - 19.2.3.1.b Persistent divisive behavior (e.g., making or condoning charges against Sovereign Grace members outside of the appropriate judicatories)

- 19.2.3.1.c Unrepentant sin on the part of the elders
- 19.2.3.1.d Persistent failure to uphold the *Book of Church Order* or the Sovereign Grace Partnership Agreement
- 19.2.3.2 Charges against a region must be brought by ten members of the Council of Elders. Elders and elderships within a Region which register their dissent against the position or action of the Region will be exempted from censure or removal.
- 19.2.3.3 If the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal decides to hear charges brought against a region, five elders will be assigned to the case after any necessary recusals. If less than five Appellate Elders remain after recusals, then all of them shall try the case.

The Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal will render one of the following judgments:

 - 19.2.3.3.a Not Guilty
 - 19.2.3.3.b Censure
 - 19.2.3.3.c Removal
- 19.2.3.4 If the judgment is for censure, the Council of Elders will finalize or overturn the decision by a simple majority vote.
- 19.2.3.5 If the judgment is for removal, a two-thirds majority vote by the Council of Elders will finalize the decision of the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal.
- 19.2.3.6 If the judgment of the Sovereign Grace Court of Appeal is not upheld by a two-thirds majority, it will immediately initiate a simple majority vote by the Council of Elders on whether to censure the Region.

20 Revision History

Any and all of the below revisions are binding and authoritative only from the date of their acceptance onward. No portion of the *Book of Church Order* shall be understood as binding in a retroactive way.

2013 - For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from October 29, 2013, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. Roman numerals refer to how the amendment was approved for the 1st Edition of the *Book of Church Order*, and the BCO-numeric references are where the amendments are reflected in the 2nd Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Amendments approved by the Council of Elders: III.A.2.b.iii. found in BCO-13.2.2.3; III.A.3.a. found in BCO-14.1; III.B.1.a-e. found in BCO-15.1.1-5; III.B.2.b.i. found in BCO-15.2.3; III.B.3.a. found in BCO-15.3.1; III.B.3.a.iii. found in BCO-15.3.1.3; III.B.3.j. found in BCO-15.3.10; III.B.4. found in BCO-15.4; III.E.4.f-g. found in BCO-18.4.6-7; IV.A.7. originally adopted as III.B.3.c.xi but was placed in this section by determination of the Polity Committee on Dec. 4, 2013. Found in BCO-21.7; IV.C.1-2. found in BCO-23.1-2; IV.D.2.b-f. found in BCO-24.2.3-7; IV.D.3-4. found in BCO-24.3-4; IV.D.5.a. found in BCO-24.5.1; IV.D.6.a. found in BCO-24.6.1; IV.D.7. found in BCO-24.7; IV.D.7.b.ii-iii. found in BCO-24.7.2.a-b; IV.D.7.d. found in BCO-24.7.4; IV.D.7.f. found in BCO-24.7.6; IV.D.11. found in BCO-24.11; IV.E.2.c-e. found in BCO-25.2.3-5; IV.E.2.h. found in BCO-25.2.8; IV.E.2.i.i. found in BCO-25.2.9.1; IV.E.2.i.v.2. found in BCO-25.2.9.5.b; IV.E.2.j.ii-iv. found in BCO-25.2.10.2-4; IV.F.1. found in BCO-26.1; IV.F.1.d-e. found in BCO-26.1.4-5; IV.F.2.a. found in BCO-26.2.1; IV.F.2.c-d. The amendment was to delete this section and add a sentence to BCO-26.2.1.; IV.F.2.e.iii. found in BCO-26.2.3.3.

2014 – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from October 21, 2014, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References refer to the 3rd Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Amendments approved by the Council of Elders: BCO-1.10.1 (footnote); BCO-9.3.9; BCO-9.4 from 2nd Edition was deleted; BCO-12.1; BCO-13.1; BCO-13.2.7.1.a; BCO-13.2.7.1.b; BCO-13.2.7.1.c; BCO-13.2.7.1.d; BCO-14.1; BCO-15.3.1.3; BCO-15.3.1.4; BCO-15.4.1; BCO-17.3 from 2nd Edition was deleted; BCO-18.1; BCO-18.4.1; BCO-18.4.2; BCO-18.4.4; BCO-18.4.6; BCO-23.1; BCO-24.1; BCO-24.8; BCO-24.8.2

2015 (April) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from April 23, 2015, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References refer to the 4th Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Amendments approved by the Council of Elders: BCO-19.

Also, Letter of Intent removed and changes made accordingly (e.g., BCO-27 was formerly BCO-28).

2015 (October) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from October 26, 2015, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References refer to the 5th Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Book of Church Order Amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 9.3.6; 9.3.9; 13.1.3; 13.1.5-7; 13.2.1.4; 13.2.2.1; 13.2.5; 13.2.7.1.b; 13.2.9; 14.2.5; 15.3.1.1; 15.3.1.4; 15.3.3.4; 15.3.3.10; 15.3.8; 15.4.4; 15.4.5; 15.2.1; 15.3.2.8; 15.3.3.9-10; 18.3.3.3; 18.4; 18.4.5; 25.1

2016 (October) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from October 24, 2016, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References refer to the 6th Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Book of Church Order Amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 13.1.3; 13.2.2.1; 13.2.4.2; 13.2.7.2; 15.2.1; 15.3.6; 15.4.2; 18.4.6; 18.4.10; 19; 23.1; 23.2.1; 23.3; 24.1; 24.1.1; 24.2.1.4; 24.5; 24.6.2; 24.8.1; 24.9.5; 24.11; 24.12; 25.2.7

2017 (October and special meeting in June) - For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from June 15, 2017, and October 2, 2017, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References below refer to the 7th Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Book of Church Order Amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 1.10.1; 1.13; 9.3.6.3; 9.7-8; 12.1-3; 13.1.1; 13.1.4; 13.2.4.1; 13.2.5.1; 13.2.5.6; 13.2.7.1.e; 13.2.7.2.c; 15.2.1; 15.3.3; 15.4.2.1; 18.4.1.4; 18.4.10.3; 19.3; 20.3; 24.10.2 (removed)

2018 (October) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from October 1–2, 2018, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References below refer to the 8th Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Book of Church Order Amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 1.4; 9.1; 9.3.6.1; 9.3.6.3; 9.6; 9.7; 9.7.2; 9.7.4; 9.8.3; 9.9; 12.3; 12.4; 13.2.5.4; 15.1; 15.1.1; 15.2.2; 15.3.1.2; 15.3.1.4; 15.3.3.2.e.5; 15.3.3.2.g; 17.3.3 (removed); 17.3.5 (removed); 18.3.1; 18.3.3; 18.3.4; 18.3.4.4; 18.4.1.4; 20.4; 24.2.2.1; 24.6.6; 24.13.1.4

2019 (August) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from August 27–28, 2019, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References below refer to the 9th Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Book of Church Order Amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 9.3.6.2; 9.7.1; 12.1.3; 13.2.1.1; 17 (Title changed to “Committees of the Council of Elders”); 17.1; 17.2; 18.3.3.6-7; 24; 24.1; 24.2.1.4; 24.2.2.1; 24.2.2.2; 24.2.2.2d-e; 24.2.3; 29.

2019 (November) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from November 4, 2019, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References below refer to the 2020 Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Book of Church Order Amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 9.1; 9.1.1-5; 13.1.9; 15.3.3.2d; 24.2.1.4; 24.13.2-3; 24.14.

2020 (November) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from November 10, 2020, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References below refer to the 2021 Edition of the Book of Church Order.

Book of Church Order Amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 13; 13.1.1; 13.2.3.4; 13.2.5.1-4, 6; 13.2.7.1.d; 13.2.7.3.d; 15.3.1.2.c; 15.3.1.3-6; 15.3.7-9; 15.4.3; 15.4.5; 17.1.2.5; 17.1.3.6-7; 17.3-4; 18.4.2; 18.4.4; 20.1.4; 20.2.3; 20.2.5; 20.2.8-9; 24.11; 25.2.10.1; 25.2.10.4-7; 25.2.10.4.a; 25.2.10.

2021 (November) – For all following amendments see Council of Elders minutes from November 8, 2021, available from Sovereign Grace upon request. References below refer to the 2022 Edition of the *Book of Church Order*.

Book of Church Order stewardship edits as per the 2018 Council of Elders motion to improve clarity and usability. Sections 2-9 were consolidated under new section 2, “The Office of Elder”. Table of Contents and all subsequent headings were revised accordingly. Other amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 1.13, 2.2.7, 2.8.1.1, 2.8.1.3, 2.8.1.6, 2.8.2.8, 2.8.3, 2.8.4.1, 2.8.6, 2.8.7.4, 3.1-3, 4.1, 4.3-5, 5.1, 5.1.2-3, 6.2.1.5, 6.2.3.3, 6.2.4.6-7, 7.1, 7.2.8, 7.3.1, 8.1.1, 8.1.6-8, 8.3.12, 9.3.1, 9.3.3, 10.1.3.11-12, 11.1-2, 11.3.1.1-2, 11.3.3.3, 11.3.3.5-7, 11.3.4.4-6, 11.4, 11.4.1, 11.4.1.5-7, 11.4.2-4, 11.4.4.1, material revisions to section 12, 13.2.6, 13.4, 14.1, 14.5, 15.1.3-4, material revision to sections 17, 18.2.10.3, removal of old section 28.

2022 (November 31) *Book of Church Order* stewardship edits as per the 2018 Council of Elders motion to improve clarity and usability. Sections 6-9 were edited to shorten the length, increase clarity and improve usability. Other amendments approved by the Council of Elders relate to the following sections: 2.8.2.8, 2.8.7.4, 6.1.4, 6.1.4.1, 6.1.9, 6.2.7.1.a-f, 12.1.4.2.a, 15.1.2, 17.3.1, 17.3.6, 17.3.8, 17.3.8.1, 17.3.8.1.a-e, 17.3.8.2, 17.3.8.2.a-c, 17.3.10, 17.4.3, 17.5.1, 17.5.10, 17.6, 17.6.1-4, 17.7, 17.8.4, 17.8.6, 17.10.2.1, 17.10.3, 17.11, 17.11.4.1, 17.11.2, 17.13.1.3, 17.15.2.4, 18.1, 18.2, 18.2.1-2, 19.1.2, 19.2.3.3. June 2023 copy edits added.

21 Table of Submissions for the Council of Elders

Submission	Meeting Type	Days Prior to the Council	Ref
Council of Elders Agenda			
Agenda sent by Executive Director to CoE delegates	Annual	30	8.2.1
Agenda sent by Executive Committee to CoE delegates	Special	30	8.2.2
Changes to the <i>Statement of Faith</i>			
Proposed changes submitted to the Executive Committee	Annual	90	8.3.2.3 8.3.3.2.d
Proposed changes sent by Executive Committee to CoE delegates	Annual	60	8.3.2.3 8.3.3.2.d
Report and recommendation on proposed changes sent by the Theology Committee to CoE delegates	Annual	90	8.3.2.5
Written responses to Theology Committee's report submitted to the Executive Committee	Annual	30-90	8.3.2.6
Written responses to Theology Committee's report sent by Executive Committee to CoE delegates	Annual	30	8.3.2.6
Changes to the Ordination Standards and Exams			
Proposed changes submitted to the Executive Committee	-	90	8.3.8.2
Proposed changes sent by Executive Committee to CoE delegates	-	60	8.3.8.3
Changes to the <i>Book of Church Order</i>			
Amendments submitted to Executive Committee	Annual	90	8.3.4.5
	Special	45	8.2.2
Amendments on final agenda sent by Executive Committee to CoE delegates	Annual	60	8.3.4.6
	Special	30	8.2.2; 8.2.4
New Business Motions			
Motions submitted to Executive Committee	-	40	8.4.1.2
Motions on final agenda sent by Executive Committee to CoE delegates	Annual	30	8.4.1.2
	Special	30	8.2.2
Changes to the <i>Rules of Procedure for Adjudications</i>			
Amendments sent by CoE delegate to CoE delegates	-	60	8.3.9
Nominations			
Nominations sent by the Executive Committee to CoE delegates	-	40	10.1.2.5