Proposed Legislation

Disciplinary Changes for Achieving Amicable Unity in The United Methodist Church by Means of The Jurisdictional Solution

Updated November 18, 2014

New in this update:

- Article V, ¶27.5 is amended to extend the same constitutional liberties currently granted central conferences to the jurisdictions. Language from ¶31 ("Central Conference Powers and Duties") is directly borrowed.
- 2. Implementation measures are moved from the Constitution to ¶538 as enabling legislation.
- 3. The new jurisdictions are provisionally named "Progressive Jurisdiction" and "Traditional Jurisdiction" for the sake of clarity. Each jurisdictional conference may choose its own name once it convenes. (See Amendment #3 below.)
- 4. The descriptions of the two new jurisdictions are further defined in ¶37.
 - 5. Upon passage of the Jurisdictional Solution legislation, General Conference 2016 will elect two seven-person teams to develop vision and mission documents for each of the new jurisdictions. These will aid bishops, annual conferences, clergy, congregations, and church institutions in deciding which jurisdiction with which to affiliate.
 - 6. The implementation timelines throughout the proposal are somewhat condensed.
 - 7. Details are added as to how church-related institutions could change their affiliation as the Jurisdictional Solution is implemented.
 - 8. A process of binding arbitration is included to preclude any possibility of property matters ending up in the civil courts.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

- 2 The following constitutional changes require a 2/3 General Conference majority vote and ratification by
- 3 2/3 majority vote of the aggregate members of the annual conferences.
- Amendment #1: Allow Jurisdictions Based on Something Other Than 4
- Geography. 5

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Division Two, Section One, Article II (¶ 9)

"There shall be jurisdictional conferences for the Church in the United States of America, with such powers, duties, and privileges as are hereinafter set forth, provided that in The United Methodist Church there shall be no jurisdictional or central conference based on any ground other than geographical and regional division race or ethnicity."

Rationale: The original language was enacted to drive a nail in the coffin of the racial segregation that was behind the creation of the Central Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church. The amendment removes the general language which prohibited non-geographic jurisdictions and inserts more specific language that continues the constitutional assurance that jurisdictions will not be used as a tool for racial segregation.

Amendment #2: Allow Jurisdictions to Adapt the Book of Discipline in the Same Way as Central Conferences.

20 Division Two, Section IV. Jurisdictional Conferences, Article V (¶ 27)

¶ 27. Article V.—The jurisdictional conferences shall have the following powers and duties and such others as may be conferred by the General Conference:

> 5. To make rules and regulations for the administration of the work of the Church within the jurisdiction, including such changes and adaptations of the General

1	<u>Discipline</u> as the jurisdiction chooses, subject to such powers that have been or shall be
2	vested in the General Conference.
3	6. To appoint a judicial court to determine legal questions arising on the rules,
4	regulations, and such revised, adapted, or new sections of the jurisdictional conference
5	Discipline enacted by the jurisdictional conference.
6	76. To appoint a committee on appeals
7	Rationale: Language identical to that in ¶31 (central conference powers and
8	
	duties) is inserted which grants the jurisdictions the same power to adapt the
9	Book of Discipline as is currently granted to the central conferences outside the
10	U.S. The limits of these adaptations are made explicit in ¶101. (See non-
11	constitutional change #1 below.)
12	Amendment #3: Redefine Our System of Jurisdictions.
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14	Division Two, Section VII, Article 1 (¶37)
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16	"The United Methodist Church shall have two primary jurisdictional conferences made
17	up as follows:
18	Northeastern—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland,
19	Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont,
20	the Virgin Islands, West Virginia.
21	Southeastern—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South
22	Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.
23	North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, South
24	Dakota, Wisconsin.
25	South Central—Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico,
26	Oklahoma, Texas.
27	Western—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada,
28	Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming and the territory of the United States in the Pacific
29	region.
30	that each cover the entire area of The United States of America and its territories. Given
31	divergent convictions among United Methodists in the United States of America, the two
32	jurisdictions shall be formed based on two broad approaches to the application of scripture to
33	ministry.

- 1. The Progressive Jurisdiction shall be formed for those annual conferences whose majority supports a flexible interpretation of the doctrinal standards and a progressive understanding of marriage and human sexuality.
- 2. The Traditional Jurisdiction shall be formed for those annual conferences whose majority supports a relatively strict interpretation of the doctrinal standards and a traditional understanding of marriage and human sexuality.
- 3. Each jurisdiction is hereby empowered to select a new name (if desired) at its first conference, which shall automatically replace the names used in this paragraph. Enabling legislation passed by General Conference to implement this amendment shall become effective and begin to be implemented when the Council of Bishops shall certify the amendment's ratification.
- 4. The jurisdictional realignments needed to implement this paragraph shall not be subject to the consent of the annual conferences required in the provisions of ¶¶16.12 and 39. Notwithstanding other constitutional provisions, each jurisdiction shall be responsible for funding its own programs and episcopal expenses.
- 5. Other historically Methodist denominations in the United States may join The United Methodist Church as an additional jurisdiction upon majority vote of the General Conference of The United Methodist Church.

Rationale: This amendment creates two non-geographic U. S. jurisdictions to replace the current system of five jurisdictions based on geography. Language is added that creates the possibility of other historically Methodist denominations joining The United Methodist Church as their own jurisdiction. While this feature is not essential to enacting the jurisdictional solution, including it here highlights that re-envisioning our jurisdictional system may open doors to greater unity within the larger Methodist family of denominations. Care would need to be exercised so that the addition of the historically black AME, AMEZ, or CME denominations does not result in a situation similar to the racially segregated Central Jurisdiction that existed from 1939-1968.

Former versions of this legislation named the two new jurisdictions "American" and "National", following the pattern of the two leagues of major league baseball. "Progressive" and "Traditional" are substituted for the sake of clarity. Each jurisdictional conference may choose its own name once it convenes. The authors of this plan acknowledge the limitations of all labels and beg the indulgence of United Methodists in this matter.

The claim will undoubtedly be made that we need a third, "Centrist Jurisdiction" for those conferences who are undecided or wish a more nuanced approach. The authors of this legislation strongly feel, however, that this third jurisdiction would be doomed to the same paralysis currently experienced by our denomination. Centrists are empowered by the legislation as printed because both the Progressive and Traditional Jurisdictions will need to vie for their approval. In the final analysis, we are either going to allow same-sex weddings in our churches and the ordination of practicing homosexuals or not. It seems to the authors that it is time to decide.

Each jurisdiction is required to meet its own episcopal expenses. While this constitutional change will affect other Disciplinary provisions for the funding of bishops, it is included to avoid future conflicts over a jurisdiction paying the salary of a bishop whose position or lifestyle they might find objectionable. This provision does not preclude the salaries of central conference bishops being subsidized by the general church. This is a measure to help ensure the harmonious relationship of the two jurisdictions.

Language is included that exempts this specific jurisdictional realignment from other constitutional provisions requiring the vote of any annual conference when the boundaries of the jurisdiction to which they are affiliated are changed by action of General Conference.

NON-CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Change #1: Give Jurisdictions the Same Flexibility as Central Conferences and Extend this Flexibility to include the Body of the Social Principles.

Part II, GLOBAL BOOK OF DISCIPLINE

¶101 The Book of Discipline reflects our Wesleyan way of serving Christ through doctrine and disciplined Christian life. We are a worldwide denomination united by doctrine, discipline and mission through our connectional covenant. The Book of Discipline expresses that unity. Each central conference and jurisdictional conference may make changes and adaptations to the Book of Discipline to more fruitfully accomplish our mission in various contexts. However, some portions of the Book of Discipline are not subject to adaptation. The following parts and paragraphs are not subject to change or adaptation except by action of the General Conference. The Standing Committee on Central Conference Matters has primary responsibility for proposing to General Conference revisions to this paragraph.

Parts I, III-V

- 1. Constitution ¶¶ 1-61
- 2. Doctrinal Standards and Our Theological Task ¶¶ 101-104
- 3. The Ministry of All Christians ¶¶ 120 142
- 4. Social Principles Preface, and Preamble and ¶¶160 166

Rationale: These changes give the same freedom to adapt some parts of the Book of Discipline to their ministry context as is made available to the central conferences. Eliminating the restriction placed upon adapting the main body Social Principles allows each jurisdiction to adjust them according to their context. The Preface and Preamble to the Social Principles, being very general in nature, are not to be subject to adaptation. The Discipline remains the normative standard for United Methodism that can be amended only at General Conference, which remains the sole voice of the general church even though

jurisdictions and central conferences may adapt much of it to their missional circumstances.

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Change #2: Import Language into Guidelines for Jurisdictions as Found Elsewhere for Central Conferences.

Additions to Chapter Four: The Conferences, Section III, ¶525

Powers and Duties of Jurisdictional Conference – The jurisdictional conference shall have powers and duties as described in the Constitution. It shall have such other powers and duties as may be conferred by the General Conference. It shall act in all respects in harmony with the policy of The United Methodist Church with respect to elimination of discrimination based on race. A jurisdictional conference shall have the power to make such changes and adaptations to the Book of Discipline as the special conditions and the mission of the church in that jurisdiction require, especially concerning the organization and administration of the work on local church, district, annual conference, and jurisdictional levels, provided that no action shall be taken that is contrary to the Constitution and the General Rules of The United Methodist Church,

 paragraph, upon the request of such annual conference.

Rationale: The intent of this addition is to extend the same liberties to the jurisdictional conferences as those that have already been conferred to the central conferences in ¶543.7. The language is nearly identical.

one or other of the changes and adaptations referred to in this

and provided that the spirit of connectional relationship is kept with the

general church. Subject to this restriction, a jurisdictional conference

may delegate to a constituent annual conference the power to make

Change #3: Provide Implementing Legislation for New Jurisdictions

938. Forming the New Jurisdictions

The following process is enacted to implement the constitutional amendments to ¶¶ 9, 27, and 37 creating two new jurisdictions in the United States. The secretary of the General Conference shall work with the bishops to ensure that voting on the ratification of these constitutional amendments begins with the regularly scheduled annual conference sessions after September 1, 2016, and is completed by August 31, 2017.

1. The two new jurisdictions shall replace the five former geographic jurisdictions. The Council of Bishops shall oversee the implementation of the new jurisdictions and serve as a clearing house of information for clergy and congregations desiring to affiliate with a jurisdiction different from the one chosen by their annual conference.

2. In anticipation of the approval of the relevant constitutional amendments, the 2016 General Conference shall (subsequent to approving the amendments by the required two-thirds vote) elect a seven-person team for each of the new jurisdictions, consisting of three laypersons, three clergypersons, and one bishop. Nominations shall be taken from the floor of General Conference at least 24 hours prior to the election being held. Each nominee shall certify his/her commitment to the general principles contained in the description of each jurisdiction in amended ¶ 37 for the jurisdiction for which they are nominated.

- 3. In the ten months following General Conference, each team shall write and approve a vision and mission description for its particular jurisdiction, including a one-page summary. These documents shall be the initial guide for decision-making by bishops, annual conferences, clergy, congregations, and church institutions about the jurisdiction with which they will affiliate. The descriptive documents shall be publicly released at the time when the Council of Bishops certifies that the relevant constitutional amendments have been ratified.
- 4. Episcopal Affiliation—a) No more than 60 days following the certification of the constitutional amendments enabling two new U.S. jurisdictions, each active and retired United Methodist bishop serving The United States of America shall elect to relate to either the Progressive or Traditional Jurisdiction described in ¶ 37 and in the descriptive documents (¶ 538). These selections shall be canvassed by the Council of Bishops and made public at the conclusion of the 60 days. Bishops shall relate to both the new jurisdiction and their former geographical jurisdiction until the transition is completed.

1	b) Following the 60 days, the College of Bishops for each
2	convene and begin ordering the work of their respective new ju
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4	5. Annual Conference Affiliation—a) Within eight month
5	constitutional amendments, votes shall be held by secret ballot
6	conference in the U.S. as to which jurisdiction that annual confe
7	belong. A simple majority vote shall suffice. The vote of each ar
8	canvassed by the Council of Bishops and be final.
9	b) Each annual conference shall also elect a jurisdictional
10	organizing conference of their selected jurisdiction, consisting o
11	delegates who were elected to the previous jurisdictional confe
12	elected who later indicate their desire to affiliate with the other
13	clergy become ineligible to serve. Lay members elected become
14	local church to which they belong votes to affiliate with the other
15	conferences shall elect sufficient numbers of reserve delegates
16	delegation. Legislation may be proposed by each annual confer
17	organizational conference of their new jurisdiction.
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19	6. Congregational Affiliation—a) Congregations will auto
20	belong to the annual conference to which they previously belon
21	congregation takes action to change affiliations. Congregations
22	jurisdictional affiliation of their annual conference will have unti
23	indicate, by majority secret ballot vote of a duly called special ch
24	decision to be placed in an annual conference of the other jurisc
25	congregations shall remain part of their former annual conferen
26	of the organizing conference of the new jurisdiction.
27	b) Churches wishing to change jurisdictional affiliation a
28	described may do so under the provisions of ¶ 41 of the Constit
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30	7. Clergy Affiliation— a) Clergy shall have until December
31	their bishop of their desire to serve in the other jurisdiction. The
32	the names of these clergy to the college of bishops of the receiv
33	Conference membership will continue in the former conference
34	another annual conference is complete.
35	b) Subsequent to their original affiliation, clergy may ele
36	annual conference in one jurisdiction to an annual conference in

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al delegation to the f the same number of rence. If clergy are jurisdiction, these e ineligible to serve if the er jurisdiction. Annual to ensure a full ence for the

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er 31, 2018 to notify eir bishop shall forward ing jurisdiction. until a transfer to

ect to transfer from an annual conference in one jurisdiction to an annual conference in another jurisdiction under the provisions of ¶347.1. However, such transfer shall require the additional

approval of the Board of Ordained Ministry and the clergy session of the receiving annual conference.

- <u>8. Organizing Jurisdictional Conferences—a)</u> The colleges of bishops of the respective jurisdictions shall call a special organizing jurisdictional conference for each of the new jurisdictions. The conferences shall take place during February 2019.
- b) At the organizing conference for each jurisdiction, the annual conference maps of each jurisdiction shall be redrawn so as to provide coverage for the entire United States of America. Where possible, coverage shall be attained by widening the boundaries of existing conferences. Provisional annual conferences and missionary conferences may be formed as needed. Bishops shall be assigned to their respective episcopal areas as elsewhere set forth. New bishops shall be elected as needed under the provisions of ¶ 404. For the purposes of this transition, bishops shall begin their new residential assignment on April 1, 2019.
- c) Each jurisdictional conference shall create a system for assisting clergy desiring to change annual conference affiliation in obtaining membership status in a new annual conference, in obtaining an appointment in the new annual conference, and/or in obtaining a transitional appointment. Clergy may continue to serve in a conference other than the one where their membership is held until a suitable appointment is found in their new annual conference.
- d) Following the remapping of annual conferences in each jurisdiction, each annual conference shall draw or adjust its districts to serve all the territory within its boundaries.
- 9. Institutional Affiliation—Any church-related institution that is affiliated with, but not owned by, an annual or jurisdictional conference may choose to change their affiliation and relationship to the church following the organizing of the new jurisdictions and the redrawing of annual conference boundaries. The institution, by its own internal processes, may choose to continue affiliation with the successor annual or jurisdictional conference with which it was previously affiliated, change its affiliation to the annual or jurisdictional conference representing the other jurisdiction from the one in which it was previously affiliated, seek affiliation in both jurisdictions at the same time, or remove its church affiliation entirely. An institution's request to affiliate with a different annual or jurisdictional conference is contingent upon approval by that conference.
- 10. Congregational Property—The trust clause of each local congregation's property shall be held and administered by the annual conference with which the local

1	church chooses to affiliate (¶2501, 2503). All assets and liabilities previously incurred by
2	a local congregation shall remain with that congregation, regardless of affiliation.
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4	11. Annual Conference Property Assets and liabilities held by an annual
5	conferences shall remain with that conference. Local churches and clergy transferring
6	from an annual conference under the provisions of ¶538 are relinquished of any share
7	of the assets or liabilities of that conference.
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9	12. Jurisdictional Property Assets and liabilities held by former jurisdictions of
10	The United Methodist Church shall be assumed by the jurisdiction chosen by majority
11	vote of the aggregate number of members in the several annual conferences of that
12	former jurisdiction.
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14	13. Arbitration Disputes over the division of assets and liabilities shall be
15	settled in binding arbitration by the Judicial Council. Each annual or jurisdictional
16	conference shall present its case in written and oral form, and the Council shall make
17	the final determination of an equitable division of assets and liabilities. The expenses of
18	any special meetings or travel incurred by the Council for such purposes shall be borne
19	by the conferences engaging in arbitration.
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23	Rationale: These changes represent the process by which the Jurisdictional
24	Solution would be implemented. Full implementation of this legislation would
25	take approximately three years from its adoption at General Conference.
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27	A process of binding arbitration is included to preclude any possibility of
28	property matters ending up in the civil courts.
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