

Color code:

Black - standing legislation. **Brown** - proposed changes. **Green** - notation indicating no proposed change.

**Red** - recommendation to revoke or note about being moved

**Blue**—identifies an item that will need to be updated with new numbering after this Chapter

## Statutes

### Document 1: Governance

The Provincial Chapter	The Provincial Chapter (see also Carmelite Constitutions #'s 313-339)
<p>3. The Provincial Chapter is the highest body of government within the Province safeguarding the rights of the Prior General and his Council. (<i>cf. Carmelite Constitutions, Chapter XVIII; #217-254; and Chapter XX #313-378.</i>)</p> <p>A) To ensure the continuing possibility of a quorum, and as permitted in #317 of the Carmelite Constitutions, the Chapter for 2017 will be delegated, in which each member in solemn vows may nominate himself by his physical presence. We invite all eligible members to do so.</p> <p>B) The Chapter is constituted by the number of members present who have active voice at the opening roll call. From then on an absolute majority must be present to conduct any business.</p> <p>C) The Chapter will convene in June, 2017.</p>	<p><b>#. Remains as is</b></p> <p>A) To ensure the continuing possibility of a quorum (and as permitted in #317 of the Carmelite Constitutions), <b>our lawfully convoked Chapters</b> will be delegated, in which each <b>member in solemn vows with Active Voice may nominate himself to be a member of the Chapter gremiales</b> by his physical presence. We invite all eligible members to do so.</p> <p><b>B) Remains as is</b></p> <p>C) Our Chapter will convene in June <b>every 3 years.</b> (<i>cf. Carmelite Constitutions #314</i>)</p>
<p>17. Acts of Previous Chapters Decisions made by the Provincial Chapter are valid for the entire Province until such time as they are revoked, superseded or amended by subsequent Provincial Chapters. (<i>cf. Carmelite Constitutions #337</i>) It is the responsibility of the Preparatory Commission for each Chapter to provide for an updating and review of current Provincial statutes and guidelines.</p>	<p><b>#.</b> Acts of Previous Chapters Decisions made by the Provincial Chapter are valid for the entire Province until such time as they are revoked, superseded or amended by subsequent Provincial Chapters. (<i>cf. Carmelite Constitutions #337</i>) It is the responsibility of the Preparatory Commission for each Chapter to provide for an updating and review of current Provincial <b>Legislation.</b></p>
<p>18. The legislation approved by the 2014 Chapter comes into effect upon approval by the Prior General and Council.</p>	<p><b>[Not new, was #18 in 2014 Legislation.]</b></p> <p><b>#.</b> The legislation approved <b>during a Provincial Chapter</b> comes into effect upon approval by the Prior General and his Council.</p>
<p>4. A) Effective with the 2014 Provincial Chapter, the Province will shift its governance structure from a Provincial and 4 Councilors with 3 Commissariat Provincials in North America to a Provincial, elected Vice Prior Provincial and 4 Councilors.</p> <p>B) At this, the 2014 Provincial Chapter, the vote on the government document or government structure becomes effective immediately.</p>	<p><b>#.</b> The governance structure of a Prior Provincial, elected Vice Prior Provincial and 4 Councilors is the norm.</p>

<p>5. Peru will continue to be a Provincial Commissariat. In accordance with #'s 359 and 377 of the Carmelite Constitutions, <i>[delete:] the Commissariat of Peru may have a Council if its particular statutes permit.</i> The Commissariat of Peru shall be governed by its own statutes as approved by the Provincial with the consent of his council (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #375).</p>	<p>#. A) Peru will continue to be a Commissariat of our Province.</p> <p>B) The members of the Commissariat with Active Voice will elect the Commissary Provincial at their Chapter of Elections in accord with the procedures used by the Province at its triennial Chapter. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions 375-1)</p> <p>C) In accord with the statutes of the Commissariat, there will be a Council comprised of 2 councilors, elected by the members of the Commissariat with Active Voice at their Chapter of Elections in accord with the procedures used by the Province at its triennial Chapter. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions 359-2 and 375-2)</p> <p>D) The Commissariat of Peru shall be governed by its own statutes as approved by the Prior Provincial with the consent of his Council. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions 378)</p>
<p>The Consultative Ballot</p>	<p>The Consultative Ballot</p>
<p>6. Before the next Chapter, the Province will be polled by mail for nominees for the Provincial Council. It will be done this way:</p> <p>A) The ten individuals having the highest number of points in the consultative election for Prior Provincial will be nominees for the office. Additional nominations may be made at the Chapter in accordance with procedure established by the Preparatory Commission.</p> <p>[Note: In conformity with our Carmelite Constitutions #340, only members "who have received priestly ordination, have had five years of solemn profession in the Order, and are at least 30 years of age" are eligible to serve as Prior Provincial.]</p> <p>B) The ten individuals having the highest number of points in the consultative election for the office of Vice Prior Provincial will be the nominees for that office. Additional nominations may be made at the Chapter in accordance with the procedure established by the Preparatory Commission.</p> <p>[Note: Because the Vice Prior Provincial serves as the Prior Provincial's usual Vicar - see Provincial Statute #36 -the requirements for Prior Provincial also apply to him. The priestly ordination requirement does not apply to the office of Councilor.]</p>	<p>#. Before a Chapter, members of the Province with Active Voice will be polled by mail for nominees for the Provincial Council. It will be done this way:</p> <p>A) The point system of weighted ballots is retained for the consultative elections.</p> <p>B) The ten individuals having Passive Voice and having the highest number of points in the consultative election for Prior Provincial will be nominees for the office. Additional nominations may be made at the Chapter in accordance with procedure established by the Preparatory Commission.</p> <p>[Note: In conformity with our Carmelite Constitutions #340, only members "who have received priestly ordination, have had five years of solemn profession in the Order, and are at least 30 years of age" are eligible to serve as Prior Provincial.]</p> <p>C) The ten individuals having Passive Voice (in conformity with the requirements for Prior Provincial as determined by the Carmelite Constitutions #310) and having the highest number of points in the consultative election for the office of Vice Prior Provincial will be the nominees for that office. Additional nominations may be made at the Chapter in accordance with the procedure established by the Preparatory Commission.</p> <p>[Note: Because the Vice Prior Provincial serves as the Prior Provincial's usual Vicar – see Provincial Statute #36 - the requirements for Prior Provincial also apply to him. The priestly ordination requirement does not apply to the office of Councilor.]</p>

C) The twenty individuals having the highest number of points in the consultative election for Provincial Councilors will be the nominees for these offices. Additional nominations may be made at the Chapter in accordance with the procedure established by the Preparatory Commission.

D) The point system of weighted ballots is retained for the consultative elections.

E) Ballots are invalid if they have:

- a. More or less than three names for Prior Provincial.
- b. More or less than three names for Vice Prior Provincial.
- c. More or less than eight names for Provincial Councilors.

F) The results of the nominations for Prior Provincial, Vice Prior Provincial, and Provincial Councilors are normally to be published eight weeks before the elections are to take place.

G) An independent group is to be used in tabulating the results of the consultative balloting.

D) The twenty individuals **having Passive Voice and having** the highest number of points in the consultative election for Provincial Councilors will be the nominees for these offices. Additional nominations may be made at the Chapter in accordance with the procedure established by the Preparatory Commission.

[D was moved to A above]

E) Remains as is

F) Remains as is

G) An independent group (invited by the Chapter Preparatory Commission) is to be used in tabulating the results of the consultative balloting.

Voting at the Chapter

Voting at the Chapter

7. There shall be no voting by mail, except in cases provided for in the Provincial Statutes. Voting by proxy is not allowed in provincial or local elections.

A) All Canonical Voting by the Chapter (i.e., for elections to office and on legislative proposals) is done by secret ballot. All other voting may be done by voice, hand count or secret ballot at the discretion of the moderator of the session and with the assent of the Chapter in order to ascertain accurately the will of the group.

B) To win an election or accept a proposal an absolute majority (greater than 50%) of those present with active voice and voting is needed. All members with active voice who are present (unless they have declared to the Registrar - or to the person designated by the Chapter Preparatory Commission for this task -that they do not intend to vote) need to submit:

- i. For an election to an office: a ballot marked according to the directions of the Chapter Preparatory Commission so as to indicate one's choice of candidate or "present"
- ii. For legislation: a ballot marked "yes", "no", or "present"
- iii. In either the election to office or for legislation, a blank ballot is counted as a submitted ballot but is declared "invalid".

#. Those with **Active Voice who are present may vote at the Chapter.** Voting by proxy is not allowed in Provincial or local elections.

A) **In accord with Carmelite Constitutions #225, all Canonical Voting for elections to office is done by secret ballot.** All other voting may be done by voice, handcount or secret ballot according to the plan set forth by the Chapter Preparatory Commission.

B) Remains as is

<p>C) For a votation to be valid, the number of votes cast must be equal to the number of persons voting. The majority needed to win an election or accept a proposal is determined by the number of persons present and voting. Thus, in all voting, including canonical elections, those present but who wish to abstain, must mark a ballot "Present." In order for a person to be elected or a motion to pass, an absolute majority of those present and voting must vote for a particular candidate or "Yes" for a proposal. Although a vote of "Present" may have the effect (when combined with the "No" votes) of rejecting a motion, "Present" votes only constitute a statement that the voter is unwilling or unready to vote for any candidate or to vote either "Yes" or "No" on a proposal.</p> <p>D) In the election to office, if there have been two inconclusive ballots, a vote is to be taken between the two candidates with the greatest number of votes. If there are more than two, a vote is to be taken between the two senior members by profession. The two candidates are ineligible to vote on this third ballot. The one who receives the greater number of votes is elected. If both candidates receive the same number of votes in the third ballot, the one who is senior by first profession is elected; if both were professed on the same day, the one who is senior by age is elected. (<i>cf. Carmelite Constitutions #245</i>).</p>	<p>C) Remains as is</p> <p>D) Remains as is</p>
<p>8 The Chapter first elects a Prior Provincial, then a Vice Prior Provincial and, finally, the four Councilors.</p> <p>9 The provisions of the Carmelite Constitutions #342: 1, 2 and 3b, which govern the terms and re-election of the Prior Provincial, also apply to the office of the Vice Prior Provincial and to the office of Provincial Councilor. Therefore, election to any of these offices is for a three-year term, with the possibility of re-election for a second term. However, no one may be elected to a third term for any of these offices unless he is first out of that office for at least three years (except as provided for in Carmelite Constitutions #226.)</p> <p>A) Although the ministries of Vice Prior Provincial and Provincial Councilor are distinct, we want to encourage the development of new leadership in the Province as a whole. Therefore, Carmelites are limited to serving two consecutive terms whether they are elected as Vice Prior Provincial or as Provincial Councilor.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p> <p>#. Remains as is</p> <p>A) Remains as is</p>
<p>If an Office Becomes Vacant</p>	<p>If an Office Becomes Vacant</p>
<p>10. If the Office of Prior Provincial becomes vacant more than six months before the end of a three year term, in accord with Carmelite Constitutions #353-2, the election of a new Prior Provincial under the direction of the Vice Prior Provincial will take place as follows:</p> <p>A) Ballots may be distributed by regular mail and returned by regular mail. Those with active voice are eligible to vote. Only one name is to be submitted for each ballot.</p> <p>B) For election, an absolute majority is required. Absolute majority is defined as more than half of those voting.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p> <p>A) Ballots will be distributed by regular mail to those with active voice and returned by regular mail to a designated independent group. Only one name is to be submitted for each ballot.</p> <p>B) Remains as is</p>

<p>C) If no one receives the required number of votes on the first ballot, a second ballot will be sent out. On this ballot, only the top ten candidates from the first ballot are eligible for election. Only one name is to be submitted from the list of ten.</p> <p>D) If no one receives the required number of votes on the second ballot, a third and final ballot is sent. On this ballot, only the top two candidates from the second ballot are eligible for election. These two candidates are ineligible to vote. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #245) The candidate with the largest number of votes is elected to the office of Prior Provincial. In the event of a tie vote, the seniority principle of Carmelite Constitutions #245 is followed.</p>	<p>C) Remains as is</p> <p>D) Remains as is</p>
<p>11. If the office of Prior Provincial becomes vacant less than six months before the end of a three year term, the Vice Prior Provincial becomes the acting Prior Provincial until the Chapter. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #353-1)</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>12. If the office of the Vice Prior Provincial becomes vacant six months or more before a Provincial Chapter, a replacement until the next Chapter is elected according to the following procedure:</p> <p>A) Ballots may be distributed by regular mail and returned by regular mail. Those with active voice are eligible to vote. Only one name is to be submitted for each ballot.</p> <p>B) For election, an absolute majority is required. Absolute majority is defined as more than half of those voting.</p> <p>C) If no one receives the required number of votes on the first ballot, a second ballot is sent out. On this ballot only the top ten candidates from the first ballot are eligible for election. Only one name is to be submitted from the list of ten.</p> <p>D) If no one receives the required number of votes on the second ballot, a third and final ballot is sent. On this ballot, only the top two candidates from the second ballot are eligible for election. These two candidates are ineligible to vote. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #245) The candidate with the largest number of votes is elected to the office of Vice Prior Provincial. In the event of a tie vote, the seniority principle of Carmelite Constitutions #245 is followed.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p> <p>A) Ballots will be distributed by regular mail to those with active voice and returned by regular mail to a designated independent group. Only one name is to be submitted for each ballot.</p> <p>B) Remains as is</p> <p>C) Remains as is</p> <p>D) Remains as is</p>
<p>13. If the office of Vice Prior Provincial becomes vacant less than six months before a Provincial Chapter the office remains vacant until the Chapter.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>14. If the Office of Provincial Councilor becomes vacant six months or more before a Provincial Chapter, under the direction of the Prior Provincial a replacement until the next Chapter is elected according to the following procedure:</p> <p>A) Ballots may be distributed by regular mail and returned by regular mail. Those with active voice are eligible to vote. Only one name is to be submitted for each ballot.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p> <p>A) Ballots will be distributed by regular mail to those with active voice and returned by regular mail to a designated independent group. Only one name is to be submitted for each ballot.</p>



<p>B) For election, an absolute majority is required. Absolute majority is defined as more than half of those voting.</p> <p>C) If no one receives the required number of votes on the first ballot, a second ballot will be sent out. On this ballot, only the top ten candidates from the first ballot are eligible for election. Only one name is to be submitted from the list of ten.</p> <p>D) If no one receives the required number of votes on the second ballot, a third and final ballot is sent. On this ballot, only the top two candidates from the second ballot are eligible for election. These two candidates are ineligible to vote. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #245) The candidate with the largest number of votes is elected to the office of Provincial Councilor. In the event of a tie vote, the seniority principle of Carmelite Constitutions #245 is followed.</p> <p>E) The newly elected Councilor is designated the Fourth Councilor, the others having moved up.</p>	<p>B) Remains as is</p> <p>C) Remains as is</p> <p>D) Remains as is</p> <p>E) Remains as is</p>
<p>15. If the Office of Provincial Councilor becomes vacant less than six months before a Provincial Chapter, the office is to remain vacant until the Chapter.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>

## Document 2: Provincial Administration

General Policies	General Chapter
<p>16. The election of delegates to the General Chapter will be conducted by mail. The Provincial Council will establish procedures for this election which are required under the Carmelite Constitutions.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>

Provincial Council	The Provincial Council (see also Carmelite Constitutions #'s 356-368)
--------------------	--

Description	Description
<p>19. The Provincial Council is the highest internal body governing the Province and its members and is solely composed of the following offices: Prior Provincial, Vice Prior Provincial and the four Provincial Councilors (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #356).</p> <p>A. In matters requiring a canonical votation, the Prior Provincial, Vice Prior Provincial and the four Provincial Councilors may cast votes.</p> <p>B. Each member of the Provincial Council is to live in or be associated with a Carmelite community.</p>	<p>#. Outside of the time of a Provincial Chapter (cf. statute 3), the Provincial Council is the highest internal body governing the Province and its members and is solely composed of the following offices: Prior Provincial, Vice Prior Provincial and the four Provincial Councilors. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #356)</p> <p>A) Remains as is</p> <p>B) Remains as is</p>

<p>20. The Provincial Council has the following responsibilities:</p> <p>A. To discern prayerfully the needs of the Province and its members.</p> <p>B. To guide the Province in meeting the needs of the Church and society.</p> <p>C. To implement the directives of the Provincial Chapter.</p> <p>D. To give advice and consent to the Prior Provincial in Provincial matters as described in # 357 and 361 of our Carmelite Constitutions.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p> <p>A) Remains as is</p> <p>B) Remains as is</p> <p>C) Remains as is</p> <p>D) Remains as is</p>
---	---

<p>E. To authorize and evaluate the present and future ministries of the Carmelite Communities and individuals.</p> <p>F. To meet with the Priors as a group at least once during their 3 year term.</p> <p>G. To create commissions and committees and to appoint their membership.</p> <p>H. To organize meetings in different geographical areas well in advance of the scheduled Provincial Chapter in order to promote a fraternal spirit among members and to consider issues relevant to our life and ministry.</p>	<p>E) Remains as is</p> <p>F) Remains as is</p> <p>G) Remains as is</p> <p>H) Remains as is</p>
<p>21. The Provincial Council should operate as a "model of teamwork and brotherhood, listening in prayerful discernment to the voice of the Spirit". (Document A, 1977 General Chapter)</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>26. Within a reasonable time following their election, the Prior Provincial and his Council will appoint Provincial Officers as required by the Carmelite Constitutions.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Prior Provincial</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Prior Provincial</b> (see also Carmelite Constitutions #'s 313-339)</p>
<p>27. He is the primary authority in the Province, elected to this position by the Chapter with the rights and obligations described in #'s 313-339 of the Carmelite Constitutions.</p>	<p>#. <b>Outside of the time of the Provincial Chapter</b>, he is the primary authority in the Province, elected to this position by the Chapter with the rights and obligations described in #'s 313-339 of the Carmelite Constitutions.</p>
<p>28. He is the spiritual leader of the Province.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>29. He is the official representative of the Province to the General Curia and to other ecclesial and civic authorities.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>30. In the spirit of shared responsibility he exercises his authority with the Vice Prior Provincial and the Provincial Councilors by serving the brothers and executing the Acts of the Chapter.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>31. He acts as the chairman and convener of the Provincial Council and coordinates the design of Council meetings, implementing the decisions of the council as necessary.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>32. He maintains contact with the members of the Province through correspondence, visits to local houses, group programs and individual conferences, when feasible. He is to be available to individual Carmelites, safeguarding the office of Prior. In accord with the Praesidium Standards, he or his delegate will have an annual interview with each member of the Province who is in public ministry.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>33. The Prior Provincial's concerns include all aspects of Carmelite life and activity within the Province.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>34. He exercises primary stewardship over the resources of the Province (financial, personnel, and institutional).</p> <p>A. The Prior Provincial with the consent of his council will appoint the Provincial Bursar (Treasurer).</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>35. He strives to remain aware of the movements in the Church and society and participates in appropriate organizations and conferences.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>

The Vice Prior Provincial	The Vice Prior Provincial
36. The Vice Prior Provincial is, by virtue of office, the Prior Provincial's Vicar when the Prior Provincial is absent from the Province or otherwise impeded unless another is designated by the Prior Provincial. (cf. Carmelite Constitutions #351 & 353)	#. Remains as is
37. The role of Vice Prior Provincial is the primary ministry of the one elected to this position. He can reside anywhere in the Province subject to approval by the Prior Provincial and his Council.	#. Remains as is
38. The Vice Prior Provincial is a member of the Provincial Council who shares in the deliberations and decision-making of the Council giving advice and consent as described in #'s 356-368 of the Carmelite Constitutions.	#. Remains as is
39. He assists, as directed by the Prior Provincial, in the responsibilities of that office.	#. Remains as is
The Provincial Councilor	The Provincial Councilor
40. The Provincial Councilor is a member of the Provincial Council who shares in the deliberations and decision-making of the Council giving advice and consent as described in #'s 356-368 of the Carmelite Constitutions.	#. Remains as is
41. He may be named by the Provincial Council as a liaison person to specific areas of concern (e.g., sick and retired members), standing Provincial Commissions (e.g., parishes, vocations, peace and justice), ad hoc Committees, and/or as the Provincial's delegate for the annual individual interview of members in active ministry in accord with the Praesidium Standard.	#. Remains as is
42. In collaboration with the chairperson of a standing Provincial Commission, a Councilor may serve as a liaison from the commission to the Provincial Council.	#. Remains as is
43. He may be named by the Prior Provincial and his Council as a member of one or more of the Boards of Members, and/or Boards of Directors of our schools and/or retreat centers.	#. Remains as is
The Sequence of Authority	The Sequence of Authority
44 According to our Carmelite tradition and Rule authority emerges from common consent (Carmelite Rule, Chapter 1). It is the responsibility of each individual to recognize and to use the proper sequence of authority. The sequence of responsible authority ordinarily proceeds from the individual to the Prior and local community, then, if necessary, to the Prior Provincial or his delegate for an area of specific responsibility. When, without good reason, the sequence has not been observed, it is the responsibility of the higher authority to see that the matter is referred to the most proximate competent level, except in matters pertaining to the sexual misconduct policy adopted by the province.	#. Remains the same except for the Reference to Rule Chapter 1 which doesn't make sense.



Definitions of commonly used terms:	Definitions of commonly used terms:
<p>45. For the purpose of clarity, we use the following definitions:</p> <p>A. With regard to external ministries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Active Carmelite: One who, regardless of age, is assigned to or engaged in full time ministry with the province or in an individual apostolate.</li> <li>ii. Semi-retired Carmelite: One who, by virtue of age or infirmity, is assigned to or engaged in a part time ministry within the province or in an individual apostolate.</li> <li>iii. Retired Carmelite: One who, by virtue of age or infirmity has been exempted by the Prior Provincial and the Council from an assignment to or formal responsibility for a ministry within the province or in an individual apostolate.</li> </ul> <p>B. With regard to the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Senior: Any Carmelite of 65 years or older.</li> </ul>	<p>#. Remains as is</p> <p>A) Remains as is</p> <p>B) Remains as is</p>
Personnel Policies	Personnel Policies
<p>54. In accordance with Carmelite Constitutions #204, the Prior Provincial, with the consent of his Council, may deny active and/or passive voice to those brothers living legitimately outside a house of the Order, after interviewing them and ascertaining that it is impossible for them to participate in any way in the life of the Province.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
Senior Carmelites	Senior Carmelites
<p>56. Province members are expected to be contributing members to the Church and the Province until age 70, as long as health permits.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>
<p>106. The Senior Religious Fund is to be used only for the purpose for which it is established. To insure a satisfactory return on investment funds, the Province will continue the use of professionals in their management.</p> <p>If a determination is made that this senior fund has more assets than required for its purposes, a portion of or the entire surplus may be used for other Carmelite purposes.</p>	<p>#. The Senior <b>Trust</b> is to be used only for the purpose for which it is established. To insure a satisfactory return on investment funds, the Province will continue the use of professionals in their management.</p> <p>If a determination is made that this <b>Senior Fund</b> has more assets than required for its purposes, <b>the Prior Provincial and his Council may authorize that</b> a portion of or the entire surplus may be used for other Carmelite purposes.</p>
<p>107. Provisions for the normal expenses and care of a retired Carmelite will be funded from the retirement plan and trust, once the Carmelite has met the qualifications for the plan. Extraordinary expenses will continue to be provided through the senior fund.</p>	<p>#. Provisions for the normal expenses and care of a retired Carmelite will be funded from the <b>Senior Trust</b>, once the Carmelite has met the qualifications for the plan. Extraordinary expenses will continue to be provided through the <b>Senior Fund</b>.</p>
Provincial Commissions & Committees	Provincial Commissions & Committees
<p>64. A Commission is an advisory group of the Provincial Council, consisting primarily of members of the Province, having a specific expertise and mission, established for the purpose of advising the Provincial Council on a major issue of an ongoing nature. The tasks and functions of each Commission will be determined by the Provincial Council in light of the Acts of the Chapter and specific needs of the Council. By way of contrast, a Committee is an ad hoc gathering of appointed members for a limited period of time to accomplish a specific task.</p>	<p>#. Remains as is</p>

65. Provincial Commissions and Committees will be determined by the Provincial Council.	#. Remains as is
66. If the Provincial Council chooses to reconstitute a standing commission, they will provide for continuity between the previous commission and what may follow.	#. Remains as is
67. We as a province must create and maintain provincial vehicles to carry out programs that are bigger than an individual member or a specific ministry can address. As such, we recognize the need for groups and programs, such as a Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation Commission, the CCF (Carmelite Charity Fund) and the CHDF (Carmelite Human Development Fund), to assist our brothers and sisters in carrying the burdens of their ministries.	#. We as a province must create and maintain provincial <b>funding</b> to carry out programs that are bigger than <b>what</b> an individual member or a specific ministry can address. As such, we recognize the need for groups and programs, such as a Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation Commission, the CCF (Carmelite Charity Fund) and the CHDF (Carmelite Human Development Fund), to assist our brothers and sisters in carrying the burdens of their ministries.
Communications	Communications
69. The Province will continue to implement a regular substantial system of communication between membership and leadership.	#. Remains as is
Formation Ministry	Formation Ministry
76. Novices or students being re-admitted (following the procedures established by the Carmelite Constitutions #150) without repeating novitiate are allowed to make profession for one year in accordance with Carmelite Constitutions #155-1.	#. <b>A religious</b> being re-admitted (following the procedures established by the Carmelite Constitutions #150) without repeating novitiate are allowed to make profession for one year in accordance with Carmelite Constitutions #155-1.

### Document 3: Community & Fraternity

	The Local Community
	#. <b>In accord with Carmelite Constitutions #388-1, every house, even if not canonically erected, in which at least three brothers habitually reside, shall be headed by a Prior.</b>
The Local Prior	The Local Prior
126. The local Priors shall be appointed by the Prior Provincial in consultation with his Council after the community, if it so desires, has submitted a list of nominees. This nomination shall be the right of those members of the community who enjoy active voice, i.e., all solemnly professed.  A. The Prior Provincial and the Vice Prior Provincial may not hold office as Prior of a local house. Provincial Councilors, however, are eligible for the office of Prior.  B. Ordinarily, in communities serving provincial sponsored ministries, the offices of Prior and the director of the ministry (e.g., pastor, president, principal, director) are to be separated.	#. Remains as is  A) Remains as is  B) Remains as is
125. The Prior serves in the context of the Local Community Chapter, in harmony with Carmelite Constitutions #379. The authority of the Community Chapter counts on the contributions of each brother.	#. Remains as is

127. The local Prior is called by the local community and the Provincial Council to a ministry of spiritual and community leadership as stated in the Carmelite Constitutions, #'s 388-395.	#. Remains as is
128. The Prior's Responsibilities are: A. He calls the community to regular dialogue for the clarification of values and expectations of the common life. B. He challenges the community by his example and counsel to live the common life of fraternity and prayer. C. He calls the community and individual members to accountability through the authority given to him by the community. D. He shows concern for the common life and the good of the individual members through sensitivity for the social and physical well-being of the members. E. The Prior shall name a Vicar in his absence. F. The Prior, after conferring with the members of the community, shall recommend to the Provincial the appointment of the local bursar.	#. Remains as is A) He calls the community to regular dialogue for the clarification of values and expectations of the common life at least once a month (normally). B) Remains as is  C) Remains as is  D) Remains as is  E) Remains as is F) Remains as is
The Local Community Chapter	The Local Community Chapter
119. The Local Community Chapter, over which the Prior presides, is the governing body of the house. It is established and governs according to #'s 379-397 of the Carmelite Constitutions.	#. Remains as is
120. All brothers living within the house, or associated to it by the Prior Provincial, are voting members of the Local Community Chapter in all matters relating to the local community, but not the election of the Prior, or other canonical elections. Such elections require that those voting have Active Voice.	#. All brothers living within the house, or associated to it by the Prior Provincial, are voting members of the Local Community Chapter in all matters relating to the local community. However only those with Active Voice may participate in the nomination of the Prior or other canonical matters.
121. Members of the Province living outside an established community may be associated with a formed community by their own request, with the permission of the Prior Provincial, or may be assigned to the community by the Prior Provincial. Associated members are voting members of the Local Community Chapter when they are present, although their presence is not counted toward the quorum required for a valid meeting and decision making.	#. Remains as is
122. The Local Community Chapter shall meet regularly, at least once every other month.	#. The Local Community Chapter shall meet regularly and submit the minutes to the council for historic purposes.
123. The responsibilities of the Local Community Chapter include: A. Drawing up norms for the house, amending or revoking them as needed. B. Evaluating the life and commitments of the community, or of individual members.	#. The responsibilities of the Local Community Chapter include: A) Drawing up norms for the house, amending or revoking them as needed. B) Evaluating the life and commitments of the community, or of individual members.

C. Consulting the superiors about admitting candidates to profession, or to ordination.	C) Providing a consultative vote to the Prior Provincial and his Council about admitting candidates to profession or to ordination.
124. When the Local Community Chapter is evaluating or voting on a candidate for vows or ordination, the voting shall be restricted to those in Solemn Vows.	#. When the Local Community Chapter is evaluating or voting on a candidate for vows or ordination, the meeting and the voting shall be restricted to those in Solemn Vows.
Non-canonically Erected Houses	Non-canonically Erected Houses
129. Those houses which in and of themselves do not have enough members for a formed house, after consultation with the Provincial, may cluster themselves to create a formed house and thereby to nominate a Prior to represent them.	#. Those houses which in and of themselves do not have at least 3 members, after consultation with the Provincial, may cluster themselves to create a formed house and thereby to nominate a Prior to represent them.
130. All houses of the Province are governed by the same rules and procedures as those which are canonically erected according to the provisions of Canon Law and the Carmelite Constitutions.	#. Remains as is
Administration of Temporal Goods-Individuals	Administration of Temporal Goods-Individuals
105. If a member of the Province does not return to the community at the end of a period of exclaustation or other lawful absence, or if a member is unlawfully absent from the community, the Carmelite Province is not liable for any debts or actions or omissions or obligations whatsoever. The Prior Provincial will give notice of this fact to the member.	#. Remains as is
Ministry with Lay Carmelites	Ministry with Lay Carmelites
83. The Prior Provincial and his Council exercise leadership and guidance over the Lay Carmelites affiliated to the Province just as they do over the Carmelite religious who belong to the Province. They delegate this leadership and guidance to the Lay Carmelite Provincial Office, and to the Carmelite religious and laity appointed by the provincial administration to ministry to the Lay Carmelites. Lay Carmelites themselves are collaborators in this ministry as they serve the movement in their local communities and on the regional councils.	#. Remains as is