


H A N D B O O K
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DEACON'S

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“A DEACON IS A BAPTIZED PERSON CALLED AND EMPOWERED BY GOD AND THE CHURCH TO BE A MODEL OF CHRIST’S SERVANT MINISTRY FOR ALL PEOPLE. AS AGENTS OF GOD’S COMPASSION AND RECONCILING GRACE, DEACONS ARE MISSIONARIES TO THE WORLD AND MESSENGERS TO THE CHURCH OF THE WORLD’S NEEDS, HOPES AND CONCERNS. IN THE CHURCH, DEACONS CALL FORTH, EMPOWER, AND INSPIRE THE BAPTIZED TO RESPOND TO THESE NEEDS.

THE ROLE OF THE DEACON IN LITURGY MIRRORS THIS ROLE OF THE DEACON IN CHURCH AND WORLD. DEACONS ARE LIVING SYMBOLS OF CHRIST’S PRESENCE AS THEY EMBODY CHRIST’S SERVANT MINISTRY AND POINT TO THE PRESENCE OF CHRIST IN THOSE THEY SERVE.”

— FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIACONATE



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INTRODUCTION

A deacon's work takes place out in the world—building relationships with those who are in need. That need is not just linked to those who are hungry, or in need of social services. It is also with those who feel unseen or who experience social, economic, racial, ethnic, or medical injustice challenges; housing insecurity; gender bias or injustice; and, environmental injustice. A deacon's work is to walk with the marginalized, showing them love and respect, helping them to meet their present needs, speaking out against the systems that create injustice, and working for social justice and change.

Deacons do not serve alone, but in collaboration with the parish where the deacon serves. The parish holds and supports the work and concerns the deacon brings back to the church from the wider community in the parish's town, county, or state.

Whatever concerns and needs a deacon may bring back to the church, it is the responsibility of the people of the church, with the support of the deacon, to discern if and how they can work with their neighbors and how the ministry can be sustained after a deacon leaves.

Because a deacon's ministry is to empower others and build capacity for the laity to engage faithfully and boldly in the local neighborhood, a three-to-four year rotation among parishes seeks to guarantee that this ministry is the ministry of the parish. Sometimes these ministries are started by the deacon discerning the needs of the community, and sometimes, these ministries are started by the laity with the deacon offering support and encouragement.

It is our hope that this handbook will be used by lay leaders, priests, deacons, and those who may be discerning a call to the diaconate to better understand the role of a deacon in The Episcopal Church in Connecticut (ECCT).

1. THE MINISTRY OF THE DEACON IN ECCT

Deacons in ECCT serve in many ways. They serve as chaplains to hospitals, hospice communities, schools and retired deacons; they serve in prison ministries; they serve with the homeless; and they serve by attending pastoral visits. ECCT has deacons who also serve by championing creation care projects, like the pollinator pathway in New London. ECCT deacons daily witness for affordable housing, social justice, racial justice, and an end to gun violence.

Many deacons serve on diocesan committees such as the Commission on Ministry, Standing Committee and Mission Council, as well as, being members of networks throughout ECCT and Province I. Deacons in ECCT have also served The Episcopal Church and have been deputies to General Convention. Deacons also serve on town government and ecumenical committees to identify and work for justice.

The work of a deacon is varied and relies on the gifts of humility, communication, relationship building, caring for others, empathy, spirituality, sensitivity to others, and understanding.



2. DISCERNMENT & FORMATION

Discernment & Formation

If you find yourself wondering more about whether the diaconate is a call from the Holy Spirit you should respond to, reach out to trusted and wise mentors in your community (eg, a spiritual director, deacon currently serving in ECCT, parish deacon or priest, or, trusted friend) and begin having conversations about your experience. To find out more about the formal process for ordination in ECCT, reach out to the Canon for Lay & Ordained Vocations. Currently, applications for the ordination process are due in the Spring. Our website is updated with specific dates (episcopalct.org/christian-formation/discerning-a-call-to-holy-orders).

Anyone forming for the diaconate in ECCT attends the Province I School for Deacons, a collaborative resource for the dioceses of Province I that prepares deacons in formation. This program offers a two-year curriculum consisting of eight quarterly courses that may include reading assignments, written papers, online lectures, and discussions. Faculty members are current and former seminary professors and scholars. Each module culminates in a Formation Weekend fostering community-building with further learning and practical experience. The curriculum is designed to fulfill ordination requirements in accordance with the canons of The Episcopal Church.

Initiated a decade ago by ECCT's creative vision, the school is a collaborative effort by six dioceses in Province I: Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts. Studying in a cohort that transcends geographic and diocesan boundaries offers students the opportunity to form supportive and lasting relationships with colleagues throughout New England.

The curriculum and administration, overseen by the school's Dean and a Deacon Co-Facilitator, are guided and supported by an Advisory Council including two bishops, five archdeacons, and an ex-officio member of the Province I Executive Committee. Enrollment in Province I School for Deacons is by referral from the ECCT Bishops and Canon for Lay and Ordained Vocations. Rolling quarterly admissions welcome new students in January, April, July, and October. For more information about Province I School for Deacons please contact the ECCT Canon for Lay & Ordained Vocations or email the Dean of the Province I School for Deacons (deacons@province1.org).



3. REQUIREMENTS OF A DEACON IN ECCT

To remain in good standing a deacon in ECCT is expected to:

1. Attend Annual Convention
2. Attend Annual Renewal of Vows
3. Attend Triennial Mandatory Clergy Professional Development Day
4. If serving in a parish, complete a Letter of Agreement (LOA)
5. If not serving in a parish, annually complete a Non-Parochial report (episcopalct.org/non-parochial-report).

Deacons are encouraged to attend Clergy Conference, Clergy Retreat, Clergy Days, and Clergy Camp. Deacons are also encouraged to expand their knowledge related to antiracism beyond antiracism training requirements for ordination.



4. GENERAL NORMS

The Prophetic Voice of the Deacon

The Rev. Susanne Watson Epting, a deacon in The Episcopal Church wrote in her book, Unexpected Consequences the Diaconate Renewed: “Deacons are charged by the church to interpret the needs, hopes, and concerns of the world to the church.”

Deacons are also the voice of the church to the world. They can participate in community projects, as well as preach and be involved in leadership meetings within the church. Deacons are “the both and” of what is happening and what needs to happen in faith community life. To take poetic license on a Simon and Garfunkel song, deacons are “the bridge over troubled waters.” They proclaim the Gospel in church and share the good news with the world wherever possible.

Examples of Diaconal Ministries in ECCT

- Creating free outdoor food pantries on church property
- Assisting those in need of foot care, shoes, socks, diapers, and personal care items
- Serving in family centers, soup kitchens, and food pantries
- Serving prison ministries, including re-entry work
- Working with Pollinator Pathways
- Laundry Love
- Healing ministries
- Ecclesia Ministries, like Church by the Pond or Chapel on the Green
- Lifting up racial reconciliation projects
- Participating in anti-gun violence rallies
- Actively engaging in LGBTQ+ programs, interfaith gatherings, and being God’s presence when and where needed!

Eucharistic Visitor Training

Deacons are responsible for training Eucharistic Visitors. This may be done at the parish or diocesan levels. There is a link on the ECCT webpage to show what is expected in this program in order that our Licensed Eucharistic Visitors are being instructed with the same materials (episcopalct.org/trainings/licensed-lay-ministers) The Rev. Pat Jackson and the Rev. Liz Knauff are also qualified to help train deacons or answer any questions concerning this training.

Participation in ECCT Clergy Offerings

Clergy gatherings are offered throughout the year. As a member of the clergy, deacons are encouraged to attend. The trainings are usually educational and based on current issues. If attendance is expected, you must notify the bishops if you cannot attend. Deacons have an educational fund to help with expenses for these offerings. There may be additional grants available from ECCT for these offerings (episcopalct.org/grants-scholarships).

Titles and Forms of Address

1. The formal written title for a deacon is: The Reverend "Full Name"
2. A deacon listed in a service bulletin is: The Reverend "Full Name", Deacon indicating the role the deacon has in the service.
3. In conversation with someone, the deacon should be addressed as "Deacon First Name." Sometimes in church gatherings no formal titles are used on the name tags.

Vesture and Clerical Attire

The norm is for deacons to wear a collar when on official duty, i.e., church services, visitations, formal church meetings, and church gatherings. Clergy shirts can be any color but purple. It is acceptable to opt out of wearing a collar for informal meetings.

A white cassock alb is worn with a deacon's stole when participating in a service of Holy Eucharist or attending an Ordination Service.

The cassock, white surplice, and stole or tippet is worn during services not involving communion such as Morning or Evening Prayer and The Burial of the Dead and memorial services without Holy Eucharist.

The stole is worn over the left shoulder. The color of the stole should match the liturgical color of the season and type of service.

Support and Accountability Among Deacons

Both the Bishop Diocesan and Bishop Suffragan offer support to the deacons.

There is a weekly Zoom meeting led by an ECCT deacon (Mondays, 7:00-8:00PM Eastern) for check-ins to share how deacons are doing both in and out of church.

Deacons are expected to attend a service of Renewal of Vows during Holy Week.

Deacons are also encouraged to:

- attend a yearly summer gathering for fellowship and worship which includes families.
- join the Association for Episcopal Deacons (AED).
- engage in educational opportunities offered by Province I for deacons throughout New England.

Deacons are invited to attend Zoom meetings with our Bishops for all clergy and lay leaders, currently scheduled 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 8:30-9:30AM (Eastern).

There is a once a month Zoom meeting with mental health professionals for all clergy to assist in any way needed. Deacons are encouraged to meet with a spiritual director monthly.

Deacons are assigned a deacon mentor for one year after ordination or when a deacon transfers canonical residency to ECCT. Deacon mentors will meet with these deacons as needed, answering any questions, or listening to any concerns they may have in their first assignment. God is with us all the time but so are others who care about us!

Employment and Church Pension Fund Eligibility

With the consent of the bishops, deacons may be employed in the secular world. The 2021 ECCT Diocesan Convention passed Resolution 2, which allows deacons to be paid \$25 per month allowing them to join the Church Pension Fund. This eligibility allows deacons to contribute to the pension fund and attend CREDO offerings. The assigned parish or community will be responsible for this payment and will issue the appropriate tax forms and documents to sign. There is more information about this on the CPG website (www.cpg.org).



Expense Reimbursement

Deacons are entitled to a continuing education fund at the level of the current rate for full-time priests. This is voted upon each year at ECCT Diocesan Convention. This figure should be included in the assigned parish's budget and the LOA. These funds can be used during the year for programs that will enhance education related to the deacon's ministry. Deacons may also be reimbursed from this fund for attending the ECCT Diocesan Convention. Deacons can submit forms for mileage reimbursement for travel associated with their parish-affiliated ministry. This does not include attending weekly church services.

Deacons may also have a discretionary fund, determined by the faith community they serve, which can be used to help those in need, i.e., food, shelter, utilities. If deacons have access to discretionary funds, it should be included in the LOA. This fund is not for personal expenses and the faith community and IRS guidelines for this fund must be met.



Change in Canonical Residence and License

According to the Canons of The Episcopal Church it is the responsibility of the deacon to request a change in Canonical Residency or License when moving from one diocese to another diocese.

1. Change in Canonical Residence

A deacon desiring to become canonically resident within a diocese shall request a testimonial from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the deacon is canonically resident to present to the receiving diocese. If granted, this testimonial shall be given to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the receiving diocese to which the transfer is proposed. The deacon may request a copy of the testimonial, or be notified when it is sent. It is very important to be in contact with the new diocese to make sure the letter is received. Deacons need to have an official letter stating that residency has been changed. In addition to the deacon's new address, notification of the change must be sent to the Church Pension Fund. Until Canonical Residence is changed, the deacon is expected to attend all required diocesan events in which they are canonically resident.

2. Obtaining a License in ECCT

If a deacon maintains Canonical Residence in another diocese and serves in ECCT, they must be licensed in ECCT. Currently licenses are year-to-year.

Leaving Well Policy

It is important for the well-being of the deacon to follow procedures that encourage new boundaries to be established between the outgoing parish and the deacon (episcopalct.org/clergy). Once there is a verbal and written agreement that the deacon is leaving a parish, or other worship community, it is time to transition from mission work involving the deacon to mission work continuing with the priest and lay leadership of the parish or community.

A deacon must disconnect with all social media platforms involving the former place of service. Deacons cannot attend any official functions in the parish in which they have left which include worship or social events for at least one year. After one year, you may be invited back, or request permission from the current priest, to attend certain functions, i.e., funerals, parish gatherings, etc. If a deacon is serving in a new parish that is proximate to the old parish, the deacon may attend community events that include both parishes.

During this transitional time, the deacon may get support from the Bishop Diocesan and Bishop Suffragan, a spiritual director, peer clergy, or other appropriate sources outside of the former parish or community.



5. THE BISHOP & THE DEACON

Ember Day Letters

According to the Constitution and Canons of The Episcopal Church, when one is a postulant or candidate in formation for ordination, there is a requirement to write Ember Day letters to their bishops during Ember Weeks. Deacons in formation in ECCT should submit Ember Day letters up to their ordination. In ECCT, these letters should be formal and sent through regular post to the Bishop Suffragan.

TEC Canon III.6.3e

“Each Postulant for ordination to the Diaconate shall communicate with the bishop in person or by letter four times a year, in the Ember Weeks, reflecting on the Postulant’s academic, diaconal, human, spiritual, and practical development.”

TEC Canon III.6.5h

“Each Candidate for ordination to the Diaconate shall communicate with the bishop in person or by letter, four times a year, in the Ember Weeks, reflecting on the Candidate’s academic, diaconal, human, spiritual, and practical development.”

Following ordination, there is no requirement for Ember Day letters. The practice which has emerged in ECCT is that deacons who are living out of state write a letter to the bishop with oversight of the diaconate to stay in touch and update the bishop about their life and ministry. The bishop will respond to these letters.

Some deacons who reside within ECCT, whether they are assigned to a parish or not, also write annual Ember Day letters as means to stay in touch. These letters are always gratefully received, and will always receive a response.

Parochial and Non-Parochial Reports

Deacons serving in a parish must be included in that parish's parochial report. If they are not serving in a parish, for example if they are serving in another ministry or are retired, they should be sending the bishop a non-parochial report (episcopalct.org/non-parochial-report).

Role in Parish Interim Positions

Typically, the parish rotation for deacons in ECCT is every three-to-four years. When a parish goes into search for a new priest, the deacon may or may not remain in the parish during the interim period. These decisions are made in conversation with the bishop, the deacon, and the parish's lay leadership. Sometimes the transitions are quite lengthy, and it makes sense to rotate the deacon to another parish during the interim, and sometimes the wisest decision is to have the deacon stay in place until the new priest-in-charge or rector is called or appointed.



Role in Parish Mergers

When a parish that a deacon is serving chooses to merge with another parish, the deacon's ministry is a life-giving support to everyone in the process. Mergers are exciting, life-giving opportunities for parishes. Deacons can help parishes stay focused on their call to serve God's mission in a variety of neighborhoods. Deacons also offer pastoral support and care to those working through these sometimes challenging, and always unique moments in the life of a parish. After the merger is complete, the Deacon, in conversation with the bishop and parish leadership, together will discern whether the deacon might stay in the newly merged parish for a time.

Resignation at Age 72

TEC Canon III.7.7 states that on reaching the age of 72 years, a deacon shall resign from all positions of active service in this Church, and the resignation shall be accepted. The bishop may, with the consent of the deacon, assign a resigned deacon to any congregation, community of faith, or ministry in another setting, for a term not to exceed twelve months, and this term may be renewed.

Our practice in ECCT has been that the bishop works with the deacon to explore a new assignment or retire. Many deacons have been excited to continue their active ministry with parishes and are reassigned to a new parish. Their new assignment is often in the same three-to-four-year rotation as previous assignments, and they need to be renegotiated every year.

On rare occasions, parishes have explored the title Deacon Emeritus. These conversations occur in consultation with the deacon, the Bishop, and the priest of the parish where the deacon is serving.

Other Duties as Assigned

The Book of Common Prayer Ordination to the Diaconate states: "You are to assist the bishop and priests in public worship and in the ministration of God's Word and Sacraments, and you are to carry out other duties assigned to you from time to time." In ECCT, we have lived into this charge of the ordination service in a variety of ways.

Every deacon has unique skills and gifts that help them serve God's mission. These skills might include pastoral care, financial prowess, and organization and development leadership. When a parish or other institution has need of these gifts and skills, the bishop may ask the deacon if they would step in with assistance. Instances of this in ECCT have been life-giving to parishes who have needed extra support.

Leaves of Absence

Occasionally, a deacon may need to take a leave of absence from assignments to address family situations or other personal needs. These deacons are asked stay in touch with The Commons, and provide updates annually. Deacons need to maintain their Safe Church certification during this time.



Time Off Between Assignments

Sometimes a deacon would like time off between one parish assignment and another. Sometimes a deacon goes from one parish one Sunday to another parish the next Sunday, or the Sunday following. Sometimes a deacon transitions out of one parish at the end of June and begins their ministry with another parish in September. All these decisions are made in consultation with the Bishop Suffragan for support and pastoral care.

Parish Rotations

Assignments to serve a parish are typically three-to-four years. Conversations about placement are very important as we try to share the good news about the diaconate with all the parishes in ECCT. Parishioners seeing a deacon may begin to imagine that this could be a ministry that God is calling them to. The teaching and witness that a deacon can provide in the parish is vitally important to all our ministries.

Because a deacon's ministry is to empower others and build capacity for the laity to engage faithfully and boldly in the local neighborhood, this rotation seeks to guarantee that ministries lifted up with diaconal support become ministries of the parish.

Home Parish Placement

Deacons are not assigned to their home parish (sending parish) as that is the community where they can find rest and refreshment on their Sunday off from parish assignments. In their home parishes, they are encouraged to worship in the pews. A deacon's connection with their home parish is vital, particularly with a rotation every three-to-four years into a new setting. Occasionally, because of parish mergers, a deacon may end up back in some version of their home parish for a three-to-four-year rotation. These conversations are navigated very gently for all parties involved and is currently an evolving process in ECCT.

Relationship with the Priest of the Parish in which the Deacon is Serving

Deacons assigned to a congregation serve that congregation with its clergy and carry out their ministry under the supervision of the parish priest.

Before a deacon is assigned to a congregation or community of faith, they will have an opportunity to meet with the priest. This meeting is an opportunity to have conversation around the differences in how a deacon and priest live out their vows and how they may best work together to assist the faith community.

Suggested areas of discussion are:

- The status of the priest's time: Are they serving full time, half time, or quarter time? What is the deacon's responsibility to the parish when the priest is not on duty?
- What are the gifts of the deacon and the priest?
- Since the deacon's primary job is to connect the congregation to the community, they will need to know how the priest and the congregation are connected to the community. What are the areas of spiritual need in the community?
- What is the preferred method of communication – phone, text, email, in person?
- Will there be a set schedule for the priest and deacon to meet?
- How often will the deacon preach? (include suggested frequency)
- Liturgical preferences: How is the gospel processed? How do you get a microphone, if needed? How is the altar prepared and cleared during the Service of Holy Eucharist? Does the celebrant want the deacon to point for them as they read the altar book?

The priest and deacon will need to write a Letter of Agreement (LOA) that will be signed by the deacon, the priest, and the Bishop Suffragan (episcopalct.org/deacons).

The LOA should include:

1. The hours the deacon will be expected to serve, usually seven to nine hours per week. Preaching, liturgical, pastoral and community responsibilities should be considered and included in these hours.
2. Allotted Continuing Education funds.
3. Which Sundays each month a deacon is "off."
4. Weeks of vacation.
5. Specific duties related to pastoral ministry, as scheduled in consultation with the Supervisor, which may include: administration of the sacrament to homebound members of the congregation, training Eucharistic Visitors as necessary, etc.
6. Christian Formation: coordinate servant ministry of Sunday School and confirmands.
7. Reimbursement to the deacon for necessary expenses related to ministry i.e., Diocesan Convention.
8. A monthly cash stipend of \$25 and make the required contribution (18%) to the Church Pension Fund.
9. Clergy Discretionary Funds: These funds are held in the parish and remain with the parish fund when the deacon is reassigned. The deacon can access these funds with the permission of the clergy person in charge. The clergy team may decide on another system of funding the deacon and this arrangement needs to be approved by the vestry.

The deacon and Supervisor will annually submit to the bishop an evaluation of the ways in which the deacon's ministry has connected church and world.

6. LITURGICAL NORMS

The deacon's role for all liturgical norms is identified in the rubrics for each service listed in The Book of Common Prayer.

Burial of The Dead

A deacon may preside at the Burial of the Dead. The Eucharist should be omitted as well as the blessing of the people. Deacons do not bless or consecrate graves. Any monies received should go to a discretionary fund.

Daily Office

Deacons may publicly officiate in church or at any other Christian gathering the Daily Offices of Morning and Evening Prayer, the Order of Service for Noonday, the Order of Worship for the Evening, and the Order for Compline. It is important to include the voice of lay leaders. The deacon asks for absolution of sin substituting "us" for "you."

Holy Eucharist

During the service of Holy Eucharist deacons proclaim the Gospel to symbolize taking the good news of God's love to the world, bid the confession, lead or bid the Prayers of the People to reflect bringing the concerns of the world to the church, set and clear the table to model servanthood, and proclaim the dismissal to symbolize their mission to send the people of God out into the world.

Bringing the concerns of the world to the church, a deacon may write special Prayers of the People. It is important to note that if the church a deacon is assigned to practices the lay ministry of offering the Prayers of the People, the laity would continue to do so.

Days of Special Observance and Celebration

Deacons shall perform the full and proper liturgical role of a deacon, according to the rubrics, in parish liturgies on Sundays, Christmas, Ash Wednesday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and the Easter Vigil, and when invited, any diocesan service.

At the Easter Vigil, it is appropriate for the deacon to carry the Paschal Candle in procession and sing or read the Exultet.

Holy Baptism

Deacons are permitted to administer Baptism in an emergency. Such emergencies include those instances when a person is in extreme circumstances in a hospital or at the scene of an accident when no priest is readily available. Deacons are invited to participate in the Service of Holy Baptism as identified in the rubrics.

If a deacon performs an emergency baptism they do not pray over the water. They should report the baptism to their Supervisor so it may be properly registered.

If a bishop or priest cannot be obtained, the deacon omits the prayer over the candidates, page 308 in The Book of Common Prayer, and the formula and action which follow.



Ministration to the Sick

Taking Holy Communion to those in the parish who cannot be reasonably present at the Eucharist is a traditional role for deacons, and deacons may do so at the request of the supervising priest. As the Model Policy for the Protection of Vulnerable Adults states on page nine: "While not required, it is best practice for those ministering to vulnerable adults, or in the homes of others, to do so with another trained adult lay or ordained minister present. Those engaged in such ministries should minister in pairs."

A deacon may lead the service of the Word in the service of Ministration to the Sick and may anoint the sick in cases of necessity and when oil has previously been blessed by a bishop or priest.

Under the direction of the rector or priest-in-charge, a deacon may assist in anointing at healing services.

Service of Holy Matrimony

Deacons do not preside at either a Celebration and Blessing of a Marriage or at the Blessing of a Civil Marriage. However, a deacon may deliver the charge (BCP 423), ask for the Declaration of Consent (BCP 424), read the Gospel, offer the sermon, and perform other diaconal functions during Holy Eucharist when celebrated within the context of a marriage.

Public Distribution of Reserved Sacrament in a Church

Deacons, in the absence of a priest, are not permitted to perform the administration of the reserved sacrament unless the bishop has given approval and there is an urgent need.

Reconciliation of a Penitent

The Reconciliation of a Penitent is normally reserved to a bishop or priest who alone can pronounce absolution. If a priest is not available and a deacon hears the confession of a penitent, they should follow the rubrics on page 446 of the BCP and must use the form of Declaration of Forgiveness found on page 452 of the BCP. Deacons should be mindful that the secrecy of a confession is morally absolute for the person hearing the confession, and must under no circumstances be broken.

Deacons as Supply Clergy

From time to time, a parish that has been unable to secure a supply priest may request a deacon to supply. A deacon may preach and officiate a service of the Daily Office or Liturgy of the Word without needing permission from the bishop. If deacons supply outside of their regularly assigned parish, then the deacon should be compensated according to the diocesan rate for supply clergy.



FURTHER RESOURCES

Definition of a Deacon

<https://www.episcopalchurch.org/glossary/deacon/>

AED Association for Episcopal Deacons

<https://www.episcopaldeacons.org/>

AED Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/episcopaldeacons.org/>

Province I School for Deacons

<https://province1.org/school/>

<https://vimeo.com/channels/1819337>

ECCT Deacons Facebook

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