

CIRCUIT OVERSEER GUIDELINES

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Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania
Circuit Overseer Guidelines
English (tg-E)

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Introduction

1. In the first century of our Common Era, the apostles and other older men made timely visits as traveling overseers to the Christian congregations. The visit of Paul and Barnabas to congregations in Asia Minor ‘strengthened the disciples and encouraged them to remain in the faith.’ (Acts 14:21-23) The governing body in Jerusalem sent Judas and Silas to Antioch, where they “encouraged the brothers with many talks and strengthened them.”—Acts 15:32.

2. The older men who visited congregations in the first century helped them function in an orderly, harmonious way under the headship of Christ. (Eph. 4:15, 16) Titus was sent to Crete to “correct the things that were defective and make appointments of elders in city after city.” By teaching, encouraging, and reproofing on the basis of God’s Word, Titus and other theocratically appointed older men could help the brothers be “healthy in the faith.” (Titus 1:5-13) In his inspired letter to the congregation in Ephesus, the apostle Paul highlighted the need for all overseers to work under Christ’s leadership “with a view to the readjustment of the holy ones, for ministerial work, to build up the body of the Christ.” (Eph. 4:8, 11-13) About four or five years earlier, when Paul met with the Ephesian elders, he warmly encouraged them to pay attention to the flock of God under their care, following the zealous example he set in preaching the Kingdom and giving to those in need.—Acts 20:17-38.

3. As in the first century, the visits of traveling overseers in our day are a blessing to the congregations. The zeal they demonstrate in the evangelizing work, the loving concern they show for the spiritual welfare of the flock, and the practical help they render to the brothers will help all to be fortified in the faith in these critical last days.

4. *Circuit Overseer Guidelines* has been prepared to assist circuit overseers in carrying out their assignment. An effort has been made to avoid duplication of information already provided to all elders unless it directly relates to the work of circuit overseers. Thus, if questions arise regarding congregation matters, the *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* (S-22), the *Shepherding* textbook, or other publications available to the elders should be consulted first. If further direction is needed, then this manual should be consulted. *Circuit Overseer Guidelines* is the property of Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania. A copy is made available to each appointed circuit overseer and substitute circuit overseer. It should not be shown to others. When a circuit overseer or substitute circuit overseer ceases to serve in that capacity, he should destroy his copy of this manual and delete any electronic copies in his possession.

5. *Circuit Overseer Guidelines* is divided into chapters, each pertaining to a particular aspect of the work of a circuit overseer. Each chapter is assigned a number, and each paragraph within the chapter is also numbered. Therefore, paragraphs are referred to by chapter and paragraph number. For example, chapter 5, paragraph 10, would be written as “5:10.” Periodically, as adjustments are made in various matters, *Circuit Overseer Guidelines* will be revised.

Accommodations

1. When visiting some congregations, it may be practical for the circuit overseer to stay in the homes of the brothers. Care should be taken to avoid a situation where a circuit overseer or his wife is left alone in a home with a member of the opposite sex. The circuit overseer should feel free to address any concerns about his accommodations with the coordinator of the body of elders before the start of the visit. If a congregation is not able to provide suitable accommodations, the circuit overseer should discuss other options with the coordinator of the body of elders. These might include renting suitable accommodations for the week or reserving a room at a hotel. If the congregation is not able to cover the expenses associated with these other options, the circuit overseer should consult with the Service Department before the visit.—See *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* (S-22) for the latest direction on circuit overseer accommodations and financial matters.

2. It is not proper for the circuit overseer to suggest to the elders in the circuit that they provide an apartment for him. If an apartment is made available for his use, the circuit overseer should be balanced and should be appreciative of what is provided, not making unreasonable requests. If the congregations are consistently unable to provide suitable accommodations, the circuit overseer should contact the Service Department for direction.

3. Where the distance between congregations is relatively great, returning to an apartment every evening may be impractical. In such cases, it would likely be best for the circuit overseer to stay in suitable accommodations near the congregation to be served, if available, rather than to commute a long distance each day.

4. If a circuit overseer has a significant distance to travel between assignments or between congregations or if he simply desires a quiet place to stay for a few days, an Assembly Hall apartment may be available for this purpose. If he has in mind requesting accommodations at an Assembly Hall, he should provide as much advance notice as possible.—1 Cor. 10:24.

5. Circuit overseers who have the use of an apartment should take good care of it, doing their part to keep it clean and in good repair. No pets should be kept in an apartment. Before the circuit overseer moves to a new assignment, the apartment should be thoroughly cleaned. This shows loving consideration for the next circuit overseer who will be moving into the apartment.

6. Circuit overseers should consult with the branch office before obtaining a travel trailer, or caravan, for use in visiting

ACCOMMODATIONS

congregations. Where the use of a travel trailer is permitted, all expenses incurred in connection with insurance, maintenance, and towing must be cared for personally. It is not the responsibility of a congregation or circuit to share in the burden of travel trailer expenses, and neither congregation nor circuit funds should be used for this purpose.

CHAPTER TWO

Assignments

1. Circuit overseers are usually reassigned from one circuit to another every three years. This change is beneficial in a number of respects both to the circuit overseer and to those he serves. When a new circuit overseer is assigned to serve a circuit, the current circuit overseer notifies all the congregations in the circuit by means of the *Notice of Change in Circuit Arrangement* (S-307) form.

2. It is not necessary for a circuit overseer and his wife to take personal time away in order to move to a new assignment. The branch office will determine how much time is reasonably needed for the move according to the circumstances.

3. It is not possible to make assignments solely on the basis of personal interests, nor is it appropriate for circuit overseers to try to work out among themselves what circuits they feel would be best for them. Loyal acceptance of assignments promotes orderliness and peace in the organization.

4. On the other hand, a circuit overseer may find it necessary to make a specific request because of critical health needs or responsibilities toward immediate family members that will definitely have a bearing on whether he can remain in the circuit work. In such a case, the branch office may give consideration to his request. While in some cases it may be necessary to leave the circuit work to care for such matters, brothers who are effective in the circuit work and who have devoted many years to this form of service—perhaps 20, 30, or more—can often be given consideration to accommodate their needs.

5. If a single circuit overseer becomes engaged to be married and desires to continue in the circuit work, he should inform the Service Department right away. Thereafter, the branch office will determine whether or not he will be allowed to continue serving as a circuit overseer after his marriage.

6. The branch office is interested in the welfare of all circuit overseers. For this reason, a circuit overseer will be reassigned to serve as a special pioneer on the September 1 following the service year during which he reaches 70 years of age, even if he has not yet completed a three-year period in his current circuit assignment.

CHAPTER THREE

Circuit Assemblies

1. As soon as the circuit assembly dates have been confirmed, the circuit overseer should notify congregations of the dates and locations by means of the *Notice of Upcoming Circuit Assemblies* (S-317).—For detailed instructions on securing facilities, confirming dates, and handling cancellations, see *Circuit Organization Guidelines* (S-330).

2. Two to three months prior to each assembly, the circuit overseer should remind congregations of the upcoming assembly and provide other necessary details. For example, he will remind them to bring their copy of *The Watchtower* that will be studied the week of the assembly. He will also remind them that a program containing the talk titles, the song numbers, and the review questions and key scriptures will be available on jw.org.

3. Circuits have the option to begin the morning program at the time indicated for the afternoon and then present the afternoon program in the evening, if that is most convenient for the majority.

4. Circuit overseers and their wives are encouraged to be in the audience during the sessions of circuit assemblies. Taking time to associate with brothers and sisters before and after the sessions is mutually encouraging.

5. For detailed instructions on simultaneous interpretation at circuit assemblies, on foreign-language circuit assemblies, and on alternative arrangements for attending circuit assemblies, see *Circuit Organization Guidelines* (S-330).

SPEAKERS AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS

6. After receiving the talk outlines, the circuit overseer should prayerfully select exemplary elders who are qualified to teach large audiences. As early as possible, the circuit overseer should provide individual outlines and instructions to the speakers so that they can prepare and present their parts in an encouraging, motivating, and realistic way. Although speakers should adhere to the outlined material and timing, the material is flexible enough that it can be adapted to local needs and circumstances. The speaker assigned to give the closing talk should conclude with prayer if he is fluent in the language of the majority in attendance.

7. Each speaker should speak extemporaneously and with clarity, warmth, enthusiasm, and conviction. Speakers should be directed to review the *Ministry School* book, pages 56-61, 174-178, and 258-262. Each one should strive to highlight the assembly theme during his talk. The circuit overseer should remind the speakers to give the audience enough time to look up the scriptures. Suggestions on how to

do this without going overtime can be found in the *Ministry School* book, page 146, paragraphs 4 and 5. It is important that the audience be able to follow along as the speakers give special attention to explaining, reasoning on, and applying scriptures.

8. When the circuit overseer identifies an elder with potential, perhaps by means of the speaker rating information received from the congregation or by firsthand observation of the brother giving a talk in the congregation, he may wish to assign him a part on an assembly. This may limit the number of assignments given to more seasoned speakers; however, this can help circuit overseers to make appropriate evaluations and see if the number of qualified brothers who are listed with the branch office as convention speakers can be increased.—See 5:20.

9. Session chairmen should be excellent manuscript readers. The circuit overseer should include the following direction one time in the session chairman's introductory comments: "If you are carrying a cell phone, please adjust it to a setting that will not disturb others in the audience. Recordings of this program should be for your personal use or for the benefit of those unable to be present; recordings should not be made available for general circulation or distribution."

10. Participants in demonstrations and interviews should be exemplary in Christian living, and their appearance should not detract from the program. For example, if a brother is so extremely overweight that others would be distracted if he had a part on the program, good judgment would need to be used in deciding whether to give him an assignment, even though he might otherwise be qualified.

11. The circuit overseer should arrange for a rehearsal of all demonstrations and interviews. Those being interviewed should direct their comments to the brother asking the questions, but they should not address him by name each time they answer. Interviewees should not be asked to offer advice, counsel, or suggestions to the audience unless this is specifically called for in the outline. The elder handling the part should be the one making appropriate application of the material. Brothers who conduct interviews should pose a number of direct questions throughout the conversation rather than allowing participants to make long, uninterrupted speeches. Questions should elicit statements that highlight the value and purpose of the publisher's experience as it relates to the theme of the part.

12. If the circuit is divided into sections and the publishers live relatively close to the assembly site, it may be possible to use the same group of publishers for demonstrations and interviews on mul-

multiple programs. Doing so, where practical, reduces the time needed for rehearsals.

BAPTISM TALK

13. The circuit overseer should inform the elder assigned to give the baptism talk that if there are no baptismal candidates present when he asks for these to stand, there is no need to ask the two questions or to say the prayer.—For detailed instructions on baptisms at circuit assemblies, see *Circuit Organization Guidelines* (S-330).

SPECIAL MEETING WITH PIONEERS

14. In conjunction with the circuit assembly served by a branch representative, the circuit overseer meets with the regular pioneers, special pioneers, and field missionaries, using the outlines provided by the branch office (S-312). The wife of the circuit overseer should be in attendance at this meeting. However, the branch representative will not be in attendance. An Assembly Hall or a conveniently located Kingdom Hall may be used. Usually this meeting is held with all the pioneers in the circuit at the same time. If that is impractical, however, a separate meeting may be arranged for each section of the circuit. The circuit overseer should use good judgment so as not to impose a financial burden on the pioneers.

15. The circuit overseer is allowed flexibility in determining when during the week of the circuit assembly to hold the meeting. If the assembly is held on Saturday, it may be practical to hold the special meeting on Friday or Sunday. If the assembly is held on Sunday, the meeting may be held in the morning or afternoon on the Friday or Saturday prior to the circuit assembly. In other cases, it may be advantageous to hold the meeting on two weeknights during the week preceding the assembly. The decision should be based on the circumstances of the majority who will attend. To the extent possible, the meeting should be held at a time when the ministry of the pioneers would not be severely impacted. The circuit overseer should notify all pioneers of the time and place of the meeting, provide a list of the publications needed, and remind them that no food or drink will be served. However, he should not provide a printed program, an agenda, or a partial outline of the meeting. There is no objection if a pioneer from another circuit or section requests to attend the meeting because he missed his assigned one or because the program presented in his circuit or section was not in his native language. The circuit overseer should exercise good judgment and reasonableness in the matter.

16. The circuit overseer should assign the program parts designated for local elders well in advance, providing each speaker with his individual outline. Regular pioneers, special pioneers, and field missionaries who are good teachers should be used if available. A

pioneer elder should be assigned to open the meeting with prayer. The circuit overseer will conclude the meeting with prayer. Each speaker should introduce the next one. When presenting the information, sufficient time should be allowed for the pioneers to make informative notes, including the titles of the parts presented. This direction should also be conveyed to the assigned speakers. When an outline refers to participants in interviews and demonstrations, male pronouns are used. Unless an outline specifically states otherwise, either brothers or sisters may be used for interviews and demonstrations.

17. The circuit overseer should rehearse all interviews and demonstrations. Local pioneer elders who are good teachers may be assigned more than one part. If sufficient qualified pioneer elders are not available, a qualified elder with experience in the pioneer or missionary work may be used. Assignments should be made far enough in advance to allow participants ample time to prepare well. Please inform the assigned speakers that it is not necessary to develop all the points in the reference material—only the points appropriate for the outline. Emphasize to participants the importance of adhering closely to the timing of each part.

18. Even if a congregation has no regular pioneers, a member of the Congregation Service Committee, preferably the service overseer, should still attend this meeting. He should take good notes and share important points at the next elders' meeting. If some in his congregation enroll as regular pioneers during the year, he may share the good things that he learned with them. If the service overseer is not able to attend the meeting, another elder can be selected to do so. Of course, when a pioneer elder attends, no one else needs to be selected. When the circuit overseer sends his letter to congregations prior to the assembly, he should include a postscript to the elders reminding them of this direction.

CHAPTER FOUR

Weekly Schedule

REGULAR VISIT TO A CONGREGATION

1. At the time the circuit overseer submits his routing to the Service Department, the congregations should be notified of his visit by means of the *Notice of Visit of Circuit Overseer* (S-302) form. Four to six weeks before the scheduled visit, the circuit overseer should write a brief letter to the congregation, providing necessary instructions regarding preparations for the visit. The elders should be directed to read the letter at the next Our Christian Life and Ministry meeting. In this letter the circuit overseer should encourage full participation in the field ministry. He should encourage as many as possible to auxiliary pioneer during the visit, reminding them of the opportunity to attend the meeting with the pioneers and the opportunity to pioneer with a 30-hour requirement. (*km* 6/13 p. 2) In a postscript to the body of elders, he should remind them to be prepared to provide the items listed in the *Information Needed for Visit of Circuit Overseer* (S-61) form. (See 10:2-3.) They should be reminded that one month before the visit, they should submit the names of those who will be recommended for appointment by means of the *Recommendations for Appointment of Elders and Ministerial Servants* (S-62) form. The elders should be advised to alert the circuit overseer early in the week to any serious problems the congregation is facing. Although the circuit overseer should inform the elders of which songs will be used during his visit, it is preferred that scripted wording similar to that used at conventions not be used to introduce the talks. (See 4:10.) There is no need to request that each individual elder or the body of elders put in writing their observations on the congregation's spiritual condition prior to the visit.

2. The weekly schedule of a circuit overseer is a full and rewarding one. He checks the congregation records; engages in field service; makes shepherding visits; attends congregation meetings; gives talks to the congregation; conducts meetings with elders, ministerial servants, and pioneers; and prepares a report for the branch office. In addition, he endeavors to encourage and upbuild the brothers in his conversations with them. The circuit overseer can set a good example by adhering closely to the schedule that is arranged. He should not organize special meetings or institute innovative programs unless given special direction by the branch office.—See 10:5; 19:8-9.

3. Starting Tuesday afternoon at 1:00, the circuit overseer should thoroughly review the congregation records and those of the Kingdom Hall Operating Committee, if applicable. (See Appendix C.) This review may be done at the circuit overseer's accommodations or at the Kingdom Hall. Since the records and information that are to be

provided by the body of elders are listed in the *Information Needed for Visit of Circuit Overseer* form, there is no need for the circuit overseer to provide an additional list of items to be reviewed. Neither should he ask the elders to spend time compiling averages and figures. Rather, the circuit overseer should personally take note of how the records are being cared for, as this will also enable him to become somewhat familiar with the names and activity of the publishers. If the circuit overseer determines that a congregation is in need of elders, ministerial servants, or pioneers, he may consider submitting the *Congregation Needing Assistance* (S-310) form to the Service Department.

4. At some point before the Tuesday evening meeting, the circuit overseer should meet with the coordinator of the body of elders or another local elder to discuss any questions he has as a result of reviewing the records or to request additional information on brothers being recommended for appointment or deletion as elders or ministerial servants. The local elder may be able to answer questions concerning the spiritual condition of the congregation, identify any serious problems needing attention, and assist the circuit overseer in answering the questions on the *Information Needed for Visit of Circuit Overseer* form. (Prov. 15:22) The local elder may also share information on how the publishers are succeeding in various features of the ministry and on who might benefit from a shepherding visit. When difficulties or problems within the congregation are identified early in the week, there is more time to do research, which may make it possible for the circuit overseer to address these matters in service talks or at least to make recommendations to the elders.—See 4:15.

5. When reviewing the *Congregation's Publisher Record* (S-21) cards, the circuit overseer takes note of those who are irregular or inactive and talks to the elders about what can be done to assist these publishers. He also notes those who have the potential for taking up the auxiliary or regular pioneer service and looks for opportunities to give them personal encouragement. He takes a special interest in the regular pioneers and their activity. (See 16:2.) He will take into consideration those who are involved in theocratic projects or who care for extra theocratic responsibilities, such as those who assist with the construction of Kingdom Halls and Assembly Halls, those who serve on Hospital Liaison Committees, Disaster Relief Committees, and Convention Committees, or those who serve as Bethel remote volunteers. All such assignments are valuable forms of sacred service that may affect a publisher's field service activity and his share in other congregation activities. Brothers and sisters who serve in these ways deserve commendation, encouragement, and support. (See 14:5-6.) Comments regarding the congre-

gation's activity may be shared with the congregation in a positive way in the service talk on Tuesday evening.—See 18:2, 7.

6. The circuit overseer should check to make sure that congregations are not overstocked with literature and magazines and that requests are in proportion to the number of publishers in the congregation. When visiting the language-coordinating congregation, he should review the *Monthly Movement of Literature* (S-28) form. The quantity of special-request items on hand should also be reviewed. The objective is to make sure that there are proper controls for the amount of literature and magazines being requested by the congregation. This review may show that words of commendation are in order or that loving reminders are required. He should verify that literature and magazine servants are receiving training from the local elders to carry out their assignments. The circuit overseer should keep the branch office informed of any trends, so that assistance and encouragement can be provided. If there is an overstock of literature, he should confirm that a list of the overstocked items has been made available to other congregations. No literature should be returned to the branch office unless the branch office directs that this be done.

7. The circuit overseer reviews the congregation accounts.—See Appendix C.

8. Meetings for field service should be conducted Wednesday through Friday morning and afternoon and on the weekend at times agreed upon by the circuit overseer and the elders, in accord with local circumstances. Circuit overseers should have a full share in the ministry on the weekend. A special effort should be made to work with publishers whose circumstances did not permit them to share in the ministry on the weekdays. If the congregation has the Public Meeting and *Watchtower* Study on a day other than Sunday, the circuit overseer's zeal for the ministry and love for his brothers will move him to use his time with the congregation in a productive and beneficial way. The arrangements for field service are announced Tuesday evening.—See 10:2-5.

9. Time should be scheduled to make two or three shepherding visits during the week. These visits may be arranged at times when those being visited are available, in accord with local circumstances, whether in the morning, afternoon, or evening. In some cases, it may be possible to make shepherding visits at times when the house-to-house ministry is less productive.—See 19:1-7.

10. On Tuesday evening, the Life and Ministry Meeting will be held according to the schedule that appears in the *Life and Ministry Meeting Workbook* with the following exceptions. In the Living as Christians section of the meeting, the Congregation Bible Study

will be replaced with a 30-minute service talk by the circuit overseer. (See 18:7.) Prior to the service talk, the Life and Ministry Meeting chairman will review the program just held, preview the following week's program, make any necessary announcements, and then introduce the circuit overseer. After his opening comments and the service talk, the circuit overseer will conclude the meeting with a song of his choice. The total time for the meeting, including opening and closing songs and prayers, will be one hour and 45 minutes.

11. On Wednesday evening or Saturday afternoon, the circuit overseer holds a one-hour meeting with the regular pioneers and any auxiliary pioneers, special pioneers, and field missionaries. The day and time for this meeting may be adjusted according to the circumstances of the pioneers. However, it generally would not interfere with regularly scheduled meetings for field service. There is no objection if a pioneer from another congregation requests to attend the meeting because he missed it during the visit of his circuit overseer or because the program presented in his congregation was not in his native language. The circuit overseer should exercise good judgment and reasonableness in the matter.—See 16:3-6.

12. On Friday evening, a meeting with the ministerial servants and elders is conducted using the outline provided by the branch office (S-337). Circuit overseers should not distribute an agenda or partial outline based on the outline provided by the branch office. (Of course, the circuit overseer should prepare an agenda for the meeting with the elders that follows.) All appointed elders and ministerial servants, as well as those who have moved into the congregation with a favorable letter of recommendation, should be invited to attend the portion of the meeting that reviews the outline from the branch office. There is no objection if an elder or ministerial servant from another congregation requests to attend the meeting because he missed it during the visit of his circuit overseer or because the program presented in his congregation was not in his native language. The circuit overseer should exercise good judgment and reasonableness in the matter. The meeting with the elders and ministerial servants is opened with prayer. After completing the portion of the meeting designed for both elders and ministerial servants, the ministerial servants are dismissed. Following this, a meeting is held with the elders, with the circuit overseer serving as chairman. The meeting will then conclude with prayer. There is no need for a prayer when the ministerial servants are dismissed. The circuit overseer should endeavor to set a good example, not spending needless time on points that have been adequately discussed. Generally, the total time for these meetings should not exceed two hours.

13. On the day the congregation normally holds its Public Meeting, the chairman will introduce the opening song chosen by the

circuit overseer. After an opening prayer, the chairman will briefly introduce the circuit overseer, who will come to the platform for a 30-minute public talk. After the talk, the chairman will come to the platform and briefly thank the circuit overseer and then invite the *Watchtower* Study conductor to the platform. The *Watchtower* Study conductor will invite the audience to sing the opening song shown in the *Watchtower* for that week's lesson. After an abbreviated 30-minute *Watchtower* Study, the conductor will briefly introduce the circuit overseer, who will come to the platform for the final 30-minute service talk. (See 18:8.) He will conclude the meeting with a song of his choice and prayer. The total time for the meeting, including opening and closing songs and prayers, will be one hour and 45 minutes. A circuit overseer should not ask a congregation to change the Public Meeting to a different day or time for his own convenience.—See 4:8.

14. Before leaving the congregation on Sunday and at a time that does not interfere with field service arrangements, the circuit overseer meets with the Congregation Service Committee to review the *Report on Circuit Overseer's Visit With Congregation* (S-303). (See 5:14.) Although it is necessary for only the Congregation Service Committee to be in attendance, other elders may attend if they wish. The circuit overseer can inform the elders of this at the time of the elders' meeting, but no announcement concerning this meeting is to be made to the congregation. There may be times when the circuit overseer feels it would be necessary or advisable to have other elders present, especially if complicated matters are being reported. A copy of the *Report on Circuit Overseer's Visit With Congregation* should be left with the coordinator of the body of elders. He should be reminded to have the secretary circulate it among all the elders and to have the body of elders review it at the next quarterly elders' meeting.

15. To the extent possible, a circuit overseer should not leave problems for the branch office to handle after his visit. If the circuit overseer is unsure about what steps to take after praying for holy spirit and wisdom and then researching the Scriptures and the publications, he is welcome to contact the Service Department or another experienced circuit overseer for assistance. If a circuit overseer's busy schedule does not allow him to deal with a matter or to follow through on every detail, he should provide the elders with direction, referring them to letters from the organization and publications of "the faithful and discreet slave," so that the elders can follow through on resolving the matter later. (Matt. 24:45) The circuit overseer should make a note of the matter. During his next visit or perhaps at a circuit assembly, he can follow up, checking to see what progress was made in handling the matter.—See 4:4.

16. If a meeting cannot be held because of extenuating circumstances, such as inclement weather, then the meeting may be rescheduled to another time during the week, as long as the rescheduled meeting will not interfere with another congregation's meeting at the Kingdom Hall.

17. On the day of the Memorial, circuit overseers adjust their schedule so that, other than meetings for field service, the Memorial is the only meeting arranged for that day. Any meeting that would normally have been held on that day should be rescheduled for another day during the week. It is preferred that the congregation being served the week of the Memorial be given first opportunity to have the circuit overseer as their speaker. However, if the congregation being served that week has already arranged for a Memorial speaker, it would be acceptable for the circuit overseer to give the talk in another congregation in his assigned circuit if invited. If he does so, the travel time to that congregation should not alter in any way the activities with the congregation being served.

THE WEEK OF A CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY

18. The circuit overseer and his wife should use this week to pioneer with a congregation. No congregation meetings, other than meetings for field service, will be held. In addition to accompanying the congregation in field service, he may use the time to prepare for upcoming assignments or to care for other circuit matters. Friday may be used to care for the branch representative or to conduct the meeting with all pioneers, special pioneers, and field missionaries in the circuit. (See 3:15.) If practical and if the circuit overseer will be presiding at only one assembly that weekend, some portion of the other weekend day should be used for field service. The week of the circuit assembly is considered a workweek. However, the circuit overseer has the flexibility to decide how best to use the time. He and his wife may also use days of personal time away at any time during this week.

THE WEEK OF A SHEPHERDING VISIT

19. If the circuit overseer will be receiving a shepherding visit from a branch representative or another experienced circuit overseer, he should inform the congregation of this special opportunity to work with the visiting brother and his wife and that the visiting brother will be giving the concluding talk following the *Watchtower* Study. During such visits, the circuit overseer should follow his normal schedule for the week. The visiting brother will share fully in all activities. On Tuesday afternoon, the visiting brother will meet with the circuit overseer and his wife, getting to know them and allowing them an opportunity to express any concerns they may have. Afterward, he will meet with the circuit overseer by himself to review the week's schedule and the congregation records.

20. During meetings with the elders, ministerial servants, and pioneers, the visiting brother will freely participate in making comments and suggestions. During the last ten minutes of the pioneer meeting, the visiting brother will offer Scriptural encouragement, perhaps based on the local needs of the pioneers. The circuit overseer and the visiting brother should work together to prepare an agenda for the meeting with the elders. During the last ten minutes of the elders' meeting, the visiting brother will offer Scriptural encouragement. The circuit overseer should invite the visiting brother to conduct one or two of the meetings for field service during the week. The public talk should be given by the circuit overseer, but as mentioned earlier, he should arrange for the visiting brother to give the concluding service talk following the *Watchtower* Study.—See 19:10-12.

Correspondence and Reports

1. Since circuit overseers see firsthand what is taking place in the field, the reports they submit provide valuable information that helps the branch office to keep up-to-date on matters affecting the evangelizing, teaching, and shepherding work among Jehovah's servants. In addition to providing information requested by the branch office, circuit overseers are welcome to correspond with the Service Department at any time.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

2. When writing a letter to the branch office, circuit overseers should include the following principal parts of a well-composed letter:

- **Heading:** Should include name, assignment designation, address, and date
- **Inside address:** Should include the name and address of the branch office and, if known, the department or desk concerned
- **Salutation**
- **Body:** The first paragraph should explain the purpose of the letter. If the matter is not complicated, the gist of any previous correspondence may be stated in a sentence or two. The text of the letter should be concise, yet clear and complete, giving necessary details. Each specific matter or line of thought merits its own paragraph.
- **Complimentary close and name typed below**

3. Correspondence should not be on stationery with a letterhead design that is similar to that used by the branch office. This guideline applies also to stationery used by circuit overseers for correspondence with the congregations. Some individuals could wrongly conclude that letters with such a letterhead have been approved by or were sent by the branch office. If local congregations are using questionable stationery, the elders should be given appropriate direction.

4. It is unnecessary for the circuit overseer to report to the branch office every matter the elders are addressing. If the elders need assistance with handling a judicial matter or other serious wrongdoing and the matter cannot be resolved with the assistance of the circuit overseer, the circuit overseer should advise the elders to contact the branch office. If it becomes necessary for the circuit overseer to seek direction from or report to the branch office on other matters he is directly involved in, his communication should be clear, specific, factual, accurate, and complete. Pertinent details, such as names, the sequence of events, and if possible, dates, should be provided. Communication related to child abuse matters should be handled over the telephone.

5. Correspondence should be directed to the appropriate department at the branch office rather than to individuals. If a circuit overseer knows the names of any brothers serving at the branch office who provide direction to the field, it is best that he not share this information with brothers in the congregations.

6. When responding to correspondence from the branch office, circuit overseers should make reference to the desk symbols and date of the letter from the branch office. When writing about an individual, circuit overseers should always provide the person's full name.

7. When referring to a congregation, circuit overseers should provide the complete designation exactly as it appears in the records of the branch office, including the city and province or state.

CIRCUIT OVERSEER'S ROUTE SHEET (S-300)

8. The circuit overseer submits his routing to the Service Department three months or more in advance using the *Circuit Overseer's Route Sheet*. A separate form should be used for each full calendar month—not for part of a month or a combination of two months. If a week is split between two months, it should appear on the route sheet for the month that the week begins. For example, the week of Tuesday, January 30 through Sunday, February 4 should appear on the January route sheet. If a week is spent teaching a Pioneer Service School, pioneering with a congregation, attending a convention or Kingdom Ministry School, or taking personal time away, this should be indicated in the field designated for the congregation name. For each week, the circuit overseer should indicate to whom he would like the branch office to send his mail. Usually, this would be the coordinator of the body of elders. If so, he should write "CBOE" in the "Send mail in care of" field of the route sheet. If the circuit overseer would like his mail to be sent to his permanent address, he should write "Perm. Add." Otherwise, he should provide the full mailing address of the person to whom he would like his mail sent. A revised route sheet should immediately be sent to the Service Department if there are changes in the routing information previously submitted. (See 5:12.) When a circuit overseer submits a route sheet for the brother who will be replacing him in the circuit, he should list that brother's name first on the route sheet and his own name in parentheses afterward.

9. The circuit overseer may determine the order in which the congregations will be served. Congregations should be notified of the circuit overseer's visit by means of the *Notice of Visit of Circuit Overseer* (S-302) at the same time the *Circuit Overseer's Route Sheet* is sent to the Service Department.

10. All of the congregations in the circuit should be visited twice each service year, once with each set of outlines. (See 18:9.) If the

circuit overseer is unable to do this personally, he should write the Service Department to arrange for congregations to be served by a substitute circuit overseer(s). When the circuit overseer is determining which congregations will be served by a substitute circuit overseer, he should give priority to the needs of the congregations rather than to his own convenience. (Phil. 2:4) For example, if he knows that a congregation is experiencing serious problems, it would be better for him to serve the congregation rather than to have a substitute circuit overseer do so. Also, to the extent possible, a congregation should not be served by a substitute circuit overseer on consecutive visits. The activity of substitute circuit overseers should not be reported on the *Circuit Overseer's Route Sheet*.—See 21:13.

11. If the circuit overseer can serve all of the congregations once with each set of outlines with weeks left over, he may include in his schedule one or more weeks of pioneering with congregations that he selects. Such weeks may be scheduled at his discretion. These are fine opportunities for him and his wife to find spiritual refreshment in the ministry with other zealous publishers in a congregation. Though he is not required to do so, the circuit overseer may offer to conduct some of the meetings for field service. However, he will not hold any meetings with the pioneers, elders, or ministerial servants or give any talks that week. He and his wife may also use days of personal time away at any time during this week.

12. Circuit overseers should keep in mind that when a congregation is informed of a regular visit, many brothers adjust their schedules to support the special week of activity. Some publishers have changed vacation plans when notified of the circuit overseer's visit. Therefore, once a congregation has been informed of a scheduled visit by means of the *Notice of Visit of Circuit Overseer*, the circuit overseer should not arbitrarily change the date of the visit. If a circuit overseer wishes to change the date of a regular visit to a congregation and the congregation has already been notified or the Service Department has already been notified of the visit by means of the *Circuit Overseer's Route Sheet*, he must first telephone the Service Department to obtain permission before submitting a revision.

13. At times, the scheduled visit of one circuit overseer conflicts with that of another circuit overseer. This may occur when two circuit overseers (usually serving in different language fields) schedule visits on the same week to congregations that use the same Kingdom Hall. In such cases, a telephone call should be made to the Service Department for direction on resolving the matter. To prevent such schedule conflicts, circuit overseers whose circuits overlap should contact one another and work out congregation routing before filling out the *Circuit Overseer's Route Sheet*.

REPORT ON CIRCUIT OVERSEER'S VISIT WITH CONGREGATION (S-303)

14. Circuit overseers should avoid making the same comments every week in their reports. Each congregation has unique characteristics and displays a certain spirit. The messages of Jesus to the seven first-century congregations in Asia Minor illustrate that each congregation has its strengths and weaknesses. (Rev., chaps. 2-3) Thus, using identical wording habitually in reports would not be appropriate.

REPORT ON CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY (S-318)

15. The number baptized at circuit assemblies is reported in the *Report on Circuit Assembly*. The form should be submitted immediately following the completion of the assembly (or series of assemblies if the circuit has several sections). On occasion, baptisms are performed outside the setting of assemblies and conventions. For example, the elders may make local arrangements to baptize an infirm individual or someone with a communicable disease. Some may be baptized at correctional facilities. Whenever this occurs, the elders should be reminded to report these baptisms to the Service Department.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS REPORT (S-326)

16. When filling out a *Personal Qualifications Report*, circuit overseers should give specific comments and clearly indicate what the individual is qualified for at the present time and what he has potential for in the future. Substitute circuit overseers should not submit *Personal Qualifications Reports* on individuals.

17. Following his first visit to the respective congregations each service year, a circuit overseer should submit *Personal Qualifications Reports* for field missionaries and special pioneers (including infirm special pioneers), as well as for regular pioneers working in isolated territory. If special pioneers are encountering any difficulties with regard to finances or accommodations, this should be included in the report. (See 16:10.) After other visits during that year, the circuit overseer may write a brief letter commenting on the activity and progress of the field missionary or special pioneer whenever there is a need, stating what it is that requires attention. If a circuit overseer reports on areas in which the individual needs to make improvement, he should already have discussed the matter with the individual.—See 12:3.

18. The branch office will monitor and evaluate the progress of all temporary special pioneers and of selected regular pioneers who have attended the School for Kingdom Evangelizers. This evaluation program will last no more than three years after the individual begins temporary special pioneering or graduates from the school. The

circuit overseer does not need to complete *Personal Qualifications Reports* on such individuals unless he is specifically requested to do so by the branch office. Circuit overseers should not ask individuals whose service is being evaluated to move to another congregation without first consulting the branch office.

APPLICATION TO ATTEND THE SCHOOL FOR KINGDOM EVANGELIZERS (G-8)

19. Upon receiving a completed *Application to Attend the School for Kingdom Evangelizers* from an applicant's Congregation Service Committee, the circuit overseer will hold the application until his next visit to the applicant's congregation. During that visit, the circuit overseer should work with and observe the applicant. (If the circuit overseer is new to the circuit, he may contact the previous circuit overseer to obtain his comments.) Thereafter, the circuit overseer will meet with the service committee to discuss the committee's comments regarding the applicant. The circuit overseer should forward the application to the branch office only if he is convinced that the applicant has the abilities and circumstances to put the advanced training to good use in an assignment. Otherwise, the circuit overseer should instruct the service committee to provide the applicant with kind and honest counsel regarding areas for improvement.

CONVENTION SPEAKER RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The branch office depends on circuit overseers to provide balanced recommendations for convention speakers. (See *Instructions for Rating Convention Speakers and Interpreters* [S-311].) As he visits the congregations, the circuit overseer should compile a list of elders who might qualify for this privilege. He should write down information about these elders as he observes them in the congregation and on circuit assembly programs. If a brother has the potential for qualifying in the future, the circuit overseer may schedule him for a circuit assembly part so that the brothers involved in the yearly ratings meeting will have full opportunity to observe his speaking ability.—See 3:8.

RECOMMENDING A NEW CONGREGATION

21. With the increase in Kingdom publishers comes the periodic need to form new congregations. Circuit overseers should be familiar with the *Instructions for Recommending New Congregations* (S-50), *Territory Adjustment Request* (S-6), and *Congregation Application/Information* (S-51) forms. It is the circuit overseer's responsibility to help the elders prepare the forms correctly and to verify that they are complete before he sends them to the Service Department.

22. Dividing a congregation prematurely can result in two weak congregations. The following factors should be considered before

making a recommendation: How many mature publishers would there be in each congregation? Would there be enough qualified elders and ministerial servants in both the new and the existing congregations to care for the meeting parts and other responsibilities? Would dividing the congregation reduce the number attending the meetings to the point that the publishers would be discouraged? If the Kingdom Hall is not large enough to accommodate all who are attending, would it be better as a temporary measure for the congregation to hold two Public Meetings and *Watchtower* Studies on weekends?

23. It is not appropriate for the circuit overseer to influence the elders to propose territory boundaries solely on the basis of personal preference, arranging boundaries so that certain elders are assigned to serve in a particular congregation where he feels they should be. Rather, the emphasis should be placed on selecting territory boundaries that are simple and easily defined. If the circuit overseer feels that a major adjustment in territory boundaries is needed, he should contact the Service Department before pursuing this with the elders of the congregations that would be involved. This is especially important if the proposed adjustment involves several appointed brothers changing congregations.

24. There are advantages when publishers attend the congregation in whose territory they live. In the final analysis, however, each family head is responsible to determine what is best for his family. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for circuit overseers to pressure others to attend a particular congregation. Neither is it appropriate to use this as a basis for determining whether a brother should receive privileges in the congregation or circuit.

RECOMMENDING THE DISSOLUTION OF A CONGREGATION

25. Because of changing economic conditions, local circumstances, and other factors, a circuit overseer may consider recommending the dissolution of a congregation. Dissolution of one or more congregations might allow for the better use of Kingdom Halls and may assist a congregation that is struggling because of its small size or lack of qualified brothers to take the lead. Circuit overseers should be familiar with *Instructions for Dissolving Congregations* (S-67).

SUBMITTING EXPERIENCES

26. Circuit overseers are requested to submit exceptional field service experiences to the Service Department. The accuracy of all experiences should be confirmed with the coordinator of the body of elders. Especially appreciated are experiences about the preaching work that show initiative and resourcefulness on the part of publishers while sharing in various features of the ministry. The experi-

ence should provide complete details and should highlight what the publisher did that was different and that proved effective. It should also tell how far the interested person has progressed. If a field service experience, though not exceptional, makes a significant point, it should still be submitted.

27. Other encouraging experiences not directly related to the field ministry may prove to be useful as well. These may include how an inactive publisher was reactivated, how a youth took his stand or gave a fine witness in school, how an unbelieving mate was helped to accept the truth, how someone simplified his life and was able to enter the full-time ministry, and so forth. The following should also be provided when submitting an experience: the name of the publisher who had the experience, the name of his congregation, and the date of the experience.

CONFIDENTIALITY

28. Circuit overseers should handle confidential correspondence discreetly. No correspondence from the branch office should be shown to those outside the organization without the express permission of the branch office.—See 23:5.

BETHEL APPLICANTS

29. Those recommended to serve at Bethel should be good examples in Christian living. Elders should not reason that the Bethel environment will help someone to overcome a personal problem. If an applicant's standing in the congregation changes so that he is no longer qualified to serve at Bethel, the elders should promptly notify the branch office.

FORMER SPECIAL FULL-TIME SERVANTS

30. If a circuit overseer becomes aware of someone who was in special full-time service for a good portion of his life and who now is in need materially, he should inform the Service Department. It would be best for the circuit overseer not to mention to the person that he is writing to the branch office. He should provide as many facts as are known to him regarding the current circumstances and background of the individual.

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS

31. It is important for circuit overseers to consider carefully what permanent mailing address to use. In some situations it may be best for a circuit overseer to use as his permanent address the address of a responsible brother in his circuit who is kept informed of the circuit overseer's schedule of activity and who can expedite his mail to him. If such an arrangement is used, the circuit overseer should not list that brother's telephone number as his own permanent telephone number. Instead, he should list his own permanent telephone

number, mobile telephone number, and e-mail address. This will enable the branch office to reach the circuit overseer quickly if necessary. Circuit overseers should promptly inform the branch office of any changes in their contact information by means of jw.org or the *Circuit Overseer Change of Permanent Address* (S-351) form.

E-MAIL ADDRESS

32. The branch office routinely sends correspondence to the jw.org inbox of circuit overseers. If a circuit overseer has on file with the branch office an e-mail address through an e-mail service provider, that e-mail address may be made available to the elders in the circuit and to selected other individuals, such as Hospital Liaison Committee members. If a circuit overseer serves as a convention chairman, that e-mail address may be made available to convention speakers for the purpose of returning their assignment confirmation forms. Therefore, that e-mail address should be kept separate from the personal e-mail address used by a circuit overseer and his wife. The e-mail address on file with the branch office may be updated at any time using jw.org or the *Circuit Overseer Change of Permanent Address* (S-351) form.

Disaster Preparedness and Response

1. Proverbs 22:3 states: “The shrewd one sees the danger and conceals himself.” In harmony with this principle, it is wise to make reasonable advance preparations for potential disasters. An effective program of disaster preparedness can help publishers and families take appropriate action when a disaster occurs. Principally, each family head is responsible to prepare for the safety and well-being of his family. Each family head should also ensure that his group overseer has up-to-date contact information for his family members living at home. Individual publishers who live alone should make similar arrangements and advise the group overseer of this important information.

2. Bodies of elders should closely follow the steps outlined in the latest letter to all bodies of elders regarding disaster preparedness and response and the direction in the *Shepherding* textbook, chapter 12, paragraphs 24-26.

3. Before and after a disaster, the circuit overseer needs to maintain good communication with each coordinator of the body of elders in his circuit. Therefore, he should provide each coordinator of the body of elders with a telephone number(s) where he can be reached in the event of a disaster.

4. When a disaster occurs, the branch office will account for and assess the immediate needs of all the brothers, utilizing circuit overseers, local elders, construction group overseers, and any other brothers deemed necessary from within the branch territory. These needs include medical care, food, and shelter along with the spiritual and emotional needs of the brothers. This assessment must be done quickly, since lives may be at stake.

5. When directed by the Service Department, the circuit overseers for the affected area should work directly with the Disaster Relief Committee (DRC), if one is appointed. Visits need to be made quickly to all the affected congregations. Circuit overseers will be the eyes and ears of the DRC, monitoring how equitably the relief work is carried out. They will need to stay in close and constant contact with all the congregations in their circuits. If advisable, the Service Department may direct substitute circuit overseers to make the regular scheduled visits to the congregations while the circuit overseers are being used to support the DRC.

6. The need for shepherding by the circuit overseers and selected elders is critical, and such shepherding should be done as soon as possible. Traumatic events of a disaster can cause extreme sadness and anxiety. Thus, the brothers need the love and attention of

kind Christian shepherds. Shepherding those who are disaster victims helps them see their situation from a spiritual viewpoint so they can cope with their changed circumstances. They need to re-establish their spiritual routine, which includes doing personal study and family worship, reading God's Word daily, attending congregation meetings, and maintaining a regular share in the ministry.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Conventions

1. Each year we keenly anticipate the rich spiritual feast prepared for the benefit of Jehovah's people at conventions. The branch office appreciates the work of circuit overseers in recommending program participants, delivering well-prepared talks, and assisting in other ways.

2. The circuit overseer and his wife are given the week of the convention to prepare for, travel to, and benefit from the program. This time may also be used to care for circuit matters, such as preparing for an upcoming circuit assembly or preparing talks for the new service year. They may also use days of personal time away at any time during this week.

3. The branch office notifies circuit overseers of their assigned convention. In most cases, circuit overseers are assigned where their circuit or a portion of their circuit is assigned. It is good to attend the convention where one is assigned, since assignments are made so as to balance the number of circuit overseers who can handle program parts at the various conventions.—See 9:17-18.

4. If, because of personal circumstances, a circuit overseer finds it necessary to attend a convention other than his assigned convention, he should write the Service Department *immediately*, giving the dates and location of the convention he needs to attend and the reason for the request. If permission is granted to attend a convention during a different week, he should submit a revised *Circuit Overseer's Route Sheet* (S-300) for the week he was originally assigned to attend the convention.—See 5:8-13.

5. If a circuit overseer wishes to take a week of personal time away (five days) to attend a second convention, this may be done. He should advise the branch office right away if he is available to handle a program part there. If he is selected as a delegate to an international or a special convention, he will be granted one and a half days to attend one such event. If the convention is scheduled during the week, the amount of granted time away will be adjusted to match the number of weekdays of the convention. (For example, two full days would be granted if the event is held from Thursday to Saturday.) This provision is separate from the yearly one and a half days granted to attend a local assigned convention.

6. Any circuit overseer needing accommodations provided by the convention, whether he is assigned to work at the convention or not, must fill out and submit a *Special Needs Room Request* (CO-5a) form to the Rooming Department well in advance of the convention.

7. Prior to December of each year, the circuit overseer, with the help of the assembly overseer, should make sure that the circuit organization roster described in *Circuit Organization Guidelines* (S-330) is up-to-date in the event it is requested by a Convention Committee(s). The roster should include the name, date of birth, mailing address, e-mail address, telephone number, and congregation of the assembly overseer, assistant assembly overseer, department overseers, and assistant department overseers. When the roster is requested by a Convention Committee, helpful notations should also be made regarding the health, abilities, and availability of the brothers on the roster, as well as whether any serve as regular or special pioneers. A list of any other brothers in the circuit who are qualified to serve in convention assignments should be prepared separately with the same information.

SERVING AS CONVENTION CHAIRMAN

8. If a circuit overseer is assigned to serve as convention chairman, the branch office does not arrange for him to take an additional week to attend another convention. He will have a copy of the outlines and manuscripts for each convention part and will be listening to the program. Thus, he will be able to benefit fully from everything presented.—See *Instructions for Convention Chairman* (S-329).

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

9. If there are sufficient speakers, it is generally preferred that program parts be presented directly in the target language as described in the following subheading. However, if there are not sufficient speakers for doing that, circumstances may warrant that consideration be given to presenting simultaneous interpretation at a convention. This is done only after presenting stand-alone circuit assemblies or simultaneous interpretation at circuit assemblies.

10. When the circuit overseer believes it is appropriate, he should send a report to the branch office to explain the reasons for the request for simultaneous interpretation. This request must be made by September 1 of the year preceding the convention. The report should include answers to the following questions: How many publishers and interested persons would benefit from simultaneous interpretation of the program? How much of the program can be interpreted? How many elders and ministerial servants qualify to interpret the program? How many other publishers qualify to interpret the program? Additionally, the circuit overseer should include a recommendation regarding which elder he feels could best be used to select the interpreters and coordinate the entire arrangement. (The direction in *Circuit Organization Guidelines* [S-330] regarding simultaneous interpretation at circuit assemblies would also apply in principle to simultaneous interpretation at conventions.) If this re-

quest is approved, the branch office will make appropriate arrangements for it.

SESSIONS IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE

11. When sessions in another language are approved, qualified speakers present selected parts directly in that language. Such parts might include the keynote address, the release talks, the baptism talk, the public talk, and so forth, with simultaneous interpretation of the remainder of the program being presented to the extent possible. If there are sufficient publishers and no drama video is available, consideration could be given to presenting the drama. The sessions are held in a separate room or area in conjunction with a stand-alone convention. If the circuit overseer for a particular language believes there are enough qualified speakers and interpreters, he should recommend to the branch office that sessions be held in that language. This request must be made by January 15 a year and a half ahead of the requested convention. In his report he should answer the following questions: How many publishers and interested persons would benefit from this program? How many elders and ministerial servants qualify to give talks and/or interpret the program? How many parts could the appointed brothers realistically present? How many other publishers qualify to interpret the program? Based on the ratings received from the field, the branch office will assign the speakers and simultaneous interpreters for all convention sessions in another language. The branch office will also appoint a brother to coordinate the arrangements for the sessions.

STAND-ALONE CONVENTIONS

12. Eventually, after presenting stand-alone circuit assembly programs and stand-alone sessions at a convention, the growth in a particular language may warrant that consideration be given to presenting the full convention program. The circuit overseer should send a report to the branch office, explaining the reasons for the request. This request must be made by January 15 a year and a half ahead of the requested convention. The report should include answers to the following questions: What is the estimated attendance for the convention? How many elders and ministerial servants are qualified to present talks on the program? If the request is approved, the branch office will make the appropriate arrangements.

Emergency Time Off

1. Circuit overseers sometimes face an emergency, such as the death of an immediate family member. If an emergency occurs, the circuit overseer should call the Service Department for direction before arranging for a substitute. If permission is granted for the circuit overseer to be absent from his assignment, he should provide a letter after returning, stating the nature of the emergency, the specific days he was away from his assignment, and the name of the approved substitute circuit overseer who served in his place. The same procedure should be followed if the wife of a circuit overseer needs to be absent from the assignment because of an emergency.

2. Please bear in mind that emergency time off should be requested only for emergency situations, not for personal needs that should rightly be cared for during personal time away. The Governing Body has lovingly made the provision for those in special full-time service to receive additional days of personal time away every September 1, based on their years of full-time service or their age. (See 22:3-6.) This arrangement was made so that personal time away would be available not just for rest and recreation but also to care for personal and family matters. Therefore, wise planning of personal time away is important when there is a personal or family situation that will obviously require periodic attention. Of course, some things occur unexpectedly and are beyond one's control.—Eccl. 9:11.

3. When a circuit overseer becomes ill and cannot care for his assignment, he should call the Service Department right away. If he is unable to make the call himself, his wife may call on his behalf. Thereafter, a letter should be sent providing details regarding the illness, the dates of absence, and the name of the substitute circuit overseer (if one was used). (See 21:13.) If the wife of a circuit overseer becomes ill, so that she is not able to share in the field ministry or be at the meetings for several days, the Service Department should be informed. When there is a long-term illness, the Service Department may request periodic updates.

Expenses and Reimbursements

1. Customarily, the congregations are very conscious of their privilege to receive circuit overseers hospitably. (3 John 8) The generosity of the brothers is much appreciated and should never be abused or taken for granted. Most brothers who work secularly must carefully watch their budget to care for their expenses. Circuit overseers likewise must carefully monitor their expenses so as not to impose “an expensive burden” on the congregations and circuits. (1 Thess. 2:9) It is important that circuit overseers avoid being extravagant or giving the appearance of wanting the best of everything in the way of food, clothing, apartment furnishings, the latest electronic devices, vacations, and so forth. In this way they will avoid “any cause for stumbling” and will set an example for pioneers and others endeavoring to seek the Kingdom first.—2 Cor. 6:3, 4; Phil. 1:9, 10.

EXPENSES INCURRED DURING A VISIT TO A CONGREGATION

2. Circuit overseers may submit for reimbursement general weekly expenses, including some food expenses, routine office expenses, transportation expenses, and certain moderate personal expenses. Such expenses should be kept as low as possible. These are explained in greater detail below. A circuit overseer may wish to use personal contributions he receives to cover these expenses. Of course, if publishers make personal contributions and specifically indicate that the funds are to be used for expenses incurred during the week, it would be well for the circuit overseer to have this in mind when submitting his expenses.

3. The congregation normally offers to provide some meals for the circuit overseer. However, it is up to him to decide whether to accept any invitations to eat breakfast, lunch, and dinner with the brothers. At times, he may want to eat his meals alone with his wife, in harmony with the schedule of the visit. If so, reasonable food expenses may be submitted. A circuit overseer should be discreet when conveying to his host any dietary restrictions he may have. He should not give the impression that he expects food items that are expensive or are not within the host’s budget. Barring health problems, he should gladly eat what is provided.

4. Routine office expenses include telephone calls, stationery, postage, ink cartridges, and other expenses that are incurred in connection with theocratic assignments. If such expenses are higher than usual, rather than asking one congregation to cover them, the circuit overseer should divide them among the congregations or submit them at a circuit assembly. However, it would not be appropriate to submit expenses for cable or satellite television service, personal long-distance telephone calls, or the purchase or lease of computer

equipment, photocopiers, and the like. If Internet or mobile telephone service is necessary to communicate with congregations and with the branch office, the expense incurred may be covered either by dividing the cost among the congregations or submitting them at the circuit assembly. If the congregations or circuit are unable to cover the cost of Internet or mobile telephone service, it may be submitted to the Service Department for reimbursement. However, any Internet or mobile telephone service beyond what is needed to communicate with congregations and the branch office would be a personal expense for the circuit overseer to bear. Additional expenses related to Internet or mobile telephone service for the wife of a circuit overseer would also be a personal expense not submitted to congregations or circuits.

5. Transportation expenses that are incurred while serving congregations or while traveling between congregations and that are not covered by the congregations may be submitted to the Service Department for reimbursement, according to the guidelines provided by the Branch Committee.—See 9:9; A:1.

6. Certain moderate personal expenses, such as dry cleaning, shoe repair, and haircuts, may be submitted to the congregation at the time the elders request a list of expenses for that week. Nevertheless, these would be minor expenses, and in some cases the circuit overseer may choose to use personal contributions and the monthly allowance to help cover them.

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMITTING EXPENSES

7. Circuit overseers should not take the initiative in requesting that a congregation reimburse them for expenses incurred during the week. They may submit expenses to a congregation only when the elders request these. An itemized list of expenses, together with the receipts, should be provided whenever expenses are submitted for reimbursement.

8. If a congregation does not provide accommodations or reimburse the circuit overseer for food, fuel, routine office expenses, and moderate personal expenses, he may submit his expenses for these items to the Service Department for reimbursement using the *Circuit Overseer's Monthly Report* (S-301). (The same procedure would apply to expenses incurred by substitute circuit overseers when serving congregations.) The branch office does not wish the circuit overseer and his wife to be a financial burden to any congregation.—2 Cor. 11:9.

COVERING OTHER PERSONAL EXPENSES

9. Other personal expenses, such as clothing, cosmetics, vitamins, over-the-counter drugs, insurance for personal property, travel trail-

ers and their tow vehicles, or life insurance, should not be submitted to congregations or circuits for reimbursement. (See 1:6.) Neither should requests for reimbursement be submitted for expenses incurred during personal time away. Rather, they should be covered with funds from personal contributions received, the Personal Expense Account, or other personal funds. If circuit overseers have a specific need, such as for medications, they should feel free to contact the branch office for assistance.—See Appendix F.

PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10. Monetary gifts should not be made to circuit overseers from congregation or circuit funds. Likewise, it is not appropriate for individuals in a congregation or circuit to solicit money from brothers and sisters and then provide this as a gift to a circuit overseer. (2 Cor. 8:20) On the other hand, an individual may be moved by appreciation to make a personal contribution to a circuit overseer. Such genuine Christian generosity on the part of the giver and acceptance on the part of the circuit overseer is a private matter that need not concern others. However, soliciting funds from others, even on a personal basis, should not be done.

BUSINESS VENTURES

11. Circuit overseers should not become involved in commercial business ventures. It would be inappropriate for circuit overseers to use their theocratic position or contacts to profit financially.

PERSONAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT

12. A Personal Expense Account (PEA) is made available to those in special full-time service. Credits are made to one's PEA every January 1, based on the number of years that an individual has spent in full-time service. The month after a person has passed the five- or ten-year mark, the amount of his credit is raised. There is no ceiling on funds that may accumulate in the account.

13. A brother in his first year of circuit work who did not transfer from some other form of special full-time service will receive credit to his PEA for each full month he serves in the circuit work. For example, if a brother begins circuit work in the middle of October, on January 1 he would receive a credit to his PEA only for the months of November and December. However, if a brother transfers from one form of special full-time service to another, his PEA remains intact.

14. This account is for personal needs, incidental medical expenses, and so forth. To make a withdrawal from one's PEA, a *Personal Expense Account Requisition* (TO-4) should be sent to the Accounting Department.

15. If it is necessary for a brother to leave the circuit work and he will no longer be in special full-time service, he may request the balance of his PEA. To obtain these funds, a *Personal Expense Account Requisition* must be submitted before the date of termination of special full-time service, since the account will automatically be closed on that date. While one's PEA is not ordinarily credited until January 1, anyone leaving special full-time service may request PEA funds for the full months that he spent in special full-time service during the current calendar year.

16. In the event of the death of a mate, the surviving mate may benefit from the balance left in the PEA of the deceased.

EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH CONVENTIONS

17. A circuit overseer assigned by the branch office to serve as the convention chairman may submit convention-related expenses to the Convention Committee for reimbursement. Before submitting any out-of-the-ordinary expenses, he should discuss these with the committee in order to minimize any misunderstandings. Any expenses not related to the convention may be submitted at the next circuit assembly.

18. If a circuit overseer is not assigned by the branch office to work at a convention, he should not submit expenses to the committee. Rather, such expenses may be submitted to the Service Department on the *Circuit Overseer's Monthly Report* (S-301) or to the elders at the next circuit assembly.

EXPENSES INCURRED DURING PIONEER SERVICE SCHOOL

19. Circuit overseers may incur expenses during the week(s) that Pioneer Service School is conducted. A circuit overseer may submit an itemized list of expenses incurred during those weeks to the assembly overseer(s) of his own circuit, even if he served as an instructor in another circuit.

EXPENSES INCURRED IN MOVING TO A NEW ASSIGNMENT

20. Normal travel expenses and reasonable shipping expenses that may be incurred when moving to a new assignment may be submitted for reimbursement to the new circuit if the circuit offers to cover them. If reimbursement is not offered by the circuit, such expenses may be submitted to the Service Department for reimbursement. If the circuit overseer and his wife will need legal documentation to take up a new assignment, the branch office will be of assistance.

HEALTH CARE

21. See Appendix F for information on arrangements to assist circuit overseers with health-care expenses.

TAXES

22. As members of a united theocratic order, it is important that circuit overseers comply with appropriate legal requirements. This is particularly so with regard to income-tax reporting. In this matter it is imperative that as a body of circuit overseers and representatives of Jehovah's organization, all carry on their affairs so as to remain irreprehensible, returning "Caesar's things to Caesar."—Matt. 22:21; 1 Tim. 3:2.

23. The branch office will assist circuit overseers with their tax-reporting needs. This relieves them of having to prepare tax returns on their own or seek other help. Having tax returns prepared with this assistance will minimize any problems that might otherwise arise.—See Appendix G.

Field Ministry

1. Like traveling overseers in the first century, modern-day circuit overseers take the lead in the work of Kingdom preaching and disciple-making. (Acts 18:5, 6) They are “industrious, not lazy.” They are “aglow with the spirit.” (Rom. 12:11) Though they are teachers and shepherds, primarily they “do the work of an evangelizer.” —2 Tim. 4:5.

2. When writing congregations prior to their visit, circuit overseers should encourage full participation in the field ministry. (See 4:1.) Their talks should likewise stimulate interest in and enthusiasm for field service. Circuit overseers and their wives take the initiative and warmly invite others to work with them. (See 23:3.) They set an example by being punctual and fully supporting field service arrangements throughout the week. Although their week with the congregation is busy, they should have a full share in the ministry on weekends. Aside from necessary medical appointments, circuit overseers should strive to care for personal matters on their day off. Other activities should not limit working with the brothers on weekends. Many in the congregations who work secularly will have the opportunity to work with the circuit overseer only on the weekend. —See 4:8.

3. Practical five-to-seven-minute meetings for field service should be held. (Of course, when the meeting for field service follows another congregation meeting, it should be shorter.) The circuit overseer should discuss a simple presentation that is well-suited to the territory or consider other practical information that can be used in the ministry that day. With advance preparation, this can be accomplished and the meeting can still conclude within the allotted time, thus setting a good example for the congregation. Organizing large groups of publishers can prove challenging. However, the circuit overseer can do this with the assistance of the group overseers or other elders without abdicating his responsibilities. In his communications with the coordinator of the body of elders, the circuit overseer should ask him to make sure sufficient territory will be provided each day, including Saturday and Sunday. (See 4:1.) The circuit overseer should ask for the names of publishers whose circumstances allow them to be out only on the weekend and who would benefit from working with him.

4. The circuit overseer should train others in various aspects of the ministry, such as door-to-door witnessing, public witnessing, business witnessing, and telephone witnessing. It is good to take a few minutes while working with brothers and sisters to commend them and to discuss ways to improve their ministry. When circuit overseers earnestly endeavor to ‘search out deserving ones’

wherever and whenever they can be found in the territory, this impresses on the publishers the seriousness of the ministry.—Matt. 10:11.

5. While circuit overseers should take the lead in sharing in various features of the ministry, they must exercise care not to “go beyond the things that are written” as regards the methods used to attract people to the truth. (1 Cor. 4:6) It would be inappropriate to promote innovative programs that disguise the true nature of our Bible educational work or hide the fact that we are Jehovah’s Witnesses.

6. Barring temporary health problems and other factors beyond their control, it should be possible for most circuit overseers and their wives to devote about 17 hours each week to the field ministry, or about 68 hours for those months when there are not conventions, assemblies, schools, or personal time away scheduled. (See 4:8.) Field service activity is reported to the Service Department, using jw.org or the *Circuit Overseer’s Monthly Report* (S-301). Such reports should be received by the Service Department no later than the 20th of each month. Bible studies that are conducted with the same individual or family each week should be reported. The branch office recognizes that the circumstances of many in the circuit work will not allow them to conduct a regular home Bible study each week.

PUBLIC WITNESSING

7. The elders have been provided with direction on how to implement various forms of public witnessing in their assigned territory. As circuit overseers visit congregations, they should be enthusiastic and energized about public witnessing and give it their full support. They should take an active interest in the arrangements for public witnessing that are already in place. Are they effective and practical for the area? Are they dignified, well-organized, and in harmony with direction provided to the elders? Are there additional locations in the territory that the elders should consider as possibilities for public witnessing? Of course, there is a need for balance. Public witnessing should not overshadow the house-to-house work. Additionally, it is understood that in some very rural territories the effectiveness of organized public witnessing may be limited. Circuit overseers should help the elders to display good judgment and reasonableness when evaluating the needs of their territory.

8. *Special Metropolitan Public Witnessing Guidelines* (S-71) has been made available to circuit overseers for use when arrangements for special metropolitan public witnessing have been established by the branch office. Such arrangements often span the assigned territories of many congregations and circuits. Specific brothers are assigned by the branch office to organize the work, including the use of

approved publishers from participating circuits in the area. Circuit overseers should familiarize themselves with *Special Metropolitan Public Witnessing Guidelines* and use the principles found therein to help the elders with their local public witnessing efforts.

DRESS AND GROOMING

9. If the body of elders agrees that a brother or sister is blatantly and deliberately ignoring *repeated counsel*, and his or her dress and grooming is disturbing to the congregation, the elders may determine that the person no longer qualifies to share in the ministry. In such rare cases, no announcement would be made to the congregation.

Hospital Liaison Committees

1. When a Hospital Liaison Committee (HLC) needs additional brothers to help care for the workload, the HLC determines who should be recommended to the branch office, using the general guidelines set forth below. The HLC will consult the circuit overseer to ensure that the elder being recommended is available and qualified to serve in this capacity. While it is unlikely that any brother would have ideal circumstances and possess all of the desired qualities, he should measure up to a reasonable degree.

- He should be an articulate, spiritual man who is respected in the area.—1 Tim. 3:7.
- He should be courageous, not easily intimidated, willing and able to speak with doctors, lawyers, and judges.—Ex. 4:10-12; Prov. 29:25.
- He should truly love the sheep and be willing to respond to emergencies at all hours.—Prov. 3:27; 19:17; John 13:35.
- He should be accessible. If a brother is often away on business or is difficult to contact, this would limit his ability to assist in an emergency. Brothers who have a flexible work schedule, work part-time, or are retired or semiretired are usually in a better position to meet with hospital personnel whenever required. This is an important qualification.
- He should be loyal in maintaining confidentiality.—Ex. 18:21; Prov. 25:9.
- He should work well with others. Cooperation and unity are needed to accomplish the work.—1 Cor. 1:10; 12:12-26.
- He should live in or near the city where the HLC is located unless special circumstances warrant an exception.
- Some medical background may be helpful, but it is not necessary.
- He should not have so many other responsibilities that he would not be able to carry out this assignment.

2. A regular pioneer who is unable to reach the hour requirement because of HLC work should be given special consideration.—See 4:5.

3. When a child is hospitalized, elders should meet with the child's parents to review the document *How Parents Can Protect Their Children From Misuse of Blood* (S-55). As shepherds, elders who are not HLC members should actively support the brothers when they are ill. The HLC and Patient Visitation Group arrangements do not relieve elders of their responsibility to visit and assist local brothers and sisters who may be sick at home or in the hospital. Elders should also be quick to assist publishers from other congregations who may come to their area for medical treatment.

Isolated Publishers and Groups

1. It is important to give attention to all publishers living in unassigned territory. The branch office sends the names of isolated publishers to the nearest congregation so that the congregation can maintain contact with them. The branch office also advises the circuit overseer of the number of those associated with an isolated group and the name and address of the one receiving correspondence. The circuit overseer should arrange to visit them and give talks while he is there. Depending on the number of those in the group and other factors, perhaps a day or two could be spent visiting people in the territory in that area. Much good can be accomplished in even a brief visit.—See Chapter 15 for direction on assisting foreign-language groups.

2. The circuit overseer may be able to help in getting a group firmly established for organization as a congregation if they are too far away to work under the direction of an already existing congregation. To form a congregation, the group should have, if possible, at least one elder or ministerial servant who can provide the necessary spiritual oversight and take the lead in the preaching work. Where pioneer sisters or other mature sisters help in forming a congregation, they may handle some responsibilities until a qualified brother becomes available. The branch office will ensure that isolated groups having no elders receive essential nonconfidential letters and direction. If a congregation cannot be formed, the circuit overseer should encourage those associated with the group to do what they can to hold meetings, share in the field service, and send their reports to the branch office.

3. If a special pioneer is in an isolated assignment not connected with a congregation, the circuit overseer will arrange to visit him for a day or two or even for a full week. Likewise, if a regular pioneer is assigned to work in isolated territory, the Service Department will notify the circuit overseer so he can visit and encourage him. Usually on the first visit of each service year, the circuit overseer submits a *Personal Qualifications Report* (S-326) for each special pioneer and for each regular pioneer serving in isolated territory.—See 5:17.

4. The branch office may arrange for an isolated group of publishers to receive literature and magazines if a favorable recommendation for such is received from the circuit overseer. Supplies for pioneers working in isolated territory should be handled through the congregation with which they are associated.

5. Following a visit with an isolated publisher or group, the circuit overseer should provide the Service Department with a report, stating what he was able to accomplish during the visit and providing any observations and recommendations he may have.

Judicial Matters

1. Circuit overseers should keep before the elders the need to judge always with righteousness, wisdom, and discernment. If a circuit overseer discerns that a body of elders lacks a general understanding of when or how to care properly for judicial matters or how to prepare accurate reports for the branch office, he should take the time necessary to assist them. It would be helpful to review with the elders relevant material in the *Shepherding* textbook, in letters from the branch office, and in other publications from the faithful and discreet slave.

2. If the circuit overseer's help is requested with a specific case and there does not appear to be clear direction in the Scriptures or in other published material, he should encourage the elders to contact the Service Department. For example, when questions arise concerning cases that involve Scriptural freedom to remarry, he should always direct the elders to contact the Service Department.—Prov. 11:2b; *ks10* chap. 7 par. 15; chap. 12 pars. 9-14.

3. Normally, it is best that a circuit overseer not serve on a judicial committee. This prevents possible problems later if an appeal hearing is necessary or if the case cannot be concluded during his visit. If for any reason a congregation does not have enough qualified elders to handle a judicial case, help may be requested from a nearby congregation. Likely, the elders would benefit from the recommendations of the circuit overseer in selecting qualified elders outside their congregation. However, in the extreme circumstance where three elders are not available to serve on a judicial committee, the circuit overseer should call the Service Department and explain the situation. If approved, he may be used to complete a judicial committee of three members.—See B:1.

4. At times, it has been necessary to arrange for an interpreter to assist with judicial cases. If there is an elder in the circuit who is proficient in the languages involved, he can serve as an interpreter. If no elder is available in the circuit, the circuit overseer may check with nearby circuits for an available elder, or he may contact the Service Department for assistance. While a sister may be a good interpreter, it is not appropriate to use a sister as an interpreter for judicial cases.

CASES INVOLVING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

5. When the body of elders decides to form a judicial committee to meet with one accused of child sexual abuse, the coordinator of the body of elders will first contact the circuit overseer. The circuit overseer should designate an experienced elder who is on the special

committee list to serve as chairman of the judicial committee and, when needed, another elder from the list to serve on an appeal committee. Also, when an adult who has been disfellowshipped for child sexual abuse applies for reinstatement, the coordinator of the body of elders will contact the circuit overseer and provide the names of those who served on the original committee. Thereafter, the circuit overseer should determine whether the original chairman should continue to serve as such or whether a different elder who is on the special committee list should be selected. If the original chairman is still an elder in the congregation but is not assigned to serve as chairman, he will remain on the committee, even though this may result in four elders serving on the committee.—See 20:4; B:1.

APPEAL COMMITTEES

6. Individuals have the right to an appeal when disfellowshipped, and they should not be discouraged from exercising it. It is necessary for judicial committees to wait seven days before announcing a disfellowshipping, even if the individual says he will not appeal or if he failed to appear at the original hearing. If the individual were to appeal the decision after the announcement had been made but before the seven days expired and then the disfellowshipping were to be rescinded, it could raise unnecessary questions in the minds of some. (If an appeal is made after seven days, the judicial committee should contact the Service Department immediately for direction.)

7. If an appeal is made within seven days, an appeal hearing should be arranged for, even if the basis for it does not seem to be valid. The judicial committee chairman should promptly contact the circuit overseer, who will designate elders to serve on the appeal committee. Before appointing an appeal committee, the circuit overseer should get the name of the accused, his race, the offense(s) he is charged with, and some facts about the case. The circuit overseer will then review the list of elders in nearby congregations and determine who are the best qualified to handle the appeal case. The special committee list may be used as a guide; however, the brothers selected do not have to be on that list. They should be men who are experienced, spiritual, balanced, impartial, up-to-date in reading and studying Christian publications, able to deal kindly with others, highly respectful of the Bible and its principles, and capable of making wise decisions. If possible, the elders selected by the circuit overseer for hearing the appeal should not be from the same congregation as the original committee. They should not be related to or have a special relationship with the elders on the original committee or the one making the appeal. The circuit overseer selects the chairman of the appeal committee.—See 13:5.

8. When the circuit overseer selects elders to serve on an appeal committee, he should remind them to review before and during their

deliberations pertinent information in the *Shepherding* textbook and in any other relevant direction provided by the branch office.

JUDICIAL RECORDS

9. Circuit overseers are not authorized to open confidential congregation judicial records unless they are directed to do so by the branch office.—See B:1.

PUBLISHERS UNDER RESTRICTIONS

10. During each visit to a congregation, the circuit overseer should ask the elders if there are any publishers under restrictions and, if so, what assistance is being rendered to help them make spiritual progress. It would not be necessary for the elders to provide the circuit overseer with a written list explaining the restrictions in the congregation. In all cases of judicial reproof and reinstatement, restrictions should be imposed. The elders should be closely monitoring the spiritual progress of such individuals and should restore their privileges accordingly. Some elders confuse the matter of restrictions by referring to the withholding of privileges, such as appointment as an elder, ministerial servant, or pioneer, as restrictions. If there is a misunderstanding, the circuit overseer should assist the elders to appreciate the purpose of restrictions and how they are lifted.

Kingdom Halls and Assembly Halls

KINGDOM HALL MAINTENANCE

1. The branch office is interested in the condition of Kingdom Halls. While most congregations take pride in maintaining the appearance, security, and general good condition of their Kingdom Hall, there may be some instances wherein the elders procrastinate, allowing things to deteriorate. If the circuit overseer observes that attention needs to be given to the cleanliness or maintenance of the Kingdom Hall, he should take the initiative to ask the elders kindly about this. Perhaps some things can be cared for during the week of his visit. The circuit overseer should report any major issues to the Service Department in a separate letter, which can be sent at the same time as his report on the congregation. The elders should be reminded to follow through on any direction received from the Local Design/Construction Department.

2. The circuit overseer should confirm with the elders that the congregation's financial support of the operating costs of their local Kingdom Hall and their resolution to contribute to Kingdom Hall and Assembly Hall construction worldwide are being reviewed annually. The circuit overseer should also verify that the amounts resolved are reasonable and in accord with local circumstances.

3. Where two or more congregations use the same Kingdom Hall, the elders may need clarification on the duties of the Kingdom Hall Operating Committee. It may be helpful to review with them the direction the branch office has provided relative to their duties.

KINGDOM HALL CONSTRUCTION

4. Not every congregation needs to have a Kingdom Hall in its own territory. Rather, attention should be given to the effective use of present facilities. The Local Design/Construction Department (LDC) and the Service Department will determine how best to care for the Kingdom Hall needs in the area. (See 5:21-24.) When congregations are involved in the construction or renovation of Kingdom Halls, the circuit overseer should show interest in the project and encourage the brothers to be supportive.

5. When circuit overseers visit congregations, they should review the file containing the copies of *Local Design/Construction Volunteer Applications* (DC-50), confirming with the elders that the information on the forms is up-to-date. They should also take note of any skilled, exemplary baptized publishers who have not yet volunteered and approach them about doing so. Additional encouragement and commendation for supporting the program may be included in their

talks to the congregation, helping all to realize that this is a form of sacred service.

6. Motivated by love for Jehovah and his organization, those participating in theocratic construction and maintenance activities make sacrifices in order to join in this avenue of sacred service. Maintaining a balanced approach in dealing with these willing volunteers, showing them extra consideration and providing them with due commendation and encouragement, will further motivate them in their self-sacrificing spirit. (Prov. 3:27; Phil. 4:5) When there are construction servants and construction volunteers in his circuit, the circuit overseer will see to it that they are not overlooked for theocratic privileges. If a construction group travels often from project to project, the LDC will work closely with the Service Department to ensure that the group is able to be in attendance during a circuit overseer's visit to a congregation in the area.

KINGDOM HALL DEDICATIONS

7. Some congregations may choose to have the local circuit overseer give the dedication talk if he is available on the date desired. If so, the dedication program will have to be scheduled at a time that does not conflict with the circuit overseer's regular schedule for serving a congregation. Any exception to this must be approved by the branch office.—See *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* (S-22) for the latest direction to bodies of elders on Kingdom Hall dedications.

ASSEMBLY HALLS

8. Assembly Halls provide convenient meeting places for theocratic instruction. However, circuit overseers should not promote the development of Assembly Halls or build enthusiasm for a project before being directed to do so by the branch office. If approached by brothers proposing an Assembly Hall project, the circuit overseer should let them know that the planning of Assembly Halls is cared for by the branch office.

9. At times, circuit overseers may have observations on the local Assembly Hall's operation or condition. It would be a kindness to discuss these matters directly with the Assembly Hall overseer and, if needed, bring them to the attention of the branch office.

Multilanguage Territory

1. The impartiality of a circuit overseer sharing the good news with someone who speaks another language has a positive effect on other publishers who observe his earnestness. (Acts 10:34, 35) It is good to encourage interested ones to attend the meetings of the local congregation even if no meetings are held in their mother tongue. Extending a warm welcome to such ones will be upbuilding and will help them to make further spiritual progress.—Rom. 15:7.

2. If a congregation's territory has a sizable population who speak a language other than the language of the congregation and there is not already a congregation or group of that language in the area, circuit overseers should encourage the elders to organize the preaching work in that language so that spiritual help can be given to that population. (See *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* [S-22] for the latest direction on the foreign-language field.) It may be appropriate to recommend to the branch office that a language class be held. (See 15:10-11.) At times, the population that speaks the other language may extend outside the territory boundary of the congregation or the circuit. If so, the bodies of elders and the circuit overseer(s) involved should work out an agreeable arrangement so that the preaching work is carried out in a loving and effective manner.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE GROUPS

3. When a circuit overseer receives notification from the Service Department that a foreign-language group has been approved in his circuit, he will encourage nearby congregations to fill out *Please Follow Up* (S-43) forms and send them to the host congregation so that the group can cooperate in giving a further witness and in developing any interest. Interested persons may attend the congregation of their choice.

4. When a circuit overseer visits a congregation that hosts a group, attention should be given to assisting the group spiritually. This might include working with the publishers as they preach in the target language. The elders or ministerial servants who are supporting the group may benefit from receiving practical assistance in organizing such preaching work. The group should be encouraged to work closely under the direction of the body of elders. The circuit overseer will also want to remind the elders of the need to support and shepherd the publishers working in the group.

5. The circuit overseer should include in his report on the congregation a brief supplementary report on the progress of the group and any specific needs that exist. He should comment on the following questions: Should the congregation continue to host the group? Does he recommend that the group be visited exclusively for an entire

week? (Such a visit stimulates and unifies the group even if the circuit overseer does not know the language.) Would it be beneficial to arrange for a visit from a circuit overseer or a substitute circuit overseer who speaks the language of the group if such a brother is available?

6. After receiving approval to visit a group for a separate week's visit, the circuit overseer should adhere to the following schedule. On Tuesday afternoon, review the *Congregation's Publisher Record* (S-21) cards of the publishers in the group. Make field service arrangements from Wednesday to Sunday. Attend all the weekly meetings that the group is conducting. If the group has received permission to tie in to or view recordings of another congregation's meetings, join with the group in this as well. (See 15:8.) Arrange to present a public talk to the group. (*be* p. 55, box) During this special week of activity, the group may have an abbreviated *Watchtower* Study, followed by the presentation of a service talk by the circuit overseer. The meeting schedule for the host congregation or other congregations in the Kingdom Hall should not be adjusted for the visit to the group. The circuit overseer may meet with the body of elders of the host congregation if they have questions on how to support the activities of the group better. If needed, the circuit overseer may meet with the regular pioneers and any special pioneers and field missionaries in the group to discuss specific situations that they are facing in the target-language field. He may also seek input from spiritually mature native speakers. At the end of the visit, submit a brief letter on what was accomplished during the visit to the group, including the following information on the makeup and activity of the group:

- Estimated population of target-language speakers
- Number of confirmed addresses of target-language speakers
- Total active publishers (including pioneers and field missionaries)
- Number of regular and special pioneers and field missionaries
- Number of elders
- Number of ministerial servants
- Average meeting attendance
- Number of Bible studies being conducted

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE CONGREGATIONS

7. A circuit may include a congregation that speaks a language other than the language of the circuit. In such a case, the circuit overseer should indicate in his report on his visit with the congregation whether it would be beneficial to arrange for a visit from a

circuit overseer or a substitute circuit overseer who speaks the language of the congregation if such a brother is available.

ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ATTENDING CONGREGATION MEETINGS

8. Foreign-language pregroups, groups, and small congregations may request permission from their circuit overseer to tie in to or view recordings of another congregation's meetings held in the target language. If the circuit overseer agrees that the request has merit and the desired target-language congregation is in his circuit, he should contact the body of elders and inquire if they are willing to participate in this arrangement. If the desired target-language congregation is in another circuit, he should contact that congregation's circuit overseer, and that circuit overseer will communicate with the congregation in his circuit. If the desired target-language congregation is in another branch territory, the circuit overseer should contact the Service Department in his branch office for direction. If the circuit overseer approves a small congregation to tie in periodically to the meetings of another congregation, it is expected that the small congregation will strive to conduct all of its own meetings as soon as possible.

CIRCUIT ASSEMBLIES AND CONVENTIONS IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE

9. For instructions on circuit assemblies in another language, see *Circuit Organization Guidelines* (S-330). For instructions on conventions in another language, see Chapter 7 of *Circuit Overseer Guidelines*.

LANGUAGE CLASSES

10. When recommending a language class, the circuit overseer should provide answers to the following questions: What is the estimated population of the target-language community? Has the territory been organized? How many addresses have been put into territories? Does the territory need to be covered more thoroughly? Is there a nearby congregation or group holding meetings in the target language? Is the body of elders of that congregation willing and able to host the language class? Have any brothers in the area attended the language-teaching seminar hosted by the branch office? If so, which of them do you recommend to take the lead in instructing the class? Is he willing and available? If the target-language congregation or group is not in your circuit, have you contacted the appropriate circuit overseer in order to benefit from his comments on organizing the class? If the target-language congregation or group is in your circuit, have you discussed the recommendation with other circuit overseers in the area? Which circuit do you recommend be invited to the language class if the branch office approves it? Is

that circuit overseer willing and available to coordinate the class? If the circuit overseer recommending the class feels that more than one circuit should be invited to attend, he should contact the circuit overseers of those circuits as well and include a joint recommendation.—See *Instructions for Organizing Language Classes* (S-367).

11. If an elder or a ministerial servant speaks the target language and has potential to serve as a language instructor, the circuit overseer may provide him with an *Application to Attend Language-Teaching Seminar* (S-360). Since the instructors of a language class must care for certain administrative duties that would be better handled by brothers, sisters may not serve as instructors. However, qualified sisters may serve as assistants to brothers who have attended the language-teaching seminar. If a trained instructor is not available, the circuit overseer should encourage the publishers to do their best in learning the language if circumstances warrant it.—*w08* 8/15 pp. 21-25; *g* 3/07 pp. 10-12; *w06* 3/15 pp. 17-20; *g00* 1/8 pp. 12-13; *g84* 6/22 pp. 18-21.

Pioneers

1. Circuit overseers should help regular pioneers to remain in the work and should encourage others to consider taking up the pioneer service. When encouraging others to regular pioneer, circuit overseers should not shame, pressure, or coerce them. *Applications for Regular Pioneer Service* (S-205) should not be distributed indiscriminately in an effort to encourage pioneering. Those who pioneer should have a willing spirit prompted by a desire to serve Jehovah more fully.—Isa. 6:8.

SPIRITUAL AND PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE

2. On Tuesday, when the *Congregation's Publisher Record* (S-21) cards are reviewed, the activity of the pioneers should be noted. After reviewing the records, the circuit overseer may ask a member of the Congregation Service Committee for observations regarding any trends, points for commendation, and areas where help or counsel might be given. He should work in the ministry with all the pioneers during the week, if possible, but especially with those who need the most help. The circuit overseer and the service overseer may be able to offer encouragement and practical suggestions to any having difficulties. If a pioneer is struggling to find a schedule that will allow him to meet the hour requirement, the circuit overseer can assist him by discussing the matter and offering practical suggestions regarding the effective use of time. Other pioneers may need help to be more effective in preaching and teaching so that they will have greater joy in their ministry.

3. Those who are enrolled as auxiliary pioneers during the circuit overseer's visit are invited to attend the entire meeting held with the regular pioneers, special pioneers, and field missionaries in the congregation. Those who auxiliary pioneer during March or April or during a regular visit of a circuit overseer have the option of a 30-hour requirement. This option also applies when a circuit overseer has received approval to visit a foreign-language group for an entire week. If a circuit overseer has received such approval, he should inform the congregation of the 30-hour option well in advance of his visit. (See 4:1.) The 30-hour option is limited to four times per year.

4. The branch office will provide the outline for the meeting with the pioneers during the first half of the service year (S-335). For the second half of the service year, the circuit overseer should prepare his own outline. It should address local needs and contain spiritually strengthening material and commendation for the pioneers' spirit of self-sacrifice. It should also include practical suggestions that will help them continue to be successful and joyful in their ministry.

5. The Scriptures should be used throughout the meeting. Appropriate points from the Pioneer Service School textbook, suggestions from *Our Kingdom Ministry* and the *Life and Ministry Meeting Workbook*, and information from special meetings with pioneers held in connection with past circuit assemblies may also be used. At times, a pioneer from another congregation may request to attend this meeting. (See 4:11.) The circuit overseer may decide whether his wife should attend this meeting. If the only pioneer in the congregation is a sister, the circuit overseer may ask his wife, the service overseer, or another elder to attend. The circuit overseer should not meet alone with the sister.

6. If no elder serves as a regular pioneer, a special pioneer, or a field missionary, and none of the elders are auxiliary pioneering during the visit, the circuit overseer should remind the elders that the service overseer (or another elder selected by the body of elders if he is unavailable) should attend the pioneer meeting. During the meeting, this elder will take notes to share with the rest of the body at the next regularly scheduled elders' meeting.

7. At the elders' meeting during the week of his visit, the circuit overseer should discuss the activity and circumstances of the pioneers so that the elders understand the pioneers' needs and can follow through in rendering further assistance as needed. It is beneficial for the elders to schedule time to work with pioneers in various features of the ministry.

8. It may become obvious that it is not practical for a pioneer to continue serving as such, despite his having been given much help by the circuit overseer and the local elders. Perhaps he is far behind in his hours for the current service year, did not reach the hour requirement during the previous service year(s), and has circumstances that do not appear likely to change soon. If so, the circuit overseer should meet with the Congregation Service Committee and inquire if they feel the pioneer still qualifies. On the other hand, if the pioneer is not reaching the hour requirement because of working extensively on theocratic projects, special consideration may be extended. The circuit overseer should remind the elders of the latest direction from the branch office regarding pioneers having difficulty meeting the hour requirement.

SPECIAL PIONEERS AND FIELD MISSIONARIES

9. Circuit overseers should take a keen interest in any special pioneers or temporary special pioneers who are serving in a congregation that is being visited. Circuit overseers should spend time with them in field service, get to know them personally, strive to encourage them, offer any suggestions that could help them to be more effective in their assignment, and be sensitive to their needs. During

his first visit of each service year to the congregations, the circuit overseer should confidentially talk with the coordinator of the body of elders to get his observations on the activity of each special pioneer and temporary special pioneer, including whether the pioneer is experiencing any difficulties with regard to health, finances, accommodations, and so forth.

10. If a special need exists, the circuit overseer should arrange a shepherding visit with the special pioneer or temporary special pioneer. After concluding the visit to the congregation, the circuit overseer should provide a clear and concise explanation of the special pioneer's situation in the *Personal Qualifications Report* (S-326) that is submitted to the Service Department.—See 5:17-18.

11. If it appears that special consideration needs to be given to a special pioneer or that it may be good for the special pioneer to be assigned to a different congregation because of the changing needs of congregations, the circuit overseer should provide his recommendations to the Service Department. When the brother or sister is greatly limited due to old age or health problems, the branch office will determine if the special pioneer should have a reduced hour requirement.

12. Field missionaries come under the direct oversight of the branch office and receive annual shepherding visits from Branch Committee members or other elders serving at Bethel. Nevertheless, the circuit overseer should schedule some time with field missionaries when he serves the congregation. He should work with them in the ministry. The missionaries will appreciate any words of commendation and encouragement the circuit overseer offers. During the visit, the circuit overseer should take note of the missionaries' personal circumstances as well as how they are carrying out their ministry. In this way, he will be able to provide a clear and accurate report when it comes time to send a *Personal Qualifications Report* to the branch office. (See 5:17.) When the brother or sister is greatly limited due to old age or health problems, the branch office will determine if the field missionary should have a reduced hour requirement.

PIONEER SERVICE SCHOOL

13. For detailed instructions on Pioneer Service School, see *Pioneer Service School Instructor Guidelines* (S-255).

INFIRM REGULAR PIONEERS

14. In rare circumstances, a brother or sister may be approved to remain as a pioneer without having a minimum hour requirement. This provision is only for exemplary longtime pioneers who have a heartfelt desire to serve always as regular pioneers and who feel

they would be taking a backward step if they had to discontinue but who are unable to meet the hour requirement because of infirmity. The elders may consider designating such a pioneer as an infirm regular pioneer if he (1) is over 50 years old and (2) has pioneered for at least 15 cumulative years. The elders should make this decision only after consulting with the circuit overseer regarding the situation. This arrangement is not a provision to allow an individual to care for sick relatives, do added secular work, and so forth. Those who first enter the pioneer service when they are 60 or 70 years old do not come under this arrangement simply because of their age. If an older pioneer who develops health problems is willing to transfer to the publisher ranks, there is no need for the elders to give consideration to allowing him to serve as an infirm regular pioneer.

Appointment and Deletion of Elders and Ministerial Servants

1. As appointed representatives of the Governing Body and in accord with the Scriptural precedent at Acts 14:23, circuit overseers are responsible for the appointment and deletion of elders and ministerial servants, based on the recommendations of the local elders. A circuit overseer should not make an appointment or a deletion during his regular visit to a congregation without first discussing the matter with the local elders. When considering the appointment or deletion of an elder or a ministerial servant, the circuit overseer should feel free to consult with the Service Department or another experienced circuit overseer at any time if this would be helpful in making a decision.

2. The responsibility of appointing and deleting elders and ministerial servants is a weighty one. It is entrusted to men who are kind, impartial, and just. (Ex. 18:21) When handling recommendations, whether for appointment or deletion, circuit overseers should avoid imposing personal viewpoints and opinions or setting arbitrary rules. (1 Cor. 4:6) If the elders were to disagree with the circuit overseer, the circuit overseer would need to weigh the facts carefully, making a decision based on the Scriptural qualifications. (Prov. 11:2; 18:13) Circuit overseers should strive to imitate Jehovah and his Son by caring for matters with love and patience. (Deut. 10:17; 16:18, 19; Isa. 42:1-4) In this way, circuit overseers demonstrate deep respect and submission to Jehovah and to the Head of the Christian congregation, Jesus Christ.—Eph. 1:22, 23.

APPOINTMENTS DURING A REGULAR VISIT TO A CONGREGATION

3. When the body of elders of a congregation has decided to recommend the appointment of one or more brothers in connection with the upcoming visit of the circuit overseer, the Congregation Service Committee will send him a completed *Recommendations for Appointment of Elders and Ministerial Servants* (S-62) form at least one month before his visit. The circuit overseer should immediately forward the form to the Service Department. **Such recommendations should not be considered until clearance to proceed has been received from the branch office.** Even when clearance is received, this does not indicate that the branch office has endorsed the recommendations. It simply means that the circuit overseer may now give consideration to the recommendations during the upcoming visit. The branch office does not perform a check of the person's age, marital status, previous appointments and deletions, or the like. That responsibility rests with the body of elders and the circuit overseer. If by the beginning of the week of his visit with the

congregation the circuit overseer has not received clearance from the branch office to consider a recommendation, he may call the Service Department to inquire about the matter.

4. No earlier than a day or two before the start of the visit, perhaps when other congregation records are provided, the elders will provide the circuit overseer with any background information that has a bearing on the qualifications of the brother(s) being recommended for appointment. Such information would include letters of recommendation (or perhaps letters of introduction) from a previous congregation. During the week, the circuit overseer should make an effort to observe those whom the elders recommend. For example, are they qualified to teach from the platform or on a one-on-one basis? Are they zealous in the ministry? If they are married, are their wives and any children living at home good examples? If the circuit overseer believes that the elders have overlooked a qualified brother, he could inquire of the elders the reason(s) why the brother was not recommended, and he may suggest that the elders consider recommending him in connection with the next visit.

5. During the meeting with the elders later in the week, the circuit overseer should discuss the Scriptural qualifications of each brother recommended. At the start of this discussion, the Scriptural requirements should be read aloud from the Bible. The body of elders can benefit from the circuit overseer's experience and observations. He may bring up questions to clarify matters in his own mind with respect to those being considered. The circuit overseer should also take time to listen to the expressions of others. If strong differences of opinion are expressed when discussing recommendations, he should assist the elders by calmly providing Scriptural admonition and kind reminders of what has been published by the organization. The purpose of this discussion is to make a balanced determination of whether an individual measures up to the Scriptural qualifications to a consistent and reasonable degree.—1 Tim. 3:1-10; Titus 1:5-9; 1 Pet. 5:2, 3.

6. A checklist to assist circuit overseers when considering the qualifications of brothers recommended for appointment is provided in Appendix D. The checklist should not be read word-for-word to the elders, since a variety of scenarios are described and not all will apply. Neither should copies of the checklist be given to the elders. If the circuit overseer determines that a recommended brother does not measure up to the Scriptural requirements to a reasonable degree, he will advise the elders accordingly and inform them how they can help the brother to qualify in the future.

7. When the circuit overseer decides to appoint a brother, he and another elder will meet with the brother to inform him of his ap-

pointment. If the brother is (1) being appointed for the first time as a ministerial servant or (2) being reappointed as an elder or a ministerial servant for reasons other than his move from one congregation to another, the circuit overseer should ask the following questions: “Is there anything from your past, even before baptism, or in your personal or family life that disqualifies you or that would prevent you from accepting this appointment? Is there any reason why your appointment should not be announced to the congregation? Have you ever been involved at any time in the past with child sexual molestation?” If the brother answers no to the questions, the circuit overseer should provide the elders with a signed appointment letter that includes the brother’s name in the list of those appointed during the visit. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) The circuit overseer should inform the Service Department of the appointment using the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. The appointment will be announced to the congregation at the next Our Christian Life and Ministry meeting.

8. If the brother approved for appointment is not present at the conclusion of the visit and it is necessary to ask him the three questions mentioned in paragraph 7, the circuit overseer should not include the brother’s name in the appointment letter, if any, left with the elders at the end of the visit. Rather, when the brother returns, the coordinator of the body of elders will assign two elders to ask the brother the three questions. The coordinator of the body of elders will then inform the circuit overseer of the brother’s answers. If the brother answers no to the questions, the circuit overseer should provide the elders with a signed appointment letter. At the Life and Ministry Meeting following the receipt of the appointment letter, the brother’s appointment will be announced to the congregation.

9. If the brother approved for appointment is not present at the conclusion of the visit but it is not necessary to ask him the three questions mentioned in paragraph 7, the circuit overseer should include the brother’s name in the appointment letter left with the elders at the end of the visit. When the brother returns, two elders will meet with the brother to inform him of his appointment before it is announced to the congregation.

WHEN CONSIDERING THE APPOINTMENT OF YOUNGER BROTHERS

10. The key factors in any appointment are the spiritual qualifications of a brother and not just his age. It would be rare to appoint as an elder a brother who is in his early twenties. Circuit overseers must be reasonable and balanced in their thinking. Brothers who are appointed as ministerial servants at an early age may have acquired considerable experience in handling a variety of responsibilities.

The assignments given such brothers may have included the following: serving as a group servant, handling parts during the Treasures From God's Word or Living as Christians sections of the Life and Ministry Meeting, giving public talks in their local congregation (and elsewhere if invited), accompanying the elders on shepherding calls, and caring for responsibilities in the circuit organization. In this way, they have been tested as to fitness and give evidence of reaching out for greater responsibility. (1 Tim. 3:1) If they have acquired a fine standing in the congregation and have the respect and appreciation of their brothers for their diligent, faithful service, they may already be viewed as spiritually older men.

11. When a brother in his late teens is being considered for appointment as a ministerial servant, the circuit overseer should take into account how the brother has been used in the congregation, what makes him outstanding as a youth, what his theocratic goals are, how zealous he is for the field ministry, and so forth.—*w89* 7/1 p. 29.

THOSE WITH A RECORD OF PAST MISCONDUCT

12. The circuit overseer needs to check with the elders about any past reproofs or disfellowshippings of those being recommended for appointment. If a brother who was reprovved during the last three years or reinstated during the last five years is being recommended, the circuit overseer should give careful consideration to the following: (1) whether an announcement was made to the congregation (in the case of a reproof) and the degree of notoriety involved, (2) when the last restriction was removed, and (3) whether the brother has regained the respect of the congregation.

13. Circuit overseers need to be careful about reappointing brothers too soon after their being removed as elders or ministerial servants because of wrongdoing. A quick reappointment under those circumstances tends to minimize the seriousness of the wrongdoing in the eyes of the wrongdoer and may be disturbing to those who remember his bad course. (1 Tim. 5:22) Brothers removed for wrongdoing have to live down the reproach they brought on themselves and the congregation before they can be reappointed. This involves building up a convincing record of righteousness that serves to counterbalance the effect of the past wrong. Depending on the gravity of the wrongdoing, this might take five, ten, or more years. In cases of great scandal, a brother might not live the reproach down sufficiently in his lifetime so as to qualify as an elder or a ministerial servant.—Titus 1:6, 7.

14. A brother who enters into an adulterous marriage would not qualify to serve as an elder or a ministerial servant at least until the death or remarriage of his former mate, if ever. Neither would

he qualify to serve as an auxiliary or regular pioneer or be assigned to help with the literature, accounts, magazines, attendants, or similar assignments. Thus, if a brother was divorced in the past, the circumstances surrounding the divorce must always be reviewed. How long ago did it occur? Was it before or after his baptism? Was it a Scriptural divorce? Who committed the adultery? What responsibility did the brother have for the breakup of his marriage? Who initiated the divorce, and did the spouse agree to the divorce? (*w00* 12/15 pp. 28-29) Did he remarry? If so, when? Are love and devotion evident within his new marriage? Does he have the full respect of the congregation?

APPOINTMENTS BETWEEN REGULAR VISITS TO A CONGREGATION

15. When a brother with a favorable letter of recommendation for reappointment moves into a congregation and the circuit overseer's next visit is not in the near future, the body of elders may recommend his immediate reappointment. In such cases, the Congregation Service Committee will submit the *Recommendations for Appointment of Elders and Ministerial Servants* (S-62) form to the circuit overseer along with a copy of the letter of recommendation from the service committee of the brother's former congregation. If the recommendation is approved, the circuit overseer should generate an appointment letter to be sent to the new body of elders and inform the Service Department of the appointment, using the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) If there are disqualifying factors mentioned or questions raised in the letter of introduction from the brother's former congregation, the circuit overseer may encourage the elders to wait until his next visit to make the recommendation so they have an opportunity to observe the brother for a time.

APPOINTMENTS IN CONGREGATIONS WITH NO ELDERS

16. When a circuit overseer is visiting a congregation (or an isolated group not hosted by a congregation) that has no appointed elders, he should use good judgment in determining whether a brother qualifies for appointment based on what he observes and the brother's reputation. If possible, it would be wise to check with the previous circuit overseer or with elders in other congregations who know the brother. Before making the appointment, the circuit overseer should contact the Service Department to see if there is any reason that he should not proceed with the appointment. He should provide the information requested on the *Recommendations for Appointment of Elders and Ministerial Servants* (S-62) form either by sending the form itself or by using some other means. If at the conclusion of the

visit it is necessary to ask the brother the questions listed in paragraph 7, the circuit overseer may do this without another elder being present.—See B:1.

WHEN MINISTERIAL SERVANTS SUBSTITUTE AS MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION SERVICE COMMITTEE

17. In congregations where one or more ministerial servants substitute as members of the service committee, the circuit overseer will discuss with the elders the Scriptural qualifications of the brothers recommended for appointment or deletion. Ministerial servants should not be aware of or be involved in the discussion.

APPOINTMENTS OF COORDINATORS OF THE BODIES OF ELDERS

18. The circuit overseer is responsible for the appointment of the coordinator of the body of elders. When needed, this appointment will be made during a regular visit to the congregation. The circuit overseer should review the qualifications cited in the *Shepherding* textbook with the body of elders. This should be done early in the week of the visit, preferably on Tuesday evening following the congregation meeting. These points should again be reviewed with the elders later in the week when discussing their recommendations with them. The name of the brother appointed as the new coordinator of the body of elders should be listed in the appointment letter with “(CBOE)” appearing after his name. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) The circuit overseer should inform the Service Department of the appointment by means of the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form.

19. If a temporary adjustment in the coordinator of the body of elders is made between visits, the Congregation Service Committee will immediately notify the circuit overseer, explaining the reason for the change. The service committee will also submit a *Coordinator of the Body of Elders/Secretary Change of Address* (S-29) form to the Service Department. If an adjustment in the coordinator of the body of elders is made during a regular visit, it is necessary to submit the form only if one had not been previously sent for the brother being appointed.

20. The coordinator of the body of elders is the only position on the body of elders requiring an appointment by the circuit overseer. The fact that this appointment is made by the circuit overseer does not elevate the coordinator of the body of elders above his fellow elders. (1 Pet. 5:5) All elders have equal authority.

21. Circuit overseers should not be quick to ask an elder to move to another congregation to serve as the coordinator of the body of

elders. Granted, a situation might arise in a congregation wherein assistance is needed and all on the body of elders agree that it would be practical for a capable elder serving nearby to transfer, but this should be the exception. It is generally better to work with the elders already on the body, providing them with encouragement and practical help in caring for their responsibilities.

APPOINTMENTS OR DELETIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE BRANCH OFFICE

22. At times, the branch office will assign an appointed elder or ministerial servant, such as a special pioneer or a graduate of the School for Kingdom Evangelizers, to serve in a particular congregation. In such cases, the branch office will recommend to the circuit overseer that the brother be reappointed in the new congregation. At other times, the branch office will recommend a brother's deletion. In such cases, there is no provision to appeal the deletion. When such recommendations are received, the circuit overseer should immediately send an appointment or a deletion letter to the appropriate congregation, and he should inform the Service Department, using the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) He should not wait until his next visit to the brother's congregation.

DELETIONS DURING A REGULAR VISIT TO A CONGREGATION

23. Recommendations for deletion because of poor judgment not of a judicial nature are best considered during the circuit overseer's visit to the congregation. At the start of the visit, the elders will provide any background information that will help the circuit overseer to have a complete view of the qualifications of a brother recommended for deletion. The circuit overseer should discuss the Scriptural qualifications of the brother during the meeting with the elders later that week. If the circuit overseer agrees with the recommendation, he and another elder should inform the brother of the deletion sometime before the conclusion of the visit. Of course, an elder who attends the meeting to discuss his qualifications will be informed of the decision at that time.

24. If the brother agrees with the decision, the circuit overseer should generate a letter of deletion to be left with the body of elders and inform the Service Department, using the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) The announcement of the deletion will be made at the next Life and Ministry Meeting. If the brother disagrees with the decision, he should be informed of his right to appeal.—See 17:35.

25. If a brother's qualifications as an elder or a ministerial servant come into question because of his low hours in the ministry, the

circumstances of the individual should be taken into consideration. For example, although time spent working on theocratic projects is not reported as field service, it is sacred service. Thus, a brother should not be penalized if he has spent a great deal of time in such activity and his field service time is lower than others. If a brother is not involved in theocratic projects, the following questions should be considered: Is he doing all that he can reasonably do in view of his age, health, family obligations, and other responsibilities in the congregation or with other organizational matters? Does he look for opportunities to take a visible lead and encourage others in the ministry? Does he have a good attitude toward the work, recognizing its importance and urgency? Can he be allowed time to improve if that is his desire? Perhaps some practical suggestions can be made to help him schedule his time more efficiently. If it is evident that a brother's heart is in the work but his circumstances have limited his participation, then his deletion would likely not be necessary. On the other hand, if it is clear that he shows a poor attitude toward the ministry and has not responded to repeated loving efforts over an extended period of time to help him improve, his deletion may be necessary.

DELETIONS BETWEEN REGULAR VISITS TO A CONGREGATION

26. If serious questions arise concerning a brother's qualifications and the circuit overseer's next visit is not in the near future, the body of elders should follow the procedure outlined in the *Shepherding* textbook. If after reviewing a brother's qualifications the elders decide to recommend his deletion, the Congregation Service Committee may submit their recommendation to the circuit overseer immediately. Their letter should provide complete details and indicate whether or not the brother agrees with their recommendation. If the circuit overseer agrees with the recommendation and believes it should be processed immediately, the circuit overseer should send a letter of deletion to the body of elders. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) Upon receipt of the letter, the coordinator of the body of elders will assign two elders to inform the brother of the circuit overseer's decision. If the brother accepts the decision, the announcement will be made at the next Life and Ministry Meeting. The circuit overseer should inform the Service Department using the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. If the brother does not accept the decision, he will be informed of his right to appeal, the announcement to the congregation will be held in abeyance, and the coordinator of the body of elders will inform the circuit overseer.—See 17:35.

27. If the letter recommending a brother's deletion indicates that the brother disagrees with the elders' recommendation or if the rea-

son for the recommendation is an issue of poor judgment that is not widely known, the circuit overseer may decide to wait until his next visit to consider the matter. In such cases, he should inform the body of elders accordingly. Meanwhile, the brother will continue to serve as an elder or a ministerial servant, and the body of elders will determine what congregation responsibilities he will have in the interim, according to the circumstances.

28. Circuit overseers should not be quick to delete a brother as an elder or a ministerial servant unless there is a solid basis for doing so. One mistake in judgment may not automatically disqualify a brother who has otherwise established a record of faithful service. The following factors might be considered when reviewing his qualifications: Has he been previously counseled? Has he lost the respect of others? Does the body of elders share a measure of responsibility because of their failure to counsel him? Does he have problems with health, family responsibilities, and so forth? Is he determined to correct matters? How does he personally feel about his qualifications to serve?

29. Some have had their spirituality tested with regard to disfellowshipped relatives. For example, some have attended wedding receptions where disfellowshipped persons were present. Doing so goes contrary to the direction at 1 Corinthians 5:11 to “stop keeping company” with such ones. If the host is going to violate this clearly stated direction and invite a disfellowshipped person to a reception, he has an obligation to inform all the wedding guests that a disfellowshipped person will be in attendance so that they can decide whether to attend. Others have attended the wedding of a baptized individual who is marrying an unbeliever or have provided financial assistance to such ones, thus giving their implied support to an unscriptural, unequal yoking. (1 Cor. 7:39; 2 Cor. 6:14) If an elder or a ministerial servant displays poor judgment in these areas to a degree that it raises serious questions in the minds of others, he may be Scripturally disqualified from serving.—1 Tim. 3:13.

30. Normally, elders and ministerial servants are not deleted because of advancing age or deteriorating health unless they are Scripturally disqualified and have lost the respect of the congregation. Even if they are becoming senile, it may not be necessary to recommend their deletion unless their actions are so improper that publishers have lost respect for them. If they strongly desire to step aside, however, their request should be respected.—1 Pet. 5:2.

SPECIAL FULL-TIME SERVANTS WHO EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTIES

31. There might be occasions when the local elders are considering recommending that a brother who is in special full-time service

be deleted as an elder or a ministerial servant. After the circuit overseer discusses the matter with the local elders, he should contact the Service Department before making a decision.—Prov. 15:22.

TRANSFERS TO ANOTHER CONGREGATION

32. At the start of each visit, the elders should inform the circuit overseer of any elders or ministerial servants who have moved out of the congregation since the last visit. If a brother who moved is still listed on jw.org as serving in the congregation or if the circuit overseer is unable to access jw.org, the circuit overseer should inform the Service Department of the deletion by means of the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. In such cases, a letter of deletion should not be provided.

33. If an appointed brother is planning to move from the congregation, the circuit overseer should wait until he actually moves before listing his name under “Deletions” on the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* form. He should not list the brother as having moved if he has merely informed the elders of his intention to move in the future.

RESIGNATIONS, DELETIONS FOR JUDICIAL REASONS, AND DEATHS

34. The Congregation Service Committee will immediately inform the circuit overseer of (1) the deletion of an elder or a ministerial servant because of resignation, judicial reproof, disfellowshipping, or disassociation or (2) the death of an elder or a ministerial servant. The circuit overseer should thereafter inform the Service Department, using the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. For deletions resulting from judicial reproof or the resignation of a brother, the circuit overseer should also generate a deletion letter to the body of elders. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) No letter of deletion should be sent in cases of disfellowshipping, disassociation, or death.

HANDLING APPEALS OF DELETIONS

35. If an elder or a ministerial servant disagrees with his deletion and wishes to appeal the decision, he should immediately write a brief letter to the Service Department, with a copy to the body of elders and the circuit overseer, explaining why he disagrees with the deletion. The announcement of deletion will be held in abeyance, and the letter of deletion will be destroyed (if one was generated). Thereafter, the Service Department will select another experienced circuit overseer to take the lead in rehearing the entire matter with the circuit overseer, the body of elders, and the brother who has appealed the decision. While the brother will not be present for the entire discussion, he should be allowed to explain his position and answer any questions. The circuit overseers should listen

to the brother carefully and deal with him kindly and justly. The circuit overseers may consult the Service Department for advice. After the circuit overseers reach a joint decision, there is no further right to appeal. If it is decided that the brother should be deleted, he should be informed of the decision. The circuit overseer who serves the brother's congregation should generate a letter of deletion to the body of elders and inform the Service Department, using the *Notification of Appointment or Deletion* (S-2) form. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) Once the body of elders receives the letter of deletion, the announcement of deletion will be made at the next Life and Ministry Meeting.

LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT AND DELETION

36. A sample letter of appointment and deletion is provided in Appendix E. The exact wording shown in the sample should be used. The letter should include the circuit overseer's circuit letterhead, should be addressed to the body of elders, and should include the names of those being appointed or deleted. The date of the letter will be considered the official date of the appointments and/or deletions noted therein. The original, signed letter should be left with (or be sent to) the elders for them to place in the congregation confidential file. The use of an electronic signature is permitted. A copy of the letter should be retained in the circuit file. (See B:1.) No other information regarding appointments and deletions should be retained in the circuit file. Limited additional information, such as a brief explanation of the reason for a brother's deletion, should be retained by the elders in the congregation file.

VISITS BY SUBSTITUTE CIRCUIT OVERSEERS

37. When informing a congregation that they will be visited by a substitute circuit overseer, the circuit overseer should inform the elders that the substitute is not authorized to make appointments or deletions. (See 21:14.) At the conclusion of the visit, the substitute should forward his recommendation(s) and those of the body of elders to the circuit overseer for consideration. (There is no need for the substitute to contact the circuit overseer to obtain a decision on a recommendation before the conclusion of the visit.) If the circuit overseer approves a recommendation and it is necessary for the brother being appointed to be asked the three questions listed in paragraph 7, the circuit overseer should direct the coordinator of the body of elders to assign two elders to meet with the brother to ask the necessary questions. The coordinator of the body of elders should then inform the circuit overseer of the brother's answers. If the brother answers no to the questions or it is not necessary to ask the questions, the circuit overseer should provide the elders with a signed appointment letter. (See 17:36; Appendix E.) Following receipt of the appointment letter, the elders will inform the

brother of his appointment before announcing it to the congregation at the next Life and Ministry Meeting. Recommendations for deletions received from substitutes should be handled as when such recommendations are received between visits.

ABSENCES FROM THE CIRCUIT

38. If the circuit overseer will be away from his circuit assignment for *three months or less* (perhaps to care for a family emergency or to conduct a theocratic school), he may be able to continue processing recommendations. If he is not able to do so, he should direct the affected congregations to forward the *Recommendations for Appointment of Elders and Ministerial Servants* (S-62) forms directly to the Service Department. The consideration of recommendations for appointment or deletion will be handled in the following manner:

- **If away for less than a month:** There is no objection to the circuit overseer holding recommendations in abeyance until he returns.
- **If away for one to three months:** The branch office will designate another circuit overseer (perhaps a neighboring circuit overseer or one who recently served the circuit) to consider any recommendations received from substitutes. The circuit overseer who will be away should direct his substitutes to forward any recommendations to the other circuit overseer. Any appointment or deletion letters should be signed by the other circuit overseer on his circuit letterhead.

39. If the circuit overseer will be away from his circuit assignment for *more than three months*, the branch office will assign another circuit overseer to visit congregations in the circuit.

40. It is preferred that the circuit overseer communicate with the Service Department and the affected congregations and substitutes before leaving his assignment. However, when this is not possible, such as in an emergency situation, the branch office will take the lead in informing the affected congregations and substitutes.

SHEPHERDING TEXTBOOKS

41. The circuit overseer should provide a new copy of the *Shepherding* textbook for each newly appointed elder. The textbook should be given to the brother at the time he is informed of his appointment.

42. Circuit overseers should keep a supply of *Shepherding* textbooks on hand for this purpose. When additional copies in the primary language of the circuit are needed, a supply may be requested from the Shipping Department. The request should include the number of textbooks needed and a secure address where they can be received.

43. An elder serving in a congregation whose primary language is not his native language may also receive a copy of the *Shepherding* textbook in his native language if it would benefit him. The circuit overseer may request from the branch office the exact number of textbooks needed for this purpose. The circuit overseer is in the best position to review the needs of individual elders in this regard on a case-by-case basis; a general announcement should not be made to elders about this provision.

Service Talks

1. The purpose of circuit overseers' service talks is to encourage and motivate the brothers and sisters to focus their minds on doing God's will. As the name implies, service talks should help those in the congregations see the need to occupy their time with the field ministry and other Kingdom-related activities and to reflect on the marvelous things Jehovah is accomplishing today. (Phil. 4:8; Titus 3:8) Through skillful teaching, circuit overseers should help all to view the work that Jehovah has given his people to do before the end of this system of things as a privilege and to work closely with his theocratic organization.

2. Circuit overseers should be alert to note Scriptural points presented during the year in Christian publications and in assembly and convention programs that could be used in their service talks. These points can be developed into flexible outlines on motivating themes. From a reserve of such outlines, circuit overseers can select and tailor talks that meet the needs of the congregation being served each week. Of course, even when using an outline supplied by the branch office (S-341), circuit overseers will want to include points dealing with the specific needs of the congregation, which can be discerned from reviewing the records and from consulting with the elders. Avoid using the service talk to give counsel to elders or ministerial servants. If there is a problem within the body of elders or with the servant body as a whole, this should be addressed privately during the elders' meeting and not before the whole congregation.

3. The substance of the presentation should be from God's Word. Excessive humor and stories that merely entertain are not appropriate. The powerful force of the Bible, coupled with God's holy spirit, will have the greatest effect on the audience, since it will motivate, refresh, strengthen, and encourage the brothers. Therefore, key scriptures should be read, explained, and applied to the audience. When giving service talks, circuit overseers themselves should read Bible texts rather than have someone in the audience do this, since they know which point they want to emphasize. Circuit overseers should make the Bible accounts come alive.—Heb. 4:12.

4. Equipment and computer programs may be available that easily allow one to project on a large screen a series of pictures, graphs, charts, diagrams, and so forth. However, the use of such visual aids for a circuit overseer's talk to a congregation or at his meeting with pioneers does not harmonize with the spirit of the direction in the *Ministry School* book on pages 249 and 250, under the subheading "Using Visual Aids for Larger Groups." Visual aids in general should be used sparingly. The purpose of visual aids is to reinforce ideas that deserve special attention, and such aids should not be the main

focus of the talk or discussion. If the material lends itself to the use of a simple visual aid that is easily identified by the audience and does not detract from the material being delivered, there would be no objection to its use.

5. Comments from the audience, as well as other forms of audience participation, should be limited during service talks. Audience involvement might occasionally be used to help make a main point, but for the most part service talks should be talks, not audience discussions. Other congregation meetings provide ample opportunities for audience participation.

6. It is fine for encouraging experiences to be included in service talks. However, caution is needed. On occasion, circuit overseers have related experiences that were inaccurate or fictitious. Therefore, before using an experience, a circuit overseer should make sure that it is authentic. If there is any doubt about an experience, it should not be used.

7. Normally, the outline for the 30-minute service talk on Tuesday night will be supplied by the branch office. This talk should provide commendation and should clearly address one or two specific needs of the congregation as a whole. Encouragement to regular pioneer and to share in other avenues of full-time service may be included. The circuit overseer should outline the schedule of activity for the week, including making mention of the arrangements for field service, and should build enthusiasm for the visit. All should be warmly encouraged to support the preaching work and congregation meetings fully during the week.

8. The circuit overseer should prepare his own 30-minute service talk to be presented after the *Watchtower* Study. It should be warm and encouraging, highlighting the need for endurance. It should motivate the audience to continue working hard and giving of themselves in loyal service to Jehovah. If any exhortation is needed, it should be presented tactfully and lovingly, especially since many new ones may be in attendance.—*be* pp. 265-267.

9. Circuit overseers may start using the service talk outline provided for the second half of the service year anytime during February but at the very latest by the first week of March. The same applies to the public talk outline (S-319) and the outline for his meeting with the elders and ministerial servants (S-337).

Shepherding

1. Circuit overseers share in the responsibility to shepherd and protect Jehovah's sheep. There are many opportunities for them personally to do shepherding and to help the local elders care for this important responsibility.—Isa. 32:1, 2; Acts 20:28; 1 Pet. 5:2, 3.

2. Time should be scheduled to make two or three shepherding calls during the week of the visit. It would be good for one of the elders or a well-qualified ministerial servant to accompany the circuit overseer on these calls. (See 4:9.) It can be very beneficial for a circuit overseer to call on one who is inactive, irregular, or ill. Much can also be accomplished by means of positive, encouraging conversations with brothers and sisters before and after meetings, when working with them in the field ministry, while sharing meals with them in their homes, and during the noon break at assemblies. Some circuit overseers have found that they can provide good assistance by making a telephone call in the evening.

3. Balance, though, should be exercised. Rather than spending many hours listening to an individual regarding personal problems, a circuit overseer may find it best to allow the local elders who know the person and his circumstances to handle the matter. After listening to the person for a reasonable length of time, the circuit overseer can offer some Scriptural encouragement and refer him to the local elders, who can follow through appropriately.

4. There is no provision for circuit overseers to report the time spent making shepherding calls on baptized persons. However, this is not intended to minimize the importance of making such calls, as efforts in this area can be a real blessing to those who are visited.

5. Circuit overseers should encourage the spirit promoted at 1 Peter 5:2: "Shepherd the flock of God under your care, serving as overseers, not under compulsion, but willingly before God." Therefore, it is not appropriate for a circuit overseer to insist that a body of elders set up a schedule for making shepherding calls according to some preference he may have or to recommend the making of written assignments or written reports on shepherding calls. Instead, all elders, but particularly group overseers, should maintain regular contact with the publishers by visiting with them at congregation meetings, by working with them in the ministry, and by visiting or telephoning them on other appropriate occasions.

SISTERS

6. At 1 Peter 2:17, we are encouraged to "have love for the whole association of brothers." Circuit overseers are to be commended for the sincere interest they show to all in the congregation. However,

a word of caution is in order when a brother shows too much interest in single sisters, feeling that they need his special attention. It would be improper for a circuit overseer regularly to make telephone calls or send e-mails or text messages to a sister not his wife. This has led to problems with the sister developing an unhealthy attachment to the brother. Additionally, this type of relationship could adversely affect the brother's own marriage.

7. What can be done when a circuit overseer observes a single sister in need of spiritual assistance? If she is younger and still living at home with her believing parents, they are responsible to provide the needed spiritual guidance. If she is of age and no longer living at home, the elders in her congregation should be taking the lead in offering needed direction. If the circuit overseer feels it would be helpful, he may provide the parents or the elders with suggestions on how to assist the sister spiritually. In harmony with the inspired counsel at Titus 2:3-5, it may be that the circuit overseer's wife could help single sisters, depending on the circumstances. Of course, he would not want to encourage her to place herself in a situation with a sister who is experiencing complex problems that would drain his wife's time and energies.—See 23:4.

OUTSIDE THE CONGREGATION OR CIRCUIT BEING SERVED

8. During the week that a congregation is being served, it is important that the circuit overseer devote his attention to the needs of that congregation. Balance must be exercised when those outside that congregation ask for his time and assistance. Although it would be a kindness to help in a limited way, possibly by directing them to information in Christian publications or to their elders, he should not allow this to interfere with his schedule. If an overwhelming need to help someone arises and it appears necessary to alter the normal schedule with the congregation being served, the circuit overseer should call the Service Department for permission. Of course, if an emergency of this sort occurs when the Service Department is closed, then good judgment should be used in the matter.

9. Sometimes individuals from outside the circuit ask for help on serious matters. They could be brothers whom the circuit overseer served in a previous assignment. The circuit overseer should kindly remind them that he no longer serves their circuit. They could be directed to Christian publications that might assist them. In many instances, however, it would be best simply to encourage them to consult with their local body of elders or circuit overseer. It would not be wise for a circuit overseer to get involved with problems outside his circuit during personal time away, perhaps hearing someone's grievances and drawing conclusions. He could not know if he had all the

facts. In such cases, the matter should be reported to the individual's circuit overseer for his information.

PROGRAM FOR SHEPHERDING CIRCUIT OVERSEERS

10. Circuit overseers and their wives will receive a shepherding visit at least once every two years from either a branch representative or another experienced circuit overseer. Such visits will be made during a circuit overseer's regular visit to a congregation, not during the week of a circuit assembly. As soon as the experienced circuit overseer is provided with the names of the circuit overseers he is to visit, he should contact those brothers to determine the best time for the visit.

11. When a circuit overseer is contacted by another experienced circuit overseer or a branch representative and informed that he will be receiving a shepherding visit, the circuit overseer should inquire of the visiting brother about what arrangements need to be made for accommodations, transportation, and so forth. The circuit overseer will want to take full advantage of the shepherding visit, seeking as much training, assistance, and encouragement as possible during his time with the visiting brother. (See 4:19-20.) It would not be the time for the circuit overseer to arrange to take care of personal matters. If the circuit overseer becomes ill or because of an emergency receives permission from the Service Department to leave his assignment, the visiting brother should care for the talks normally given by the circuit overseer.

12. At a convenient time toward the end of the week, the visiting brother will arrange for a meeting with the circuit overseer to provide additional counsel and encouragement that will assist the circuit overseer to care for his assignment in a fine manner. Observations can be shared on his talks, the meetings he conducted, his dealings with the brothers in general, and his participation in the field ministry. As part of this meeting, the visiting brother will read and discuss the *Personal Qualifications Report* (S-326) that is being submitted to the Service Department on the work of the circuit overseer and his wife. However, he should not mention any additional privileges for which the circuit overseer is being recommended. Out of Christian love, any significant deficiencies being reported should kindly but frankly be discussed with the circuit overseer. If there are points that should be brought to the attention of the circuit overseer's wife, this should be done at a different time when both can be present to benefit from the visiting brother's observations and counsel. The visiting brother's responsibilities cease at the end of his shepherding visit.

Special Committees

RECOMMENDING BROTHERS TO SERVE ON SPECIAL COMMITTEES

1. Each year, the circuit overseer should meet with responsible brothers in his circuit to recommend to the Service Department elders who are qualified to serve on special committees. (Usually, this can be done in conjunction with the meeting held to rate convention speakers and interpreters.) The brothers assisting in making these recommendations should be made aware of the qualifications required for one to serve on a special committee.

2. Brothers recommended as qualified to serve on special committees should have maturity, insight, empathy, balance, discernment, experience, years in the truth, and a fine knowledge of the Scriptures. Since a special committee may need to review the qualifications of elders or ministerial servants because of problems that have arisen in a congregation, brothers recommended should be known as mild and kind men who are exemplary in manifesting “the fruitage of the spirit.” (Gal. 5:22, 23) They should be able to listen objectively and come to an impartial conclusion as to whether brothers are meeting the Scriptural requirements to continue serving in an appointed capacity.

3. The qualifications and circumstances of each brother previously recommended to serve on special committees should be reviewed each year. Those privileged to serve in this capacity must continue to meet high Scriptural standards. The circumstances of some may no longer permit them to serve in this capacity. They may have lost some measure of respect because of personal or family problems, or they may have increased family responsibilities or deteriorating health that would prevent them from serving. If anyone is removed from the list of recommended brothers, an explanation should accompany the revised list.

4. When preparing the revised list of brothers who are recommended as qualified to serve on a special committee, the most qualified brother in the circuit should be listed first, the next most qualified brother in the circuit should be listed second, and so forth. For each brother recommended, his current complete mailing address, telephone number, and congregation’s name should be provided, along with a brief description of his qualifications and why he is listed in the order that he appears. If some elders would be particularly well-suited to review certain cases, such as those having to do with the qualifications of elders or ministerial servants, financial matters, legal matters, domestic problems, apostasy, child abuse, and so forth, this information should also be provided along with a brief

explanation. (See 13:5; B:1.) If a brother is well-qualified but limited as to available time for such matters, his name should be listed in order of qualifications, but the matter of his limited availability should be mentioned. It should be noted which of the brothers the circuit overseer feels could serve well as chairman of a special committee.

5. If a circuit overseer feels that there are no brothers in the circuit who are qualified to serve on a special committee, a letter frankly stating this conclusion should be sent to the Service Department.

6. The letter to the Service Department containing the revised list should be signed by the circuit overseer and the brothers who have considered this matter with him. It should be signed only when fully completed and checked by all assisting with the recommendations. A copy of this letter should be retained in the circuit file.—See B:1.

7. Circuit overseers should keep the Service Department abreast of any changes that may need to be made to this list during the year, including changes to addresses or telephone numbers. If a brother moves out of the circuit, is deleted as an elder, dies, or for some other reason is no longer available or qualified to serve on a special committee, the circuit overseer should inform the Service Department accordingly without delay. If a brother who should be added to the list becomes available, the circuit overseer should meet with the brothers who previously assisted him in considering such recommendations so that the brother's qualifications may be reviewed. When informing the Service Department of the new recommendation, it should be explained where he should be added to the list in relation to the other brothers already recommended.

RECOMMENDING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE

8. If the circuit overseer recommends that a special committee review a matter, he should provide the Service Department with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least four brothers from the special committee list who can serve, and he should indicate which brother he recommends to serve as chairman for that particular case. The Service Department will thereafter provide direction on handling the matter.

Substitute Circuit Overseers

IDENTIFYING AND RECOMMENDING PROSPECTIVE SUBSTITUTES

1. Before a brother is recommended to serve as a substitute circuit overseer, he must first have attended the School for Kingdom Evangelizers (SKE), the Bible School for Single Brothers, the Bible School for Christian Couples, the Ministerial Training School, or the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead. Preferably, those recommended should be pioneer elders in their 30's or 40's who have the potential to qualify for the regular circuit work within two or three years, though exceptional pioneer elders in their 20's may also be recommended. When recommending a younger brother, comment specifically on his maturity and his ability to apply Scriptural principles and theocratic guidelines correctly. Single brothers and married brothers who do not have dependent children may be considered. Because of the need for younger brothers to take on greater organizational responsibility, the circuit overseer should recommend all qualified brothers who meet these criteria, even if the circuit already has several substitutes.

2. Brothers recommended as substitute circuit overseers should love their brothers. Their love for the ministry motivates them to be zealous evangelizers. They should be diligent students of God's Word and of Christian publications. In view of the balance and good judgment required of circuit overseers, they should not simply be good platform speakers but must demonstrate balance, discretion, and reasonableness in their personal lives and with members of the congregation, including fellow elders. They should be experienced, spiritually mature, up-to-date organizationally, and well-recommended locally. (Acts 16:1, 2; Phil. 2:19-22) They should be outstanding in displaying the fruitage of the spirit. They should be able to get along with people of all sorts. They should have good discernment, being able to get to the root of problems and resolve them peacefully using "the wisdom from above." (Jas. 3:17) They should be capable of offering appropriate counsel when it is needed, not shrinking back out of fear of man. They should treat others with dignity. They should not be rule-oriented but should be open to suggestions, ready to make adjustments in their viewpoint if needed. They should be on the list of those qualified to serve on special committees and should be recommended as convention speakers. (See 5:20; 20:1-7.) Before recommending a brother, the circuit overseer may discreetly ask experienced elders for their observations on the brother but should not reveal to them that the brother is being considered for the substitute circuit work. Brothers recommended to serve as substitute circuit overseers must not have viewed pornography within the last two years.

3. If a pioneer elder is unable to meet the pioneer hour requirement because he is caring for theocratic assignments, this in itself does not prevent his being recommended for the substitute circuit work. However, the circuit overseer should provide an explanation with the recommendation.

4. A married brother's wife should also be a pioneer. She should be exemplary in her conduct and in her dealings with others. She should be an effective preacher. She should understand her role, not speaking for her husband or dominating conversations.—1 Pet. 3:3, 4.

5. If a brother has potential for the substitute circuit work but does not yet qualify, the circuit overseer should identify where improvements could be made and then help the brother to make such improvements by offering practical suggestions. Does he need to improve in his public speaking ability? Does he consistently meet his pioneer hour requirement? Could he be more effective in his ministry? Could he improve in his discernment and understanding of theocratic procedures? Is he providing the needed direction for his wife so that she too continues to grow spiritually? At each visit to his congregation, the circuit overseer should review the progress made since his last visit and determine how the brother may be helped to overcome any remaining deficiencies.

6. Circuit overseers who serve foreign-language congregations or groups should be alert to train and recommend qualified pioneer elders who have potential for the substitute circuit work.

7. A circuit overseer can recommend a brother for the substitute circuit work by submitting *Personal Qualifications Reports* (S-326) for the brother and for his wife. When answering the last question, the circuit overseer should confirm whether the brother is on the list of those qualified to serve on special committees and whether he is recommended as a convention speaker. If the brother or his wife has ever been dealt with judicially, the circuit overseer should comment on whether any would be disturbed if the brother were appointed to serve as a substitute circuit overseer. If they are not meeting their pioneer hour requirement, the circuit overseer should explain the reason. The circuit overseer should clearly indicate whether the body of elders is in agreement with the recommendation. Recommendations of substitute circuit overseers should be updated yearly.

8. When a circuit overseer leaves the circuit, he should provide his comments about the brothers in the circuit who have potential and place the comments in the circuit file. (See B:1.) He should include what has been done to train these brothers and what he recommends as the next step in their training.

9. If the Branch Committee agrees that a brother has the potential to serve as a substitute circuit overseer, he will be asked to

plete a *Questionnaire for Prospective Substitute Circuit Overseer* (S-324). Once preliminary approval has been given, the Service Department will arrange for the brother to receive two weeks of training and evaluation by an approved trainer as outlined in *Guidelines for Training Prospective Substitute Circuit Overseers* (S-382). The training and evaluation will take place in the trainer's circuit. Thereafter, the Branch Committee will decide if the trainee will be appointed as a substitute circuit overseer.

ANNUAL WORKWEEK WITH SUBSTITUTES

10. On a yearly basis, each circuit overseer should arrange for each substitute circuit overseer in his circuit to accompany him when he visits a congregation *other than the substitute's own congregation*. The substitute circuit overseer should share in handling some of the activity for the week. For example, he could conduct one or two meetings for field service, deliver the Tuesday service talk, and present a portion of the outlines to be considered with the pioneers and with the elders and ministerial servants. The substitute's wife may share in the congregation's spiritual activities for that week. Yearly *Personal Qualifications Report* (S-326) updates are not required simply because a brother is an appointed substitute circuit overseer.

USE OF SUBSTITUTES

11. Circuit overseers should keep the substitute circuit overseers in their circuit up-to-date on policy matters and other instructions from the branch office. Substitutes should also be provided with copies of the current outlines received from the branch office for the public talk, the meeting with the elders and ministerial servants, the meeting with the pioneers during the first half of the service year, and the service talks. They should also be acquainted with the circuit file and its whereabouts so that if the circuit overseer is absent from his assignment because of an illness or emergency, the substitutes will be able to submit routing, handle circuit assembly matters, and so forth. The circuit overseer should make sure that substitute circuit overseers do not have access to the portion of the circuit file containing information on brothers in the circuit with potential for greater privileges.—See B:1.

12. If an appointed substitute has potential for the circuit work, the circuit overseer should instruct him in circuit organization. Assignments in circuit organization will help him gain practical experience with the various departments. It would be good to schedule him for major parts on the circuit assembly program so that his public speaking and teaching ability can be observed.—See *Circuit Organization Guidelines* (S-330).

13. When a circuit overseer needs to use a substitute, the Service Department should be consulted as far in advance as possible and

before any arrangements are made. It is preferred that this be done in writing when practical. (See 5:10; 8:3.) The circuit overseer should explain why he recommends the use of a substitute circuit overseer. He should also provide the name(s) of the congregation(s) involved, the day(s) or week(s) that a substitute is needed, and the name(s) of the substitute(s) he has in mind using. When a substitute is needed for a full week, it is preferable to use one who is available to serve Tuesday through Sunday.

14. Substitute circuit overseers are not authorized to make appointments and deletions of elders and ministerial servants. (See 17:37.) Neither should they submit *Personal Qualifications Reports* (S-326) when serving congregations.

DELETIONS

15. If a brother is not meeting the high standard expected of one appointed as a substitute circuit overseer, the circuit overseer should first approach the brother privately and offer him counsel on the area of concern. The circuit overseer should make it clear that he is personally interested in the brother and that his goal is to help him to serve more effectively as a substitute circuit overseer. The brother should be given the opportunity to improve over a period of time and should be commended for improvement he makes. The Service Department should be informed of the counsel offered and the brother's response. If after repeated efforts to assist the brother the circuit overseer is convinced that he no longer qualifies, the circuit overseer should inform the Service Department, providing complete details along with his recommendation. He should state whether the brother agrees with the recommendation. If he does not agree and wishes to submit his own letter, the circuit overseer will include it with his correspondence to the Service Department.

16. If an appointed substitute finds it necessary to stop pioneering, this in itself does not disqualify him from continuing to serve as a substitute circuit overseer. However, the Service Department should be informed. If a substitute circuit overseer becomes engaged to be married, he should inform the Service Department right away, indicating whether he desires to continue in the substitute circuit work. If an approved substitute circuit overseer is removed as an elder, dies, or for any other reason is no longer able to continue serving, the circuit overseer should inform the Service Department immediately, clearly indicating that the brother was serving as a substitute circuit overseer. Brothers will not serve as substitute circuit overseers beyond 80 years of age.

CHANGE OF CIRCUIT

17. When a brother who was serving as a substitute circuit overseer moves to a different circuit, he must have a favorable recom-

mendation to continue serving as a substitute circuit overseer from his previous circuit overseer *and* be reappointed as an elder in his new congregation before he can again be used in that capacity. Therefore, when a substitute moves out of the circuit, the previous circuit overseer will inform the Service Department of the substitute's new address and congregation. He will clearly state whether he recommends the brother to continue serving as a substitute. If the recommendation is positive, he will briefly explain the reasons for the recommendation. If he does not recommend the brother to continue serving in this capacity, the previous circuit overseer should meet with the substitute privately to explain the reasons for his decision. In his correspondence to the Service Department, the previous circuit overseer will clearly state (1) his reasons for not recommending him, (2) what counsel was given and when it was given, and (3) whether the brother agrees with the recommendation that he discontinue serving as a substitute. If he does not agree and wishes to submit his own letter, the previous circuit overseer will include it with his correspondence to the Service Department.

18. If a substitute circuit overseer who has been recommended to continue serving as such moves into a circuit, the Service Department will notify the new circuit overseer of his arrival. The notification will state that after the brother has been appointed as an elder in his new congregation, he may once again serve as a substitute circuit overseer. Once he is appointed as an elder and thus is an approved substitute, no further correspondence should be necessary to confirm his appointment. However, if a brother who has been serving as a substitute moves into the circuit but is not recommended to serve as an elder in the new congregation, the new circuit overseer will inform the Service Department. He will clearly state that the brother was a substitute circuit overseer and explain why he was not recommended to serve as an elder.

CHANGE OF CIRCUIT BOUNDARIES

19. If a substitute circuit overseer is relocated to a different circuit because of an adjustment in circuit boundaries, the Service Department will transfer the brother's appointment to the new circuit and will notify the circuit overseers accordingly.

RECOMMENDING NEW CIRCUIT OVERSEERS

20. Recommendations of brothers for the regular circuit work are made using *Personal Qualifications Reports* (S-326). The same criteria for recommending substitute circuit overseers should be used when recommending new circuit overseers. (See 21:1-7.) The circuit overseer should include copies of the *Congregation's Publisher Record* (S-21) cards showing the last two service years for both husband and wife. If a substitute has the potential to serve as a circuit

overseer but has not attended the School for Kingdom Evangelizers (SKE), the Bible School for Single Brothers, the Bible School for Christian Couples, the Ministerial Training School, or the Watchtower Bible School of Gilead, he should be encouraged to apply to attend the SKE. Recommendations for a brother to serve as a circuit overseer should be updated annually. Even new circuit overseers should feel free to submit recommendations.

21. Before recommending a brother, circuit overseers should consider these points: Does he have a heartfelt desire to serve, or does he seek prominence? Is he a zealous and productive field worker, or does he have little enthusiasm for the pioneer service? Does he share in all facets of the ministry? Is he familiar with theocratic procedures? Does he have good balance in judgment? Is he an effective teacher? Is he known as a humble, discerning man who is willing to listen to others? Does he uphold Jehovah's standards rather than insisting on his own opinions? These qualities are especially important in view of the circuit overseer's responsibility to appoint and delete elders and ministerial servants. (Acts 14:23) Has he cared well for parts on circuit assembly or convention programs? What is his convention speaker rating? Does he have a self-sacrificing spirit? Is he willing to put up with difficulties and discomfort? If necessary, is he willing to live in the homes of the brothers? Is his wife wholeheartedly in favor of pursuing this avenue of service, or is she going along merely to please her husband?

22. Those recommended should enjoy good health and be able to serve in a variety of climates and in any part of the country without complaint. If they have family responsibilities or lingering health problems, it would be best to wait until these are resolved before recommending them for additional privileges.

23. Circuit overseers should inform the Service Department of spiritually qualified brothers with potential for the circuit work who are proficient in a foreign language. Brothers who speak a foreign language and who are recommended to serve as circuit overseers in a foreign-language field should have the experience, humility, compassion, and understanding needed to deal with a wide variety of people, customs, and circumstances.

24. Circuit overseers need to be cautious about the way they encourage brothers to reach out, because the mere fact that a brother is a substitute circuit overseer does not mean that he will automatically be used in the circuit work. Therefore, circuit overseers should never tell a brother that they have recommended him for the circuit work. This can arouse premature expectations in the brother and might cause him to make radical changes, such as selling his home or business. Then, if the brother is not used, disappointment

and problems could easily result. Circuit overseers should encourage substitute circuit overseers to be content with their present privileges and yet be available to accept additional privileges if the opportunity to serve in the circuit work is offered to them.

25. If the Branch Committee agrees with the recommendation that a brother has the potential to serve as a circuit overseer, the Service Department will arrange for the brother to receive additional training and evaluation by an approved trainer as outlined in *Guidelines for Training Prospective Circuit Overseers* (S-384).

Personal Time Away

1. The Governing Body has made provision for circuit overseers and their wives to be given personal time away each service year so that time will be available not just for rest and relaxation but also to care for personal and family matters. Therefore, it is good to plan personal time away wisely.

BASIC DAYS OF PERSONAL TIME AWAY

2. Twelve days of personal time away are automatically credited to each person at the beginning of each service year (September 1) and can be used any time thereafter. If a brother who is not already in special full-time service is appointed to the circuit work after September 1, he will be given a prorated amount of basic personal time away for the remaining full months in the current service year. For example, one who starts in the circuit work on March 1 would receive six days of personal time away upon entering the work, one day for each complete month, March through August. A person transferred from another field of special full-time service to the circuit work would retain the personal time away he had already accumulated.

ADDITIONAL DAYS OF PERSONAL TIME AWAY

3. There is also a beneficial arrangement for granting additional personal time away each service year until a person reaches the maximum annual credit of 30 days of personal time away. There are three provisions explained below for accumulating additional days of personal time away. All additional personal time away is credited on September 1 for those in special full-time service. If a person enters special full-time service after September 1, none of the additional days of personal time away described below will be prorated to him for that service year.

4. A seniority credit is based on the number of years a person has been in full-time service. For every two complete years a person has been in full-time service, he is granted one additional day of personal time away. Consider two examples. After a brother has completed two years in full-time service, on September 1 he will be granted 12 basic days of personal time away plus one additional day for his seniority, making a total of 13 days of personal time away. A sister who has completed 15 years in full-time service would be granted 12 basic days of personal time away plus 7 additional days of personal time away for her seniority, making a total of 19 days of personal time away. If a person has had a break or breaks in his full-time service history, his seniority will be the combined total of years spent in full-time service.

PERSONAL TIME AWAY

5. An alternative to the seniority credit is an age credit. Some circuit overseers or their wives have not served for many years in full-time service and thus would not receive many additional days of personal time away based on their full-time service seniority. As shown in the following chart, those 45 years old and older may benefit from this age credit. For example, those reaching 45 years of age prior to completing 12 years of full-time service are granted six additional days of personal time away each year, the same as if they had completed 12 years of full-time service. Those reaching 65 years of age prior to completing 36 years of full-time service are granted the maximum of 18 additional days of personal time away each year. As is true with the seniority credit, the age credit progressively increases every two years until a person reaches the maximum number of 30 days of personal time away per year. A person will receive *either* the seniority credit *or* the age credit, whichever is greater, on September 1.

Age on September 1	Additional days of personal time away
45-46	6
47-48	7
49-50	8
51-52	9
53-54	10
55-56	11
57-58	12
59-60	13
61-62	14
63-64	15
65-70	18

6. Some circuit overseers may qualify to receive a foreign-service credit of seven additional days of personal time away on September 1. This credit of seven additional days of personal time away is added to the basic personal time away and additional days of personal time away based on seniority or age previously described. Individuals benefiting from the foreign-service credit will not receive more than 30 days of personal time away per service year.

TAKING PERSONAL TIME AWAY

7. Circuit overseers should give the Service Department advance notification of the dates they will be taking personal time away, using the *Notice of Personal Time Away for Circuit Over-*

seers (S-305). (See 17:38-40.) The Service Department does not provide circuit overseers with written confirmation for personal time away notices they submit unless an exceptional circumstance is involved. The circuit overseer should provide the Service Department with information on how he can be contacted if an urgent situation arises.

8. Days of personal time away not used during the service year may be accumulated for use in subsequent years. However, the general policy is that days of personal time away not be borrowed from the next service year's personal time away credits. There have been rare occasions when exceptions have been made because of extenuating circumstances. Those in special full-time service are encouraged to plan personal time away carefully within the limits of days of personal time away already credited. Rather than using up all or most of one's days of personal time away early in the service year, it is the wise course to reserve several days of personal time away for unforeseen circumstances that may arise later.

9. Personal time away cannot be given to another person, with the exception that married couples may share personal time away.

10. When a circuit overseer takes a week of personal time away, the branch office will deduct five days from his accumulated personal time away. A circuit overseer should not schedule days of personal time away during the week he will be making a regular visit to a congregation. (See 4:18; 5:11.) Any exceptions to this direction must be approved by the Service Department.

11. It is better for a circuit overseer and his wife to take personal time away together. This sets a good and wholesome example for the brothers. It is not good for a circuit overseer to take personal time away while his wife pioneers. If it becomes necessary, however, for a wife to take personal time away to handle necessary family business and there is no need for her husband to accompany her, the circuit overseer should contact the Service Department in advance to explain the circumstances and request an exception.

12. It is not necessary for a circuit overseer and his wife to take personal time away in order to move to a new assignment. The branch office will determine how much time is reasonably needed for the move according to the circumstances.

Wives of Circuit Overseers

1. The wives of circuit overseers enjoy an outstanding privilege of service, and they are in a position to do much good as they serve with their husbands. However, the nature of the circuit work involves special challenges and unusual circumstances. Circuit overseers need to help their wives maintain joy and balance in their assignment. Circuit overseers should set aside time for family worship each week. Each circuit overseer should regularly read and study the Bible with his wife to help her stay spiritually strong.

2. When wives of circuit overseers display a quiet and mild spirit, show warmth and love, exhibit a happy countenance, and have an uncomplaining spirit, they win the support and confidence of others. They should set a fine example for others to follow. Each circuit overseer should help his wife to be zealous in field service, to give meaningful comments at congregation meetings, and to display respect for headship by working cooperatively under his direction.

3. A circuit overseer's wife should be with him and share fully in the scheduled activity when he visits the congregation unless circumstances prevent her from doing so. It is preferred that the wife of a circuit overseer work in service with sisters and younger publishers. While it would not necessarily be improper for her to accompany a brother in field service, this should seldom be necessary in view of the number of sisters available. Each circuit overseer should take time to work with his wife in the various features of field service on a regular basis.

4. There are times when a sister might seek out a circuit overseer's wife to discuss a personal problem. In such cases, the circuit overseer's wife needs to be careful not to become involved in matters that should be handled by her husband or the local elders.—See 19:7.

5. A circuit overseer should be very careful not to divulge confidential matters to his wife. This can happen inadvertently if he discusses confidential matters—either in person or on the telephone—within earshot of his wife. A circuit overseer's wife should not be used to type reports or letters dealing with confidential information or other congregational matters. If she learns something confidential, this puts her under pressure to maintain that confidence. It is not good to subject her to such burdens.—See 5:28.

6. When the branch office directs that a video be shown to the congregation, the circuit overseer is responsible for the presentation. If he needs someone to assist him in setting up or running the equipment, he should select an alert, dependable brother.

7. A circuit overseer's wife should not be away from the assignment unless her husband has first communicated with the Service Department and obtained permission. (See 8:1.) Her presence makes a meaningful contribution to the week's visit. As with the circuit overseer, it is recommended that the efforts of his wife be directed toward those in the congregation that is being served that week. —See 19:8-9.

APPENDIX A

Vehicles

1. If the coordinator of the body of elders or one of the other elders approaches a circuit overseer and invites him to submit his expenses for the week, including transportation expenses, he may do so. He should also provide receipts for items purchased, such as gas, oil, and so forth. If the body of elders feels they would like to cover any or all of these expenses, they may approve and reimburse these expenses at the end of the visit. There is no need for the elders to present a resolution to the congregation. Rather, such expenses are viewed as recurring operating expenses. If the transportation expense is not covered by the congregation, the circuit overseer may submit the expense to the Service Department. Some circuits make provision to assist circuit overseers with their expenses for tires, repairs, insurance, licensing, and so forth. In any case, if some congregations and circuits do not have the resources to cover such expenses, the circuit overseer may submit the expenses to the Service Department.

APPENDIX B

Circuit File

1. The circuit overseer should maintain a well-organized file of information pertinent to circuit activity. The following items should be kept in the circuit file:

- Copies of the last five *Report on Circuit Overseer's Visit With Congregation* (S-303) forms
- Copies of all letters of appointment and deletion of elders and ministerial servants for the last three years. (For congregations with no elders, such letters should be retained indefinitely. In connection with a deletion in a congregation with no elders, a brief explanation of the reason for the brother's deletion should also be kept.)
- Judicial files for congregations with no elders
- List of those qualified for assembly parts
- Copy of the current convention speaker and interpreter ratings
- Copy of the latest letter to the Service Department listing elders qualified to serve on special committees
- Pioneer Service School instructor recommendations
- Copy of the *Circuit News Service Representative* (S-304) form
- Latest circuit organization roster and list of other brothers qualified for a convention work assignment
- List of telephone numbers of other circuit overseers serving congregations that share Kingdom Halls with congregations in the circuit
- List of substitute circuit overseers, with contact information
- Correspondence regarding School for Kingdom Evangelizers graduates in the circuit
- List of brothers with potential for greater privileges, with comments on how they can further be assisted. The circuit overseer should make sure that substitute circuit overseers do not have access to this portion of the circuit file.
- Record of the order in which the congregations were visited during the preceding 12 months
- Information regarding pending problems that were addressed and what might be done to follow through in 'correcting things that are defective.'—Titus 1:5.
- Hospital Liaison Committee information
- A copy of the last *Report on Circuit Assembly* (S-318)

2. Once a year, circuit overseers should weed the file of unnecessary items. Unless otherwise specified, routine correspondence can generally be discarded after five years.

APPENDIX C

Checklist for Reviewing Congregation Accounts

- Are congregation accounts being audited regularly in harmony with the latest instructions? Were different brothers used to perform consecutive audits? If any issues were noted on the audit reports, please confirm with the coordinator of the body of elders that the items have been discussed with the accounts servant and have been corrected.
- Has the latest bank statement been reconciled with the checkbook?
- Does the congregation have an approved resolution for making monthly contributions in support of Kingdom Hall and Assembly Hall construction worldwide? Does the congregation have approved resolutions for making contributions to the Traveling Overseer Assistance Arrangement and the Global Assistance Arrangement?
- Are the donations to the worldwide work from the contribution box and the congregation's resolved monthly donations being forwarded to the branch office each month?
- Review the average balance of funds held by the congregation, whether locally or with the branch office as funds on deposit, by reviewing recent Monthly Congregation Accounts Reports (S-30). Is the balance in harmony with what the branch office recommends to care for congregation and Kingdom Hall operating expenses? If the balance appears to be larger than what is needed, encourage the elders to consider contributing the excess funds to the organization.
- When visiting a titleholding congregation that shares a Kingdom Hall with another congregation(s), review the Kingdom Hall Operating Committee accounts records. Use the points listed above as a guide for the review. If any questions arise, these should be discussed with the coordinator of the body of elders. The coordinator of the body of elders or a member of the Kingdom Hall Operating Committee should be directed to communicate any concerns to the chairman of the operating committee.

APPENDIX D

Checklist When Considering Appointments and Deletions

(1 Tim. 3:1-13; Titus 1:5-9; Jas. 3:17, 18; 1 Pet. 5:2)

Before making appointments of elders and ministerial servants, please consider the following, keeping in mind that each brother must measure up to a reasonable degree (*ks10* chap. 3 pars. 1-2):

Experience and Maturity

- Sufficient age, life experience, and respect of congregation?—*tg* chap. 17 pars. 10-11; *km* 5/00 p. 8; *w89* 7/1 p. 29.
- Baptized at least one year?—*w11* 4/15 p. 11 par. 11.
- If baptized many years ago, why only now being recommended?

Family

- Wife and any children living at home good examples?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 5; *w96* 10/15 p. 21 pars. 6-7; *w88* 3/1 p. 24 par. 5.
- Regular family worship?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 5.
- Scriptural marriage?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 8; chap. 12 pars. 9-17.
- If separated or divorced, what are the circumstances?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 9.

Field Service Activity

- Meaningful, zealous share?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 4; *od* p. 56 par. 1.
- Restricted share because of other spiritual obligations or theocratic projects?—*tg* chap. 17 par. 25; see also *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* (S-22).

Tested as to Fitness

- Shows himself to be a spiritual man?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 3.
- Cares for responsibilities?—*od* p. 57 par. 1; *km* 5/00 p. 8.

Viewpoint of Elders

- Is recommendation unanimous?—*ks10* chap. 2 pars. 8-9.

Past Difficulties

- Reproved within the past three years or reinstated within the past five years?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 7; *w90* 9/1 p. 24 par. 5.
- Notoriety of past wrongdoing subsided? Definite improvement in area of previous weakness?—*tg* chap. 17 par. 13; *ks10* chap. 3 pars. 7-8, 10.

CHECKLIST WHEN CONSIDERING APPOINTMENTS AND DELETIONS

- Viewed pornography?—See *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* (S-22).
- Accusation of child abuse?—See *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* (S-22).

Before making appointments of **elders**, please *also* consider the following:

Shepherding

- Received training by elders?—*tg* chap. 17 par. 10.

Teaching

- Able to teach from platform or one-on-one?—*tg* chap. 17 par. 4; *w90* 9/1 p. 27 par. 20.

Past Difficulties

- If he was deleted as an elder, should he serve first for a time as a ministerial servant?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 10.

Before **deleting** an elder or a ministerial servant, please consider the following:

- Sufficient Scriptural disqualification?—*ks10* chap. 3 pars. 15-21.
- Two witnesses to establish accusation?
- Extenuating circumstances that affect field service average, meeting attendance, and so forth?—*tg* chap. 17 par. 25; see *Index to Letters for Bodies of Elders* (S-22).
- Sufficient firm but loving counsel given by elders?—*tg* chap. 17 par. 28; *ks10* chap. 3 par. 22.
- Basis to show extra consideration because of faithfully serving for many years?—*ks10* chap. 3 par. 22.
- Brother agrees with decision?

APPENDIX E

**Sample Letter of
Appointment and Deletion**

JOHN C. OVERSEER, NY-61
123 Kingdom Hall Dr., Anywhere, NY 12345-6789
September 6, 2014

BODY OF ELDERS
CENTRAL CONGREGATION OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES, ANYWHERE, NY
C/O DAVID COORDINATOR
345 MAIN ST
ANYWHERE NY 12345-6789

Re: Appointments and Deletions of Elders and Ministerial Servants

Dear Brothers:

This is to confirm that I have appointed the following **elder(s)**:

John Andrew Elder (CBOE)
James Alan Olderman, Jr.

This is to confirm that I have appointed the following **ministerial servant(s)**:

David Robert Servant

This is to confirm that I have **deleted** the following brother(s) from serving as an elder or a ministerial servant:

Michael James Publisher

Please accept an expression of my warm Christian love.

Your brother,

John C. Overseer
John C. Overseer, NY-61

APPENDIX F

Health Care

1. Jehovah God cares deeply for each of his faithful full-time servants. (Luke 12:6, 7) When one falls sick, he immediately takes note and provides loving support through the earthly part of his organization. At Psalm 41:3 we are assured: “Jehovah will sustain him on his sickbed.” He is both loving and generous in his dealings with all of us.—Isa. 41:9, 10, 13.

2. Giving balanced attention to our health shows appreciation for the gift of life and its Source, Jehovah God. (Ps. 36:9) Those in the circuit work are encouraged to continue applying the good advice noted in our published literature, particularly the *Watchtower* and *Awake!* magazines. Yet, in spite of our efforts to maintain good health by proper habits of eating, sleeping, and exercise, along with brushing and flossing our teeth, we realize that serious health problems may arise at times because of human imperfection. Therefore, arrangements have been made to assist special full-time servants with their health-care needs. In many cases, local health-care providers are used.

3. When faced with health-care issues and expenses, what can those in the circuit work do? It is not our desire that they should exhaust their personal funds when seeking needed treatment. Therefore, they should not hesitate to consult with the Branch Committee on such matters (or with those assigned in the branch office to handle health-care matters). These brothers are familiar with the provisions that may be available in the country and through the organization. No doubt, they will be able to provide good suggestions on how to proceed.

4. Normally, one would seek approval from the branch office for the organization to pay for health-care services before proceeding to have consultations, examinations, diagnostic tests, and the like. Of course, in the event of an emergency, proper care should be sought immediately. Then the brothers in the branch office should be advised of what has taken place so that the organization may assist in caring for the bills incurred. In the case of what might be termed incidental health-care expenses, such as the purchase of aspirins, cough syrup, toothpaste, contact lens solution, and the like, the individual would care for such costs from his personal funds. Of course, through our voluntary contributions to the worldwide work we may all contribute toward any health-care expenses covered by the organization.

APPENDIX G

Taxes

Miscellaneous

“IN GOOD STANDING”

1. Some have inquired about the meaning of the expression “in good standing” that is frequently used when considering whether publishers qualify for certain privileges. Rather than making a hard-and-fast rule as to what constitutes being “in good standing,” it is best that the local elders weigh the factors and circumstances that are unique to each situation. The elders should consider: Would granting a certain privilege result in bringing reproach on the congregation? Would it raise serious questions in the minds of others or be a cause of stumbling? After weighing all the factors involved and considering the possible reactions of both the congregation and the community, the local elders must determine whether the individual can truly be considered “in good standing.” By way of contrast, being “exemplary” involves more than simply being in good standing. For example, an individual may not be under any judicial restrictions and may not be bringing reproach on the congregation. The elders may likely determine that he is in good standing. However, if he could not be held up as an example worthy of imitation, such as in meeting attendance, in zeal for the ministry, or in respect for the elders, he would not be considered exemplary. Neither would he qualify for special privileges, such as representing the congregation in prayer or serving as an auxiliary or regular pioneer.

UNILATERAL BREAKING OF ENGAGEMENTS

2. Generally, there is no need for elders to inquire into the unilateral breaking of engagements unless the one who broke the engagement is being used in an exemplary way, a complaint is lodged by the other party, or a number of people in the congregation are disturbed and the matter has resulted in a lack of respect for the one breaking the engagement. In determining whether the individual is disqualified, the elders will need to use good judgment. Were there valid reasons for breaking the engagement, or does the person take the engagement agreement lightly? (For examples of valid reasons for breaking an engagement, see *The Watchtower* of June 15, 1975, pages 382-384, and October 1, 1968, pages 606-607.) Has the congregation lost respect for the individual, so that he or she is no longer viewed as exemplary?

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