

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, et al.)	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
)	
VS.)	TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS
)	
FRANKLIN SALAZAR, et al. ¹)	141 ST DISTRICT COURT

INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFFS' SIXTH AMENDED ORIGINAL PETITION

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

Plaintiffs The Rt. Rev. C. Wallis Ohl, Robert Hicks, Floyd McKneely, Shannon Shipp, David Skelton, and Whit Smith ("Plaintiffs")—subject to and without waiving any motion to strike, motion to sever and abate, and any motion to show authority under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 12, as well as their right to amend—hereby file this Sixth Amended Original Petition for declaratory and injunctive relief and other related claims against Defendants as follows:

DISCOVERY CONTROL PLAN

1. Discovery in this matter is requested to be conducted under Level 3 pursuant to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 190.4.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff The Episcopal Church, also known as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America ("The Episcopal Church" or "the Church"), is a religious denomination and a non-profit unincorporated association with its principal office in New York, New York.

3. Plaintiff the Rt. Rev. C. Wallis Ohl became the Provisional Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth ("Diocese of Fort Worth" or "Diocese")—a non-profit unincorporated association with its principal office in Fort Worth, Texas and a subordinate unit

¹ The style is being shortened at the request of the Clerk's office. It does not imply that any parties are omitted or dropped from the case.

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 THOMAS A. WELDER
 DISTRICT CLERK

of the Church comprised of the Church's worshipping congregations located in all or part of 24 Texas counties, including Tarrant County—in November 2009, and appears individually and in his capacity as Provisional Bishop and also as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth ("Diocesan Corporation"), and, to the extent possible, and necessary, on behalf of the Diocese and/or Diocesan Corporation. In his capacity as Provisional Bishop, Bishop Ohl also appears and asserts claims on behalf of Episcopal Church of the Ascension & St. Mark (Bridgeport), Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd (Brownwood), Holy Comforter Episcopal Church (Cleburne), Holy Spirit Episcopal Church (Graham), Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (Eastland), Our Lady of the Lake Episcopal Church (Laguna Park), Trinity Episcopal Church (Dublin), Trinity Episcopal Church (Henrietta), Iglesia San Juan Apostol (Fort Worth), Iglesia San Miguel (Fort Worth), St. Anthony of Padua Episcopal Church (Alvarado), St. Alban's Episcopal Church (Hubbard), St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Fort Worth), St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Breckenridge), St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Grand Prairie), St. Barnabas the Apostle Episcopal Church (Keller), St. Elisabeth's Episcopal Church (Fort Worth), St. Gregory's Episcopal Church (Mansfield), St. John's Episcopal Church (Fort Worth), St. John's Episcopal Church (Brownwood), St. John the Divine Episcopal Church (Burkburnett), St. Joseph's Episcopal Church (Grand Prairie), St. Laurence's Episcopal Church (Southlake), St. Luke's Episcopal Church (Mineral Wells), St. Mark's Episcopal Church (Arlington), St. Mary's Episcopal Church (Hamilton), St. Mary's Episcopal Church (Hillsboro), St. Matthew's Episcopal Church (Comanche), St. Michael's Episcopal Church (Richland Hills), St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Gainesville), St. Patrick's Episcopal Church (Bowie), St. Peter-by-the-Lake Episcopal Church (Graford), St. Peter and St. Paul Episcopal Church (Arlington), St. Philip the Apostle Episcopal Church (Arlington), St. Stephen's

Episcopal Church (Wichita Falls), St. Thomas the Apostle Episcopal Church (Jacksboro), St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (Fort Worth), and St. Vincent's Episcopal Church (Bedford) (collectively, the "Episcopal Missions"), all of which are constituent parts of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth and The Episcopal Church.

4. Plaintiffs Robert Hicks, Floyd McKneely, Shannon Shipp, David Skelton, Whit Smith, and Third-Party Defendants and Counterclaimants the Rev. James Hazel and Anne T. Bass, are lay members or clergy of the Church in the Diocese and appear individually and in their capacity as Trustees of the Fund for the Endowment of the Episcopate (The "Endowment Fund"), an institution of the Diocese that holds and manages certain property of the Diocese, collectively as the Board of the Endowment Fund, and, to the extent possible and necessary, on behalf of the Diocese, Diocesan Corporation, and/or Endowment Fund.

5. To any extent necessary that Third-Party Defendants and Counterclaimants the Rt. Rev. Edwin F. Gulick, Jr., Robert M. Bass, the Rev. James Hazel, Cherie Shipp, the Rev. John Stanley, Dr. Trace Worrell, Margaret Mieuli, Walt Cabe, Anne T. Bass, the Rev. J. Frederick Barber, The Rev. David Madison, the Rev. Christopher Jambor, and Kathleen Wells should be treated as Plaintiffs as to their claims against any other party in this case, these Third-Party Defendants and Counterclaimants join as Plaintiffs, individually and in their respective capacities as Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation, as members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and/or as Trustees of the Endowment Fund, collectively as the Board of the Diocesan Corporation, as the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and/or as the Board of the Endowment Fund, and, to the extent possible and necessary, on behalf of the Diocese, the Diocesan Corporation, and/or the Endowment Fund, making the same allegations and requesting

the same relief. They should be understood to be included in the term "Plaintiffs" to any extent necessary.

6. Defendant the Rt. Rev. Jack Leo Iker was formerly an ordained member of the clergy of the Church and formerly Bishop of the Diocese. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendant Bishop Iker wrongfully holds himself out as the Bishop of the Diocese and as a Trustee and Chair of the Diocesan Corporation. Plaintiffs assert claims against Defendant Bishop Iker in his individual capacity and in his purported official capacity as bishop of the Diocese and Chairman of the Board of the Diocesan Corporation.

7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendants Judy Mayo, Franklin Salazar, Julia Smead, the Rev. Christopher Cantrell, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, the Rev. Ryan Reed, and the Rev. Thomas Hightower are former members of the Church and are wrongfully holding themselves out as being current or former members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese (hereinafter the purported "Southern Cone Standing Committee"). Plaintiffs assert claims against these Defendants in their individual capacities and in their purported official capacities as members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. Defendants Mayo, Salazar, Smead, Cantrell, Perkins, and Reed have already appeared in this case, and opposing counsel has accepted service on behalf of Defendant Hightower.

8. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendants Franklin Salazar, Jo Ann Patton, Walter Virden, III, Rod Barber, and Chad Bates are former members of the Church and are wrongfully holding themselves out as Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation and as Trustees of the Endowment Fund (hereinafter the purported "Southern Cone Trustees"), and that they reside in Tarrant County. Plaintiffs assert claims against these Defendants, respectively, in their

individual capacities and in their purported official capacities as Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation and as Trustees of the Endowment Fund.

9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the party that has attempted to intervene as “The Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth”—but that has no affiliation with The Episcopal Church—is either a faction not recognized by the Church or an entity of unknown form that is purportedly led by former members and clergy of the Church and the Diocese and whose leaders purport to be affiliated with the Anglican Province of the Southern Cone (hereinafter the “Southern Cone Corporation”). These purported leaders wrongfully hold themselves out to be the leaders of “The Corporation of The Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth” and are wrongfully doing business as the Diocesan Corporation. Plaintiffs do not, by any means, concede that these purported leaders have the capacity to appear or cause this party, entity, or faction to appear as the “Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth.” The Southern Cone Corporation does not have legal capacity to sue as such, is not entitled to recover in the capacity in which it has sued, and lacks standing to pursue its claims. The only legitimate and recognized corporation by this name is governed by trustees the Rt. Rev. C. Wallis Ohl, Robert M. Bass, Cherie Shipp, Dr. Trace Worrell, the Rev. James Hazel, and the Rev. John Stanley, a Texas non-profit corporation with its principal office in Fort Worth, Texas, formed in 1983 pursuant to the Constitution and canons of the Diocese to hold and manage the property of the Diocese subject to the Constitutions and canons of the Church and the Diocese.

10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the party defendant that has appeared as “The Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth”—but which has no affiliation with The Episcopal Church—is either a faction not recognized by the Church or an entity of unknown form that is purportedly led by former members and clergy of the Church and the Diocese and whose leaders

purport to be affiliated with the Anglican Province of the Southern Cone (hereinafter the "Southern Cone Diocese"). These purported leaders wrongfully hold themselves out to be the leaders of the historical Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth and are wrongfully doing business as the Diocese. Plaintiffs do not, by any means, concede that these purported leaders have the capacity to appear or cause this party, entity, or faction to appear as the "Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth." The Southern Cone Diocese does not have legal capacity to sue as such, is not entitled to recover in the capacity in which it has sued, and lacks standing to pursue its claims. The only legitimate and recognized entity by this name is led by the Rt. Rev. C. Wallis Ohl.

11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Intervenor the purported ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA CHURCH (Alvarado), St. ALBAN'S CHURCH (Arlington), ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Arlington), CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL (Arlington), CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE APOSTLE (Arlington), ST. VINCENT'S CATHEDRAL (Bedford), ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (Bowie), ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Breckenridge), GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH (Brownwood), ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Brownwood), CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE (Burkburnett), HOLY COMFORTER CHURCH (Cleburne), ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Comanche), TRINITY CHURCH (Dublin), HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (Eastland), CHRIST THE KING CHURCH (Fort Worth), HOLY APOSTLES CHURCH (Fort Worth), IGLESIA SAN JUAN APOSTOL (Fort Worth), IGLESIA SAN MIGUEL (Fort Worth), ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Fort Worth), ST. ANNE'S CHURCH (Fort Worth), CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS THE APOSTLE (Fort Worth), ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Fort Worth), ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (Richland Hills), CHURCH OF ST. SIMON OF CYRENE (Fort Worth), ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH (Fort Worth), ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Gainesville), GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH (Granbury), CHURCH OF THE

HOLY SPIRIT (Graham), ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Grand Prairie), ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Grand Prairie), ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH (Southlake), ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Hamilton), TRINITY CHURCH (Henrietta), ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Hillsboro), ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH (Hubbard), ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH (Hurst), CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE (Jacksboro), CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE LAKE (Laguna Park), ST. GREGORY'S CHURCH (Mansfield), ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Mineral Wells), CHURCH OF ST. PETER BY THE LAKE (Graford), ALL SAINT'S CHURCH (Weatherford), ALL SAINT'S CHURCH (Wichita Falls), CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (Wichita Falls), CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI (Willow Park), and CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION & ST. MARK (Bridgeport), as well as Defendant the purported Southern Cone Diocese's All Saints' Episcopal Church (Fort Worth) (hereafter, "Southern Cone All Saints"), (collectively, the "Southern Cone Congregations")—which have no affiliation with The Episcopal Church—are either factions within those congregations, parishes, or missions or entities of unknown form purportedly led by former members and clergy of the Church and the Diocese who purport to be affiliated with the Anglican Province of the Southern Cone and the Southern Cone Diocese. These purported leaders of these factions or entities wrongfully hold themselves out as being leaders of those congregations or parishes or missions of the Diocese and are wrongfully doing business in the name of and as congregations or parishes or missions of the Church and the Diocese. The Southern Cone Congregations do not have legal capacity to sue as such, are not entitled to recover in the capacity in which they have sued, and lack standing to pursue their claims. Plaintiffs' claims against the Southern Cone Congregations are subject to and do not waive any motions to strike and Rule 12 motions to be filed.

12. This Sixth Amended Original Petition is not being filed on behalf of The Episcopal Church and is not intended to supersede any prior pleading by The Episcopal Church.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter, because it involves real property located in part in Tarrant County, Texas, and the matter in controversy is within the jurisdictional limits of this Court. Venue is appropriate because one or more of the Defendants resides in Tarrant County, Texas.

BACKGROUND

14. This dispute revolves around the effect of the withdrawal by some of the individual former leaders of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth and some of the individual former leaders of its parishes and missions from The Episcopal Church. Bishop Iker and other such leaders maintain that, after having withdrawn from the Church and pledged their allegiance to a different denomination, they nevertheless are entitled to continue to hold the leadership positions of the Diocese and, thus, use and possess Diocesan and Diocesan Corporation assets, in contravention of the rights of the remaining Episcopalians in the Diocese. Texas law, however, provides that when two factions of a local unit of a hierarchical church are in dispute over control of the local unit, the faction that is loyal to the hierarchical church—even if it is a minority—is the faction entitled to that control. The Episcopal Church is such a hierarchical church, and the Diocese of Fort Worth is one of its subordinate units. Thus, when Bishop Iker and the other leaders withdrew from the Church and affiliated with another denomination, they relinquished all authority and capacity to hold leadership positions in the Church, including in the Diocese, its Diocesan Corporation, its Endowment Fund, and its parishes and missions. This is also consistent with Bishop Iker's sworn testimony and position in other litigation before November 2008 when he left The Episcopal Church. Since the withdrawal of Bishop Iker and

other leaders from the Church, the remaining Episcopalians in the Diocese have properly filled those vacancies, and it is those Episcopalians who have the right, under Texas law and the rules of the Church, to control the Diocese and its assets as well as the parishes and missions and their assets. This is the case whether the Southern Cone Diocese, the Southern Cone Corporation, and/or the Southern Cone Congregations are viewed as factions or as new entities.

Structure and Governance of The Episcopal Church

15. Plaintiff The Episcopal Church is a hierarchical religious denomination whose governing documents are its Constitution, bylaws called "canons," and its Book of Common Prayer ("Prayer Book"). These documents were initially adopted in 1789. The provisions of these documents, as they are amended over time by the Church's governing body, are binding on every subordinate unit and member of the Church. The Church is comprised of 111 geographically-defined, subordinate entities known as "dioceses" and more than 7,600 worshipping congregations, usually "parishes" or "missions," in the United States and other countries.

16. The Church has a three-tiered, representative form of governance that is prescribed by its Constitution and canons, under which dioceses belong to, are subordinate to, and are under the jurisdiction of the international body, and under which local worshipping congregations belong to, are subordinate to, and are under the jurisdiction of the Church and the individual dioceses in which the congregations are located.

17. At the international level, the Church is governed by a legislative body called its "General Convention," which establishes the general policies, rules, and programs of the Church. The General Convention is comprised of a House of Bishops, consisting of most of the Church's active and resigned bishops, and a House of Deputies, consisting of lay and clergy

representatives elected by each of the Church's dioceses. The General Convention has adopted and from time to time amends the Church's Constitution, canons, and Prayer Book.

18. The "Presiding Bishop" is the "Chief Pastor and Primate" of the Church. The Presiding Bishop is elected by the General Convention and is charged with responsibility for leadership in initiating, developing, and implementing policy and strategy in the Church and speaking for the Church as to the policies, strategies, and programs authorized by the General Convention.

19. The Church has an Executive Council comprised of elected bishops, priests, and lay persons who, under the leadership of the Presiding Bishop, have oversight over the fiscal and programmatic affairs of the Church between meetings of the General Convention.

20. The Church is a member of the Anglican Communion, a worldwide fellowship of 38 autonomous regional churches generally known as "Provinces." The historic tradition of the Anglican Communion is that each Province forms its own constituent units and exercises jurisdiction within its own geographic territory, and not within the geographic territory of any other Province.

21. The next level of the Church's organization and governance is the diocese. A diocese may be formed only by action of the General Convention, and only with an unqualified accession to the Church's Constitution and canons. Each diocese exercises jurisdiction over the parishes and other congregations within its geographical area. The governing body of each diocese, generally called its "Convention," is a legislative body comprised of clergy of the diocese and laity elected by their congregations. Each diocesan Convention adopts and from time to time amends its own diocesan Constitution and canons that supplement and may not conflict with the Church's Constitution or canons.

22. Each diocese is under the authority of a bishop elected by the diocesan Convention and “ordained” and installed with the consent of the leadership of a majority of the other dioceses. The Bishop is in charge of both temporal and spiritual affairs within that diocese. The Bishop is advised by and as to certain matters, including those relating to property, and shares authority with a “Standing Committee” of clergy and lay persons elected by the diocesan Convention.

23. At the third level of governance, the Church’s more than 7,600 parishes and other worshipping congregations are located in and are under the temporal and spiritual authority of the Church and the diocese thereof in which they are located.

24. Each Episcopal parish has an ordained Episcopal priest as its “rector,” who has charge of the spiritual and certain temporal affairs of the parish. The rector is elected by the parish’s governing body, called a “vestry,” which is comprised of the rector and lay persons elected by the parish.

25. The Church’s hierarchical structure provides for representative participation in each level of governance. Parishes and other congregations send representatives to the diocesan Convention, and dioceses send bishops, other clergy, and lay representatives to the Church’s General Convention.

26. Canon I.17(8) of the Church, “Fiduciary Responsibility,” applies to all officers at each level of the Church’s governance and provides that “[a]ny person accepting any office in this Church shall well and faithfully perform the duties of that office in accordance with the Constitution and Canons of [the] Church and of the Diocese in which the office is being exercised.”

27. Article VIII of the Church's Constitution and the Ordination services of its Prayer Book require all clergy of the Church, as a condition of ordination, to subscribe to the following written declaration:

"I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Episcopal Church."

This oath is generally referred to as the "Declaration of Conformity."

28. Under the Church's Constitution, canons, and polity, no diocese or parish may unilaterally divide or separate or otherwise disaffiliate from the Church.

Dioceses of The Episcopal Church

29. The Church's Constitution and canons prescribe the methods by which a new diocese of the Church may be formed. Since its founding, the Church has required that a diocese of the Church be formed only with the consent of the General Convention and only if the new diocese accedes to the legislative authority of the General Convention as expressed in the Church's Constitution, canons, or both.

30. Once formed, a diocese becomes a subordinate unit of the Church, bound by the provisions of the Church's Constitution, canons, and Prayer Book, which govern both temporal and spiritual matters. The Constitution and canons, as well as in some instances the Prayer Book:

- a. govern the ordination, installation, spiritual and temporal duties, discipline, and retirement of bishops;
- b. require dioceses and parishes to adopt prescribed business methods, including submission of annual reports to the Church's Executive Council, annual audits

by certified public accountants, and adequate insurance of all buildings and their contents;

c. set forth requirements and conditions for the formation and operation of parishes and other worshipping congregations under the oversight of the dioceses;

d. provide requirements for the care, control, use, and disposition of church property; and

e. provide rules under which dioceses may select, train, ordain, deploy, and supervise the clergy of parishes and other worshipping congregations.

31. The Church's canons permit and set forth the process by which a "Missionary Diocese" of the Church, with the consent of the General Convention, may leave the jurisdiction of the Church and join another Province of the Anglican Communion. A "Missionary Diocese" is a defined geographic area outside of any of the Church's established dioceses that is entrusted to the pastoral care of a bishop elected by the Church's House of Bishops under Article VI of the Church's Constitution.

32. The Diocese of Fort Worth was not and is not a Missionary Diocese. The Constitution and canons of the Church do not provide for or permit the release, withdrawal, or transfer of any diocese that is not a Missionary Diocese.

33. Since the Church was founded in 1789, the Church's policy and practice has always required that parish property be held and used for the mission of the Church and its dioceses and not diverted to other purposes. More recently, Canon I.7.4 was adopted by General Convention in 1979 before the formation of the Diocese of Fort Worth effective 1983. Canon I.7.4 ("the Dennis Canon") provides as follows:

Sec.4. All **real** and **personal property** held by or for the benefit of any Parish, Mission, or Congregation is held in trust for this Church and the Diocese thereof

in which such Parish, Mission or Congregation is located. The existence of this trust, however, shall in no way limit the power and authority of the Parish, Mission or Congregation otherwise existing over such property so long as the particular Parish, Mission or Congregation remains a part of, and subject to, this Church and its Constitution and Canons. (Emphasis added.)

34. The Diocese of Fort Worth made an unqualified accession to this and other Constitutional and canonical provisions of the Episcopal Church as a condition of its formation effective 1983, with consent of the General Convention in 1982, from the Diocese of Dallas. The Dennis Canon recognizes the long-standing trust interest of The Episcopal Church and its dioceses, in parish and mission property in each diocese, respectively, including but not limited to the trust interest of the Church and its Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth in the interest of each of its congregations, including but not limited to the property currently claimed and in the possession of the Southern Cone Congregations. The subsequent purported amendment to Diocesan Canon 18 to attempt to disclaim any interest of the Church or the Diocese in the real property of the congregations was *ultra vires* and void because, among other reasons, it is inconsistent with the express and implied trust provisions of the Dennis Canon and common law.

Ordination and Discipline of Bishops by The Episcopal Church

35. Article VIII of the Church's Constitution and the Ordination services of the Prayer Book provide that an individual may not be ordained deacon, priest, or bishop unless he or she subscribes to the Declaration of Conformity described in Paragraph 27 above. The Ordination Service for a bishop in the Prayer Book also requires that an individual being ordained as a bishop of the Church promise to "guard the faith, unity, and discipline of the Church" and to "share with [his or her] fellow bishops in the government of the whole Church."

36. Article II.2 of the Church's Constitution provides that a bishop may be ordained and take office in a diocese only after obtaining the consent of the leadership of a majority of the other dioceses of the Church.

37. Article II.6 of the Church's Constitution and Church Canon III.12(8) provide that a bishop may not resign his or her office and remain a bishop in good standing in the Church without the consent of a majority of the House of Bishops.

38. Church Canons IV.1 and IV.9 provide that grounds for the discipline, including the involuntary removal or "deposition," of a bishop include a violation of the Constitutions or canons of the Church or of the diocese in which he or she is resident, violations of the vows required of a bishop by the Church at ordination, and "abandonment of the Communion" of the Church.

History of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth

39. Since the mid-19th Century, long before the Diocese was formed, its geographic territory was part of other missionary districts or dioceses of the Church, including most recently the Episcopal Diocese of Dallas. In 1982, the Diocese of Dallas sought the division of its own territory into two dioceses. In 1982, Article V.1 of the Church's Constitution provided that a "new Diocese may be formed, with the consent of the General Convention and under such conditions as the General Convention shall prescribe by General Canon or canons" and when the Convention is satisfied that the new diocese "has acceded to the Constitution and canons of [the] Church." Effective January 1, 1983, Article V provided, as it does today, that "[a]fter consent of the General Convention, the Constitution of the New Diocese" must "include[] an unqualified accession to the Constitution and canons of [the] Church."

40. At its September 1982 meeting, the Church's General Convention approved the division of the Diocese of Dallas into two dioceses, with all or part of 24 counties in Texas, including Tarrant County, to become the "Western Diocese," conditioned upon receipt of assurances "that all of the appropriate and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and canons of

the General Convention ... have been fully complied with....” The name ultimately selected for the “Western Diocese” was the “Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth.”

41. In November 1982, the Bishop of the Diocese of Dallas called a “Primary Convention” to permit the new Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth to organize. At that meeting, the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution stating that the “Diocese of Fort Worth ..., pursuant to approval of the 67th General Convention of the Episcopal Church, does hereby subscribe to and accedes to the Constitution and Canons of the Episcopal Church.” The Convention at that meeting adopted its first diocesan Constitution and canons, to be effective on January 1, 1983. To comply with Article V.1 of the Church’s Constitution and with the General Convention’s September 1982 action conditionally approving formation of the new diocese, Article I of the new diocesan Constitution, “Authority of the General Convention,” provided:

“The Church in this Diocese accedes to the Constitution and Canons of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and recognizes the authority of the General Convention of said Church.”

42. Article 18 of the first Diocesan Constitution provided that canons “may be adopted, altered, amended, or repealed” only if they were “not inconsistent with [the diocesan] Constitution, or the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention.”

43. Canon 22 of the new Diocese provided that every new parish shall “promise to abide by and conform to the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention and of the Diocese of Fort Worth.”

44. At its formation, the Diocese received from the Diocese of Dallas 30 parishes and 24 missions, along with all of their associated real and personal property; an apportioned share of numerous funds, including an endowment fund, and accounts of the Diocese of Dallas; and the right to the joint use of other real property, assets, and programs of the Diocese of Dallas. The

Diocese of Dallas pledged to support the new Diocese with additional funds in the amount of \$100,000 from the Diocese of Dallas' own operating funds.

45. Article 13 of the Diocese's first Constitution (now Article 14) provided that title to all real estate acquired "for the use of the Church in this Diocese, including the real property of all parishes and missions as well as Diocesan Institutions, shall be held subject to control of the Church in the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth acting by and through [the Diocesan Corporation]." The Diocesan Corporation was also to hold title to "[a]ll other property belonging to the Diocese, as such," including trust and endowment accounts.

46. Diocesan Canon 11 (now Canon 17) provided that the Diocesan Corporation would be governed by a "Board of Trustees" of five elected members, all lay members or clergy of the Church in the Diocese, and the Bishop as Chair.

47. In February 1983, the Bishop and two lay members in good standing of the Diocese formed the Corporation in accordance with the foregoing constitutional and canonical requirements. On August 22, 1984, a District Court of Dallas County, Texas, issued a declaratory judgment approving the transfer of substantial assets of the Episcopal Diocese of Dallas to the Diocesan Corporation. The court noted that "Plaintiff, The Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth ... is a duly constituted religious organization, organized pursuant to the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," and that "Plaintiff, Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth ... is a Texas non-profit corporation, duly organized under the Constitution and Canons of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth."

48. The Diocesan Corporation holds title to substantial real and personal property of the Diocese acquired pursuant to the judgment described in Paragraph 47 and subsequently,

including but not limited to numerous parcels of real property, and, on information and belief, the Endowment Fund, the E.D. Farmer Fund, the Anne S. and John S. Brown Trust, the Betty Ann Montgomery Farley Fund, and the Reverend Efrain Huerta Fund benefiting Hispanic Ministries, Memorial Scholarship Fund out of Common Trust (Growth Fund and Income Fund), St. Paul's Memorial Fund, E.D. Farmer Foundation, and the Revolving Fund.

49. Pursuant to Article 15 of the original Constitution of the Diocese (now Article 16), the Endowment Fund was created to be governed by a board of at least five lay and clergy trustees to assist in the compensation of the Episcopate of the Diocese.

50. Throughout its history and at least until the present dispute arose, the Diocese has consistently participated in the life of the Church as a subordinate unit and has generally complied with the requirements imposed on it by the Church's Constitution, canons, and Prayer Book.

a. The Diocese has consistently sent representatives to meetings of the Church's General Convention;

b. The Diocese and the clergy of the Diocese, including Defendant Bishop Iker, have participated in and accepted the valuable benefits of the Church Pension Fund, reserved solely for clergy and institutions of the Church, as required by Church's canons;

c. All Bishops of the Diocese have been elected and ordained as bishops pursuant to the requirements of the Church's Constitution, canons, and Prayer Book;

d. The clergy of the Diocese have been ordained or received, and parish rectors and other ordained clergy have been elected and installed, pursuant to the requirements of the Church's Constitution, canons, and Prayer Book;

e. The Diocese has adopted and implemented business methods prescribed by the Church's canons, submitted annual reports to the Church's Executive Council, conducted audits, and maintained adequate insurance of buildings and their contents, in compliance with the Church's requirements;

f. The Diocese has overseen the formation and operation of parishes and other worshipping congregations of the Diocese according to the Church's requirements; and

g. The Diocese has provided for the care, control, use, and disposition of property according to the Church's requirements.

51. Prior to his ordination as deacon, priest, and bishop of the Church, Defendant Bishop Iker signed the Declaration of Conformity described in Paragraph 27 above, as required by the Church's Constitution and Prayer Book. He was ordained Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese in 1993 with the consents of the leadership of a majority of the other dioceses of the Church, and became Bishop of the Diocese in 1994, all pursuant to the constitutional, canonical, and liturgical requirements of the Church.

52. At all relevant times, the Diocesan Bishop, the members of the Standing Committee, the members of the Executive Council, the deputies to the Diocesan Convention, and the Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation and of the Endowment Fund have all been required by the Constitution and/or canons of the Church and/or the Diocese to be lay members or clergy of the Church in the Diocese; the foregoing persons have been bound by Church Canon I.17(8) to faithfully execute their offices in accordance with the Constitutions and canons of the Church and the Diocese; and the clergy, including the Diocesan Bishop, have been bound to obey the

Constitution and canons of the Church by the Declaration of Conformity, as described in Paragraph 27 above, that each signed prior to and as a condition of ordination.

53. In 1994, the clergy and most of the vestry members of a local parish (Church of the Holy Apostles in Fort Worth) left The Episcopal Church for another church but claimed the right to continue to use the real and personal property of the parish. The Diocesan Corporation, under Bishop Iker, sued and recovered the property for the remaining loyal Episcopalians in the congregation, calling the departing group the “Schismatic and Purported Church of the Holy Apostles.” In that case Bishop Iker and his associates confirmed under oath that “[t]he Church in this Diocese accedes to the Constitution and Canons of The Episcopal Church, and recognizes the authority of the General Convention of said Church. Therefore, each Parish within The Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth has acknowledged that it is governed by and recognizes the authority of the General Convention and the Constitution and Canons of The Episcopal Church in the United States of America”; that under both diocesan and national canons, real and personal property for the use and benefit of congregation in the Diocese is “impressed with an express trust in favor of the diocese, for the use of an Episcopal congregation” under the Dennis Canon (now Church Canon I.7.4); and that former clergy and vestry members who abandon communion with The Episcopal Church for another church “are not Episcopalians and they do not represent an Episcopal congregation,” having formed a “new creation, having no relation to [Holy Apostles] and no right to its property.” These statements constitute judicial admissions. The Defendants are also judicially estopped and/or quasi-estopped from asserting contrary positions now.

The Current Dispute

54. On or about September 5, 2006, in anticipation of the current dispute, and again on April 21, 2009, after leaving the Church and their offices, the Defendants identified in

Paragraphs 6 and 8 above, purporting to act as Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation, caused to be filed with the Secretary of State “Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of [the] Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth” and a “Certificate of Correction.” The “Amended and Restated Articles” and Certificate purported to:

- a. delete provisions of the 1983 Articles describing the property held by the Diocesan Corporation as property “acquired for the use of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth”;
- b. delete provisions of the 1983 Articles stating that the aforesaid property “shall be administered in accordance with the Constitution and Canons of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth”;
- c. insert provisions purporting to give the Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation the “sole authority to determine the identity and authority of the Bishop [of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth]” and, in the event of a vacancy in the office of Diocesan Bishop, “appoint ... a Chairman of the Board” for the Diocesan Corporation; and
- d. provide for election of Trustees by the Board itself, instead of by the Annual Diocesan Convention as required by Diocesan Canon 17.3.

55. The actions described in Paragraph 54 violated these Defendants’ constitutional and canonical obligations described in Paragraphs 26, 27, and 52 above; conflict with the Church’s requirements and authority regarding the recognition of a Diocesan Bishop; they were *ultra vires* and void and therefore could not and did not affect the status of the Diocesan Corporation as an instrument of the Diocese subject to the Constitutions and canons of the Church and the Diocese, the legal and canonical obligations of these Trustees to the Diocese and

the Church, or the status of and restrictions on the use and control of the property acquired by the Diocesan Corporation as an instrument of the Diocese.

56. At the November 2008 meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, with the support and leadership of Defendant Bishop Iker, a majority of delegates present voted for various resolutions that purported to amend the Diocese's Constitution and canons to remove references to the Church and to permit the Diocese to affiliate with the Anglican Province of the Southern Cone, a denomination located in South America.

57. The actions described in Paragraphs 54 and 56 above violated the respective constitutional and canonical obligations and prior commitments of the Diocese and of the members of Convention, were invalid, and did not affect the status or continuing existence of the Church's Diocese of Fort Worth.

58. On December 5, 2008, following a public statement by Defendant Bishop Iker on November 24, 2008, that he no longer had any connection with the Church, the Presiding Bishop of the Church declared that Defendant Bishop Iker had voluntarily renounced his ordained ministry in the Church and that he was "therefore, removed from the Ordained Ministry of [the] Church and released from the obligations of Ministerial offices" in the Church. Defendant Bishop Iker thereby ceased to be a bishop of the Church or the Diocese.

59. Those individuals comprising the former leadership of the Diocese, including each of the individual Defendants who now claim leadership roles and who supported the purported withdrawal of the Diocese from the Church and the purported affiliation of the Diocese with a different denomination, by those acts left the Church, violated their obligations under the Church's Declaration of Conformity and/or Church Canon I.17(8), and ceased to be eligible to hold any office in the Church, the Diocese, or any of the Church's or the Diocese's

other subordinate units, including but not limited to the Standing Committee, the Diocesan Corporation and the Endowment Fund; and their offices became vacant. On December 15, 2008, the Presiding Bishop informed the former members of the Diocesan Standing Committee that in these circumstances she could no longer recognize them as members of the Standing Committee in carrying out her canonical duties with respect to a diocese that no longer had a bishop.

60. Similarly, on or about November 15, 2008 certain members of the clergy and lay officials, including vestry members, of certain parishes and missions of the Diocese, including those now claiming to be the Southern Cone Congregations, also supported the purported withdrawal of the Diocese from the Church and the purported affiliation of the Diocese with a different denomination. By those acts, those individuals left the Church, violated their obligations under the Church's Declaration of Conformity and/or Church Canon I.17(8), and ceased to be eligible to hold any office in the Church, the Diocese, or any of the Church's or the Diocese's other subordinate units, including but not limited to the offices of rector, priest in charge, vicar, deacon, or other clergy, and vestry members, treasurers, chancellors, and other officials of parishes and/or missions of the Diocese, and their offices became vacant. The Southern Cone Congregations, respectively, judicially admit in their plea in intervention that "The Intervening Congregations are currently . . . under the episcopal oversight of the Rt. Rev. Jack Leo Iker, a defendant in this cause"—and not Bishop Ohl, who is recognized by The Episcopal Church to be the Bishop of its historical Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth. As such, each of the Southern Cone Congregations and its leaders claims not to be "part of, and subject to [The Episcopal Church] and its Constitution and canons." *See* Plea in Intervention, p. 4, paragraph II.

61. The Diocese held a special meeting of its Convention on February 7, 2009. At that meeting, a Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Edwin F. Gulick, Jr., was elected pursuant to Church Canon III.13; other vacant offices in the Diocese, including the Standing Committee, the Executive Council, and the Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation and the Endowment Fund, were filled; resolutions declaring certain diocesan offices vacant and declaring the constitutional and canonical amendments described in Paragraph 56 as well as the purported amendments of the Articles of Incorporation of the Diocese Corporation as described in Paragraph 54 to be void and of no effect were passed; and the Diocese's clergy and lay Deputies to the Church's 2009 meeting of the General Convention were elected.

62. On November 13-14, 2009, the Diocese held the 27th Annual meeting of its Convention, at which Plaintiff Bishop Ohl was elected the Diocese's second Provisional Bishop, the Convention ratified the numerous resolutions and other actions taken by the special meeting of the Convention in February 2009 as described in Paragraph 61 above, and the Convention changed to mission status certain parishes, including those historical Episcopal parishes and/or missions whose property is being used by the Southern Cone Congregations. As a result of the changes to mission status at the Convention, the congregations of the continuing Diocese still include 55 congregations, including 17 active parishes, many worshipping in temporary space because Southern Cone groups still occupy their property, and 38 missions, some of whom are worshipping in their own space, some in temporary space, and some still in the process of reorganization under Bishop Ohl.

63. As shown in the Plea in Intervention of the putative Southern Cone Congregations, those putative intervenors still occupy and use the real and personal property, records, funds and other property of these continuing Episcopal parishes and missions of the

Diocese and continue to use their names, property, and programs for the use of a church other than The Episcopal Church, to the exclusion of the continuing Episcopal congregations for the continued ministry of The Episcopal Church.

64. The Southern Cone Congregations, respectively, have judicially admitted that they are “under the episcopal oversight of the Rt. Rev. Jack Leo Iker, a defendant in this cause.” See Plea in Intervention, paragraph II. They claim not to be “a part of, and subject to, [The Episcopal Church] and its Constitution and Canons” as required under the Dennis Canon in order for a congregation to maintain control of property held by it or for its benefit. Thus even if any of the continuing congregations ceased to exist (which the Plaintiffs do not allege), then under the Dennis Canon and Diocesan Canon 18 any real and personal property held for the use and benefit of that congregation would revert to the Corporation and the Diocese recognized by the Church for the use of the mission of the Church. Thus, under no scenario can a parish or mission purport to leave The Episcopal Church and its Diocese and still occupy and use—for another church—the real and personal property it had held in trust for the mission of the Episcopal Church.

65. The canons (now Canon 21) of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth have provided since its primary convention in 1982 that the Bishop of the Diocese has direct authority over missions of the Diocese as ministries of the Bishop *ex officio*. The affairs of a mission are conducted by the Bishop or his or her representatives, i.e., the vicar and the Bishop’s Committee, both of which serve at his or her pleasure.

66. The Church recognizes the Diocese as the continuing Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth under the leadership of Plaintiffs and Third-Party Defendants. The Church and the Diocese recognize the bishops described in Paragraphs 61 and 62 above as the bishops with

Episcopal oversight of the Diocese, the persons elected to the Standing Committee described in Paragraphs 61 and 62 above as the Standing Committee of the Diocese, the persons described in Paragraphs 61 and 62 above as the Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation and the Trustees of the Endowment Fund, and the persons described in Paragraph 61 above as the elected Deputies of the Diocese to the Church's General Convention.

67. On July 6, 2009, pursuant to the Constitution and canons of the Church and the Diocese, Bishop Gulick, then bishop of the Diocese, inhibited some members of the clergy, canonically resident in the Diocese, who had abandoned communion of the Church by following Bishop Iker from The Episcopal Church, its Diocese, and its parishes and/or missions on or about November 15, 2008, as described above. On February 15, 2010, again pursuant to the Constitution and canons of the Church and the Diocese, Bishop Ohl, as bishop of the Diocese, deposed some 57 members of the clergy canonically resident in the Diocese, from the ordained ministry. Many of these deposed clergy hold themselves out to be clergy functioning in the Southern Cone Congregations.

68. Although the Defendants and leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations have left the Church and the Diocese for a different denomination, they continue to use the names, seals, and other symbols of the Diocese and the Diocesan Corporation and many of the parishes and/or missions of the Diocese, and hold the entities or factions affiliated with that denomination out as the continuing Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth and many of the parishes and missions of the Diocese. The Defendants and leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations are asserting exclusive use and possession of substantially all of the real and personal property, including other funds, of the Diocesan Corporation, the Endowment Fund, the Diocese, and its congregations, parishes, missions, and other Institutions.

69. For example, regarding Intervenor “St. Andrew’s Church (Fort Worth),” its purported rector is deposed from the ministry of The Episcopal Church, and its lay vestry members are not communicants in good standing of The Episcopal Church or otherwise eligible to hold any offices in the Church. Even so Intervenor “St. Andrew’s Church” claims the right to use and possess the substantial property of “St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church” of Fort Worth, a congregation founded by the Church in 1875. Those former Episcopalians continue to occupy and possess, for their own use and benefit, St. Andrew’s real property located in downtown Fort Worth and the funds, records, name and other property of St. Andrew’s. Those former Episcopalians usurp the authority of the loyal Episcopalians who have been forced to worship at St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church in temporary worship space under the authority of Bishop Ohl. Those former Episcopalians even claim that their church, and not the Episcopal congregation, is the beneficiary of the Charitable Remainder Unitrust established in 2002 by Episcopalian Cynthia Brants, now deceased, in honor of her family members who were long members of St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church.

70. A number of the leaders of the Diocese and their attorneys have demanded that Defendants and leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations cease use and possession of and return the foregoing property, but the demand has been refused.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Accounting)

71. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 2–70.

72. Plaintiffs, individually and in their other stated capacities, bring this claim against Defendants Bishop Iker, Judy Mayo, Franklin Salazar, Julia Smead, the Rev. Christopher Cantrell, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, the Rev. Ryan Reed, the Rev. Thomas Hightower, Jo Ann Patton, Walter Virden, III, Rod Barber, Chad Bates, and—to the extent necessary and possible—

against the Southern Cone Diocese and the Southern Cone Corporation. Additionally, Plaintiffs also bring this claim against the Southern Cone Congregations.

73. Plaintiffs take the position that the actions described in Paragraphs 54, 56, and 68 above are contrary to the Constitutions and canons of the Church and the Diocese and to the Prayer Book of the Church and are otherwise contrary to law and without any effect; that all property held by or for the Diocese is held and may only be used for the mission and benefit of the Church and its subordinate Diocese, parishes, and missions, subject to the Constitutions and canons of the Church and the Diocese; that the Diocese and its parishes and missions remain a subordinate part of the Church for all purposes; that well-established Texas law recognizes that a constituent part of a hierarchical church is represented by those individuals who remain part of and loyal to the hierarchical church; and that the individual Plaintiffs and the Third-Party Defendants and Counterclaimants and the persons leading the parishes and missions of the Diocese, as recognized by the Church, are the proper authorities entitled to the use, possession, and control of the real and personal property of the Diocese and its parishes and missions.

74. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Defendants and leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations take the position that they have the right to govern the Diocese, the Diocesan Corporation, and the Endowment Fund and parishes and missions of the Diocese; that they and other former members of the Church have withdrawn the Diocese and most of its parishes and missions from the Church to join a different denomination; that they are entitled to the use and possession of the real and personal property of the Diocesan Corporation, the Diocese, and its parishes and missions; and that their actions are not in conflict with the Constitutions and canons of the Church or the Diocese or Texas law.

75. An actual controversy exists, therefore, between the parties regarding the legal issues identified in Paragraphs 73 and 74 above. A declaratory judgment is therefore necessary and proper to determine the parties' rights and duties with respect to those issues.

76. As a result of the Defendants' and leaders' of the Southern Cone Congregations continued use and possession of the property of the Diocese, parishes, and missions for purposes other than the mission of the Church and the Diocese, in derogation of the Constitutions and canons of the Church and the Diocese, and in disregard of the rights of the Church and the Diocese, Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury. Injunctive relief is necessary and proper to enforce the parties' rights and duties with respect to the issues described above.

77. The exact nature and extent of the Diocesan and congregational accounts, including endowed funds, income, and disbursements, and other contractual and other interests are unknown to Plaintiffs and cannot be determined without an accounting of the transactions and transfers of Diocesan property and an investigation of all financial accounts and funds in the name of or for the benefit of the Diocese and its parishes and/or missions, which accounts and funds have been used and depleted by the Defendants and leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Conversion)

78. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 2 -77.

79. Plaintiffs, individually and in their other stated capacities, bring this claim against Defendants Bishop Iker, Judy Mayo, Franklin Salazar, Julia Smead, the Rev. Christopher Cantrell, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, the Rev. Ryan Reed, the Rev. Thomas Hightower, Jo Ann Patton, Walter Virden, III, Rod Barber, Chad Bates, and—to the extent necessary—against the

Southern Cone Diocese and the Southern Cone Corporation. Plaintiffs also bring this claim against the Southern Cone Congregations.

80. The Diocese and/or the Episcopal Missions own or have the duty to administer valuable personal property, sacramental and liturgical instruments and materials, bank and brokerage accounts, monies, valuable chattels, personnel records, financial records, real property records and deeds, and historical records of the Diocese and/or the Episcopal Missions, some of which is titled in the name of the Diocesan Corporation or Endowment Fund.

81. Defendants and the leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations have converted the foregoing property of the Diocese and/or the Episcopal Missions by wrongfully claiming it, wrongfully possessing and using it, wrongfully transferring it or using it in the name of non-Episcopal Church entities, and wrongfully applying it for their own uses and purposes.

82. In or after November 2008, the Southern Cone Congregations unlawfully retained possession of and converted the foregoing property by wrongfully claiming it, wrongfully possessing and using it, wrongfully transferring it or using it in the name of non-Episcopal Church entities, and wrongfully applying it for their own uses and purposes

83. A number of leaders of the Diocese and their attorneys have demanded that Defendants and the Southern Cone Congregations cease possession and use of and return the foregoing property, but the demand has been refused.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Texas Business & Commerce Code § 16.29)

84. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 2–83.

85. Plaintiffs, individually and in their other stated capacities, bring this claim against Defendants Bishop Iker, Judy Mayo, Franklin Salazar, Julia Smead, the Rev. Christopher Cantrell, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, the Rev. Ryan Reed, the Rev. Thomas Hightower, Jo Ann

Patton, Walter Virden, III, Rod Barber, Chad Bates, and—to the extent necessary—against the Southern Cone Diocese and the Southern Cone Corporation.

86. Plaintiffs also bring this claim against the Southern Cone Congregations.

87. The trade names “Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth” and “The Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth” and the distinctive shield of the Diocese have been in continuous use by the Diocese and the Diocesan Corporation since 1983 to carry out the mission of the Church in the Diocese, and are valid trade names and marks under the common law.

88. The names and service marks of the Episcopal Missions have been used continuously by the Episcopal Missions to carry out the mission of the Church in the Diocese and are valid trade names and marks under the common law.

89. Defendants are using the foregoing trade names and marks in connection with an entity or entities or faction or factions unrelated to the Plaintiffs or the Episcopal Missions and without their permission, and in a manner likely to dilute the distinctive quality of the foregoing trade names and marks.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Breach of Fiduciary Duty)

90. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 2–89.

91. Plaintiffs, individually and in their other stated capacities, bring this claim against Defendants Bishop Iker, Judy Mayo, Franklin Salazar, Julia Smead, the Rev. Christopher Cantrell, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, the Rev. Ryan Reed, the Rev. Thomas Hightower, Jo Ann Patton, Walter Virden, III, Rod Barber, Chad Bates, the Southern Cone Congregations, and—to the extent necessary—against the Southern Cone Diocese and the Southern Cone Corporation.

92. Defendants and the purported leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations owe fiduciary duties to the Diocese, its Diocesan Corporation, the Church, and the Episcopal

Missions. The actions of Defendants and the purported leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations—including violating their constitutional and canonical obligations to the Diocese, the Church, and the Episcopal Missions; purporting to affiliate with an unrelated entity while taking Diocesan, Church, and Mission property; misappropriating funds of the Diocese and Episcopal Missions; and misappropriating the trade name and distinctive shield of the Diocese—constitute breaches of fiduciary duty. Defendants benefited from these acts. Plaintiffs have been injured by these acts and seek equitable and legal relief. To the extent the Southern Cone Corporation or the Southern Cone Diocese or the Southern Cone Congregations aided and abetted, knowingly participated in, or received the benefits of these breaches of fiduciary duty, Plaintiffs also seek this relief from these Southern Cone entities or factions as well.

93. To the extent that the Southern Cone Corporation, the Southern Cone Diocese, and/or the Southern Cone Congregations had or owed fiduciary duties and/or aided and abetted or knowingly participated in the breaches of fiduciary duties of the other Defendants and/or the purported leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations, Plaintiffs seek the same relief against the Southern Cone Corporation, the Southern Cone Diocese, and/or the Southern Cone Congregations, subject to and without waiving any motions to strike and any Rule 12 motions to be filed.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Action to Quiet Title)

94. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 2–93.

95. Plaintiffs, individually and in their other stated capacities, bring this claim against Defendants Bishop Iker, Judy Mayo, Franklin Salazar, Julia Smead, the Rev. Christopher Cantrell, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, the Rev. Ryan Reed, the Rev. Thomas Hightower, Jo Ann

Patton, Walter Virden, III, Rod Barber, Chad Bates, the Southern Cone Congregations, and—to the extent necessary—against the Southern Cone Diocese and the Southern Cone Corporation.

96. Plaintiffs have an interest in the disputed property, substantially all of which is being improperly held by Defendants; title to this property is affected by a claim by the Defendants, and that claim is *ultra vires*, void, invalid, and unenforceable.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Trespass to Try Title)

97. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of Paragraphs 2–96.

98. Plaintiffs, individually and in their other stated capacities, bring this claim against Defendants Bishop Iker, Judy Mayo, Franklin Salazar, Julia Smead, the Rev. Christopher Cantrell, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, the Rev. Ryan Reed, the Rev. Thomas Hightower, Jo Ann Patton, Walter Virden, III, Rod Barber, Chad Bates, the Southern Cone Congregations (except Southern Cone All Saints), and—to the extent necessary and possible—against the Southern Cone Diocese and the Southern Cone Corporation.

99. Plaintiffs seek to recover by proof of title the real property described in Exhibit A attached hereto. This property is unlawfully possessed by Defendants. Plaintiffs have a regular chain of conveyances from the sovereignty of the soil; a superior title out of a common source; and/or title by prior possession that has not been abandoned. Plaintiffs were in possession of this property prior to Defendants' improper and unlawful actions, and Plaintiffs are entitled to possession. Defendants unlawfully entered upon and dispossessed Plaintiffs of such premises in or after November 2008 and withhold from Plaintiffs the possession thereof.

100. Defendants' wrongful possession of the property has deprived Plaintiffs of rents and profits to which Plaintiffs are legally entitled.

RELIEF REQUESTED

101. Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court issue the following as to Defendants, including all of the named individuals, the Southern Cone Diocese, the Southern Cone Corporation, and the Southern Cone Congregations:

a. A declaration that the Diocese is the continuing Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth that has been a constituent entity of the Church since its formation effective January 1, 1983 and continuing to the present day; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

b. A declaration that the Episcopal Missions are the continuing congregations of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth entitled to the use, possession, and control of the real, personal, and intellectual property claimed by the Southern Cone Congregations and that the corresponding Southern Cone Congregations are not congregations of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

c. A declaration that there is only one Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, there is only one Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, there is only one Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, there is only one Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, there is only one Fund for the Endowment of the Episcopate of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, and there is only one of each of the Episcopal Missions constituting congregations of the Episcopal

Diocese of Fort Worth; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

d. A declaration that the Plaintiffs and Third-Party Defendants and their duly elected successors are the proper authorities of the Diocese, the bishops, the Standing Committee, the Diocesan Corporation, and the Endowment Fund, respectively, and are entitled to the use and control of the real, personal, and intellectual property of the Diocese and its parishes and missions, including the property held by the Diocesan Corporation and the Endowment Fund, and that Defendants and their successors do not hold those offices and are not entitled to the use or control of said property; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

e. A declaration that the vestry members and vicars of the Episcopal Missions and their duly elected or appointed successors are the rightful leaders of the Episcopal Missions, respectively, as recognized by The Episcopal Church, and are entitled to the use and control of the real, personal, and intellectual property of the Episcopal Missions, including the property held by the Diocesan Corporation and the Endowment Fund, and that the Southern Cone Congregations and the leaders of the Southern Cone Congregations are not entitled to the use or control of said property; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil

adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

f. A declaration that the bishop selected at the Special Convention in February 2009 and his successors were and are the Bishop of the Diocese, and that Bishop Iker does not hold that office; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

g. A declaration that the bishop selected at the Annual Convention of November 13-14, 2009, and his successors, and the members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and the Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation and the Endowment Fund, respectively, selected at or immediately after the meeting of the Special Convention of February 7, 2009 and the Annual Convention of November 13-14, 2009, and their successors comprise the Bishop, Standing Committee of the Diocese and are the Trustees of the Diocesan Corporation and Endowment Fund, respectively, and that the Defendants and their successors do not hold any of those offices; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

h. A declaration that Kathleen Wells acted in accordance with her position and within her authority as Diocesan Chancellor; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court

defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

i. A declaration that the Plaintiffs, along with Third-Party Defendants and Counterclaimants, and their successors are entitled to the exclusive use of the name, seal, and other intellectual property of the Diocese and its parishes and missions and/or the Diocesan Corporation and/or the Endowment Fund, including the name of the Diocesan Corporation, and that Defendants and their successors may not use said name, seal, and other intellectual property; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

j. A declaration that all property held by or for the Diocese and its parishes and missions and/or the Diocesan Corporation and/or the Endowment Fund is held for and may be used only for the mission of the Church and the Diocese, subject to the Constitutions and canons of the Church and the Diocese; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

k. A declaration that the September 5, 2006 and April 21, 2009 attempted changes to the articles and bylaws of the Diocesan Corporation were *ultra vires*, unauthorized, void, and without effect; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and

applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

l. A declaration that the Defendants' actions seeking to withdraw the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, its Corporation, its Endowment Fund, or other Diocesan institutions or any property of any character or kind from The Episcopal Church were and are unauthorized, void, and without effect; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

m. A declaration that the Defendants' actions since November 15, 2008 purportedly in the name of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, its Corporation, its Endowment Fund, or other Diocesan institutions were and are unauthorized, void, and without effect; or, in the alternative, to the extent that this is an ecclesiastical determination not subject to civil adjudication, that the Court defers to and applies this ecclesiastical determination of The Episcopal Church as conclusive and binding for civil law purposes as a matter of law;

n. A declaration that the Southern Cone Corporation, the Southern Cone Diocese, and the Southern Cone Congregations do not have legal capacity to sue as the parties as which they have appeared, are not entitled to recover in the capacity in which they have sued, and/or lack standing to pursue their claims.

o. An injunction requiring Defendants to vacate and surrender possession of the real property of the Diocese and its parishes and missions, including the Episcopal Missions, and/or the Diocesan Corporation and/or the Endowment Fund, including but

not limited to the properties described in Exhibit A, and to relinquish to Plaintiffs and Third-Party Defendants and the Episcopal Missions the possession of all real, personal, and intellectual property, including funds and records, of the Diocese and its parishes and missions, including the Episcopal Missions, the Diocesan Corporation, and the Endowment Fund;

p. An injunction prohibiting Defendants and their successors from holding themselves out as officers and other leaders of the Diocese or its parishes and missions and/or the Diocesan Corporation and/or the Endowment Fund, or using the name, seal, symbols, and other trademarks and intellectual property of the Diocese, its parishes and missions, the Diocesan Corporation, and the Endowment Fund;

q. An injunction prohibiting Defendants and their successors from holding themselves out as the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, the Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, the Fund for the Endowment of the Episcopate of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth, or any of the Episcopal Missions.

r. An order requiring Defendants to provide an accounting of all real and personal property used or possessed by Defendants in the name of or purportedly on behalf of the Diocese, the Diocesan Corporation, the Endowment Fund, the Episcopal Missions, or any parish, mission, or congregation of the Diocese on and after August 15, 2006 to the present day;

s. A judgment against the Defendants awarding all damages to which Plaintiffs are entitled, with prejudgment and post-judgment interest as allowed by law;

t. A judgment awarding title to the Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth and possession to the proper officials of the Diocese or its parishes or

missions, respectively, of the real property described in Exhibit A, as well as rents and profits;

u. Declaratory judgment invalidating Defendants' claims to the property described in Exhibits A and B and quieting title of the property described in Exhibits A and B in the Corporation of the Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth as governed by Plaintiffs, along with Third-Party Defendants;

v. A judgment awarding the Plaintiffs their reasonable and necessary attorney's fees, costs and expenses;

w. Other and further relief to which the Plaintiffs may be entitled.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully pray that the Court enter the declarations specified above; that the Court issue the orders requested above; that Plaintiffs have judgment against Defendants as prayed for above, including against all of the named individuals, the Southern Cone Corporation, the Southern Cone Diocese, and the Southern Cone Congregations; and for any and all other relief to which Plaintiffs may show themselves justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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By: Frank Hill *with permission*
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Individual Plaintiffs' Sixth Amended Original Petition has been sent this 21st day of December, 2010, by certified mail or facsimile and e-mail, to:

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Kathleen Shultz

EXHIBIT A

Diocesan Center, Episcopal Diocese of Fort Worth 2900 Alameda, Fort Worth, Texas Episcopal Diocese Addition, Blk 1, Lot 1; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Christ the King Episcopal Church 3280 Lackland Rd. Fort Worth, Texas 76116 Z Boaz Country Place, Addn. 10 & 11R, Blk 16; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Christ the King Episcopal Church 3300 Lackland Rd. Fort Worth, Texas 76116 Z Boaz Country Place Addition, Blk 17, Lot 1; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Church of the Holy Apostles Episcopal 3900 Longvue Ave. Fort Worth, Texas Kin Acres, Blk 1, Lot 2R; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
Episcopal Church of St. Peter & St. Paul 3900 Morris Lane Arlington, Texas 76016 Kelly, S D Subdivision, Blk Lot 13; Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas
Iglesia San Juan Apostol 3725 S. Adams St. Fort Worth, Texas 76110 Silver Lake Addition, Blk 50, Lot D, E and F and Blk 51, Lot B; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Alban's Episcopal Church 911 S. Davis Dr. Arlington, Texas 76013 College Hills-Arlington, Blk D Lot; Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Alban's Episcopal Church 801 S. Davis Dr. Arlington, Texas Morgan Addition, Blk 1, Lot 8R; Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 917 Lamar St.

Fort Worth, Texas 76102
Hirschfield Addition, Blk 4R, Lots 1 and 2; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
914 Lamar St.
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
Smith June Addition, Blk 2, Lot 2 & 2A; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
6245 Locke Ave.
Fort Worth, Texas
Ridglea Addition, Blk 10, Lot 9 & 10; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Anne's Episcopal Church
6055 Azle Ave.
Fort Worth, Texas 76135
Brown Crawford Srvy, A 157, Tr IM; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Barnabas Apostle Episcopal Church
8425 Parkwood Hill Blvd.
Keller, Texas
Saint Barbabas Addition - FW, Blk 1, Lot 1; Tarrant County, Texas

St. Gregory's Episcopal Church
1091 Country Club Dr.
Mansfield, Texas 76063
Walnut Creek Valley Addition, Blk 20, Lot 9; Mansfield, Tarrant County, Texas

St. John's Episcopal Church
2401 College Ave.
Fort Worth, Texas 76110
Page, R M Addition, Blk 4, Lots 1 & 2; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Laurence Episcopal Church
517 N. Kimball Ave.
Grapevine, Texas 76092
Saint Laurence Episcopal Ch, Blk A Lot 1R; Grapevine, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Laurence Episcopal Church
549 N. Kimball Ave.
Grapevine, Texas
Tarrant Freeman, Samuel Survey, A 525, TR 5A04A; Grapevine, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Mark's Episcopal Church
2024 S. Collins St.
Arlington, Texas 76010

Saint Mark's Addition, Blk A, Lot 1; Arlington, Tarrant County Texas
St. Michael Episcopal Church 3800 Popplewell St. Bldg Fort Worth, Texas 76118 Richland Hills Addition, Blk 17 Lot 16; Richland Hills, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Phillip the Apostle Episcopal Church 4900 New York Ave., Arlington, Texas Arlington M E & P Railroad Addition, Blk Lot 1; Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Simon of Cyrene Episcopal Church 5500 Ramey Ave. Fort Worth, Texas 76112 Rosedale Park Addition, Blk 29 Lts 20 Thru 22; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church 7452 Precinct Line Rd Hurst, Texas 76054 Saint Stephens Episcopal Chrch, Blk 1 Lot 1; Hurst, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church 4201 Mitchell Blvd and 4220 Trueland Dr. Fort Worth, Texas Trueland Addition, Blk 2 Lot 3R; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church 3032 Glen Garden Dr. Fort Worth, Texas Trueland Addition, Blk 2 Wpt Lots 4 & 5 & Lt 6B; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church 3000 Glen Garden Dr. N. Fort Worth, Texas Glen Garden Addition, Blk 11 Lot A; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas
St. Vincent's Cathedral 1300 Forest Ridge Dr. Bedford, Texas 76022 Saint Vencents, Blk 1 Lot 1; Bedford, Tarrant County, Texas
Our Lady of the Lake Episcopal Church CR 1751 Laguna Park, Texas 76644 WILDWOOD, LOT 98 & 99; Laguna Park, Bosque County, Texas

Our Lady of the Lake Episcopal Church
658 Hwy 22
Laguna Park, Texas 76644
WESTWAY, LOT 11,12,18 TO 24; Laguna Park, Bosque County, Texas

Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd
1800 Good Shepherd Dr.
Brownwood, Texas 76801
H H HALL, SURVEY 49, ABSTRACT 400, ACRES 3.791; Brownwood, Brown County, Texas

St. John Episcopal
700 Main Ave. or St.
Brownwood, Texas 76804
OUTLOT 268, ACRES 1.517, ALSO BLOCK 21, RANKIN ADDITION

Trinity Episcopal Church
815 Gilbert
Henrietta, Texas 76365
A-83 AMBROSE CRAIN; Henrietta, Clay County, Texas

Trinity Episcopal Church
815 E. Ikard
Henrietta, Texas 76365
A-83 AMBROSE CRAIN; Henrietta, Clay County, Texas

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church
606 Wrights Ave.
Comanche, Texas 76442
WRIGHTS, BLOCK 94 N/PT NWC, 150X141, (TR 1) 150X141, (TR 1); Comanche, Comanche County, Texas

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church
500 N. Austin
Comanche, Texas 76442
WALCOTT, BLOCK 18 SW/4, (TR 6) (TR 6); Comanche, Comanche County, Texas

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
415 E. California St.
Gainesville, Texas 76240
LINDSAY ADDN, BLOCK 11, LOT 3 - 4 & PT OF 5, 415 E CALIFORNIA; Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
406 E. Elm
Gainesville, Texas 76240
LINDSAY ADDN, BLOCK 11, LOT 8 PT OF, 406 E ELM 406 E ELM; Gainesville, Cooke

County, Texas
St. Paul's Episcopal Church 411 E. California Gainesville, Texas 76240 LINDSAY ADDN, BLOCK 11, LOT 5 C 18, 411 E CALIFORNIA ; Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas
St. Paul's Episcopal Church 507 Lindsay St. Gainesville, Texas LINDSAY ADDN, BLOCK 31, LOT 5 & 6 PTS OF, 507 LINDSAY; Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 726 College Street Grand Prairie, Texas Dalworth Park, BLK 215, Lot 10; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 730 College St. Grand Prairie, Texas Dalworth Park, Blk 215, Lot 13; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 734 College St. Grand Prairie, Texas Dalworth Park, Blk 215, Lot 12; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 738 College St. Grand Prairie, Texas Dalworth Park, Blk 215, Lot 11; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 802 College St. Grand Prairie, Texas Dalworth Park, Blk 214, Lot 20; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 806 College St. Grand Prairie, Texas Dalworth Park, Blk 214, Lot 0019; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 2717 Hyde Park Dr.

Grand Prairie, Texas
Parkview Phase 1B, Blk 5, Lot 1A; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
721 Hill St.
Grand Prairie, Texas 75050
Dalworth Park, Blk 215 / REAPP-1985, Lot 6 7 8 & 9; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
737 Hill Street
Grand Prairie, Texas
Dalworth Park, BLK 215, Lot 10; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
801 Hill Street
Grand Prairie, Texas
Dalworth Park, BLK 214, Lots 1 and 2; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
809 Hill Street
Grand Prairie, Texas
Dalworth Park, BLK 214, Lot 3 less 500 feet; Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas

St. Joseph Episcopal Church
4829 South Carrier Parkway
Grand Prairie, Texas
W. Chester Town Center 1, BLK 1, Lot 2 (2.893 ACRES); Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
706 Seaman St.
Eastland, Texas 76448
15-16 BLK - G2 Nell Connellee; Eastland, Eastland County, Texas

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
710 Seaman St.
Eastland, Texas 76448
2979 TE&L RR ABST 528; Eastland, Eastland County, Texas

St. Alban's Episcopal Church
307 N. 5th St. W
Hubbard, Texas 76648
ONSTOTT BLK 12 LT 3 & 4, Hubbard, Hill County, Texas

St. Mary's Episcopal Church
206 N. Abbott St. and 210 N. Abbot St.
Hillsboro, Texas 76645

CRAIG LT 38B CRAIG LOT 38, Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas
Camp Crucis 2875 Camp Crucis Court Granbury, Texas Acres: 6.000 Abst: M OLDHAM - ABST 431, Hood County, Texas
Camp Crucis 2100 Loop 567 Granbury, Texas Acres: 5.320 Abst: R ALWAYS - ABST 4, Hood County, Texas
Camp Crucis 2875 Camp Crucis Court Granbury, Texas Acres: 154.383 Abst: R ALWAYS -ABST 4, Hood County, Texas
Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd 3601 Fall Creek Granbury, Texas 76049 Acres: 1.600 Abst: J MC COY - ABST 381, Hood County, Texas
Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd 3600 Fall Creek Granbury, Texas 76049 Acres: 0.054 Abst: J MC COY - ABST 381 TR J MC COY, Hood County, Texas
Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd 5909 Walnut Creek Granbury, Texas Lot: 5 Blk: 1 Subd: WALNUT CREEK, Hood County, Texas
Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd 5911 Walnut Creek Granbury, Texas Lot: 6 Blk: 1 Subd: WALNUT CREEK, Hood County, Texas
St. Thomas the Apostle Episcopal Church 227 W. Belknap Jacksboro, Texas 76458 PT LTS 2,3,6,7 AND 8 BLK 34, Jacksboro, Jack County, Texas
Church of the Holy Comforter/Holy Comforter Episcopal Church 209 E. Wardville Cleburne, Texas 76031 LOT 1,3, BLK 19, ORIGINAL CLEBURNE, Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas

Church of the Holy Comforter/Holy Comforter Episcopal Church
213 N. Robinson
Cleburne, Texas 76031
LOT 4, BLK 19, ORIGINAL CLEBURNE, Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas

Church of the Holy Comforter/Holy Comforter Episcopal Church
212 N. Anglin
Cleburne, Texas 76031
LOT 2, BLK 19, ORIGINAL CLEBURNE, Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas

St. Anthony of Padua Episcopal Church
129 Percifield Trail
Alvarado, Texas 76009
ABST 48, TR 4, WM BALCH, 126.5523.31397; Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas

St. Patrick Episcopal Church
906 Hwy 81 N.
Bowie, Texas 76230
AB 784 BLK 2856 TE&L CO, Bowie, Montague County, Texas

St. Luke's Episcopal Church
501 NW 25th St.
Mineral Wells, Texas 76067
NORTHWOOD LOT 18, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County, Texas

St. Luke's Episcopal Church
714 NW 5th Ave.
Mineral Wells, Texas 76067
WIGGINS BLOCK 32 LOTS E & F, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County, Texas

St. Peter-by-the-Lake Episcopal Church
3128 Park Road 36, Possum Kingdom (Graford), Texas 76449
PK LAKE 3-1-94 AREA 1-36, CHURCH LOT L/H INT LAND

All Saints' Episcopal Church
128 W. Oak
Weatherford, Texas
WEATHERFORD ORIGINAL TOWN LOT: S E PT 4 BLK: 008 ADDN: WEATHERFORD
ORIGINAL, Weatherford, Parker County, Texas

All Saints' Episcopal Church
133 S. Waco
Weatherford, Texas
WEATHERFORD ORIGINAL TOWN LOT: W 65 OF S 1/2 OF 4 BLK: 8 ADDN:
WEATHERFORD ORIGINAL, Weatherford, Parker County, Texas

St. Francis of Assisi Episcopal Church
117 Ranch House Rd.

Willow Park, Texas 76087

Acres: 3.330 Lot: 1 Blk: 36 Subd: EL CHICO PT OF 36 R REVISED, Willow Park, Parker
County, Texas

St. Francis of Assisi Episcopal Church
Ranch House Rd.

Willow Park, Texas 76087

Acres: 3.140 Lot: 1 Blk: 37 Subd: EL CHICO PT Of BLK 36 R REVISED, Willow Park, Parker
County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
7 Chaparral Lane

Breckenridge, Texas 76242

WALDON ESTATE BLOCK 6 LOT 5, Breckenridge, Stephens County, Texas

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
200 N Easton

Breckenridge, Texas 76242

EAST BRECK BLOCK 13 LOT N/95 OF 4; 5 & 6, Breckenridge, Stephens County, Texas

All Saints Episcopal Church

2606 Southwest Parkway

Wichita Falls, Texas 76308

6 AC BLK 2 ABST. 295 - J, Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd

1109 10th St.

Wichita Falls, Texas

LOT 7-A REPLAT BLK 190 ORIGINAL TOWN, Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas

Episcopal Church of St. John the Divine

1000 S. Berry St.

Burkburnett, Texas 76354

75 X 236 ABST. 322 C WINTERS, Burkburnett, Wichita County, Texas

Episcopal Church of St. John the Divine

1006 S. Berry St.

Burkburnett, Texas 76354

1.414 AC ABST. 322 C WINTERS, Burkburnett, Wichita County, Texas

Ascension/St. Mark's Episcopal Church

5094 U.S. Highway 380

Bridgeport, Texas 76426

Acres: 10.000 Abst: A-241 JL DILLINGHAM, Bridgeport, Wise County, Texas

Church of the Holy Spirit/Holy Spirit Episcopal Church
1102 Hillcrest Dr.
Graham, Texas 76450
Lot 1 and 2 Block 11, Airport Addition, Graham, Young County, Texas

Church of the Holy Spirit/Holy Spirit Episcopal Church
Estes Park Hillcrest
Graham, Texas 76450
Lot 10, Block 2, Estes Park Hillcrest, Graham, Young County, Texas

St. Mary's Episcopal Church
120 W. or 122 E. Main
South College and Hwy 36 West
Hamilton, Texas 76531
Lot 3 Blk 8 (1) Original
100 X 100

EXHIBIT B

All Saints Episcopal Church

5001 Crestline Rd

Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Chamberlain Arlington Heights 1st, S 122' W15'24 S 122'21 to 23, Block 15; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

All Saints Episcopal Church

4936 Dexter Ave.

Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Chamberlain Arlington Heights 1st, S122' W15'24 S 122'21 to 23, Block 15; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

All Saints Episcopal Church

4939 Dexter Ave.

Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Chamberlain Arlington Heights 1st, Blk 25, W 90' Lot A; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

All Saints Episcopal Church

5001 Dexter Ave.

Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Chamberlain Arlington Heights 1st, Blk 26, Lots 1 & 2; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

All Saints Episcopal Church

5003 Dexter Ave.

Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Chamberlain Arlington Heights 1 ST , BLK 26 LTS 5A 6 7 8 & 9A; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

All Saints Episcopal Church

5005 Dexter Ave.

Fort Worth, Texas 76107

Chamberlain Arlington Heights 1st' Blk 26, Lot 3R; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Christopher's Episcopal Church

3550 SW Loop 820 Bldg 1 Church Fort Worth Tarrant 76133

South Hills Addition, Blk 41, Lot B

St. Christopher's Episcopal Church

3550 SW Loop 820

Fort Worth, Texas 76833

South Hills Addition, Blk 41, Lot B; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Elisabeth's Episcopal Church

5910 Black Oak Lane

River Oaks, Texas 76114
Saint Elizabeths Subdivision, Lots 23B, 24B & 25B; River Oaks, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Luke-in-the-Meadow Episcopal Church
4301 Meadowbrook Dr.
Fort Worth, Texas 76103
Meadowbrook Addition, Blk 1 Lot A; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Luke-in-the-Meadow Episcopal Church
4312 Lambeth Lane
Fort Worth, Texas
Meadowbrook Addition, Blk 1 Lot 16A; Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
5023 Lindale
Wichita Falls, Texas 76310
Lot2 St. Stephens Subdivision