

BYLAWS OF HOUSE OF BREAD MINISTRY

a Washington Nonprofit Religious Corporation

ARTICLE I NAME

Section 1. Name: The name of this shall be House of Bread Ministry.

ARTICLE II OFFICES

Section 1. Principle Office: The principle office for the transaction of business of the corporation (“principle executive office”) is located in the State of Washington, the County of Whatcom, at 3210 Meridian St. in the city of Bellingham. The directors may change the principle office from one location to another. Any change of this location shall be noted by the secretary on these Bylaws opposite this section, or this section may be amended to state the new location.

Section 2. Other Offices: The board of directors may at any time establish branch or subordinate offices at any place or places where this corporation is qualified to do business.

ARTICLE III PURPOSES

Section 1. This corporation is a religious corporation and is not organized for the private gain of any person. It is organized under the Washington Nonprofit Religious Corporation Law exclusively for religious purposes. The nature of the business of the corporation and the objects or purposes proposed to be transacted, promoted and carried on by it are as follows:

- (a) To provide spiritual, human, material and financial resource support for the development, organization, promotion and maintenance of Christian church organizations or fellowships throughout the world;
- (b) To provide human and, material and financial resource support for the needy, oppressed, depressed, impoverished peoples of the world through grant or gift of food, clothing, equipment, medical supplies, machinery, goods, finances, books, literature, labor, counsel and the like throughout the world as deemed necessary;
- (c) To assist in the development and maintenance of domestic and foreign churches, missions, relief programs, agencies, promoting evangelism in all places of the world and foster their development and local sovereignty and independence according to this Charter and adopted By-Laws;
- (d) To serve as a collection point and a distribution center for various resources collected to support the recited purposes of this Charter;

- (e) To erect, maintain, lease, rent, sublease, contract to purchase, purchase, contract to sell, lease, sublease or rent buildings, office space, warehouses and such other structures as are deemed necessary;
- (f) To lease, purchase, contract and rent machinery, equipment, automobiles, and other necessary modes or methods of transportation, including but not limited to airfreight, ocean freight and the like;
- (g) To purchase, collect, solicit and accept funds, grants, loans, gifts, donations, goods, the like and other subscriptions to effect the purposes of this Corporation;
- (h) To mortgage, perfect liens, or otherwise encumber assets of this Corporation necessary or convenient to affect any and all of the purposes for which this Corporation is formed;
- (i) To produce and distribute "Bible based, Christian material" throughout the world for the purpose of bringing the Body of Christ to maturation. This will include the writing, publishing and distribution of such material. This will also include the production and distribution of audio and video materials. Sales of all such material will not go to profit any private individual, but will be used to further the purposes of House of Bread Ministry as a Religious Nonprofit corporation as described in the Internal Revenue Code, Section 501 (c) (3). These Christian training materials will also be distributed free of charge where deemed necessary for the furtherance of equipping the Body of Christ and evangelizing throughout the world. This publishing need will be fulfilled in the expression of House of Bread Ministry known as House of Bread Publishing;
- (j) To conduct training seminars, conferences, missions endeavors and other Biblical spiritual training services for the benefit of the Body of Christ and the furtherance of the gospel of Jesus Christ throughout the world;
- (k) To generally fulfill any act not inconsistent or contrary to state or federal statute, regulation, court decision or the like not in conflict with guidelines set forth by Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as presented in the Internal Revenue Code for the year 1999, or any successor section.

ARTICLE IV

NONPARTISAN ACTIVITIES

Section 1. Limitations on Activities: This corporation has been formed under the Washington Nonprofit Religious Corporation Law for the religious purposes described above, and it shall be nonprofit and nonpartisan. No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of the publication or dissemination of materials with the purpose of attempting to influence legislation, and the corporation shall not participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office of, for, or against any cause or measure being submitted to the people for a vote. The corporation shall not, except in an insubstantial degree, engage in any activities or exercise any powers that are not in furtherance of the purposes described above.

ARTICLE V
DEDICATION OF ASSETS

Section 1. Dedication of Assets: The properties and assets of this nonprofit corporation are irrevocably dedicated to religious or charitable purposes. No part of the net earnings, properties or assets of this corporation on dissolution or otherwise, shall incur to the benefit of any private person or individual, or any member or director of this corporation. On liquidation or dissolution, all properties and assets and obligations shall be distributed and paid over to a corporation dedicated to charitable purposes, provided that the corporation continues to be dedicated to the exempt purposes as specified in Internal Revenue Code section 501 (c) (3).

ARTICLE VI
MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership: This corporation is organized to serve local church ministries by way of preaching, teaching, evangelism, training and equipping. It is not in itself a “local church”. It shall not have a membership.

ARTICLE VII
DIRECTORS

Section 1. Number and Names of Directors: The corporation shall initially have four directors. Such directors shall collectively be known as the board of directors or as the board. The names and addresses of the present directors are:

Ted J. Hanson/PRESIDENT
2828 Lindshier Ave.
Bellingham, Washington 98226

Andrew Shearman/VICE-PRESIDENT
13418 N. Manzanita Ln.
Fountain Hills, AZ 85268

Rhonda LaBrie/SECRETARY
3590 Brown Rd.
Ferndale, WA. 98248

Bonita Hanson/TREASURER
2828 Lindshier Ave.
Bellingham, Washington 98226

Tracy LaBrie/Advisor
3590 Brown Rd.
Ferndale, WA. 98248

Section 2. Amendment of Number of Directors: From time to time, on a majority vote of the board, the authorized number of directors may be amended; however, providing that the number of such directors at anytime shall not be less than three (3) nor more than twelve (12).

Section 3. Powers:

A. General Corporate Powers. Subject to the provisions of the Washington Nonprofit Law, the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed, and all corporate powers shall be executed, by or under the direction of the board of directors.

B. Specific Powers. Without prejudice to these general powers, and subject to the same limitations, the directors shall have the power to:

1. Select and remove all officers and agents of the corporation; prescribe any powers and duties for them that are consistent with law, with Articles of the Corporation, and with the Bylaws; and fix compensation of all officers, agents and employees of the corporation.
2. Change the principle executive office or the principle business office in the State of Washington from one location to another; cause the corporation to be qualified to do business in any other state, territory, dependency, or country and conduct business within or outside the State of Washington; and designate any place within or outside the State of Washington; for the holding of any meeting, including annual meetings.
3. Adopt, make, and use a corporate seal; and
4. Borrow money and incur indebtedness on behalf of the corporation and cause to be executed and delivered for the corporation's purposes, in the corporation name, promissory notes, bonds, debentures, deeds of trust, mortgages, pledges, hypothecations, and other evidences of debt.
 - a. As long as these debts or expenditures do not violate this corporations constitution guidelines concerning financial expenditures and indebtedness as stated in Article IV, Section 6 of the constitution.
5. The acquisition and distribution of borrowed monies must be upon the 100% decision of the board of directors. Normal distribution of funds is to be done through the financial director, but when dealing with borrowed monies it must be a 100% decision of the board.

a. Financial director. The financial director for the corporation shall be treasurer, but he or she shall make operational financial decisions with the directional advice of the President, Ted J. Hanson, who is also the Apostolic leader of House of Bread Ministry.

Section 4. Term of Office: Each director shall hold office for life, or until the earlier of the death, resignation, or removal of such director.

Section 5. Vacancies:

- A. **Events Causing Vacancy.** A vacancy or vacancies in the board of directors shall be deemed to exist on the occurrence of the following; (I)the death, resignation, or removal of any director: (II) the declaration by resolution of the board of directors of a vacancy of the office of a director who has been declared of unsound mind by a court order or convicted of a felony; (III) the removal of a member for discipline of removal reasons as detailed in Government ARTICLE XIV; Section 4 of these Bylaws (IV) the increase of the authorized number of directors.

- B. **Resignations.** Except as provided in this paragraph, any director may resign, which resignation shall be effective on giving written notice to the chairman of the board, the secretary, or the board of directors, unless the notice specifies a later time for the resignation to become effective. If the resignation of a director is effective at a future time, the board of directors may elect a successor to take office as of the date when resignation becomes effective. No director may resign when the corporation would be left without a duly elected director or directors in charge of its affairs.

- C. **Vacancies Filled by Board of Directors.** Vacancies on the board may be filled by a majority vote of the directors then in office, whether or not less than a quorum. In the event of a tie vote, the chairman of the board shall cast the determining vote. The president retains the right of “veto power” if any such appointment does not uphold his heart and vision for the ministry as stated in the Constitution and Bylaws. This applies to the corporate Board of Directors only. Any “ministry” appointments will be made by the lead apostle as per ARTICLE XIV; Section 3 of these Bylaws. Ministry appointments are those members fulfilling the spiritual and daily applications of the ministry.

Section 6. Compensation: The directors shall serve without compensation, except that they shall be allowed to be paid their actual expenses incurred in conducting any corporate business. A director may serve as an employee of, or a ministry function of, the corporation and receive appropriate compensation for said services however.

Section 7. Meetings of the Board of Directors:

- A. **Place of Meeting.** Regular meetings of the board of directors may be held at any place within or outside of the State of Washington that has been designated from time to time by resolution of the board. In the absence of such designation, regular meetings shall be held at the principle executive office of the corporation. Special meetings of the board shall be held at any place within or outside the State of Washington that has been designated in the notice of the meeting or, if not stated in the notice, or if there is no notice, at the principle executive office of the corporation. Notwithstanding the above provisions of this paragraph, a regular or special meeting of the board of directors may be held, at any place consented to in writing by all the board members, either before or after

the meeting. If consents are given, they shall be filed with the minutes of the meeting.

- B. Conference Telephone Meetings.** Any meeting, regular or special, may be held by conference telephone or similar communication equipment, so long as all directors participating in the meeting can hear one another, and all such directors shall be deemed to be present at such meetings.
- C. Date and Time of Regular Meetings.** Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held, with notice, in the month of October. Notwithstanding the above provision of this paragraph, other regular meetings of the board of directors may be held without call at such times as may from time to time be fixed by the board of directors; such regular meetings may be held without notice.
- D. Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the board of directors for any purpose may be called at anytime by the chairman of the board or any two directors. Special meetings shall be held on (4) four days' notice first class mail postage prepaid, or by telephone or telegraph, **or in person contact.** The notice shall state the time and place for the meeting. However, it need not specify the purpose for the meeting, or the place of the meeting, if it is to be held at the principle executive office of the corporation. **A special meeting may be held without the advance notice should all of the members be in agreement and able to attend such a meeting.**
- E. Quorum.** A majority of the authorized number of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except to adjourn as provided in paragraph (G) of this section 7 of Article VII. Every act or decision done or made by majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present shall be regarded as the act of the board of directors, subject to the provisions of the Washington Nonprofit Corporation Law, especially those provisions relating to (I) approval of contract in which any director has a direct or indirect material financial interest, (II) appointment of committees, and (III) indemnification of directors. A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business, notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for that meeting.
- F. Waiver of Notice.** The transactions of any meeting of the board of directors, however called and noticed or wherever held, shall be as valid as though taken at a meeting duly held after regular call and notice, if (I) a quorum is present, and (II) either before or after the meeting, each of the directors not present signs a written waiver of notice, a consent to holding the meeting, or an approval of the minutes. The waiver of notice or consent need not specify the purpose of the meeting. Notice of a meeting shall also be deemed given to any director who attends the meeting without protesting before or at its commencement about the lack of adequate notice.
- G. Adjournment.** Any majority of the directors present, whether or not constituting a quorum, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place.
- H. Action Without Meeting.** Any action required or permitted to be taken by the board of directors may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the board, individually or collectively, consent in writing to that action. Such action by written consent shall have

the same force and effect as an unanimous vote of the board of directors. Such written consent or consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

Section 1. Committees by Directors: The board of directors may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office, designate one or more committees to serve at the pleasure of the board. Any committee, to the extent provided in the resolution or the board, shall have all authority of the board, except that no committee, regardless of the board resolution, may:

- A. Take any final action on matters which, under the Nonprofit Corporation Law of Washington, also requires approval of a majority of the board of directors;
- B. Fill vacancies on the board of directors or in any committee which has the authority of the board;
- C. Fix compensation of the directors, officers, agents, or employees for serving on the committees;
- D. Amend or repeal Bylaws or adopt new Bylaws;
- E. Amend or repeal any resolution of the board of directors which by its express terms is not so amendable or repealable; or
- F. Appoint any other committee of the board of directors or the members of these committees.

Section 2. Chairman of Each Committee: The chairman of the board of directors shall be chairman of each committee designated by the board of directors. Notwithstanding the above provision of this Section 2, the chairman of the board may, in his sole discretion, appoint another director to act as chairman of any committee.

Section 3. Meetings and Action of Committees: Meetings and actions of committees shall be governed by and held and taken in accordance with, the provisions of Article VIII of these Bylaws, concerning meetings of directors, with such changes in the context of those Bylaws as are necessary to substitute the committee and its members for the board of directors and its members, except that the time for regular meetings of committees may be determined either by resolution of the board of directors or by resolution of the committee. Special meetings of the committees may also be called by resolution of the board of directors. Notice of special meetings of committees shall also be given to any and all alternate members, who shall have the right to attend all meetings of the committee. Minutes shall be kept of each meeting of any committee and shall be filed with corporation records. The board of directors may adopt rules for the government of any committee not inconsistent with the provisions of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE IX

OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers: The officers of the corporation shall be a president, a secretary, and a chief financial officer. The corporation may also have, at the discretion of the board of directors, one or more vice presidents, one or more assistant secretaries, one or more assistant treasurers, and such other officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this Article IX. Any number of offices may be held by the same person, except that neither the secretary nor the chief financial officer may serve concurrently as either the president or the chairman of the board.

Section 2. Selection of Officers: The officers of the organization, except those appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Article VII and Sections 3 and 7 of this Article IX, shall be chosen by the board of directors, and each shall serve at the pleasure of the board, subject to the rights, if any, of an officer under any contract of employment.

Section 3. Subordinate Officers: The board of directors may appoint, and authorize the chairman of the board or any officer to appoint, any other officers that the business of the corporation may require, each of whom shall have the title, hold the office for the period, have the authority, and perform the duties specified in the Bylaws or determined from time to time by the board of directors.

Section 4. Removal of Officers: Subject to the rights, if any, of an officer under any contract of employment, any officer may be removed, with or without cause, by the board of directors, at regular or special meetings of the board.

Section 5. Resignation of Officers: Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the corporation. Any resignation shall take effect at the date of the receipt of that notice or at any later time specified in that notice; and, unless otherwise specified in that notice, acceptance of the resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Any resignation is without prejudice to the rights, if any, of the corporation under any contract to which the officer is a party.

Section 6. Vacancies in Offices: A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification, or any other cause shall be filled only in the manner prescribed in these Bylaws for regular appointments to that office.

Section 7. Responsibilities of Officers:

- A. President.** The chairman of the board of directors shall be the president and shall preside at the meetings of the board of directors and exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be from time to time assigned to him by the board or prescribed by the Bylaws. He shall select and remove employees that are consistent with law, with the Articles of Corporation, and with these Bylaws. In addition and subject to the control of the board of directors, he shall generally supervise, direct, and control the business and officers of the corporation.

- B. Vice President.** In the absence or disability of the president, the vice presidents, if any, in order of their rank as fixed by the board of directors or, if not ranked, a vice president

designated by; the board of directors, shall perform all the duties of the president, and when so acting shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the president. The vice presidents shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be prescribed for them respectively by the board of directors or the chairman of the board.

C. **Secretary.** The secretary shall attend to the following;

(I) **Book of Minutes.** The secretary shall keep or cause to be kept, at the principle executive office or such other place as the board of directors may direct, a book of minutes of all meetings and actions of directors or committees with the time and place of holding, whether regular or special and if special, how authorized, notice given, the names of those at such meetings, and the proceedings of such meetings.

(II) **Notices Seal, and Other Duties.** The secretary shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the board of directors required by these Bylaws to be given. He shall keep the seal of the corporation in safe custody. He shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors of these Bylaws.

D. **Chief Financial Officer (Treasurer).** The chief financial officer shall attend to the following;

(I) **Books of Account.** The chief financial officer shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and records of accounts of the properties and business transactions of the corporation, including accounts of assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, gains, losses, capital, retained earnings, and other matters customarily included in financial statements. The books of account shall be open to inspection by any director at all reasonable times.

(II) **Deposits and Disbursements of Money and Valuables.** The chief financial officer shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, all money and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the corporation with such deposits as may be designated by the board of directors; shall disburse, or cause to be disbursed, the funds of the corporation as may be ordered by the board of directors; shall render to the president and directors, when ever they request it, an account of all of his transactions as chief financial officer and of the financial condition of the corporation; and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors or the Bylaws.

(III) **Bond.** If required by the board of directors, the chief financial officer shall give the corporation a bond in the amount and with the surety or sureties specified by the board for faithful performance of the duties of his office and for restoration to the corporation of all its books, papers, vouchers, money and other property of every kind in his possession or under his control on his death, resignation, retirement, or removal from office.

ARTICLE X

INDEMNIFICATION

Section 1. Indemnification: The board of directors may, in its discretion, and to the extent allowed by law:

A. Authorize the corporation to indemnify its directors, officers, employees, and other agents against damages and liabilities including court costs and attorney fees incurred in the

course and scope of their employment or duties on behalf of the corporation or arising out of their status as such directors, officers, employees, and other agents; and

B. Authorize the purchase of insurance on behalf of such persons for the foregoing purposes.

ARTICLE XI

RECORDS AND REPORTS

Section 1. Maintenance of Corporation Records: The corporation shall keep adequate and correct books and records of accounts as well as minutes of the proceedings of its board and committees of the board. All such records shall be kept at the corporation's principle executive office, or if its principle executive office is not in the State of Washington, at its principle executive office in this state.

Section 2. Maintenance and Inspection of Articles and Bylaws: The corporation shall keep at its principle executive office, or if its principle executive office is not in the State of Washington, at its principle business office in this state, the original, or a copy of the Articles and Bylaws as amended to date, which shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times.

Section 3. Inspection by Directors: Every director shall have the absolute right at any reasonable time to inspect all books, records, and documents of every kind and the physical properties of the corporation and each of its subsidiary corporations, if any. This inspection by a director may be made in person or by an agent or attorney, and the right of inspection includes the right to copy and make extracts of documents.

ARTICLE XII

CONSTRUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

Section 1. Construction and Definitions: Unless the context requires otherwise, the general provisions, rules of construction, and definitions in the Washington Nonprofit Corporation Law shall govern the construction of these Bylaws. Without limiting the generality of the above, the masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter, the singular number includes the plural, the plural number includes the singular, and the term "person" includes both the corporation and a natural person.

ARTICLE XIII

AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments: These Bylaws may be adopted, amended, or repealed by a majority of the board of directors.

ARTICLE XIV

GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The Headship of Christ: The government of this Christian Ministry shall be the same as that of the local church. It shall be focused on seeking and maintaining the Lordship and direction of Jesus Christ. All those in authority shall continually seek His mind and will, through His Spirit and the Word of God, in all actions and decisions.

Section 2. The Overseeing of His Body by the Apostles and the Elders: House of Bread Ministry shall provide Apostolic oversight, direction, instruction and input wherever received as such in the Body of Christ. That Apostolic role shall serve each local church government and operate out of “relationship” and “relational accountability”.

A. Apostolic Ministry Defined. House of Bread Ministry works to provide Apostolic Ministry to those individuals and ministries whom God joins in relationship.

1. Apostleship serves to allow those in relationship to be strengthened for “obedience to the faith” (**Rom. 1:5**).
2. Apostleship serves to impart “spiritual gifts” to those with whom they are in relationship (**Rom. 1:11**).
3. Apostleship provides God’s authority to individuals and congregations (**2 Cor. 10:8**). That authority is manifested (**2 Cor. 11:5,6; 2 Thes. 3:7-9; 2 Cor. 10:8, 13-16; 2 Cor. 13:10**).
 - a) There must be a confirmed manifested evidence of apostolic ministry (**2 Cor. 11:12-13**). The signs of apostleship must be evident (**2 Cor. 12:12; 1 Cor. 2:4,5**).
 - 1) Signs and wonders.
 - 2) Mighty deeds.
 - 3) The life of God’s Spirit and fruit of that life which writes a letter.
4. Apostleship provides a flow of spiritual life to a congregation (**2 Cor. 3:1-3**).
5. Apostolic relationship serves to help “establish” local churches (**Rom. 1:11; 16:25; 1 Thes. 3:2**).
 - a) Apostolic ministry serves to “build” the house (spiritual) of God (**1 Cor. 3:10; 2 Cor. 12:19**).
6. Apostolic ministry will serve to “plant” ministries and to “plant” those things within ministries that will enable them to come to maturity in Christ (**1 Cor. 3:6**).
7. Apostolic ministry is a “fathering” ministry (**1 Cor. 4:14-16**) and therefore serves to provide an example to be imitated and followed in Christ (**1 Cor. 4:16; 11:1; 2 Cor. 6:13; Heb. 6:12; 1 Thes. 1:6,11**).
8. Apostolic ministry releases the authority to local apostolic leaders to appoint elders (**Tit. 1:5**).

B. The Apostolic Warranted. What gives Apostolic Ministry a right?

1. Apostolic ministry is received from the Lord Jesus Christ (**Acts 9:15; 20:24; Rom. 1:1; 1 Cor. 1:1; 15:9,10; 2 Cor. 1:1; Gal. 1:1; Eph. 1:1; Col. 1:1; 1 Tim. 1:1,12; 2:7; 2 Tim. 1:1, 11; Tit. 1:1; Gal. 1:11-12, 15-17**).
 - a) It is a grace gift given to the church by God (**1 Cor. 12:29**).
2. Apostolic ministry is only true for those to whom God sends it. It involves a God given “sphere of influence” or “measure of rule” (**Rom. 11:13; 15:16; 1 Cor. 9:2; Eph. 1:1**;

Eph. 3:6,7; 2 Cor. 10:13-16).

3. The mark of apostolic relationship is seen in the manifested flow of the spiritual life that happens as a result of the Divine sending of Apostleship and the Divine reception of such (**2 Cor. 3:1-3; 1 Cor. 2:4,5; 9:2**).

C. What is the Commitment Required. All commitment required and honor (both spiritual and tangible) is offered on a “free will” basis only.

1. Any financial commitment to House of Bread Ministry as an apostolic relationship must be on a “free will” basis and is based upon relationship and not requirement. Apostles can make demands, but true authority chooses to operate in freedom and love (**1 Thes. 1:6,7,7-12**).

D. Authority Described.

1. Godly oversight is not control. It is learning to submit one to another in the fear of the Lord in order to manifest the oversight of the “Chief Shepherd”, Jesus. Godly authority does not carry the element of “domination”. It is an element of the “order of things” and thus it is “relational”. Divine order is the divinely arranged assembly of individual parts of Christ’s Body into a collective whole.
2. Each church member has authority in the function of that which God has given to them. God’s anointing is given to each one in order to accomplish the grace which has been given. It is given to contribute to the manifestation of the whole body and thus releases the authority of the one Man Christ, of Whom we share equal corporate authority.
3. Authority does not come from position. It comes from responsibility given. This can be explained in the expression; “Paul, an apostle” (function) verses “the apostle Paul” (title). Proper authority is seen as “Paul, an apostle”.
4. Godly authority does not carry with it the power of “subjection”. It carries true power of anointing and thus draws others to yield to it’s direction. Although the elders have authority over the church, godly authority chooses not to use that authority in a way of subjection or control (**2 Thes. 3:9**).
5. Timothy, an apostle and lead elder in Ephesus, had the authority to charge (“*paragello*”- *to transmit a message*) that they teach no other doctrine (**1 Tim. 1:3**). The purpose of the commandment was love from a pure heart, from a good conscience, and from sincere faith (**1 Tim. 1:5**).
6. The two Greek words used to describe proper order in the church are “*huppatasso*” and “*epitasso*”. “*Huppatasso*” means: *to subordinate; obey (huppa = under / tasso = to arrange in an orderly manner)*. “*Epitasso*” means: *to arrange upon; order (epi = superimposition of time place or order / tasso = to arrange in an orderly manner)*. “*Huppatasso*” and “*epitasso*” do not equate to the “value” of things. They simply equate to the “order” of things.
7. Authority (“*exousia*”) is given for edification and not for destruction (**2 Cor. 10:8; 2 Cor. 13:10**). Overseers (“*episkopos*”) have authority over (“*epitasso*”) saints. This does not equate to “value”. It simply equates to “function” and “responsibility”.

Authority given to overseers (“*episkopos*”) is not authority to have dominion (“*kurieuo*” = *to rule* / *kurios* = *supreme in authority*) over the saints. It is authority given to function as fellow workers for their joy (**2 Cor. 1:24**). As we each fulfill our role, according to the grace given to us by God, we will maintain the Lord Jesus as the only Head of His Body.

E. Five-Fold Expression. It is imperative that the expression of fivefold ministry be sought, encouraged and activated in order to equip the saints for the work of ministry (**Eph. 4:11,12**). One of the primary purposes of House of Bread Ministry is to provide five-fold (**Eph. 4:11**) gifting to the Body of Christ in order to: (**Eph. 4:12-16**)

1. Equip the Saints for the work of ministry.
2. Edify the Body of Christ.
3. Promote the unity of the faith.
4. Perfect the Body of Christ to the Image of Christ.
5. Promote the release of the fullness of Christ within the Body of believers.
6. Present, teach and mentor good Christian doctrine to the believers to enable them to speak the truth in love.
7. Develop and promote proper relationships within the Body of Christ.
8. Help to place and activate ministries within local congregations for the purpose of proper growth and edification of the Body of Christ.

Section 3. The Operation of House of Bread Ministry. The lead apostle of House of Bread Ministry is to be joined in a spiritual relationship with others in apostolic ministry. The lead apostle is to have a personal relationship with apostles who can speak direction, correction, and/or counsel into that lead apostle’s life. There can, and should be, more than one apostle who has the right and the ability to speak into that lead apostle’s life on a consistent basis. This is true for the founding leader of this corporation as well as for any successor of this founding ministry. At the present time this is fulfilled with Ted J. Hanson’s relationship with those leaders of “Reformation International Ministries.”

A. Reformation International Ministries. What is the Reformation International Ministries?

1. R.I.M. is a relational network of Christian leaders who are committed to provide encouragement, relationship, and accountability to one another. It is a facilitator and enabler around a basic belief system, not a control. Each R.I.M. participant represents churches and ministries throughout the world. It is the intent of R.I.M. to establish a fellowship of churches, ministries, and leaders that share the vision of R.I.M. while maintaining local autonomy. Members of R.I.M. work to serve, encourage, activate, and equip one another to disciple the nations through local churches and local church ministries. R.I.M. members believe in a victorious church and a global harvest, and are committed to allow the presence of the Holy Spirit to bring reformation to the church according to God’s plan in the restoration of all things.

2. As a fellowship of churches, ministries, and leaders, R.I.M. is committed to maintain a flow of relationship with one another through communication on a regular basis. Members are committed to gathering together from time to time for the purpose of prayer, sharing, and prophetic provocation.
3. Since R.I.M. is not a denomination, any current affiliation with another group or denomination does not prevent anyone from being a part of R.I.M.. It is a core belief of R.I.M. that each church and ministry must have the freedom to operate according to the vision given to them by God. Each local church and ministry must have the necessary faith to operate at their local level. R.I.M. can never replace an individual's responsibility to hear God for themselves and walk out by faith the vision that God gives them to fulfill. R.I.M. simply serves as a vehicle that connect us through relationship and united purpose. By this, R.I.M. members serve one another in discipling the nations through local churches and local church ministries.
4. R.I.M. believes it is the responsibility of each local church to operate totally dependent upon Jesus, the head of the full church. R.I.M. believes that each church is capable of self-government under the headship of Jesus Christ. This principle releases leaders to pursue their God-given vision. R.I. M. acknowledges that a God ordained church or ministry already has a vision. They believe, however, there is a need for each church to be in an active relationship with other churches in order to be able to fulfill the vision that God has given, is giving, and will continue to give to each ministry at the local level. R.I.M. members have an obligation as brothers and sisters of a united purpose to pray for each other, serve each other with ministry gifts, help each other equip the saints, and even serve one another in the practical and financial needs of ministry if necessary.
5. Reformation International Ministries also provides a "roundtable" forum of apostolic regional fathers who come together on a consistent and regular basis to provide one another with accountability, inspiration and strategy. This table presently consists of Andrew Shearman, John Marsden, David Fredrikz, and Ted Hanson. Apostle Bob Nichols also participates at this level of relationship in the roundtable context.

B. General Oversight.

1. The general oversight and operation of the entire ministry will be done by the founding apostle, Ted J. Hanson, or any successor of said ministry. All decisions concerning the House of Bread Ministry will be made by Ted J. Hanson (or his successor), but he will seek the counsel, confirmation and direction of those of whom he is in an accountable relationship with. This would include those of the "Reformation Roundtable". Specifically; Andrew Shearman, David Fredrikz, Bob Nichols, and John Marsden speak on a regular basis into Ted J. Hanson's life and serve as counselors to House of Bread Ministry. The Board of House of Bread Ministry will be sought out as a counsel in every decision as well.

C. Decision Making.

1. The final decision in every governing situation shall be the sole responsibility of the lead apostle. However, each and every decision that involves a change of direction for

the ministry is to be made with the input of God’s wisdom and direction from each and every member of the House of Bread Ministry Board and a majority portion of the Reformation Roundtable. The final decision of the lead apostle is not based upon a unanimous agreement of these parties, but rather a prayerful consideration and judgment based upon the lead apostle’s sense of God’s perfect will in every matter.

2. The founder and leader of House of Bread Ministry, Ted J. Hanson, is also the lead elder of Abundant Life Church. He is in relationship with the elders of that local church team. His decisions in matters will include the input of the Abundant Life Elder Team as well. He is accountable to them, as per the Abundant Life “Government Operation”.

D. When in Disagreement .

1. Should there be any team disagreement on a matter, it is the obligation of the lead apostle to spend an adequate amount of time in prayer and God’s word in order to make a final decision based upon a clear heart and conscience in hearing the voice of God in the matter. All decisions of the lead apostle must be based upon the Word of God and in accordance with the House of Bread Ministry Bylaws and Constitution.
2. In any case where a decision is made that is contrary to the Word of God (the Bible), it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors of House of Bread Ministry to present their belief to the lead apostle in prayer and presentation of the Word of God (the Bible). If after meeting with the lead apostle, and the lead apostle is persistent to make any action or decision that is contrary to the Word of God (the Bible), it is then the responsibility of the Board of Directors of House of Bread Ministry to seek out the relational oversight of that lead apostle and present their concern. Any examination of that lead apostle’s decision will then be dealt with by the lead apostle’s spiritual oversight in conjunction with the Board of Directors. Just because an accusation or a concern is made to a lead apostle’s overseer (or overseers), by the Board of Directors of the ministry, it does not mean that the lead apostle is in contradiction to the Word of God (the Bible), but an examination and ruling by the lead apostle’s oversight must be made.

E. Delegation .

1. From time to time, the lead apostle may delegate certain ministry decisions to a “selected team”. Decisions can be made by that team that are required to perform any specific task assigned to them by the lead apostle of House of Bread Ministry. All decisions in any case will be made accountable to the lead apostle of the ministry. All operations of House of Bread Ministry are to seek a “team” relationship. Even the lead apostle is to include the full resource of “team” ministry. The Board of Directors are to also be considered as a “team ministry”.

Section 4. Team Discipline or Team Removal:

- A. Discipline of team members.** The discipline of the team members for House of Bread Ministry shall be in accordance with **I Tim. 5:19**, “Against an elder receive not an accusation but before two or three witnesses.” (KJV)

1. The Word of God and His standard of Truth must be upheld by all team members of House of Bread Ministry. Failure of such may warrant discipline or removal.

B. Why may Team members be Disciplined or Removed?

1. If a team member becomes divisive to the lead apostle, the leadership team, or the ministry vision, they may be removed from leadership (**Titus 3: 10,11; 2 Pet. 2:9,10; Rom. 16:17**).
2. If a team member is found to be in sin and refuses to come to repentance he will be removed (**Mt. 18:15-17**).
3. If a team member cannot perform his/her responsibilities they may be removed for a season of restoration or he may be removed altogether (**2 Tim. 3:15-17**).

C. Succession of the Lead Apostle.

1. If there arises the need to replace the existing lead apostle, whether that apostle has voluntarily resigned or become disqualified from leadership due to a violation of Biblical standards, sickness that prevents them from fulfilling their duties as the lead apostle or death, a replacement may be secured. The apostolic leaders in relationship with the lead apostle, together with the Board of Directors of House of Bread Ministry, shall seek God’s Divine appointment for replacement. Apostles are Divinely appointed by God. See **ARTICLE IX, Section 2, B. The Apostolic Warranted.** *“What gives Apostolic Ministry a Right?”*
2. A successor may be appointed by the lead apostle and the Board of Directors in counsel with a majority of the members of the Reformation Roundtable, in the case of a transfer of leadership without an emergency cause. Again, the replacement will be sought according to Divine appointment and much prayer and consideration will be taken toward that understanding.

ARTICLE XV
rites of ordination

Section 1. Principles of Ordination: A candidate for ordination recognizes that only our sovereign, holy God can truly call and ordain His children for service in the ministry of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The calling of a minister is not the result of a title; rather the title is a result of his calling. This calling is recognized as from the true and living God. It is man's privilege, and specifically the privilege of the overseers of the true church of Jesus Christ, to ratify the ordination of God when such is obviously placed upon a man's life. House of Bread holds the “right” and the “authority” to preform the full process of ordination, but we also recognize that the preferred way is through “local church ministries”. All ordination will be sought through local church ministry connections.

Section 2. Qualifications for Ordination: The qualifications for ordination are as follows:

- A. A candidate for ordination must be a "born again" believer in Jesus Christ as described by

our Lord in the third chapter of the Gospel of John.

- B. A candidate for ordination must subscribe “in general” to the statement of faith as described in this corporation’s constitution. Minor differences may be granted.

- C. A candidate must have completed all of the following:
 - 1. Complete or have the equivalency of 60 semester hours of Bible Study .
 - a. Classes will be made available through Abundant Life "School of Eagles" as well as a "Bible Knowledge Equivalency" test. This is only one resource, others are acceptable.
 - 2. Must have clearly demonstrated a consistent history of being a faithful member of a "local church" and exhibit the fruit of keeping "covenant".
 - 3. Must have been actively involved in some form of ministry with evident fruit of ministry.

- D. A candidate must have evidenced the obvious calling of God upon his/her life to the satisfaction of the ruling elders of their local church.

- E. There must be fruit (lives being changed by the ministry of the individual) evident of the individual’s call to ministry.

- F. Before an individual can be ordained by this ministry they must have complied to all of the above as well as be Licensed as a Minister of The Gospel of Jesus Christ through House of Bread Ministry for a minimum of one year. To become a Licensed Minister through House of Bread Ministry requires the compliance of A through E of this Article.

Section 3. Certificate of Ordination: A certificate of ordination will be issued to those who complete the ordination process which will bear the corporate seal.

ARTICLE XVI

EXTENSION OF MINISTRY

Section 1. Church Plants: House of Bread Ministry has the authority to plant churches and other Christian Ministries. Any church plant or ministry of House of Bread Ministry will be required to operate under the authority of these House of Bread Ministry Bylaws and the House of Bread Ministry Constitution for a minimum of one year. If that ministry shows fruit of stability and increase at that time, a decision will be made by House of Bread Ministry to endorse the birthing of that new ministry with its own identity. That ministry will be required to articulate a vision and name for itself. It will be required to incorporate and secure compete autonomy in its operations. If the leader is a licensed minister with House of Bread Ministry, an Ordination must occur when/or before that ministry or church plant gains its autonomy. The leader of that ministry should choose to remain in relationship with House of Bread Ministry as a source of apostolic relationship. This will be a freewill decision however, and will be bound by relationship and relationship alone. For the first year of operation, an

Overseeing Elder (Bishop) of an existing local church will be selected by the appropriate church leadership and House of Bread Ministry apostolic oversight to assist in establishing any church plant. A plan will be implemented to work with the leader of any new church plant and to assist them in whatever may be necessary to accommodate God's will in establishing their new ministry. The necessary assistance will be given to establish an elder team for that ministry.

It is hereby resolved, that these Bylaws have been reviewed and accepted as being both current and accurate in their content as to be the Bylaws of House of Bread as it is organized as a nonprofit religious corporation under the authority of the State of Washington Nonprofit Religious Corporation Law. These Bylaws are the base rule of order upon which this corporation functions as a religious non-profit organization.

Signed,

Date: _____

Ted J. Hanson
(President)

Date: _____

Andrew Shearman
(Vice-President)

Date: _____

Bonita Hanson
(Treasurer)

Date: _____

Rhonda LaBrie
(Secretary)

Date: _____

Tracy LaBrie
(Advisor)