

1.1 THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Composition: 4 bishops
4 presbyters or deacons
9 ordained provincial (presbyter/deacon or bishop)
21 lay persons (12 general and 9 provincial)
2 presiding officers
3 officers (seat and voice, no vote)
[Total 40 with vote, 3 without vote]

Appointment: 4 bishops, 4 presbyters/deacons, 12 lay elected by General Convention
18 members elected by Provincial synods
2 presiding officers *ex officio*
3 officers (Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer of Executive Council, elected)

Historical Note:

Three independent boards of mission, education and social service were replaced on December 31, 1919 by the new entity called, "the Presiding Bishop and Council." The first Council included 24 members total, 16 of whom were elected by the General Convention and 8 from the provinces. Recognizing the reality of a post-colonial international membership, the National Council was renamed the "Executive Council" in 1964. That same year General Convention expanded its elected representation on Council from 16 to 22.

Perhaps in reaction to the Special Convention Program, the 1970 General Convention repealed seats that had been reserved for women, minorities, and young people, but expanded the number of elected positions on the Executive Council to 30. The Provincial Synods continued to be representative, but *ex officio* members were reduced to two: the Presiding Bishop and President of the House of Deputies. In 1976 General Convention doubled the number of elected representatives from the Provincial synods and added the Secretary and Treasurer of the General Convention as *ex officio* members of the Executive Council.

Lacking a firm grounding in the bylaws, various committees of Council accumulated alongside its Standing Committees in the 1980s and 1990s. Questions arose on Council regarding the lack of sun-setting provisions. This uncertainty was resolved with the bylaw revision of 2003 when the Standing Committees and the chartered committees (Audit and Investment) were explicitly listed in the DFMS bylaws. This left a clearer delineation for the specific Task Forces and Special Committees (e.g., Social Responsibility in Investments, Jubilee Advisory Committee).

Mandate: Canonical body, I.4.1 and I.3 (DFMS canon)
Council Bylaws, last revised Oct. 2009

2.1 STANDING COMMISSION ON LITURGY AND MUSIC

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 1913, the General Convention appointed the Joint Commission for Revision and Enrichment of the Prayer Book. This Commission coordinated the compilation of the 1928 Prayer Book. This task completed, a Standing Liturgical Commission was appointed in 1928. Citing the need to have a permanent body, “to handle the questions which constantly come up in regard to worship and the Prayer Book,” the Commission was given canonical status in 1940 (*Journal* 1940, p. 473). In 1997 General Convention merged the Liturgy and Music commissions, the latter having been established in 1979. Over the years, numerous sub-committees have evolved to pursue the work of the Commission (at present these number 8).

1913	Joint Commission for Revision and Enrichment of the Prayer Book
1928-37	Standing Liturgical Commission (commissioned by resolution)
1940	Standing Liturgical Commission (established in canon)
1997	Liturgical Commission re-established under Canon I.1.2 from Canon II.4 and merged with the Music Commission. Membership set at 16 (4 bishops, 4 presbyters/deacons, 8 lay persons)
2006	Membership was reduced from 16 to 12 members (3/3/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(6)

2.2 STANDING COMMISSION ON PEACE WITH JUSTICE CONCERNS

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 1962 the House of Bishops issued a Pastoral Letter on War and Peace. In 1977 the movement for a commission of the General Convention, which would attempt to give the 1962 pastoral some substance, began to take shape. The first Joint Commission on Peace (JCP) was authorized by the 1979 General Convention (1979-D003) to present "a comprehensive program for implementing the 1962 House of Bishops' Pastoral Letter as it pertains to peace and war." The JCP argued for a "bottom-up" approach to peacemaking in its 1982 report, which was prefaced by and grounded in a substantial biblical, historical, and theological rationale (since adopted by the 1985 General Convention as "an official statement on the issues of war and peace").

Acting upon the recommendation of that first JCP, the 1982 General Convention created a second Joint Commission on Peace (1982-A135), directing it, "in collaboration with other commissions of the Convention and committees of Executive Council, the dioceses, and the seminaries of the Church, to develop a greater awareness of the centrality of peacemaking to their several missions and responsibilities." On the recommendation of the second JCP, the 1985 General Convention established the Standing Commission on Peace. The Commission's name was changed twice in 1991 and 1997 to reflect a more expansive understanding of its charge. It was renamed as the commission on "Peace with Justice" in 1991 and again in 1997 when it took the name "Anglican and International Peace with Justice Concerns".

1979-82	Joint Commission on Peace (commissioned by resolution)
1985	Standing Commission on Peace (established in canon with 12 members: 3 bishops, 3 presbyters/deacons, 6 lay persons)
1991	Name changed to Standing Commission on Peace with Justice
1997	Name changed to Standing Commission on Anglican and International Peace with Justice Concerns with 14 members (4/4/6)
2006	Membership reduced to reflect the standard 12 members (3/3/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(1)

2.3 STANDING COMMISSION FOR SMALL CONGREGATIONS

- Composition:** 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons
- Appointment:** 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

Concerned with the “rapid social, economic, and ecclesiastical changes” facing Americans in non-metropolitan areas, the General Convention of 1967 formed the Joint Committee on Non-Metropolitan Areas in 1967. The Joint Committee assumed work that had been underway for most of the century through the House of Deputies’ Standing Committee on Rural Work and the House of Bishops’ Committee on Town and Country (*Journal* 1967, p. 468).

The 1973 General Convention transformed the Joint Committee on Non-Metropolitan Areas into the Joint Commission on the Church in Small Communities (1973-A001). A Standing Commission was established in 1979 and renamed to its current title in 2000.

- 1967-70 Joint Committee on Non-Metropolitan Areas (commissioned by resolution)
- 1973 Joint Commission on the Church in Small Communities (commissioned by resolution)
- 1979 Standing Commission on the Church in Small Communities (established in canon with 12 members: 3 bishops, 3 presbyters/deacons, 6 lay persons)
- 1997 Membership reduced to 10 persons (3/2/5)
- 2000 Name changed to the Standing Commission for Small Congregations
- 2006 Membership regularized at 12 persons (3/3/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(2)

2.4 STANDING COMMISSION ON COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 members ordained appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 2003, the General Convention established the Standing Commission on Episcopal Church Communication. The goal of the Commission was “to guide the policies, participate in the strategic planning, and share in the oversight of implementing a comprehensive communication strategy for the Episcopal Church.” In 2009 the Commission’s charged was redefined, “to recommend to General Convention communication strategies, policies, priorities, and technologies to strengthen the Church's communication of the Gospel and the mission of the Church to the world at large and to improve information management and exchange within The Episcopal Church.”

- 2003 Standing Commission on Episcopal Church Communication (established in canons with 14 members: 4 bishops, 4 presbyters/deacons, 6 lay persons)
- 2006 Membership regularized at 12 members (3/3/6)
- 2009 Name changed to Standing Commission on Communication and Information Technology (2009-A119).

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(12)

2.5 STANDING COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTION AND CANONS

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The Joint Commission on Constitution and Canons originated at the General Convention of 1976. That year the Standing Commission on Structure observed, “a very real and urgent necessity for there to be a continuing Joint Standing Committee of the two Houses which would be authorized, empowered and directed to make ongoing studies between meetings of the General Convention in order to achieve internal consistency and clarity in the Constitution and Canons, and which would be authorized to provide the Presiding Bishop, the President of the House of Deputies and the Church generally with opinions on Constitutional and Canonical questions” (*Journal 1976*, AA38-AA39). With this impetus, the General Convention created the first Joint Commission on Constitution and Canons. At its next session in 1979, General Convention established the work of this body in the canons as a Standing Commission.

1976	Joint Commission on Constitution and Canons (commissioned by resolution)
1979	Standing Commission on Constitution and Canons (established in canon)
1997	Duties expanded to review Executive Council and DFMS bylaws
2006	Duties expanded to include revision of the annotated historical constitution and canons.

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(3)

2.6 STANDING COMMISSION ON ECUMENICAL AND INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The Joint Commission on Ecumenical Relations was founded by the General Convention in 1949 to replace the Joint Commission on the World Conference on Faith and Order, which had recommended to the General Convention that it form an ecumenical commission in response to the genesis of the National and World Council of Churches.

The General Convention of 1964 reconstituted the Commission by merging it with the Joint Commission on Approaches to Unity (dating from 1856), and the Joint Commission on Cooperation with Eastern and Old Catholic Churches. Their charge was, “to develop a comprehensive and coordinated policy and strategy on relations with other Churches, confirming, interpreting, or making fresh, definitions, in harmony with the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church”(Journal 1964, p. 283). The Joint Commission was comprised of 30 members. In 1976 the Commission became a Standing Commission of the General Convention with 24 members.

1856	Commission on Church Unity
1934	Joint Commission on the World Conference on Faith and Order
1949	Joint Commission on Ecumenical Relations (commissioned)
1964	Joint Commission on Ecumenical Relations (re-constituted with 30 members: 10 bishops, 10 presbyters, and 10 lay persons)
1976	Standing Commission on Ecumenical Relations (established in canon; 24 members: 8/8/8)
1985	Membership reduced to 18 members (6/6/6)
1991	Membership reduced to 9 members (2/2/5)
1997	Membership increased to 18 members (6/6/6)
2003	Name changed to Standing Commission on Ecumenical and Interreligious Relations
2006	Membership regularized to 12 members (3/3/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(5)

2.7 STANDING COMMISSION ON MISSION AND EVANGELISM

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The 1985 General Convention established a canonical Joint Commission on Evangelism and Renewal. Reporting back to Convention in 1988, the joint commission recommended continuing oversight of this area of work as a Standing Commission. With that structure in place, General Convention declared the 1990's the "Decade of Evangelism" (1988-A057). In 1997 the Standing Commission on Evangelism was dissolved and the Standing Commission on Domestic Mission was added to Canon I.1.2 with 16 members. According to the 1997 report of the Standing Commission on Structure, the new commission would combine issues of the Standing Commissions on evangelism, churches in small communities and metropolitan areas.

1985	Joint Commission on Evangelism and Renewal (established in canon)
1988	Standing Commission on Evangelism (re-established in canon with 9 members: 2 bishops, 3 presbyters/deacons, 4 lay persons)
1994	Membership expanded to include a representative from "Ministry in Higher Education" (an Episcopal Church Center office)
1997	Standing Commission on Evangelism is dissolved (1997-A162)
1997	Standing Commission on Domestic Mission (established in canon with 16 members: 2/6/8)
2006	Membership regularized at 12 members (3/3/6)
2009	Name changed to Standing Commission on Mission and Evangelism

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(4)

2.8 STANDING COMMISSION ON HEALTH

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The General Convention of 1973 formed the Joint Commission on Religion and Health, charging the Commission to, “study and concern itself with aspects of psychological, physical, and spiritual health, and in the education of Christian persons with respect thereto” (*Journal* 1973, p. 446). Responding to the Commission’s call for the establishment of a Standing Commission on Church and Health, the 1976 General Convention merged the existing joint commissions on Human Affairs and Religion and Health into a new Standing Commission.

The new Commission’s charge was, “to study and concern itself with the theological, ethical and pastoral questions inherent in such aspects of human affairs as human health, sexuality and bioethical problems” (1976-A072). In 1988 the General Convention divided the body into two separate Standing Commissions: Human Affairs and Health. In 1997 both the Standing Commission on Health and the Standing Commission on Human Affairs were dissolved.

In 2003, the Standing Commission on National Concerns called upon General Convention to reestablish a Standing Commission on Health to address health care needs and health care policy (2003-A124). The commission was added to I.1.2 and charged with communicating and advocating positions adopted by the Episcopal Church on health care policy, universal health care, health ministry, and biomedical research.

1973	Joint Commission on Religion and Health (commissioned by resolution)
1976	Standing Commission on Human Affairs and Health (established in canon; 12 members: 3 bishops, 3 presbyters/deacons, and 6 lay persons)
1988	Convention establishes a separate Standing Commission on Health (in canon with 9 members: 2/2/5)
1997	Standing Commissions on Health dissolved (1997-A162)
2003	Standing Commission on Health re-established (in canon with 11 members: 3/3/5)
2006	Membership regularized at 12 members (3/3/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(13)

2.9 STANDING COMMISSION ON LIFELONG CHRISTIAN FORMATION AND EDUCATION

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

General Convention established the Standing Commission on Lifelong Christian Education and Formation in 2006 (A105) with the charge, “to develop and recommend to the General Convention comprehensive and coordinated policies for children, youth, adults, and seniors for lifelong Christian formation.” The name change in 2009 was a matter of emphasis and was not accompanied by a change in duties or charge.

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| 2006 | Standing Commission on Lifelong Christian Education and Formation (established in canon with 12 members: 3 bishops, 3 presbyters/deacons and 6 lay persons) |
| 2009 | Name changed to Standing Commission on Lifelong Christian Formation and Education (2009-A119) |

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(14)

2.10 STANDING COMMISSION ON MINISTRY DEVELOPMENT

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The 1997 General Convention established the Standing Commission on Ministry Development to replace two bodies that were discontinued: the Council for the Development of Ministry and the Board of Theological Education (A174). (The Structure Commission had also recommended folding in the Board for Church Deployment, but the General Convention declined to do so.) Their duties include the development and exercise of ministry by all baptized persons, theological education needs, and recruitment for ministry.

1997	Standing Commission on Ministry Development (established in canon with 24 members: 9 appointed on the nomination of the Provincial presidents, 3 bishops, 4 presbyters/deacons, 8 lay persons)
2006	Membership regularized at 12 members (3/3/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(7)

2.11 STANDING COMMISSION ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC POLICY

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The Standing Commission on National Concerns was established in canon at the 1997 General Convention (1997-A175). Their charge was to consider, “policies, priorities and concerns about the theological, ethical and pastoral issues and strategies as to the ministries of this Church serving Christ to strive for justice and peace among all peoples.” The Commission was renamed the Standing Commission on Social Justice and Public Policy in 2009, and their mandate was changed, “to identify, study and theologically interpret social justice issues facing the United States and their impact on other nations, and to develop and recommend policies and strategies to the General Convention.”

1997	Standing Commission on National Concerns (established in canon with 16 members: 2 bishops, 6 priests/deacons and 8 lay persons)
2006	Membership regularized at 12 members (3/3/6)
2009	Name changed to the Standing Commission on Social Justice and Public Policy (2009-A119)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(8)

2.12 STANDING COMMISSION ON STEWARDSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The Standing Committee on Stewardship and Development was established by the General Convention in 1979 (D022) and charged with long range strategic planning for fund raising and funding development. The canon was amended in 1988 to remove the authority of the Commission, "to constitute committees and employ consultants and coordinators necessary to...its work." In 1991 the canon was again amended to ensure education of under-served areas of the Church and inclusion of all church bodies. The Commission has focused much of its attention on matters at the diocesan and congregational level but has taken measures in non-fundraising areas such as initiating work in environmental stewardship.

General Convention revised the Commission's mandate in 2009 to reflect the changing nature of the Church's demographic by asking it, "to recommend policies that foster within The Episcopal Church a broad understanding of Christian stewardship, both individual and corporate. The Commission shall recommend strategies to General Convention for stewardship, including education, development, and planned giving, with special sensitivity to the cultural and linguistic diversity of the Church" (2009-A119).

1979	Standing Commission on Stewardship and Development (established in canon; 12 members: 2 bishops, 2 presbyters/deacons, 8 lay persons)
2006	Membership regularized at 12 members (3/3/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(9)

2.13 STANDING COMMISSION ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHURCH

Composition: 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons

Appointment: 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

General Convention created the Joint Commission on the Structure of the General Convention and Provinces in 1961 by merging two other bodies that acted from one Convention to the next (the Joint Committee on Structure and Organization of the General Convention, and the Joint Committee to Study the Provincial System (*Journal* 1961, p. 451). These two predecessor bodies had emerged in response to a variety of concerns about the General Convention and its relationship to the Church as a whole and a general dissatisfaction with the provincial system of the Church (*Journal* 1964, pp. 921-22).

The General Convention of 1967 signaled a broadening of the Commission's mandate beyond General Convention. The Commission recognized shortcomings with the Committee/commission formulation, the provincial synods and Executive Council and reported that, "it has become increasingly clear that it cannot consider the structure of the General Convention, and make suggestions for its improvement, apart from the total corporate structure of the Church" (*Journal* 1967, pp. A33.1-5). Formalizing this transition, the General Convention changed the Commission's name to the Joint Commission on the Structure of the Church.

The Joint Commission effected the creation of a full-time Executive Office of the General Convention in 1970. That same year, the Commission became a Standing Commission. Proposing 37 legislative resolutions to the General Convention of 1973 and 28 to that of 1976, the Commission tackled an extremely broad spectrum of issues.

1937	Joint Committee on the Structure and Organization of the General Convention (commissioned by resolution)
1955	Joint Commission to Study the Provincial System (by resolution)
1961	Joint Commission on the Structure of the General Convention and Provinces (by resolution)
1967	Joint Commission on the Structure of the Church (by resolution)
1970	Standing Commission on the Structure of the Church (established in canon with 12 members: 3 bishops, 3 presbyters/deacons, 6 lay persons)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(10)

2.14 STANDING COMMISSION ON WORLD MISSION

- Composition:** 3 bishops
3 priests/deacons
6 lay persons
- Appointment:** 3 ordained members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
9 priests/deacons and lay persons appointed by President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 1969 the House of Bishops formed the Committee on Overseas Missions to evaluate the overseas missionary commitments of the Church. In 1973 the Committee recommended, and General Convention accepted, a resolution forming the Joint Commission on World Mission (1973-A057).

Much of the Commission's work revolved around the Partners-in-Mission program between 1977 and 1993. Other areas of emphasis have been autonomy and covenant planning for overseas churches, the Seminary Consultation on Mission program for seminarians, the Volunteers for Mission program, and the Companion Dioceses program.

The Commission became a Standing Commission of General Convention in 1979 with the stipulation that one-half of its membership, "shall come from jurisdictions outside the United States of America..." They were charged, "to review, evaluate, plan and propose policy on overseas mission to the General Convention" (A094). In 1997 the membership was altered to include, "persons broadly representative of jurisdictions outside of the United States.," and their mandate broadened to allow recommendations to Executive Council. In 2009 the Commission's mandate was re-ordered to redirect their recommendations on global mission to General Convention (A119).

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| 1973 | Joint Commission World Mission (commissioned by resolution) |
| 1979 | Standing Commission World Mission (established in canon with 12 members: 3 bishops, 3 presbyters/deacons, and 6 lay persons) |

Mandate: Canonical body, I.1.2(n)(11)

3.1 JOINT NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOP (by Canon)

Composition: 18 deputies (1 clerical and 1 lay from each province).
9 bishops (1 from each province).
2 youth representatives (ages 16-21)
[Total members: 29]

Appointment: Bishops elected by the House of Bishops
Deputies elected by the House of Deputies
Youth representatives appointed by the President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 1928 Canon 17 [Of the Presiding Bishop] was amended to authorize the Joint Nominating Committee to prepare nominations for election to the office of Presiding Bishop. Membership was set at 16 to capture two representatives from each province. In 1976 the canon was changed to enlarge the Committee to 27 members, reflecting the existence of 9 provinces and stipulating that the House of Deputies elect one clerical and one lay deputy from each Province and the House of Bishops elect one bishop from each province. Youth representatives were added in 1994. The Committee is not a “Standing Committee” of Convention, but is unique in that it, “shall remain in office until the adjournment of the next General Convention, at which a new Joint Nominating Committee shall be elected.”

1928	Joint Nominating Committee (established in Canon with 16 members: 8 bishops, 4 clergy and 4 lay persons)
1976	Membership changed to 27 members (9 bishops, 18 deputies)
1994	2 youth members added to the Committee

Mandate: Canonical body, Canon I.2.1(a)

3.2 JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS *(by Joint Rule)*

Composition: 3 bishops
3 presbyters
6 lay persons

Appointment: Episcopal members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
Lay and clerical members appointed by the President, House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The Joint Committee on Nominations was established by a Joint Rule at the 1973 General Convention in order to replace four separate Joint Standing Committees to elect certain officers and members of official bodies, with the exception of the Joint Nominating Committee of the Presiding Bishop. In 1979 their name was changed to the Joint Standing Committee on Nominations. General Convention rejected a resolution in 1988 that would have assigned the duties of the Joint Standing Committee on Nominations to the Joint Nominating Committee for the Election of the Presiding Bishop. The Joint Standing Committee on Nominations submits nominations for the election of the Trustees of the Church Pension Fund, members of Executive Council, the Secretary of the House of Deputies and the Treasurer of General Convention, the Trustees of General Theological Seminary and the General Board of Examining Chaplains.

- 1973 Joint Committee on Nominations (established in Joint Rule with 12 members: 3 bishops, 3 presbyters and 6 lay persons)
- 1979 Name changed to Joint Committee on Nominations (1979-A100)

Mandate: Established by General Convention resolution, 1973, Joint Rules VII.18

3.3 JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANNING AND ARRANGEMENTS *(by Joint Rule)*

Composition: *Ex officio* membership
Executive Officer of the General Convention
Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Chairs of the Committee on the
Dispatch of Business of the two Houses
Treasurer of the General Convention
President and First Vice-President of the Episcopal Church Women
General Convention Manager
Bishop of hosting diocese
General Chairman of Arrangements of hosting diocese
appointed membership
1 presbyter/deacon
1 lay person
[Total of 15 members]

Appointment: Single clerical and lay members are appointed by the President of the House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 1919, the Joint Committee of Arrangements for the General Convention was established by resolution with 5 members; 1 bishop, 1 presbyter, 1 lay person, and the local general chairman of the executive committee and the local president of the women's auxiliary of the of the diocese in which the Convention was held. In 1970, the Joint Committee on the Agenda and Arrangements for the General Convention was established in Joint Rule with 12 members; 3 bishops, 3 presbyters and 6 lay persons in addition to the *ex officio* membership of the local bishop and other on-site officers of the two Houses of General Convention. Name changes occurred in 1976 and 1982, but the biggest change came in 1979 when the Committee's membership no longer included appointed members but was comprised of *ex officio* members. This was marginally revised in 1982 with the addition of two appointed members from the House of Deputies.

1919	Joint Committee of Arrangements for the General Convention (established by resolution)
1970	Joint Committee on the Agenda and Arrangements for the General Convention (established in Joint Rule)
1976	Status changed to Committee on the Planning and Arrangements
1979	Membership changed to <i>ex officio</i> persons only
1982	Status changed to Joint Committee; membership revised to include two appointed deputies

Mandate: Established by General Convention resolution, 1919, Joint Rule VI.16
Canonical provisions mentioning the Committee: I.1.1(a), I.1.2(i), I.1.14(a)-(e)

3.4 JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM, BUDGET AND FINANCE (by Joint Rule)

Composition: 9 bishops (1 from each province)
18 deputies (clerical or lay, 2 from each province)
3 *ex officio*, Secretary and Treasurer of General Convention, Treasurer of
Executive Council
[Total 27 voting members, 3 without]

Appointment: Episcopal members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
Clerical members appointed by the President of the House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The General Convention's budget committee has its beginnings as the House of Deputies Committee on Expenses, which was established in 1832. Its purpose throughout has been to fund the work of the General Convention (which until 1919 did not include the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society's Mission Program). Meanwhile, the merger in 1919 of the DFMS's mission program work with the General Convention's educational and social work forced General Convention in 1922 and 1925 to establish a second committee to fund the program budget. This body was called the Joint Committee on Program and Budget. It operated every triennium alongside the Committee on Expenses for a number of decades as oversight bodies for the two budgetary "askings" (assessment and quota). In 1958 the Committee on Expenses became a Joint Committee of General Convention.

The General Convention merged these two committees in 1973 to form what is known today as the Joint Standing Committee on Program, Budget and Finance. An echo of this evolution was the existence of the "Section on Expenses" of PB&F, which continued until the unified budget was adopted in 1994. It is now captured in the "Canonical Section" of the Committee.

1832	Committee on Expenses (appointed by House of Deputies)
1925	Joint Committee on Program and Budget
1958	Committee on Expenses made a Joint Committee
1973	Joint Standing Committee on Program, Budget, and Finance (established in the Joint Rules with 36 voting members: 1 bishop, 1 clergy, 2 lay persons from each province)
1982	Membership regularized to 27 voting members
1994	Secretary of General Convention added as member <i>ex officio</i>

Mandate: Established by General Convention resolution, 1973, Joint Rule II
Canonical provisions mentioning the Committee: I.1.2(m), I.4.6(d)

4.1 BUDGETARY FUNDING TASK FORCE

Composition: 12 Members, including, among others, members of the Standing Commission on Stewardship and Development, the Joint Standing Committee on Program, Budget and Finance and the Committee on the State of the Church.

Appointment: Joint appointment by Presiding Bishop and President of the House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 2003 the General Convention established the Mission Funding Task Force by resolution. The purpose of the task force was to, "undertake a comprehensive study on the systems and procedures for funding, budgeting, and expenditure of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society." In 2004 Executive Council renamed the body the "Budgetary Funding Task Force"(BFTF) to distinguish it from Council's Task Force established to look at the solicitation of major gifts. In 2006 and 2009, General Convention voted to reauthorize the Task Force, "to complete their interviews and research regarding diocesan support to The Episcopal Church."

- 2003 Mission Funding Task Force (established by resolution B004)
- 2006 Budgetary Funding Task Force (reauthorized by resolution A151)
- 2009 Budgetary Funding Task Force (reauthorized by resolution A061, which was an omnibus larger resolution titled "Continuous Cycle of Strategic Planning")

Mandate: Authorized for 3 triennia by General Convention Resolution, (see Joint Rule IX.22)

4.2 TITLE IV TASK FORCE

Composition: Members: Not more than 9 persons knowledgeable about Title IV

Appointment: Joint appointment by Presiding Bishop and the President of the House of Deputies

Historical Note:

In 2000 General Convention established the Task Force on Disciplinary Policy and Procedure “to study, assess, and report on present models of church discipline with regard to clergy misconduct.” This Task Force was asked to deliver its report to General Convention in 2006.

In 2006 Convention endorsed the principles adopted by the first Task Force and created a new “Title IV Task Force” to continue the work with a different emphasis. Task Force II was asked to report by January 1, 2009. Title IV canonical revisions were subsequently adopted at GC 2009. General Convention reauthorized the Task Force in 2009 for the purpose of education and training about the revisions.

- 2000 Task Force on Disciplinary Policy and Procedure (established by resolution 2000-A028 to report in 2006). Original composition required representation from two Standing Commissions.
- 2006 Convention establishes a new “Title IV Task Force” (aka “Task Force II”) was established by resolution 2006-A153 to continue the work of “Task Force I”).
- 2009 Title IV Task Force II (reauthorized by resolution A188).

Mandate: Authorized by General Convention resolutions, (see Joint Rule IX.22)

5.1 HOUSE OF DEPUTIES: COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH

Composition: Undefined number of members of the House of Deputies
Appointment: Undefined; in practice appointed by the President of the House

Historical Note:

The Committee on the State of the Church is the oldest committee of the General Convention, dating from 1792 and through the years it has played a major role in the structure and work of the Convention. In 1804 (revised in 1832) a canon was enacted that called for the House of Deputies to draw up a triennial report on the "State of the Church" to draw on diocesan reports as well as "such other papers, viz., Episcopal charges, addresses, and pastoral letters as may tend to throw light on the State of the Church in each diocese." The committee also served as a clearing house for resolutions and legislative proposals that did not come under the jurisdiction of any existing committee or commission. In 1921 the committee was designated an *ad interim* committee of General Convention so that it would have more time to carry out its task. In 1961 the committee succeeded in establishing a statistics and research office to help in the collecting, tabulating and appraising of data from the Church. The committee appointed sub-committees to examine various spheres of church life. From 1970 to 2000, presidents of the House used the Committee as a council of advice under Canon I.1.1(b).

1792	Committee of the Whole on the State of the Church established by the House of Deputies
1832	General Convention adopts Canon 51 authorizing a committee of the House of Deputies to examine the state of the Church
1921	General Convention designates the Committee an <i>ad interim</i> body.

Mandate: Not established in canons; responsibilities in Canon I.6.5(b)
Note: the Committee is not officially established in the Canons, is not represented in the HD Rules of Order, and has an undefined number of members.

5.2 HOUSE OF DEPUTIES: STUDY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

Composition: Undefined number of members of the House of Deputies
Appointment: Undefined; in practice appointed by the President of the House

Historical Note:

Established and announced immediately following General Convention 2009, the charge of the Study Committee on Governance and Policy as put forth by the President of the House of Deputies is "to present to the HOD at 77th General Convention, a study of the history, theology, political structure and practical realities of our Church's governance and polity; and to make recommendations based on its findings to strengthening [sic] our self-understanding."

Mandate: HD Rules 7 and 8.

5.3 HOUSE OF BISHOPS: COMMITTEE ON PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT

Composition: Undefined number of members of the House of Bishops

Appointment: Appointed by the Presiding Bishop

Historical Note:

The Committee on Pastoral Development was created by Bishop Lichtenberger, “to study the pastoral needs of clergy and their families”(Journal 1979, p. AA-228).

Mandate: Non-canonical body and not established in the House’s Rules. The Committee exists at the initiative of the Presiding Bishop who staffs the function (Bishop for Pastoral Development) as part of the Office’s budget.

5.4 HOUSE OF BISHOPS: STANDING COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

Composition: Undefined number of members of the House of Bishops

Appointment: Appointed by the Presiding Bishop

Historical Note: The Rules of Order for the House of Bishops were amended at an interim meeting in 1962 to include a Standing Committee on Religious Communities. In 1976 the Canon on Religious Communities was amended to require that, “to be officially recognized, a Religious Community...must be approved by the Standing Committee on Religious Orders of the House of Bishops.” Although the canon used an incorrect name, the amendment established the first canonical reference to the Committee. In 1982 the Committee was referenced with regard to Christian communities in section 2 of the same canon. In 1991 the Committee was charged to record special vocational vows. At that time the name was corrected in the canon. The House of Bishops also maintains a Legislative Committee on religious communities (General Rule I (C)

Mandate: Not established in the canons, but given responsibilities in III.14.1(b), .2(b) and .3

5.5 HOUSE OF BISHOPS: THEOLOGY COMMITTEE

Composition: Undefined number of members of the House of Bishops

Appointment: Appointed by the Presiding Bishop

Historical Note:

The House of Bishops Committee on Theology was established by a 1964 House resolution, “to engage in continuing dialogue with contemporary theologians and...report from time to time...in order that this House may be better informed as to the nature of the crisis in the relationship between the language of Theology and that of modern culture” (Journal 1964, p. 62).

Mandate: Established by a House of Bishops’ resolution, 1964

6.1 BOARD OF ARCHIVES OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Composition: 3 bishops
3 clergy
6 lay persons
1 *ex officio*, Canonical Archivist elected by Board
[Total members: 13]

Appointment: Elected by General Convention:
Episcopal members nominated by Presiding Bishop
Clerical and lay members nominated by President of House of Deputies

Historical Note:

The current Board of the Archives was established in canon in 1985 (A076). Its roots date back to 1820, however, when a Joint Standing Committee of the General Convention was appointed to collect and care for the Church's records. Subsequently, General Convention appointed an officer to collect and care for the archives along with various commissions and joint committees.

In 1940 the General Convention named the Board of the Church Historical Society (CHS) as custodian of the Archives of the General Convention. After a financial dispute in 1979 over the use of Convention funds, General Convention required the CHS Board to act separately as the Archives Board in administering its duties in this area. By 1985, however, the General Convention had created a new canon on archives, and separated the Archives Board from the Church Historical Society. This ended the official relationship of the Historical Society to the General Convention. In 1994 General Convention extended the Archives canonical responsibilities beyond General Convention records to include archives and records of the DFMS. The Board's other duties include setting policy for the Archives; electing the chief archivist; and establishing the terms and conditions of the archivist's work. The Board reports to the General Convention through the Executive Officer of General Convention.

1820	Joint Standing Committee on Care of the Church's Records (by resolution)
1892	Commission on Archives (by resolution)
1940	Custody given to the Church Historical Society Board (by resolution)
1979	General Convention established a separate Board of Archives
1985	Board of Archives separated from CHS (established in canon with 10 members: 3 bishops, 6 clerical or lay persons, and the archivist)
1994	Membership regularized to 12 elected persons (3/3/6) and 2 <i>ex officio</i>
2009	Membership reduced by 1 with the removal of the dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest

Mandate: Canonical body, I.5

6.2 BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH PENSION FUND

Composition: 25 Members

Appointment: 24 members elected by General Convention, 2 six-year terms max.
1 *ex officio* member; President is elected by the Board

Historical Note:

The Board of Trustees of the Church Pension Fund is authorized to administer the clergy pension system of the Episcopal Church. It grew out of several pension programs established at the diocesan and regional levels in the 19th century. The current Fund was chartered as a corporation in 1914 and began operations in 1917. The Board of Trustees increased from 18 persons to 24 in 1937. Since that Convention, membership of the board has fluctuated between 24 to 32 members. The current membership is 25, including the president who is elected by the Board. Affiliates of the fund, which are governed by the Board or a subsidiary board which includes Fund trustees, include Church Publishing Incorporated (1918); Church Life Insurance Corporation (1922); The Church Insurance Company (1929); Church Insurance Agency Corporation (1930); and The Medical Trust (1978). (The Fund also uses the branding name “Church Pension Group”.)

Mandate: Canonical body, I.8

6.3 THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH WOMEN

Composition: 17 members

Appointment: 5 elected (President, 2 Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer)
9 elected by province
2 elected by ballot at triennial meeting
1 member from Executive Council, appointed by Presiding Bishop

Historical Note:

The current Episcopal Church Women National Board was organized at the Triennial meeting of 1985. It is the successor body of a long line of “women’s auxiliary” organizations that were established by General Convention in 1871 as a member agency of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The women’s organizations of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society included the UTO and the Women’s Auxiliary, and the Church Women are a direct descendent of both. The Woman’s Auxiliary established its Triennial in-gathering meeting to make their presence and influence felt at meetings of the General Convention. The “Triennial” continues to this day.

In 1919, when the National Council was organized, the Woman’s Auxiliary received a voice and vote on every department in the new Church hierarchy. The liaison structure continued, but in 1968, as part of the larger reorganization of the Church, the Division of Women's Work was replaced with a Standing Committee of Executive Council called the Committee for Women, which would plan the Triennial meeting and attempt to integrate women into the full life of the Church. As this Committee was absorbed into the national Church structure, each of the Triennial meeting participants chose to continue to hold their separate identities and meetings as they contemplated the new position of women in the evolving structure of the national Church.

In time, the remnant of the Women’s Auxiliary and other women's ministries who were represented on a Council of Women’s Ministries formed a Structure Committee with the Presiding Bishop's encouragement and at the request of the General Convention (1985-D027). In June 1986, the Executive Council passed a resolution establishing the Episcopal Church Women as the legitimate DFMS agency and successor to the Women’s Auxiliary and the Triennial Meeting. (The UTO has maintained a separate governing structure.)

Mandate: DFMS Agency by resolution of Executive Council, 1871 and 1986
Governance is by ECW By-laws (July 8, 2009)

6.4 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, EPISCOPAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

Composition: 21 members, elected by Executive Council bishops, clergy and lay persons, no less than 7, no more than 12

Directors, *ex officio*

Presiding Bishop

Executive Director of Executive Council

Financial Officer of Executive Council

President of ERD

Appointment: Board membership nominated by the Chair of the ERD Board and the Presiding Bishop, elected by a majority vote of the ERD Board of Directors, and ratified by Executive Council
President of ERD, elected by the Board, ratified by the Presiding Bishop
Chair of the ERD Board, appointed by the Presiding Bishop from ERD Board

Historical Note:

In December 1940 the National Council created the Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief (PBFWR), initially to handle an influx of unsolicited donations for war relief in Europe. The work of relief soon expanded to other continents. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, as part of the overall re-examination of the Church and its program, PBFWR was audited for function and efficiency. This led to the creation of a strong new Board that would oversee the administration of the Fund and establish formal guidelines for the disbursement of money. Executive Council adopted a charter for the agency in 1977 with a membership of 18 persons that included Executive Council members. All members were appointed by the Presiding Bishop. PBFWR reported regularly to Executive Council and to the General Convention. Council adjusted membership slightly in 1979 and 1988.

The PBFWR Board and Executive Council renamed the agency "Episcopal Relief and Development" in 2000 in preparation for a resolution designating ERD as a separate not-for-profit 501(c)3 corporation in 2002. The ERD Bylaws stipulate the membership to be no less than 7 but no greater than 21. The Presiding Bishop, the Executive Director and the Financial Officer of Executive Council are named *ex officio* directors. Corporation officers are to be elected annually by the Board and the Board reports annually to Executive Council. The 2006 charter confirms that ERD and DFMS have beneficial ownership and control of funds given to ERD or its predecessor.

Mandate: Non-canonical DFMS agency (or subsidiary)
Bylaws approved by and annual reports submitted to Executive Council

6.5 GENERAL BOARD OF EXAMINING CHAPLAINS

Composition: 4 bishops
6 priests with pastoral cures or in specialized ministries;
6 members of accredited Seminary faculties or other educational institutions;
6 lay persons
[Total 22 members]

Appointment: Elected by House of Bishops, confirmed by House of Deputies (2 term max.)
Presiding Bishop may appoint up to four other members in consultation with the Chair of the Board

Historical Note:

The General Board of Examining Chaplains was created by the adoption of Canon 7, "Of a General Board of Examining Chaplains," at the General Convention of 1970. Its purpose was to provide a national examination program for candidates for ordination, thus replacing the various diocesan examination programs that existed previously. The Board met for the first time in December 1970 with a membership of 21 and drafted an initial General Ordination Examination (GOE) by October 1971. The first GOE exams were administered in 1972 and they have become a standard by which a candidate for Holy Orders demonstrates proficiency in several subjects, as required for ordination by Canon III.7.5(a).

- 1919-67 Board of Examining Chaplains in every diocese
- 1970 General Board for Examining Chaplains (established in canon with 21 members: 3 bishops, 6 presbyters with cures, 6 faculty of a seminary or other educational institutions, and 6 lay persons)
- 1982 Membership increased to 22 with the addition of 1 bishop (4/6/6/6)

Mandate: Canonical body, III.15.1

6.6 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FORWARD MOVEMENT PUBLICATIONS

Composition: 14 members

Appointment: 13 appointed by the Presiding Bishop
1 *ex officio*, Presiding Bishop serves as President

Historical Note:

The genesis of Forward Movement Publications was established in 1934 when the Joint Commission on the Forward Movement was established with the charge to move the Church "forward" in the midst of the Great Depression. In addition to conferences, meetings, and training programs, the Commission began publishing devotional materials, including the first issues of Forward Day by Day. General Convention discontinued the Commission in 1940 but renewed the publications arm of Forward Movement and placed it under the direction of an Executive Committee appointed by the Presiding Bishop. Forward Movement Publications is authorized each triennium by the General Convention. It is a self-supporting agency of the General Convention. The operation is managed by the General Editor, and the agency's offices have been housed in Cincinnati since its beginnings. The Board of Directors meets twice annually, "to set goals for the company's ministry and oversee operations, including the annual operating budget of just under \$2 million." Forward Movement Publications currently publishes tracts, pamphlets, and small books on a wide range of issues important to the Church and its membership.

Mandate: Established by General Convention resolution (non-canonical);
Renewed on a triennial basis

6.7 BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Composition: Presiding Bishop (ex officio);
Bishop of New York (ex officio);
Dean of GTS (ex officio);
2 bishops chosen by the House of Bishops;
2 presbyters or deacons chosen by the House of Deputies;
2 lay persons chosen by the House of Deputies;
24 persons elected by the Board of Trustees;
9 persons chosen by the Seminary Alumni (*as of 2001*)
[Total members: 42]

Appointment: 6 members elected by General Convention
24 elected by the Board of Trustees
9 elected by Seminary alumni
3 *ex officio* members

Historical Note:

The General Theological Seminary (GTS) was established by resolution of General Convention in 1817. A special General Convention held on November 1, 1821 adopted a constitution for the Seminary and elected a Board of Trustees. Because GTS was the only Episcopal seminary at the time, its Board had a national scope, consisting of every Bishop of the Church, and representatives from every diocese. It is sometimes referred to as the Church's "official Seminary." Although the makeup of the Board has changed over time, GTS has maintained an accountability to General Convention in that all changes to the Constitution must be approved by Convention. The Constitution was last amended at the 1994 General Convention.

Mandate: Established by resolution 1817 (non-canonical)
Governed by Charter/Bylaws requiring General Convention approval for revision
General Convention elects one-seventh of the Trustees

6.8 BOARD FOR TRANSITION MINISTRY

Composition: 4 bishops
4 presbyters or deacon
4 lay persons
[Total 12 members]

Appointment: Episcopal members appointed by the Presiding Bishop
Clerical and lay members appointed by President of the House of Deputies
All appointments ratified by General Convention

Historical Note:

The General Convention of 1967 authorized the appointment of a Joint Commission on the Deployment of the Clergy with instructions to "investigate and study (with a view to making recommendations thereon) such matters as current and future manpower needs, methods for the more efficient deploying of the Church's ordained ministry, means for facilitating the process of clergy placement, types of auxiliary ministries, and continuing education." The Commission made its initial report to the Special General Convention in 1969, with a proposal to establish a national Clergy Deployment Office. This office was opened on April 1, 1970, and a resolution authorizing the establishment of the Board for Clergy Deployment was passed at the Convention of 1970. Its responsibilities were to oversee the operation of the national office and to make recommendations on deployment of the clergy to General Convention. In 1982 General Convention established the Board in canon law.

In 1997 the General Convention rejected a Structure Commission proposal to eliminate the Church Deployment Board in favor of a Commission on Ministry. Most recently, Convention approved a name to Transition Ministry in 2009 to acknowledge the, "discernment of new clergy leadership as a time of significant transition in the lives of both the congregation and the clergy" (2009-A119). Their duties are to oversee the Office for Transition Ministry and to educate the Church on transition ministry.

1970	Board for Clergy Deployment commissioned by resolution with 15 members: 3 bishops, 6 presbyters/deacons, and 6 lay persons)
1979	Board changes name to Board for Church Deployment (1979-A033)
1982	Board for Church Deployment established in canon (1982-A148)
1991	Membership regularized at 12 members (4/4/4)
2009	Name changed to Board for Transition Ministry

Mandate: Canonical body, III.16

6.9 UNITED THANK OFFERING BOARD [Committee]

Composition: 12 members

Appointment: 9 elected by each province
3 continuing members that serve at large

Historical Note:

The United Thank Offering cannot be adequately understood apart from the history of the Woman's Auxiliary (now Episcopal Church Women) of the DFMS, which established the Offering in 1889 as a special donation to support the floundering missionary work of the DFMS. The UTO was administered almost exclusively by the Woman's Auxiliary for close to fifty years. As the program expanded, however, a national staff office was established at the Church headquarters under the direction of the National Council. (Fund raising and allocation was still handled by the Auxiliary). By 1958 the Presiding Bishop had appointed a UTO staff officer.

A separate UTO Committee was established in 1969 by the Executive Council as a part of the general restructuring of "woman's work" in the Church. This Committee is tied to both the Executive Council and the Episcopal Church Women (ECW) as it reports to Council on the allocation of grants once a year and presents its goals, objectives and budget to the Executive Council. The Triennial meeting of the ECW approves these goals and budget proposals for the triennium. A member of the UTO Committee serves as liaison to the Episcopal Church Women's National Board as a full voting member to facilitate communication between the two groups.

In October 2008 the Executive Council authorized a blue ribbon committee to conduct an extensive study of the current and future of the United Thank Offering, "its roles, purposes, function, operational procedures, and vision to the faithfulness to God's mission in the 21st century." The committee was directed to report to the General Convention in 2012. The governing body of the UTO was known as the "UTO Committee" [of Executive Council] up to at least 2008. Currently, the agency's website identifies its oversight group as a "board".

1889	UTO established as a program of the Women's Auxiliary (DFMS)
1958	Presiding Bishop appoints first UTO staff officer
1969	Executive Council establishes the first UTO Committee
1991	Last Executive Council approval of UTO bylaws and budget
2008	UTO Committee/Board requests permission for separate 501c3 status. Executive Council authorizes a special committee to study UTO with a 2012 target date

Mandate: DFMS Agency by Executive Council resolution, 1889 (non-canonical)
Authorization renewed periodically up to 1991
Governance is by UTO By-laws (not available)

7.1 BOARD OF TRUSTEES, EPISCOPAL CHURCH BUILDING FUND

Composition: 11 members

Appointment: Self appointing board

Historical Note:

The Episcopal Church Building Fund was established by the General Convention in 1880 as the American Church Building Fund Commission, a self-supporting agency, to create a permanent loan fund to aid in the erection and repair of church buildings. In addition to loans, the Fund now provides building guidelines, acts as a consulting agency for remodeling and repair, and offers workshops and other education materials to parishes and dioceses throughout the Church. The ECBF also manages the General Loan Fund portfolio of the DFMS. It is funded through individual and diocesan gifts and recently a large transfer of funds from the United Thank Offering.

Since its inception, the Episcopal Church Building Fund has been independent and self-supporting. There is no record that the General Convention or the Executive Council has any official fiduciary relationship with the Episcopal Church Building Fund. (Historical and current information is not available on the Building Fund as it maintains its own records and archives. Presumably, the Fund maintains its own 501c3 organization.)

Mandate: No official connection to General Convention or Executive Council.
Established initially by resolution of General Convention, 1880

7.2 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOUNDATION

Composition: 18 members

Appointment: Self appointing board
Presiding Bishop, honorary Chair

Historical Note:

The Episcopal Church Foundation was founded in 1949 by Presiding Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill to establish an independent lay-led national Church agency for fund raising and philanthropy. The Foundation was endorsed by the General Convention and National Council in 1949 and was launched early the next year. As of 2010, their web site reports, “The mission of the Episcopal Church Foundation is to strengthen the leadership and financial capabilities of Episcopal congregations, dioceses, and related organizations to pursue their mission and ministry.” The Episcopal Church Foundation assists congregations, dioceses, and related organizations by providing financial, leadership and educational programs, products, and services. Since its inception, the Episcopal Church Foundation has been independent and self-supporting. There is no record that the General Convention or the Executive Council has any official fiduciary relationship with the Episcopal Church Building Foundation.

Mandate: No official connection to General Convention or Executive Council. Endorsed by resolution of General Convention and Council, 1949