

General Convention and its role in the life of The Episcopal Church

The Episcopal Church's [General Convention](#) will [meet for the 81st time](#) June 23- 28 in Louisville, Kentucky at the [Kentucky International Convention Center](#). If you're asking, "So, what is this exactly, and what does it have to do with me?", you're not alone. General Convention can feel as far removed from people in local churches as Congress does from everyday life. But the role it plays impacts a lot of what Episcopalians see and do in their local churches.

Let's look at three questions:

1. What is General Convention?
2. What does it do?
3. Why does it matter?

What is General Convention?

General Convention is the highest decision-making body in The Episcopal Church. Normally it meets every three years, but because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting that was to have taken place in 2021 was moved to 2022 and was shortened to four legislative days. In 2024, it will meet for [six legislative days](#), although other activities take place before the convention officially gets underway.

It's been around long time, dating to the period [when The Episcopal Church was getting formed](#) just two years after the end of the American War of Independence. In 1785, laymen and clergy from six states (Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia) gathered as the first General Convention to start forming an Anglican church for the new United States, naming it the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. The new U.S. church had only one bishop then, Samuel Seabury, so they couldn't form a House of Bishops until two other bishops were consecrated in 1787. In that year, General Convention adopted the structure of the church we have today and approved the church's first Book of Common Prayer.

It has two houses, like Congress – the House of Deputies and the House of Bishops – and members of both houses have been elected by their diocesan conventions. Not every denomination elects the people who serve at the highest legislative level, but The Episcopal Church does. Each house meets separately and has its own officers, and legislation must pass both houses with the same language for it to take effect.

It's big. The [House of Deputies](#) includes four lay people and four clergy from each diocese – and there are 110 dioceses. So, its membership is close to 900 people – and yes, it takes a really big room to accommodate everyone! It also will include 18 young people – two from each of the nine provinces of The Episcopal Church – who make up the [Official Youth Presence](#). They will

have seat and voice but cannot vote but nevertheless, they play an important role in sharing ideas with deputies.

The [House of Bishops](#) is made up of all active and retired bishops, although many retired bishops don't attend – those who regularly participate currently are about 300 bishops.

But General Convention is more than just legislation. It also includes official worship services, a large exhibit hall where groups around the church can show people who they are and offer items for sale, and a [special day camp for children](#). Other groups around the church – like organizations and seminaries – have their own events, and it often feels like a big reunion.

A revival is scheduled to take place the night before the convention officially begins at the KFC YUM! Center, usually the site of concerts, ice shows and athletic events, including games of the men's and women's basketball teams of the [University of Louisville](#).

In addition, the [Episcopal Church Women](#) hold their [Triennial](#) meeting concurrently with General Convention, and this year will mark the organization's 150th anniversary as a ministry within The Episcopal Church.

What does General Convention do?

Its purpose is to pass legislation that affects the church – everything from stating the church's position on things like immigration and the death penalty, to changing canons on clergy conduct and what Bible translations are authorized for use in public worship. Proposed legislation, called resolutions, can come from bishops, deputies, diocesan conventions or from the task forces and commissions that meet between conventions.

All resolutions are referred to one of the convention [legislative committees](#). Deputies and bishops have their own committees on various topics but meet together. Committees are required to conduct an open hearing on every resolution assigned to them. People can sign up to speak on those topics, and the public is welcome to be present.

This year's convention is following a format that was adopted for the shortened convention in 2022 of having [legislative committees meet online](#) before the start of General Convention to hear testimony on proposed resolutions. Anyone can sign up to testify or just observe legislative committee meetings.

After being considered by a committee, every resolution then starts in one of the two houses where it is voted on, either individually or, in the case of resolutions that appear to be non-controversial, grouped into a consent calendar. If a resolution passes both houses with the same language, it then takes effect.

Why does it matter?

Some crucial elements of the life of The Episcopal Church and Episcopalians come from actions of General Convention. This year there is a major one – the election of a new presiding bishop. Presiding Bishop Michael Curry concludes his nine-year term this year, and his successor will be chosen from among the list of [nominees](#). The House of Bishops will meet at Christ Church Cathedral on June 26 at 11 a.m. to elect the next presiding bishop, and then it is up to the House of Deputies to ratify (or decline) that election.

But General Convention is responsible for many other actions that affect all Episcopalians. Here are some major ones:

- Deciding the text of the *Book of Common Prayer*, as well as supplemental liturgical materials, like the *Book of Occasional Services*. It also decides what goes into *The Hymnal*, as well as what other musical resources are authorized.
- Setting the calendar of saints, currently called *Lesser Feasts and Fasts*. This year, bishops and deputies will vote on adding feast days for Harriet Tubman and the Consecration of Barbara Harris, among others.
- Creating the process for being ordained a deacon, priest or bishop. In 1976 General Convention recognized that women could be ordained, and the first out gay bishop was welcomed in 2003.
- Providing parameters for marriage in the church, which now require all dioceses to make provision for marriage of same-sex couples.
- Deciding the process for identifying and dealing with clergy misconduct and protecting all church members through required Safe Church training.
- Defining the physical boundaries of every diocese and setting up mechanisms for a diocese to split or merge with another. It also decides what dioceses are part of The Episcopal Church. This year it will vote on the juncture of the Dioceses of Eastern Michigan and Western Michigan into the Diocese of the Great Lakes, as well as the reunion of the three dioceses in Wisconsin (Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Eau Claire) into one Diocese of Wisconsin.
- Declaring when The Episcopal Church is in full communion with another Christian body. The Episcopal Church currently is in full communion with [six other churches](#), and this year, a resolution [proposes](#) establishing full communion with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bavaria.

Want to be part of this year's General Convention?

If you want to follow along closely, sessions of General Convention will be livestreamed, with links available closer to its start in late June.

In addition, anyone can serve as one of the many [volunteers](#) that help General Convention run smoothly. Volunteers may serve for as little as a half a day or for multiple shifts over many days.

– Information provided by freelance reporter Melodie Woerman and Cynde Bimbi, director of communications and public relations for the Episcopal Church in Delaware.