

How a Resolution becomes an Act of Convention

Resolutions can be proposed by Interim Bodies, Legislative Committees, Bishops, Deputies, Dioceses and Provinces. Once a resolution has been properly filed, the Presiding Bishop and President of the House of Deputies confer and assign the resolution to a legislative committee. [See list of legislative committees and corresponding house of initial action (HIA.)] Resolutions are numbered, with a prefix that indicates the type of proposer. **"A"** resolutions have been proposed by an interim body or a legislative committee. **"B"** resolutions have been proposed by a bishop and endorsed by two other bishops, all from different dioceses. **"C"** resolutions have been proposed by a diocese or province. **"D"** resolutions have been proposed by a deputy and endorsed by two other deputies.

The legislative committee of the first house (House of Initial Action, HIA) schedules an open hearing to discuss the resolution, and makes a recommendation by filing a committee report. The committee can recommend to

- Adopt
- Adopt with amendment or substitute
- Refer to an interim body
- Take No Further Action
- Reject

The Dispatch of Business Committee of the HIA receives the committee report and places the resolution on either the consent calendar or the legislative calendar. Resolutions on the consent calendar are not debatable. A resolution may be removed from the consent calendar by request of bishops or deputies through a specific process. The consent calendar is voted on in a block. Resolutions on the legislative calendar are considered individually and are open for debate and can be amended.

The HIA votes on the resolution. If the house votes to adopt, adopt with amendment or substitute or refer to an interim body, the resolution moves on. If the house votes to discharge/take no further action or reject, that vote is final and the process for that resolution is complete.

When the HIA has voted to adopt, adopt with amendment or substitute or refer to an interim body, the resolution is sent to the legislative committee of the second house for their consideration. The legislative committee makes their recommendation and files a committee report. The second house committee can recommend to

- Concur
- Concur with Referral to an Interim Body
- Not Concur
- Not Concur and Take a different action

The Dispatch of Business Committee of the second house receives the committee report and places the resolution on either the consent calendar or the legislative calendar. If the second house votes to concur, the resolution is concurred. This means it is final and is an Act of Convention. If the second house votes to concur with the recommendation to refer to an

interim body, the resolution will be sent to an interim body for further study. If the second house votes to not concur, that vote is final and the process for that resolution is complete. If the second house amends the resolution, it goes back to the legislative committee of the first house and the process begins again.

A resolution must be adopted in the exact same form by both houses to be a concurred act of convention.