

Executive Council Minutes
Portland, Oregon
March 2 – 4, 2007

RESOLUTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

Administration and Finance, Standing Committee on (A&F)

A&F 011	16
A&F 012	17
A&F 013	18
A&F 014	14
A&F 015	19
A&F 016	19
A&F 017	19
A&F 018	20
A&F 019	3
A&F 020	15
A&F 021	17
A&F 022	17

Congregations in Ministry, Standing Committee on (CIM)

CIM 002	5
---------------	---

International Concerns, Standing Committee on (INC)

INC 013	20
INC 014	20
INC 015	21
INC 016	6
INC 017	7
INC 006	21
INC 007	21

National Concerns, Standing Committee on (NAC)

NAC 006	31
NAC 007	8
NAC 008	22
NAC 009	11
NAC 010	21
NAC 011	24
NAC 012	24
NAC 013	25
NAC 014	11
NAC 015	26
NAC 016	26
NAC 017	12
NAC 018	27
NAC 019	13
NAC 020	14

Executive Council

EC 006	4
EC 008	27

FRIDAY MORNING, 3/2/07

The Presiding Bishop began the meeting by asking the visitors to introduce themselves, and then opened with a prayer.

The Secretary, Gregory Straub, was introduced to take the roll call. All present, unless otherwise noted.

The Most Reverend Katharine Jefferts Schori, Chair
Dr. Bonnie Anderson, Vice Chair

David Alvarez – absent *	Vicki Garvey Del Glover	Stacy Sauls Dennis Stark – arrived late
Tim Anderson	Thomas Gossen	John Vanderstar
Rosalie Ballentine	Joyce Hardy	Winnie Varghese
Hisako Beasley	Bettye Jo Harris	Ted Yumoto
RPM Bowden	Mark Harris	Belton Zeigler
Jon Bruno	Angela Helt	
Kim Byham	Josephine Hicks	<u>DMFS Officers</u>
Lee Crawford	Julio Holguin	Linda Watt
Sharon Denton	Gay Jennings	N. Kurt Barnes
Ian Douglas	Timothy Kimbrough - absent	Gregory Straub
Miguelina Espinal	Sandra McPhee	
George Frazer – arrived late	Ted Mollegen	<u>Canadian Partner</u>
Dorothy Fuller	Wilfrido Ramos-Orench	Michael Ingham
Butch Gamarra	Terry Roberts	
Bruce Garner	Edward Rodman	
	Petero Sabune	

* David Alvarez was excused due to the death of a priest in his diocese.

Bishop Katharine reviewed the agenda and asked for a motion to approve. The agenda was approved. The minutes of the Chicago meeting were adopted.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE CHAIRS

JOSEPHINE HICKS – ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

A&F met last night. The focus of this meeting will be the 2007 budget and Archives relocation.

TERRY ROBERTS – CONGREGATIONS IN MINISTRY

CIM met last night. They expect to receive staff reports, reaffirm financial support for seminaries, and receive a report on Audit for ECIM. Ed Rodman is the chaplain for this meeting.

SANDRA MCPHEE – INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS

Johncy Itty, Bishop of Oregon, will speak to the committee, and the committee will form a Response to Draft Covenant design group.

JOHN VANDERSTAR – NATIONAL CONCERNS

The committee will work on the General Convention resolutions referred to them, hear staff reports, follow up on A123, and meet jointly with International Concerns.

Next, Lee Alison Crawford reported on the work of the MDG Task Force, which was formed in response to A&F 010. The task force met through three one-hour conference calls. The first task was to agree on what questions to tackle, then decide whether to begin at home or go international, and to set priorities. They consulted with Episcopal Relief and Development, Jubilee Ministries, and other program staff and drafted a resolution. Executive Council will deal with this resolution later in the meeting.

Ian Douglas reported on the work of the Task Force on the Americas, which was formed in response to INC 005. This group was charged to investigate the possibility of an Anglican regional convocation of the Americas. Their first task was to decide who are the appropriate authorities in our polity, and then initiate a letter of invitation to have this conversation. They have identified the proper persons and are drafting the invitation.

Tom Gossen reported on the On Line Donations Task Force. This group has had one teleconference meeting and is working to develop a way to use the website from the front page to make a donation.

The next item on the agenda was to accept nominations for ACC member. The person nominated must be clergy. Ian Douglas was nominated, and hearing no other nominations, it was moved that the nominations be closed. Ian Douglas was elected by acclamation.

Bishop Katharine declared that the meeting of Executive Council was in adjournment, and convened the annual meeting of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

New Business – Restated Certificate of Incorporation of The Episcopal Church Building Fund. The Board of DFMS was not able sufficiently to consider this matter and it was decided that the annual meeting of the DFMS be suspended at this time. The meeting of the Executive Council was reconvened.

OPENING REMARKS FROM CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

Bonnie Anderson, President of the House of Deputies, gave a presentation detailing her mission, ongoing activities, recent activities and upcoming activities. One of her visitations was to the Diocese of San Joaquin for a gathering of the group “Remain Episcopal”. She spoke of her collaborative relationship with the Presiding Bishop, her participation in committees and task forces, communication with deputies, and integration with the General Convention Office. Bonnie stated that she has a “clear idea of what I want to do and accomplish”. Her mission is to uphold our polity and support those not being heard.

Bishop Katharine has been making diocesan visitations, starting in the Diocese of Arkansas for the consecration of the bishop. She was in the Diocese of East Tennessee for the diocesan convention, the Diocese of Pennsylvania for Absalom Jones Day, the Diocese of New York for a multi lingual, multi cultural celebration of Martin Luther King Day, the Diocese of Newark for the consecration of their bishop, the Dioceses of Louisiana and Mississippi to see the devastation and destruction in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and the Diocese of North Carolina for the Urban Caucus meeting, where they remembered and celebrated the ministry of Pauli Murray. She also spoke of her recent trip to Cuba, the partnership between the US and Cuba, and the appointment of two suffrage bishops.

An upcoming event for both Presiding Officers is a trip to Boksburg, South Africa for a TEAM meeting.

There was an opportunity for questions and comments, and then a short break.

The rest of the morning was spent in private conversation.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Friday afternoon was spent in committee.

SATURDAY MORNING, 3/3/06

Saturday morning was spent in committee.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

The first part of the afternoon was spent in committee. Council reconvened at 3:00 p.m. and the Chair called on the secretary for announcements. The consent calendar was called.

Consent Calendar:

A&F 013, A&F 015, A&F 016, A&F 017, A&F 018, A&F 019, INC 013, INC 014, INC 015, NAC 006, NAC 008, NAC 010, NAC 011, NAC 012, NAC 013, NAC 015, NAC 016, NAC 018

Jim Lemler, Director of Mission, made a presentation on “Developing Major Gifts”. Jim spoke of the great need for major gifts, and the challenges of developing a cohesive, consistent plan including the work of the Mission Funding Task Force. He announced that Susan McCone has joined the staff as Mission Funding Coordinator and Executive Council will have the opportunity to meet her at the June meeting. (“*The Mission Funding Initiative*” Appendix C)

Bonnie Anderson introduced and welcomed visitors Holly McAlpen, Kendall Harmon and Nigel Taber Hamilton and expressed her pleasure at having them and other deputies attend the meeting.

Next, Bishop Michael Ingham, representative from the Anglican Church of Canada, was invited to speak. Michael began by saying that it was a pleasure to be part of a meeting led by women. He spoke of how the two churches are being drawn together by current events, and that it feels like they are being asked to make a choice between either being part of the Anglican Communion or choosing gay and lesbian members. We are being forced to choose between conformity and autonomy. The response of The Episcopal Church will have a huge impact on the Anglican Church of Canada.

Our Lutheran partner, Elizabeth Eaton, has been elected bishop and therefore will not serve as partner. ELCA has not yet named a new partner.

Kurt Barnes, Treasurer, gave an overview of the 2007 and triennial budget, and called for a question and answer period. Josephine Hicks suggested that Council look at the budget and Resolution A&F 021 together.

SATURDAY EVENING

The Rt. Rev. Johnny Itty, Bishop of Oregon, and invited guests from the Diocese of Oregon, joined the Executive Council for dinner. Bishop Itty spoke about the diocese and Butch Gamarra, Province VIII representative, gave a presentation about Province VIII.

SUNDAY MORNING, 3/4/07

The Executive Council traveled to St. Michael and All Angels Church for the 9:00 a.m. service, followed by coffee hour/reception.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

The annual meeting of the DFMS was reconvened, and A&F 019 was introduced.

A&F 019 – Adopted

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on A&F
DATE: March 1, 2007
RE: Episcopal Church Building Fund Restated Certificate of Incorporation

Resolved, that the Executive Council meeting in Portland, Oregon on March 2, 2007, accepts the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Episcopal Church Building Fund, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Explanation

In negotiations for the turnover of the UTO Loan Fund by DFMS to the Episcopal Church Building Fund (ECBF), ECBF offered to make provision in its Certificate of Incorporation for the disposition of the UTO Fund and all other capital funds of ECBF to DFMS in the event of a dissolution of ECBF. ECBF also agreed that any changes to its purposes or name would require approval of DFMS. ECBF has made those provisions in its Restated Certificate of Incorporation.

A question was raised regarding written documents being translated on site. This is not something that is done at this time, but will be considered.

This concluded the business of the DFMS, and the annual meeting was adjourned.

The meeting of Executive Council was reconvened, with the introduction of EC 006. There was discussion around the distribution of funds and Bonnie suggested that Kurt and Rob Radtke (President, ERD) discuss this and come back and report. Rob said that the actual terms are not an issue. Therefore, there was a motion to adopt.

EC 006 – Adopted

TO: Executive Council
FROM: A&F 010 Task Force
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: **MDG 0.7% Line Item Funding in DFMS Budget**

Resolved, That Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, designate the \$924,000 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) line item in the 2007-2009 budget of The Episcopal Church to encourage grass roots support for achieving the MDGs by Episcopalians in the pews around the country; and be it further

Resolved, That a partnership of Episcopal Relief and Development (ERD), Jubilee Ministries and Executive Council set up a \$3 million “MDG Inspiration Fund” to fight malaria and other diseases; and be it further

Resolved, That Executive Council designate the \$924,000 currently in the budget and ERD identify additional contributions to reach a goal of \$1 million to seed the fund and that individuals, congregations and dioceses be encouraged to contribute an additional \$2 million for a total of \$3 million; and be it further

Resolved, That on behalf of the partnership, ERD be invited to manage a church-wide fundraising campaign to meet the goal and collect and steward the “MDG Inspiration Fund,” including the initial funds from the DFMS budget; and be it further

Resolved, That the revenues generated for the “MDG Inspiration Fund” be used to fight malaria, which is an objective of MDG #6, along with HIV/AIDS and other diseases; and be it further

Resolved, That \$2 million of the funding raised for the “MDG Inspiration Fund” be allocated to the “NetsforLife”: A Partnership for Malaria Prevention in Africa initiative and possibly to a pilot program in Asia; and be it further

Resolved, That the remaining \$1 million be allocated to initiatives in the Caribbean and Latin America focusing on public health issues, including, but not necessarily limited to, malaria and priorities defined by Jubilee Centers, ERD and partners in the region; and be it further

Resolved, That if, by the end of the triennium the fund has not reached the \$3 million goal, or exceeds it, the funds will be allocated 2/3 for Africa malaria prevention and a possible pilot program in Asia and 1/3 for Caribbean and Latin America malaria and public health initiatives; and be it further

Resolved, That ERD and Jubilee Ministries provide Executive Council with periodic updates on fundraising and program progress throughout the triennium.

EXPLANATION

Malaria kills between 2.7 and 3 million people globally each year. Over 90% of the deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, although the Caribbean, Latin America and Asia also suffer considerable losses. The direct negative impact on developing countries’ GDP is estimated at 1.8% per annum and contributes to entrenched poverty. Malaria has a disproportionate impact on children under five, pregnant women, the elderly and those with HIV/AIDS. It has been identified as a high public health priority globally in the MDG discussion and in the Anglican Communion.

Currently ERD is in the midst of year one of a three-year, \$12million, multi-country anti-malaria project in Africa known as “NetsforLife.” The objective of this project is to follow Roll Back Malaria prevention strategies including education, indoor residual spraying, and distribution of 1 million long-lasting insecticide treated nets and serve 3-4 million people. ERD is partnering with Anglican churches in most places where the program is taking place.

The shape of the programs in the Caribbean and Latin America would be defined through a consultative process including ERD, Jubilee Centers, particularly those with healthcare expertise in the region, and relevant and appropriate grass-roots representatives and partners. Given the scale of the program in the Caribbean and Latin America, it is anticipated that planning and consultations would begin in the summer of 2007, with program commencement in 2008, depending on availability of funds.

If by the end of the triennium the fund has not reached the \$3 million goal, or exceeds it, the funds will be allocated 2/3 for Africa malaria prevention and a possible pilot program in Asia and 1/3 for Caribbean and Latin America malaria and public health initiatives.

Terry Roberts reported for CIM. CIM was asked to audit ECIM, in response to GC-2006 A110. A task force has been appointed and will report back in June. In response to program reports, CIM asks “What can we do to help you in your work?” Terry then offered CIM 002, which completes D014 GC-2006.

CIM 002 – *Adopted with one abstention (E. Rodman)*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on Congregations in Ministry
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: SEMINARY FUNDING

Resolved, that the Executive Council reaffirm the commitment of the Episcopal Church to the policy of funding the Seminaries of the Church; *and be it further*

Resolved, that each congregation of the Episcopal church shall give annually at least 1% of their net disposable budgeted income to one or more of the Seminaries of the Church; *and be it further Resolved*, that each Ecclesiastical Authority inform every congregation under its jurisdiction of this policy and strongly encourage each congregation to participate in this funding commitment; *and be it further Resolved*, that each Seminary of the Church submit an annual report of receipts from this 1% initiative and the application thereof to the 76th General Convention; *and be it further Resolved*, that the Executive Council express its gratitude for those congregations that are regularly giving 1% of their net disposable budgeted income to support our seminaries.

EXPLANATION

The Seminaries of the Episcopal Church provide invaluable educational opportunities for persons both lay and ordained, to prepare for leadership roles in the church. Most of the seminaries do not receive monies from the General Convention budget and thereby must rely on the good will of the church members and other resources to provide the financial underpinning necessary to accomplish their mission. Over the last 20 years the General Convention has encouraged the church to give generously to this important area of the Church's ministry.

This was D014 from the 75th General Convention.

For International Concerns, Sandi McPhee reported that they had a fruitful meeting. They met with Bishop Johncy Itty regarding Church World Service, met jointly with National Concerns to hear from John Johnson of the Office of Government Relations, and had an extended discussion on the response of Executive Council to the draft of covenant. A group was formed to work on the document – members are Rosalie Ballentine, Ian Douglas, Mark Harris, Julio Holguin, Lee Alison Crawford, Josephine Hicks and Cathy Roskam. They heard staff reports, and expect a report about seminaries in the Caribbean in the fall. A bilateral committee is being formed to study the situation in Brazil, and Sandi asked to be notified if someone had an interest in being part of this committee. Resolutions moved by INC were:

INC 016 – *Adopted*

To: Executive Council
From: International Concerns
Date: March 3, 2007
Subject: Middle East Peacemaking

Resolved, the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon, March 2-4, expresses its continuing deep concern for the situation in the Middle East, including increased regional tensions, the escalating violence in Iraq, the lack of progress on the vision of a two-state solution for Israelis and Palestinians, and instability in Lebanon and therefore, the Council:

- is encouraged by the announcement of Secretary of State Rice that the United States will participate in international meetings sponsored by the Government of Iraq that will include Syria and Iran,
- opposes U.S. military action against the Islamic Republic of Iran and urges regional diplomacy, including both Iran and Syria in bilateral relations, and asks that the U.S. Government refrain from actions that could undermine efforts to constructively engage Iran,
- encourages strengthening U.S. ties in the region with civil society such as academia, non-governmental organizations, the media, and religious groups as important steps toward building relationships and improving the goodwill once enjoyed by the US around the world, and commends the recent ecumenical delegation to Iran, which included the Episcopal

Church's Director of Government Relations, and endorses its conclusions calling upon the two governments to immediately engage in direct face-to-face talks, cease using language that defines the other using "enemy" images, and promote more people to people exchanges including religious leaders, members of Parliament/Congress, and civil society,

- acknowledges that the Church already has said that military action has not and will not resolve the conflicts in the region, encourages the U.S. government, in consultation with leaders in Iraq and in its neighboring countries, to set and announce a deadline for full military disengagement, recognizing the sacrifice of U.S. forces in Iraq and the suffering of the Iraqi people,
- believes that peace between Israelis and Palestinians is central to the search for peace in the region, and therefore urgently draws attention to existing Church policy that encourages the U.S. Government to pursue evenhandedly a two-state solution with other international partners that ends the occupation, provides full recognition of Israel and Palestine by the nations of the world as well as security for both, with a shared Jerusalem as the capital of both Israel and Palestine.

Explanation: The Episcopal Church has long been engaged in promoting a just peace for both Israel and Palestine. The peace process has been made more difficult in recent years by increased violence between Israelis and Palestinians, war in Iraq, increased tensions between the United States and Iran and Syria, and instability in Lebanon in the aftermath of the war between Israel and Hezbollah. This resolution gives broad parameters upon which the Church, especially the Office of Government Relations, can advocate for humane policies that respect the dignity of all people.

INC 017 – Adopted

TO: The Executive Council
FROM: The Committee on International Concerns
DATE: March 3, 2007
RE: Iraqi Refugees

Resolved, That the Executive Council meeting in Portland, Oregon, on March 2, 2007 recommends that the Episcopal Church advocate that the US Government take the following actions to address the severe humanitarian crisis of refugees and others being displaced by the ongoing violence resulting from the war in Iraq:

- Move urgently to begin discussions with all countries in the region immediately affected by the war in Iraq in order to bring about a cessation of hostilities and remove the circumstances that threaten the stability of the region and produce widespread displacement of persons,
- Appropriate sufficient funds to allow host countries in the region to respond to the growing humanitarian crisis caused by the massive migration of persons into Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey in search of protection and safety,
- Undertake diplomatic initiatives and assistance programs, including resettlement, so as to encourage host countries to sustain access to first asylum and to restore such access for whom it is presently denied,
- Seek the creation of a process which enables Palestinian and other refugees under severe threat to depart Iraq in safety,

- Work with international partners to ensure that refugees in host countries have access to livelihoods, health care, education and other essential services which they cannot now access or do so on a restricted basis,
- Grant temporary protected status (TPS) to those Iraqi nationals in the United States lacking permanent status and who may be facing deportation proceedings,
- In collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees take immediate steps to facilitate the resettlement of those refugees in the region, particularly those with US family ties or US associations, including especially vulnerable persons such as women and children.

EXPLANATION

It is estimated that 2 million persons have fled Iraq in recent months due to the ongoing violence in that war ravaged country. Estimates include 700,000 in Jordan, 600,000 in Syria, 100,000 in Egypt, 54,000 in Iran, and 20,000 in Lebanon. These numbers increase daily. The UNHCR, which tracks the movement of refugees has determined that persons who have fled Iraq since the war commenced in 2003 are prima facie refugees. The Presidentially appointed Iraq Study Group, in commenting on the refugee crisis, noted that "Iraq and the region could be further destabilized, and the humanitarian suffering severe." Against this background, substantial infusion of humanitarian aid is needed to augment UNHCR's meager resources to address the impact of this new flow of desperate refugees. In addition, refugees with family ties to the United States, many of whom are Christians, and those who may have had an association with the Coalition forces, and those in especially vulnerable situations, such as women and children, are all in need of resettlement outside this impacted region. An estimated \$250 million is being requested by the GGO community (Refugee Council USA and InterAction) to address this crisis.

For National Concerns, John Vanderstar reported that the committee dealt with resolutions not completed at General Convention. They heard staff reports and discussed D047 with Lori Ionntiu (General Convention Manager), Brian Grieves (Director of Peace and Justice Ministries) and Suzanne Baillie (In house counsel).

NAC 007 – *Adopted with one abstention (J. Vanderstar)*

TO: Executive Council
 FROM: Standing Committee on National Concerns
 DATE: March 4, 2007
 RE: Actions on Stockholder Resolutions – Social Responsibility in Investment Committee

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2 to 4, 2007, instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies for a report on how they will respond to the rising regulatory, competitive, and public pressure to reduce the emission of toxic chemicals (based on long-standing policies on environmental stewardship and various environmental resolutions favoring reporting on such topics); and be it further
 (Att. 1)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of resolutions asking companies to report on which product lines or categories sold may be affected by new cosmetics safety legislation and consumer trends (based on long-standing policies on environmental stewardship, resolution A042 of the 1994 General Convention regarding alternatives to hazardous chemicals, and previous proxy votes on similar topics) (Att. 2)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions to asking companies to report on the potential from environmental damage from oil drilling in the Alaskan Arctic (based on resolution D125 of the 1991 General Convention opposing such drilling); and be it further (Att. 3)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of resolutions asking companies to report on efforts to improve energy efficiency (based on long-standing policies on environmental stewardship and resolution A048 of the 2000 General Convention) ; and be it further (Att. 4-5)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of resolutions asking companies to report on the adequacy of host country laws and regulations with respect to their adequacy to protect human health, the environment and the company's reputation based on long-standing policies on environmental stewardship and the filing of previous resolutions on related topics); and be it further (Att. 6)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of resolutions asking companies to report on greenhouse gas emissions, efforts at emissions reduction, or to issue a climate change report (based on resolution B002 or the 2006 General Convention); and be it further (Att. 7-8)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to review and improve comprehensive recycling strategies (based on long-standing policies on environmental stewardship and various environmental resolutions favoring reporting on such topics, in addition to General Convention resolution A044 of 2000 on environmentally-sound practices at church meetings); and be it further (Att. 9-10)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of resolutions asking companies to remediate environmental damage near their plants (based on long-standing policies on environmental stewardship and previous votes on similar issues); and be it further (Att. 11)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions to prepare a report explaining how the company will increase renewable energy sources (based on General Convention resolutions and A048 of 2000 and the previous Executive Council's filing of such resolutions); and be it further (Att. 12)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions requesting the issuance of a sustainability report (based on resolution D066 of the 2003 General Convention and resolution A002 of the 2000 General Convention); and be it further (Att. 13)

Resolved, That the Executive Council, instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking electronics companies for a report on how they will reduce the use of toxic materials (based on long-standing policies on environmental stewardship and various environmental resolutions favoring reporting on such topics); and be it further (Att. 14)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to report on the effects of the Bhopal disaster (based on long-standing policies

on environmental stewardship and various environmental resolutions favoring reporting on such topics); and be it further (Att. 15)

Resolved, That the Executive Council, instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to adopt policies regarding human rights and vendor standards (based on resolution A002 of the 2000 General Convention and the previous Executive Council's filing of such resolutions); (Att. 16-17)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to adopt the MacBride Principles regarding fair employment in Northern Ireland (based on the Executive Council resolution of November 1994); and be it further (Att. 18)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions requesting the adoption of a sexual-orientation non-discrimination policy (based on the Executive Council resolution of November 1995 on equality in organizations and resolution C019 on the 1994 General Convention on equality under the law for homosexuals); and be it further (Att. 19)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to report on foreign military sales (based on resolution D187 of the 1991 General Convention and the previous Executive Council's filing of such resolutions); and be it further (Att. 20)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions requesting that companies adopt a policy to report annually to shareholders in a separate report on corporate resources devoted to supporting political entities or candidates on both state and federal levels (although there is no specific policy regarding this resolution, the SRI Committee believes that the resolution can be supported on good-government grounds); and be it further (Att. 21)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking computer-related companies to establish a human rights committee (this resolution focuses on internet censorship, a topic for which there is no Episcopal Church policy, but the SRI Committee is of the opinion that this resolution is similar to other resolutions on human rights that have been supported in previous proxy votes); and be it further (Att. 22)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to report on policies that are in place to safeguard against the provision of any financial services for any corporate or individual clients that enables capital flight and results in tax avoidance (although there is no Episcopal Church policy on this issue, the SRI Committee is of the opinion that this resolution consistent with responsible management practices); and be it further (Att. 23)

Resolved, That the Executive Council, instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to adopt policies regarding the appropriate dating of stock options (although there is no specific Episcopal Church policy on this issue, the SRI Committee is of the opinion that this is consistent with good corporate governance); and be it further (Att. 24)

Resolved, That the Executive Council, instruct the Treasurer to vote in favor of all resolutions asking companies to adopt policies separating the CEO and Chair of the Board of Directors positions (although there is no specific Episcopal Church policy on this issue, the SRI Committee is of the opinion that this is consistent with good corporate governance); and be it further (Att. 25)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instructs the Treasurer to vote “in favor of” on all resolutions asking companies to amend animal care and use policies in animal testing of pharmaceuticals. (Although there is no Episcopal Church policy on animal testing per se, it is in accord with church policies opposing cruelty to animals); and be it further (Att. 26)

Resolved, That the Executive Council, instructs the Treasurer to vote “abstain” on all resolutions asking companies to report on the ethical issues related to disclosing information pertaining to customers when a government agency requests it without a court order (there is no Episcopal Church policy in this area); and be it further (Att. 27)

Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the Treasurer to vote “against” on all resolutions asking companies to divest movie producing businesses because of tobacco use in movies (the SRI Committee is of the opinion that although there is church policy opposing tobacco use, this resolution is too remote from the actual issue of tobacco use and too close to censorship to merit support). (Att. 28)

SRI Attachments are Appendix A

NAC 009 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: Standing Committee on National Concerns
DATE: March 4, 2007
RE: Human Rights for “Homosexual Persons”

Resolved, the Executive Council of The Episcopal Church, meeting in Portland, Oregon, March 2 – 4, 2007, reaffirm the position of The Episcopal Church’s “conviction that homosexual persons are entitled to equal protection of the laws with all other citizens, and it calls on our society to see that such protection is provided in actuality” (GC 1976 – A071); and be it further

Resolved, that The Episcopal Church affirms the statement in the Windsor Report paragraph 146: “any demonizing of homosexual persons, or their ill treatment, is totally against Christian charity and basic principles of pastoral care. We urge provinces to be proactive in support of the call of Lambeth Resolution 64 (1988) for them to ‘reassess, in light of ...study and because of our concern for human rights, its care for and attitude toward persons of homosexual orientation’” and be it further

Resolved, That the Standing Commission on Anglican and International Peace with Justice Concerns seek ways to address this concern through the Anglican Communion Office.

(Completes Resolution A168 from GC 2006)

EXPLANATION

The respect and dignity due every human being, and the affirmation of the human rights of every person, require the constant attention of this church. This resolution affirms the need for this attention.

NAC 014 – *Adopted*

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: NATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: MARCH 3, 2007

SUBJECT: GC SITE CHOICES

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, urges the Joint Standing Committee on Planning and Arrangements not to propose to any future General Convention for its approval any site for an upcoming General Convention which is located in a state that prohibits domestic partnerships or the rights associated therewith

EXPLANATION

This is not a resolution on same-sex marriage. Rather, it seeks to enforce two resolutions passed by earlier General Conventions, one thirty-one years ago:

1976: Homosexuals Equal Protection (1976 – A071)

Resolved, That this (65th) General Convention expresses its conviction that homosexual persons are entitled to equal protection of the laws with all other citizens, and calls upon our society to see that such protection is provided in actuality.

1994: Domestic Partnerships (1994 – D006a)

Resolved... That the 71st General Convention call upon municipal councils, state legislatures and the United States Congress to approve measures giving gay and lesbian couples protections such as: bereavement and family leave policies; health benefits, pension benefits, real-estate transfer tax benefits, and rights to the same kinds of mutual support enjoyed by non-gay married couples.

This resolution is intended to be proscriptive only. With state laws changing rapidly, there is no intention that once a site is approved by Convention that it will be changed should the state in which the convention site is located subsequently approves anti-domestic partnership legislation.

Currently only four states have clear anti-domestic partnership laws or constitutional amendments in place – Texas, Ohio, Virginia, and Michigan. Nebraska had such a law but it was struck down by Federal District Judge in May, 2005 on the grounds that it was overly broad in its denial of free association. The State, however, is appealing that ruling. This is not intended to apply to the bulk of the 40 states that have enacted “Defense of Marriage” statutes or constitutional amendments. Only 15 of these statutes or amendments go beyond marriage to prohibit “civil unions” or other relationships “substantially similar to marriage”. These states are: Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Utah, in addition to Texas, Ohio, Virginia and Michigan. This resolution is intended to apply only to those states, like Ohio, Virginia, Michigan, and Texas, which clearly prohibit any rights or benefits associated with domestic partnership, including those obtained through collective bargaining.

This resolution completes action on the General Convention 2006 Resolution C010.

NAC 017 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council

FROM: Standing Committee on National Concerns
DATE: March 4, 2007
RE: Socially Responsible Purchasing in Corporate Food Industry

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church meeting in Portland, Oregon March 2-4, 2007, calls on the church to promote principles and practices of socially responsible purchasing in the corporate food industry in order to advance the human rights of farmworkers by (1) encouraging study and appropriate action on these matters by missions, parishes, dioceses and provinces of The Episcopal Church; and (2) urge the church at every level to respond to possible calls for boycotts and other actions, shareholder resolutions, and peaceful public witness as means of advancing the goals of the resolution.

EXPLANATION

The Episcopal Church has a history of supporting a living wage for all workers and concern for migrant workers (GC Resolutions 1997 - A129 and D082, 2000 - A081, and 2003 - A130). Farm workers earn sub-poverty wages for picking tomatoes for suppliers of the retail food industry. Their wages (40-45 cents per 32 pound bucket) have remained stagnant for more than 25 years and their median annual income (roughly \$10,000) is far below the poverty level. Farm workers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act, and therefore lack basic rights guaranteed workers in most other industries. Some farm workers are being held in modern-day slavery. Corporate food buyers such as McDonald's, Wal-Mart and Burger King are responsible for helping create these conditions by demanding high-volume, year-round, low-cost tomatoes, and they have the power to change these conditions. After a 4-year boycott of Taco Bell, led by the farm workers of the Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) and endorsed by the Episcopal Migrant Ministries and the Diocese of Southwest Florida, the CIW and Taco Bell reached a precedent-setting agreement for change in the fields. This agreement instituted the first-ever direct, ongoing payment by a fast-food company to farm workers in its supply chain that nearly doubles the per bucket earnings for workers who pick tomatoes for Taco Bell. It also instituted the first-ever enforceable Code of Conduct for agricultural suppliers to the fast-food industry and involves farm workers in the protection of their own rights. We commend to Episcopal institutions partnership with their own local groups like the Coalition of Immokalee Workers and The Alliance for Fair Food -- a network of human rights, religious, student, labor, and grassroots organizations.

Completes Resolution B010 passed by the House of Bishops.

NAC 019 – *Adopted*

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: NATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: MARCH 3, 2007
SUBJECT: CONDEMNING USE OF TORTURE

Resolved, That the Executive Council meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, condemn the use of torture and the practice of extraordinary rendition; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council call upon the United States government to renounce and cease the use of these practices in order to be in compliance with “The United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment”, to which the United States is a signatory, and to enact policies to prevent the use of these practices both domestically and abroad; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council call on the United States government to provide just compensation for the victims of torture and their families; and be it further

Resolved, That members of the Episcopal Church, including military chaplains, commit themselves to supporting U.S. military and civilian personnel who refuse to obey orders to practice torture or engage in extraordinary rendition or who face discipline for exposing such illegal conduct.

EXPLANATION:

Every time the Church recites the Nicene Creed, we confess that our Lord Jesus Christ was a victim of state-sponsored torture: "For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered death and was buried." Remembering our Lord's suffering for us, and in imitation of his example, we commit ourselves in our baptismal covenant "to strive for justice and peace among all people", and to "respect the dignity of every human being". Consistent with this promise, the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church has adopted and promoted Amnesty International's program for the prevention of torture (EXC061, 1984). The use of torture is manifestly contrary to Christian faith and teaching, and erodes the credibility of the United States Government at home and abroad. This resolution calls for a renewed commitment to opposition to torture in all its forms and for appropriate care for victims of torture. Copies of relevant United Nations' declarations can be found at <http://www.unhchr.ch/html/intlinst.htm>.

Note: Extraordinary rendition is the practice of sending prisoners to other countries in which it is not illegal to use torture, as a means of bypassing our laws and constitution, which forbid torture.

Completes C033 of 2006 General Convention

NAC 020 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: National Concerns
DATE: March 4, 2007
SUBJECT: Asylum for Persecuted Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered Persons

Resolved, the Executive Council of The Episcopal Church, meeting in Portland, Oregon, March 2-4, 2007, note with concern that homosexuality and the advocacy of equal treatment for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered persons are being criminalized in various countries around the world and that in addition to formal criminalization there is increasing violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered persons who are denied the protection of governments; and be it further

Resolved, That in light of such criminalization and lack of police protection that the government of the United States be encouraged to grant asylum to such persons who enter the United States who are themselves lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgendered or whose advocacy for equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered persons is illegal in their home countries or whose lives are threatened for either of these reasons; and be it further

Resolved, That The Episcopal Church aid in the resettlement of such individuals; and be it further

Resolved, That The Episcopal Church commend groups that aid persons seeking asylum in the United States because of serious intolerance because of sexual orientation and gender identity issues.

(Completes Resolution D073 from GC 2006)

EXPLANATION

It is not enough for the Episcopal Church to decry violence - both government sponsored and government encouraged - against people whose only crime is their sexual orientation. This Church should go on record supporting the work of Project Equality and similar organizations which work for the granting of asylum to such persons who enter the United States.

As a church we have gone on record in declaring that efforts to criminalize homosexual behavior are incompatible with the Gospel of Jesus Christ (Resolution D005, General Convention 2006). Legislation pending in Nigeria, for example, would, if passed, subject lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered persons to persecution, stigmatization, imprisonment and acts of physical violence. The same legislation would apply to those even perceived to be lesbian or gay as well as those who are friends and social acquaintances of such persons. Similar concerns have been expressed through a United Nations Press release dated 2/23/07.

In conclusion, John stated that he is following up on matters of slavery, and to that end, has asked members of his committee to report back on what their dioceses are doing.

For A&F, Josephine Hicks presented the following:

A&F 014 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
DATE: March 1, 2007
RE: DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME FROM TRUST FUND NO. 1001

Resolved, that the income distributed during 2007 from Trust Fund No. 1001, The Allan and Florence Gerda Fund, be used for the following programs in the amounts indicated:

Ordained Women (WM)	\$ 3,000
Upward Bound (CD)	\$ 40,000
Ethnic Clergy Leadership Development (ECD) *.....	\$ 50,000
* Each of the four Ethnic Congregational Development ministries has a clergy leadership development line and function. Each of the four ministries shall receive \$12,500 each.	
Fresh Start (OMD and CDO).....	\$ 75,000
Clergy Leadership Assessment Tool (Gallup) (CD).....	\$ 5,409.64
Chaplain Care	\$ 28,000
 TOTAL	 \$201,609.64

EXPLANATION

The Allan and Florence Gerda Fund (2004), Trust Fund 1001, established in February 2004 from a bequest received in 1989, indicates that though the income may be used for the general purposes and programs of the Society, it was the donors' expectation that income be used where appropriate for the education and training of ordained persons, reflecting the donors' desire. The use of the income of this Fund is to be determined annually by the Executive Council.

The income for 2007 is estimated to be \$201,609.64, based upon a rate of \$1.08 per share on 186,490.408 shares.

A&F 020 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on A&F
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: Executive Council role and participation in the triennial budget process

Resolved, that the Presiding Officers of the Executive Council appoint a task force no later than the convening of the June 2007 meeting of the Executive Council, to evaluate the Council's role and participation in the process of preparing a proposed triennial budget to be presented to the Joint Standing Committee on Program, Budget & Finance (PB&F) for its work at General Convention; and be it further

Resolved, that the task force be charged with recommending ways in which each standing committee of the Executive Council can have meaningful input into the process so that the Council members may 1) give appropriate and timely policy-level guidance to management as it prepares a draft budget and 2) have

an opportunity for careful deliberation and participation in the preparation of the budget to be proposed to PB&F; and be it further

Resolved, that the task force be chaired by a member of the Executive Council and be comprised of at least one member from each standing committee of the Executive Council and appropriate members of management and/or staff; and be it further

Resolved, that the task force will report its recommendations to the Executive Council no later than the fall 2007 meeting of that body.

Explanation

The current budget process provides some degree of policy guidance to management in the form of broad priorities, but leaves a number of decisions to be made by the Executive Council with little time for appropriate reflection or deliberation, particularly by members of any standing committee other than A&F.

A&F 011 – *Adopted*

For: Executive Council
From: Administration & Finance Committee
Date: March 4, 2007
Subject: 2007 Dividend Rates for the DFMS Trust Fund Portfolios

RESOLVED, that the dividend rate for 2007 for the DFMS Trust Fund portfolios available to support the operating budget of DFMS be set at \$1.08 per share; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the dividend rate for 2007 for Trust Funds in the DFMS Endowment Portfolio that are not available to support the operating budget of DFMS be set at \$1.08 per share.

EXPLANATION

The recommendation of the DFMS Investment Committee, as indicated in the DFMS Statement of Investment Policy, is that the dividend rate (income payout rate) for the endowment portfolio be set at 5.0% of a five-year rolling average of year-end share value.

While the budget adopted by the General Convention for the 2007-2009 triennium reflected a dividend rate of 5.0%, in adopting a revised budget for 2007 the Executive Council recognizes that a dividend rate of 5.5% of a five-year rolling average of year-end share value would be required to support expanded ministry initiatives in view of potentially lower revenue. This calculation yields a payout rate for 2007 of \$1.08 per share, an increase of 2.86% compared with the 2006 payout rate of \$1.05 per share.

These formulas are consistent with standards of prudent fiduciary conduct in the management of endowment funds and with general practice among university, foundation and other non-profit endowment funds.

Year Ending 12/31	Endowment Year-End \$ Market Value	Year-End \$ Value per Share	\$ Payout per Share
1993	165,047,128	12.97	\$0.53
1994	154,445,571	11.97	0.58
1995	181,706,358	14.03	0.66
1996	201,350,087	15.28	0.66
1997	234,560,896	17.58	0.72
1998	261,275,077	19.42	0.78
1999	328,505,375	23.11	0.87

2000	322,244,548	22.51	1.00
2001	288,077,082	19.95	1.08
2002	233,073,041	15.91	1.09
2003	286,424,423	18.96	0.97
2004	290,365,630	20.15	1.10
2005	297,874,833	20.48	1.07
2006	341,512,277	22.82	1.05
2007			1.08

A&F 021 – Adopted

TO: The Executive Council
 FROM: The Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
 DATE: March 2, 2007
 RE: Budgetary Funding

Resolved, That Executive Council meeting in Portland, Oregon, approves for the 2007 budget only, the following steps including

1. raising the investment income payout rate from 5.0% to 5.5%, thereby creating a one-year limited exception to the conditions established by AF-75 (June 2005 Executive Council);
2. taking from short term reserves an amount not to exceed \$2.3 million to implement the 2007 budget; and be it also

Resolved, That the Presiding Officers establish a task force, to include members from each Council committee and one representative from the Joint Standing Committee on Program, Budget & Finance, to look at steps and strategies necessary to achieve a balanced budget in 2008 and 2009 without having to take the steps outlined, above, in the first Resolved; and be it also

Resolved, That A&F establish a task force from its number to develop strategies for increasing participation and accountability by dioceses that are not fully meeting their commitment to the Budget for the Episcopal Church.

A&F 012 – Adopted

TO: Executive Council
 FROM: Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
 DATE: March 4, 2007
 RE: Revised 2007 Budget

Resolved, That the Executive Council approves the 2007 Revised Budget for The Episcopal Church.

Before A&F 022 was presented, Mark Duffy gave a brief history of the Archives Relocation project for the benefit of the new members of Council.

A&F 022 – Adopted

TO: The Executive Council
 FROM: The Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
 DATE: March 3, 2007
 RE: Archives Strategy and Relocation

Resolved, that the Executive Council recognizes and thanks the Archives Strategy Site Selection Subcommittee (the Subcommittee) for its work and report concerning relocation of the Archives, with appropriate focus on the program and mission of the Church and the Archive's role in that program and mission; and be it further

Resolved, that the Subcommittee has narrowed the list of possible sites to three locations, which of necessity remain confidential, and has reported to and received input from A&F; and be it further

Resolved, that the Executive Council delegates to the Subcommittee further due diligence concerning location and funding and final recommendation of the preferred location, subject to approval by A&F and ratification by the Executive Council; and be it further

Resolved, that funding for this relocation effort will be joined with broader vision and planning for mission funding within the Episcopal Church.

That concluded the committee reports.

After a break, Linda Watt was introduced to speak to the group. Linda began by saying how honored she was to be a part of this group and thanked all who were part of the process that brought her here. It is her job to support Executive Council and carry out their priorities and the mission of the Church. She is engaged in several processes of looking at how best to organize the Church Center to carry out those missions and priorities. They want to be a flexible, agile, effective and inspired organization and have a workforce that is fairly compensated and motivated. Linda invited Council to send her an e-mail or talk to her if you have ideas to help her to the work of Executive Council.

New Executive Council member Miguelina Espinal was recognized.

The next item to be considered was the communication from Executive Council to the wider church. Kim Byham and Belton Ziegler were spokespersons for the drafting group. The draft was read aloud and discussed. Several changes were suggested and discussed. There were some concerns about the document, and hearing those, the drafting committee was asked to meet again, incorporate the agreed upon changes, and come back with a finished product.

Other business:

The consent calendar was called and adopted.

CONSENT CALENDAR

A&F 013 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on A&F
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: Diocese of Lake Malawi draw from Trust Fund NO. 863.01

Resolved, That a total of \$70,000.00 be committed from the accumulated appreciation of Trust Fund No. 863.01, Diocese of Lake Malawi, Central Africa (VIM # 005), to the Diocese of Lake Malawi to cover the expense of three items: (1) a new stronger fence around the diocesan offices (which have been the target of repeated armed robberies); (2) resurfacing of the parking lot for the diocesan offices and construction of a shelter for vehicles from sun and rain; and (3) two computers and printers (to replace ones stolen from the diocesan offices).

EXPLANATION

Trust Fund 863.02 resulted in 1996 from the division of Trust Fund 863 in equal parts to benefit the Diocese of Lake Malawi and the new Diocese of Northern Malawi. The trust was originally established by the Diocese of Texas to "...help sustain the operation of the diocesan headquarters and...for training of additional priests...". The Diocese of Texas has given its approval to make this distribution.

The value of the fund as of December 31, 2006 is estimated to be \$369,744.79, of which \$100,000 represents principal. The fourth quarter 2006 income disbursement is \$4,295.82, leaving an estimated \$265,448.97 in accumulated appreciation.

A&F 015 – Adopted

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: TRUST FUND NO. 990.00 Name Change

Resolved, that the name be changed on Trust Fund # 990.00 from Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, Virginia to Trinity Episcopal Church Unrestricted Fund, Staunton, Virginia.

EXPLANATION

Trust Fund # 990.00 Trinity Episcopal Church Unrestricted Restricted Fund (2001)

This fund was established in 2001 with \$691,000 as an investment account by Trinity Episcopal Church. Principal and/or income may be withdrawn upon request. This is a custodial-type trust fund, meaning that DFMS is not trustee for these funds but is simply providing the owner (Trinity Episcopal Church) with access to investment management through DFMS endowment. The owner may add to or withdraw principal funds at its discretion. (Note: On December 14, 2006, The Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church authorized the transfer of a total of 23.1 percent as of 12/31/06 from 990.00 into 990.01, 990.02 and 990.03).

A&F 016 – Adopted

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: TRUST FUND NO. 990.01

Resolved, that Trust Fund # 990.01 is established to hold and invest funds from Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, Virginia.

EXPLANATION

Trust Fund # 990.01 Trinity Episcopal Church Temporarily Restricted Fund (2006)

This fund was established with \$93,764 as an investment account by Trinity Episcopal Church. Principal and/or income may be withdrawn upon request. This is a custodial-type trust fund, meaning that DFMS is not trustee for these funds but is simply providing the owner (Trinity Episcopal Church) with access to investment management through DFMS endowment. The owner may add to or withdraw principal funds at its discretion. (Note: On December 14, 2006, The Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church authorized the transfer of a total of 23.1 percent as of 12/31/06 from 990.00 into 990.01, 990.02 and 990.03).

A&F 017 – Adopted

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: TRUST FUND NO. 990.02

Resolved, that Trust Fund # 990.02 is established to hold and invest funds from Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, Virginia.

EXPLANATION

Trust Fund # 990.02 Trinity Episcopal Church Vestry Designated Fund (2006)

This fund was established with \$52,182 as an investment account by Trinity Episcopal Church. Principal and/or income may be withdrawn upon request. This is a custodial-type trust fund, meaning that DFMS is not trustee for these funds but is simply providing the owner (Trinity Episcopal Church) with access to investment management through DFMS endowment. The owner may add to or withdraw principal funds at its discretion. (Note: On December 14, 2006, The Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church authorized the transfer of a total of 23.1 percent as of 12/31/06 from 990.00 into 990.01, 990.02 and 990.03).

A&F 018 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: The Standing Committee on Administration & Finance
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: TRUST FUND NO. 990.03

Resolved, that Trust Fund # 990.03 is established to hold and invest funds from Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, Virginia.

EXPLANATION

Trust Fund # 990.03 Trinity Episcopal Church Permanently Restricted Fund (2006)

This fund was established with \$167,960 as an investment account by Trinity Episcopal Church. Principal and/or income may be withdrawn upon request. This is a custodial-type trust fund, meaning that DFMS is not trustee for these funds but is simply providing the owner (Trinity Episcopal Church) with access to investment management through DFMS endowment. The owner may add to or withdraw principal funds at its discretion. (Note: On December 14, 2006, The Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church authorized the transfer of a total of 23.1 percent as of 12/31/06 from 990.00 into 990.01, 990.02 and 990.03).

INC 013 – *Adopted*

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: JANUARY 10, 2007
RE: NEW COMPANION DIOCESE RELATIONSHIP

Resolved, That the Executive Council meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2 – 4, 2007 vote to recognize a new Companion Diocese Relationship between the Diocese of Western North Carolina and the Diocese of Durgapur in the Church of North India for a period ending on January 1, 2010, unless extended or terminated by mutual consent.

INC 014 – *Adopted*

To: The Executive Council
From: International Concerns
Date: January 30, 2007
Subject: Returned Mission Partners

Resolved, that the Executive Council express its appreciation for the following mission companions who faithfully completed their term of service:

Dr. John Du Bois, MD and Mrs. Sharon Du Bois – Diocese of South Carolina – served as Provincial Medical Missions Coordinators in the Diocese of Panama in the Anglican Church of the Central American Region. These appointments started on September 24, 2002, and ended on December 31, 2006.
Address: PTY 617 - P.O. Box 025724 - Miami, FL 33102

The Rt. Rev. Todd McGregor as of 1/1/07 – Diocese of Southeast Florida – served as Lay Training & Evangelism Program Director in the Diocese of Antananarivo in the Church of the Province of the Indian Ocean and Assistant Manager of St. Julian’s Conference Center in the Diocese of Nairobi in the Anglican Church of Kenya. This appointment began on October 1, 1999 and ended on December 31, 2006.
Address: Assistant Bishop of Antananarivo and Area Bishop of Tulia - Vaché Anglican, Lot VK57 tar, Ambohimano, 101 Antananarivo, MADAGASCAR

Dr. Caleb King, MD and Dr. Louise King, MD – Diocese of South Carolina – served as Medical Directors of Shyira Hospital in the Diocese of Shyira in the Episcopal Church of Rwanda. These appointments began on March 21, 2003 and ended on December 31, 2006.
Address: 48 Rialto Road – Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

The Rt. Rev. Mano Rumalshah and Mrs. Benita Rumalshah – Diocese of Peshawar – served as Bishop and volunteer respectively in the Diocese of Peshawar in the Church of Pakistan. These appointments started on October 29, 2003 and ended on December 31, 2006.
Address: 62 Stapleton Close - Marlow, Bucks SL7 1TZ - England, UK

INC 015 – *Adopted*

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: FEBRUARY 15, 2007
RE: NEW COMPANION DIOCESE RELATIONSHIP

Resolved, That the Executive Council meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2 – 4, 2007 vote to recognize a new Companion Diocese Relationship between the Diocese of Newark and the Episcopal Church of Panama in the Anglican Church of the Central American Region, until such time as this relationship is terminated by mutual consent.

NAC 006 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: Jubilee Ministries
DATE: January 30, 2007
SUBJECT: **Jubilee Programs**

Here is a list of Jubilee Programs to be reviewed by Executive Council on March 2-4, 2007.

Affiliate

1. The Asian Rural Institute
442-1 Tsukinokizawa, Nasushiobara
Tochigi 329-2703
Japan
(Diocese of Tokyo)

Reaffirmation

2. Interfaith Help Services
512 Champagnolle Road
El Dorado, AR 71730
Ms. Donna Holmes
(Diocese of Arkansas)
3. Christ Episcopal Church
409 E. High Street
Springfield, OH 45505-1007
The Rev. Charlotte Reed
(Diocese of Southern Ohio)

NAC 008 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: Standing Committee on National Concerns
DATE: March 4, 2007
RE: PRISONER RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

Resolved, That the Executive Council meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, call on Episcopalians and The Episcopal Church at every level to urge their members of Congress and elected officials to support reentry programs for prisoners and ex-offenders; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council direct the Secretary to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to appropriate members of the U.S Senate and House of Representatives, and their counterparts in other countries, and to other appropriate officials and institutions.

EXPLANATION

The latest Bureau of Justice study of 600,000 inmates released every year into the community shows that 67 percent of released offenders will break laws and return to prison within three years. Ex-offenders are often barred from public housing, trade certification, college loans, voting and jobs and even food stamps in some states. Incarceration without effective reentry programs is inhumane for the prisoner, unsafe for communities, and expensive for taxpayers. A Zogby International poll released in April by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency finds that 70 percent of Americans favor reentry programs for inmates. The report of the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons summarizes, "What happen inside jails and prisons does not stay inside jails and prisons. It comes home with prisoners and corrections officers."

This completes Resolution B027 passed by the House of Bishops

NAC 010 – *Adopted*

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: NATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: MARCH 3, 2007
SUBJECT: END OF LIFE DECISIONS

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon, March 2-4, 2007, reaffirms Resolution 1991-A093a of the 70th General Convention, as amended in Resolution 1994-A056 of the 71st General Convention regarding Principles With Regard to the Prolongation of Life; and be it further

Resolved, that the Executive Council calls on dioceses and parishes of this Church to become informed of the laws of states and policies of health care institutions regarding decisions at the end of life and regarding medical futility; and be it further

Resolved, that the Executive Council commends chaplains endorsed by the Office of the Suffragan Bishop of Chaplaincies, members of the Assembly of Episcopal Healthcare Chaplains and of National Episcopal Healthcare Ministries, and chaplains certified by the Association for Clinical Pastoral Education, the Association of Professional Chaplains, or the College of Pastoral Supervision and Psychotherapy as appropriate resource persons for discussions regarding ethical care, medical futility, and decisions at the end of life; and be it further

Resolved, that the Standing Commission on Health develop ways to further respond to the need for making prayerful end of life decisions.

(Completes D023, passed by the House of Bishops)

EXPLANATION:

The text of 1991-A093a as amended by 1994 A056 is as follows:

1. Although human life is sacred, death is part of the earthly cycle of life. There is a "time to be born and a time to die" (Eccl. 3:2). The resurrection of Jesus Christ transforms death into a transition to eternal life: "For as by a man came death, by a man has come also the resurrection of the dead" (I Cor. 15:21).
2. Despite this hope, it is morally wrong and unacceptable to intentionally take a human life in order to relieve the suffering caused by incurable illness. This would include the intentional shortening of another person's life by the use of a lethal dose of medication or poison, the use of lethal weapons, homicidal acts, and other forms of active euthanasia. Palliative treatment to relieve the pain of persons with progressive incurable illnesses, even if done with the knowledge that a hastened death may result, is consistent with theological tenets regarding the sanctity of life.
3. However, there is no moral obligation to prolong the act of dying by extraordinary means and at all costs if such dying person is ill and has no reasonable expectation of recovery.
4. In those cases involving persons who are in a comatose state from which there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, subject to legal restraints, this Church's members are urged to seek the advice and counsel of members of the church community, and where appropriate, its sacramental life, in contemplating the withholding or removing of life-sustaining systems, including hydration and nutrition.
5. We acknowledge that the withholding or removing of life-sustaining systems has a tragic dimension. The decision to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment should ultimately rest with the patient, or with the patient's surrogate decision-makers in the case of a mentally incapacitated patient. We therefore express our deep conviction that any proposed legislation on the part of national or state governments regarding the so called "right to die" issues, (a) must take special care to see that the individual's rights are respected and that the responsibility of individuals to reach informed decisions in this matter is acknowledged and honored, and (b) must also provide expressly for the withholding or withdrawing of life-sustaining systems, where the decision to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining systems has been arrived at with proper safeguards against abuse.
6. We acknowledge that there are circumstances in which health care providers, in good conscience, may decline to act on request to terminate life-sustaining systems if they object on moral or religious grounds. In such cases we endorse the idea of respecting the patient's right to self-determination by permitting such patient to be transferred to another facility or physician willing to honor the patient's request, provided that the patient can readily, comfortably and safely be transferred. We encourage health care providers who make it a policy to decline involvement in the termination of life-sustaining systems to communicate their policy to patients or their surrogates at the earliest opportunity, preferably before the patients or their surrogates have engaged the services of such a health care provider.
7. Advance written directives (so-called "living wills," "declarations concerning medical treatment" and "durable powers of attorney setting forth medical declarations") that make a person's wishes concerning the continuation or withholding or removing of life-sustaining systems should be encouraged, and this Church's members are encouraged to execute such advance written directives during good health and competence and that the execution of such advance written directives constitute loving and moral acts.

These principles continue to be appropriate regarding decisions at the end of life. As noted in the Report of the Standing Committee on National Concerns, the issue of medical futility has become an important part of ethical discussion at the end of life, and a matter of great controversy in some situations. Many health care facilities and some states have established specific policies and practices regarding medical futility, policies and practices with

which patients and families may not be familiar. The Church is in an important position to provide support and moral reflection regarding care and futility at the end of life

Professional chaplains and other ministers in health care and specialized ministries are specially trained and experienced both in the moral principles of the Church and of health care, and in interacting within the structures of health care institutions. Thus, they are particularly prepared to serve as resource persons in discussion of and in decisions regarding appropriate care and futility at the end of life.

The Office of the Bishop Suffragan for Chaplaincies has the responsibility of endorsing Episcopal chaplains for specialized ministries in military and federal positions, and in health care. The Assembly of Episcopal Healthcare Chaplains (AEHC) and National Episcopal Health Ministries (NEHM) are organizations within the Episcopal Church supporting health care ministries in health care institutions, and in parish-based ministries, respectively. Both were recognized in General Convention resolution 2000-A079s as "Episcopal healthcare groups." The Association for Clinical Pastoral Education (ACPE), the Association of Professional Chaplains (APC), and the College for Pastoral Supervision and Psychotherapy (CPSP) are national, multifaith organizations that certify chaplains for pastoral practice and education. Episcopal chaplains have been active as members and leaders in all three organizations. All are committed to supporting persons from all faith backgrounds in pastoral care and in decisions at the end of life.

NAC 011 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: National Concerns
DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: Environment: Rebuilding the Gulf Coast

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, recognize that the widespread presence of potentially toxic substances poses an immediate health risk to returning residents and cleanup workers; and that unsafe disposal of hazardous materials or burning waste will impact human and environmental health; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention support the rebuilding of the Gulf Coast communities in a manner that supports racial and economic justice which are racially and economically diverse, and rebuilt in an environmentally sustainable manner; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize that the Gulf Coast Hurricanes are not catastrophes isolated to a subsection of God's world, but are tragedies that have touched and will continue to touch all of God's creation, and that poverty and environmental degradation exists in every community in our nation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention challenge Episcopalians to be reminded that across the country and around the world, our lifestyles often produce silent destruction and undermine the health of marginalized communities; and be it further

Resolved, That as Christians, we are called to act on our beliefs and to work for justice and peace for all of God's creation and that these actions include personal actions, congregational action, and public witness with policy makers.

EXPLANATION

The wind and waters that battered the Gulf States stripped away our collective blindness to the plight of the poor and marginalized among us and awakened us anew to the challenges faced in environmental racism. We were reminded of our dependence on God's creation and recognize that too often our lifestyle choices despoil the Earth and expose communities to greater harm and environmental threats. (quoted from the National Council of Churches Eco-Justice Program's resource: Through the Eye of a Hurricane: Rebuilding Just Communities)

This Resolution was formerly the second half of D077. HOB separated the resolution into two and this is the completion of resolution B034.

NAC 012 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: National Concerns

DATE: March 2, 2007
RE: Environment: Remembering Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

Resolved, That Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, offer its continued prayers for the victims of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council express deep appreciation and thanks for all Episcopalians who have offered prayers, support and contributed financial and material assistance to all those affected by the hurricanes; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council express deep appreciation and thanks to the bishops, diocesan staffs, and congregations of the dioceses of the Central Gulf Coast, Louisiana, Western Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas as they continue to minister to the congregations and individuals of their diocese; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council encourage Episcopalians to continue to press the federal government to meet its commitments for the rebuilding of the Gulf Coast.

EXPLANATION

The death, destruction and environmental degradation in New Orleans and throughout the Gulf of Mexico region brought to light the need for a renewed covenant of community. This resolution expresses thanks to those who have given selflessly in the serving of those affected by the devastation of hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

This is the completion of Resolution D077.

NAC 013 – *Adopted*

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: NATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: MARCH 3, 2007
SUBJECT: CLOSE GUANTANAMO PRISON

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, calls on the United States government to close the military prison at Guantanamo Bay; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council calls on the United States government to oppose the use of secret detention centers around the world, and to cease the practice of “extraordinary rendition,” in which terror suspects are sent without judicial review to nations where they may be tortured; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council directs the Secretary to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to appropriate members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

EXPLANATION

The U.S. military prison at Guantánamo has become a source of anger throughout the world. Its policy of holding so-called “enemy combatants,” a term with no precedence in international law, for indefinite periods of detention runs counter to international standards and has been condemned throughout the globe. Approximately 460 detainees remain in the Guantánamo prison camp, only 10 of whom have been charged with any crimes, much less brought to trial in any court despite years of detention.

In May 2006, the United Nations Committee Against Torture released a report finding that the prison should be closed. A panel of 10 independent experts found that: “The state party should cease to detain any person at Guantánamo Bay and close the detention facility.” Amnesty International had testified to that U.N. Committee that torture and inhumane treatment were “widespread” at U.S.-run detention centers, including Guantánamo Bay. The U.N. Commission on Human Rights also called for the prison's closure in a February 2006 report, and U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan is one of numerous international leaders who have spoken out on this issue. Even many of the United States' closest allies have now joined in condemning Guantánamo. The attorney general in the United Kingdom, Lord Goldsmith, declared in May 2006: “The existence of Guantánamo remains unacceptable. It is time, in my view, that it should close. Not only would it, in my personal opinion, be right to close Guantánamo

as a matter of principle, I believe it would also help to remove what has become a symbol to many - right or wrong - of injustice. The historic tradition of the United States as a beacon of freedom, liberty and of justice deserves the removal of this symbol."

In June 2006, three Guantánamo detainees died after allegedly committing suicide. The deaths of Mani bin Shaman bin Turki al-Habardi, Yasser Talal Abdulah Yahya al-Zahrani, and Ali Abdullah Ahmed were, according to a representative of the international NGO Human Rights Watch, "an indication of the incredible despair that the prisoners are experiencing" after many of them have been "completely cut off from the world." These deaths follow reports of months of hunger strikes and suicide attempts by dozens of prisoners.

The United Nations Committee Against Torture also called in its May 2006 report for a full investigation of secret detention centers and an end to the practice of "extraordinary rendition." According to the Associated Press, the Committee's report stated that the U.S. "should ensure that no one is detained in any secret detention facility under its de facto effective control," and that "The state party should investigate and disclose the existence of any such facilities and the authority under which they have been established and the manner in which detainees are treated." The report further said that the United States should "cease the rendition of suspects, in particular by its intelligence agencies, to States where they face a real risk of torture," noting that "The state party should always ensure that suspects have the possibility to challenge decisions."

This resolution completes action on General Convention 2006 Resolution D028.

NAC 015 – Adopted

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: NATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: MARCH 3, 2007
SUBJECT: REFUGEE PROGRAM LIAISONS

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, directs that a Refugee Program Liaison be appointed in each diocese where a refugee resettlement office of Episcopal Migration Ministries is located who will become informed on all facets of the Church's ministry with refugees, be available as a resource to their bishops, foster the relationship between diocesan leadership and the EMM affiliate office, promote engagement of refugees by diocesan congregations, and otherwise bring support to further the work of EMM.

EXPLANATION

EMM has affiliate offices in 27 dioceses. However, because affiliate offices are often independent operations, separate from the structure of the diocese, EMM has for many years faced the challenge of connecting local resettlement programs with the diocese. It is hoped that the designation of a volunteer with links to or knowledge of the diocese and an understanding of resettlement ministry can foster a closer, more productive relationship between the diocese and EMM's affiliate partners.

NAC 016 – Adopted

TO: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FROM: NATIONAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE
DATE: MARCH 3, 2007
SUBJECT: NCC DELEGATE APPOINTMENT

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, Oregon from March 2-4, 2007, appoint Ms. Alice Webley, a communicant of the Diocese of Virginia, as an official delegate to the governing board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

EXPLANATION

Ms. Virginia Paul, a long time NCC delegate for the Episcopal Church, has had to resign due to family responsibilities. National Concerns, at the recommendation of the Presiding Bishop's Deputy for Ecumenical and Interfaith Relations, recommends the appointment of Ms. Alice Webley as her successor on the NCC Governing Board.

Ms. Webley has served on the Standing Committee for Ecumenical Relations, as a delegate to the NCC General Assembly, and on the Episcopal Church's Covenant Committee with the Philippine Independent Church.

NAC 018 – *Adopted*

TO: Executive Council
FROM: National Concerns
DATE: March 3, 2007
RE: Voting Rights for District of Columbia Residents

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in Portland, OR, March 2-4, 2007, acknowledge that citizens of the United States residing in the District of Columbia have no voting representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council has already expressed its support for providing full representation in Congress for the citizens of the District of Columbia; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council call on Congress and the President to ensure that at a minimum the elected delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives be granted full rights and privileges in order to fully represent the interests of District of Columbia residents; and be it further

Resolved, That Episcopalians and The Episcopal Church at every level support legislative efforts that guarantee District of Columbia residents full representation in the US Congress.

Although the population of the District of Columbia is greater than the populations of several states and that its citizens pay taxes, serve on juries, and defend our nation in the US military, they do not have voting representation in either chamber of Congress. This subject is now before the Congress, and thus this reaffirmation of support for representation is timely.

END OF CONSENT CALENDAR

Gay Jennings proposed and moved EC 008.

EC 008 – *Adopted*

TO: The Executive Council
RE: Appointment of a Work Group
DATE: March 4, 2007

Resolved, That the Presiding Officers of the Executive Council appoint a work group to consider the role, responsibilities and potential response of the Executive Council to the issues raised by the Primates Communiqué issued February 19, 2007, *and be it further*

Resolved, That the work group be chaired by Bonnie Anderson, Vice President of the Executive Council and President of the House of Deputies, *and be it further*

Resolved, That the work group makes its report and recommendations to the Executive Council at its June 2007 meeting in Parsippany, New Jersey.

There was a brief recess for the drafting committee to rework the letter. After the break, the letter was presented and affirmed. (*Appendix B*).

Gregory Straub conducted an evaluation of the meeting, focusing on the three day format. Some negatives of the three day format were that daily Eucharist had been eliminated, and discussion on drafting of the letter was cramped and rushed. Most people felt that the positives of the three day meeting (cost savings) outweighed the negatives.

There was time for private conversation, and the meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

SRI ATTACHMENTS

**Attachment 1
Asthma & Pesticides
2007 – Dow Chemical Company**

WHEREAS: Approximately half of Dow's end-use pesticide products (73 of 149) may be linked to asthma and other respiratory problems through active or inert ingredients or metabolites. Common Dow pesticide products with ingredients linked to respiratory problems include: FulTime, Dursban, Glyphomax, Tordon, Telone, Starane, Dithane, Widematch and more.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 16 million people in the U.S. suffer from asthma. Since the mid-1980s, asthma rates have reached epidemic levels.

CDC states that nearly 1 in 8 school-aged children have asthma, the leading cause of school absenteeism due to chronic illness. Children are more susceptible than adults to asthma; lungs do not fully develop until at least the eighth year after birth, making a child vulnerable to pesticides and other pollutants linked to asthma. The number of children dying from asthma increased almost threefold from 1979 to 1996. The estimated annual cost of treating childhood asthma is \$3.2 billion.

According to a 2004 study in *Environmental Health Perspectives*, pesticides are both a trigger and root cause of asthma. Researchers discovered that children exposed to herbicides are four and a half times more likely to be diagnosed with asthma before age five; toddlers exposed to insecticides are over two times more likely to get asthma.

In addition to its retail and wholesale pesticide products, Dow produces many active ingredients in pesticides ultimately sold by other companies. For example, Dow is the sole US producer of 2,4-D, and one of the world's largest producers of chlorpyrifos, both of which are linked to asthma.

Data from CDC's *2005 National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals* found 76% of Americans have chlorpyrifos metabolites in their bodies. Children ages 6-11 have exposure at four times the level EPA considers acceptable for long-term exposure. Additionally, more than 25% of Americans have 2,4-D in their bodies, with highest concentrations also found in children ages 6-11. Proponents believe that CDC's data may aid in correlation of exposures to disease, which could in turn increase legal liabilities for Dow.

RESOLVED: Shareholders request that the Board establish an independent panel, controlling for conflict of interest, to publish by May 2008, at reasonable cost and excluding proprietary information, a report analyzing the extent to which Dow product categories may cause or exacerbate asthma, and describing public policy initiatives, and Dow policies and activities, to phase out or restrict materials linked with such effects.

Supporting Statement: Proponents believe the report should include any and all Dow product categories or groupings found in peer-reviewed literature to potentially cause and/or trigger asthma, including end-use pesticides (and their inert ingredients and metabolites), pesticide active ingredients and other chemicals.

Attachment 2
Regulatory Trends – Cosmetics Industry
2007 – CVS Corp.

WHEREAS: Investors increasingly seek disclosure of companies' social and environmental practices in the belief that they impact shareholder value. Many investors believe companies that are good employers, environmental stewards, and corporate citizens will more likely prosper over the long term and be accepted in their communities.

CVS's vision is to "help people live longer, healthier, happier lives". Consistent with that vision CVS has phased out sale of mercury thermometers, demonstrating its commitment to safer products for its customers and the environment.

Legislation enacted in some locations in the US and in Europe is beginning to reflect changing scientific and public perceptions regarding the safety of personal care and cosmetics products. In February 2003, European Union Directive 2003/15/EC (amending Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC) banned the sale in Europe of cosmetics or personal care products that contain any ingredients on a list of chemicals known or suspected of causing cancer, genetic mutations, or birth defects. Two of CVS 's major cosmetics suppliers, L 'Oreal and Revlon, have committed to reformulating their products globally to meet European Union standards.

California's new Safe Cosmetics Act will require the manufacturers of cosmetics products sold in California, with certain exceptions, to provide the state with a list of products sold in the state containing any ingredient identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity.

Consumers' concern about safe cosmetics is growing. As a result, over 450 cosmetics companies have informed the Campaign for Safe Cosmetics, a coalition of health, consumer, and advocacy groups, that they will take additional actions on safe cosmetics: 1) inventorying their product ingredients for suspected carcinogens, mutagens, and reproductive toxicants, and for chemicals that affect the endocrine system, accumulate in the body or persist in the environment. 2) proactively seeking safe alternatives for these chemicals, and 3) publicly reporting on their progress.

According to a recent report, (<http://rosefdn.org/liroffreport.pdf>), safer alternatives policies have been adopted by leading retailers in response to the legislation and consumer concerns, including the drug and cosmetics retailer in the United Kingdom, Boots LLC. The value of the Boots' brand is signaled by CVS' expanded strategic partnership with them. Companies have adopted such practices to build public trust, protect brand reputation, and anticipate prospective regulation.

RESOLVED: Shareholders request that the Board publish a report to shareholders on CVS policy on cosmetics safety, at reasonable expense and omitting proprietary information, by December 2007. This report should summarize which, if any, product lines or categories sold in CVS stores may be affected by the new cosmetics safety legislation and consumer trends described above, and any new initiatives or actions the management is taking to respond to this public policy challenge.

Supporting Statement:

The proponents believe the potential new initiatives that might be included in the report could include new research, communications, guidelines, consumer education or change in policies.

Attachment 3
Drilling in Protected Areas
2007 – Conoco Phillips

WHEREAS: in the 1998 Record of Decision, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt relied on extensive scientific evaluation in making his decision to protect certain critical wildlife habitat areas in the northeast portion of the National Petroleum Reserve--Alaska;

WHEREAS: approximately 580,000 acres were not made available for oil and gas leasing because the area encompasses key goose molting habitat and critical caribou habitat, and a smaller area of adjacent lands was open for leasing with language limiting surface exploration or development activities;

WHEREAS: this protected area includes the Teshekpuk Lake region, an area that encompasses the most important and sensitive wetland complexes in the circumpolar Arctic, and supports the highest density of nesting waterfowl and shorebirds in the National Petroleum Reserve--Alaska;

WHEREAS: Babbitt stated "This is a balanced plan that carefully weighs the impacts on a fragile Arctic landscape and its abundant wildlife with the long-term economic future of Alaskans";

WHEREAS: tens of thousands of geese, waterfowl, and caribou will be displaced by roads, pipelines, air strips, and gravel mines if this area is developed;

WHEREAS: ConocoPhillips literature states, "For several decades, the company's focus has been on preserving and protecting the habitats of birds all over the world... ConocoPhillips and its employees participate in a broad variety of projects to help refine scientific knowledge about birds, to protect and improve wildlife habitats and to provide educational programs about birds."

WHEREAS: in May 2006, over a quarter of ConocoPhillips' shareholders asked the company to consider a policy of refraining from drilling in and around Teshekpuk Lake.

WHEREAS: in September 2006, a Federal District Court blocked the Interior Department proposed lease sale in the Northeast NPRA, specifically noting that the government and ConocoPhillips had "violated the National Environmental Protection Act."

WHEREAS: pledging not to drill in sensitive ecosystems will enhance our company's image and reputation with consumers, elected officials, current and potential employees, and investors.

RESOLVED, Shareholders request that the Board of Directors prepare a report, at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary information, on the potential environmental damage that would result from drilling for oil and gas in the area inside the National Petroleum Reserve--Alaska originally protected by the 1998 ROD. The report should consider the implications of a policy of refraining from drilling in such areas and should be available to investors by the 2008 annual meeting.

Supporting Statement

Approximately 580,000 acres of the National Petroleum Reserve were not made available for oil and gas leasing because the area encompasses key goose molting habitat.

Drilling in the area protected by the 1998 ROD would not only harm the core wildlife habitats of the caribou and waterfowl, but it will also have a significant impact on the Alaskan Natives who use the area for subsistence fishing and hunting.

Vote YES for this proposal, which will improve our Company's reputation as a leader in environmentally responsible energy recovery.

Attachment 4
Electric Power - Energy Efficiency
2007 – TXU Corp.

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of TXU undertake a study of energy efficiency with respect to TXU's existing and proposed power plants and report back to shareholders describing the impact that significant improvements in energy efficiency would have on TXU, and what role TXU can play to call increase revenue by helping customers reduce demand for electricity. That study and report should include:

An analysis of the potential energy savings that could be generated if energy efficiency actions similar to those recommended in recent national studies were implemented

An analysis of costs to the company of implementing such energy efficiency actions with respect to TXU's operations, and what barriers exist to such implementation.

An analysis of the reduction in demand that would occur if energy efficiency actions were implemented by TXU's customers, and what impact this would have on the plan to build new generating capacity

A summary of the role that TXU has played and intends to play to advance policies to reward TXU and its shareholders financially for efforts to reduce demand and increase energy efficiency

Supporting Statement

The July 2006 "National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency"¹ "presents policy recommendations for creating a sustainable, aggressive national commitment to energy efficiency through gas and electric utilities, utility regulators, and partner organizations"

A November 2006 report by Environmental Defense "shows that investing in energy efficiency measures offers Texas the best, fastest, cleanest and cheapest route to solving the state's short-term energy needs. Further, it illustrates how Texas can use such measures to reduce our long-term energy consumption and the proposed need for new power plants."

According to a November 2006 report by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), "the best way to meet the challenge of growing energy demand is to focus on energy productivity." "MGI's in depth case studies indicate that there are substantial and economically viable opportunities to boost energy productivity that have not been captured ...which would represent a 15 to 25 percent cut in the end-use energy demand by 2020."

TXU's most recent 10-K points out " ..electricity demand could be reduced by increased conservation efforts and advances in technology, which could likewise significantly reduce the value of TXU Corp.'s power plants and electric delivery facilities."

We believe that improved energy efficiency could reduce demand for new power generation, which could potentially decrease the value of-new power plants.

TXU and its shareholders need to evaluate how energy efficiency measures could effect the electricity usage of TXU's customers, and how this would impact the economic viability of these proposed power plants. We urge TXU to do this study and report to shareholders, and we urge shareholders to support this resolution.

1. A plan developed by more than 50 leading organizations in pursuit of energy savings and efficiency, chaired by Diane Munns, President or National Association of Public Utility Commissioners, and Jim Rogers. President of Duke Energy.

Attachment 5
Big Box - Energy Efficiency
2007 – CVS Corp.

Rising energy costs and concerns about energy security, climate change and the burning of fossil fuels are focusing increasing amounts of attention on energy efficiency. The G8 has agreed to an "Action Plan" to promote energy efficiency and in the U.S., over 45 bills dealing with energy efficiency were introduced to Congress in the first six months of 2006.

Domestic regulations addressing the matter continue to gain momentum. Many of these regulations address the energy efficiency of buildings.

According to estimates by the Environmental Protection Agency, residential and commercial buildings account for approximately 40 percent of energy and 70 percent of electricity consumed in the U.S. each year. In April of 2005, a report by the Energy Information Administration found that of the recommendations made by the National Commission on Energy Policy, those regarding new building efficiency standards were among the recommendations with the largest potential impacts on energy production, consumption, prices and fuel imports.

At the federal level, attempts to increase the overall energy efficiency of buildings in the U.S. include the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which includes a deduction for energy efficient commercial buildings. At the local level, at least 46 state, county and city governments have adopted policies requiring or encouraging the use of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program, which places a heavy emphasis on reducing energy use.

Broad market and regulatory trends indicate that energy efficient green building considerations are becoming increasingly important. An article on greening retail in Display & Design Ideas recently noted that, "[M]any retailers and designers...say the seeds are in place for this trend to become entrenched in retail design." According to Nick Axford, head of research and consulting at CB Richard Ellis, "Those who dismiss this as a passing fad or public relations 'greenwash' do so at their peril."

Several large retailers appear to have recognized this already. Target's most recent corporate responsibility report, states that, "Target puts tremendous focus on best practices for energy efficient building design and operations." Staples also emphasizes energy efficient design. According to the company's director of energy and environmental design, "Energy is [its] competitive advantage."

As concerns about rising energy prices, climate change and energy security continue to increase, we believe the focus on energy efficiency will only intensify. For large retail chains this focus will extend not only to stores but also to the supporting distribution and transportation networks. It is vital that our company, with its 6,200 stores, be well-positioned to compete going forward. Taking action to improve energy efficiency can result in financial and competitive advantages. Ignoring this quickly growing trend could position our company as an industry laggard and expose it to competitive, reputational and regulatory risk.

RESOLVED:

Shareholders request that CVS Corporation assess its response to rising regulatory, competitive, and public pressure to increase energy efficiency and report to shareholders (at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary information) by November 1, 2007.

Attachment 6
Report on Environmental Standards
2007 – Chevron

WHEREAS: Chevron is “committed to excellence in everything” it does and aims “to be admired for world-class performance” in protecting people and the environment. (The Chevron Way)

Our company’s policy places the highest priority on the safety of its staff, community members and the environment where it operates. Corporate Policy 530 “commits Chevron to comply with the spirit and letter of all environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, regardless of the degree of enforcement.” (Chevron Business and Ethics Code)

However, our company operates in 180 countries including developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America where environmental regimes may be less protective of human health and the environment than in North American and European countries where Chevron operates.

Chevron CEO David O’Reilly has recognized the importance of our company’s relationships with oil producing nations in Africa and Latin America. (International Petroleum Finance, 03/09/05, “Chevron Chief Believes the Surplus is Over.”)

Notwithstanding Chevron’s efforts to comply with environmental laws and regulations in developing countries, our company has repeatedly been singled out for practices that allegedly have caused environmental damage and harmed the health and welfare of local communities.

* Chevron is accused of polluting land and water resources in its ongoing operations in the Niger Delta. According to observers, these persistent environmental problems have fueled protests against our company and contributed to civil unrest. (Nigeria Ten Years On: Injustice and Violence Haunt the Oil Delta, 11/03/06, <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAFR440222005>.)

* In 2002, the Angolan government fined Chevron \$2 million for oil spills from a pipeline that polluted beaches and damaged fishing in the Cabinda region. (BBC News, 07/01/02, “Angola Fines Chevron for Pollution.” <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/2077836.stm>.)

* Texaco is on trial in Ecuador for widespread contamination of Amazonian land and water resources in the 1970s, and now faces a related lawsuit brought by the Ecuadorian government in 2006 claiming the perpetration of fraud in its cleanup agreement. (The New York Times, 10/20/05, “Rain Forest Jekyll and Hyde”; “Oil troubles in Ecuador,” Associated Press, 09/28/06.)

* Unocal’s pipeline operations in Burma contributed to the deforestation of the last primary tropical rainforest on mainland Asia, a recognized ‘biodiversity hot spot.’ (“Unocal-Total Oil Pipeline in Burma Threatens Indigenous People, Animals,” Environmental News Network, 4/27/02.)

In 2004, Chevron outlined its three strategic priorities for environmental strategy and improve as “defining world-class standards, measuring and communicating performance and demonstrating continual performance improvement” toward “our goal [of being] recognized and admired everywhere for having a record of environmental excellence.” (http://www.chevron.com/cr_report/2005/priorities_progress_plans/env_management.)

RESOLVED: The shareholders request that the Board prepare a report by November 2007, prepared at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary information, on the policies and procedures that guide Chevron’s assessment of the adequacy of host country laws and regulations with respect to their adequacy to protect human health, the environment and our company’s reputation.

Supporting Statement

A commitment to abide by the highest environmental standards wherever Chevron operates would further our company's goal of being recognized for environmental excellence, and enhance the measurement and reporting of our company's environmental performance.

Attachment 7
Electric Power - GHG Report
2007 – Allegheny Energy, Inc.

WHEREAS: In 2005, the scientific academies of 11 nations, including the U.S., stated that, “The scientific understanding of climate change is now sufficiently clear to justify nations taking prompt action. It is vital that all nations identify cost-effective steps that they can take now, to contribute to substantial and long-term reductions in net global greenhouse gas emissions.”

In October 2006, a report authored by former chief economist of The World Bank, Sir Nicolas Stern, estimates that climate change will cost between 5% and 20% of the global domestic product if emissions are not reduced, and that greenhouse gases can be reduced at a cost of approximately 1% of global economic growth. The report also warns that, “The investment that takes place in the next 10-20 years will have a profound effect on the climate in the second half of this century and in the next.”

U.S. power plants are responsible for nearly 40 percent of the country’s carbon dioxide emissions, and 10 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions.

In September 2006, California enacted a law requiring the state to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent by 2020. In June 2005, a majority of U.S. Senators voted in favor of a resolution stating that, “...Congress should enact a comprehensive and effective national program of mandatory, market-based limits on emissions of greenhouse gases that slow, stop, and reverse the growth of such emissions...” As of July 2006 there were at least seven proposals before congress calling for a cap-and-trade system to regulate greenhouse gases.

Seven northeastern states have formed the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, which aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from power plants by 10% between 2009 and 2019.

In February 2005, the Kyoto Protocol took effect, imposing mandatory greenhouse gas limits on the 148 participating nations. Companies with operations in those nations must reduce or offset some of their greenhouse gas emissions. For example, companies with operations in Europe can make reductions using the European emissions trading program, where CO₂ has regularly traded for more than \$20 per ton.

In 2005 and 2006, WalMart, GE, Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan, PG&E, FPL, Entergy, Exelon, PNM Resources, NRG Energy, Alliant Energy and Duke Energy issued statements supporting mandatory federal regulation of greenhouse gas emissions.

RESOLVED: Shareholders request a report [reviewed by a board committee of independent directors] on how the company is responding to rising regulatory, competitive, and public pressure to significantly reduce carbon dioxide and other emissions from the company's current and proposed power plant operations. The report should be provided by September 1, 2007 at a reasonable cost and omit proprietary information.

Attachment 8
Oil and Gas - Emissions Reduction
2007 – Chevron

WHEREAS: Chevron operates in 180 countries, most of which have ratified the Kyoto Protocol that obliges Annex I signatories (industrialized countries) to reduce national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions below 1990 levels by 2012.

However, the Kyoto reduction targets may be inadequate to avert the most serious impacts of global warming. UK finance minister Gordon Brown says the EU should aim to reduce its carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 30% below 1990 levels by 2020 and by at least 60% by 2050; the UK's reduction target, under Kyoto, is just 12.5% by 2012.

Since Kyoto was adopted, the urgent need for action to prevent the most damaging effects of climate change has become increasingly clear.

The 2006 Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, lead by the former chief economist at the World Bank, "... estimates that if we don't act, the overall (worldwide) costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP each year, now and forever." In contrast, the costs of action would be about 1% of global GDP each year. While some may criticize this scenario, Nobel Prize economists have applauded this work, urging immediate responses.

Chevron has made incremental emissions reductions in its operations:

- * In 2005, Chevron met its goal of no net increase in GHG emissions from operations compared with 2004.

- * In 2005, 90% of its GHG emissions were from CO₂. Combustion, flaring and venting remain the largest contributors to Chevron's GHG emissions.

- * Chevron has developed the SANGEA™ system allowing Chevron to: account for and report all known operational sources of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions; and estimate energy and fuel use in a comprehensive, systematic manner. It has also provided the software system to the American Petroleum Institute to enhance the voluntary reporting of GHG emissions.

- * Chevron switched to natural gas to generate electricity and steam to provide power for the company's Wafra oil field in Kuwait and their Kern River oil field in California. These moves reduced CO₂ emissions by more than 1 million metric tons per year, while also reducing air pollutants such as sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides.

However, in 2005, GHG emissions from Chevron products totaled 374 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, or 1.5% of global emissions, based on International Energy Agency estimates. This is approximately six times the amount of Chevron's operational emissions.

Chevron has made progress in reducing operational emissions and introduced some new low-carbon products, but has yet to develop a comprehensive long term strategy to significantly reduce GHG emissions from operations and products.

RESOLVED: shareholders request that the Board of Directors publicly adopt quantitative goals, based on current and emerging technologies, for reducing total greenhouse gas emissions from the company's products and operations below 1990 levels; and that the company report to shareholders by September 30, 2007, on its plans to achieve these goals. Such a report will omit proprietary information and be prepared at reasonable cost.

Attachment 9
Recycle Bottles
2007 – PepsiCo, Inc.

WHEREAS: PepsiCo has repeatedly emphasized its commitment to environmental leadership. However, most Pepsi beverage containers in the U.S. continue to be landfilled, incinerated or littered, thereby contributing to depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution, and reducing the U.S. supply of plastic bottle and aluminum can feedstocks for recycling.

We are pleased that PepsiCo met its goal to incorporate 10% recycled content resin into its plastic beverage containers in North America by year-end 2005, and has maintained this goal for 2006. In addition, PepsiCo has joined with its beverage industry peers to form the Beverage Packaging Environmental Council (BPEC) in order to study declining beverage container recovery rates. However, BPEC has failed to adopt a public, quantitative beverage container recovery goal.

We believe both recycled content and container recovery goals are essential to an effective recycling strategy.

Unfortunately, the U.S. recycling rates for beverage containers have declined significantly in recent years. The Container Recycling Institute (CRI) estimates that the recovery rate for PET plastic beverage containers declined from 38% in 1995 to 22% in 2004, the most recent year for which data is available. CRI also reports, based on data from the Aluminum Association and the U.S. Department of Commerce, that the aluminum can recycling rate fell from 65% in 1992 to 45% in 2005.

Yet, significantly higher container recovery rates are possible. In 11 U.S. states with container deposit legislation (or bottle bills), beverage container recycling rates of 70% and higher are being achieved, levels on average three times as high as in states without deposits. In Norway and Sweden, beverage companies have achieved container recovery rates of 80% and higher.

Nevertheless, PepsiCo and beverage industry peers actively oppose container deposit systems without putting forth a sustainable plan capable of achieving comparable U.S. recovery rates.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Shareowners of PepsiCo request that the board of directors review the efficacy of its container recycling program and prepare a report to shareholders, by September 1, 2007, on a recycling strategy that includes a publicly stated, quantitative goal for enhanced rates of beverage container recovery and recycling in the U.S. The report, to be prepared at reasonable cost, may omit confidential information.

Supporting Statement

We believe the requested report is in the best interest of PepsiCo and its shareholders. Leadership in this area may protect the Pepsi brands and improve the company's reputation. We anticipate that the report will detail the means and feasibility of achieving, as soon as practicable, a sustainable, quantitative, beverage container recovery goal. The report should:

- * explain PepsiCo's efforts to work with peers to establish industry-wide container recycling goals;
- * identify factors that have contributed positively to any PepsiCo or third-party beverage container recovery programs worldwide that are achieving recovery rates in excess of 60%; and
- * include a cost-benefit analysis of the different container recovery options available, such as curbside and drop-off recycling, drop-off programs, container deposit systems, and voluntary company and industry programs.

Attachment 10
Recycle Computers
2007 – Apple Computer, Inc.

WHEREAS Apple Computer emphasizes a commitment to environmental leadership. Yet the technical innovation responsible for leadership in designing and marketing products has not extended to developing adequate end-of-life programs.

The National Safety Council has reported that only 11% of discarded computers are recycled, compared with 28% of overall municipal solid waste. Electronic waste constitutes 2% to 5% of the US municipal solid waste stream and is growing rapidly.

In April 2006, the company agreed to take back old computers without charge when a new Mac is purchased. This, in addition to free recycling of iPods, is a welcome step, but does not yet make the company a leader on electronic waste policies. Our competitor Dell recently agreed to take back all Dell computers for free regardless of whether a purchase is made.

Other companies have taken more significant actions to provide free recycling to supplement fee-based systems. In 2005, Dell sponsored one-day free recycling events that collected 175 tons of equipment. It partners with Goodwill Industries to offer electronic recovery and reuse programs in several states. Hewlett-Packard partnered with Office Depot to offer free nationwide recycling, resulting in recovery of 10.5 million pounds of equipment. Apple needs to show leadership by developing similar broad-based programs.

Dell and Hewlett Packard have both announced public computer take back goals so stakeholders can measure progress against those goals. Dell recycled 72% more product in fiscal 2006 than 2005. Apple has not announced take back goals.

Recent reports indicate that large amounts of discarded computers are being improperly shipped to developing countries. Shareholders need assurances that the company is taking measures including tracking custody of recycled materials to ensure recycling vendors don't export hazardous wastes.

Electronic waste is usually smelted to recover metals, sometimes with plastics contained in the system and case. When plastic combusts, it can create harmful dioxins. The company should disclose measures it is taking to ensure that smelting of e-waste is not creating new environmental problems.

The company has lobbied against legislation, asking computer producers to take responsibility for most of the cost of recycling. Apple appears to want taxpayers to foot the bill. Dell and Hewlett Packard support producer responsibility legislation.

We believe Apple can avoid financial, legal and reputational risk and gain competitive advantage by taking additional measures to develop a leadership position on collection and safe disposition of old computers.

BE IT RESOLVED that Apple Computer's board of directors prepare a report, at reasonable cost, studying ways to improve its computer recycling programs, to be released within six months of the annual shareholder meeting.

Supporting Statement

The report should include a commitment to set public take back goals for end-of-life equipment; study the feasibility of using Apple stores as take back centers, take back partnerships with resellers, and other measures to stimulate recycling. It should discuss measures taken to prevent improper export of hazardous waste, the environmental impact of its recycling processes, and explain its lobbying position on take back legislation.

Attachment 11
Remediate Midlands
2007 – Dow Chemical Company

WHEREAS: In waterways downstream of Dow Chemical’s Midland plant, dioxin levels have been measured above 16,000 parts per trillion (Saginaw River) and 23,000 ppt (Tittabawassee River), close to those found at Times Beach. Dow has been charged with delaying cleanup of those waterways. A document prepared by EPA staff dated June 14, 2006, states: “...Dow’s time frame for the implementation of final remedies is not reasonable or acceptable,” and “[studies] are intended to delay the remediation process.”

The federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry published a report in July 2005 investigating levels of dioxin in the blood of twenty adults living in the contaminated floodplain. Average blood levels of dioxin in the exposed participants were higher than a control group.

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) has warned Tittabawassee-area residents that regularly eating fish and game from the river can dramatically increase dioxin exposure; eating seven meals of sport fish from the Tittabawassee River a month, and ignoring all recommendations for avoiding dioxin, would increase exposure to dioxin by 3,900 percent.

A study funded by Dow confirmed increased levels of dioxin in the blood of residents living in the contaminated floodplain near Dow, with median levels of dioxin in their blood 28 percent higher than a comparison group.

Dow Chemical is being sued by individuals representing 2,000 residents living along the Tittabawassee River and flood plain, alleging that dioxin pollution from the Midland plant threatened their health and lowered property values. The class-action lawsuit seeks damages possibly totaling \$100 million dollars.

A National Academy of Science review re-affirmed dioxin’s toxicity as a known human carcinogen. According to the report, “There does not appear be a safe ‘threshold’ for dioxin’s carcinogenic effects. Evidence has accumulated ... that dioxin also causes many other health problems even at low levels, such as developmental problems in children, immunologic problems in children and adults, reproductive problems in adults, and diabetes.” Dioxin has been called the ‘new lead’ because its effects on children can include impairments in basic functions, and because exposure is widespread.

Proponents believe that continued delays in a thorough remediation of dioxin exposures in the vicinity of Dow’s flagship Midland facilities may lead to increased long term liabilities and reputational damage for Dow.

RESOLVED: Shareholders request that the Board of Directors issue a report to shareholders by April 2008, at reasonable cost and excluding confidential information, summarizing the pace and effectiveness of the environmental remediation process being undertaken by Dow in the vicinity of and downstream from its Midland headquarters.

Supporting Statement

Proponents believe that such report should include estimates of the overall volume of dioxin contaminated soil and sediment alleged to be caused or affected by Dow Chemical, and the portion that will have been removed or remediated on a year by year basis, for each of the next twelve years; methods of remediation; and effectiveness of those methods at removing dioxin from waterways, floodplains and the food chain.

Attachment 12
Determine Percentages for Renewables
2007 – Exxon Mobil Corporation

James Mulva, ConocoPhillips Chairman and CEO, declared (11.28.06) the oil industry has lost touch with consumers and the American public. In acknowledging public opinion surveys conducted after the gasoline price increases of 2005 giving oil companies low marks, he said: "Out of 25 major industries that are polled and reviewed, the oil industry ranks last - last in credibility even behind tobacco."

This resolution's proponents believe that, among all U.S.-based oil companies, ExxonMobil ranks "last among the last." This has occurred, in part, because XOM still does not clearly acknowledge the virtually-undisputed scientific evidence indicating the existence of global warming as well as the fact that the burning of its fossil fuels is a main contributor to greenhouse gases which contribute to global warming. Its prevarication vis-à-vis the science and funding of groups that question the science has led to calls for boycotts of this Company's products in Europe and the USA.

Acknowledging the need for energy companies to change their approach to energy development., Mulva committed ConocoPhillips to leading the industry toward a sustainable energy future. He outlined four steps: 1) diversification by using all economical sources, including nuclear, wind, tar sands, biofuels, solar and coal-to-liquids technologies; 2) more efficient energy use in buildings and transportation; 3) paying attention to greenhouse gases to slow climate change; 4) and improved technology.

Despite such commitments by its main competitors, XOM has become isolated from them by its interpretation of data to justify why it will remain almost 100% reliant on traditional energy sources linked to fossil fuels. It has argued in past "energy trends" reports that until 2030 renewable energy sourcing will 1) not be competitive with traditional sources of energy and 2) not constitute more than 2% of all energy sourcing in the United States. However, such "data" is questionable, given goals set by key foreign countries as well as dozens of States in the USA where XOM operates. Most of these demand at least 15% of all energy sources from renewable energy by 2015. Even China has said that 10% of its energy come from renewables by 2020.

Shell is investing US \$500,000 - \$1 billion in new energy technologies. BP has been in the solar business since 2002, realizing profit in 2004. Neste of Finland plans to spend billions of euros to become the world's largest biodiesel producer.

This shareholder resolution's proponents believe that, if ExxonMobil is to preserve its competitive edge, such data demands that it radically change its direction to create an energy-future less dependent on its current almost-exclusive sourcing of energy from fossil fuels (much of which come from less-than U.S.-friendly nations).

RESOLVED the shareholders request that ExxonMobil's Board adopt a policy of significantly increasing renewable energy sourcing globally, with recommended goals in the range of between 15%-25% of its energy sourcing by between 2015-2025.

Attachment 13
Sustainability Reporting (MI)
2007 – Hasbro, Inc.

WHEREAS:

Investors increasingly seek disclosure of companies' social and environmental practices in the belief that they impact shareholder value. Many investors believe companies that are good employers, environmental stewards, and corporate citizens will more likely prosper over the long term and be accepted in their communities.

Hasbro's Corporate Safety Health and Environmental Commitment Statement notes laudable goals such as waste reduction and increase in recycling, yet there is no reporting on progress toward those goals.

Companies increasingly recognize that transparency and dialogue about sustainability are keys to business success. Sustainability issues can include a corporation's choices regarding materials, its consumption of energy, its impact on human rights, its impact on disposal and recycling, and its role in the economy of local communities.

The link between sustainability performance and long-term shareholder value is awakening mainstream financial companies to new tools for understanding and predicting capital markets. According to environmental research consultant Innovest, major investment firms subscribe to information on companies' social and environmental practices, including sustainability reports, to help make investment decisions.

An example of sustainability concerns: Hasbro sells many toys made out of or packaged in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic, a substance which has come under scrutiny due to health and environmental concerns. PVC presents an array of issues throughout the production lifecycle – from use of raw toxic chemicals such as chlorine gas and cancer-causing vinyl chloride monomer in PVC production, to exposure of workers and surrounding communities where the PVC-utilizing toys are produced, to the release of toxic additives such as phthalates during use and disposal of PVC toys. An indicator of public concern is the ban effective 12/1/06 in San Francisco, prohibiting the sale, distribution and manufacture of baby products containing any level of bisphenol A and certain levels of phthalates, plasticizers used in PVC products. When it comes to the waste disposal cycle, PVC has the lowest recycling rate of the major plastic resins.

According to Dow Jones Sustainability Group, sustainability includes: "Encouraging long lasting social well being in communities where they operate, interacting with different stakeholders (e.g. clients, suppliers, employees, government, local communities and non-governmental organizations) and responding to their specific and evolving needs thereby securing a long term 'license to operate,' superior customer and employee loyalty and ultimately superior financial returns." (www.sustainability-index.com; March 2000)

A thorough sustainability report can benchmark our company against others. Taking the PVC example, it might examine how prominent competing toy companies and retailers such as Wal-Mart and Ikea are phasing out PVC in products and/or packaging.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: Shareholders of Hasbro Inc. request the Board of Directors to publish a sustainability report, at reasonable expense and omitting proprietary information, by December 2007.

Supporting Statement:

We believe the report should include:

1. The company's operating definition of sustainability.
2. A review of current company policies and practices related to social, environmental and economic sustainability, including the above issues.[EDU1]
3. A summary of long-term plans to integrate sustainability objectives throughout company operations.

Attachment 14
Toxic Chemicals in Electronics
2007 – Apple Computer, Inc.

RESOLVED: Shareholders request that the Board publish a report within six months of the 2007 annual meeting, at reasonable cost and omitting confidential information, on the feasibility of adopting a policy of becoming a leader in the use of safe materials, by eliminating persistent and bioaccumulative toxic chemicals, and all types of brominated flame retardants (BFRs) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics, in all Apple products, including an expeditious timetable to end the use of all BFRs and PVC.

Supporting Statement

We believe that Apple wants to be perceived as the clear marketplace leader in smart design of computers and related digital products, but certain competitors may be getting ahead of our company in the deployment of safer materials; for instance, Apple competitor Dell has committed to eliminate the use of all brominated flame retardants and PVC by 2009, while Apple has only stated its intent to work over an indefinite period to eliminate these substances.

Additional action is consistent with Apple's stated policies. For instance, excerpts from company policies state:

"Apple recognizes its responsibility as a global citizen and is continually striving to reduce the environmental impact of the work we do and the products we create..

"Apple takes pride in its history of innovation and thoughtful design...Building world-class products includes considering the materials that go into their creation...

"Our continued goal is to reduce or eliminate environmentally harmful substances from our products and processes...

"Apple is also committed to protecting the health and safety of our employees, customers, and the global community... and

"Where laws and regulations do not provide adequate controls, we [Apple] will adopt our own standards to protect human health and the environment."

Yet, according to AppleInsider.com, Apple was forced to halt sales of certain products, including the iSight, eMac and certain AirPort Base Stations for several months in Europe because they did not comply with the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive applicable to electronic products.

Over 100 countries have signed the Stockholm Convention calling for phaseout of certain persistent organic pollutants. Some substances like PVC can lead to the generation of persistent organic pollutants (e.g. dioxins) when burned. PVC is highly polluting in its production and disposal, contains biologically available contaminants such as phthalates and heavy metals and can generate hydrogen chloride gas.

New scientific evidence has revealed the hazards of BFRs used in circuit boards among other components that has been found in home and office environment. It has been shown that TBBPA (a type of BFRs) induced neurotoxicity and immunotoxicity. The presence of TBBPA or other bromine containing chemicals in electronics products have potential to form additional toxic chemicals dispersed to the environment when smelted or burned in open air.

Toxic substances in products represent serious potential liability to our company in the form of environmental clean up and tort litigation.

The innovative use of safer, longer lasting materials is consistent with Apple's goal of capturing a larger share of the computer market.

Attachment 15
2007 – Dow Chemical Company
Bhopal

RESOLVED: Shareholders request Dow Chemical management to report to shareholders by October 2007, at reasonable cost and excluding confidential information, descriptions of any new initiatives instituted by management to address specific health, environmental and social concerns of Bhopal, India survivors.

Supporting Statement

On the night of December 2-3, 1984, a Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India unleashed a gas cloud, which killed at least 7,000 people within days and at least 15,000 more in the years that followed. Records show that Union Carbide decided to store bulk quantities of ultra-hazardous methyl isocyanate in Bhopal and did not equip the plant with certain corresponding safety features.

Dow Chemical has acquired Union Carbide, becoming a focus of both Indian government efforts to remedy environmental contamination, and survivors' ongoing demands for health care and economic relief. Although a civil case over the disaster was settled by Union Carbide and the Indian Government for \$470 million, unresolved legal issues remain regarding Bhopal, with lawsuits pending in an Indian criminal court and on appeal in US courts. The settlement did not eliminate ongoing criminal prosecution related to the disaster, nor remedy environmental contamination from the abandoned Carbide plant, including an estimated 25,000 tons of onsite contaminated soil and drinking water contamination. More than 20,000 Bhopal residents drink water laced with contaminants such as mercury and trichlorobenzene, and many suffer heightened health problems such as chronic stomach problems, joint pains, congenital deformities, particularly among infants and children.

International attention to corporate accountability on human rights is growing. The draft UN Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights, include:

- * respecting human rights in international, as well as national, laws of countries in which a company operates, in particular rights of affected local communities, such as rights to life, adequate drinking water and the highest attainable standard of health; and
- * assessing the impact of disposal of hazardous and toxic substances on environment and human health and ensuring that the burden of negative environmental consequences does not fall on vulnerable groups.

Amnesty International reports that over a hundred thousand people across two generations still suffer violations of their human rights, and criticizes Dow and Union Carbide for their lack of cooperation in resolving remaining health, economic and environmental issues.

Dow, in its Global Public Report, reports \$5.1 billion in sales from the Asia Pacific region. Proponents believe that, in addition to any legal liability facing our company, Bhopal presents a "moral" liability for Dow that may continue to damage Dow's reputation and may reasonably be expected to affect growth prospects in Asia and beyond.

Dow management has committed more than \$30 million to a global public relations campaign on the "Human Element," asserting our company's engagement and accountability for public health and clean water. Yet in Bhopal, arguably Dow's worst legacy issue, our company's refusal to address health or water contamination contradicts and undermines the public goodwill sought through such campaign.

Attachment 16
Human Rights -Develop and Adopt Policies
2007 – Chevron

WHEREAS: Transnational corporations operating in countries with repressive governments, civil conflict, weak rule of law, endemic corruption, or poor labor and environmental standards face serious risks to reputation and share value when they are seen as responsible for, or complicit in, human rights violations;

Our company has business operations in more than 180 nations, many of which have consistently been noted by the U.S. Department of State as violating basic human rights; (February 27, 2005, www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004);

In a recent speech, Chevron Chairman and CEO, David O'Reilly stated: "...as an industry, then, we are uniquely and powerfully positioned to deliver what millions of people worldwide long for- investment, jobs, a stable environment, healthy communities and a vibrant economy. ... This leadership must be rooted in action, not words. It is only through accountable, responsible leadership that the economic benefits of the energy we discover and produce will flow to stakeholders." (Contributions of Petroleum to Sustainable Development: The View of an International Oil Company, Third OPEC International Seminar, Vienna Austria, September 13, 2006);

The adoption of a comprehensive, transparent and verifiable human rights policy based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labor Organization's Core Labor Standards is foundational for the exercise of responsible leadership for our company. A definite plan of action would serve to enhance corporate reputation and shareholder value, improve employee, community and stakeholder relations, and reduce the risk of adverse publicity, consumer boycotts, divestment campaigns and law suits;

A comprehensive human rights policy would include, the right to equal opportunity and non-discriminatory treatment; right to security of persons; rights of workers, including the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining and a safe and healthy workplace; the rights of indigenous peoples; economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, adequate food and drinking water; the right to health and environmental protection;

The Human Rights Statement adopted last year by the Board of Directors does not address the full range of Chevron stakeholder concerns;

For instance, social and economic developments are absent, but they are central to the UN Declaration on Human Rights and to the concerns of Chevron stakeholders;

The Statement is also not transparent. It does not identify specific actions to prevent, investigate or mediate allegations against our Company, nor does it address responsibility and accountability for implementation. It does not identify the mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the values Chevron proclaims;

RESOLVED: Shareholders request the Board to adopt a comprehensive, transparent, verifiable human rights policy and report to shareholders on the plan for implementation by October, 2007.

This report to be prepared at reasonable expense, omitting proprietary information.

Supporting Statement

We believe that Shareholders made their concerns clear through the strong vote for this resolution in 2006. A comprehensive policy will benefit our Company by helping to ensure that we are not associated with human rights violations and the associated reputation and liability risks to shareholder value.

Attachment 17
Vendor Standards
2007 – Time Warner Inc.

WHEREAS: Reports of human rights violations at suppliers of U.S.-based corporations has increased public awareness of the problems of denial of basic workplace rights, long working hours and poor health and safety conditions. Worker exploitation in factories where a company produces its goods can damage its reputation and lead to the loss of brand value or result in costly litigation.

Warner Bros. Consumer Products is one of the leading licensing and retail merchandising organizations in the world. It controls an array of popular licensed characters including Superman, Batman, Harry Potter, Bug Bunny, Scooby-Doo and many others. The company has licensed these characters for production of apparel, toys, jewelry, housewares, games and collectibles.

Our company has not provided shareholders and the public with information on its supply chain monitoring to be able to assess its performance in this important area. Time Warner apparently lags its peers by not having a vendor code of conduct. A prominent competitor, The Walt Disney Co., established a code of conduct in 1996. The code sets forth requirements for manufacturers of branded merchandise in regard to working conditions, compensation and benefits, working hours, nondiscrimination, health and safety, association, environmental protection, compliance with law, and monitoring of compliance. The Disney Co. has performed more than 40,000 audits at supplier facilities in 50 countries. There is no public evidence that Time Warner has performed such audits.

Companies such as Nike and Gap have suffered damage to their brands due to allegations of sweatshop labor in their supply chain. Our company purchases goods produced in countries like China where human rights abuses and unfair labor practices have been well documented. (U.S. State Department's "China Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2003")

Time Warner needs to develop a vendor standards code of conduct and a program to enforcement the code to protect its valuable brands. It should report to shareholders on how it implements the code, how it monitors suppliers and how it addresses issues of non-compliance that are found.

RESOLVED:

Shareholders request the Board of Directors to:

1. Develop a vendor standards code of conduct.
2. Establish an code implementation plan for auditing supply chain facilities.
3. Release periodic reports on adherence to the code.

Supporting Statement

We believe the code should be based on the United Nations' International Labor Organization (ILO) core labor standards and the United Nations Draft Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations with Regards to Human Rights that define workplace human rights. Although most countries have laws that conform to ILO standards, in many instances these laws are not fully enforced. Time Warner should require that ILO standards apply to its vendor factories wherever they are located.

Attachment 18

MacBride Principles on Northern Ireland

WHEREAS, our company operates a wholly-owned subsidiary in Northern Ireland,

WHEREAS, the securing of a lasting peace in Northern Ireland encourages us to promote means for establishing justice and equality;

WHEREAS, employment discrimination in Northern Ireland has been cited by the International Commission of Jurists as one of the major causes of sectarian strife in that country:

WHEREAS, Dr. Sean MacBride, founder of Amnesty International and Nobel Peace Laureate, has proposed several equal opportunity employment principles to serve as guidelines for corporations in Northern Ireland. These include:

1. Increasing the representation of individuals from under-represented religious groups in the workforce, including managerial, supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs.
2. Adequate security for the protection of minority employees both at the workplace and while traveling to and from work.
3. The banning of provocative religious or political emblems from the workplace.
4. All job openings should be publicly advertised and special recruitment efforts should be made to attract applicants from under-represented religious groups.
5. Layoff, recall, and termination procedures should not, in practice favor particular religious groupings.
6. The abolition of job reservations, apprenticeship restrictions, and differential employment criteria, which discriminate on the basis of religion or ethnic origin.
7. The development of training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of current minority employees for skilled jobs, including the expansion of existing programs and the creation of new programs to train, upgrade, and improve the skills of minority employees.
8. The establishment of procedures to assess, identify and actively recruit minority employees with potential for further advancement.
9. The appointment of a senior management staff member to oversee the company's affirmative action efforts and the setting up of timetables to carry out affirmative action principles.

RESOLVED, Shareholders request the Board of Directors to make all possible lawful efforts to implement and/or increase activity on each of the nine MacBride Principles.

Supporting Statement

We believe that our company benefits by hiring from the widest available talent pool. An employee's ability to do the job should be the primary consideration in hiring and promotion decisions.

Implementation of the MacBride Principles by our corporation will demonstrate its concern for human rights and equality of opportunity in its international operations.

Attachment 19
Sexual Orientation Discrimination
2007 – Exxon Mobil Corporation

WHEREAS, ExxonMobil does not explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in its written employment policy;

Many of our peers, including Amerada Hess, BP, ChevronTexaco, ConocoPhillips, Marathon Oil, Occidental Petroleum, Shell Oil, and Sunoco explicitly prohibit this form of discrimination in their written policies, according to the Human Rights Campaign;

Over 85% of the Fortune 500 companies have adopted written nondiscrimination policies prohibiting harassment and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, as have 98% of Fortune 100 companies, according to the Human Rights Campaign;

We believe that corporations that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation have a competitive advantage in recruiting and retaining employees from the widest talent pool;

According to a September 2002 survey by Harris Interactive and Witeck- Combs, 41% of gay and lesbian workers in the United States reported an experience with some form of job discrimination related to sexual orientation; almost one out of every 10 gay and lesbian adults also stated that they had been fired or dismissed unfairly from a previous job, or pressured to quit because of their sexual orientation;

Minneapolis, San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles have adopted legislation restricting business with companies that do not guarantee equal treatment for gay and lesbian employees;

Seventeen states, the District of Columbia and more than 160 cities and counties, including the city of Dallas, have laws prohibiting employment discrimination based on sexual orientation;

Our company has operations in, and makes sales to institutions in states and cities that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation;

National opinion polls consistently find more than three quarters of the American people support equal rights in the workplace for gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals: for example, in a Gallup poll conducted in 2003, 88% of respondents favored equal opportunity in employment for gays and lesbians;

RESOLVED: The shareholders request that ExxonMobil amend its written equal employment opportunity policy to explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and to substantially implement that policy.

Supporting Statement: Employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation diminishes employee morale and productivity. Because state and local laws are inconsistent with respect to employment discrimination, our company would benefit from a consistent, corporate-wide policy to enhance efforts to prevent discrimination, resolve complaints internally, and ensure a respectful and supportive atmosphere for all employees. ExxonMobil will enhance its competitive edge by joining the growing ranks of companies guaranteeing equal opportunity for all employees.

Attachment 20
Foreign Military Sales
2007 – Textron Inc.

WHEREAS the United States exports weapons and related military services through foreign military sales (government-to-government), direct commercial weapons sales (U.S. companies to foreign buyers), equipment leases, transfers of excess defense materiel and emergency drawdowns of weaponry.

The U.S. ranked first in arms transfer deliveries with developing nations, including those in the Near East and Asia, with \$7.746 billion for 2005. The weapons sold range from ammunition to tanks, combat aircraft, missiles and submarines. [These figures were taken from The Department of Defense Security Assistance Agency's "Facts Book" release at the end of fiscal year 2005, September 30, 2005. A listing of countries located in the regions defined for the purpose of this analysis – Asia, Near East, Latin America, and Africa – is provided at the end of the report "Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1997-2004", Congressional Research Service, 8-29-05. <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL33051.pdf>]

In a number of recent United States combat engagements (e.g., the first Gulf War, Somalia, Afghanistan and Iraq), our troops faced adversaries who had previously received U.S. weapons or military technology.

In Fiscal Year 2005, Textron was ranked as 15th largest Department of Defense contractor with nearly \$2.2 billion in contracts. (100 Companies Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards – Fiscal Year 2005, Government Executive, August 15, 2006)

RESOLVED: Shareholders request that, within six months of the annual meeting, the Board of Directors provide a comprehensive report, at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary and classified information, of Textron's foreign sales of weapons-related products and services, including depleted uranium hardened weapons/systems.

Supporting Statement

We believe it is reasonable that the report include:

1. Processes used to determine and promote foreign sales e.g. Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other Middle East countries;
2. Criteria for choosing countries with which to do business, including selling weapon components and technology and subcontracting arms manufacturing and assembly overseas; (Arms without Borders, Amnesty International USA)
3. Procedures used to negotiate foreign arms sales, government-to-government and direct commercial sales and the percentage of sales for each category;
4. Categories of military equipment or components, including dual use items exported for the past three years, with as much statistical information as permissible; contracts for servicing/maintaining equipment; depleted uranium hardened weapons/systems; offset agreements; and licensing and/or co-production with foreign governments.

We believe with the American Red Cross that "the greater the availability of arms, the greater the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law." Global security is the security of all people. Several times in our recent history, we've seen weapons sold to one country result in a threat to our own security. We know, too, that there is an increase in human rights abuses inflicted on women and children, people of minority ethnicities, NGOs offering medical services and, now, injuries, torture and death of employees of private military corporations contracted to the DOD (e.g. Iraq).

Attachment 21
Political Contributions - Global Warming
2007 – TXU Corp.

RESOLVED, that the shareholders of TXU Corp. (“the Company”) hereby request that the Company provide a report, updated semi-annually, disclosing TXU's:

1. Policies and procedures for political contributions and expenditures (both direct and indirect) made with corporate funds.
2. Monetary and non-monetary political contributions and expenditures not deductible under section 162 (e)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, including but not limited to contributions to or expenditures on behalf of political candidates, political parties, political committees and other political entities organized and operating under 26 USC Sec. 527 of the Internal Revenue Code and any portion of any dues or similar payments made to any tax exempt organization that is used for an expenditure or contribution if made directly by the corporation would not be deductible under section 162 (e)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. The report shall include the following:
 - a. An accounting of TXU's funds that are used for political contributions or expenditures as described above;
 - b. Identification of the person or persons in TXU who participated in making the decisions to make the political contribution or expenditure; and
 - c. The internal guidelines or policies, if any, governing TXU's political contributions and expenditures.

The report shall be presented to the board of directors' audit committee or other relevant oversight committee and posted on the company's website to reduce costs to shareholders.

Supporting Statement

As long-term shareholders of TXU, we support transparency and accountability in corporate spending on political activities. These activities include direct and indirect political contributions to candidates, political parties or political organizations; independent expenditures; or electioneering communications on behalf of a federal, state or local candidate.

Disclosure is consistent with public policy and in the best interest of TXU and its shareholders. Absent a system of accountability, company assets can be used for policy objectives that may be inimical to the long-term interests of and may pose risks to TXU and its shareholders.

TXU contributed at least \$25,000 and possibly more in corporate funds since the 2002 election cycle. (PoliticalMoneyLine: www.fecinfo.com/cgi-win/irs_ef_inter.exe?DoFn=&sText=73214&sYR=2004) However, its payments to trade associations used for political activities are undisclosed and unknown.

Trade Associations engage in political activities that may adversely impact the long-term interests of the company and its shareholders and the company's reputation. A critical issue is global warming which can have serious consequences for TXU. For example, the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) continues to take a strong position against government action on global warming. TXU is a member of EEI. Without disclosure, it is impossible for shareholders to know how TXU's payments to associations are used for political activities, including those opposing government action on global warming.

Relying on publicly available data does not provide a complete picture of political expenditures. TXU's Board and shareholders need complete disclosure to be able to fully evaluate the political use of corporate assets. Thus, we urge your support for this critical governance reform.

Attachment 22

Establish Committee on Human Rights – Internet Censorship

RESOLVED: To amend the corporate Bylaws, by inserting the following new Article 4.4:

Article 4.4

Board Committee on Human Rights

- a. There is established a Board Committee on Human Rights, which is created and authorized to review the implications of company policies, above and beyond matters of legal compliance, for the human rights of individuals in the US and worldwide.

- b. The Board of Directors is authorized in its discretion consistent with these Bylaws and applicable law to (1) select the members of the Board Committee on Human Rights, (2) provide said committee with funds for operating expenses, (3) adopt regulations or guidelines to govern said Committee's operations, (4) empower said Committee to solicit public input and to issue periodic reports to shareholders and the public, at reasonable expense and excluding confidential information, on the Committee's activities, findings and recommendations, and (5) adopt any other measures within the Board's discretion consistent with these Bylaws and applicable law.

- c. Nothing herein shall restrict the power of the Board of Directors to manage the business and affairs of the company. The Board Committee on Human Rights shall not incur any costs to the company except as authorized by the Board of Directors.

Supporting Statement

The proposed Bylaw would establish a Board Committee on Human Rights which would review and make policy recommendations regarding human rights issues raised by the company's activities and policies. For example, Yahoo reportedly disclosed the identity of a Chinese citizen who had published information critical of the Chinese government on the internet; as a result of Yahoo's disclosure, the individual is serving a 10 year jail sentence. Also, of the major internet search engines operating in China, Yahoo censored more terms, according to a limited test conducted by Reporters Without Borders. We believe the proposed Board Committee on Human Rights could be an effective mechanism for addressing the human rights implications of the company's activities and policies on issues such as these, as they emerge anywhere in the world. In defining "human rights," proponents suggest that the committee could use the US Bill of Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as nonbinding benchmarks or reference documents.

Attachment 23
Corporate Tax Avoidance
2007 – Citigroup

WHEREAS: The IRS says that the US loses as much as \$100 billion a year from American taxpayers who avoid taxes through tax havens: \$40 to \$70 billion a year from individuals and \$30 billion from corporations. (Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations: Aug 1, 2006);

In the same report the committee outlines how banks as well as investment companies, lawyers, and stockbrokers help clients avoid millions of dollars in taxes by setting up shell companies offshore;

A 2004 report by Tax Notes using US Commerce Department data found that US multinational corporations are increasingly attributing their profits to offshore jurisdictions; allocating, e.g., \$150 billion in 2002 profits to 18 offshore jurisdictions, up from \$88 billion just three years earlier, and therefore avoiding US taxes. (*Corporate Profits Are Moving Offshore*, by William Cate, September 2004);

The Price of Offshore, a study by the Tax Justice Network, based on data from Merrill Lynch / Cap Gemini's "World Wealth Report" and the Boston Consulting Group's "Global Wealth Report," estimates that 16.2 percent of the private wealth of North Americans (\$1.6 trillion) is held offshore;

Half the wealth in Latin America (\$.7 trillion), 40 percent of the wealth in the Middle East and Asia (\$4.1 trillion), and an unknown amount in Africa, is held offshore, with the grand total of wealth offshore estimated at \$11.5 trillion. "Developing countries could be missing out on tax revenues of at least US\$50 billion a year; roughly equivalent to the global aid budget." (OXFAM, June 2000)

This capital flight results in lost tax revenue annually of about \$255 billion, approximating the annual financing needs of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals;

In 2005 at the United Nations World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly "resolved to support efforts to reduce capital flight and measures to curb the illicit transfer of funds";

Financial intermediaries that knowingly encourage and facilitate that capital flight and tax avoidance abet corruption and undermine the ability of developed and developing countries to finance their state expenditures from just and equitable tax systems, result in reduced government programs and services and corrupt the integrity of tax systems because of increased non-compliance and unjust burden sharing;

In 2005 at the United Nations World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly "resolved to support efforts to reduce capital flight and measures to curb the illicit transfer of funds";

We believe that the corporation should take leadership in preventing tax avoidance and capital flight and should adopt policies that support this objective with respect to all corporations and clients;

We believe that such steps will enhance the corporation's public reputation; reduce possible damage to reputation; as well as forestall demands for possible additional government regulation;

BE IT RESOLVED that the shareholders request the Board of Directors to prepare a report for shareholders about the policies that are in place to safeguard against the provision of any financial services for any corporate or individual clients that enables capital flight and results in tax avoidance.

Attachment 24
Backdating Stock Options
2007 – Apple Computer, Inc.

RESOLVED: The shareholders of Apple Computer, Inc. (“Apple”) request that the board of directors adopt a policy under which the board shall award any standard stock options that are granted to senior executives at an exercise price equal to an average of the opening and closing prices of the underlying stock on the date that the option is granted (the “grant date”), with any grant dates in a given fiscal year to be established and disclosed in advance; after a fiscal year has begun, Apple may select another grant date when hiring outside executives, provided that any such grant date is not coordinated with the release of material non-public information that has been disclosed or will be disclosed within 30 days of any such grant date.

Supporting Statement

Apple is one of several dozen companies as to which questions have arisen about the timing and backdating of stock options. At various points between 1997 and 2001, Apple granted options when the stock price was at a low point and shortly before the stock price rose significantly.

In August 2006 Apple announced that an internal review had found “irregularities” in its option granting practices and that it would restate financial results for periods from 2003 to 2006.

Backdating often consists of selecting or recording a grant date that occurred before the grant was actually determined, so as to take advantage of the stock price on the earlier date being lower than on the determination date. As a result, options are actually “in the money” on the date the grant was determined. Such backdating can have significant tax and economic consequences for a company, whose results may have to be restated.

Related practices include “springloading” or “bullet dodging,” in which a company coordinates a grant date with the release of material non-public information that could have a positive or negative impact on the stock price.

In our view, corporate efforts to game the timing of options can distort a core purpose of options, which is to motivate executives to improve long-term performance for the benefit of all shareholders. We thus deem it important for Apple to have a policy that standard stock options are awarded “at the money,” using grant dates that are selected and disclosed in advance, e.g., 45 days after the end of the fiscal year.

This policy would provide flexibility to make awards when hiring outside executives, provided that Apple does not coordinate such grant dates with the release of material non-public information. This policy would not affect awards of options that tie the exercise price to future performance levels (e.g., premium-priced options).

In our view, managers’ interests cannot be aligned with shareholders’ interests if managers are allowed to benefit in ways that shareholders cannot.

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE FOR THIS RESOLUTION.

Attachment 25
Separate CEO & Chair - Pharmaceutical
2007 – Lilly (Eli) and Company

RESOLVED: The shareholders of Eli Lilly & Company request the Board of Directors establish a policy of, whenever possible, separating the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, so that an independent director who has not served as an executive officer of the Company serves as Chair of the Board of Directors.

This proposal shall not apply to the extent that complying would necessarily breach any contractual obligations in effect at the time of the 2007 shareholder meeting.

Supporting Statement

We believe in the principle of the separation of the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. This is a basic element of sound corporate governance practice.

We believe an independent Board Chair – separated from the CEO – is the preferable form of corporate governance. The primary purpose of the Board of Directors is to protect shareholder’s interests by providing independent oversight of management and the CEO. The Board gives strategic direction and guidance to our Company.

The Board will likely accomplish both roles more effectively by separating the roles of Chair and CEO. An independent Chair will enhance investor confidence in our Company and strengthen the integrity of the Board of Directors.

A number of respected institutions recommend such separation. CalPER’s Corporate Core Principles and Guidelines state: “the independence of a majority of the Board is not enough” and that “the leadership of the board must embrace independence, and it must ultimately change the way in which directors interact with management.”

An independent board structure will also help the board address complex policy issues facing our company, foremost among them the crisis in access to pharmaceutical products.

Millions of Americans and others around the world have limited or no access to our company’s life-saving medicines. We believe an independent Chair and vigorous Board will bring greater focus to this ethical imperative, and be better able to forge solutions to address this crisis.

The current business model of the pharmaceutical sector is undergoing significant challenges. The industry has generated substantial revenue from American purchasers, who pay higher prices for medicines than those in other developed countries. Pressure on drug pricing and dependence on this business model may impact our company’s long-term value. We believe independent Board leadership will better position our company to respond to these enduring challenges.

A similar resolution voted on in 2006 was supported by 27.15% of shareholders.

In order to ensure that our Board can provide the proper strategic direction for our Company with independence and accountability, we urge a vote FOR this resolution.

Attachment 26
Animal Welfare
2007 – Lilly (Eli) and Company

RESOLVED, that the Board issue a report to shareholders on the feasibility of amending the Company’s Animal Care and Use Policy to ensure that: i) it extends to all contract laboratories and is reviewed with such outside laboratories on a regular basis, and ii) it addresses animals’ social and behavioral needs. Further, the shareholders request that the report include information on the extent to which in-house and contract laboratories are adhering to the Policy, including the implementation of enrichment measures.

Supporting Statement

Our Company conducts tests on animals as part of its product research and development, as well as retaining independent laboratories to conduct such tests. Abuses in independent laboratories are not uncommon and have recently been exposed by the media. Eli Lilly has posted on its Web site an Animal Care and Use Policy. The Company, as an industry leader, is commended for its stated commitment to an “ethical and scientific obligation to ensure the appropriate treatment of animals used in research ...”¹

However, the disclosure of atrocities recorded at Covance, Inc., an independent laboratory headquartered in Princeton, New Jersey,² has made the need for a formalized, publicly available animal welfare policy that extends to all outside contractors all the more relevant, indeed urgent.³ Filmed footage showed primates being subjected to such gross physical abuses and psychological torments that Covance sued to enjoin People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals in Europe from publicizing it. The Honorable Judge Peter Langan in the United Kingdom refused to stop PETA from publicizing the film and instead ruled in PETA’s favor. The Judge stated in his opinion that two aspects of the video, namely the “rough manner in which the animals are handled and the bleakness of the surroundings in which they are kept ... even to a viewer with no particular interest in animal welfare, at least cry out for explanation.”⁴

Shareholders cannot monitor what goes on behind the closed doors of the animal testing laboratories, so the Company must. Accordingly, we urge the Board to commit to promoting basic animal welfare measures as an integral part of our Company’s corporate stewardship.

We urge shareholders to support this Resolution.

Attachment 27
Privacy Rights
2007 – AT&T Inc.

WHEREAS: The right to privacy is a long established value, enshrined in the Constitution and decades of U.S. jurisprudence, and cherished by people of all political persuasions; and

Privacy protections serve many important societal purposes: encouraging development of science and knowledge; preventing fraud; and allowing individuals to communicate sensitive information (i.e. health care providers, clergy, brokers); and

AT&T's reputation and good standing may be placed in jeopardy by reports that it has voluntarily provided customer phone records and communications data to the National Security Agency, as first revealed by *USA Today*; and

We believe this alleged practice is seen by millions of Americans, including customers, shareholders and employees of AT&T, as a violation of our customers' privacy expectations and basic right to have phone and e-mail records kept confidential; and

This is an opportunity for our company to take an industry leadership role as a defender of privacy rights and thereby attract new customers. Our customers have the choice to go to other telecommunications companies if they do not agree with the company's practices and may do so. These events could affect, both positively and negatively, the long-term value of our company; and

This alleged program, as described in the *USA Today* report, has resulted in thousands of media stories on the subject and the filing of dozens of lawsuits against AT&T. These cases were brought not only by the American Civil Liberties Union and Electronic Frontier Foundation, but by our own customers in consumer class actions, seeking billions of dollars in damages; and

These allegations pose questions in regard to general respect for the rule of law upon which our democratic system depends; and

In light of the potentially negative uses of today's technology, we believe it is important that AT&T re-examine the steps it takes to protect the values embodied in an individual's right to privacy.

RESOLVED: That shareholders request that the Board of Directors issue a report to shareholders in six months, at reasonable cost and excluding confidential and proprietary information, which describes the following:

* The overarching technical, legal and ethical policy issues surrounding (a) disclosure of the content of customer communications and records to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, NSA and other government agencies without a warrant and its effect on the privacy rights of AT&T's customers and (b) notifying customers whose information has been shared with such agencies;

* Any additional policies, procedures or technologies AT&T could implement to further ensure (a) the integrity of customers' privacy rights and the confidentiality of customer information, and (b) that customer information is only released when required by law; and

* AT&T's past expenditures on attorney's fees, experts fees, operations, lobbying and public relations/media expenses, relating to this alleged program.

Supporting Statement

We believe it will benefit society, our customers, shareholders and AT&T's long-term value for the company to take a leadership role as protector of privacy rights and to issue this report. The proponents urge a YES vote.

Attachment 28
Divest Paramount - Smoking in Movies
2007 – Viacom, Inc.

WHEREAS, Viacom has been experiencing upheaval with much of this related to its Paramount Pictures division. *The New York Times* noted (07.22.06): “It was not supposed to be this way. When Viacom announced last year that it would split into two companies—Viacom and CBS—Wall Street’s darling was Viacom.” It continued: “Since the January split, stock in CBS, which also owns the CBS network, has risen 9 percent. Viacom’s stock, meanwhile, has been pummeled, falling nearly 20 percent, to close yesterday at \$33.47 a share.” Since then, CBS stock has paid dividends; Viacom’s has none. Meanwhile Disney’s and Time Warner’s stock, as Viacom’s peers, also were at their 2006 highs when this shareholder resolution was submitted, its stock was only mid-range.

The Economist noted in “The Dog Days of Sumner” (09.07.06): “Now aged 83, Sumner Redstone shows no sign of easing up. A fortnight ago, the tycoon fired Tom Cruise, accusing the hitherto most bankable asset of his media conglomerate’s Paramount studio of being someone who ‘effectuates creative suicide’. Not content with that, Mr Redstone this week fired Tom Freston, the chief executive of Viacom, Paramount’s parent, less than two months after saying that he could envisage ‘no circumstance’ in which he would dismiss him.” The article noted: “Since the split, shares in CBS have risen steadily, whereas Viacom’s shares have lost more than a quarter of their value. They tumbled further on news of Mr Freston’s unexpected departure.”

Around the same time, *The Wall Street Journal* indicated that some of the financial problems at Viacom (09.06.06) came also from another source: “In yet another effort to restore investor confidence, Viacom said,” (09.25.06) “that its chairman and controlling shareholder, Sumner M. Redstone, was restructuring his pay to more clearly align it with shareholders interests and to base it on the company’s financial performance” (*NYT* 09.26.06).

Another negative element about Paramount Pictures may relate to tobacco portrayals in its youth-friendly movies. It has been shown these are a main cause of youth initiation of smoking. Unlike its peers, Disney and Time Warner, who have initiated efforts to address tobacco use in movies, Viacom has deferred to the Motion Picture Association of America to address the issue. If it can be shown that Paramount did not act sufficiently forcefully to deal with its movies' influencing youth initiation of smoking, this inaction may stain Viacom's reputation, further diluting Viacom's stock value.

While the *Economist* article noted above opined it might be time to consider “merging Viacom with CBS,” the shareholders proposing this resolution believe that it might be best, before this occur, if Viacom divest Paramount.

Hence the resulting resolution:

RESOLVED that shareholders request the Viacom Board of Directors to begin the process of divesting (via sale or other extraordinary transaction) Paramount Pictures from Viacom, Inc. to be realized by December 28, 2007.

**POLICY SUPPORT FOR 2007 PROXY-VOTING
RECOMMENDATIONS**

For Attachment 2

Resolution Number: 1994-A042
Title: Encourage Church Investment Strategy on Hazardous Chemicals
Legislative Action Taken: Concurred As Amended
Final Text:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the 71st General Convention of the Episcopal Church reaffirm its commitment to justice for all people inside and outside the United States, including those who, because of their race, poverty, and powerlessness, bear the brunt of hazardous waste disposal which endangers their health and safety; and be it further

Resolved, That investors--dioceses, congregations, Church institutions, and individuals--be encouraged to influence corporations through shareholder resolutions and proxy voting to find alternatives to the manufacture, use, and disposal of hazardous chemicals; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council through its Social Responsibility in Investments Committee be directed to screen its investment portfolios for environmentally responsible corporate behavior inside and outside the United States, and to pursue corporate dialogue and shareholder resolutions with those companies wherever they are located to assure compliance with environmentally sound practices, \$12,000 for the triennium allocated for implementation of these goals, subject to funding in the budget.

Citation: General Convention, *Journal of the General Convention of...The Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, 1994* (New York: General Convention, 1995), pp. 327-28.

For Attachment 3

Resolution Number: 1991-D125
Title: Oppose Oil Development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
Legislative Action Taken: Concurred As Submitted
Final Text:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, **That the 70th General Convention of the Episcopal Church protect the sanctity of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska by opposing the opening of this refuge for oil development;** and be it further *Resolved*, **That the Washington Office of the Episcopal Church work toward opposing legislation that would open up the refuge, and work on behalf of legislation that would improve energy sufficiency and conservation so that drilling in this pristine area would not be necessary.**

Citation: General Convention, *Journal of the General Convention of...The Episcopal Church, Phoenix, 1991* (New York: General Convention, 1992), p. 367.

For Attachments 4, 5, and 12

Resolution Number: 2000-A048

[Printable Version](#)

Title: Encourage Consideration of the Environment When Choosing Electric Energy Supplier

Legislative Action Taken: Concurred as Submitted

Final Text:

Resolved, That the 73rd General Convention encourage all members, congregations, dioceses, and other church institutions, in choosing electric energy suppliers, to examine the choices of energy generation, and to use environmentally safe and sustainable energy sources, especially those deriving from sun and wind; and be it further

Resolved, That the church at every level seek out expertise in selecting an energy provider through such resources as Episcopal Power and Light.

Citation: General Convention, *Journal of the General Convention of...The Episcopal Church, Denver, 2000* (New York: General Convention, 2001), p. 329.

For Attachments 7 and 8

Resolution B002

Title: Response to Global Warming

Topic: Environment

Committee: National and International Concerns

House of Initial Action: Bishops

Proposer: The Rt. Rev. Steven Charleston (Massachusetts)

Resolved, That the 75th General Convention affirm that Global Warming threatens the nature of God's good creation, and the effects of Global Warming disproportionately hurt the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable in the United States and around the world; and be it further

Resolved, That Episcopalians and The Episcopal Church at every level support efforts that seek to reduce Global Warming, including national and international legislation that increase the supply of clean energy and reduce consumption of fossil fuels; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention commend the Executive Council and particularly its Socially Responsible Investment Committee (SRI) for the work they are now doing with the Global Warming Shareholder Campaign (GWSC), and the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies (CERES) and the leadership they exercise as a member of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR); and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention urge the Executive Council and its SRI to:

- (a) use resources of The Episcopal Church, including its investments, to promote a sustainable global environment;
- (b) seek by shareholder resolutions to change current policies and behaviors of those companies that are significant contributors to Global Warming, and if necessary, divest from those companies;
- (c) call upon the expertise of Episcopalians who are closely connected with the GWSC to assist in this initiative;
- (d) report the results of this initiative to Executive Council no later than its fall meeting in 2007.

EXPLANATION

This resolution acknowledges the impending catastrophe of Global Warming, empowers to Church to speak the truth to our political leadership and to advocate for sustainable energy programs and policies, and directs the Socially Responsible Investment Committee of Executive Council to identify those companies whose behavior regarding Global Warming is so egregious that it is or would be a violation of the Church's core beliefs to continue to own such stock.

For Attachments 9 and 10

Resolution Number: 1994-A044
Title: Adopt Environmentally Sound Practices at Church Meetings
Legislative Action Taken: Concurred As Amended
Final Text:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, **That the Episcopal Church adopt practical, environmentally sound and energy-efficient lifestyle behaviors that discourage wasteful consumption and encourage the recycling of material resources; and be it further Resolved, That all future General Conventions of the Episcopal Church be models of the stewardship of God's Creation, and that the General Convention Office and the Planning and Arrangements Committee be directed to implement the following actions:**

1. **Provide recycling centers for newspapers, office paper, computer paper, aluminum cans, glass and plastics;**
2. **Use pottery or glassware instead of plastic or paper cups when possible;**
3. **Photocopy both sides of papers distributed to deputies;**
4. **Use recycled papers, non-toxic dyes and/or appropriate technologies for printing;**

and be it further

Resolved, **That, if necessary, registration fees be increased to cover any additional cost incurred to implement these changes; and be it further**

Resolved, **That the Executive Council implement these changes and other environmentally responsible actions at the Episcopal Church Center and any conference it sponsors to reflect (and model) a commitment and desire to restore God's Creation to wholeness; and be it further**

Resolved, **That all dioceses and provinces be strongly urged to take corresponding actions.**

Citation: General Convention, *Journal of the General Convention of...The Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, 1994* (New York: General Convention, 1995), pp. 352-53.

For Attachments 13, 16, 17, 18, and 19

Resolution Number:	2000-A002
Title:	Adopt Ethical Guidelines for International Economic Development
Legislative Action Taken:	Concurred as Amended
Final Text:	

Resolved, That the 73rd General Convention call upon the whole church at every level to adopt and implement the following Ethical Principles for International Economic Development:

- **Partnership.** The economic relationship promotes mutuality of benefits.
- **Respect.** Local peoples and realities are valued. For instance, a gift of rice should not be allowed to destroy the local economy's ability to produce rice.
- **Empowerment.** The economic relationship values mutuality of process. For instance, the developing nation's government, commercial leadership, labor, and civil institutions are engaged fully in the economic decision-making.
- **Oneness with creation.** The economic relationship displays sensitivity to, and responsibility for, the environment.
- **Distributive justice.** The economic impact of the relationship contributes to the well-being of a significant number of people and does not promote extreme inequities within the country.
- **People-centered development.** If development assistance is offered, the beneficiaries set priorities and conditions. Maximum use is made of local resources. Applied technologies are appropriate for the setting.

Citation: General Convention, Journal of the General Convention of...The Episcopal Church, Denver, 2000 (New York: General Convention, 2001), p. 438.

For Attachment 13

Resolution D066 (2003 General Convention)

Topic/Title: Environment: Declaration on Sustainable Development

Proposer: Ms. Martha S. Gardner (Newark)

Resolved, That the 74th General Convention endorse and implement the four resolutions passed by the September 2002 Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) meeting in Hong Kong which

- ask all churches of the Anglican Communion to place environmental care on their agenda;
- ask all Anglicans to make their own personal commitment to care for God's world, respecting all life, for "the Earth is the Lord's and all that is in it" (Psalm 24);
- establish the Anglican Environmental Network as an official network of the Anglican Communion; and
- endorse for immediate action the declaration of the Global Anglican Congress of the Stewardship of Creation.

For Attachment 18

EXC101994.21

Support for the MacBride Principles

Committee: Program (report 17)

Citation: Executive Council Minutes, Oct. 30-Nov. 3, 1994, New York, p. 30.

Resolved, That the Executive Council, meeting in New York City, November 1-3, 1994, commend efforts at building a just and lasting peace in Northern Ireland, and offer its prayers and support to our partner Church in Ireland as it seeks to be a peacemaker in that divided and troubled land; and be it further

Resolved, That the Council commend the Presiding Bishop and Archbishop Eames of the Church in Ireland for their participation in a joint Call for Fair Employment and Investment in Northern Ireland on January 14, 1994; and be it further

Resolved, That the Council recognize that the MacBride Principles, as amplified, are a good faith, non-violent means to promote fair employment and ought not to be used in pursuit of a political agenda or to discourage investment or encourage disinvestment in Northern Ireland, but rather to encourage fair employment practices by U.S. companies operating in Northern Ireland for both Catholic and Protestant workers.

For Attachment 19

EXC101995.34

Support for Affirmative Action

Committee: Program (report 18)

Citation: Executive Council Minutes, Oct. 30-Nov. 3, 1995,
Birmingham, AL, pp. 62-63.

Resolved, That the Executive Council reaffirm our denomination's support for all public and private efforts to end discrimination in employment, rededicate itself to affirmative action and fair employment practices at all levels of the church, and protest against political movements and leaders seeking to end affirmative action as expressed in 1994 General Convention Resolution D-136 (attached); and be it further

Resolved, That the Presiding Bishop send a letter with this resolution to President Clinton and to the leadership of the Senate and House of Representatives and to all Episcopal members of Congress and State Governors to urge their continued support for public policies that have done much to reduce discrimination in our society and that are still needed.

For Attachment 19

Resolution Number: 1994-C019

[Printable Version](#)

Title: Reaffirm Resolution on Equal Protection Under Law for Homosexuals

Legislative Action Taken: Concurred As Substituted and Amended

Final Text:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the 71st General Convention reaffirms our 1976 resolution that homosexual persons are entitled to equal protection under law with all other citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That the Government Relations Office of the Episcopal Church be directed to work on behalf of pending and future legislation to assure that such protection is provided in actuality.

Citation: General Convention, *Journal of the General Convention of...The Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, 1994* (New York: General Convention, 1995), p. 356.

For Attachment 20

Resolution Number: 1991-D187
Title: Study and Report on the Issue of the International Sale of Armaments
Legislative Action Taken: Concurred As Substituted
Final Text:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, **That the 70th General Convention of the Episcopal Church express its deep concern over the actions of the United States and other arms-producing nations that have contributed to the sale and spread of arms and armaments to other nations throughout the world;** and be it further
Resolved, **That this General Convention direct the Standing Commission on Peace with Justice to study this issue of the sale and spread of all types of armaments and report its findings to the 71st General Convention;** and be it further
Resolved, **That the study by the Standing Commission on Peace with Justice be conducted as a part of its routine work in the coming triennium without the expenditure of any funds other than those allocated for the normal work of that commission.**

Citation: General Convention, *Journal of the General Convention of...The Episcopal Church, Phoenix, 1991* (New York: General Convention, 1992), p. 773.

APPENDIX B

From the Executive Council

March 4, 2007

Dear Sisters and Brothers in Christ:

We, the members of the Executive Council, met in Portland, Oregon on March 2-4, 2007. We are elected to represent the whole church between General Conventions.

We are conscious that this is the first meeting of a major deliberative body of the church in the wake of the Primates' Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. We are in a process of discerning what it means to be members of a global and multicultural Anglican Communion, autonomous yet interdependent, diverse yet living a common life as a family of churches.

At this meeting of Executive Council, the following actions were taken:

- Fulfilling a mandate from the 75th General Convention (Resolution A166) [http://gc2006.org/legislation/view_leg_detail.aspx?id=207&type=CURRENT], we created a process to allow for the full participation of all Episcopalians in the response to a draft text for a possible covenant for the Anglican Communion, as envisioned in the Windsor Report. Responding to the draft covenant does not presuppose agreement with the terms and principles advanced in the draft.
- Executive Council recognizes that the requests made by the Primates, directed to the House of Bishops and the Presiding Bishop, raise important and unresolved questions about the polity of the Episcopal Church and its ecclesiology. We have authorized the appointment of a work group to consider the role, responsibilities and potential response of the Executive Council to the issues raised by the Primates. The work group will make a report and recommendations at the June 2007 meeting of the Council.
- We wish clearly to affirm that our position as a church is to welcome all persons, particularly those perceived to be the least among us. We wish to reaffirm to our lesbian and gay members that they remain a welcome and integral part of the Episcopal Church.
- Further, we offer our prayerful affirmation to all who struggle with the issues that concern us: those who are deeply concerned about the future of their Church and its place within the wider Communion, and those who are not reconciled to certain actions of General Convention. We wish to reaffirm that they too remain a welcome and integral part of the Episcopal Church.

It is our common baptism into the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ that binds us together. We promise in our Baptismal Covenant to respect the dignity of every human being. As we engage in conversations about these issues, may we “be eager to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace” (Ephesians 4:3). In so doing, may we “continue in the apostles’ teaching and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in the prayers.”

The Executive Council is especially thankful for the thoughtful leadership of Presiding Bishop Katharine Jefferts Schori and Bonnie Anderson, President of the House of Deputies, and for their wisdom and patience.

We rejoice in the ministries of Province VIII and the Diocese of Oregon, about which we learned much during a presentation on Saturday night.

We also acted to:

- designate the line item in the Church's 2007-2009 budget for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to seed, along with Episcopal Relief and Development (ERD) and Jubilee Ministries, an "MDG Inspiration Fund" to assist in eradicating malaria and other diseases; and encourage individuals, congregations and dioceses to contribute;
- express continuing deep concern for peace with justice for all peoples in the Middle East;
- urge the closing of the military prison at Guantanamo Bay, and the end of secret detention centers and "extraordinary rendition";
- urge the US government to grant asylum to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals, or those advocating for their civil rights, who seek such protection, and commit the Episcopal Church to aid in their resettlement;
- urge that future General Conventions will not be held in states that prohibit domestic partnerships;
- reaffirm asking congregations to commit to funding the seminaries of the Episcopal Church; and
- pass a budget for the Episcopal Church for 2007.

The Council will meet again in June in Parsippany, New Jersey.

In the love of Jesus, and the service of Christ's Church,

The Executive Council

THE MISSION FUNDING INITIATIVE:

An Overview:

It is a particularly important and hopeful time for the Episcopal Church's identity as the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society"¹ to find renewed expression in the United States and the world. Therefore, it seems altogether timely and appropriate for the Church, under the Presiding Bishop's leadership, to undertake new and creative initiatives in pursuing its basic mission -- both its call and its purpose: "to restore all people to unity with God and each other in Christ."²

Today, the Episcopal Church pursues this mission in a time and context of immense change – for the Church, the Communion in which it remains a committed participant and the global community. It is a time when the secular culture in most countries no longer gives natural or easy support to the church and its values and where even the growing multi-cultural nature of America brings specific challenges.

Yet, it is in just such a time that the need for a vigorous pursuit of our mission is the greatest. People are spiritually hungry and the Gospel is vibrant and fresh...and the Episcopal Church is particularly blessed with a unique breadth and depth of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and socio-economic resources.

The richness of our gifts as a Church challenge us now as never before to be an intentional, active and creative partner in God's transformation of the world and of individual human beings and the communities in which they live.

To fulfill our mission we must be able to communicate the Good News most effectively...and, in order to do this,

*we must refocus and reinvigorate our invitation and welcome as a Church;

*we must develop new congregations and re-develop existing ones;

*we must inspire, recruit, educate and equip leaders for the future;

*we must strengthen and expand ministries of compassion and service throughout the world by building international partnerships; and creating the opportunities for interfaith understanding and reconciliation;

¹ "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society" is the official and corporate name of the Church adopted by the General Convention of 1835)

² Mission as defined in *Outline of Faith*, Book of Common Prayer

*we must encourage those who seek to develop and deepen their spiritual insights and support those institutions and other resources which provide the opportunity for that development.

This can only happen if certain individuals who possess the unique combination of vision and resources are willing to make the generous commitment to the Church that is called for and which is so necessary at this time. In the life of every institution there is a “moment” - its time to make a difference in the history of its community, its nation, its own existence.

The Episcopal Church faced such a moment in the founding days of our country and it answered the call in a singular fashion. It created a new and independent church in a new and independent country. Many of its most prominent and devoted churchmen and women became our nation’s most important and cherished leaders. The Episcopal Church and the people who formed it were a stabilizing influence, a reconciling source of wisdom and tolerance in the new nation.

Two hundred thirty years later, it seems that we may be at such an historical junction again – as a Church and as a country. And, once again, the country...and this time the wider world as well, could benefit from our Church’s reconciling presence and its stabilizing influence.

Once again, we need the best and most generous among us to step forward and help fulfill our obligation to the Church’s mission by contributing all that they can.

The theme for the General Convention of 2003, was identified by then Presiding Bishop, Frank Griswold, as **“Engaging God’s Mission.”** Following the General Convention of 2006, Presiding Bishop, Katharine Jefferts Schori, renewed the invitation to participate in a dramatic initiative whereby the Episcopal Church will be able to enter into this next Triennium with a realistic sense that we are a Church truly, creatively, solidly and fully **“Engaged in God’s Mission.”**

THE MISSION FUNDING INITIATIVE:

Specifically:

Emerging through a process of prayer, reflection and thoughtful consideration over a period of years at many levels of the Episcopal Church - by the General Convention, its Commissions and Committees, the Executive Council as well as the staff of the Church Center - the following five areas of concentration have been identified as critical to the successful pursuit of the Church’s mission, both today and in the years to come, each of them embodying the energy and hope for the Episcopal Church’s future life.

*** “A Wider Welcome – The Fund for Communication- We must refocus and reinvigorate our invitation and welcome as a Church**

One of the major challenges in proclaiming the good and hopeful news about God and the Episcopal Church is to re-envision evangelism creatively and to represent our mission

engagingly – by utilizing the most effective modes of communication modern technology can offer. In particular, we need to identify the most influential means of capturing the attention of young people.

After extensive research, the national communication ministries of the Episcopal Church committed themselves to a short-term advertising project which completed its work at the end of the last Triennium. Working with professionals in the fields of marketing and advertising and inviting dioceses to become their partners, the project launched a television ad campaign intended to reach the younger generation. Initial results suggested that a sustained effort would be promising.

Advertising is expensive...and sophisticated, effective television advertising is the most expensive. The Episcopal Church needs to commit meaningful funds to the developmental stage of such a program: the creation of congregational and diocesan resources for local advertising; the production of the actual advertising “spots” themselves; and the initial purchase of television “air” time in the local markets.

Some dioceses have included funds for the purchase of media time in their budgets but most have not and cannot. Substantial, additional resources are needed if the Church’s investment in the test project is to be maximized. One denomination (the United Church of Christ) has recently announced its plan to invest more than \$30,000,000 in television advertising. The Episcopal Church seeks an equivalent sum in order to be able to share fully and effectively the good news of the Church -- its identity and life and its invitation and welcome -- with a broader audience but especially with the young people of today.

Local communities of faith are where people are welcomed, formed, transformed and sent forth for mission. The planting of a new congregation is one of the most effective means of sowing the seeds of the Good News, practiced by the Church – a dramatic sign of life, a manifestation of the vitality of the diocese and of the Episcopal Church, itself. It is the most direct means of evangelizing in inner city communities, in growing suburban centers, in prisons, on college and university campuses, wherever the ground seems fertile.

A vision for the formation of new congregations has emerged in the Episcopal Church based on a partnership between the national ministries of the Church, local dioceses and their existing congregations. In this partnership, the national ministries will provide the local diocese with the seed funding, the substantive resources and the expertise necessary for planting, effectively forming and then sustaining new communities of faith.

Clearly, one of the greatest challenges facing the formation of new congregations is the financial investment required. In most cases, the amount required exceeds the resources available to the local diocese or the congregation that perceives this work as part of their local mission. We have learned that in order to be successful a new congregation requires approximately \$1.25 million in

funding to purchase land, erect and furnish buildings and otherwise support the initial consists of establishing a church where there is a potential for a larger congregation.

Under this partnership plan, \$500,000 of the needed funds would be provided from the resources of the national Church and \$500,000 from the resources of the local diocese (assisted by the national ministries in the development of those resources) and \$250,000 from the new congregation itself. This investment by the new community of faith provides an incentive for it to engage in serious stewardship for the support of their mission from the very beginning of its life together.

While other American denominations possess national financial resources for planting congregations, the Episcopal Church does not. If we are to be effective in congregational planting we must develop similar resources and create a \$50 million *The Fund for “Front Line” Evangelism* to be allocated for this purpose.

****The Fund for Future Leaders -- We must inspire, recruit, educate and equip leaders for the future***

For the Church to thrive it needs inspired and inspiring leadership. For its mission to succeed it must recruit, educate and equip leaders who have the necessary commitment and vision.

Significant strides have been made in recent years in responding to the recognized need to “recruit and equip innovative leaders for mission”³ By its participation in the Pastoral Leadership Search Effort (PLSE) we are continuing to develop strategies for recruiting young, committed and able people for ordained leadership.⁴ The national church is also engaged in an in-depth, major study of theological and leadership education in order to assess how best to prepare the Episcopal Church for a strong leadership position in this new century.

Although the Church is encouraging both young people and mid-life individuals to consider ordained leadership in the Church and constantly exploring innovative ways of educating and forming ordained leaders, there is a major challenge: money.

Even with the financial aid resources offered by seminaries, dioceses and local congregations, seminarians are graduating burdened by tens of thousands of dollars of debt. The stark – and sad – truth is that many qualified and committed people enter ordained ministry with a level of debt which they are not able to manage with a position of service in the Church.

The Episcopal Church realizes that it must do something to support its future leaders and by relieving their debilitating burden of debt. Therefore, this Initiative proposes establishing *The Fund for Future Leaders*, by raising an initial \$20 million to endow the educational costs of the

³ 2020 Vision.

⁴ The efforts are already yielding results. The average age of seminarians has fallen dramatically during the past three years (from 43 to 34 years of age).

Church's future leaders. Funds would be disbursed directly to full-time students (both mid-life and first career) according to the best practices of need-based scholarship support.

***The Fund for Global Ministry -- We must strengthen and expand ministries of compassion and service throughout the world to meet the unique needs and problems of the global community**

One of the most highly regarded international organizations of our Church is Episcopal Relief and Development (ERD). In recent years, ERD has worked to shape its own independent identity, organization and mission so that its efforts might be as effective as possible. The results have been extremely positive. New programs in relief and development have been launched, gifts to the fund have more than tripled and donations have risen by over 40% in one year.

However, there are other ministries – international in character – which lie beyond the mandate and scope of ERD to which the assistance of the Episcopal Church is called to be of service. This Initiative seeks to establish *The Fund for Global Ministry*, a \$50 million endowed fund, in order to be able to respond to emergent and vital opportunities for service with global implications.

Programs already in existence which could benefit from further assistance and support from such an endowed fund include, for instance: The Young Adult Service Corps; Volunteers for Mission; and The Episcopal Church of the Philippines.

In addition, this Fund could provide the essential start-up funds for new missions and initiatives, international in vision and scope, but not within the mandate of ERD.

In particular, *The Fund for Global Ministry* will seek to establish “*The Center for Religious Mediation and Reconciliation*”- a Center to be dedicated to the mission of reconsidering the relationship between religion and government in modern societies and the place and role of religion in the contemporary political landscape.

The Center's specific mandate would be to gather religious leaders representing various faiths from countries and cultures where religious issues either influence or are a primary cause of political conflict. The purpose of the Center would be to facilitate such leaders in their efforts to consider together their respective religious perspectives as well as the effect of these differences upon their common life; and then – aided by people skilled in conflict resolution - to move toward engaging actively and meaningfully in the hard work of mediation...so that they, in turn, might become agents of reconciliation in their communities.

At the Presiding Bishop's Forum at General Convention in Columbus, Ohio this summer – “Toward a Reconciled World” – both Presiding Bishop Griswold and The Rev. John Danforth, the United States' former Ambassador to the United Nations, called the Episcopal Church to a “ministry of reconciliation.” Their passionate and persuasive words echoed those of Dr. Douglas Johnston, President of the International Center for Religion and Diplomacy, who has repeatedly observed that religion and the recognition of its role in global conflicts is the “missing dimension of statecraft.”⁵

⁵ In his book of the same name, Johnston discusses the importance of religious leaders becoming involved in the diplomatic efforts to solve intransigent political conflicts. See, *Religion, The*

With its rich resources of talent and expertise -- including, two former secretaries of state, a current Secretary General of the United Nations, present and former ambassadors and senior foreign policy experts, as well as scholars and religious leaders of international repute, some of whom have already done ground-breaking work in the area of reconciliation -- the Episcopal Church, theologically and historically grounded in the “middle way,” is uniquely situated to pursue this mission and develop this Center.

Even the Episcopal Church Center’s location, in close proximity to the United Nations where world leaders conveniently gather every fall in the normal course of their business, would seem to suggest that this is a ministry to which the Church is particularly called. The higher calling of this ministry to which our former Presiding Bishop, Frank Griswold, and The Rev. John Danforth challenged the Church this summer seems to be clearly before it and the world’s need for the call to be answered has never been more urgent.

***The Fund for Spiritual Enrichment* – In these times of conflict and division, both within the Church and the wider world, it is imperative that we encourage those who seek to develop and deepen their spiritual insights so that they may lead us to greater understanding and reconciliation. It is equally important to support those institutions and other resources which provide the opportunity and the occasion for that development.**

The tradition of Anglican Spirituality is an ancient one. In recent years, it has enjoyed a certain revival – a renewed interest among the faithful who have come to recognize its potential as a resource for developing the skills and insights essential to the hard work of reconciliation in an increasingly fractious and divisive community.

The communities and institutions which offer the resources - the space, the time, the people and the materials –best suited for fostering the spiritual dimension of a person’s education or development are often the least equipped to provide for their own financial security: monasteries, convents, retreat centers and centers for specialized study such as the Anglican Center in Rome which is dedicated to the steady development of ecumenical relations regardless of the prevailing political winds and many others, some quite obscure.

The Fund for Spiritual Enrichment seeks a \$5 million endowment to be available both to institutions who are offering such resources and are in need of financial assistance for specific program goals as well as to individuals who outline a particular course of study that indicates an anticipated goal for their spiritual reflection and a projected work product that would be of some general use to their own or the wider Church community.