



PAC 101

An interactive session

Agenda

- What is a PAC anyway?
- What is a constitution and why do I care?
- Basic Robert's Rules
- What is relationship between PAC and Admin?
- Managing Needs and Wants from the School AKA the Wish List
- How to recruit new Exec
- How to deal with conflict in a meeting.
- What is a Community Council vs Pac?
- Best practices
- Zoom Bests Practices
- Additional questions

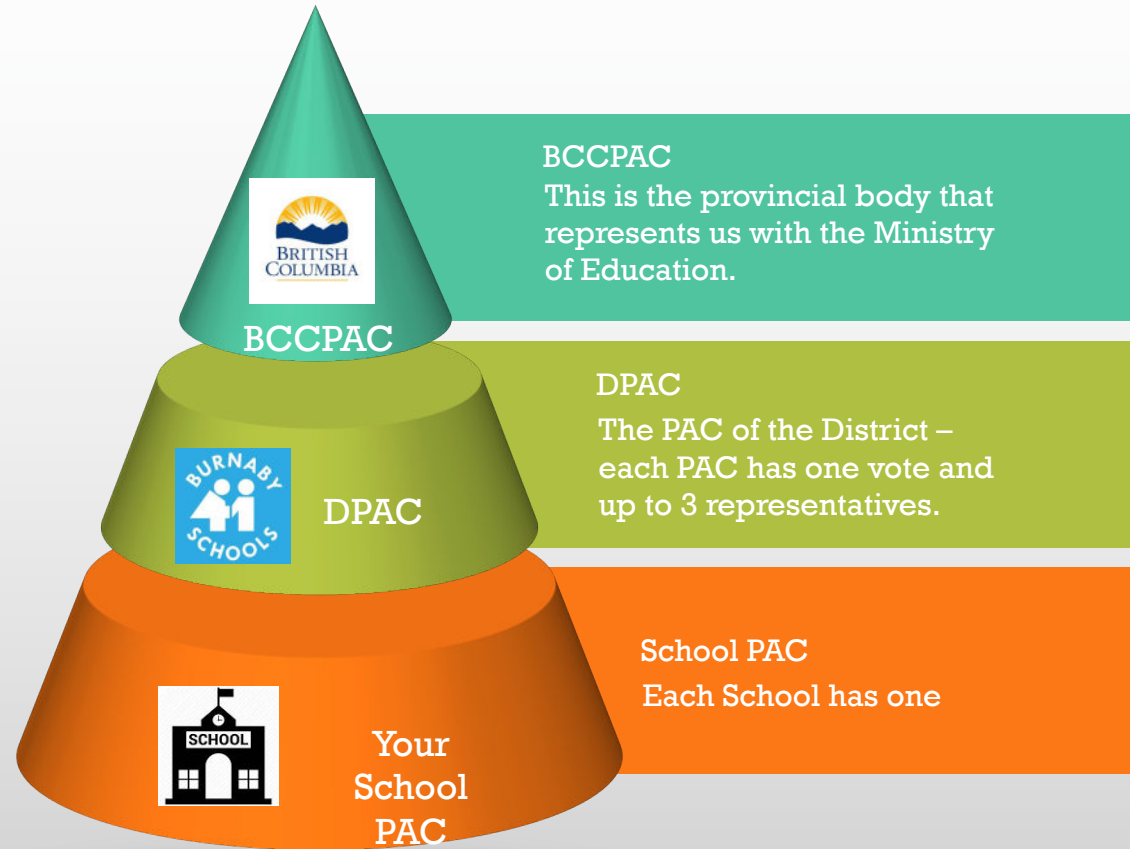


What is a PAC anyway?

What is a Pac
anyway?

- Legislated by the the School act
- Any parent or guardian at the school is a member
- Automatically members, no need to join
- Admin team is an advisor and ***not*** a member
- Often the Parent Voice that the School Teams look to

What are all
the Pacs
anyway?





CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

Fundamental Freedoms

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: (a) freedom of conscience and religion; (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication; (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and (d) freedom of association.

Democratic Rights

3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein. 4. (a) No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a general election of its members. (2) In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be. 5. There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

Mobility Rights

6. (a) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada. (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province. (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws or regulations in force in a province other than



imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment; (g) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations; (4) if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again; and (5) if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment. 12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. 13. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence. 14. A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Equality Rights

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without

discrimination on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. 16. (1) The legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative. 19. (1) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court established by Parliament. (2) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court of New Brunswick. 20. (1) Any member of the public in Canada has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of the Parliament or government of Canada in English or French, and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where (a) there is a significant demand for communications with and services from that office in such language; or (b) due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in both English and French. (2) Any member of the public in New Brunswick has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any office of an institution of the legislature or government of New Brunswick in English or French. 21. Nothing in sections 18 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English and French languages, or either of them, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada. 22. Nothing in sections 25 to 30 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this

Enforcement

24. (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances. (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

General

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and (b) any rights or freedoms that may be acquired by the aboriginal peoples of Canada by way of land claims settlement. 26. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada. 27. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians. 28. Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons. 29. Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Canada in respect of denominational, separate or dissentient schools. 30. A reference in this Charter to a province or to the legislative assembly or legislature of a province shall be deemed to include a reference to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, or to the appropriate legislative authority thereof, as the case may be. 31. Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

Application of Charter

32. (1) This Charter applies (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories;

What is a constitution and why do I care?

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constitution
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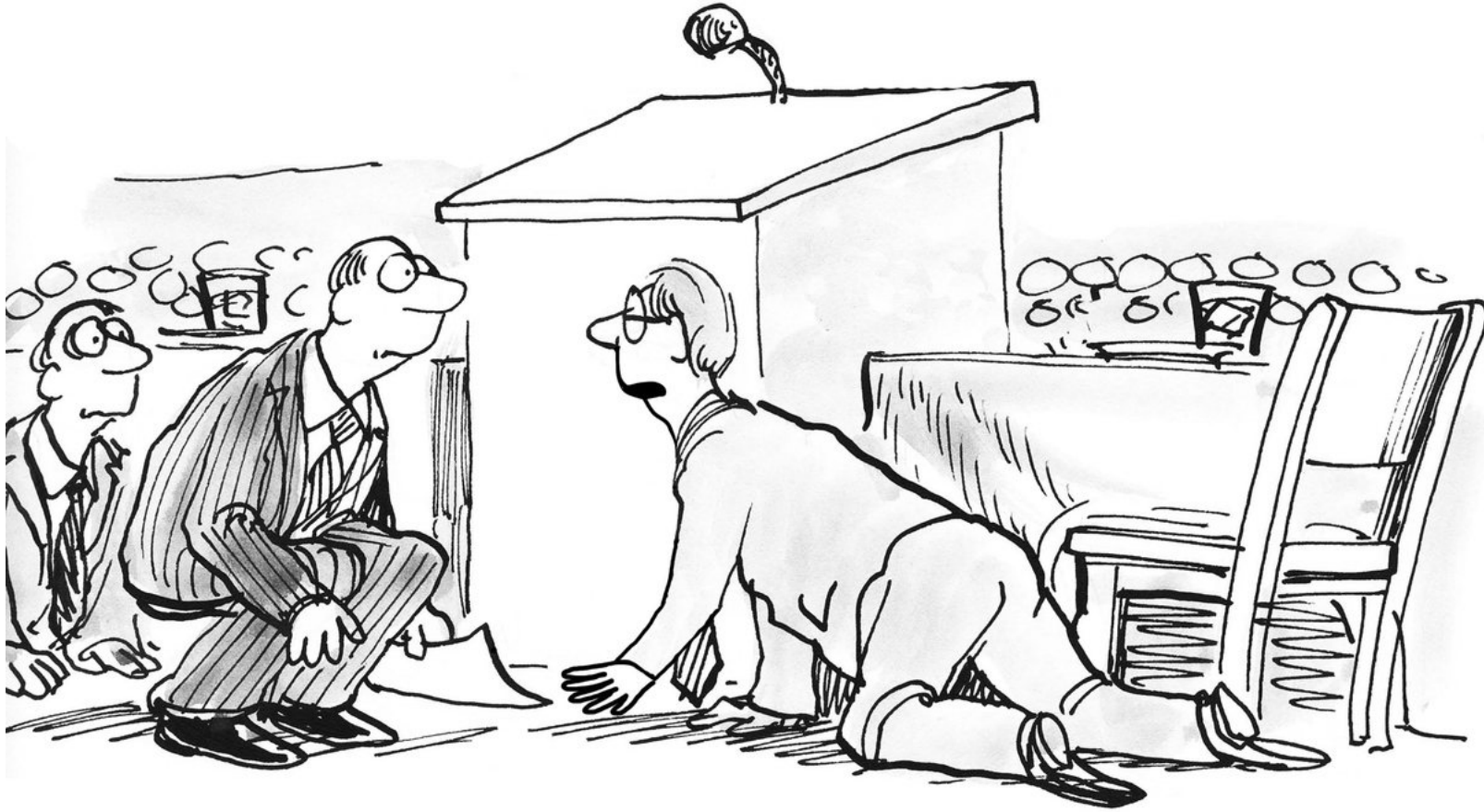
It is the set of rules we operate under

It is the final say on how stuff is done, or
whether you can or not

Elections, executive positions, duties,
meeting quorum

It is likely out of date

Basic Robert's Rules



“Just make it up as you go along, like everybody else!”

Basic Robert's Rules

- Chair runs the meeting but generally doesn't vote unless there is tie. Then the chair breaks the tie by casting their vote.
- You need quorum – governed by your constitution
- Simple motion is 50% + 1 vote
 - Most motions are this way
- Special motion – 75% and 21 days notice

Except We Are All Remote Now!

- Host should log into the Zoom room early
- Set the meeting preferences to everyone mute on entry.
- Host can forcible mute those that need to be
- You can boot out of the meeting if need be. They can't return though.
- Questions are best via chat

RELATIONSHIP GOALS THIS DUDE HAS BEEN WITH



THE SAME WOMAN SINCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

What is relationship between PAC and Admin?

What is relationship between PAC and Admin?

- Principal is not a voting member
- Principal should be a solid ally.
- They can be a real help so don't alienate
- Work with not for

**I has a money.
What I do wif it?**



Managing Needs and Wants from
the School AKA the Wish List



School wish list

- Governed by Gaming Grant rules
 - <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/sports-culture/gambling-fundraising/gaming-grants/pac-dpac-grants>
- Best practice is to have the admin work with staff to create as soon as possible in the year
- Admin can present at an exec meeting then exec can adjust
- When exec and admin agree, present at the general meeting
- It should be a line item in your budget

LET ME GET THIS STRAIGHT...



**YOU DON'T VOLUNTEER, BUT YOU'RE UNGRATEFUL
ENOUGH TO COMPLAIN ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO DO?**

How to recruit
new Exec



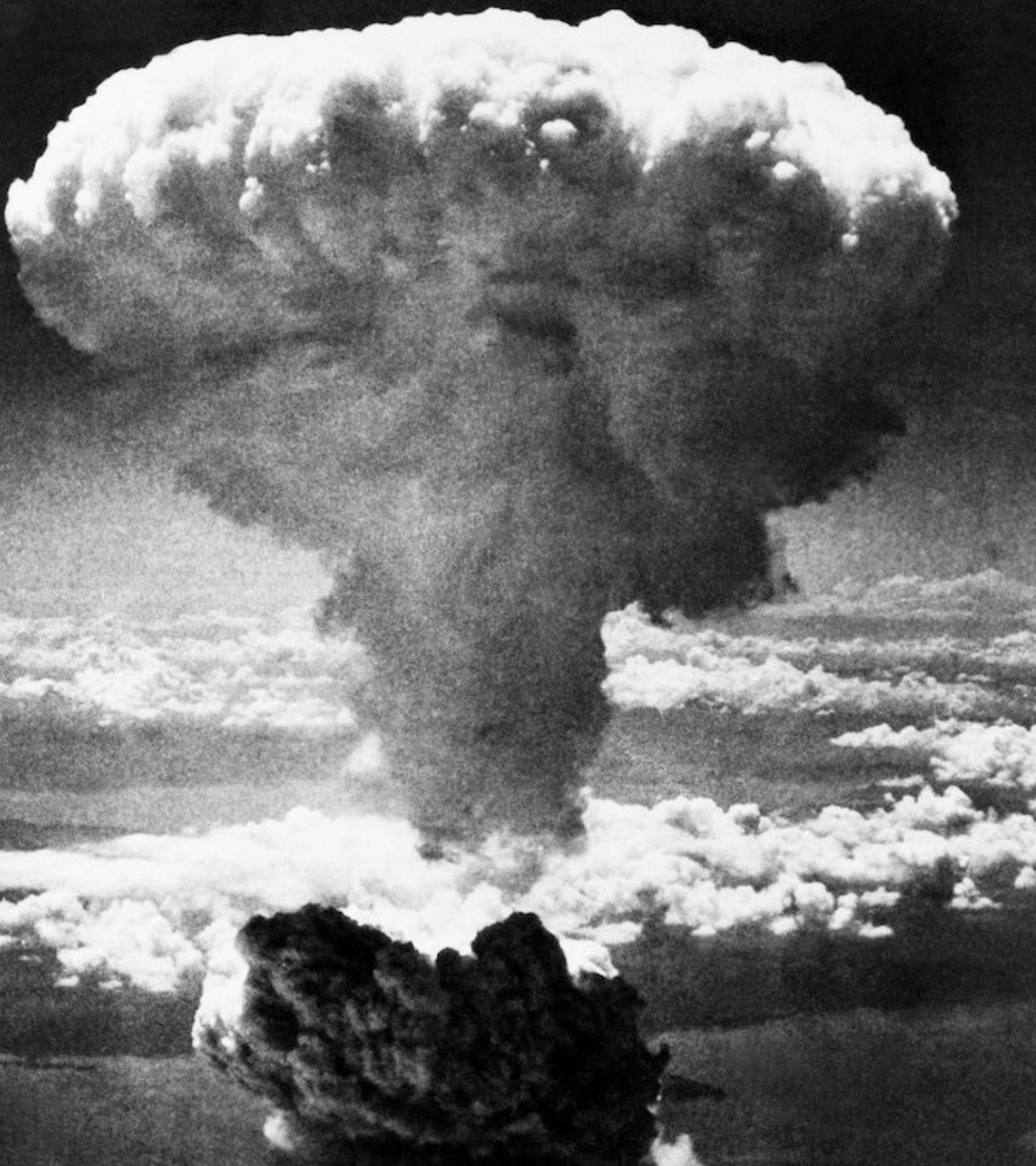
**NEVER VOLUNTEER FOR SOMETHING WHEN
YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'RE WALKING IN**

TO

**HAVEN'T YOU SEEN THE
HUNGER GAMES?**



How to recruit new Exec



How to deal with
conflict in a
meeting.

MMMM!



CONFLICT!

How to deal with conflict in a meeting

- Sometimes people need to vent. Let them for a short while, emphasis on short.
- Chair controls the meeting. Take control.
- Keep it positive but firm. Do your best to keep it to the facts. Only facts.
- You have the right to ask a person to leave the meeting. It's your last resort.

https://bccpac.bc.ca/upload/2016/05/bccpac_universal_concerns_procedure_0-1.pdf



My school is a shining example of conflict resolution.

Community Council vs PAC

PAC is School Parents only

DAC is parent and community members

They operate very similarly

Often do events or activities just for community members as well

A close-up photograph of the Dalai Lama's face, showing his eyes closed and hands clasped in a prayer gesture. The lighting is warm and focused on his face.

**“A LACK OF TRANSPARENCY RESULTS IN
DISTRUST AND A DEEP SENSE OF INSECURITY.”**

DALAI LAMA

Best practices



- Use the waiting room feature
- Host should log in at least 15 min early
- Add exec and speakers first and early to test audio/video/screen sharing
- Admit the general membership about 2 minutes before
- Wait about 2 minutes after for the folks to get logged in OK.
- Everybody should mute and Q in chat only
- Record if you like, it's not mandatory but useful for those that can't attend.
- Keep it as short as possible, we are all zoomed out.

I HAVE QUESTIONS



LOTS OF QUESTIONS



Thank you

This deck will be posted to:

www.burnabydpac.com