### PAC 101

An interactive session

### Agenda

- What is a PAC anyway?
   How to recruit new Exec
- why do I care?
- Basic Robert's Rules
- What is relationship between PAC and Admin?
- OK I got elected, now what?
- Managing Needs and Wants from the School AKA the Wish List

- What is a constitution and 

  How to deal with conflict in a meeting.
  - What is a Community Council vs Pac?
  - Best practices
  - Zoom Bests Practices
  - Additional questions

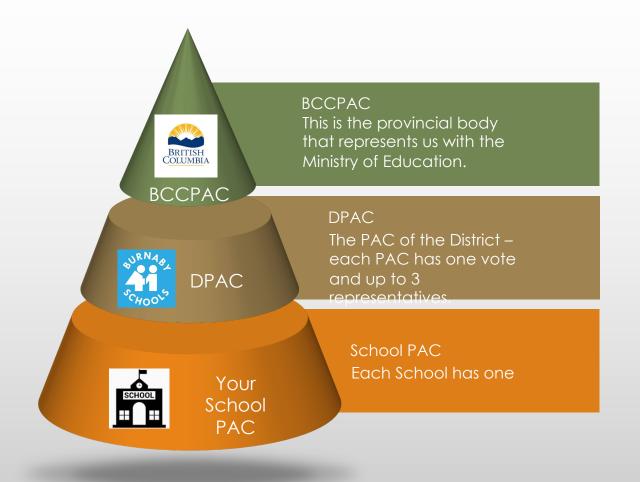


What is a PAC anyway?

## 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 Canadan Chater of Right and Freedom 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. liveryone 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; (a) freedom of peaceful assembly; and (d) freedom of association.

Democratic Rights

9. 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, a, ii) 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. (a) 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 legislative 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. (a) 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. (a) The rights specified in subsection (a) are subject to (a) any entire to the control of the rights of the control of the province other than



imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment; (a) 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 Caradian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations: (a) 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 (i) 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 purishment, 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. (i) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without 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 (f) 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 16 to 20 absogates 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 ab to an abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege. acquired or enjoyed either before or after the com-

### Enforcement

24. [3] 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 [3], 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

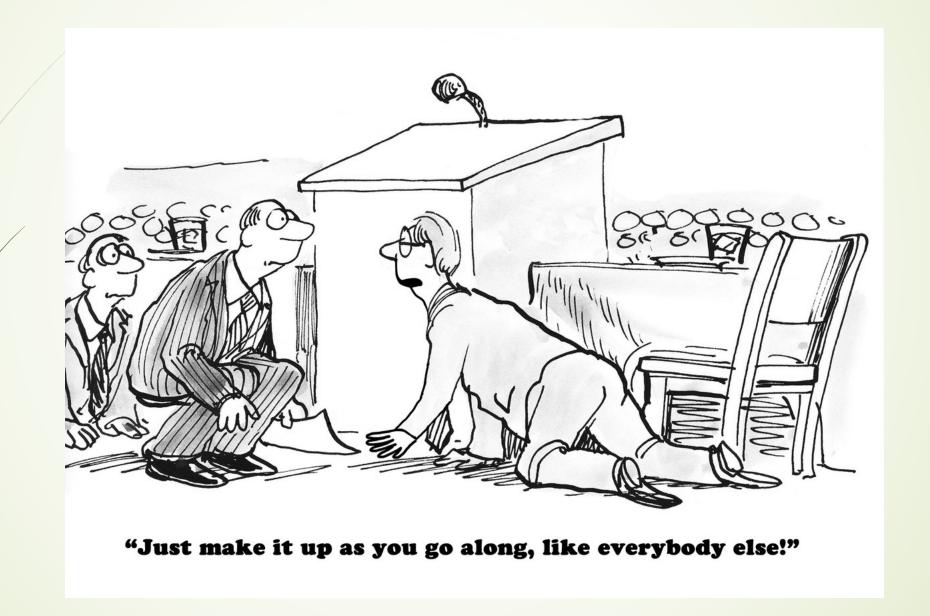
not be construed so as to abrogate or desogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and (6) any rights or freedoms that may 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. 50. 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.(2) 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 Town What is a constitution and why do I care?

- 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



### Basic Robert's Rules

- Chairperson runs the meeting but generally doesn't vote unless there is tie. Then the chairperson 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 (Still) All Remote Now!

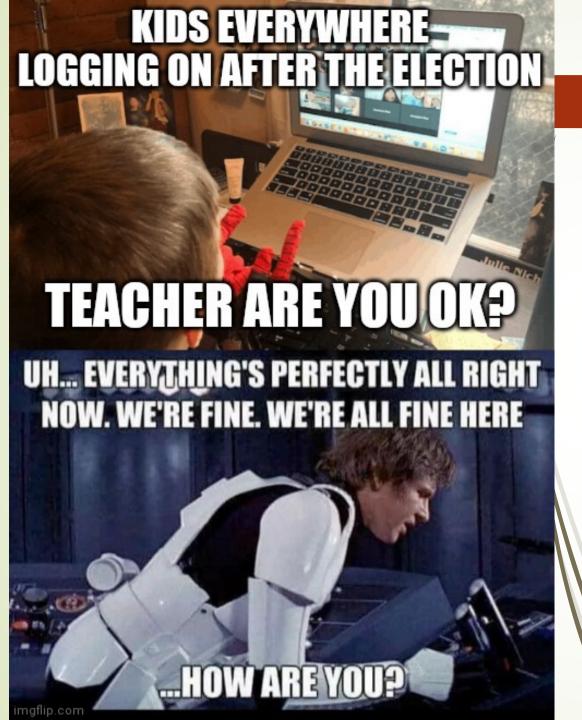
- Host should log into the Zoom room early
- Set the meeting preferences to everyone mute on entry.
- Host can forcible mute those that need to be
- You can boot out of the meeting if need be. They can't return though.
- Questions are best via chat



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.
- School Staff can be a real help so don't alienate them.
- PACs work with not for the Principal



Ok I just got elected. Now what?

### Ok I just got elected. Now what?

- Roles and Responsibilities
- Divy up unofficial duties
  - Social Media accounts?
  - Website and notifications like DPAC Listsery?
- Every school has a rhythm. What part does PAC play?
  - Who will run the Family Fun Night?
  - Hot lunch?
  - Fall Fair?
  - Santa's Breakfast?
  - Monthly coffee chats?



### School Wish Lists

## School wish list

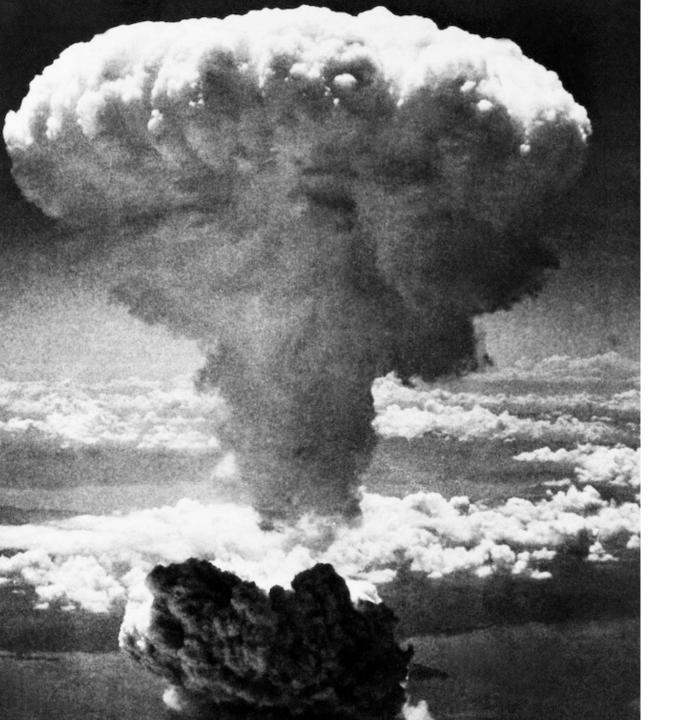
- Governed by Gaming Grant rules
  - https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/sportsculture/gambling-fundraising/gaming-grants/pacdpac-grants
- Best practice is to have the admin work with staff to create as soon as possible in the year
- Admin can present at an exec meeting then exec can adjust
- When exec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



How to recruit new Exec







### Uh Oh!

# Conflict, what now?



## How to deal with conflict in a meeting

- Sometimes people need to vent. Let them for a short while, emphasis on short.
- Chairperson 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.

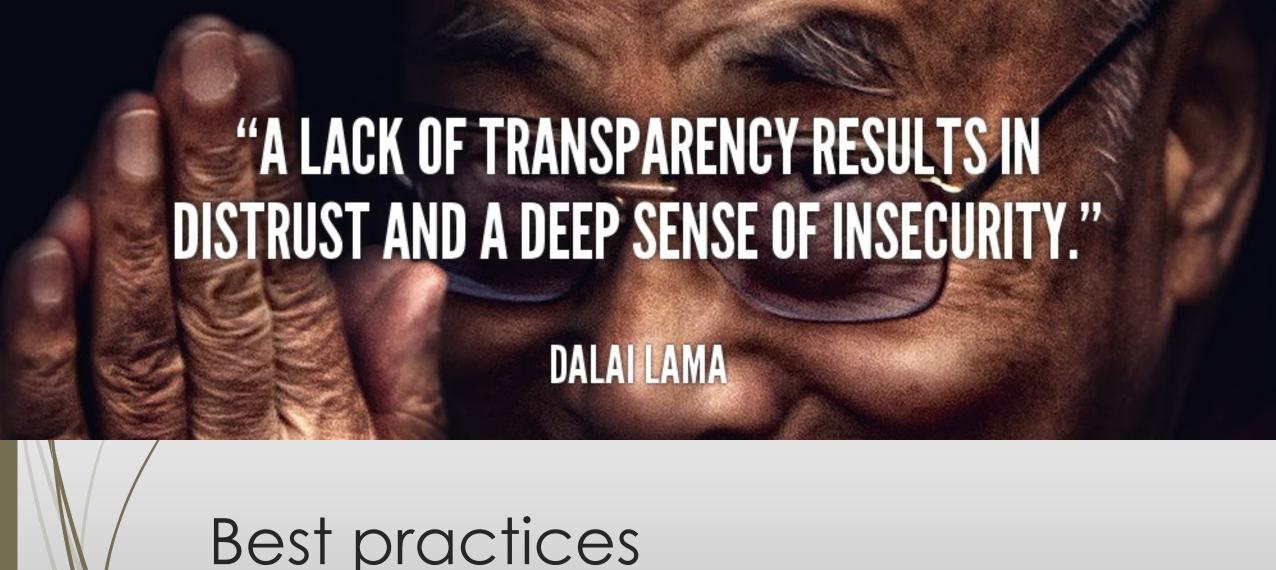
## Community Council vs PAC

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





- 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.



## Thank you

This deck will be posted to: www.burnabydpac.com