



Meeting of the Board

Tuesday, October 21, 2025, at 6:15 p.m.
Schumacher Board Office and Microsoft Teams Meeting

AGENDA

Item	Topic	Presenter	Page
1.0	Call to Order		
	Motion: THAT the Board convene into a Committee of the Whole		
1.1	Territorial Acknowledgement		
1.2	Quorum		
	Motion: THAT the Board approve the absence of the following Trustees from the October 21, 2025, meeting of the Board:		
1.3	Approval of the Agenda		
	Motion: THAT the Board approve the agenda for the Meeting of the Board dated October 21, 2025.		
1.4	Declaration of Conflict of Interest		
2.0	Consent Agenda		
2.1	Minutes of the Meeting of the Board held October 7, 2025		3
2.2	Minutes of the Director Performance Appraisal Committee meeting held October 7, 2025		7
2.3	Draft DSB1 By-Law		9
2.4	Policy 2.1.12 – Tragic Events Response		67
2.5	Policy 2.1.32 – Emergency Preparedness		69
2.6	Policy 2.1.36 – Concussion Management		71
2.7	Policy 2.1.46 – Modified Day and Exclusion		72
2.8	Policy 1.2.24 – Health and Wellness Employee Support		74
2.9	Cash Disbursement Report: September 2025		75
	Motion: THAT the Board approve the consent agenda as follows:		
	Consent Agenda Items for approval:		
	2.1 Minutes of the Meeting of the Board held October 7, 2025		
	2.4 Policy 2.1.12 – Tragic Events Response		
	2.5 Policy 2.1.32 – Emergency Preparedness		
	2.6 Policy 2.1.36 – Concussion Management		
	2.7 Policy 2.1.46 – Modified Day and Exclusion		
	2.8 Policy 1.2.24 – Health and Wellness Employee Support		
	Consent Agenda Items for receipt:		
	2.3 Draft DSB1 By-Law		
	2.9 Cash Disbursement Report: September 2025		
3.0	Reports		
3.1	Student Trustee Report	Student Trustees	
	Motion: THAT the Board receive the Student Trustee Report		
4.0	Monitoring		
5.0	Other Business		
5.1	Building Canada Act: 2+1 Highway		
	- Correspondence		76
	- Letter to Minister		
	- Letter to Minister – Highway Traffic Act		

6.0	Items for Future Meetings	
	6.1	November 2025: Strategic Plan Monitoring of Goals
	6.2	November 2025: Math Action Plan
	6.3	December 2025: Mentoring
	6.4	February 2026: Strategic Plan Monitoring of Goals and Actions
	6.5	March 2026: Math Action Plan
	6.6	April 2026: Strategic Plan Monitoring of Goals
	6.7	June 2026: Math Action Plan
	6.8	September 2026: Strategic Plan Year-end Monitoring of Goals and Actions
7.0	Adjournment	
	Motion: THAT we do now adjourn	



Meeting of the Board

Tuesday, October 7, 2025, at 6:15 pm
Schumacher Board Office and Microsoft Teams

MINUTES

TRUSTEES PRESENT

Howard Archibald
Bob Brush
Jonathan Byer, Chair
Dennis Draves
Crystal Hewey – Vice-Chair
Steve Meunier
Brian Peever
Doug Walsh
Larry Wiwchar

EXCUSED TRUSTEE ABSENCES

Rosemary Pochopsky

STUDENT TRUSTEES PRESENT

Sawsan Alahmed
Andrew Cull
Summer Nickoshie

STUDENT TRUSTEES ABSENT

ADMINISTRATION PRESENT

Lesleigh Dye	Director of Education
Lisa Edwards	Superintendent of Business/Finance and Treasurer
Kirsten Elvestad	Superintendent of Education
Al McLean	Superintendent of Education and Human Resources
Chad Mowbray	Superintendent of Education

RECORDING SECRETARY

Melanie Demers	Executive Assistant to the Director of Education Lesleigh Dye
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STAFF PRESENT

Melanie Demers	Executive Assistant to the Director of Education, Lesleigh Dye
Andréanne Denis	Communications Officer
Larry Souliere	Information Services Coordinator



SPECIAL IN-CAMERA SESSION

The In-Camera session meeting was called to order at 3:31 p.m. by Vice-Chair Hewey.

9303-25 PEEVER / BRUSH

THAT the Board resolve into a Committee of the whole.

CARRIED

9304-25 WALSH / WIWCHAR

THAT the Board resolve into a committee of the whole, in-camera

CARRIED

9305-25 DRAVES

THAT we now rise and report to the Board.

CARRIED

CALL TO ORDER

The Regular Session meeting was called to order at 6:15 p.m. by Chair Byer

9306-25 HEWEY / MEUNIER

THAT the Board reconvene in regular session

CARRIED

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The meeting opened by respectfully acknowledging being situated on the Traditional Territory of the Cree, Ojibway and Oji-Cree people of the Mattagami First Nation, located in Treaty 9 Territory, and the Métis who have chosen to settle in this area.

TRUSTEE ABSENCE

9307-25 BRUSH / DRAVES

THAT the Board approve the absence of the following Trustees from the October 7, 2025, meeting of the Board:
Trustee Pochopsky

CARRIED

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

9308-25 PEEVER / WALSH

THAT the Board approve the agenda for the Meeting of the Board dated October 7, 2025, as amended:

2.0 Consent Agenda:

Delete:

2.5 Capital Priorities

2.7 Draft DSB1 By-Law

5.0 Other Business

Add:

5.4 Capital Priorities

CARRIED



DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Trustees were asked to declare conflicts of interest as they arise and must do so in writing in the log kept in the Chair's office.

Trustees declaring a conflict are to disconnect from Microsoft Teams at the time of the discussion and will receive a text from the Director of Education / Secretary of the Board when they are welcome to join.

CONSENT AGENDA

9309-25 HEWEY / ARCHIBALD

THAT the Board approve the consent agenda as follows:

Consent Agenda Items for approval:

2.1 Minutes of the Meeting of the Board held
September 23, 2025

2.6 Taxation By-Law No. 41

Consent Agenda Items for receipt:

2.2 Minutes of the Joint Transportation and
Governance Committee Meeting held
September 22, 2025

2.3 Minutes of the By-Law Review Committee
meeting held September 23, 2025

2.4 Minutes of the Audit Committee meeting held
May 12, 2025

2.8 Policy 2.1.12 – Tragic Events Response

2.9 Policy 2.1.32 – Emergency Preparedness

2.10 Policy 2.1.36 – Concussion Management

2.11 Policy 2.1.46 – Modified Day and Exclusion

2.12 Policy 1.2.24 – Health and Wellness Employee
Support

CARRIED

REPORTS

9310-25 PEEVER / ARCHIBALD

THAT the Board receive the Chair Report

CARRIED

9311-25 HEWEY / WALSH

THAT the Board receive the Director Report

CARRIED

Student Trustee Report

Student Trustees held the first Student Senate meeting, where a long list of ideas flourished. A form was created to gather feedback including improved ways to survey and gather information from students, as well as career outlook information and the integration of special Olympics sports into other athletics in schools.

Senators shared insights on school communities within school facilities, and work on projects that will better the communities. Students also discussed the Senate Constitution, outlining their role and expectations. Student Trustees emphasized the importance of attendance and participation at the Student Senate meetings.

9312-25 DRAVES / ARCHIBALD

THAT the Board receive the Student Trustee Report

CARRIED



MONITORING

- 4.1 Pathways Presentation
- 4.2 Strategic Plan Vignette: October 2025

OTHER BUSINESS

- 5.1 Letter to Minister Calandra dated October 1, 2025: Role of the Trustee
- 5.2 Letter to MPP George Pirie dated October 1, 2025: Role of the Trustee
- 5.3 Letter from CSPNE dated September 29, 2025: Shared Capital Priorities

- 5.4 Capital Priorities

9313-25 DRAVES / BRUSH

THAT the Board approve the Capital Priorities submission update.

CARRIED

ADJOURNMENT

9314-25 WALSH / MEUNIER

THAT we do now adjourn

CARRIED

The meeting was adjourned at 7:22 p.m.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

CHAIR OF THE BOARD



Director Performance Appraisal Committee

Tuesday, October 7, 2025

Microsoft Teams and Schumacher Board Office

MINUTES

TRUSTEES PRESENT

Howard Archibald
Jonathan Byer
Dennis Draves
Crystal Hewey – Chair
Brian Peever
Doug Walsh

APPROVED TRUSTEE ABSENCES

ADMINISTRATION PRESENT

Lesleigh Dye Director of Education

RECORDING SECRETARY

Melanie Demers Executive Assistant to the Director of Education Lesleigh Dye



CALL TO ORDER

Crystal Hewey, Chair of the Director Performance Appraisal Committee, called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m.

DRAVES / PEEVER

THAT this Director Performance Appraisal Committee resolve into a Committee of the Whole.

CARRIED

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

WALSH

THAT the agenda for the Director Performance Appraisal Committee Meeting dated October 7, 2025, be approved.

CARRIED

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Trustees declaring a conflict of interest were asked to do so in writing, with a log kept on file by the Chair. Trustees declaring a conflict are to disconnect from Microsoft Teams at the time of the discussion and will receive a text from the Director of Education / Secretary of the Board when they are welcome to join.

DIRECTOR PERFORMANCE PLAN

OTHER BUSINESS

NIL

RISE AND REPORT

DRAVES

THAT this Director Performance Appraisal Committee now rise.

CARRIED

District School Board Ontario North East

**BOARD GOVERNANCE
BYLAW**

SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

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SECTION 1: GENERAL

SECTION 1: GENERAL

1.1 Purpose of Governance Bylaw

- 1.1.1 This Bylaw is enacted and administered by the Board of Trustees with support from the Director of Education and designated staff.
- 1.1.2 The Governance Bylaw is the fundamental rules that support a policy model of governance and together, with the Rules of Order, prescribe the actions of Members and Student Trustees in Board and Committee Meetings and advance democratic decision-making through fair and respectful dialogue and debate.
- 1.1.3 The Governance Bylaw is based on the following principles of effective governance:
 - (a) The majority of Members have the right to decide on a matter;
 - (b) The minority of Members have a right to be heard; and
 - (c) All Members and Student Trustees have the right to:
 - (i) relevant information to assist in decision-making, unless prohibited by law;
 - (ii) efficient, effective and professional meetings;
 - (iii) be treated with respect and courtesy, and
 - (iv) equal rights, privileges and obligations.

1.2 Application and Scope

The Board will make every effort to ensure that this Bylaw is consistent and up to date with the most current legislative requirements. In circumstances where the Bylaw is found to be inconsistent with or contradict any legislation or regulation, the legislation or regulation will prevail.

Provisions in this Bylaw cannot be suspended unless the particular section of the bylaw provides for its own suspension. The suspension of a rule of order, including a special rule of order is described in Section 1.3.2.

This Bylaw applies to all Members and to the following Committees comprised of Trustees only; Committee of the Whole, Standing Committee(s), and Ad Hoc Trustee Committee(s), as defined in Section 1.5.

Certain provisions apply to Student Trustees.

Statutory Committees, which may include Trustees and Educational Community members, are governed by applicable legislation.

Advisory Committees, which may include Trustees and Educational Community members, will comply with these By-Laws where applicable and will follow Terms of Reference approved by the Board, in accordance with Sections 4.9.

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1.3 Rules of Order

- 1.3.1 The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Board in all cases to which they are applicable, except where they are inconsistent with this Bylaw, any special rules of order the Board may adopt, or legislation.
- 1.3.2 Rules, in the nature of a rule of order, including any special rules of order contained in this Bylaw, may be suspended during a Meeting by a Two-Thirds Vote and the suspension is only for that meeting.

1.4 Amendments to Bylaw**1.4.1 Review Cycle**

This Bylaw will be amended (Robert's Rules of Order defines amend to include any change or substitution/revision of the Bylaw) as required and reviewed at a minimum every four (4) years.

The Governance and Policy Committee is authorized to consider and make recommendations to the Board regarding any amendments to the DSB1 Governance Bylaw, and any Board special rules of order. An individual Member or Student Trustee may submit written notice of a suggested bylaw amendment or special rule of order to the Governance and Policy Committee for consideration and decision whether to recommend the suggested amendment to the Board.

1.4.2 Advance Notice

Only the Governance and Policy Committee may give advance written notice of a Bylaw amendment. No individual Member or Student Trustee may give advance written notice of a Bylaw amendment.

Advance notice to the Board for its consideration to amend the Bylaw must be given by the Governance and Policy Committee at a previous regular Board Meeting for any amendment(s) to the Bylaw at a subsequent regular Board Meeting or Special Meeting.

1.4.3 Two-Thirds Vote Requirement

This Bylaw may be amended at any regular Board Meeting or Special Meeting by a Two-Thirds (2/3) Vote, provided that the amendment has been submitted in advance as described above.

1.4.4 Housekeeping Changes

The Director or Designate may make any of the following non-substantive changes to the Bylaw:

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- (a) Correction of spelling, punctuation or grammar and typographical errors;
- (b) Correction of format or layout of information to improve accessibility or electronic/print presentation;
- (c) Correction of cross-reference errors or discrepancy in the numbering of provisions; and
- (d) Updates to position or organizational titles.

1.4.5 Technical Errors and Omissions

A technical error or omission regarding the notice of a Meeting (and related Agenda) or the application of this Bylaw will not affect the validity of subsequent decisions undertaken by the Board or its Committees, unless the error or omission results in a violation of law.

1.5 Definitions

For the purpose of this Bylaw, the following definitions will apply:

“Abstain Due to a Conflict of Interest” means the act of not voting at a Board or Committee Meeting as a result of having declared a pecuniary conflict of interest in accordance with the [Municipal Conflict of Interest Act](#). Members who declare a conflict of interest on a matter cannot vote on that matter. The number of Members required to pass a motion is subsequently reduced by the number of Members who declared a conflict of interest;

“Act” means the [Education Act](#); the regulations thereunder, and any related Ministry of Education policies, directives, memoranda, etc.;

“Ad Hoc Trustee Committee” means a Committee of Trustees established by the Board to fulfil a specific task or objective, which is dissolved after the completion of its task. An Ad Hoc Trustee Committee typically reports to a Standing Committee or directly to the Board;

“Adjourn” means to end a meeting;

“Advisory Committee” means an Advisory Committee approved by the Board which includes members of the Educational Community, in addition to Trustees, for the purpose of providing community advice and input on specified areas of the Board’s responsibilities. Special Education Advisory Committee and Parent Involvement Committee are Statutory Committees and not advisory committees within this definition;

“Agenda” means a list of items that form the Order of Business to be discussed at a Board or Committee Meeting;

“Amend” means a proposal to alter or modify a motion presented to the Board or Committee. An amendment cannot be contrary to, or change the intent of, the main motion. See Section 5.30;

SECTION 1: GENERAL

“Annual Schedule of Meetings” means the official schedule of Board, Committee, and Advisory Committee Meetings approved by the Board, posted on the DSB1 website, and that may be amended from time-to-time;

“Appeal Ruling of Presiding Officer” means to move a motion to appeal a ruling of the Presiding Officer regarding parliamentary procedure, including on a point of order, or applicability of this Bylaw, DSB1 Terms of Reference, DSB1 policies; or law. See Section 5.36;

“Board” or **“Board of Trustees”** means the collective governing body of the DSB1, constituted as a Board pursuant to the Act, including [section 208\(1\) of the Act](#);

“Board Office” The Board head office and meeting room for Board Meetings and Committee Meetings is 153 Croatia Avenue, Schumacher, Ontario P0N 1G0;

“Board Meeting” means a meeting of the “Board of Trustees”;

“Chair” means the Chairperson of the Board;

“Closed Session”, which may be referred to as **“In-Camera”**, means a Meeting or a portion of a Meeting of the Board or Committee, which is closed to the public in accordance with the [Act](#) and in accordance with Section 5.4 of this Bylaw.

“Code of Conduct” means the Trustee Code of Conduct for the DSB1;

“Committee” means the following Committees comprised of only Trustee Members, established pursuant to this Bylaw; Committee of the Whole, Standing Committee(s), and Ad Hoc Trustee Committee(s);

“Committee Chair” means the chair of a Committee;

“Committee of the Whole” means a committee with a membership composition that includes all Board Members with full participation and voting privileges, as outlined in the [Act](#). A Committee of the Whole meeting may be held in Open (Public) or Closed (Private) Session;

“Committee Vice-Chair” means the vice-chair of a Committee;

“Conflict of Interest Registry” means the registry of Trustees’ conflict of interest declarations, established in accordance with the [Municipal Conflict of Interest Act](#);

“Consent Agenda” means the portion of a Board Meeting with routine agenda items presented together and adopted at once without further debate.

“Delegate” means the individual who speaks or submits a written statement to a Standing Committee or Committee of the Whole, as described in Section 6.3 Delegations

“Delegation” means the action of speaking or submitting a written statement by a Delegate to a Standing Committee or Committee of the Whole Meeting as described in Section 6.3 Delegations;

SECTION 1: GENERAL

“Designate” means the person authorized to carry out certain and specific tasks on behalf of the **“Director”**, as appropriate;

“Director” means the Director of Education, Secretary of the Board, Chief Education Officer, and Chief Executive Officer of the DSB1;

“DSB1” means the District School Board Ontario North East.

“Educational Community” means parents/guardians of students and students who attend DSB1, staff members and volunteers of DSB1, community organizations and other individuals who reside in the community serviced by DSB1 and have an interest in matters related to public education;

“Emergency Business” means a situation, or the threat of a situation, adversely affecting health, safety and/or well-being of a person(s), or resulting in significant legal risk or financial consequences to the Board, which by its nature and seriousness requires an immediate response;

“Ex-Officio Member” means a member of a Committee by virtue of holding the office of the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Board, in the absence of the Chair. An Ex-Officio member is not a regular member of a Committee and does not through their attendance at a Committee Meeting increase the size of the Committee for the purposes of calculating a simple majority for Quorum purposes (i.e. the minimum number of regular members of a Committee necessary to conduct a Committee Meeting). An Ex-Officio Member’s attendance does count towards reaching the minimum number of members necessary for a Quorum. Ex-Officio Members may vote at Committee Meetings, move or second a motion and have the right to participate in the proceedings of those Committees but is not obligated to do so;

“External Organization” means organizations external to the DSB1 with Trustee representation by invitation;

“Inaugural Meeting” means the first Board Meeting held not later than seven (7) days after the day on which the term of office of the Board commences(November 15) after the Board is elected at a regular election under the [Municipal Elections Act, 1996](#) (or a Board is appointed or elected other than at a regular election);

“Lay a Motion on the Table” means to put aside the current business and consider it later in the meeting to deal with another matter. See Section 5.37. See also **“Take from the Table”**;

“Main Motion” means a proposal put forward by a Member, or as suggested by a Student Trustee, for the consideration of the Board or Committee;

“Majority Vote” means a voting threshold that requires the majority of the Members Present and voting (also stated as a majority of the votes cast) to pass a motion, unless otherwise prescribed in this Bylaw or Robert’s Rules of Order;

“Meeting” means any meeting of the Board or its Committees (defined in Section 1.5);

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“Member” means an elected, acclaimed or appointed Member of the Board of Trustees that may be referred to as a “Trustee” pursuant to the *Act*. A Student Trustee, although not an elected Member of the Board, has certain privileges and duties which are outlined in the *Act*;

“Minutes” means the minutes of a Board Meeting, once approved by the Board, or the minutes of a Committee, Statutory or Advisory Committee, approved by that committee, as applicable, which form a portion of the Board’s Official Record. All Board motions are in effect upon adoption, unless the motion provides for some other adoption or effective date. Committee motions are not effective and do not bind the Board to any action until approved by the Board, unless otherwise permitted by law;

“Notice of Motion” means an advance notification, in writing, of a motion to be brought forward by a Member for consideration at a future Board or Standing Committee meeting, with the intent to inform other Trustees, staff and the community about an upcoming matter;

“Official Record” means the complete and official record of agendas, minutes, reports and delegation submissions (where applicable), that is required for all DSB1 Public and Private Board, Committee, Statutory and Advisory Committee Meetings, maintained by the Director or Designate;

“Official Recording Secretary” means the staff member(s) assigned responsibility for producing the Official Record that is required for all Board, Committee, Statutory and Advisory Committee Meetings;

“Open Session”, which may be referred to as **“Public Session”**, means a Meeting or a portion of a Meeting of the Board or a Committee of the Board open to the public in accordance with the *Act*. Board and Committee Meetings will always begin and end in Open Session but may be closed in limited circumstances, as outlined in the *Act*;

“Order of Business” means the order that the items of business will be taken up on a Board or Committee Agenda;

“Organizational Meeting” means the first Board Meeting held following the Inaugural Meeting. At the Organizational Meeting the Board approves the appointment of Members to Committees; Ad Hoc Trustee Committees, if applicable; Statutory Committees; Advisory Committees; or External Organizations, if applicable. In subsequent years during the term of office of the Members, an organizational meeting will be held annually as the first Board Meeting on or after the anniversary of the date the term of office of the Board began (November 15) to elect the Chair and Vice-Chair, appoint Members to Ad Hoc Trustee Committees, Advisory Committees, and External Organizations if applicable, and Statutory Committees; and every two years appoint Members to Standing Committees.

“Parliamentary Inquiry” is used when a Member wishes to ask the Presiding Officer a question about Parliamentary Procedure or the Rules of Order to understand the rationale for application in the current Meeting/context. The Presiding Officer’s response in this situation is an opinion,

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not a ruling, and therefore cannot be appealed. See also, *Point of Order and Appeal Ruling of Presiding Officer*;

“Point of Order” is used by a Member in a Board or Committee Meeting to address a perceived breach of law, the Education Act, parliamentary procedure, rules of order, or DSB1 Bylaws or policies; See Section 5.34

“Postpone Indefinitely” means to postpone a motion under consideration, which, when postponed indefinitely, cannot be discussed or reintroduced at the same Meeting. The matter can only be brought up again at a later date in accordance with Section 5.33.4, *Failed Motion or Motion Previously Not Dealt With*;

“Present”, for the purpose of this Bylaw, means in attendance at a Board or Committee Meeting, either physically or by electronic means, in accordance with the Act;

“Presiding Officer” means the person who presides over a Board or Committee Meeting and interprets this Bylaw, Roberts Rules of Order, or any special rules of order or in the first instance but subject to a Point of Order and/or Appeal the Ruling of the Presiding Officer;

“In-Camera” means **“Closed Session”**, as defined above;

“Public Session” means **“Open Session”**, as defined above;

“Question of Privilege” means a request to the Presiding Officer to immediately consider and take action (despite any other pending business before the Board or Committee) to remedy a situation in which a Member believes the rights or privileges of the Board, any individual Member, or a Student Trustee, are being affected (such as concerns re excessive noise or temperature or a correction that is required to the Official Record); See Section 5.35

“Quorum” means the minimum number of Members necessary to conduct a Meeting, which represents a simple majority of Members on the Board, Committee, or Advisory Committee, as applicable. Ex Officio Members may count towards Quorum when they are Present. The presence of an Ex-Officio Member does not increase the total number of Members required to constitute a quorum;

“Receive” means to receive information and to include it in the Official Record of a Board or Committee Meeting;

“Recess” refers to a short intermission, at the call of the Presiding Officer, or by a Member (through a motion), which does not end the Meeting, and after which business will be resumed at exactly the point where it was stopped;

“Recorded Vote” means a written record of the name and vote of Members and Student Trustees relating to a motion at a Board, Special Board or Committee of the Whole Meetings (Open or Closed Session). Student Trustee votes are non-binding. Recorded votes are not taken at other Committee Meetings;

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“Refer” means to refer a matter for consideration to another body under the jurisdiction of the DSB1 (e.g., the Board, a Committee, Statutory or Advisory Committee(s), or the Director of Education;); See Section 5.31

“Rise and Report” means to move a motion in a Committee of the Whole (Closed) to report to the Board of Trustees in a Public Board or Special Meeting of the Board a recommendation from a Private Committee Meeting and also to report to the Board of Trustees in a Public Board or Special Meeting a recommendation from a Public Committee of the Whole Meeting;

“Robert’s Rules of Order” means the current version of Robert’s Rules of Order *Newly Revised*, which is the internationally recognized manual on parliamentary procedure used as the guide for conducting efficient, effective and fair meetings;

“Second” means a Member who is interested in discussing a motion, proposed by another Member at a Board Meeting. Seconders are not required at Committee Meetings or Ad Hoc Trustee Committee Meetings or special meetings of those committees. Seconding a motion does not necessarily indicate that the seconder favors the motion. “To Second” means to support the introduction of a motion for discussion and debate;

“Special Meeting” means a Board Meeting, Committee of the Whole Meeting, Standing Committee Meeting or Ad Hoc Trustee Committee Meeting that is called in accordance with Section 5.7 of this Bylaw to deal with time-sensitive matters (including matters that may require extensive time to consider), Emergency Business, or otherwise deemed necessary by the Chair (Vice-Chair in their absence) or chair (vice-chair in their absence) of a Committee;

“Standing Committee” means a committee, generally of a permanent nature, established by the Board in accordance with its responsibilities, as outlined in the *Act*. The current Standing Committees are: (1) Finance and Property Committee, (2) Governance and Policy Committee, and (3) Student Achievement and Well-Being Committee;

“Statutory Committee” means any committee that the District School Board Ontario North East is required to establish by law. The current Statutory Committees are: (1) Audit Committee, (2) Parent Involvement Committee (3) Special Education Advisory Committee, (4) Supervised Alternative Learning Committee, (5) Director of Education Performance Appraisal Committee, and (6) Student Discipline Committee;

“Student Trustees” means those students elected by their peers to represent their interests, in accordance with the *Act*;

“Take from the Table” is to resume consideration of a Motion that has been tabled or put aside earlier at the same Meeting. See also **“Lay a Motion on the Table”**;

“Term of Office” means the period of time during which Trustees have been elected or appointed to serve, pursuant to the [Municipal Elections Act](#) and the *Act*;

SECTION 1: GENERAL

“Terms of Reference” shall be approved by the Board for all Committees and Advisory Committees and shall include the mandate of the committee, describe the membership composition, how the chair of the committee is elected or appointed, unless expressly provided for in this Bylaw, reporting mechanisms and timelines, as well as renewal and dissolution provisions, where applicable;

“Trustee” means **“Member”**, as defined above;

“Two-Thirds Vote” means a voting threshold that requires at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Members of the Board or Committee Present and voting;

“Vice-Chair” means the vice-chair of the Board, who may be authorized to act on behalf of the Board Chair in their absence, in accordance with the *Act*;

“Year” means calendar year, unless otherwise indicated.

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Board of Trustees

- 2.1.1 The Board of Trustees is the collective governing body of the DSB1. Its decision-making authority rests with the entire Board of Trustees and not with individual Trustees. Individual Trustees have no authority to request or instruct DSB1 employees to perform any task or action unless authorized by law; the Board of Trustees; Board bylaws, policies, regulations, etc.

As outlined in the *Act*, the Board of Trustees is expected to govern in a manner that is responsive to the needs of all students in the Board. Individual Trustees must balance their role as representatives of the people who elected them with their responsibilities as Members of the Board of Trustees as a whole which includes their fiduciary duty to the DSB1.

- 2.1.2 In broad terms, the Board of Trustees is required to:

- (a) Promote student achievement and well-being;
- (b) Promote a positive school climate that is inclusive and accepting of all pupils;
- (c) Promote the prevention of bullying;
- (d) Ensure the effective stewardship of the DSB1's resources;
- (e) Deliver effective and appropriate education programs to its pupils;
- (f) Develop and maintain policies and organizational structures that promote the goals in (a) to (e) above and encourage pupils to pursue their educational goals;
- (g) Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policies developed by the DSB1 under (f) above in achieving its goals and the efficiency of the implementation of those policies;
- (h) Develop a multi-year strategic plan aimed at achieving the goals referred to in (a) to (e) above;
- (i) Annually review the multi-year strategic plan with the Director; and
- (j) Monitor and evaluate the performance of the Director.

- 2.1.3 The District School Board Ontario North East is committed to building learning and working environments that are free from any form of bias, racism and/or discrimination. The Board strives at all times to create a climate of understanding and mutual respect and to provide all students with optimal and inclusive learning opportunities, regardless of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability and any other grounds protected under the *Ontario Human Rights Code* and related policies.

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.2 Trustees

2.2.1 Individual Trustees are required to do the following;

- (a) Make and file with the Secretary of the Board the Declaration of Office described in s.209 of the *Act*;
- (b) Sign the Code of Conduct acknowledgement and undertaking each year on or before the date of the Organizational Meeting;
- (c) Attend and participate in Meetings of the Board and Committees, including Statutory and Advisory Committees of which they are a member;
- (d) Bring the concerns of parents, students and the DSB1's supporters to the attention of the Board (using Board-approved methods);
- (e) Uphold the implementation of any Board resolution after it is passed by the Board;
- (f) Entrust the day-to-day management of the DSB1 to its staff through the Director;
- (g) Maintain a focus on student achievement and well-being;
- (h) Consult with parents, students and the DSB1's stakeholders on the Board's Multi-Year Strategic Plan;
- (i) Comply with the Code of Conduct;
- (j) Declare any pecuniary interest, whether direct, indirect, or deemed, in accordance with the [Municipal Conflict of Interest Act](#) at Board and Committee Meetings, including Statutory and Advisory committee meetings;
- (k) Not be Present at a Closed Session for matters where they have declared a conflict of interest;
- (l) Maintain confidentiality by not disclosing to anyone confidential information acquired by virtue of their office or during Closed Sessions, unless otherwise required by law or a DSB1 policy;
- (m) Carry out their responsibilities in a manner that assists the Board in fulfilling its duties under the Act; and
- (n) Not act as spokesperson for the Board or exercise any individual authority in connection with the Board or DSB1, unless expressly delegated to them by the Board or otherwise required by law.

2.3 Board Chair and Vice-Chair

2.3.1 The Board, in electing one of their Members to be Chair, confer on the Chair a leadership role. The Chair, as an individual Member, has no greater voting rights than any other Member of the Board.

2.3.2 The Board Chair;

- (a) Presides over Meetings of the Board but will not debate a motion until they leave the chair and appoint the Vice-Chair or in their absence another Member to preside until the results of the vote on the motion have been announced.

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chair may state their reasons for voting in favour of a motion without debate and after debate has finished and prior to the vote without leaving the chair;

- (b) Presides over Committee of the Whole meetings in the absence of the Vice-Chair;
- (c) Must be physically present, unless their designate is physically present, in the meeting room for all regular Board and Committee of the Whole Meetings, unless all schools of the DSB1 are closed, as described in Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance Regulation 463/97;
- (d) Establishes Agendas for Board Meetings, in consultation with the Board's Director or Designate, business superintendent of the DSB1 and the Vice-Chair;
- (e) Conducts Meetings in accordance with this Board Bylaw and any applicable DSB1 policies;
- (f) Maintains order in Board Meetings including to preserve order and decorum and decide all questions of order subject to an Appeal Ruling of Presiding Officer;
- (g) Ensures that Members and Student Trustees have the information needed for informed discussion of the Agenda items;
- (h) Acts as spokesperson to the public on behalf of the Board of Trustees, unless otherwise decided by the Board;
- (i) Conveys the decisions of the Board to the Director;
- (j) Provides leadership to the Board in maintaining the Board's focus on the Multi-Year Strategic Plan established under the *Act*; and
- (k) Is a member of the audit committee selection committee described in Ontario Regulation 361/10 *Audit Committees* under the *Act* which committee identifies non-Members as potential candidates for the audit committee.
- (l) Provides leadership to the Board in maintaining the Board's focus on the DSB1's mission and vision;
- (m) Is an Ex-Officio Member of all Committees;
- (n) May call Special Meetings of the Board in consultation with the Director or Designate;
- (o) Decide on requests by Trustees to participate electronically in Meetings in accordance with Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance Regulation 463/97 and any applicable DSB1 policy or guideline; and
- (p) Assumes such other responsibilities as may be specified by the Board.

2.3.3 The Vice-Chair:

- (a) may perform the duties of the Chair during a temporary absence of the Chair; and
- (b) presides at Committee of the Whole meetings.

2.3.4 The alternate vice-chair may perform the duties of the Vice-Chair (except will only preside at Committee of the Whole meetings if both the Chair and Vice-Chair are

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

absent) and attend Agenda setting meetings in Section 5.15.1 if the Chair or Vice-Chair are absent.

- 2.3.5 A Chair, Vice-Chair and alternate vice-chair will be elected each year at the Inaugural and Organizational Meetings, as the case may be, in accordance with the election process in Section 3.5. The term of office of the Chair, Vice-Chair and alternate vice-chair shall be for one (1) year or until their successors are elected and will commence upon the date of their election.
- 2.3.6 There is no limit to the number of terms a Chair, Vice-Chair or alternate vice-chair may serve.
- 2.3.7 If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Chair, Vice-Chair or alternate vice-chair, at the first meeting of the Board after a vacancy occurs, the Board shall elect one of themselves to fill the vacant position and the newly elected person will hold the office from the date of their election until the election of the position that was vacated at the next Organizational Meeting, or until their successor is elected. Any election will be conducted in accordance with the election process in Section 3.5.

2.4 Committee Chair or Vice-Chair

- 2.4.1 The Committee Chair or Vice-Chair (in the Chair's absence):
 - (a) Presides over Meetings of the Committee;
 - (b) Establishes Agendas for Committee Meetings, in accordance with Section 5.15;
 - (c) Conducts Committee Meetings in accordance with this Board Bylaw;
 - (d) Ensures that members of the Committee have the information needed for informed discussion of the Agenda items; and
 - (e) With the assistance of assigned staff, puts forward minutes and recommendations to the Board in the form of a written report on behalf of the Committee.
- 2.4.2 A Standing Committee Chair and Vice-Chair will be elected from among the Standing Committee Members of the said Standing Committee. Each individual Standing Committee will elect their Committee Chair and Vice-Chair. The Chair will preside over and run the election for the Standing Committee Chair and the newly elected Standing Committee Chair will preside over and run the election for the Standing Committee Vice-Chair. Both elections will use the election process in Section 3.5.2 to the extent applicable.
- 2.4.3 The term of office of the Standing Committee Chair and Vice-Chair shall be for one year or until their successors are elected and will commence upon the date of their election. The term of office for chair and vice-chair for all Standing Committees shall be two years or until their successors are elected beginning at the first Standing Committee Meeting where a chair and vice-chair are elected for each Standing

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Committee in the Term of Office starting November 15, 2026. There is no limit to the number of terms a Standing Committee Chair or Vice-Chair may serve.

- 2.4.4 Ad Hoc Trustee Committee(s) Terms of Reference will specify when the chair and vice-chair of the committee will be elected, their term of office, and the process for filling a vacancy in those offices; and may specify that the committee chair and vice-chair may serve a term that coincides with the length of mandate of the Ad Hoc Trustee Committee or until their successors are elected.

2.5 Student Trustees

- 2.5.1 Student Trustees are not municipally elected members of the Board but play an important role in representing the interests of students of the DSB1 in the last two years of the intermediate division and in the senior division through their participation in Board and Committee Meetings. As outlined in the *Act* and Ministry of Education Directives, Student Trustees:

- (a) Have the same opportunities to participate at Meetings of the Board and Committees, including Advisory and Statutory Committees, as Members of the Board, except as restricted by the *Act*;
- (b) May request that a matter before the Board be put to a Recorded Vote;
- (c) Must disclose any conflict of interest in the same manner as a Member on a matter before the Board or one of its Committees on which the Student Trustee sits;
- (d) May not move or second a motion but are entitled to cast a non-binding vote on a matter before the Board or one of its Committees on which the Student Trustee sits, (subject to clause 2.5.1(c)). In those cases, the Student Trustee may request a recorded vote meaning two votes will occur, the first with the Student Trustee non-binding vote and the second without the Student Trustee vote ;
- (e) May suggest a motion on a matter before the Board or one of its Committees on which the Student Trustee sits which, if not moved by a Member, will be shown in the Minutes;
- (f) May attend Closed Session, except when declaring a conflict of interest or when matters under consideration include the disclosure of intimate, personal or financial information with respect to a Member, a member of a Statutory or Advisory Committee, an employee or prospective employee of the DSB1, and/or a pupil or their parent or guardian;
- (g) Must not disclose to anyone, confidential or personal information acquired during their term as Student Trustee or during Closed Session(s);
- (h) Must comply with the Code of Conduct for Board Members but the enforcement will not be the same as for Members but as appropriate for a student;

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- (i) Have the same access to DSB1 resources and opportunities for training as a Member;
- (j) Are entitled to receive an honorarium from DSB1, and to be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses as if they were Members, in accordance with the *Act*; and
- (k) Must resign from their position if they are absent from three (3) consecutive regular meetings of Board without being authorized by a resolution of the Board.

2.6 Director of Education

- 2.6.1 The Director of Education is appointed by the Board, responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of all schools and departments and, within policies established by the Board, the development and maintenance of an effective organization and the programs required to implement such policies.
- 2.6.2 The Director serves as the Chief Education Officer, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary to the Board.
- 2.6.3 The Director presides at the Inaugural and Organizational Meeting until the Chair is elected.
- 2.6.4 As Secretary to the Board, the Director or Designate will:
 - (a) Determine the times and location for the Meetings of the Board and Committees in conjunction with the Board of Trustees;
 - (b) Keep a full and correct set of Minutes of every Board Meeting (including Special Meetings of the Board), and ensure that the Minutes are approved by the Board and signed by the Chair or Presiding Officer for the DSB1's Official Record;
 - (c) Maintain the Board's complete Official Record, which includes minutes, agendas, reports and delegation submissions (where applicable) for all DSB1 Public and Private Board, Special Board, Committee, Statutory and Advisory Committee meetings;
 - (d) Provide copies of any reports requested by the Ministry of Education;
 - (e) Give notice of all Meetings of the Board and Committees, including Statutory (where applicable) and Advisory Committees, to each of the Members and Student Trustees; and
 - (f) Call a Special Board Meeting on the request, in writing, of a majority of the Members.
- 2.6.5 The Director may delegate their authority in writing to staff of the DSB1 to carry out duties and responsibilities as defined by this Bylaw.

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.6.6 The Director or their Designate must be physically present in the meeting room for each Board Meeting and each Committee meeting, unless all schools of the DSB1 are closed in accordance with the Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance Regulation 463/97.
- 2.6.7 The responsibilities and duties of the Director are defined in their contract and the Act and include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Annually review with the Board the multi-year plan, implement and monitor it and ensure that it establishes the Board's priorities and identifies specific measures and resources that will be applied in achieving those priorities and in carrying out its duties under the Act, and report periodically to the Board on its implementation;
 - (b) Immediately upon discovery bring to the attention of the Board any act or omission by the Board that in the opinion of the Director may result in or has resulted in a contravention of the Act; and
 - (c) If the Board does not respond in a satisfactory manner to an act or omission brought to its attention advise the Deputy Minister of Education of the act or omission.

2.7 Treasurer

- 2.7.1 The Superintendent of Business shall be the Chief financial Officer and assigned the responsibilities of treasurer in accordance with the Act which include but are not limited to:
- (a) Receiving and dispersing all money in accordance with the approved budget plan or subsequent direction; and
 - (b) Reporting to the Board from time to time, or as specifically requested by the Board, on all financial matters.

2.8 Signing Officers

- 2.8.1 **General Account:** The signing authorities for the DSB1 to sign general account cheques shall be one of the Chair or Vice-Chair, together with one of the Director or the Superintendent of Business and Treasurer.
- 2.8.2 **Trust Account:** The signing authorities for the Board to sign trust account cheques shall be one of the Chair or the Vice-Chair, together with one of the Director or the Superintendent of Business and Treasurer.
- 2.8.3 Electronic or facsimile signatures of the Chair and Superintendent of Business and Treasurer shall be used for signing general account cheques produced by the DSB1's financial accounting system.

SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.8.4 The DSB1 signing authorities for the following documents, shall be the Chair or the Vice-Chair, together with one of the Director or Superintendent of Business and Treasurer:
- (a) bank borrowing by-laws;
 - (b) debenture certificates; and
 - (c) promissory notes.
- 2.8.5 Any two together of the following persons have signing authority to implement all other decisions of the DSB1:
- (a) Director;
 - (b) Superintendent of Business and Treasurer;
 - (c) Superintendent of Human Resources;
 - (d) Manager of Financial Services.
- 2.8.6 Such documents as require the seal of the DSB1 shall be so sealed only after all other portions of the document are in proper order.

SECTION 3: INAUGURAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

SECTION 3: INAUGURAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

3.1 Scheduling of Inaugural Meeting

- 3.1.1 In an election year of the whole Board, the Inaugural Meeting will be held no later than seven days after the day on which the Term of Office of the Board commences and as agreed by a majority of the Board, or as may be permitted by the Act. The Inaugural Meeting will be held in the Board Room located in the central region.

3.2 Scheduling of Organizational Meeting

- 3.2.1 In each of the following years, the Organizational Meeting will be the first Board Meeting held on or after the anniversary of the date the Term of Office of the Board began. The Organizational Meeting will be held in the Board Room located in the central region.

3.3 Purpose of Inaugural and Organizational Meeting(s)

- 3.3.1 The purpose of the Inaugural and Organizational Meeting will be:
- (a) To receive nominations and conduct the election for the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board;
 - (b) To provide the newly elected Chair with an opportunity to deliver an inaugural address; and
 - (c) Not to conduct any other Board business unless the item qualifies as time sensitive or Emergency Business (defined in Section 1.5).
- 3.3.2 In addition to the list above the Inaugural Meeting will include the following items:
- (a) Make and subscribe the declaration for Members, as outlined in Section 209(1) of the Act;
 - (b) Provide Members with an option to take and subscribe the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance as outlined in Section 209 (1);
 - (c) Director shall announce the official returns for the election of each Member as supplied by the appropriate municipal clerk; and
 - (d) Review the Trustee Code of Conduct with Trustees.

3.4 The Director as Presiding Officer

- 3.4.1 The Director will call the Inaugural and Organizational Meeting to order and preside until the Chair of the Board is elected. In their absence, the Board shall designate the Presiding Officer, in accordance with the Act.

SECTION 3: INAUGURAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

3.5 Election Process for Positions of Added Responsibility

3.5.1 The election process will be used to select a Member for each of the following positions of added responsibility during the Inaugural and Organizational Meeting, as the case may be, of the DSB1:

- (a) Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board; and
- (b) Alternate vice-chair.

3.5.2 The election process for the DSB1 will be as follows:

- (a) Voting will be by secret ballot;
- (b) A ballot vote may be taken by paper, electronic means (including fax, email, text, or telephone) or electronic devices, provided the means or device can indicate a Member's choice without revealing how the individual Member voted, except to the scrutineer;
- (c) Members participating in a meeting to elect candidates must be Present during the discussion leading up to any vote;
- (d) Two external members from the Board's audit committee will serve as scrutineers for all elections. If one or both external member are not available to serve as scrutineer, the Director or Designate will appoint an appropriate external person as an alternate(s) scrutineer;
- (e) The scrutineers will be responsible for distributing, collecting, counting and confirming voting results to the Presiding Officer, without disclosing the count, nor the order of the results;
- (f) The Presiding Officer/Chair will call for nominations three times from Members for positions of responsibility described in Section 3.5.1 and record all nominations received;
- (g) Nominations don't require a mover and a seconder;
- (h) Candidates may nominate themselves;
- (i) Nominees will be asked to accept the nomination in reverse order of nomination;
- (j) Following a final call for nominations, the Presiding Officer will call for a motion to close nominations. The motion to close nominations requires a mover, a seconder and a Majority Vote;
- (k) Where only one nomination is received for a position described in Section 3.5.1, the Presiding Officer will declare that Member acclaimed to the position;
- (l) Where more than one nomination for any position is received and accepted, the election process will be conducted by secret ballot;
- (m) Following the motion to close nominations, and prior to the election, the Presiding Officer will ask the nominees whether they accept the nomination and if in the affirmative, invite nominees to address the Board in the order of nomination, for up to two minutes each regarding their candidacy;
- (n) If a Member nominated for a position described in Section 3.5.1 is not Present at the meeting, the nominator shall satisfy the Presiding Officer that the Member's consent to the nomination has been obtained in writing;

SECTION 3: INAUGURAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

- (o) Nominees who have not already declared otherwise, may also decline a nomination at this time;
- (p) The scrutineers will oversee the activation of ballots to the Members and their submission when completed by the Members;
- (q) The scrutineers will withdraw from the meeting room to count the ballots or verify the votes if cast electronically, and will share the name only of the successful candidate with the Presiding Officer, who shall announce the name of the successful candidate to the Members;
- (r) To be declared elected to any position, the winning candidate must receive a simple majority of ballots cast by Members;
- (s) An incomplete ballot or a ballot that is unclear will be considered a spoiled ballot. The total number of votes required to determine a simple majority will be reduced by one for each spoiled ballot;
- (t) Where a simple majority cannot be determined, and there are more than two candidates, the candidate with the least number of votes will be dropped from the ballot and voting will continue with the remaining candidates until a simple majority can be determined. The scrutineers will share the name only of the candidate with the least votes with the Presiding Officer who shall announce the name before a new vote continues;
- (u) In the case of multiple candidates and a two-way tie vote for last place, a drawing of lots will take place among the candidates who are tied after the Presiding Officer is advised of the names by the scrutineers and the Presiding Officer announces those names. The name drawn is an affirmative vote in favour of the candidate and the candidate whose name is drawn will result in the candidate remaining on the ballot for the next vote.
- (v) In the case of a three or four-way tie, each name drawn will result in the candidate remaining on the ballot for the next vote;
- (w) In the case of a tie vote with only two candidates remaining on the final ballot, one additional vote will be conducted before the drawing of lots by the candidates, as outlined in the Act (or in the case of the candidate participating electronically, as drawn by a member of senior staff present in the board room); and
- (x) The Presiding Officer will announce the name of the newly elected Board Chair following the final ballot or drawing of lots without receiving the vote count.

3.5.3 Following the election result for Board Chair, the newly elected Chair will preside at the Inaugural or Organizational Meeting. The Board Chair will conduct the elections for Vice-Chair of the Board, in accordance with the DSB1 election process 3.5.2.

3.5.4 At the conclusion of the Inaugural and Organizational Meeting(s) the scrutineers will destroy all ballots.

3.6 Appointment of Members of Standing Committees, Statutory Committees and Advisory Committees

3.6.1 At the first regular scheduled Board Meeting, following the Inaugural Board Meeting or Organizational Meeting, as the case may be, the Chair and Vice-Chair in

SECTION 3: INAUGURAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

consultation with the Director will bring forward recommendations for Standing Committee Members (as defined in Section 1.5), appointments of Members to Statutory Committees, Advisory Committees or External Organizations for approval.

NOTE: Elections for Members to serve on the Ontario Public School Boards' Association board of directors and voting delegate and alternate voting delegate at the annual meeting of OPSBA will take place at the April Board Meeting.

- 3.6.2 The election or appointment of the chair and vice-chair for Standing Committees, Ad Hoc Trustee Committees, Statutory Committees or other Advisory Committees will be as described in its Terms of Reference, these By-Laws or applicable legislation.

SECTION 4: COMMITTEE MEETING STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

SECTION 4: COMMITTEE MEETING STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION**4.1 Establishment of Committees**

- 4.1.1 The Board may establish by resolution any committee it deems appropriate, including but not limited to Standing, Statutory, Ad Hoc Trustee Committees, or Advisory Committees, subject to applicable legislation.
- 4.1.2 The Board must approve Terms of Reference for all Committees (defined in Section 1.5).
- 4.1.3 The Governance and Policy Committee in the first instance will prepare and recommend to the Board for approval, Terms of Reference for Committees and Advisory Committees. Thereafter, the Governance and Policy Committee in consultation with a Committee Chair or chair of Advisory Committee may recommend amendments to Terms of Reference, from time to time, to the Board for approval.
- 4.1.4 The Board's Standing Committees, the Chair and Vice-Chair, or the Committee of the Whole may recommend the striking of an Ad Hoc Trustee Committee or Advisory Committee to the Board for approval, subject to the provisions in Section 4.4.6.
- 4.1.5 The Director shall assign appropriate DSB1 staff and other resources to support the work of the Committees and Advisory Committees.

4.2 Dissolution of Committees

- 4.2.1 The Board may dissolve any Committee (defined in Section 1.5), or Advisory Committee, subject to Section 4.1.2 where applicable, and applicable legislation.

4.3 Role of Committees

- 4.3.1 Committees, including Advisory Committees (defined in Section 1.5), are not decision-making bodies and may only make recommendations to the Board for consideration and final approval, unless otherwise authorized to act on behalf of the Board by the Board or the Act. Recommendations will be provided in the form of a written report together with background information and rationale for the recommendation.
- 4.3.2 All Committees, including Advisory Committees, are required to produce Minutes, which will be included in the Board's Official Record.
- 4.3.3 Minutes or records of Statutory Committees will be kept in accordance with the legislation applicable to each committee and will be included in the Board's Official Record.

SECTION 4: COMMITTEE MEETING STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

4.4 Membership of Committees

- 4.4.1 Members may be elected or appointed to Committees, as well as Statutory and Advisory Committees, at the first regular scheduled Board Meeting following the Inaugural Board Meeting or Organizational Meeting, or as may be appointed by the Board from time-to-time, or as vacancies arise.
- 4.4.2 The term of a member on a Standing Committee shall be two years or until their successor is elected or appointed by the Board. (Note: If a Member is elected Chair before their two-year term has expired, then the outgoing Chair will serve the balance of their term, if not prohibited from doing so by an integrity commissioner, unless the Board decides otherwise by moving Members among the committees. If the seat of a Member is vacated and they are serving as Chair at the time, a Member who is elected or appointed to fill the vacancy will serve on the Standing Committee where a vacancy occurs as a result of a new Chair being elected, or as the Board otherwise decides.
- 4.4.3 The term of a member on Ad Hoc Trustee Committees, Advisory Committees or Statutory Committees shall be as stated in the Terms of Reference for those committees or legislation, which ever is applicable.
- 4.4.4 A Member whose term on a Committee, or Advisory Committee, has expired may be re-appointed to a subsequent term by the Board at the first regular Board Meeting following the Organizational Meeting(s) in the applicable year.
- 4.4.5 Student Trustees may attend and participate in Committee Meetings in the same manner as Trustees (see 4.4.7) , subject to provisions contained in the *Act*.
- 4.4.6 The membership of a Standing Committee, an Advisory Committee or Ad Hoc Trustee Committee will be determined by the Board, upon recommendation from the Chair and Vice-Chair, in consultation with the Director of Education.
- 4.4.7 Except for an Ex-Officio Member, a Trustee who is not a member of a Committee cannot move a motion, vote or be counted towards Quorum, but may attend a Committee Meeting as an observer and may speak only if recognized by the Committee Presiding Officer.
- 4.4.8 The Board may appoint Trustees to serve on other agencies, boards and commissions, including those external to the DSB1, at the first regular Board Meeting following the Inaugural Meeting or Organizational Meeting, as the case may be, or as it deems necessary or when requested, if supported by the Board and consistent with legislation.

SECTION 4: COMMITTEE MEETING STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

4.5 Committee of the Whole

- 4.5.1 Committee of the Whole will be composed of all Members with full participation and voting privileges, as outlined in the *Act*. Student Trustees may also attend and participate, in accordance with legislation.
- 4.5.2 A committee composed of all Member of the Board is a Committee of the Whole regardless of what the committee is named.
- 4.5.3 Quorum to hold a Committee of the Whole Meeting will be the presence of a simple majority of the Members as defined in Section 1.5.
- 4.5.4 The Board may convene a Committee of the Whole Meeting (Open or Closed) to consider matters which require more informal and detailed discussion by all Members and Student Trustees:
 - (a) at any time, in accordance with the notice provisions in Section 5.15;
 - (b) at any time during a regularly scheduled Board Meeting or a Special Meeting, upon a Majority Vote by the Members; or
 - (c) in accordance with Section 6.3 Delegations.
- 4.5.5 The Presiding Officer for Committee of the Whole Meetings (Closed) will be the Board Vice-Chair. In the absence of the Vice-Chair, the Presiding Officer will be the alternative vice-chair.
- 4.5.6 The Presiding Officer for Committee of the Whole Meetings (Public Sessions) will be the Chair. In the absence of the Chair, the Presiding Officer will be the Vice-Chair. The alternate vice-chair will fill in as Vice-Chair.
- 4.5.7 A Committee of the Whole Closed (Private) Session will be scheduled to proceed before each regular public Board Meeting when needed.

4.6 Standing Committees

- 4.6.1 In accordance with Sections 4.1 - 4.4 inclusive, the Board may establish Standing Committees to consider matters related to education, finance, policy, and property as cited in the *Act*.
- 4.6.2 The Board's Standing Committees are as follows:
 - (a) Finance and Property Committee;
 - (b) Governance and Policy Committee; and
 - (c) Student Achievement and Well-Being Committee.
- 4.6.3 Each Member, except the Chair will be appointed to at least one (1) Standing Committee.

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4.6.4 The Chair will be an Ex-Officio Member of each Standing Committee .

4.6.5 The Terms of Reference for the Board's Standing Committees will be as approved by the Board upon recommendation from the Governance and Policy.

4.7 Statutory Committees

4.7.1 Statutory Committees are governed by applicable legislation.

4.7.2 The Board will establish the following Statutory Committees, as prescribed by the Act:

- (a) Audit Committee ([Ontario Regulation 361/10](#));
- (b) Parent Involvement Committee ([Ontario Regulation 612/00](#));
- (c) Special Education Advisory Committee ([Ontario Regulation 464/97](#));
- (d) Supervised Alternative Learning Committees ([Ontario Regulation 374/10](#));
- (e) Board Student Discipline Committee ([Education Act, s.309 \(12\), and s.311.3 \(9\)](#)); and
- (f) Director of Education Performance Appraisal Committee ([Ontario Regulation 83/24](#)).

4.8 Ad Hoc Trustee Committees

4.8.1 In accordance with Sections 4.1 - 4.4 inclusive, the Board may establish an Ad Hoc Trustee Committee to undertake a specific task regarding any matter within the Board's jurisdiction under the Act that requires in-depth study on a specific issue.

4.8.2 The Chair will be an Ex-Officio Member of each Ad Hoc Trustee Committee.

4.8.3 The Terms of Reference for an Ad Hoc Trustee Committee will be as approved by the Board upon recommendation from the Governance and Policy Committee.

4.8.4 The term of an Ad Hoc Trustee Committee will expire upon completion of its mandate, via Board motion, unless otherwise decided by the Board.

4.9 Advisory Committees

4.9.1 In accordance with Sections 4.1 - 4.4 inclusive, the Board may establish Advisory Committees to provide community advice on specified areas of DSB1 policy, as well as on educational issues of community interest or as required by legislation or regulation.

4.9.2 The Chair will be an Ex-Officio Member of each Advisory Committee, except the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Committee.

4.9.3 The Terms of Reference for an Advisory Committee will be as approved by the Board upon recommendation from the Governance and Policy Committee and include

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whether these By-Laws and/or Robert's Rules of Order and special rules of order apply to that committee.

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Board and Committee Meeting Rules

5.1 Scheduling a Meeting

- 5.1.1 A Meeting of a Quorum of Members whether held electronically or in person to materially advance the business of the DSB1 is prohibited, unless a proper notice and Agenda are given and published in accordance with this Bylaw. Meetings can never be held by email, text or other written medium.
- 5.1.2 The Annual Schedule of Meetings will be prepared by the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board in consultation with the Director or Designate as well as the Standing Committee Chairs.
- 5.1.3 Regular Committee of the Whole Meetings that are either Open Session or Closed Session will not be held. When a Committee of the Whole Meeting is needed, it will be called as a Special Meeting and when possible, will be held preceding an Open Session of the Board.
- 5.1.4 The Annual Schedule of Meetings will be approved by the Board no later than the June Board Meeting.
- 5.1.5 Regular Board Meetings (Open Session) will generally be held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:15 p.m. at the Board office located in the central region unless otherwise indicated in the Board's annual schedule of regular Board Meetings. A motion for Board approval may be brought forward to alter a regular Board Meeting date, if necessary and provided the motion carries with a Two-Thirds Vote.
- 5.1.6 Subject to Section 5.1.5, Committee Meetings (Open Session) will be held at a time when Board Meetings are not being held and as described in the Annual Schedule of Meetings.
- 5.1.7 Special Meetings of the Board and its Committees may be scheduled from time-to-time, in accordance with Section 5.7 of this Bylaw.
- 5.1.8 Ad Hoc Trustee Committees and Advisory Committees will meet when required and at the call of the respective Committee Chair, in consultation with the Chair of the Board, the Director or Designate and/or the Supervisory Officer assigned to support the committee.

5.2 Cancelling a Meeting

- 5.2.1 The Chair (or Vice-Chair in the Chair's absence) may cancel a Board or Committee Meeting in consultation with the Director or Designate when there is:

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- (a) insufficient business to be conducted;
- (b) lack of Quorum;
- (c) an unforeseen event; or
- (d) if all the schools of the DSB1 are closed in accordance with *Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance* Regulation 463/97.

5.3 Open (Public) Sessions

- 5.3.1 Unless all schools of the DSB1 are closed pursuant to the *Act*, in particular *Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance* Regulation 463/97, members of the public are welcome to physically attend, as observers, any public regular Board or Committee Meetings.
- 5.3.2 The Board or Committee will pass a motion in order to convene into Closed (Private) Session (section 5.4).
- 5.3.3 No person will be excluded from a Meeting that is open to the public except for: a) improper conduct in accordance with section 207(3) of the *Act*; b) as required pursuant to a sanction under the Code of Conduct; or c) as otherwise required by law.
- 5.3.4 No person will engage in conduct through words or action that is negative, critical, offensive, inappropriate or derogatory towards any other person, or engage in any behaviour that is disruptive to the Meeting. Where a member of the public, a Trustee or a Student Trustee engages in such conduct, the Chair may advise the person to cease such behaviour or withdraw such remarks. The failure to do so may result in the Presiding Officer requiring the person to leave the Meeting.
- 5.3.5 Recommendations made in any Board or Committee Meeting in Closed (Private) Session will not come into effect until approved at a Board Meeting (Open Session).

5.4 Closed (Private) Sessions

- 5.4.1 The Board will ensure the security and confidentiality of proceedings held during Closed (Private) Sessions, including when using electronic participation, in accordance with the *Act*.
- 5.4.2 At the appropriate time during a Board or Committee Meeting, a Member may move a motion to convene a portion of the meeting in Closed (Private) Session. The matter under consideration must be consistent with sections 207(2) or 207(2.1), of the *Act* which permits Closed (Private) Sessions when the subject-matter involves:
 - (a) The security of property of the DSB1;
 - (b) The disclosure of intimate, personal or financial information in respect of a member of the Board of Trustees, or a member of a Statutory or Advisory Committee, a current or prospective employee, a student, parent or guardian of the student

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- (c) Acquisition or disposal of a school site;
- (d) Decisions in respect of negotiations with employees of the DSB1;
- (e) Litigation affecting the DSB1; or
- (f) An ongoing investigation under the Ombudsman Act respecting the DSB1; or
- (g) As necessary to comply with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* or the *Municipal Freedom of Information Act*, including solicitor and client privilege.

- 5.4.3 Any recommendations considered by the Members in a Closed (Private) Session, will be reported to the Board in an Open (Public) Session. A motion to Rise and Report will include the recommendations or, in some cases where confidentiality is to be maintained, a brief description of the nature of the recommendation(s) to be reported in Public Session. Discussion, opinions, and reports which are not specified in the Motion to Rise and Report will remain confidential.
- 5.4.4 A recommendation from a Closed (Private) Session (other than a Committee of the Whole) will first be reported to a Closed (Private) Session of the Committee of the Whole.
- 5.4.5 The motion to Rise and Report will usually take place at a Public Board Meeting held on the same date as a Committee of the Whole Meeting in Closed (Private) Session. In exceptional circumstances, the motion to Rise and Report may occur at a Board Meeting held on a later date, pending the conclusion of a matter of business or other legal considerations. The motion will not be debated in public unless the matter is itself is being made public at that time.
- 5.4.6 The Director or Designate will maintain a complete set of Minutes during Closed (Private) Session(s), including recorded votes and declarations for the Board's Conflict of Interest Registry, where applicable.
- 5.4.7 Minutes and reports from all Closed (Private) Sessions will be included in the Board's Official Record and remain confidential.
- 5.4.8 All documents provided for a Closed (Private) Session shall not be removed from the meeting and will be collected upon adjournment. If documents provided electronically, access will be removed following the meeting.

5.5 Attendees at a Closed (Private) Session

- 5.5.1 Members of the public will be required to leave the meeting room or if participating by electronic means to disconnect from the Meeting before a Closed (Private) Session commences.
- 5.5.2 A Trustee or Student Trustee who declares a conflict of interest must withdraw from the Closed (Private) Session and leave the meeting room or otherwise disconnect from electronic participation for the entire discussion of the matter about which they have declared a conflict.

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- 5.5.3 Sessions closed to the public may have individuals in attendance other than Trustees (e.g., DSB1 senior staff as determined by the Director or Designate, or Delegates who have permission from the Presiding Officer and the Director or Designate to speak on a matter as described under Section 5.3.5 of this Bylaw) in accordance with the *Act*.
- 5.5.4 Student Trustees may attend Closed (Private) Sessions, except when discussion of a matter gives rise to conflict of interest (declared by the Student Trustee) or when matters under consideration include the disclosure of intimate, personal or financial information with respect to a Member, a committee member, an employee or prospective employee of the Board, a student or their parent or guardian.
- 5.5.5 The Director or Designate will be Present in all Closed (Private) Sessions, except when the topic is the recruitment, hiring, termination or performance review of the Director. In the absence of the Director or Designate or the Official Recording Secretary during a Closed (Private) Session, the Presiding Officer shall appoint any Member or other staff person to act as Secretary for that Meeting, in accordance with the *Act*.

5.6 Confidential Information

- 5.6.1 Matters discussed in Closed Session must not be communicated to any person not present at the in Closed Session, except to a DSB1 Trustee or Student Trustee who otherwise would have been permitted to attend the Closed Session, unless required by law or as necessary to seek legal advice. Deliberations may never be disclosed, even when the motion is made public.
- 5.6.2 Trustees and Student Trustees are required to maintain strict confidentiality around any issue that is dealt with in Closed (Private) Sessions even after they no longer hold the office and are bound by the confidentiality and protection of privacy provisions under the *Act* and the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

5.7 Special Board and Committee Meetings

- 5.7.1 The Board may hold Special Meetings of the Board (as defined in Section 1.5) if called by the:
 - (a) Board Chair (or Vice-Chair in the Chair's absence), in consultation with the Director or Designate; or
 - (b) Director or Designate, at the written request of a majority of the Members of the Board.
- 5.7.2 Committee of the Whole and Committees may hold Special Meetings from time to time if called by the Committee Chair (or Committee Vice-Chair in their absence), in consultation with the Board Chair and the Director or Designate;

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5.8 Notice of Special Meeting and Agenda

- 5.8.1 The Director or Designate will notify all Members and Student Trustees, as applicable, in writing (or via e-mail communication) of a Special Meeting at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the Meeting and will include the Agenda for the Meeting with the notice. Under extenuating circumstances notice may be waved provided that every effort is made to contact all Members and a Quorum is achieved.
- 5.8.2 Notice of a Special Meeting and the Agenda will be published on the DSB1's public website at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the Meeting or at the same time as Trustees are given notice of a Special Meeting, if that notice is given less than forty-eight (48) hours.
- 5.8.3 The Agenda for a Special Meeting of the Board will include only the time-sensitive or Emergency Business item(s) for which it was called, including a brief statement of the item(s) to be considered at the Meeting, including related materials when available, and indicating whether any part of the Meeting should be held in Public or Private. Other Committees are not restricted in this way.
- 5.8.4 A matter that is not included on the Special Meeting Agenda for a Board Meeting cannot be considered, unless it also qualifies as time sensitive or Emergency Business, all Trustees are Present and a Two-Thirds Vote of the Members Present and voting at the Meeting wish to consider the matter.

5.9 Board and Committee Meeting Minutes

- 5.9.1 The Director or Designate will maintain and sign together with the Chair a complete set of Minutes (Open and Closed Session) for all Board Meetings, including Special Meetings of the Board, which includes the following information:
 - (a) Trustee attendance and any motion to authorize or not a Trustee absence, including specific notations when a Member enters a Meeting while in progress or permanently withdraws from a Meeting prior to adjournment;
 - (b) Amendments to the Agenda (if any), in accordance with Section 5.19.1;
 - (c) A brief summary of the discussion/rationale regarding Agenda Items (including oral and written reports) but will not be a verbatim transcript of the Meeting;
 - (d) Motions and related amendments;
 - (e) Recorded Votes; where applicable; and
 - (f) Declarations for inclusion in the Conflict of Interest Registry, (where applicable).
- 5.9.2 The Director or Designate will maintain and sign together with the Committee Chair a complete set of Minutes (Open and Closed Session) for all Committees, including Advisory Committees. Minutes or records of Statutory Committee meetings will be kept in accordance with the legislation applicable to each committee. The following information will be included:

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- (a) Trustee Attendance;
- (b) Attendance of other members of Statutory and Advisory Committees, where applicable;
- (c) Amendments to the Agenda (if any);
- (d) A brief summary of the discussion/rationale regarding Agenda Items but will not be a verbatim transcript of the Meeting;
- (e) Motions and related amendments, where applicable, for the Board's consideration; and
- (f) Declarations for inclusion in the Conflict of Interest Registry, (where applicable).

5.9.3 At each Board Meeting the Director or Designate will present:

- (a) Minutes of Board Meetings (including Special Meetings of the Board), for the Board's approval;
- (b) Committee, Statutory (as applicable) or Advisory Committee Minutes for information only; and
- (c) Where applicable, Committee, Statutory or Advisory Committee recommendations for the Board's consideration.

5.10 Board Meeting Attendance and Vacancies

5.10.1 In accordance with subsection 228 (1) of the *Act*, a Trustee vacates their seat if:

- (a) Effective September 1, 2025, fails to be physically present as required by *Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance* Regulation 463/97 (See the DSB1 Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance Policy);
- (b) The Trustee absents themselves without being authorized by resolution of the Board entered in the Minutes, from three (3) consecutive regular Board Meetings. This requirement does not apply to a Trustee of the DSB1 who is absent for twenty (20) consecutive weeks or less if the absence is a result of the Trustee's pregnancy, the birth of the Trustee's child or the adoption of a child by the Trustee;
- (c) Is convicted of an indictable offence;
- (d) Ceases to hold the qualifications required to act as a member of the Board; or
- (e) Becomes disqualified under ss. 219(4) of the *Act*;

5.10.2 A Member shall advise they will be absent from a Board Meeting with reasons to the Director's Office, Chair or Vice-Chair at least 3 hours in advance, where possible, of a Board Meeting.

5.10.3 If a Member is absent from a regular Board meeting as defined in 5.1.5, the Board will decide at that meeting whether or not to authorize the absence by a resolution entered in the minutes.

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- 5.10.4 In exceptional circumstances where the Member was unable to notify the Board in advance of a regular Board meeting of their absence, the Board may authorize the absence by a resolution entered in the minutes of the next regular Board meeting.
- 5.10.5 If a Trustee needs to take a leave of absence, to avoid vacating their seat for being absent from three consecutive regular meetings of the Board in accordance with s.228(1) (b), the trustee should request in advance an authorization from the Board of Trustees to be absent from regular meetings of the Board as evidenced by a motion passed by the Board of Trustees at a public meeting of the Board and such motion to be entered in the minutes for that Board meeting.
- 5.10.6 A Member may not resign as a Member without first complying with the s.220 (3) of the *Act*.
- 5.10.7 When a seat becomes vacant under the terms of section 228(1) of the *Act*, the provisions of the *Act* will apply with respect to filling such vacancy.

5.11 Committee Meeting Attendance and Vacancies

- 5.11.1 At a Committee, with the exception of Committee of the Whole, a Trustee loses their Committee membership if they are absent, without authorization of the Committee, from three (3) consecutive regular Committee Meetings.
- 5.11.2 A Committee vacancy will be reported to the Board in the next Committee report.
- 5.11.3 The Board will appoint a Member, where possible, to fill a Committee vacancy that occurs for any reason.

5.12 Presiding Officer

- 5.12.1 In the absence of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board for a Board Meeting or Committee of the Whole meeting, the alternate vice-chair will preside. If the alternate vice-chair is absent, the Board will elect another Member to preside at the Meeting.
- 5.12.2 If after 5 minutes after the hour appointed to commence the Board Meeting or Committee of the Whole meeting and as soon as a Quorum is present the Vice-Chair of the Board, alternate vice-chair or other elected Member will call the meeting to order and preside. If the Chair, Vice-Chair, or alternate vice-chair, as the case may be, eventually attends the meeting, they will preside once the immediate business at hand is completed.
- 5.12.3 In the absence of a Presiding Officer at a Committee Meeting, the Committee will elect another member to preside in the interim.
- 5.12.4 No Member of the Board or a Committee will preside at a Meeting during the consideration of a motion when that Member has declared a conflict of interest.

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- 5.12.5 A Presiding Officer pursuant to the *Act* (s.207 (3)) may expel or exclude from any meeting of the Board, Committee, or Advisory Committee any person (including a Member or Student Trustee) who has been guilty of improper conduct at the meeting. In the case where the person is participating electronically, the electronic means will be disconnected.

5.13 Quorum

- 5.13.1 There must be a Quorum throughout every Board and Committee Meeting in order for the Board to conduct business. Members who cannot attend Board and Committee Meetings shall advise the Director or Designate as early as possible if the Member is unable to attend such meetings. If the non-attendance will cause the Board or Committee to not have Quorum at a Meeting, then the Director or Designate will notify the Chair and all Members and Student Trustees that the Meeting is cancelled.
- 5.13.2 Where a Member is participating electronically, their attendance will be included for Quorum as long as they remain Present and electronically connected to the Meeting.
- 5.13.3 If a Quorum is Present, a Meeting will commence within fifteen (15) minutes of the Meeting start time as shown in the Agenda.
- 5.13.4 If a Quorum is not Present within fifteen (15) minutes after the start time shown in the Meeting Agenda, the Meeting will be recessed and the motion to recess will stipulate the length of time of the recess to permit the Board to acquire Quorum. If Quorum cannot be achieved, the names of the Members Present will be recorded, and the Meeting will be cancelled.
- 5.13.5 At a Board or Committee Meeting, if a Quorum is lost during the course of the Meeting, the Meeting will stand in recess. If Quorum cannot be re-established within the length of time stipulated in the motion to recess, then due to a loss of Quorum, the Meeting will stand adjourned.
- 5.13.6 An Ex-Officio Member will be counted towards Quorum at a Committee Meeting.
- 5.13.7 If as a result of a Member or Members declaring a conflict of interest pursuant to the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* there are not a sufficient number of Members to constitute a Quorum, then the remaining number of Members shall be deemed to constitute a quorum, provided such number is not less than two.

5.14 Territorial Acknowledgement

- 5.14.1 All Board and Committee Meetings will include an acknowledgement of the Traditional Territories/Ancstral Lands of Indigenous peoples recited by the Presiding Officer.

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5.15 Board and Committee Meeting Agendas and Notice Requirements

- 5.15.1 The Agenda(s) for a Board Meeting, Special Meeting of the Board and a Committee of the Whole Meeting (Open or Closed) will be determined by the Board Chair (or alternate Vice-Chair if Chair absent) in consultation with the Vice-Chair (or alternate Vice-Chair if Vice-Chair absent), the Director or Designate, and business superintendent of DSB1.
- 5.15.2 The Agenda for a Standing Committee Meeting (Open or Closed) will be determined in accordance with Section 5.17.2, by the Standing Committee Chair, in consultation with the Board Chair and the Supervisory Officer assigned to support the Committee's work.
- 5.15.3 The Agenda for an Ad Hoc Trustee Committee Meetings (defined in Section 1.5), including Open or Closed, will be determined by the Committee Chair, in conjunction with the Supervisory Officer (or designate) assigned to support the Committee's work.
- 5.15.4 The Director or Designate will provide by electronic mail, Members and Student Trustees with notice of all Board and Committee Meetings, including the Agenda and related materials and reports, at least 5 calendar days prior to the Meeting, except Special Meetings, the notice period is 48 hours. See Section 5.8. Statutory holidays will not affect these requirements. All notices, information and materials delivered to the electronic mail address of Members and Student Trustees shall be deemed to have been received once sent. Consideration of any reports sent at a later date may be deferred at the discretion of the of Presiding Officer until the next meeting.
- 5.15.5 The electronic mail address described in Section 5.15.4 is deemed to be the official DSB1 electronic mail address provided to the Member or Student Trustee for the sole purpose of fulfilling their duties under the *Act*.
- 5.15.6 Notice of Board and Committee Meetings and Agendas will be published on the DSB1's public website.

5.16 Regular Board Meeting – Order of Business and Basic Agenda

- 5.16.1 Matters will generally be considered in the order shown in the Agenda. No variation in the Order of Business shall be permitted, unless confirmed by a Two-Thirds Vote without debate. The final Agenda will be approved at the meeting by a Majority Vote, subject to the provisions in Section 5.19.1.
- 5.16.2 At a regular Board meeting, the following is the typical guideline for Order of Business:
 - (a) Call to Order
 - (b) Motion to Convene into Committee of the Whole (Closed Session) if applicable
 - (c) Rise and Report from Committee of the Whole (Closed Session) if applicable
 - (d) Territorial Acknowledgement

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- (e) Attendance and motion to approve or not Trustee absence
- (f) Approval of the Agenda
- (g) Declarations of Conflict of Interest
- (h) Consent Agenda
- (i) Items for Information Only
- (j) Unfinished Business
- (k) Chair's Report
- (l) Reports from Board Committees (including Standing Committees, Committee of the Whole (Open Session), and Ad Hoc Trustee Committee) and Consideration of Any Recommended Motions
- (m) Director's report
- (n) Staff Reports
- (o) Student Trustee report
- (p) Reports from Advisory Committees and Statutory Committees
- (q) Other Business
- (r) Trustee Motions for Consideration (Introduced at a Previous Meeting)
- (s) Trustee Notices of Motion (Discussion for Next Meeting)
- (t) Correspondence or Announcements
- (u) Adjournment

5.17 Regular Standing Committee Meeting - Order of Business and Basic Agenda

- 5.17.1 Matters will generally be considered in the order shown in the Agenda. No variation in the Order of Business shall be permitted, unless confirmed by a Two-Thirds Vote without debate. The final Agenda will be approved at the meeting by a Majority Vote, subject to the provisions in Section 5.19.1.
- 5.17.2 At a regular Standing Committee Meeting, the following is the typical Order of Business:
 - (a) Call to Order
 - (b) Territorial Acknowledgement
 - (c) Attendance
 - (d) Approval of the Agenda
 - (e) Declarations of Conflict of Interest
 - (f) Approval of Minutes from Previous Meeting
 - (g) Delegations
 - (h) Staff reports
 - (i) New Business
 - (j) Trustee Motions for Consideration (Introduced at a Previous Meeting)
 - (k) Trustee Notices of Motion (Discussion for Next Meeting)
 - (l) Adjournment

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5.18 Committee of the Whole Closed (Private) Session – Order of Business

- 5.18.1 Matters will generally be considered in the order shown in the Agenda. No variation in the Order of Business shall be permitted, unless confirmed by a Two-Thirds Vote without debate. The final Agenda will be approved at the meeting by a Majority Vote.
- 5.18.2 At a Committee of the Whole Closed (Private) Session Meeting, the following is the typical Order of Business:
- (a) Call to Order
 - (b) Territorial Acknowledgement
 - (c) Attendance
 - (d) Approval of the Agenda
 - (e) Declarations of Conflict of Interest
 - (f) Approval of Minutes from Previous Meeting
 - (g) Delegations
 - (h) A recommendation from a Closed (Private) Session (other than from a Committee of the Whole) will first be reported to a Closed (Private) Session of the Committee of the Whole
 - (i) Receipt for information only minutes of Committee Closed (Private) Session Meetings
 - (j) Consideration of matter described in Section 5.4.2
 - (k) Adjournment

5.19 Agenda Amendments at Board and Committee Meetings

- 5.19.1 Agendas for a Board or Committee Meeting may not be amended at the Meeting, or after the notice of the Meeting and Agenda has been circulated to Members to add an item, unless the item qualifies as time sensitive or Emergency Business (defined in section 1.5) and the amendment to the Agenda is confirmed by a Two-Thirds Vote. This does not preclude a motion to amend the Order of Business on the Agenda or to remove an item from the Agenda. Removal of an item from the Agenda requires a Majority Vote.
- 5.19.2 Agendas for a Board or Committee Meeting scheduled to be held in Closed (Private) Session may be amended to remove an Agenda item by a Majority Vote when a Member is of the opinion the item does not qualify to be discussed in Closed (Private) Session in accordance with Section 5.4.2.

5.20 Consent Agenda (Board Meeting Only)

- 5.20.1 The Consent Agenda consists of routine agenda items and may include routine items that were discussed and voted on previously at a Committee that may be presented together and adopted at once by the Members without debate.

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- 5.20.2 The Consent Agenda will be prepared for Board Meetings as part of the Agenda development by the Board described in Section 5.15.1.
- 5.20.3 If a Member or Student Trustee requests a separate discussion on a motion concerning an item in the Consent Agenda at the time of the Board Meeting, the matter will be removed from the Consent Agenda without requiring a vote to do so.

Board and Committee Meeting Parliamentary Procedure

5.21 Debate

- 5.21.1 The Presiding Officer will maintain a list of Members and Student Trustees who wish to speak to a motion and will control who speaks and when, in accordance with this Bylaw and Rules of Order. A Member or Student Trustee who wishes to speak shall raise their hand.
- 5.21.2 The Presiding Officer will recognize a Member or Student Trustee to speak by referring to them as Trustee [last name] or Student Trustee [last name] and indicating that the Member or Student Trustee has the floor. A Member or Student Trustee may not speak to a motion until recognized by the Presiding Officer.
- 5.21.3 Members, Student Trustees and any other participants in a Meeting will address their comments through the Presiding Officer.
- 5.21.4 Members and Student Trustees will confine their comments to the merits of the motion being considered.
- 5.21.5 The Presiding Officer may rule a question/motion out of order if a Member or Student Trustee has already asked substantially the same question in another form.
- 5.21.6 The Presiding Officer is entitled to move or second a motion, but only once they have relinquished or passed the role of Presiding Officer to another Member. Should the Presiding Officer move a motion, having relinquished their role as Presiding Officer, they may not preside over the Meeting again until the motion has been dealt with.
- 5.21.7 At any time before a motion is put to a vote, a Member or Student Trustee may request that the motion be read aloud but not so as to interrupt a Trustee or Student Trustee.
- 5.21.8 Once the Presiding Officer calls for the vote on the motion, there shall be no further discussion.

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5.22 Speaking Time

- 5.22.1 At Board Meetings, a Member or Student Trustee shall not without leave of the Chair speak more than once to each debatable motion, except the mover of a motion or amendment(s) who shall be permitted to conclude the debate. No Member or Student Trustee may speak a second time until all Members or Student Trustees who wish to speak on the motion have done so.
- 5.22.2 No Member or Student Trustee shall speak longer than five (5) minutes each time without leave of the Board by a Majority Vote.
- 5.22.3 At Committee Meetings, a member of the Committee may speak an unlimited number of times to each motion for up to three (3) minutes. The mover of the motion has the option to speak first and last to it.

5.23 Ending Debate

- 5.23.1 At Board Meetings, a Member may request (or a Student Trustee may suggest) that debate be concluded by making a motion to Call the Previous Question. This is in order only after the Presiding Officer has confirmed that all Members and Student Trustees wishing to speak to the motion have had an opportunity to do so in accordance with 5.22.
- 5.23.2 No Member or Student Trustee will speak on a motion to Call the Previous Question.
- 5.23.3 A motion to Call the Previous Question will be decided by a Two-Thirds Vote.
- 5.23.4 If a motion to Call the Previous Question is supported by a Two-Thirds Vote, no further debate can take place and the Presiding Officer will immediately put the pending motion to a vote.
- 5.23.5 At Committee of the Whole and Standing Committee Meetings, a Member may request (or a Student Trustee may suggest) that debate be concluded by making a motion to Call the Previous Question, but only after all Members of the Committee and Student Trustees who are entitled to speak have had an opportunity to speak once.

5.24 Voting

- 5.24.1 A Member who is Present at a Meeting is entitled to vote once on each motion under consideration, unless disqualified from voting. This right to vote includes the Chair and Committee Chair.
- 5.24.2 A Student Trustee who is Present at a Meeting is entitled to cast a non-binding vote once on each motion under consideration, unless disqualified from voting due to a conflict of interest.

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- 5.24.3 Trustees who are not members of a Committee are not entitled to vote at a Committee Meeting. Student Trustees who are not members of a Committee are not entitled to suggest a motion. Only Committee Members and Ex-Officio Members may vote at Committee Meetings.
- 5.24.4 If the motion contains related parts, a Member may move a motion to divide the motion, and if passed, a vote on a part or parts is done separately. If the motion contains unrelated parts or distinct propositions, upon the request of any Member, the parts shall be considered and voted on separately.
- 5.24.5 When a motion is put to a vote, the Presiding Officer will first call votes in favour of, votes against and, finally, any abstentions.
- 5.24.6 After a vote is taken, the Presiding Officer will declare whether the motion was carried or defeated.
- 5.24.7 A tie vote means the motion is defeated, except on a motion as to whether a ruling of the Presiding Officer is to be sustained.
- 5.24.8 Except where otherwise provided in this Bylaw or Robert's Rules of Order, the basic requirement for approval of an action is a Majority Vote.

5.25 Recorded Votes

- 5.25.1 At a Board Meeting, any Member or Student Trustee may request a recorded vote prior to the vote on a motion taking place. The Official Recording Secretary will record the binding vote of each Member and the non-binding vote of each Student Trustee(s) in the Minutes for inclusion in the Official Record. Except at Committee of the Whole (Closed Session), recorded votes will not be taken at Committee Meetings.

5.26 Motions

- 5.26.1 A matter to be considered by the Members at a Meeting will be in the form of a motion directly related to an item on the Agenda and will require a mover and only at Board or Special Board meetings, a seconder. A seconder is not required at Committee Meetings, Ad Hoc Trustee Committee Meetings or special meetings of a Committee or Ad Hoc Trustee Committee Meeting.
- 5.26.2 Any Member (including an Ex-Officio Member) Present at a Meeting, may move or second a motion (in the case of a Board Meeting or special Board Meeting) related to an item on the Agenda or Emergency Business, unless disqualified from participating due to a Conflict of Interest.
- 5.26.3 A motion that has been moved and seconded may, without permission of the Members of the Board or Committee, be withdrawn, or a minor amendment made by

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the mover of the motion, until the Presiding Officer states the motion prior to opening the floor to debate.

- 5.26.4 A Member who moved a motion may also withdraw it from consideration after the motion is stated and before the vote is taken on the motion, provided that the seconder or no other Member Present objects to the motion being withdrawn.
- 5.26.5 If a Member objects to a request to withdraw a motion, the Members in attendance at the Meeting will immediately decide whether to permit the motion to be withdrawn by a Majority Vote.

5.27 Notice of Motion

- 5.27.1 A Member may request that a Notice of Motion be included in the Agenda for a Board, Committee of the Whole or Standing Committee meeting as advance notification of a matter to be considered in accordance with Section 5.27.5.
- 5.27.2 A Notice of Motion must first be submitted to the Chair of the Board within timelines prescribed by the Director of Education for inclusion in the Agenda.
- 5.27.3 A Notice of Motion must be in writing without a preamble and stated in affirmative terms.
- 5.27.4 A Notice of Motion submitted in accordance with Section 5.27.1 will not be debated at the same meeting at which it is introduced.
- 5.27.5 The Notice of Motion:
 - (a) will be considered at a subsequent regular Meeting as determined by the Chair and Vice-Chair in consultation with the Director or Designate;
 - (b) may be referred by the Chair and Vice-Chair or by the Board to a more appropriate Committee; or
 - (c) may be referred to the Director or Designate for consideration or follow-up.
- 5.27.6 Any action taken under Section 5.27.5(b) must be in accordance with the Terms of Reference for Board Standing Committees, as outlined in Section 4.6;
- 5.27.7 A Notice of Motion may be withdrawn by the Member at any time before debate begins on the motion. This may occur after the motion has been moved, seconded and stated by the Presiding Officer.

5.28 Motions - Order of Precedence

- 5.28.1 A Main Motion is the starting point for the Board or a Committee to make a decision. This is also known as the main question. It must be disposed of before another Main Motion is introduced.

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5.28.2 Any secondary motion (identified as privileged and subsidiary motions in Section 5.28.3) may be introduced by a Member (or suggested by a Student Trustee) during a Meeting and will be considered and disposed of in the order of precedence listed below and in the Parliamentary Procedure Chart appended to this Bylaw. As a result, there may be a few pending motions on the floor at one time but only one question can be disposed of at a time and in accordance with the order of precedence below.

5.28.3 The order of precedence of secondary motions is as follows:

Privileged Motions:

- (a) Fix the time to Adjourn
- (b) Adjourn
- (c) Recess
- (d) Question of Privilege
- (e) Orders of the Day

Subsidiary Motions:

- (f) Lay on the Table
- (g) Previous question
- (h) Limit or Extend Debate
- (i) Postpone to a Certain Time
- (j) Refer to a Committee
- (k) Amend
- (l) Postpone Indefinitely

5.29 Ruling a Motion Out of Order

5.29.1 The Presiding Officer may rule a motion out of order if:

- (a) it is contrary to, conflicts or inconsistent with legislation, parliamentary procedure, adopted motion that has not been rescinded or DSB1 Bylaws, policies, or Terms of Reference;
- (b) it presents essentially the same question /motion that has been defeated earlier in the same meeting;
- (c) it presents a question/motion that the Board still has within its reach (something has been postponed or referred to a Committee, or is the object of a motion to reconsider);
- (d) it is outside the scope of the purpose or authority of DSB1; or
- (e) it is a dilatory motion, this includes
 - (i) misused with the purpose of obstructing the business of the Meeting (ex. Series of points of order, appeals, motions to table, etc.);
 - (ii) absurd in substance;

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- (iii) Frivolous; and
- (iv) Unwarranted.

5.29.2 If a Presiding Officer rules a motion out of order, the Presiding Officer will state the reason and, where applicable, the legislation, parliamentary procedure, or DSB1 Bylaws, policies, or Terms of Reference.

5.29.3 The following motions are not in order at a Committee Meeting:

- (a) Reconsider or rescind a previous decision of the Board; or
- (b) Amend something previously adopted by the Board (unless the motion to reconsider, rescind or amend was explicitly referred to the Committee by the Board).

5.30 Amendments to a Motion

5.30.1 A Main Motion being considered by the Board, or a Committee may be amended.

5.30.2 Motions commonly used that are not amendable include:

- (a) Appeal the ruling of Chair or Presiding Officer;
- (b) Question of Privilege;
- (c) Postpone Consideration of a Motion Indefinitely (at Board);
- (d) Lay a Motion on the Table;
- (e) Order of Business;
- (f) Point of Order;
- (g) Previous Question;
- (h) Reconsider;
- (i) Rescind;
- (j) Take a Motion from the Table; or
- (k) Withdraw a Motion.

5.30.3 An amendment, to be in order, must:

- (a) Directly relate to the motion it proposes to amend;
- (b) Propose some change in the substance or form of the motion; and
- (c) Not be contrary to the main concept of the original motion it proposes to amend.

5.30.4 Only two amendments to a Main Motion may be proposed at any point in time.

5.30.5 The vote on the motion, the amendment and any amendment to the amendment will be taken in the reverse order of that in which they were moved.

5.31 Motion to Refer

5.31.1 A matter may be referred to the following for specific action or follow-up:

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- (a) The Board;
- (b) A Committee (defined in Section 1.5);
- (c) The Chair;
- (d) The Director of Education or Designate; or
- (e) A Statutory or Advisory Committee.

5.32 Motion to Reconsider

- 5.32.1 A motion to reconsider a decision passed at a Board Meeting may only be reconsidered at that same Meeting and therefore, does not require prior notice to do so and is not subject to the restriction in Section 5.33.1. The motion to reconsider is not the same as the motion that may be reconsidered. The motion to reconsider requires a separate Majority Vote to pass prior to the reconsideration and voting on the original motion.
- 5.32.2 The debate on the motion to reconsider is a discussion about whether to reconsider and not about the subject of the motion that may be reconsidered. Debate on the original motion will take place following the motion to reconsider, if passed.
- 5.32.3 The motion to reconsider can only be made by a Member who voted for the prevailing side of the original motion. A Member who did not vote on the original motion cannot move the motion to reconsider. A motion to reconsider cannot be amended or reconsidered.
- 5.32.4 If the motion to reconsider is passed, the original motion will be placed on the floor and dealt with like any other original or new motion and as if the original motion had not been voted on at all.
- 5.32.5 Notwithstanding this section, Robert's Rules of Order prescribes a higher voting threshold that must be followed for a motion to reconsider a Bylaw Amendment, Section 1.4.3.

5.33 Motion to Rescind or Amend Something Previously Adopted

- 5.33.1 A previous decision of the Board cannot be rescinded or amended for at least three (3) months after the decision was made, or for the remainder of the current four-year term of the Board, whichever is the shorter time, unless a motion passes by a Two-Thirds Vote to do otherwise.
- 5.33.2 A decision of the Board made at a previous Board Meeting cannot be rescinded or amended unless the proposed rescission or amendment is included in an Agenda.
- 5.33.3 The amendment, repeal and/or replacing of this Bylaw will follow the process determined in Section 1.4 of this Bylaw and Robert's Rules of Order.

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- 5.33.4 A failed motion, or a motion not previously dealt with because it was postponed indefinitely, (or similarly worded motion on the same topic) cannot be brought forward again for consideration at the same Meeting or for at least three (3) months after the motion failed or was postponed.

5.34 Point of Order

- 5.34.1 A Member may rise to a Point of Order when they believe any of the following have been breached or overlooked; the DSB1 Bylaws, Rules of Order, Terms of Reference, Board policies or legislation related to a motion.
- 5.34.2 A Member may interrupt a speaker who has the floor to raise a Point of Order. The Point of Order does not require a seconder and is not debatable. It cannot be amended or reconsidered.
- 5.34.3 The Point of Order must be clearly stated by the Member with reasons and, where applicable, with specific reference to the particular Bylaw provision, Rule of Order, Terms of Reference, Board policy or legislation.
- 5.34.4 The Presiding Officer rules on the Point of Order with reasons, or may allow the Board of Trustees to decide the point.
- 5.34.5 The Presiding Officer may declare a recess in order to review the Point of Order before making a ruling.

5.35 Question of Privilege

- 5.35.1 If a Member is of the opinion that a pressing situation is affecting the rights or privileges of the Board, or of an individual Member or Student Trustee, a Member can Raise a Question of Privilege, which permits him/her to interrupt the Meeting to state an urgent request or motion.
- 5.35.2 The Question of Privilege must be clearly stated by the Member with reasons.
- 5.35.3 If the Presiding Officer is unable to address the question quickly and informally, the Chair may make a ruling on whether or not to permit the Question of Privilege.

5.36 Appeal the Ruling of the Presiding Officer

- 5.36.1 A Member may interrupt the Meeting to introduce a motion to appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer, which requires a Majority Vote to overturn a decision of the Presiding Officer.
- 5.36.2 If the appeal from the decision of the Presiding Officer results in a tie vote, the Presiding Officer's decision on the Point of Order will be upheld.

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- 5.36.3 The Presiding Officer may speak first and last on the motion to appeal and does not have to leave the chair to do so.
- 5.36.4 No appeal can be made to the Presiding Officer's response to a Parliamentary Inquiry or other question because a reply is an opinion given by the Presiding Officer and not a ruling on the question. A ruling (and an appeal of that ruling) could be made if a motion is put forward in response to the opinion given by the Presiding Officer.

5.37 Lay on the Table (Sometimes referred to as a Motion to Defer)

- 5.37.1 A motion to lay on the table is used in a Meeting to temporarily set aside a pending motion in order to take up more pressing business at that particular time. If the intention is to postpone the motion indefinitely then that motion should be used. If the intention is to postpone a motion to a certain time, then that motion should be used. If the motion to lay on the table is made with improper intentions, the Presiding Officer will clarify the motion based on the mover's intent and, if in order at the time, puts the question not on *Lay on the Table*, but on *Postpone Indefinitely* or *Postpone to a Certain Time*, as the case warrants.
- 5.37.2 Once the pressing business is finished a motion to take from the table may be made or the Presiding Officer may assume the motion and with unanimous consent of the Members resume with the motion.
- 5.37.3 If the motion is not taken from the table before the end of the Meeting, then it dies but can be renewed again because it was never dealt with.

5.38 Extending Meeting Time

- 5.38.1 If a Board or Committee Meeting is still in progress at 11:00 p.m., the Presiding Officer shall interrupt any item under discussion for Trustees to vote on whether or not to continue the meeting past 11:00 p.m. In this regard, any the following motions may be put forward:
 - (a) continue the meeting to conclude the item under discussion only;
 - (b) specify the agenda items to be completed prior to adjournment; or
 - (c) specify an exact time for adjournment.

A motion to continue must receive a Two-Thirds Vote otherwise the Meeting will be adjourned.

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6.1 Public Participation in Board and Committee Meetings

- 6.1.1 The DSB1 Annual Schedule of Meetings will be published on the DSB1's public website.
- 6.1.2 Members of the public are welcome to physically attend as observers any regular Public Session of a Board or Committee Meetings unless all schools of the DSB1 are closed pursuant to *Electronic Meeting and Meeting Attendance* Regulation 463/97.
- 6.1.3 Members of the public may access a live audio-visual recording for Public Board, Standing Committees, Ad Hoc Trustee Committees, and Committee of the Whole Meetings on the DSB1 public website.
- 6.1.4 When all schools of DSB1 are closed as described in *Electronic Meetings and Meeting Attendance* Regulation 463.97, the public will be provided with electronic access to any public meetings outlined in Section 6.1.1.

6.2 Principles of Public Participation

- 6.2.1 The District School Board Ontario North East values input from the community regarding its legislative authority to provide oversight for education programs and services for public school students who reside in the Board's district and area of jurisdiction. More information about the scope of the Board's Responsibilities can be found in the Ontario *Education Act* and its regulations, DSB1 Bylaws and the 2022 – 2026 Good Governance Guide.
- 6.2.2 The board welcomes the views of the Educational Community as defined in Section 1.5, through:
 - (a) direct contact with the local Trustee;
 - (b) the board's policy development and review process;
 - (c) development of the board's multi-year strategic plan;
 - (d) climate surveys and focus groups;
 - (e) town hall and other public meetings;
 - (f) school council meetings;
 - (g) Statutory Committees, including the Audit Committee, Parent Involvement Committee and Special Education Advisory Committee;
 - (h) Advisory Committees and related community outreach;
 - (i) attending public Board and Standing Committee Meetings as observers;
 - (j) accessing information and reports presented at public Board and Committee meetings; or
 - (k) E-mail the DSB1 communications department link on the DSB1 website.

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- 6.2.3 Individuals with a question or concern are encouraged to contact the District School Board Ontario North East. Most situations can be resolved with dialogue and cooperation at the local level. The board is committed to addressing concerns in a fair, equitable and timely manner. See the Board's website [dsb1.ca/Board Info/Organizational Chart](http://dsb1.ca/BoardInfo/OrganizationalChart) for description of senior administration's areas of responsibility.
- 6.2.4 Parents/guardians should refer to the DSB1 resource Public Concerns and Building Strong Partnerships in Education on the DSB1 website: https://www.dsb1.ca/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=1126874&type=d&pREC_ID=1383314.
- 6.2.5 Section 6.3 provides information for members of the Educational Community as defined in Section 1.5 who may also wish to provide a Delegation at a Board Standing Committee or Committee of the Whole meeting to share their views with Trustees.

6.3 Delegations

- *Application and Scope*
- 6.3.2 Members of the Educational Community are welcome to request Delegate status to share their views with Trustees regarding subject matter that falls within the Board's governance responsibilities and the Standing Committee's Terms of Reference.
- 6.3.3 Delegations from members of the public may be scheduled at a Board Standing Committee Meeting or Committee of the Whole Meeting, or as otherwise indicated in Section 6.3.13.
- 6.3.4 Delegation presentations will not be received:
- (a) at Board Meetings (except by the Special Education Advisory Committee, as prescribed in Regulation 463/97);
 - (b) that would violate any of the Board's Policies, Procedures, or statutory obligations including under the *Act*, the *Ontario Human Rights Code*, the *Ontario Health and Safety Act*, etc.
 - (c) by individuals or commercial enterprises who wish to promote products or services to the Board;
 - (d) regarding personal issues related to the Delegate, a staff member or a student;
 - (e) regarding employment issues that are covered under DSB1 collective agreements or other employment contracts;
 - (f) about matters which are the subject of litigation with the Board, or where all rights to a hearing, appeal or review under the Education Act or its regulations have not been commenced or concluded;

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- (g) prior to the Delegate pursuing any other Board processes that currently exist (including those outlined in Board Policy or Procedure to address their concern(s);
- (h) regarding matters that the subject of any DSB1 complaint process;
- (i) about matters that are currently the subject of a complaint to the Ontario Human Rights Tribunal, Ontario Ombudsman, Ontario Privacy Commissioner, Ontario College of Teachers, or any other statutory enforcement agency/office or are under investigation by any of those offices, under a DSB1 policy or procedure, or the Code of Conduct;
- (j) regarding matters that are not within the jurisdiction of the DSB1 and the Board's governance responsibilities;
- (k) if, within the last five (5) months, the Delegate has requested to Delegate and been denied or who has delegated to any Standing Committee or Committee of the Whole, unless the subject matter has changed substantially; or
- (l) regarding subjects for which there are other opportunities for the Delegate to provide input to the Board, such as School Accommodation Review Meetings, the Budget Development Process, the Board's Multi-Year Strategic Planning Process, etc.

- *Request to Delegate*

6.3.5 Delegates must submit a Delegation request form, as follows.

6.3.6 Request must be received a minimum of ten (10) working days prior to the commencement of a Standing Committee Meeting or a previously scheduled Committee of the Whole Meeting. The timelines do not apply to a request to speak at a Committee of the Whole Meeting that has not yet been scheduled.

6.3.7 Alternative timelines may be considered by DSB1.

6.3.8 The Director's Office staff are available to respond to inquiries and to provide information to prospective Delegates.

6.3.9 Delegation request forms may be submitted online or delivered in person or mailed to the DSB1 Director's Office 153 Croatia Avenue, Schumacher, ON PON 1G0 or emailed to info@dsb1.ca .

- *Delegation Request Form*

6.3.10 The following information is required on the Delegation request form:

- (a) Name, preferred pronouns, home address and contact information (phone and/ or e-mail address) for each speaker;
- (b) Any affiliation with an association, corporation or group which has given consent for the Delegation to speak on its behalf;

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- (c) The agenda item or subject matter the Delegation wishes to speak about, including preferred meeting dates, if known;
 - (d) The verbatim speaking notes of the Delegate's presentation;
 - (e) Employees of the DSB1 must disclose their employment status (not position or location) on the Delegation request form and, if given Delegate status, at the beginning of their presentation to the Standing Committee or Committee of the Whole; and
 - (f) Confirmation that the delegate/speaker is a Public school supporter.
- 6.3.11 Delegates may choose to have up to two (2) speakers share the ten (10) minutes allotted for making a presentation, provided this information is submitted on the Delegation request form.
- *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy*
- 6.3.12 Delegations should be aware that audio visual recordings of the proceedings at all Board, Standing Committees, and Committee of the Whole Meetings held in Open Session are live streamed. The name of the Delegation, their presentation, any written submissions and related discussion form part of the Board official public record of the meeting. In accordance with the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, personal contact information provided on the Delegation request form will not form part of the public record.
- *Confirmation of Delegate Status*
- 6.3.13 The Chair of the Board and Committee Chair, in consultation with the Director or Designate will consider all Delegation requests and is authorized to take any of the following actions:
- (a) schedule the Delegation for any future Board Standing Committee Meeting that has responsibility for the subject matter described in the Delegation Request Form;
 - (b) refer the Delegation to staff, through the Director or Designate, for follow-up;
 - (c) for appropriate subject matter that is not included in the Terms of Reference for any Board Standing Committee, or which may apply to all Board Standing Committees, schedule the Delegation for a Committee of the Whole Meeting (such date to be determined by the Chair and Vice-Chair, in consultation with the Delegate and the Director or Designate);
 - (d) make the final determination regarding the scheduling of the Delegation in Open or Closed Session, in accordance with the confidentiality provisions contained in Sections 207(2) and 207(2.1) of the Education Act; or
 - (e) deny any Delegation requests that do not meet the requirements prescribed in Section 6.3 or exceed three (3) requests to delegate for a particular meeting, unless otherwise approved.

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- 6.3.14 Individuals who have requested to Delegate will be contacted as soon as possible with the decision on their request to Delegate.
- 6.3.15 A Delegate whose Delegation request is not approved for receipt at a Standing Committee or Committee of the Whole may request that the written submission that accompanied the Delegation request form be distributed to Trustees.
- 6.3.16 Delegates may delegate in person (physically present in the meeting room of the committee) or through any electronic means offered by DSB1.
- 6.3.17 Each Delegation will be given five (5) minutes to make their presentation to the Standing Committee or Committee of the Whole, as the case may be.
 - *During the Meeting*
- 6.3.18 The DSB1 has a duty to provide an environment free of discrimination and harassment. It must promote a positive school climate that is inclusive and accepting of all pupils, including pupils of any race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability and promote the prevention of bullying.
- 6.3.19 DSB1 is committed to the protection of employees, students, visitor and contractors and complying with its policies and regulations regarding health and safety, workplace violence and workplace harassment.
- 6.3.20 Delegates and Committee members can expect that the Presiding Officer of a meeting will comply with these duties and rule any person out of order during a meeting whose behaviour or language does not respect the Board's duties in this regard.
- 6.3.21 Delegates and Committee members will ensure that their remarks are respectful and professional and in accordance with the DSB1 commitment to equity, inclusivity and anti-racism, as well as all other provisions contained in the Ontario Human Rights Code. They will take direction from the Presiding Officer during the meeting. Offensive language or negative personal references regarding any individual will be ruled out of order by the Presiding Officer.
- 6.3.22 If a Delegate or Committee member does not respect the ruling of the Presiding Officer, they will be asked to leave the meeting room and/or be removed or their electronic means to connect to the meeting, if applicable, will be disconnected.
- 6.3.23 Placards, signs and backpacks are not permitted in the meeting room.
- 6.3.24 If a Delegation involves more than one speaker, the maximum time for remarks by all speakers is ten (10) minutes. Reallocation of speaking time to another individual is not permitted during the meeting.

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- 6.3.25 In extenuating circumstances, the Committee members may pass a motion to extend the ten-minute time limit for a Delegate to speak.
- 6.3.26 The Delegation shall read the verbatim speaking notes submitted with the Delegation request form. Delegations deviating from the speaking notes will be ruled out of order, however, the delegation may respond to Trustees' questions of clarification.
- 6.3.27 Trustees and Student Trustees in attendance at the meeting may ask questions of clarification following the Delegation's presentation. Unless the Committee passes a motion to extend the time, speaking time for questions from each Trustee and Student Trustee will not exceed ten (10) minutes in total per Delegation submission, regardless of the number of speakers for that Delegation. There shall be no debate or discussion, or additional information or opinion provided by the Trustees or Student Trustees. Questions shall be limited to clarification questions of the Delegate only. Any other questions, debate or discussion shall be ruled out of order by the Presiding Officer.
- 6.3.28 Committee members may choose to take one or more of the following actions after the presentation:
- (a) Consider the presentation and formulate a recommendation to the Board for action, including a request by the Board for an information report from staff;
 - (b) Postpone consideration of the presentation to a future Committee Meeting;
 - (c) Take no further action;
 - (d) refer the presentation to another Committee for action or information; and/or
 - (e) refer the presentation to the Director for follow up with the Delegation by assigned staff (subject to consultation with the Director or Designate).
- 6.3.29 The actions outlined above require a formal recommendation and Majority Vote of the Committee members and are subject to final approval by the Board of Trustees at a Board Meeting.
- 6.3.30 Delegations will be informed by the Director of any future Board or Committee Meeting date on which a recommendation concerning the Delegation's presentation will be considered by the Board of Trustees, if any.
- *Following the Meeting*
- 6.3.31 On behalf of the Board of Trustees, the Director or Designate will communicate the following information to the Delegation as soon as possible after the Board Meeting at which recommendations regarding the Delegations presentation are considered. Contact information provided on the Delegation request form will be used for this purpose:

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- (a) if the Delegation presentation has been referred to the Director for follow up, the Director will assign appropriate staff and applicable contact information will be provided;
- (b) if the subject matter of the Delegation presentation has been referred to another Committee, the meeting, date, and time it will be considered will be provided;
- (c) if a staff report has been requested for a future Committee meeting, the date and time it will be presented will be provided; and
- (d) if the Delegation presentation has been received by the Board for information, confirmation of this recommendation will be provided.

6.4 Conflict of Interest Registry

- 6.4.1 Members have a responsibility to disclose any pecuniary conflict of interest, whether direct, indirect or deemed in accordance with the *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act* at Board and committee Meetings by filing a written statement with the Director's Office. In Closed (Private) Session, Members must withdraw from and not be Present in the meeting room or participate via electronic means when a matter about which they have declared a conflict is being discussed.
- 6.4.2 The Director of Education or Designate will:
 - (a) File the written statement by the Member in the DSB1's Conflict of Interest Registry;
 - (b) Record the conflict of interest in the Minutes of the Public Board or committee Meeting;
 - (c) Record the conflict of interest in the Minutes of a Closed Meeting and also in the Minutes of the next Public Board Meeting; and
 - (d) Make the DSB1's Conflict of Interest Registry available for public review.

SECTIONS 7: RESOURCES LIST

SECTION 7: RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION

7.1 Legislation

- [*Education Act*](#)
- [*Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*](#)
- [*Municipal Elections Act*](#)
- [*Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*](#)

7.2 Other Documents

- Current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised
- Parliamentary Procedure Chart
- Committees' Terms of Reference



TRAGIC EVENTS RESPONSE

1.0 Rationale

District School Board Ontario North East is committed to ~~ensuring the well-being of our students and staff.~~ **student and staff safety and well-being.** Therefore, all schools will have plans and supports in place to ~~deal with~~ **work through** tragic events.

~~Tragedies occur which affect the students and staff of a school. The task of coping with such tragedies is shared by the school and related professionals. An appropriate response will be determined by the facts of the events. A tragic event can trigger unresolved grief from previous losses, and we must be prepared to deal with both.~~

~~It is the responsibility of the school principal to Principals will develop a crisis management plan and to form a Tragic Events Response Team (TERT) to carry out that plan quickly and effectively. This ensures that schools are able to respond quickly and effectively to a tragedy. The attached procedure, the "Tragic Events Response Manual", governs the response of the school or Board Office in the event of a tragedy.~~

2.0 Definitions

Tragic Event

A tragic event is a significant event that disrupts the emotional and physical well-being of students and staff members. ~~Within this broad umbrella are crises and traumatic events, which may require somewhat different responses.~~ A tragic event may include but is not limited to the following:

- Death, **by any means** (expected or sudden) of a ~~current or former:~~
 - **Current or recent** student
 - **Current or recent** staff member
 - parent or sibling of a **current** student
 - spouse or child of a **current** staff member, ~~by any means;~~
- serious accident involving a **current** student or staff member;
 - serious illness of a **current** student or staff member.

Tragic Event Response Team

The Tragic Events Response Team (TERT) is composed of school staff members and supported by the ~~Board~~ Mental Health Team. **There will also be a TERT for the board office staff.** The TERT will ~~put a~~ **implement the** crisis management plan ~~into effect~~ and will provide leadership **to the school community.** ~~in a crisis.~~ The TERT may also choose to seek support and resources from external agencies and partners.

Crisis Management Plan

A crisis management plan provides direction for the school **to address a tragic event** ~~during a crisis.~~

3.0 Policy

~~District School Board Ontario North East is committed to ensuring the well being of our students and staff. Therefore, all schools will have plans and supports in place to deal with tragic events.~~

Leadership team will develop a crisis management plan and form a Tragic Events Response Team (TERT) for their individual building to carry out that plan quickly and effectively.



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

1.0 Rationale

To ensure the safety and security of all staff and students, District School Board Ontario North East will have in place procedures to be implemented in an emergency situation including, but not limited to a serious accident, violent or other incident, or an act of terrorism, in, on, or near school property.

2.0 Definitions

Lockdown: A lockdown is an emergency situation, which prevents the safe evacuation of a school building and requires steps to isolate students and staff from danger by requiring everyone to remain inside the building. A lockdown is used in an emergency situation where the danger is inside, on, or very near the school property. A lockdown requires that all students be kept in classrooms or other designated locations that are away from the danger. A lockdown minimizes access and visibility and shelters students, teachers, staff and visitors in secure locations. Staff members within the school/site, including caretaking, teachers, administrative team and other support staff, are responsible for students and for ensuring that no one leaves the safe area. School personnel (as designated by the Principal / Site Supervisor and working in conjunction with the Head Caretaker or designate) will also secure building entrances, if it is safe to do so.

School Lockdown Procedures would only be invoked in situations which constitute life-threatening events, and where a facility evacuation could be fatal. During a Lockdown, lights are turned off in the classroom (a single light may be left on for safety reasons), blinds are closed and if possible all interior windows/glass panes must be covered.

Hold and Secure: A “Hold and Secure” is used when it is desirable to secure the school due to an ongoing situation outside and not related to the school (e.g., if a bank robbery occurs near a school, but not on school property). In this situation, the school continues to function normally, with the exterior doors being locked until such time as the situation near the school is resolved.

~~**Shelter in Place:** “Shelter in Place” is used for an environmental or weather related situation (i.e. tornado, storm, chemical spill, blackout, explosion) where it is necessary to keep all occupants within the school to protect them from an external situation. This event poses no immediate danger to students or staff unless they were to leave the building; therefore they are kept inside of the building to protect them from the external situation. In this situation, the school continues to function normally, with the exterior doors being locked until such time as the situation is resolved.~~

Evacuation: All schools have detailed evacuation plans to remove students and staff in the event of a serious incident where everyone must leave the building. (i.e. bomb threat)

Extenuating Situations: When exceptional situations occur (e.g., broken pipe in hallway, medical crisis) requiring students and staff to remain in their classrooms, the Principal or designate will advise staff and

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS - 2

students to remain in the classroom and close the door until further notice. Classroom activities continue as usual.

3.0 Policy

District School Board Ontario North East will ensure that emergency preparedness plans are in place for each school and facility. Each school in District School Board Ontario North East, on a yearly basis, will provide each parent/guardian with a summary (including the key information from the policy) of the school's Emergency Preparedness Plan.



CONCUSSION MANAGEMENT

1.0 Rationale

District School Board Ontario North East is committed to helping all students succeed and lead safe, healthy and active lives. As part of its commitment to student safety, injury prevention and well-being, District School Board Ontario North East supports concussion awareness, prevention, identification, management, tracking and training in schools through policy and resources.

2.0 Definitions

Concussion Awareness Resource (Approved): a resource made available on the Ontario Government's concussion website. It may also refer to resources that have been approved by the school board, provided that the school board has ensured they are consistent with the government's resources.

Concussions: brain injuries caused by excessive, rapid movement of the brain inside the skull. This movement causes damage that changes how brain cells function, leading to symptoms that can be physical (headaches, dizziness), cognitive (problems remembering or concentrating), or emotional (feeling depressed). A concussion can result from a blow to the head, face or neck or by a blow to the body in any number of activities including receiving a check in hockey, falling from a jungle gym, being in a motor vehicle collision, or slipping on an icy sidewalk. <https://parachute.ca/en/injury-topic/concussion/>

- can occur even if there has been no loss of consciousness
- cannot normally be seen by means of medical imaging tests, such as X-rays, standard computed tomography (CT) scans, or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans.

Return to Learn: the student's return to doing school work, including activities that include reading and writing. It does not include physical activities.

Return to Physical Activity: the student's return to participation in any physical activity that increases the student's heart rate.

Return to School Plan: a personalized strategy to support a student's Return to Learning and Return to Physical Activity after suffering a concussion.

3.0 Policy

It is the policy of District School Board Ontario North East to provide a safe environment that promotes the overall well-being of students and takes steps to reduce the risk of injury. District School Board Ontario North East recognizes the importance of promoting the safety of students as this is an essential precondition for effective learning. As such, we are committed to increasing awareness for all students, staff, parents, guardians, volunteers and health care practitioners to support the timely and proper management of concussions.



MODIFIED DAY AND EXCLUSION

1.0 Rationale

District School Board Ontario North East is committed to safe, inclusive, and equitable learning environments. While the Education Act affirms the right of every student to attend school, there are exceptional circumstances where a student's continued presence in school may compromise the safety, security, or well-being of themselves, other students, or staff. As such, a principal may refuse to admit a student to a school or classroom under **s.265(1)(m) of the Education Act** where the student's presence would be detrimental to the physical or mental well-being of others.

The decision to modify a student's school day represents a principal led plan that involves collaboration, consultation, and planning with the area superintendent of education, school staff, applicable Learning Services – Student Support staff members, and parent(s)/guardian(s).

Exclusion is a **last resort, non-disciplinary, temporary safety measure**, and must be exercised in compliance with the Education Act, Ministry policy/program memoranda, and the Ontario Human Rights Code.

2.0 Definitions

Exclusion - As per *Education Act*, **s. 265(1)(m)**, exclusion is the authority of a principal to refuse to admit, or to remove, a person from school premises if the principal considers that the person's presence is detrimental to the safety or well-being of others in the school.

- It is **not a disciplinary consequence** like suspension or expulsion.
- It is intended as an emergency measure to protect safety and well-being.

Suspension - As per *Education Act*, **s. 306**, a suspension is a formal disciplinary consequence where a student is barred from attending school and school-related activities for a period of 1–20 school days for conduct that violates board policy or the provincial Code of Conduct.

Expulsion - As per *Education Act*, **s. 310**, an expulsion is a disciplinary consequence that may remove a student from their school or from all schools of the board, either for a limited period or permanently, due to serious infractions.

Duty to Accommodate - As required by the **Ontario Human Rights Code**, schools must take reasonable steps to accommodate students' needs related to disability, creed, gender identity, or other protected grounds, to the point of undue hardship, when considering or applying exclusion.

Competing Rights - Situations where the rights of one student (e.g., right to education) may intersect or conflict with the rights of others (e.g., right to a safe environment). Decisions must balance these rights in accordance with the **Ontario Human Rights Commission's Policy on Competing Rights (2012)**.

3.0 Policy

District School Board Ontario North East will ensure that student exclusion is used only as necessary, in exceptional circumstances to protect safety and well-being, applied fairly, time-limited, and with supports for student re-entry and continued learning.



HEALTH AND WELLNESS / EMPLOYEE SUPPORT

1.0 Rationale

~~District School Board Ontario North East is committed to creating and maintaining a healthy workplace.~~

Regular attendance by all employees is essential in order to carry out District School Board Ontario North East's mandate. The Health and Wellness/Employee Support Policy sets the groundwork for a comprehensive program aimed at positively supporting the health of employees and the organization.

The Board believes that both individual and organizational health are important factors affecting the ability of all employees to attend work and to contribute fully to our mission to providing a safe, positive and mutually respectful student focused environment which promotes the development of skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary for life-long learning. This Policy combines prevention and intervention to achieve the goals of personal and workplace wellness.

2.0 Definitions

3.0 Policy

~~District School Board Ontario North East is committed to creating and maintaining a healthy workplace.~~ Regular attendance by all employees is essential in order to carry out District School Board Ontario North East's mandate. ~~The Health and Wellness/Employee Support Policy is a comprehensive program aimed at~~ Through the creation of specific procedures for absence reporting, attendance support, and disability management, the Board endeavours to positively support~~ing~~ the health of employees and the organization.

The Health and Wellness/Employee Support ~~Policy is~~ Procedures shall be consistent with the Ontario Human Rights Code, the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, Employment Standards Act and the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.



Title	September 2025 Cash Disbursements
Date	September 23, 2025
Presenter	Superintendent Edwards
Strategic Priority	Equity
Background and Information	Cash Disbursements for the month of September 2025 total \$20,228,610.42. Should Trustees have any questions regarding the details of these disbursements, please contact the Superintendent of Business and Finance.
Recommendation	THAT the Board approve the Report on Cash Disbursements for the month of September 2025 in the amount of \$20,228,610.42.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FONOM Calls for Nation-Building Commitment to Northern Ontario's Trans-Canada Highway

Temiskaming Shores, ON — August 22, 2025 – The Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM) is urging the Governments of Canada and Ontario to modernize the Trans-Canada Highway (Highways 11 and 17) across Northern Ontario and designate it as a *nation-building project* under the **Building Canada Act**.

Unlike the four-lane commercial routes in other provinces, much of Ontario's Trans-Canada remains two lanes, with some of the highest fatality and collision rates in Canada. Each accident not only causes human tragedy but also disrupts more than **8,400 trucks moving \$200 million in goods daily**. With truck traffic expected to double in the next decade, the urgency is growing.

"Ontario cannot remain the weak link in Canada's national highway system," said **Danny Whalen, FONOM President**. "This project is about saving lives, supporting our economy, and ensuring national security. It is not just Northern Ontario's issue—it's Canada's."

FONOM proposes a **toolbox approach**—strategic four-lane widening, selective twinning, and 2+1 highways—to improve safety, reduce costs, and minimize environmental impacts along the **3,000-kilometre corridor from Québec to Manitoba**.

The project is vital to upcoming national priorities, including the **Ring of Fire**, the **NWMO nuclear facility in Ignace**, expanded **St. Lawrence port activity**, and proposals for a **James Bay port**.

With support from AMO, ROMA, NOMA, and the EOWC, FONOM is leading the first phase and seeking partnerships with governments, industry, and investors.

"Canada has a proud history of building infrastructure that unites the country," Whalen added. "Now is the time to make this investment for the future of our nation."

Contact:

Danny Whalen, President
Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM)
Tel: 705-622-2479
Email: fonom.info@gmail.com

Fact Sheet / Key Messages

The Issue

- Ontario's Trans-Canada Highway (Highways 11 and 17) remains mostly two lanes.
- Fatality and serious collision rates are among the highest in Canada.
- Each crash disrupts more than **8,400 trucks carrying \$200M in goods daily**.
- By 2035, trucks are expected to represent **nearly half of traffic** on this corridor.

The Proposal

- FONOM proposes a **toolbox approach**:
 - Four-lane widening in high-volume sections
 - Strategic twinning where feasible
 - Innovative **2+1 highway design** in rural stretches
- Project length: **3,000 km from Québec to Manitoba**
- Open to **public-private partnerships**, pension fund investment, and **Canada Infrastructure Bank** involvement.

Why It Matters (National Priorities)

- Supports resource development in the **Ring of Fire**.
- Ensures safe transportation of **spent nuclear fuel to Ignace**.
- Strengthens **St. Lawrence port activity** to bolster food security.
- Opens pathways for future **James Bay port development**.

Supporters

- Endorsed by **AMO, ROMA, NOMA, and the EOWC**.
- Backed by communities, road builders, and industry stakeholders.

Quote – Danny Whalen, President of FONOM

“Ontario cannot remain the weak link in Canada’s national transportation system. Upgrading the Trans-Canada Highway across Northern Ontario is about saving lives, strengthening our economy, and ensuring national security. This is not just a Northern Ontario issue—it is a Canadian issue.”

Also, the link is for the Northern Ontario transportation task force final report

<http://www.ontario.ca/page/northern-ontario-transportation-task-force-final-report>



Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities

July 15, 2025

The Right Honourable Mark Carney Prime Minister of Canada

80 Wellington Street Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

SENT BY EMAIL: PM@pm.gc.ca

The Honourable Doug Ford Premier of Ontario

Legislative Building, Queen's Park

Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

SENT BY EMAIL: Premier@ontario.ca

Dear Prime Minister Carney and Premier Ford,

Subject: *A Nation-Building Case for a 2+1 Highway for enhanced east-west Canadian trade*

in Alignment with Prime Minister Carney's Five Criteria

Purpose

This briefing presents a compelling case for federal investment in upgrading Northern Ontario's Highway 11 and Highway 17, utilizing **the proven 2+1 highway model**. Supported by evidence in infrastructure policy, safety, economic performance, and national security, the proposal aligns directly with the **five nation-building criteria** set out by Prime Minister Carney under the ***Building Canada Act***.

We propose a two-phase approach:

- **Phase 1**
 - Construct 2+1 on **Highway 11 segments from North Bay to Cochrane**
 - Construct 2+1 on **Highway 17 from Renfrew to Sudbury**

- **Phase 2**
 - Extend the 2+1 **configuration from Cochrane to Nipigon on Highway 11**
 - Construct the 2+1 **configuration from Thunder Bay to Kenora on Highway 11 and 17**
 - Construct 2+1 on **Highway 17 from Sault Ste. Marie to Sudbury**

This initiative is far more than a regional infrastructure upgrade—it is a nation-building investment. It will strengthen Canada's internal connectivity, improve transportation resilience, and contribute to long-term economic growth, safety, and sovereignty.

Background

With the **Building Canada Act** in place, the Government of Canada is proceeding with consultations with provinces, territories and Indigenous rights-holders to determine the initial list of national interest projects. This proposal presents a project deemed of national interest.

The **Building Canada Act** focuses on creating a unified Canadian economy that promotes enhanced trade between the east and west within Canada. It also focuses on the development of major nation-building projects that will likely involve the transportation of large industrial materials for building. With a vast land area and diverse geography, an efficient transportation network is crucial for connectivity and facilitating the movement of materials.

While air and rail form part of Canada's transportation network, **highways and trucking are the backbone of Canada's transportation system**, connecting major cities, towns and rural communities. Trucking companies and drivers rely on governments to ensure a well-connected transportation network, including highways, major routes, border crossings, and ports, for efficient and safe operations. In turn, knowing the most efficient and safe highways and routes helps truckers save time, fuel, and operational costs.

The Trans-Canada Highway itself—of which Highways 17 and 11 are a vital part—is the **longest continuous national highway in the world**, connecting all ten provinces and three territories. During the Great Depression, the federal government funded the highway's early development as a job-creation initiative and a strategic investment in national cohesion. Over \$19 million was allocated to the provinces to construct a continuous road, enabling Canadians to travel across the Dominion without entering the United States. **That same nation-building spirit is now needed once again in Northern Ontario.**

Proposal

Except for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Ontario, most of the routes used by truckers crossing Canada are four-lane highways. In Ontario, truckers heading east from Manitoba or west from Quebec can choose to cross the province via Highway 17, the Trans-Canada Highway, or Highway 11, and what is now known as the **Northern Trans- Canada Route**. Truckers travelling from Toronto to western Canada can choose to take either 1) Highway 69 to Highway 17, then join the **Northern Route** of Highway 11 via West Nipissing and King's Highway 64, or 2) Highway 11 to North Bay, then the **Northern Route**. Almost all sections of Highways 17 and 11 between the Manitoba border and Renfrew in eastern Ontario are two lanes, except for ongoing highway

twinning projects near Nipigon and west of Thunder Bay, as well as a small, complete section east of Sault Ste. Marie. A small section of twinning has also been completed at Arnprior.

With Ontario being Canada's busiest province for truck traffic, these vital highways, which are linked to much of the country's economic activity, need to be considered for continued expansion beyond their existing two-lane profile. From their early days, they have formed part of Canada's **critical national corridor**, from playing a foundational role in connecting Canada's frontier communities to enable economic development and assert national sovereignty across the North. Unfortunately, road safety and infrastructure conditions in northern Ontario are deteriorating, according to the Ontario Trucking Association. Their primary concern is the danger of passing other vehicles. In turn, the Truckers for Safer Highways association recently stated: "People and truckers are dying on these highways!" That is why the Federation of Northern Municipalities, an organization representing 110 cities, towns and municipalities, has been a consistent and vocal advocate for the adoption of the 2+1 highway model in Northern Ontario. This cost-effective, safety-enhancing design has proven successful in many countries, including Sweden, Finland, and Australia. A 2+1 highway expands on a 2-lane road by implementing continuously alternating passing lanes and separates opposing directions of traffic with a crash-rated median barrier, resulting in safety outcomes that are equal to fully twinned highways.

The Government of Ontario is responding and has announced two pivotal initiatives that mark a turning point for Highway 11, offering a clear opportunity for federal collaboration. First, a **pilot project** is scheduled to commence in 2026 on a 2+1 highway segment between **North Bay and Temagami**. Second, the province committed to extending the 2+1 configuration further north, from **Temiskaming Shores to Cochrane**. These two segments lay the groundwork for a scalable, long-term corridor strategy—a shared infrastructure vision well-suited to a federal-provincial nation-building partnership that would see a phased approach to northern Ontario's highway development.

Data from Statistics Canada (see Appendix A) highlights that a five-year average from 2013 to 2017, over 925,000 truck shipments were made between Western Canada and the Toronto/Montreal region via two-lane highways in Northern Ontario. By comparison, 960,005 between Toronto and Montréal, 206,574 between Toronto and Hamilton and 96,607 between Toronto and Windsor — routes served by four-lane highways. Put simply, there is as much transport traffic on Highway 17 and 11 as on the Highway 401 corridor—but it is forced to spread over narrower, less safe roads.

Priority should be given to Highway 11, as it offers a **preferred westward route** for commercial carriers. Compared to Highway 17, it is less hilly reducing fuel consumption and is not subject to frequent closures caused by Lake Superior's weather systems. In short, Highway 11 is more reliable and increasingly indispensable to national logistics and supply chains. Highway 11 will also be critical to the rapidly expanding mining and agriculture sectors in the north that depend on a safe and efficient transportation corridor.

Ministry of Transportation **Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)** volumes from 2021 confirm this importance:

- **Near Temiskaming Shores:** 7,800
- **Near Englehart:** 6,100
- **Between Kirkland Lake and Cochrane:** 3,200 to 5,500

These figures **meet or exceed international thresholds** for 2+1 highway justification. In fact, Ontario's Ministry of Transportation and Swedish transport authorities both find 2+1 highways are effective and safe at volumes of up to **18,000–20,000 AADT**, which is well above the current corridor levels of 3,200–7,800. This places Highway 11 within the model's ideal "sweet spot" — not only today, but for decades to come.

Moreover, these traffic counts were gathered during the COVID-19 pandemic, when private vehicle use was depressed. Actual normalized volumes are likely even higher.

Despite this high usage and strategic importance, Highway 11 faces challenges stemming from decades of underinvestment. These include:

- **Substandard Road Geometry**
- **Insufficient passing opportunities**
- **Above-average collision and fatality rates**
- **Regular closures due to weather and accidents**

These weaknesses not only endanger lives but also **disrupt freight movement, delay goods**, and **increase costs** for industries that depend on timely delivery. The **2+1 model, featuring a crash-rated median barrier and alternating passing lanes every few kilometres, significantly improves safety and traffic flow at a substantially reduced cost compared to** traditional four-lane twinning. This makes it the ideal design for long rural corridors with steady but moderate traffic, such as Highway 11.

Alignment with Prime Minister Carney's Five Nation-Building Criteria

1. Strengthen Canada's Autonomy, Resilience, and Security

- **Strategic Defence Logistics:** Highways 17 and 11 support access to key military and NORAD infrastructure, including CFB North Bay. It also offers critical redundancy should either highway become compromised.
- **Nuclear Waste Transport:** The Nuclear Waste Management Organization has identified these highways for the secure transport of used nuclear reactor rods to a planned long-term storage site in Northwestern Ontario. Enhanced road safety is essential.
- **Emergency and Climate Resilience:** These roads play a vital role in wildfire evacuations and emergency response functions that will only grow more urgent with climate change.
- **Critical Minerals Access:** As Canada builds out its critical minerals sector, Highways 17 and 11 are essential for transporting the tools, supplies, and workforce needed to unlock Northern resource potential.

2. Deliver Economic Benefits and Support Growth

- **Economic Resilience and Supply Chain Reliability:** Highways 17 and 11 are a lifeline for national industries such as mining, forestry, agriculture, and manufacturing. Collisions and closures in this corridor disrupt supply chains, delay shipments, and raise costs—undermining productivity and competitiveness. A safer, more reliable route will protect against these losses and help sustain Canada's industrial and export performance, particularly as interprovincial trade barriers ease and east-west commercial traffic increases.
- **Workforce Access and Regional Efficiency:** Improved traffic flow enhances access for workers, goods, and services, strengthening regional economies and making it easier for businesses to attract and retain talent.
- **Job Creation and Indigenous Participation:** Construction and long-term maintenance will create employment opportunities, with strong potential for Indigenous training, contracting, and equity partnerships.
- **Tourism and Local Business Vitality:** As the primary transportation artery for dozens of rural communities, Highways 17 and 11 support tourism, retail, and service sectors. Safer, faster routes help keep these towns economically viable and socially connected.
- **High Return on Investment:** According to the Northern Policy Institute, the proposed 2+1 pilot for Highway 11 delivers a benefit-cost ratio of **1.0 at 20 years**, rising to **3.6 at 60 years**—clear evidence of enduring value.

3. High Likelihood of Successful Execution

- **Shovel-Ready Projects:** Ontario's North Bay–Temagami pilot is fully designed and poised to go to tender
- **Provincial Commitment Already Secured:** The province has also announced plans to extend the 2+1 model northward between Temiskaming Shores and Cochrane.
- **Proven Design Model:** The 2+1 design has achieved fatality reductions of up to 76% in countries like Sweden, Finland, and Australia. It offers a practical model for safe, efficient travel across long rural corridors. Ontario's projects benefit from this international evidence.
- **Faster Cheaper Delivery:** By leveraging existing roadbeds, 2+1 roads require less land acquisition and construction time, avoid delays from environmental permitting, and can be implemented in phases. Ontario's own pilot designs incorporate global best practices from around the world.
- **Expandable by Design:** 2+1 highways can be converted to 2+2 highways in the future when traffic volumes warrant it, making 2+1 roads a flexible and cost- efficient steppingstone, ideal for future-proofing national transportation infrastructure.

4. Advance the Interests of Indigenous Peoples

- **Early and Ongoing Engagement:** Highways 17 and 11 intersect the traditional territories of several Indigenous Nations. Their early and ongoing involvement ensures meaningful participation and long-term benefits.
- **Pathways to Economic Reconciliation:** Indigenous-led training, employment, and equity stakes can be prioritized into project delivery, creating generational value. With designs that are modular, the Proposal also supports phased contracting models.
- **Improved Safety for Remote Access:** Both Highways are a lifeline for many Indigenous communities, enabling access to healthcare, food, education, and evacuation routes. Safer highways are a matter of equity.

5. Contribute to Clean Growth and Climate Objectives

- **Lower Emissions from Freight:** Improved traffic flow reduces idling, braking, and congestion, directly cutting greenhouse gas emissions. Infrastructure for electric vehicle (EV) charging can be integrated into the design.
- **Sustainable Construction Practices:** Ontario's design process is already integrating lower-emission materials and recycled aggregates to help Canada reach its climate goals.
- **Reduced Environmental Footprint:** Compared to full twinning, 2+1 highways use less land, preserve wildlife corridors, and prevent overbuilding—balancing transportation needs with environmental stewardship.

Conclusion

Transforming the Trans-Canada's Highway 17 and its Highway 11 Northern Route into 2+1 corridors is not simply a matter of regional equity—it is a strategic investment in Canada's future. It safeguards our autonomy, strengthens our supply chains, advances reconciliation, and supports economic growth—while reinforcing the vital national bond between northern and southern Canada. FONOM believes this project reflects the values and vision of a confident, resilient country—one that invites its northern regions to be equal partners in prosperity. **We now call on the provincial and federal government to build a Trans-Canada Highway worthy of our national ambitions—modern, safe, autonomous, and truly coast-to-coast.**

Sincerely,



Danny Whalen President Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities

Appendix A

Number of Truck Shipments by Routes Note 1						# of lanes in Ontario
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Truck shipments to and from major destinations in western Canada to Toronto and Montreal	1,019,899	927,405	986,136	924,682	767,998 NOTE: 5 year average 2013 to 2017= 925,224	2 lanes northern Ontario / 4 lanes southern and eastern segments
Truck shipments to and from Toronto and Montreal	867,321	894,068	1,237,732	916,433	884,474 Note: 5 year average = 960,005	4+ lanes
Truck shipments to and from Toronto and Windsor	67,119	100,507	97,640	80,267	142,502 Note: 5 year average= 97,607	4+ lanes
Truck shipments to and from Toronto and Hamilton	181,567	191,839	186,954	332,986	139,044 Note: 5 year average= 206,514	4+ lanes

Note 1: Statistics Canada. [Table 23-10-0142-01 Origin and destination of transported commodities, Canadian Freight Analysis Framework](#) (see Appendix A). Shipments represent the aggregate number of shipments transported.

2+1 Roads – A Critical Component of a safe and efficient northern Canadian transportation Corridor.

Canada is a large and diverse country that depends on a safe and efficient road network to maintain a healthy economy and to ensure that our residents can get to where they need to be. There are, however, many two-lane two-way rural and northern highways in Canada that warrant significant upgrades to reduce fatality rates and improve the transportation of goods across the country. Nowhere are these upgrades more important than in northern Ontario. The Trans-Canada Highway across Northern Ontario is generally a two-lane highway that experiences many safety and efficiency problems due to the outdated design of these roads.

Design changes are desperately needed on highways 11 and 17 in Northern Ontario. A 2+1 highway design is a cost-effective solution for improving safety and efficiency of these vital national highways. A 2+1 highway is a simple concept that turns a two lane, undivided highway into a divided highway that consists of two lanes in one direction and one in the opposite direction, divided by a crash rated median barrier. This 2+1 profile alternates every 2-5 km and provides overtaking opportunities on a regular basis for drivers while also preventing inappropriate passing. 2+1 roads are used very successfully around the world and provide safety performance equal to fully divided four lane highways. (1) 2+1 roads work very effectively at moving traffic on roads with volumes of 2000 – 20,000 average annual daily traffic (AADT).

2+1 roads around the world

Sweden has been a world leader in advancing the use of 2+1 roads. The Swedish Government decided in the late 1990's that the 2+1 model was a solution for their high fatality and serious injury rates on roads with volumes between 2,000 AADT (Average Annual Daily Traffic) and 20,000 AADT. The data collected over the last 25 years has shown that fatality rates have dropped between 75% and 80% on their network of over 3,000 km of 2+1 roads. (4) Sweden continues to convert their wider two-lane roads to the 2+1 model and because of this success they are now converting smaller two-lane roads to the 2+1 model by widening portions of these roads to allow for the 2+1 profile (1). The 2+1 road model is widely accepted across Sweden.

In the early 2000's the Irish Road Authority was searching for solutions to their road safety issues much like Sweden was a decade before. The Irish had high fatality rates on their two-lane roads with many head on collisions that resulted in fatalities and serious injuries. Their

next step was to look at the Swedish 2+1 model as a potential solution. In 2004 the Irish Road Authority implemented a series of 2+1 pilot projects across Ireland. The results in Ireland were like those in Sweden. Fatality and serious injury rates dropped significantly and there was also general acceptance by road users after they had been implemented for a period of time. In Ireland, the 2+1 model was further modified in some locations as the Irish economy went through a period of rapid growth and traffic volumes exceeded what some of the 2+1 roads could handle. In these situations, 2+1 roads were easily transformed into 2+2 roads which still include the crash rated median barrier but have two lanes of travel in each direction.

Due to the success of 2+1 roads in Sweden and then Ireland, other countries have looked at 2+1 roads as a critical component to make their roads safer and to improve efficiency. These countries include Denmark, Norway, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. These roads sometimes have different design features, but the original Swedish principle is the same. Many of these countries have implemented the 2+1 design into their networks with positive results and others are at the pilot project stage.

Safety results from 2+1 roads in Sweden and Ireland have been exceptional. (1) The reduction in fatality and serious injury rates has been very significant. 2+1 roads are equal in safety performance as motorways (divided highways). From an economic perspective the investment in 2+1 roads shows a better return than motorways where volumes are below 20,000 AADT. Generally, it costs \$150,000 CAD to save a life by building 2+1 roads and 4.5 million CAD to save a life by building a motorway (divided highway). The elimination of most cross-over, head-on collisions and the elimination of unsafe passing resulted in these very significant reductions in Sweden.

Trucking

The Swedish Trucking Association which represents trucking companies and the trucking industry, supports 2+1 roads. They see the exceptional reduction in fatalities on the 2+1 roads and that means safer roads and fewer fatalities and traumatic situations for their members as well. There have been various studies regarding commercial traffic on 2+1 roads. One study looked at various length of trucks and how passenger vehicles would pass these different trucks on the 2 lane sections. It determined that there really was no difference in how they passed the commercial vehicles whether they were 18M or 30M trucks. (6) This study was to determine if truck size could be increased to reduce the

number of trucks on the highways. Speed studies on 2+1 roads generally indicate that truck speeds remain much more consistent than passenger vehicles. There is a significant amount of commercial traffic that uses 2+1 roads in Europe, and they have been successful in moving goods more safely and efficiently.

Public Response

Various studies have looked at public response to the implementation of 2+1 roads. A Swedish study and an Irish study referenced surveys that have been done in both countries after implementation of 2+1 roads. In the Swedish case the 2+1 roads had been in place for a longer period of time and in the Irish case the study was done after the pilot project had been in place for approximately one year. In both surveys, public attitudes toward 2+1 roads had improved significantly. (2) (8) There were many accounts of individuals and groups who were not in support of 2+1 roads and in some cases that opposition was very vocal. Now, however in both Ireland and Sweden the support for 2+1 roads is very high and the reason that most people support it is the very significant reduction in fatalities and serious injuries combined with better traffic flow. It appears that it is part of everyday travel in rural Sweden and will become even more so as new 2+1 roads are being built.

Construction and Maintenance

2+1 roads are generally built as expansions to existing two lane highways. This provides some significant benefits for construction. The requirement to obtain land is much less than for the construction of full four lane highways. Environmental assessments are also more efficient, and the entire environmental impact is significantly less. Although maintenance of 2+1 roads will be more than two lane roads, they require less maintenance than four lane divided highways. Barrier repairs are typically performed from the two-lane side which allows traffic to continue to move while repairs are being done (5). Snow clearing on 2+1 roads is also very similar to clearing two lane roads but there will be some requirements for specialized equipment.

Traffic Performance

Traffic performance on 2+1 roads has been generally very good in Sweden (3) (7) Sweden keep a “disturbance index” for their roads and 2+1 roads actually outperform motorways or four lane divided highways. This indicates that there are fewer disturbances of all kinds on the 2+1 road network in Sweden when compared to all other road types.

Benefit of 2+1 roads to Canada

2+1 roads are a road design model that is long overdue in Canada. With our vast geography and our need for safe and efficient roads, it is simply cost prohibitive to build full four lane highways across Northern Ontario. 2+1 roads deliver safety, efficiency and environmental benefits at a significantly lower cost. This model also has significant potential for safe cost-effective road building across Canada on existing two-lane highways in many provinces.

2+1 roads save lives. The economic impact of these lives that are saved is difficult to quantify but we do know that the human cost of these fatalities on our two-lane rural highways across Canada is staggering. The solution to the needless loss of life on our roads is the implementation of safe systems designs like 2+1 roads.

2+1 roads provide access for Indigenous communities. Connecting Indigenous communities to the services that they require is vital and the rural and northern road networks that serve these communities must be safe and dependable. 2+1 roads can play a large part in improving those connections.

2+1 roads require steel median and roadside guiderails. A long-term commitment to building 2+1 roads will create a significant need for Canadian steel to supply these projects.

2+1 roads will create long term employment. A phased approach to the implementation of 2+1 roads on a larger scale across the north, will provide long term construction and design employment.

2+1 road design does not require that they by-pass communities. Many communities do not want their community by-passed because of the loss of economic benefit to various industries in their communities from highway traffic. These industries include tourism, retail and accommodation businesses.

2+1 roads provide freight and industry efficiency. Highway 11 and 17 are vital arteries for the mining, forestry, agriculture, and energy sectors of Northern Ontario. Thousands of commercial trucks use these highways daily and 2+1 roads will improve their productivity. Current road design delays shipments due to frequent crashes and increases operating costs.

2+1 roads will provide a safer road network for tourists and visitors. As more Canadians shift away from travelling to the United States, tourism in Canada will become even more vital. To support tourism, Canada must have a safe road network.

2+1 roads can be part of the Canadian Northern Corridor concept. This concept, which discusses a multi-modal corridor that serves the north and near north would benefit from the construction of 2+1 highways.

2+1 roads are an excellent opportunity for government cooperation. For roads that are part of the Trans-Canada Highway the Federal and provincial governments should commit to funding this important nation building initiative.

Conclusion

As indicated in the Northern Policy Institute report on 2+1 roads (9) twinning highways, as we have done historically, is not the most cost beneficial approach to building rural highways. 2+1 roads offer a favourable cost benefit ratio with substantial benefits and limited costs. Significant improvements are needed on this northern highway network to improve safety and to contribute to a stronger Canadian economy and 2+1 highways are the safe system design that will make a difference.

References

- 1-Traffic safety effects of narrow 2+1 roads with median barrier in Sweden.
- 2 -Evaluation of 2+1 roads with cable barrier – A. Carlsson 2009
- 3 -2+1 Roads with and without cable barriers speed performance – A. Carlsson, T. Bergh – 2009
- 4 -2+1 Roads a Swedish Success Story- Bergh, T. Carlsson, A. Morberg, J. – 2009
- 5 -Road Barrier Repair Costs and Influencing Factors – H. Karim, M. Alam, R. Magnusson – 2011
- 6 -The effect on passenger cars meeting margins when overtaking 30m trucks – J. Sandin – VTI – 2012
- 7 -Traffic Performance on 2+1 Roads – Empirics and models – Olstan, J., Bernhardson, V., VTI – 2017
- 8 -2+1 Pilot Programme Operational Safety Reviews & Monitoring - Bulpitt, M. – 2006
- 9 – How 2+1 roads save money, time and lives. Northern Policy Institute. Dunstan, W. Lefebvre, M. de Castro Rocha, B. 2023



SOME FACTS REGARDING 2+1 ROADS INCLUDE:

- Significantly lower cost to build than divided highways
- Built on existing road platform or slightly wider
- Intersections can be at grade or grade separated
- Do not need to by-pass towns and villages
- Do not significantly affect private entrances
- Function well in all seasons
- Have significant socio-economic benefits
- Work in volumes between 2,000 – 20,000 AADT



For more information on 2+1 Roads, contact GEMS, a road safety advocacy committee affiliated with the Temiskaming Shores and Area Chamber of Commerce. You can see more about GEMS at: tsacc/gems

Mark Wilson, Resource Member
GEMS

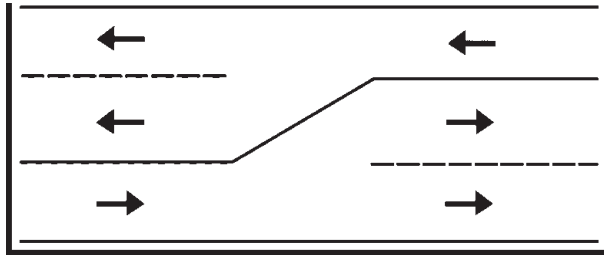
P.O. Box 811, 883356 Hwy.65 East, New Liskeard, ON, P0J 1P0
T: 705.622.2376 E: westrock8888@gmail.com



2+1 Roads - A Safe System design for rural highways.

Video Link: [CARSP YouTube Channel](#),
[Visions Zero and 2+1 Roads](#)

2^{WHY}+1^{ROADS?}



Continuous, alternating passing lanes with the added safety of a dividing barrier.

Northern Ontario drivers are more likely to be killed in a crash than a driver in southern Ontario. Northern Ontarians have been advocating for a safer Trans-Canada through Northern Ontario for a long time and 2+1 roads may be an important step to achieve that goal.

In 1997 the Government of Sweden adopted a road safety program called **VISION ZERO**. This initiative strives to reduce fatalities and serious injuries to zero by engineering safe road systems for road users that will make mistakes. They said that the carnage on their roads must stop and driver training and education alone was not achieving the results they wanted. Sweden has succeeded in making significant improvements in their road safety record and it now has the world's safest roads. One of the most significant measures they have implemented is the building of 2+1 roads on their rural road network. Sweden now has more than 3,000 kilometers of 2+1 roads and continues to build more.



Safety performance equal to divided highways

The Ontario Ministry of Transportation has announced a 2+1 pilot project on the Trans Canada Highway in Northern Ontario.

WHAT RESULTS CAN BE ACHIEVED FROM 2+1 ROADS?

- Fatality rates reduced 55-80%
- Reduction in motorcycle fatality rates 40-50%
- Safety performance equal to divided highways
- Improved travel efficiency and travel times

HOW DOES A 2+1 ROAD WORK?

2+1 roads work like highways in Canada that have passing lanes, except there are continuous, alternating passing lanes with the added safety of a dividing barrier. This generally means that every two to four kilometers there is a passing opportunity, or 40% of the trip.

GEMS has traveled to Sweden and Ireland to research 2+1 roads and has been advocating for the implementation of a 2+1 pilot project on the Trans-Canada Highway between Temiskaming Shores and North Bay. This pilot project will give Ontarians and Canadians an opportunity to see why 2+1 roads can make our highways safer. We are also interested in talking to Road Designers and Road Authorities across Canada who are interested in exploring this road model to make our highways safer across Canada.



September 9, 2025

The Right Honourable Mark Carney, P.C., M.P.
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2
DELIVERED VIA EMAIL: pm@pm.gc.ca and mark.carney@parl.gc.ca

Subject: Support for Strategic Highway Improvements to Strengthen Ontario Agriculture and East–West Trade

Dear Prime Minister Carney,

As the Dairy Farmers of Ontario Board Member for Region 12 – Districts of Northern Ontario and Haliburton and as a dairy farmer in Northern Ontario, I am writing to express strong support for federal investment in strategic upgrades to Highways 11 and 17 — vital Trans-Canada routes that serve as the backbone of Ontario’s east–west agricultural supply chain.

These highways move approximately 8,400 trucks and 87,000 tonnes of goods worth over \$200 million every single day, including grain, livestock, dairy, produce, feed, fertilizer, and farm equipment that sustain agricultural operations across the province. They are critical for getting Ontario-grown food to processors, markets, and export hubs — and for ensuring farms have timely access to inputs.

Yet, these routes remain among the most dangerous and disruption-prone in Canada. Fatal collisions and weather-related closures can strand livestock, delay perishable shipments, disrupt feed deliveries, and undermine market commitments. The resulting costs and risks ripple across the agricultural value chain, affecting producers, processors, and consumers in every region of Ontario.

Ontario’s dairy sector plays a vital role in the provincial and national economy. With over 3,100 farms operated by 10,000+ farmers and their families across the province, dairy farming contributes significantly to rural employment, food security, and sustainable agriculture. The 100 dairy farms in Northern Ontario and Haliburton together produce over 81,000,000 litres and contribute over \$218,357,000 annually to Canada’s GDP. Ontario is the second largest milk producing province in Canada and generates 33 per cent of the total jobs and economic activity in the Canadian dairy industry.

We support the Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities’ proposal for 2+1 roads and endorse an expanded strategic mix of improvements — including full twinning — so that each section of highway receives the right solution. The Province of Ontario is already moving towards projects near Arnprior, Thunder Bay, and a 2+1 pilot between North Bay and Temagami. Federal investment is now essential to help accelerate and extend these upgrades along the entire corridor from Quebec to Manitoba.

As you consider proposals for nation-building projects, we believe this corridor qualifies for deep consideration. Upgrading these routes will strengthen supply chain reliability, enhance road safety, and ensure that Ontario agriculture — and the many industries it supports — can compete and grow.

Dairy Farmers of Ontario
6780 Campobello Road
Mississauga, ON
L5N 2L8
(905) 821-8970

Having safe, reliable transportation routes is imperative to maintaining rural communities and local food supply for all residents, regardless of where we live, work, and produce food in Canada for Canadians.

We urge you to commit federal resources to this critical initiative without delay.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Runnalls", is positioned above a thin horizontal line.

Steve Runnalls
Board Member, Region 12

cc: Pauline Rochefort, MP
Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities



District School Board Ontario North East

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P.O. Box 1020, Timmins, ON P4N 7H7
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New Liskeard Board Office

198022 River Road

New Liskeard, ON P0J 1P0

705-647-7394

January 21, 2022

Ministry of Transportation of Ontario
777 Bay Street, 5th floor
Toronto, ON
M7A 1Z8

Re: 2+1 Roadway Pilot Project, TCP number 000-0045

Dear Minister Mulroney,

At the January 18, 2022, meeting of the Board, District School Board Ontario North East Trustees unanimously passed motion 8125-22 (herewith) authorizing the crafting of a letter of support for the 2+1 Roadway Pilot Project for Highway 11, from North of Highway 64 to Jumping Caribous Lake Road (Temagami Area).

8125-22 WIWCHAR / PEEVER: THAT the Board of Trustees direct the Chair of the Board to submit a letter of support to the Minister of Transportation for the 2+1 Roadway Pilot Project Highway 11, from North of Highway 64 to Jumping Caribou Lake Road Highway 11; Therein to also express a rationale for such a choice: TCP Notice 000-0045

CARRIED

Whereas the Board of Trustees are concerned with the safety of student travel to and from school from their homes as well as the travel on the same roadway for athletics and post secondary studies.

And whereas the Board of Trustees are concerned with the safety of all citizens who travel the roadway.

To develop a 2+1 highway model applicable for Ontario will provide a cost-effective means of enhancing overall safety and efficiency of highways while supporting highway maintenance.

Highway 11 meets selection parameters and criteria as outlined in the 2+1 Site Selection Criteria Report and is listed as one of the top two (2) potential locations based on scoring.

Be it resolved that we, the Board of Trustees of District School Board Ontario North East support the 2+1 Roadway Pilot Project for Highway 11.

CHAIR OF THE BOARD

cc:

Charlie Angus, MPP, Timmins, James Bay
Gilles Bisson, MPP, Timmins
Guy Bourgoin, MPP, Mushkegowuk, James Bay
Carol Hughes, MPP, Algoma, Manitoulin, Kapuskasing
Dan O'Mara, Mayor, Temagami
Anthony Rota, MPP, Nipissing - Timiskaming



District School Board Ontario North East

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December 11, 2023

Ministry of Transportation of Ontario
777 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto, ON
M7A 1Z8

Dear Mr. Sarkaria

On behalf of District School Board Ontario North East's (DSB1) Board of Trustees, I am writing to express our wholehearted support for the legislative initiative being undertaken by Mr. Guy Bourgouin, MPP for Mushkegowuk-James Bay/Baie James, to address a critical road safety issue in our region.

In Mr. Bourgouin's recent communication, he brought to light the alarming incidents of vehicles passing on the left on two solid yellow lines in our constituency. DSB1 Trustees endorse his efforts in preparing a bill that aims to make this dangerous maneuver illegal in the province of Ontario. 94.7% of DSB1 students are transported to and from school on buses every day with 65% travelling highways. The lack of legal tools to penalize such actions, as highlighted by Mr. Bourgouin, poses a significant risk to the lives of our citizens and students that travel highways to and from school from their homes as well as the same roadway for athletics and post secondary studies and urgent action is necessary to rectify the legislation.

The proposed bill, which aims to prevent vehicles, including heavy trucks, from passing on the left side of a lane marked with two solid yellow lines, aligns with our shared commitment to student safety. We appreciate Mr. Bourgouin's thorough consideration of the potential risks, especially in the context of our northern communities centered around highways 11 and 17.

At the January 18, 2022, meeting of the Board, DSB1 Trustees also unanimously approved motion 8125-22, authorizing the crafting of a letter of support for the 2+1 Roadway Pilot Project for Highway 11, from North of Highway 64 to Jumping Caribous Lake Road (Temagami Area). Ms. Mulroney would have received the letter, as well as MPs and MPPs of the regions.

As concerned members of our communities, DSB1 stands firmly in support of Mr. Bourgouin's efforts and believe that his proposed legislation will contribute significantly to the well-being of DSB1 students and families. Please consider this letter as an expression endorsement for the bill.

DSB1 looks forward to positive developments in our region's road safety measures.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, and please feel free to reach out if you require any further information or assistance.

Sincerely,

CHAIR OF THE BOARD